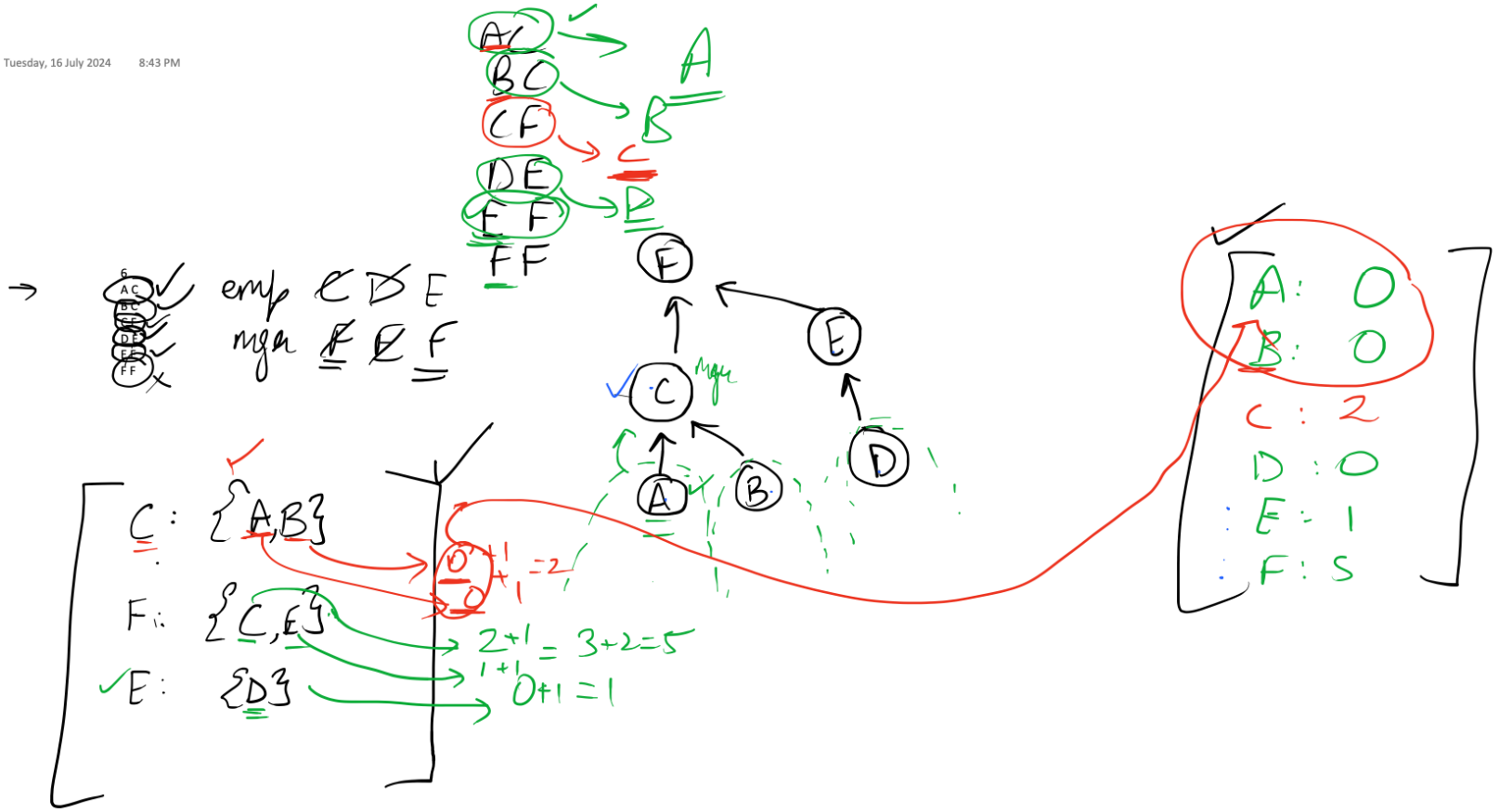
Tuesday, 16 July 2024 8:43 PM



calculate number will run just once per each emp.

Problem with Given Difference

6

→ 5 10 3 2 50 80

i j

Diff → 78 →

↳ Return 1

Approaches

1) Using 2 loops check for every pair

↳ $O(n^2)$

2) Sort + B.S ⇒ $O(n \log n)$

↳ $O(n \log n)$

2, 3, 5, 10, 50, 80 70

BS to find X = 2 + diff = 2 + 78 = 80

↳ diff = X − 2

$n \times \log n$

3) Set ⇒ $O(n)$

↳ Add to the set & compare

We can keep a track visited numbers

{2, 3, 5, 10, 50, }

↳ Search, add → O(1)

80 → 80+78 = 158 ✗

↳ 80−78 = 2

50 + 78 = 128

50 − 78 = −28

3 → 3+78 = 81 (Diff)

↳ 3−78 = −75

5 → 5+78 = 83 ✗

↳ 5−78 = −73 ✗

10 → 10+78 = 88 ✗

↳ 10−78 = −68 ✗

1st 2nd

X − Y = Diff

X = Diff + Y = Diff + arr[i]

Y = X + Diff ⇒ Diff = arr[i] − Diff

Array Pairs divisible by K

10, 5

1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

2,3 4,6 5,10 7,8 1,9

✗ 2,8 1,4 3,7 5,10 6,9

1 % 5 = 1

2 % 5 = 2

3 % 5 = 3

4 % 5 = 4

5 % 5 = 0

6 % 5 = 1

1 : 2

2 : 2

3 : 2

0

(4) : (2)

