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Problems appear at midnight, Pacific Time

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The first problem for this section will appear at midnight, Pacific Time

Maximum Sum Circular Subarray

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Maximum Sum Circular Subarray

Solution

Given a **circular array** **C** of integers represented by **A**, find the maximum possible sum of a non-empty subarray of **C**.

Here, a *circular array* means the end of the array connects to the beginning of the array. (Formally, $C[i] = A[i]$ when $0 \leq i < A.length$, and $C[i+A.length] = C[i]$ when $i \geq 0$.)

Also, a subarray may only include each element of the fixed buffer **A** at most once. (Formally, for a subarray $C[i], C[i+1], \dots, C[j]$, there does not exist $i \leq k1, k2 \leq j$ with $k1 \% A.length = k2 \% A.length$.)

Example 1:

Input: [1,-2,3,-2]

Output: 3

Explanation: Subarray [3] has maximum sum 3

Example 2:

Input: [5,-3,5]

Output: 10

Explanation: Subarray [5,5] has maximum sum 5 + 5 = 10

Example 3:

Input: [3,-1,2,-1]

Output: 4

Explanation: Subarray [2,-1,3] has maximum sum 2 + (-1) + 3 = 4

Example 4:

Input: [3,-2,2,-3]

Output: 3

Explanation: Subarray [3] and [3,-2,2] both have maximum sum 3

Example 5:

Input: [-2,-3,-1]

Output: -1

Explanation: Subarray [-1] has maximum sum -1

Note:

1. $-30000 \leq A[i] \leq 30000$

2. $1 \leq A.length \leq 30000$

Hide Hint #1

For those of you who are familiar with the **Kadane's algorithm**, think in terms of that. For the newbies, Kadane's algorithm is used to finding the maximum sum subarray from a given array. This problem is a twist on that idea and it is advisable to read up on that algorithm first before starting this problem. Unless you already have a great algorithm brewing up in your mind in which case, go right ahead!

Hide Hint #2

What is an alternate way of representing a circular array so that it appears to be a straight array? Essentially, there are two cases of this problem that we need to take care of. Let's look at the figure below to understand those two cases:

Case 1

Max Subarray in the middle

0N - 1

Case 2

Max Subarray

split across

0

N - 1

2N - 1

Hide Hint #3 ▲

The first case can be handled by the good old Kadane's algorithm. However, is there a smarter way of going about handling the second case as well?

Java



```
1 class Solution {
2     public int maxSubarraySumCircular(int[] A) {
3         int sum=0;
4         for(int i=0;i<A.length;i++){
5             sum+=A[i];
6         }
7         int maxSubArray=kadane(A,0);
8         int minSubArray=kadane(A,1);
9         if((sum-minSubArray)!=0 && (sum-minSubArray)>=maxSubArray)
10             return sum-minSubArray;
11         else
12             return maxSubArray;
13     }
14     public int kadane(int[] A,int sign){
15         if(sign==0){
16             int max=Integer.MIN_VALUE;
17             int[] dp=new int[A.length];
18             dp[0]=A[0];
19             for(int i=1;i<dp.length;i++){
20                 dp[i]=Math.max(dp[i-1]+A[i],A[i]);
21                 max=Math.max(max,dp[i]);
22             }
23             return max==Integer.MIN_VALUE?dp[0]:max;
24         }
25         else{
26             int min=Integer.MAX_VALUE;
27             int[] dp=new int[A.length];
28             dp[0]=A[0];
29             for(int i=1;i<dp.length;i++){
30                 dp[i]=Math.min(dp[i-1]+A[i],A[i]);
31                 min=Math.min(min,dp[i]);
32             }
33             return min==Integer.MAX_VALUE?dp[0]:min;
34         }
35     }
36 }
```

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