

Q1 Given an array of size N .

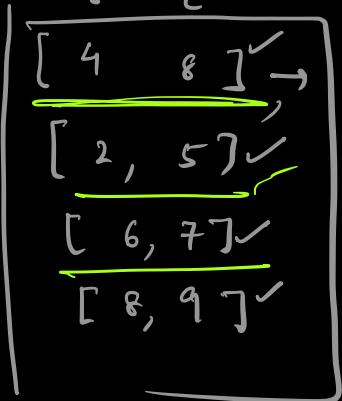
Find sum of all elements from index s to e .

$$A = [-3, 6, 2, 4, 5, 2, 8, -9, 3, 1]$$

$$s = 4$$

$$e = 8$$

Q1 parts of (s, e)



~~for~~ $\sum = 0$
 for i in range $(s, e+1)$:
 $\sum += A[i]$
 return \sum

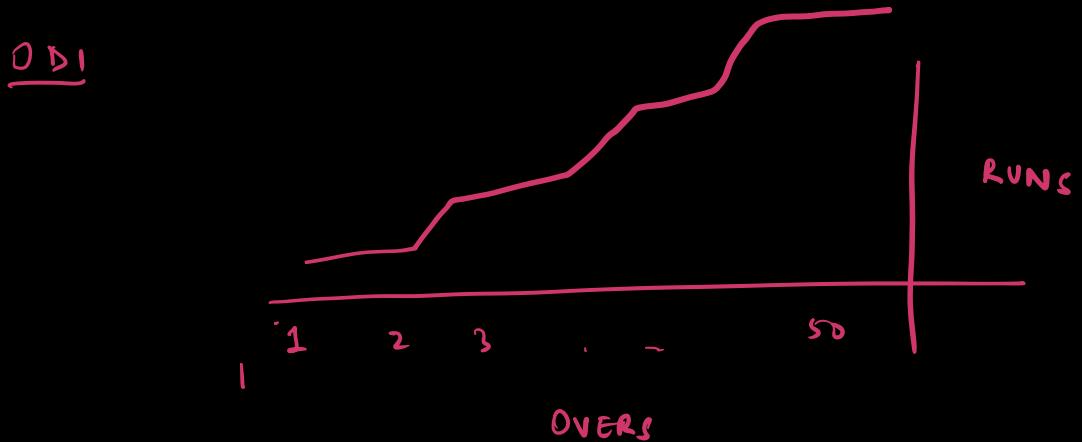
$$TC = O(N)$$

$$SC = O(1)$$

$$TC \Rightarrow O(N * Q)$$

$$SC \Rightarrow O(1)$$

$Q * N$



Runs	288	312	330	349	360	382
Over	41	42	43	44	45	46
42 nd start	394	406	436	439	439	<u>439 - 360</u>
	47	48	49	50		

Score batsmen scored in last 5 overs ?

$$360 - 288 = 72$$

$$\frac{439 - 360}{\sqrt{79}}$$

$$\frac{439 - 382}{58}$$

46, 47, 48, 49, 50

Prefix sum = sum of all elements starting from index 0 or beginning of list till the i^{th} index

$$\text{1 - } \sum_{j=0}^i a_j = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_i$$

$\text{PS}[i] = \text{sum of all elements till } i$

$$A = [-3, 6, 2, 4, 5, 2, 8, -9, 3, 1]$$

$$\text{PS} = [-3, 3, 5, 9, 14, 16, 24, 15, 18, 19]$$

Construction of Prefix Sum Array :

$$\boxed{\text{PS}[i] = \text{PS}[i-1] + A[i]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PS} &= [0] * N \\ \text{PS}[0] &= A[0] \end{aligned}$$

$\leftarrow (P_1)$

for i in range $(1, n) :$

$$\text{PS}[i] = \text{PS}[i-1] + A[i]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[8]-P[4] \\ P[9]-P[4] \\ P[8]-P[3] \\ P[9]-P[3] \end{aligned}$$

$$TC = ? \quad N \checkmark$$

$$SC = ? \quad N \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{4-8} \rightarrow \textcircled{P[8]} - \textcircled{P[3]} \quad \checkmark \\
 \downarrow \\
 \textcircled{q_0 + q_1 + q_2 + q_3} \\
 \boxed{P[3]} \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 a_4 + a_5 \\
 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$\cancel{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3} + \cancel{a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7}$
 $- \cancel{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3}$

$\boxed{P[e] - P[s-1]}$

$P[6] - \textcircled{P[0-1]} \times$

$s = 0 \rightarrow \underline{\text{ignore subtraction}}$

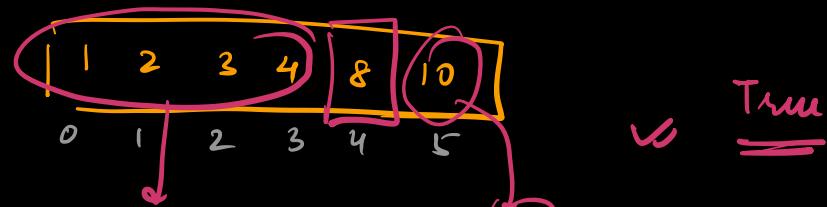
F mins

?