↳ Sum of pair should be divisible by K

(K - key)

1 → 4, 9

↳ 5 - 1 ⇒ (4)

5 ⇒ 4 + 1

↳ Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

9 = 5 × 1 + 4

4 = 5 × 0 + 4

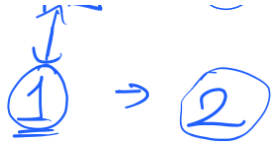
1 = 5 × 0 + 1

6 = 5 × 1 + 1

↳ 4 → (2)

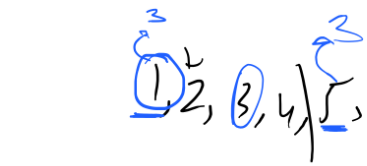
5 - 1

(9, 6), (4, 1)

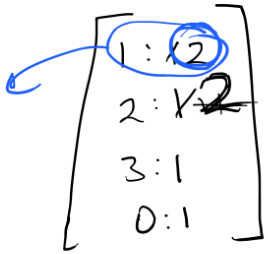


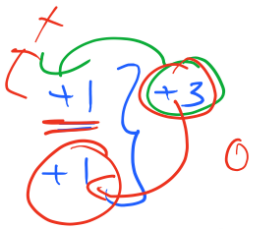
```
public boolean arrayPairs(int[] arr, int k) {
        HashMap<Integer,Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
    for(int a:arr){ // for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) -> int a = arr[i]
      int r = a%k;
      int freq = map.getOrDefault(r,0)+1;
      map.put(r,freq);
    }
    for(Map.Entry<Integer,Integer>entry:map.entrySet()){
      int rem = entry.getKey();
      int count = entry.getValue();

      if(rem==0){
        // remainder=0 need to handle specially
        if(count%2==1){ // count needs to be even{
          return false;
        }
      } else{
        int opposite = k - rem;
        int countOfOpposite = map.getOrDefault(opposite,-1);
        if(count != countOfOpposite){
          return false;
        }
      }
    }
    return true;
  }
}
```

5 10
1 2 3 4 5 6



K = 4





Only 1 is possible

Largest Subarray with Sum 0

15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23

1) To use 2 loops and generate all the possible subarrays.

↳ If any subarray is found with 0 sum

↳ store it's length

↳ return the maximum length

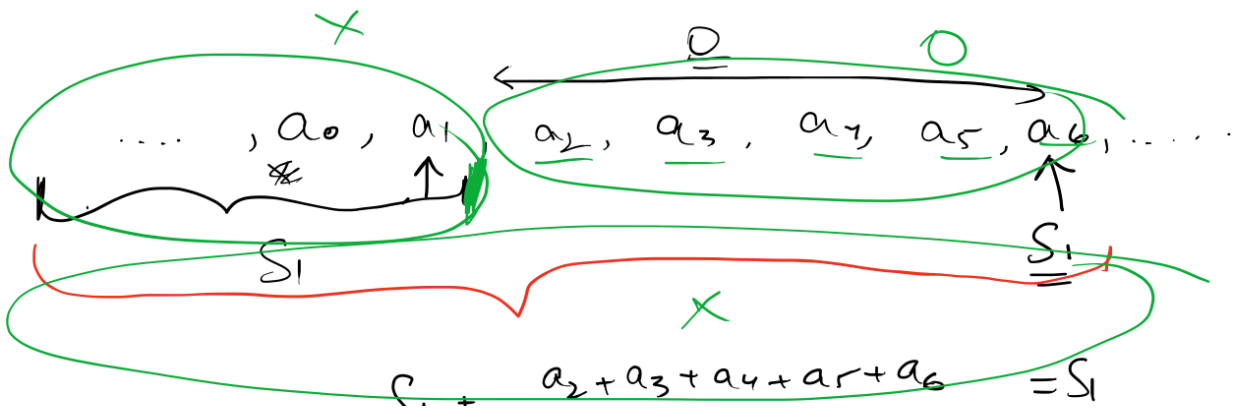
$O(n^2)$

2) ~~Sort~~ + ? → Subarray

$-8, -2, 1, 2, 7, 10, 15, 23$

$X + 0 = X$

$15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23$



↳ $a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 0$

15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23 ✓

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sum = 0 15 -2 = 13 +2 = 15 -8 = 7 +1 = 8+7 = 15+10 = 25 = 23 = 48

(1) (2)

len = 0

2, 5-0 = 5

Map <Sum, Index>

0 : -1

15 : 0

13 : 1

7 : 3

8 : 4

25 : 6

48 : 7

[2, -2] ✓

0 1

Sum = 2-2 = 0

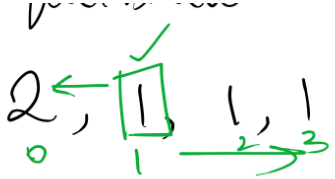
len = (0, 1-(-1))

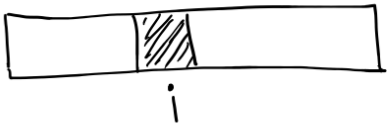
= (0, 2)

0 : -1

2 : 0

Equilibrium Index





2 → Sum of [0 → i-1] → Prefix Sum

↳ Sum [i+1, n-1]

↳ Suffix Sum

1) Using 3 loops

i →

j = 0 - i-1

k = i+1 → n-1

✗

2) Using Prefix Sum & Suffix Sum

Prefix Sum → PS[i] = PS[i-1] + arr[i-1]

↳ Calculating the previous Sum in O(1)