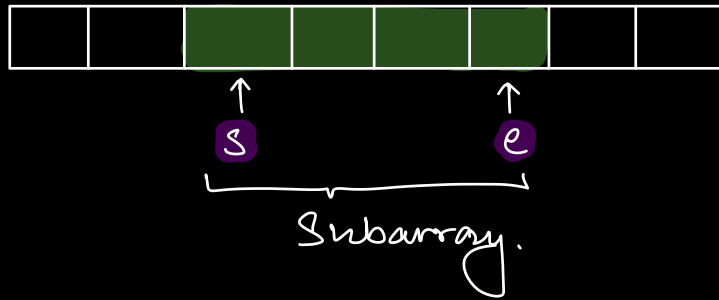


→ Prefix Sum : range sum queries  
→ Carry forward

$[s, e] \Rightarrow$  Subarray

SUBARRAY :- Contiguous part of the Array.



1) Complete Array is a subarray of itself.

2) Single element is also a subarray.

Note: We are only going to consider NON empty subarrays.

Ex

A: 3 4 5 6 -2 8 10

1) 5, 6, -2 ✓

7) 6 5 4

2) 3, 4, 6, -2 ✗

3) 8 ✓

4) -2 ✓

5) 3 10 ✗

6) 10 3 ✗

Ex [5, 3, 5]

{5} ✓

{5, 3, 5} ✓

⇒ Subarray ⇒ [s, e] index

Quiz

A: [4, 2, 10, 3, 12, -2, 15]



# of subarrays starting from index = 1

⇒ 6

Quiz

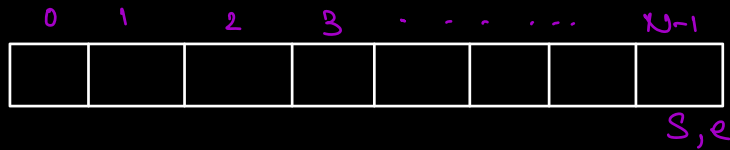
No. of subarrays in A:

[4, 2, 10, 3, 12, -2, 15] N = 7

N = 7

$$\frac{7(7+1)}{2} = \underline{\underline{28}}$$

Quiz



Total no. of subarrays in an Array of size N.

= No. of subarrays starting at index = 0  $\Rightarrow N$

+  
No. of subarrays starting at index = 1  $\Rightarrow N-1$

+  
No. of subarrays starting at index = 2  $\Rightarrow N-2$

+  
+  
No. of subarrays starting at index = N-1  $\Rightarrow 1$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N-1 + N$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N(N+1)}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(N^2)}}$$

Q. Print all the values of a subarray.

```
void printSubArray ( Arr, s, e ) {  
    for ( i = s; i <= e; i++ ) {  
        print ( Arr[i] )  
    }  
}
```

3

$[s, e]$   
 $e - s + 1$

TC:  $O(N)$   
(Worst  
Case)

SC:  $O(1)$

Q. Find the sum of all the values of a subarray.

```
void sumSubArray (Arr, s, e) {
    sum = 0
```

```
    for (i = s; i <= e; i++) {
```

```
        sum += Arr[i];
```

```
    }
```

```
    print(sum);
```

TC:  $O(N)$

{W.C}

SC:  $O(1)$

3

Q. Print all the subarray of a given Array.

A: {<sup>0</sup>2 <sup>1</sup>8 <sup>2</sup>9 }

s	e		A: [ <sup>0</sup> 1, <sup>1</sup> 2, <sup>2</sup> 3, <sup>3</sup> 4]
0	0	→ [2]	( <sup>s</sup> 0, <sup>e</sup> 0)
0	1	→ [2, 8]	(0, 1)
0	2	→ [2, 8, 9]	(0, 2)
1	1	→ [8]	(1, 1)
1	2	→ [8, 9]	(1, 2)
2	2	→ [9]	(2, 2)
			(2, 3)
			(3, 3)

$s \Rightarrow e \in [s, N-1]$

$e \geq s$

$O(N^2)$  { for (s = 0; s < N; s++) {  
     for (e = s; e < N; e++) {  
         // s, e  $\Rightarrow$  Sub Array.  
          $O(N)$  { printSubArray(Arr, s, e);  
         }  
     }  
   }  
3

TC:  $O(N^2) * O(N) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(N^3)}}$   
     ↑                      ↘  
   Iterate over        TC to print  
   all Subarray        1 Subarray

