Week 13-1:

--Passing Array and Sting Function

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**Q1)** 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

Returns:

int: an integer representing the index of the pivot

**Constraints**

·         3 ≤ n ≤ 105

·         1 ≤ arr[i] ≤ 2 × 104, where 0 ≤ i < n

·         It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

**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

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4      →  arr[] size n = 4

1      →  arr = [1, 2, 3, 3]

2

3

3

**Sample Output 0**

2

**Explanation 0**

·         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.

·         The index of the pivot is 2.

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**

·         The first and last elements are equal to 1.

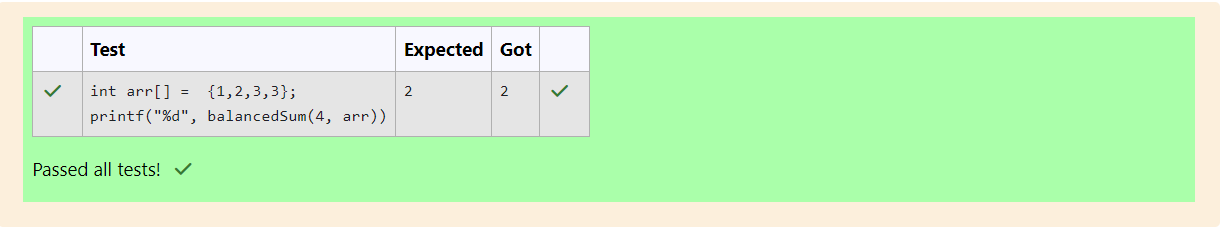
·         Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays.

·         The index of the pivot is 1.

**Code:A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated**

OUTPUT:



**Q2)** Calculate the sum of an array of integers.

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 ≤ n ≤ 104

1 ≤ numbers[i] ≤ 104

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

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5      →   numbers[] size n = 5

1      →   numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

2

3

4

5

**Sample Output 0**

15

**Explanation 0**

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15.

Sample Case 1

**Sample Input 1**

STDIN      Function

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2      →   numbers[] size n = 2

12     →   numbers = [12, 12]

12

**Sample Output 1**

24

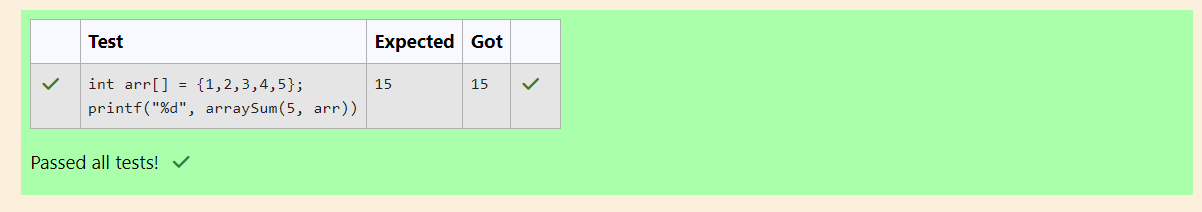
**Explanation 1**

12 + 12 = 24.

**Code:A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated**

OUTPUT:



**Q3)** 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 ≤ n ≤105

0 ≤ arr[i] ≤ 109, where 0 ≤ i < n

**Input Format For Custom Testing**

The first line of input contains an integer, n, the size of arr.

Each of the following n lines contains an integer that describes arr[i] (where 0 ≤ i < n) .

**Sample Case 0**

Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN Function

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5 → arr[] size n = 5

5 → arr[] = [5, 1, 3, 7, 3]

1

3

7

3

**Sample Output**

6

**Explanation**

n = 5 arr = [5, 1, 3, 7, 3]

If arr is rearranged as arr' = [1, 3, 3, 5, 7], the differences are minimized.

The final answer is |1 - 3| + |3 - 3| + |3 - 5| + |5 - 7| = 6.

Sample Case 1 Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN Function

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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.

**Code:A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated**

OUTPUT:

