2025, 2:05 PM  20 mins 57 secs  Question 1  Correct
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]
<ul> <li>the sum of the first three elements,</li> <li>1+2+3=6. The value of the last element is 6.</li> <li>Using zero based indexing, arr[3]=4 is the pivot between the two subarrays.</li> <li>The index of the pivot is 3.</li> </ul>
Function Description  Complete the function balancedSum in the
editor below.  balancedSum has the following parameter(s):  int arr[n]: an array of integers
Returns: int: an integer representing the index of the pivot
Constraints $ \cdot \qquad 3 \le n \le 10^5 $
<ul> <li>1 ≤ arr[i] ≤ 2 × 10<sup>4</sup>, where 0 ≤ i &lt; n</li> <li>It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.</li> </ul>
Input Format for Custom Testing  Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.
The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array arr.  Each of the next n lines contains an integer, arr[i], where 0 ≤ i < n.
Sample Case 0 Sample Input 0
STDIN Function Parameters   4 $\rightarrow$ arr[] size n = 4  1 $\rightarrow$ arr = [1, 2, 3, 3]
2 3 3
Sample Output 0
Explanation 0  The sum of the first two elements, 1+2=3. The value of the last element is 3.
<ul> <li>Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays.</li> <li>The index of the pivot is 2.</li> </ul>
Sample Case 1 Sample Input 1 STDIN Function Parameters
3 → arr[] size n = 3  1 → arr = [1, 2, 1]
2 1 Sample Output 1
1 Explanation 1
<ul> <li>The first and last elements are equal to 1.</li> <li>Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays.</li> </ul>
the pivot between the two subarrays.  The index of the pivot is 1.  Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer  1
* The function accepts INTEGE  */  int balancedSum(int arr_count,  int totalsum=0;
<pre>for (int i=0;i<arr_count;i++){ +="arr[i];" -="" for(int="" i="0;i&lt;arr_count;i++){" int="" lefts<="" leftsum="0;" pre="" rightsum="totalsum" totalsum="" }=""></arr_count;i++){></pre>
<pre>17   if(leftsum==rightsum){     return i;     19     }     20     leftsum +=arr[i];     21     }     return 1;</pre>
23 }
<pre>Test  vint arr[] = {1,2,3,3}; printf("%d", balancedSum(4, arr)</pre>
Passed all tests! ✓  Question 2
Correct
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
$1 \le n \le 10^4$ $1 \le \text{numbers}[i] \le 10^4$
Input Format for Custom Testing  Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.
The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array numbers.  Each of the next n lines contains an integer numbers[i] where 0 ≤ i < n.
Sample Case 0 Sample Input 0
STDIN Function   5 $\rightarrow$ numbers[] size n = 5  1 $\rightarrow$ numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
<ul><li>2</li><li>3</li><li>4</li><li>5</li></ul>
Sample Output 0
Explanation 0
1+2+3+4+5=15. Sample Case 1 Sample Input 1
STDIN Function   2 $\rightarrow$ numbers[] size n = 2  12 $\rightarrow$ numbers = [12, 12]
12 Sample Output 1
24 Explanation 1
12 + 12 = 24. <b>Answer:</b> (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer  1
<pre>* The function accepts INTEGE 6 */ 7     8     int arraySum(int numbers_count 9</pre>
<pre>for(int i=0;i<numbers_coun< td=""></numbers_coun<></pre>
<pre>Test  int arr[] = {1,2,3,4,5}; printf("%d", arraySum(5, arr))</pre>
printf("%d", arraySum(5, arr))  Passed all tests! ✓
Question <b>3</b> Correct   ▼ Flag question
Given an array of n integers, rearrange them so that the sum of the absolute differences of all adjacent elements is minimized. Then, compute the sum of those absolute differences. Example n = 5 arr = [1, 3, 3, 2, 4]
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Given an array of n integers, rearrange them so that the sum of the absolute differences of all adjacent elements is minimized. Then, compute the sum of those absolute differences. Example $n = 5$ arr $= [1, 3, 3, 2, 4]$ If the list is rearranged as arr' $= [1, 2, 3, 3, 4]$ , the absolute differences are $ 1 - 2  = 1,  2 - 3  = 1,  3 - 3  = 0,  3 - 4  = 1$ . The sum of those differences is $1 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 3$ . Function Description Complete the function minDiff in the editor below. minDiff has the following parameter: arr: an integer array Returns: int: the sum of the absolute differences of adjacent elements Constraints $2 \le n \le 105$ $0 \le arr[i] \le 109$ , where $0 \le i < n$ Input Format For
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GE23131-Programming Using C-

Status Finished

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