

## Matrix Diagonal Sum – Complete Guide

### Problem:

Given a square matrix, find the sum of its primary and secondary diagonals. If the matrix size is odd, count the center element only once.

### Example:

Matrix:

1 2 3  
4 5 6  
7 8 9

Output: 25

### Approach 1: Brute Force O(n<sup>2</sup>)

Traverse the full matrix and add elements where  $i==j$  or  $i+j==n-1$ . Subtract center once if  $n$  is odd.

### Approach 2: Optimized O(n)

Traverse once. Add  $\text{mat}[i][i]$  and  $\text{mat}[i][n-i-1]$ . If both indices are same, add only once.

### Java Code (O(n)):

```
class Solution {  
    public int diagonalSum(int[][] mat) {  
        int n = mat.length, sum = 0;  
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {  
            sum += mat[i][i];  
            if(i != n-i-1) sum += mat[i][n-i-1];  
        }  
        return sum;  
    }  
}
```

### Python Code (O(n)):

```
def diagonalSum(mat):  
    n = len(mat)  
    total = 0  
    for i in range(n):  
        total += mat[i][i]  
        if i != n-i-1:  
            total += mat[i][n-i-1]  
    return total
```

### C++ Code (O(n)):

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int diagonalSum(vector<vector<int>>& mat) {  
        int n = mat.size(), sum = 0;  
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {  
            sum += mat[i][i];  
            if(i != n-i-1) sum += mat[i][n-i-1];  
        }  
        return sum;  
    }  
};
```

### Complexity:

Brute Force: O(n<sup>2</sup>), Optimized: O(n), Space: O(1)