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## Candy Distribution 2

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This question is direct application of "Strong Form of Pigeonhole Principle".

### Pigeonhole Principle :

If  $n+1$  objects are placed into  $n$  boxes, then atleast one box contains one or more objects.

**Proof:** Lets suppose each of the  $n$  boxes contains 1 object each. So in total there are  $n$  objects. Since, we started with  $n+1$  objects this is a contradiction, so some box contains atleast 2 objects.

### Strong Form of Pigeonhole Principle :

Let  $q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_n$  be positive integers. Now, if we put  $q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + \dots + q_n - n + 1$  objects into  $n$  boxes, then either the first box contains at least  $q_1$  objects, or the second box contains atleast  $q_2$  objects,  $\dots$ , or the  $n$ th box contains  $q_n$  objects.

**Proof:** Lets suppose each of the  $i$ th box contains fewer than  $q_i$  objects, to be precise lets say each of the  $i$ th box contains  $q_i - 1$  objects. If this was the case than the total number of objects we will have is  $(q_1 - 1) + (q_2 - 1) + \dots + (q_n - 1) = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n - n$  objects. But as we started with  $q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n - n + 1$  objects there exists a  $i$ th box which contains  $q_i - 1 + 1 = q_i$  objects. Thus we conclude that there exist a  $i$ th box which contains atleast  $q_i$  objects in it.

Now, in this problem we can directly use the strong form of pigeonhole principle and so the answer will be  $A[1] + A[2] + \dots + A[n] - n + 1$

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### Author Solution by [Ashish Khatkar](#)

```

1. /*
2. ID: ashish1610
3. PROG: Candy Distribution 2
4. LANG: C++
5. */
6. #include<bits/stdc++.h>
7. using namespace std;

```

```
8. #define ll      long long int
9. int main()
10. {
11.     int t;
12.     scanf("%d",&t);
13.     while(t--)
14.     {
15.         int n;
16.         scanf("%d",&n);
17.         ll ans=0,tmp;
18.         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
19.         {
20.             scanf("%lld",&tmp);
21.             ans+=tmp;
22.         }
23.         ans++;
24.         ans-=n;
25.         printf("%lld\n",ans);
26.     }
27.     return 0;
28. }
```

### Tester Solution by Chandan Singh

```
1. #include <iostream>
2. #include <algorithm>
3. #include <cassert>
4. using namespace std;
5. int main()
6. {
7.     int test,N;
8.     cin>>test;
9.     assert(test>=1 && test<=10);
10.    while(test--)
11.    {
12.        cin>>N;
13.        assert(N>=1 && N<=100000);
14.        long long int Sum=0,num;
15.        for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
16.        {
17.            cin>>num;
18.            assert(num>=1 && num<=1000000000);
19.            Sum+=num;
20.        }
21.        cout<<(Sum-(N-1))<<endl;
22.    }
23.    return 0;
24. }
```

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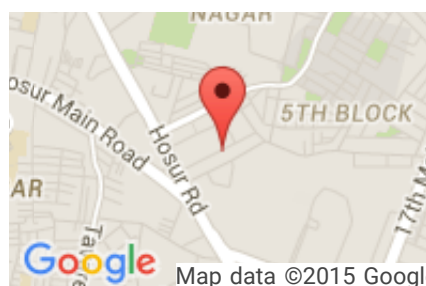
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Bangalore, Karnataka 560095, India.

✉ [contact@hackerearth.com](mailto:contact@hackerearth.com)

☎ +91-80-4155-4695

☎ +1-650-461-4192



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