

Status Finished Started Tuesday, 14 January 2025, 2:02 PM Completed Tuesday, 14 January 2025, 2:19 PM **Duration** 17 mins 8 secs Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered. Example arr=[1,2,3,4,6] the sum of the first three elements, 1+2+3=6. The value of the last element is 6. Using zero based indexing, arr[3]=4 is the pivot between the two subarrays. The index of the pivot is 3. **Function Description** Complete the function balancedSum in the editor below. balancedSum has the following parameter(s): int arr[n]: an array of integers

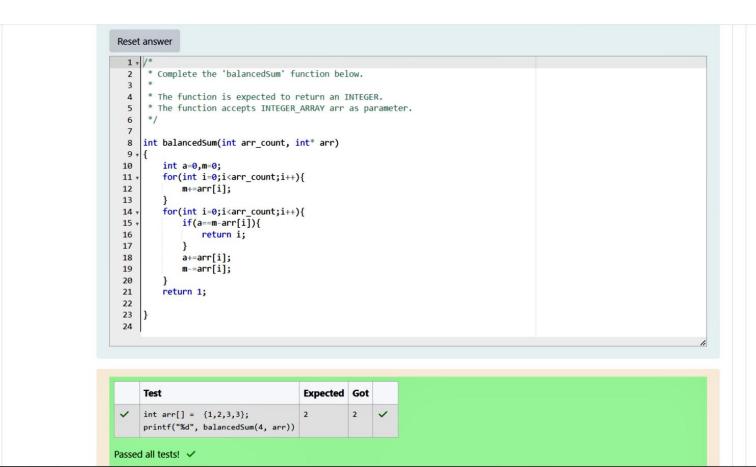
The sum of the first two elements, 1+2=3. The value of the last element is 3. Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays.

Explanation 0

Sample Case 1
Sample Input 1

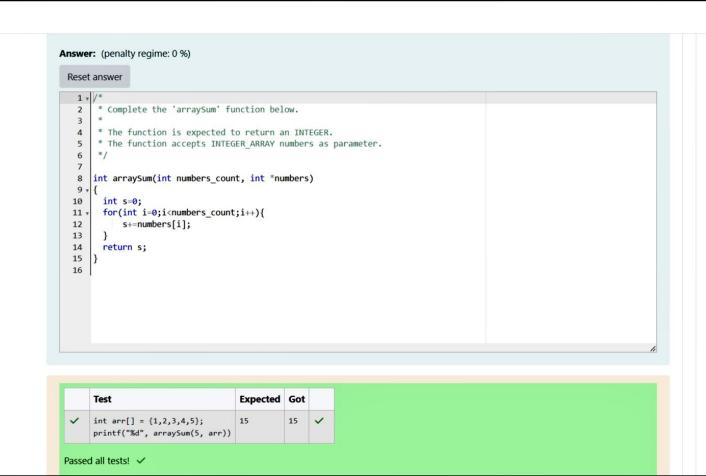
The index of the pivot is 2.

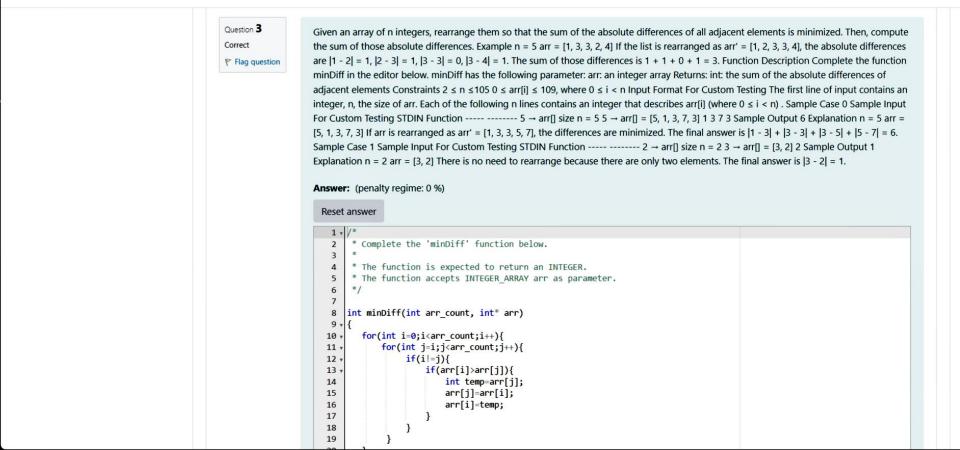
**Function Parameters** 



**REC-CIS** Question 2 Calculate the sum of an array of integers. Correct Flag question Example numbers = [3, 13, 4, 11, 9] The sum is 3 + 13 + 4 + 11 + 9 = 40. Function Description Complete the function arraySum in the editor below. arraySum has the following parameter(s): int numbers[n]: an array of integers Returns int: integer sum of the numbers array Constraints  $1 \le n \le 10^4$  $1 \le \text{numbers}[i] \le 10^4$ 

→ numbers[] size n = 5  $\rightarrow$  numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 2 3 5





Sample Case 1 Sample Input For Custom Testing STDIN Function ----- 2 → arr[] size n = 2 3 → arr[] = [3, 2] 2 Sample Output 1 Explanation n = 2 arr = [3, 2] There is no need to rearrange because there are only two elements. The final answer is |3 - 2| = 1. Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) Reset answer 1 - /\* \* Complete the 'minDiff' function below. 3 \* The function is expected to return an INTEGER. \* The function accepts INTEGER ARRAY arr as parameter. int minDiff(int arr count, int\* arr) 9 + 10 . for(int i=0;i<arr count;i++){</pre> for(int j=i;j<arr\_count;j++){</pre> 11 -12 • if(i!=j){ 13 if(arr[i]>arr[j]){ int temp=arr[j]; 14 arr[j]=arr[i]; 15 16 arr[i]=temp; 17 18 19 20 21 int m=0; for(int i=0;i<arr\_count-1;i++){</pre> 22 23 m+=arr[i+1]-arr[i]; 24 25 return m; 26 27

