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Number Groups   🔒 locked

H by **kemalkochekov**

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The positive odd numbers are sorted in ascending order as $1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19\ldots$, and grouped as $(1), (3, 5), (7, 9, 11), (13, 15, 17, 19), \ldots$ and so on.

Thus, the first group is (1), the second group is $(3, 5)$, the third group is $(7, 9, 11)$, etc. In general, the kth group contains the next k elements of the sequence.

Given k, find the sum of the elements of the kth group. For example, for $k = 3$, the answer is 27:

$$k=3 \qquad \textcolor{red}{7 + 9 + 11 = 27}$$

Complete the function `sumOfGroup` with input integer k. Return the sum of the elements of the kth group.

Constraints

- $1 \le k \le 10^6$

Subtasks

- For 50% of the maximum score, $k \le 10^3$

Sample Input

$k = 3$

Sample Output

27

Explanation

We have $k = 3$. The 3rd group is $(7, 9, 11)$ and the sum of its elements is $7 + 9 + 11 = 27$.

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Submissions: 2213
Max Score: 20
Difficulty: Easy

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More

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) ⑂ 🕒   C++14 ⌄   ⛶ ⚙

```cpp
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  long sumOfGroup(int k) {
6      // Return the sum of the elements of the k'th group.
7  }
8
9  int main() {
```

```
10      int k;
11      cin >> k;
12      long answer = sumOfGroup(k);
13      cout << answer << endl;
14      return 0;
15  }
16
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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