

# LeetCode 724 — Find Pivot Index

## ■ Question Summary

You're given an integer array `nums`. You must find the pivot index, i.e., the index `i` such that:  
 $\text{sum}(\text{nums}[0 \dots i-1]) == \text{sum}(\text{nums}[i+1 \dots n-1])$

If no such index exists → return -1.

If multiple pivots exist → return the leftmost one.

## ■ Example

Input: `nums = [1,7,3,6,5,6]`

Output: 3

Left sum =  $1 + 7 + 3 = 11$ , Right sum =  $5 + 6 = 11$

## ■ Brute Force Approach — $O(n^2)$

For each index `i`:

- Calculate left sum (before `i`)
- Calculate right sum (after `i`)
- Compare them

## Dry Run

`nums = [1,7,3,6,5,6]`

For `i=3`: Left=11, Right=11 ■

## C++ Code (Brute Force)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int pivotIndex(vector<int>& nums) {
    int n = nums.size();
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        int left = accumulate(nums.begin(), nums.begin()+i, 0);
        int right = accumulate(nums.begin()+i+1, nums.end(), 0);
        if(left == right) return i;
    }
    return -1;
}

int main(){
    vector<int> nums = {1,7,3,6,5,6};
    cout << pivotIndex(nums);
}

class Main {
public static int pivotIndex(int[] nums) {
    for(int i=0; i<nums.length; i++){
        int left=0, right=0;
        for(int j=0; j<i; j++) left += nums[j];
        for(int j=i+1; j<nums.length; j++) right += nums[j];
        if(left==right) return i;
    }
    return -1;
}

public static void main(String[] args){
    int[] nums = {1,7,3,6,5,6};
    System.out.println(pivotIndex(nums));
}

def pivotIndex(nums):
```

```

    for i in range(len(nums)):
        left = sum(nums[:i])
        right = sum(nums[i+1:])
        if left == right:
            return i
    return -1

print(pivotIndex([1,7,3,6,5,6]))

```

## ■ Optimized Approach — Using Prefix Sum (O(n))

Idea:

1. Compute total sum
2. Keep a running left sum
3. For each i:  $\text{right\_sum} = \text{total} - \text{left\_sum} - \text{nums}[i]$   
 If  $\text{left\_sum} == \text{right\_sum} \rightarrow \text{return } i$   
 else  $\text{left\_sum} += \text{nums}[i]$

### Dry Run

nums = [1,7,3,6,5,6], total=28

i=3  $\rightarrow$  left=11, right=11 ■ Pivot=3

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int pivotIndex(vector<int>& nums) {
    int total = accumulate(nums.begin(), nums.end(), 0);
    int left = 0;
    for(int i=0; i<nums.size(); i++) {
        int right = total - left - nums[i];
        if(left == right) return i;
        left += nums[i];
    }
    return -1;
}
int main(){
    vector<int> nums = {1,7,3,6,5,6};
    cout << pivotIndex(nums);
}
class Main {
    public static int pivotIndex(int[] nums) {
        int total = 0;
        for(int num : nums) total += num;
        int left = 0;
        for(int i=0;i<nums.length;i++){
            int right = total - left - nums[i];
            if(left == right) return i;
            left += nums[i];
        }
        return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int[] nums = {1,7,3,6,5,6};
        System.out.println(pivotIndex(nums));
    }
}
def pivotIndex(nums):
    total = sum(nums)
    left = 0

```

```
for i, num in enumerate(nums):
    if left == total - left - num:
        return i
    left += num
return -1

print(pivotIndex([1,7,3,6,5,6]))
```

### ■ Time & Space Complexity

Brute Force:  $O(n^2)$  time,  $O(1)$  space

Prefix Sum:  $O(n)$  time,  $O(1)$  space

### ■ Example 2

Input: [1,2,3]

Output: -1 (no pivot index)