$\cancel{[1, 2, 3]} \rightarrow$
 $\boxed{[1, 3], 6} \rightarrow \textcircled{0(1)}$

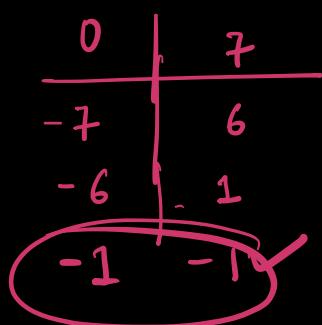
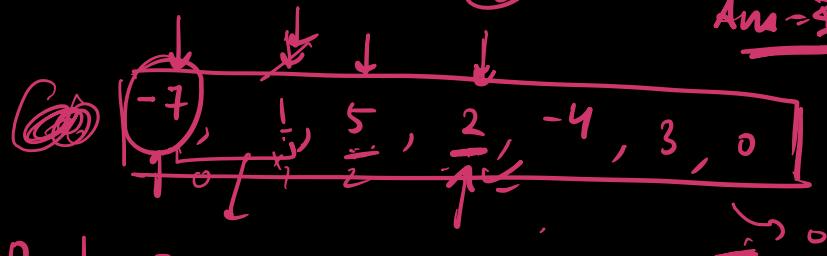
Q2 Given an array . of N elements.
 Return True if there exist an
equilibrium index in the array .
 ↓

Index for which
 sum of elements on
 left side == sum of elements
 on the right side.



$$4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10$$

Ans = 3.



$$\frac{P[n-1] - P[0]}{P[n-1] = P[0]}$$

for i in range ($0, n$):

[for j in range ($0, i$):
[$a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_{i-1}$]

[for j in range ($i+1, n$):
[$a_{i+1} + a_{i+2} + \dots + a_{n-1}$]

BF

TDD \Rightarrow handle 0

for i in range ($1, n$)

if $P[i-1] == P[n-1] - P[i]$

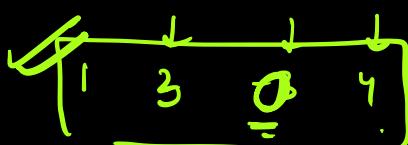
return True

return False

TC \rightarrow n^2

SC \rightarrow $n/1$ → if you use given array as prefix array
if you create a new prefix array,

H.W
 $O(1)$



for i in range ($1, n$)
 $A[i] = A[i] + A[i-1]$

Q Given an array of N elements.

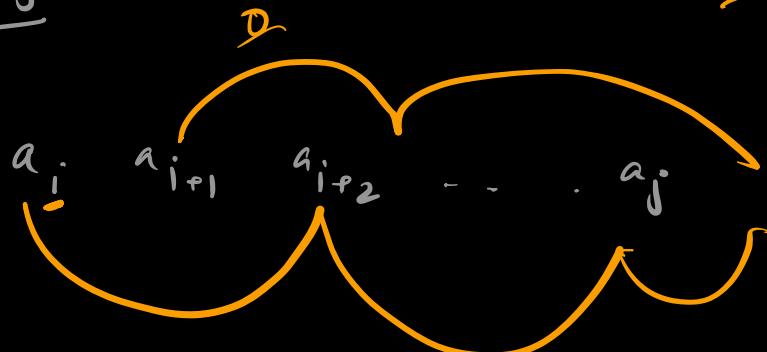
2 mins

Q

1) Sum of all odd index elements.
from index s to e

N * Q → 2) Sum of all "even index" elements from index s to e

٦٢



for g in \mathcal{A} :

for i in range(s, e+1):

$$\text{Sum 1} = 0$$

$$\text{sum } 2 = 0$$

$$\text{for } y \text{ in } 2 = 0$$

→ sun ✓

11

sum 2

$\text{PF}[i] = s$

$$a_0 \ a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3 \ a_4 \ a_5$$

$$pp[3] = \{ a_1, a_3 \}$$

$$PF[2] \rightarrow a_0 + a_2$$

$$P[4] = \boxed{a_0 + a_2 + a_4}$$

0 (u)

S-e

$$a_1 + a_3 + a_5$$

89

1 - 5

$$P[S] - P[1-2]$$

$$\rightarrow P[4] - P[0]$$

$$\rightarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \underline{\underline{=}}$$

$\underline{\text{PFE}[i]} \rightarrow$ sum of all even indices till
 $a_0 + a_2 + a_4 + \dots$
 $\underline{\text{PFO}[i]} \rightarrow$ sum of all odd indices till
 $a_1 + a_3 + \dots$

$$PFE[0] = A[0] \quad PFO[0] = 0$$

for i in range ($1, n$):

$$\begin{cases} i \quad i \% 2 == 0 : \\ \quad PFE[i] = PFE[i-1] + A[i] \\ \quad PFO[i] = PFO[i-1] \end{cases}$$

else:

$$\begin{cases} PFO[i] = PFO[i-1] + A[i] \\ PFE[i] = PFE[i-1] \end{cases}$$

$[1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 6, 1, -2, -3]$

F: $\boxed{1} \quad \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{6} \quad \boxed{6}$
 O: $0 \quad \boxed{3} \quad \boxed{3} \quad 7$

Odd indexed sum of element till index 2
 (a_1)

$$\ell = \ell [x] \rightarrow \ell [1:5] \quad O(n)$$

Potatins

$$\overline{a_2 \mid g \mid a_0 \mid a_1 \mid a_4 \backslash a_5 \mid a_6 \mid a_7}$$

$(i+k) \cdot l \cdot N$

$k=2$