SC:  $O(1)$

A: { <sup>0</sup>2, <sup>1</sup>8, <sup>2</sup>9 }

s = 0, e = 0  $\Rightarrow$  2  
     e = 1  $\Rightarrow$  2, 8  
     e = 2  $\Rightarrow$  2, 8, 9

s = 1, e = 1  $\Rightarrow$  8  
     e = 2  $\Rightarrow$  8, 9

s = 2, e = 2  $\Rightarrow$  9

Q. Print the sum of every single subarray

A:  $[3^0 \ 2^1 \ -1^2 \ 4^3]$

s	e	sum
0	0	$[3] \rightarrow 3$
0	1	$[3 \ 2] \rightarrow 5$
0	2	$[3 \ 2 \ -1] \rightarrow 4$
0	3	$[3 \ 2 \ -1 \ 4] \rightarrow 8$
1	1	$[2] \rightarrow 2$
1	2	$[2 \ -1] \rightarrow 1$
1	3	$[2 \ -1 \ 4] \rightarrow 5$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

Brute force

```
for (s = 0; s < N; s++) {  
    for (e = s; e < N; e++) {  
        // sum of subarray from s to e  
        sumSubArray(Arr, s, e);  $\rightarrow O(N)$   
    }  
}
```

TC:  $O(N^2)$   
SC:  $O(1)$

# Using PS

$$\text{sum}[s, e] = \text{PS}[e] - \text{PS}[s-1]$$

// Build PS  $\rightarrow O(N)$

//  $O(N^2)$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } (s=0; s < N; s++) \{ \\ \quad \text{for } (e=s; e < N; e++) \{ \\ \quad \quad // \text{Sum of subarray from } s \text{ to } e \\ \quad \quad O(1) \left[ \text{sum} = \text{PS}[e] - \text{PS}[s-1]; \right. \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{print(sum)} \end{array} \right.$   $\rightarrow O(1)$

3

TC :  $O(N^2)$

SC :  $O(N)$

$\rightarrow$  Build PS

# Can we do better ? YES

Q Print the sum of all subarrays starting at index = 2.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
7 3 2 -1 6 8 2

s e

2 2 → a[2]

2 3 → a[2] + a[3]

2 4 → a[2] + a[3] + a[4]

2 5 → a[2] + a[3] + a[4] + a[5]

2 6 → a[2] + a[3] + a[4] + a[5] + a[6]

Sum = 0

for (i = 2 ; i < N ; i++) {

Sum += A[i]  
Print (Sum);

3

0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
7 3 2 -1 6 8 2  
          2          ↑  
          s          i

i = 2 3 4 5 6

Sum = 0 + 2 + 5 + 17

2, 5, 17, 14



#

```
for (s = 0; s < N; s++) {
    sum = 0
    for (i = s; i < N; i++) {
        sum += A[i]
        print(sum);
    }
}
```

3

3

TC :  $O(N^2)$   
SC :  $O(1)$

→ Carry forward

A: [ <sup>0</sup>3 <sup>1</sup>2 <sup>2</sup>-1 <sup>3</sup>4 ]

s = 0, sum = 0 + 3 + 2 - 1 + 4 = 8

i = 0

1

2

3

4

3, 5, 4, 8,

2, 1, 5

s = 1, sum = 0 2 - 1 + 4

i = 1

2

3

4

=

s = 2, sum = 0

i = 2

⋮

Q  
Google  
FB.

Given an Array, find the sum of all subarray sums.

A: {<sup>0</sup>1, <sup>1</sup>2, <sup>2</sup>3}

s	e		
0	0	[1] →	1
0	1	[1, 2] →	3
0	2	[1, 2, 3] →	6
1	1	[2] →	2
1	2	[2, 3] →	5
2	2	[3] →	3

} 20

sum = 0

for (s = 0; s < N; s++) {

for (i = s; i < N; i++) {

sum += A[i]

}

}

print(sum);

TC:  $O(N^2)$

SC:  $O(1)$

$$A: \{ \overset{0}{1}, \overset{1}{2}, \overset{2}{3} \}$$

s	e		
0	0	[1] → 1 ⇒ a[0]	
0	1	[1, 2] → 3 ⇒ a[0] + a[1]	
0	2	[1, 2, 3] → 6 ⇒ a[0] + a[1] + a[2]	
1	1	[2] → 2 ⇒ a[1]	
1	2	[2, 3] → 5 ⇒ a[1] + a[2]	
2	2	[3] → 3 ⇒ a[2]	

---


$$20 \quad 3 \times a[0] + 4 \times a[1] + 3 \times a[2]$$

↓

$$3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3$$

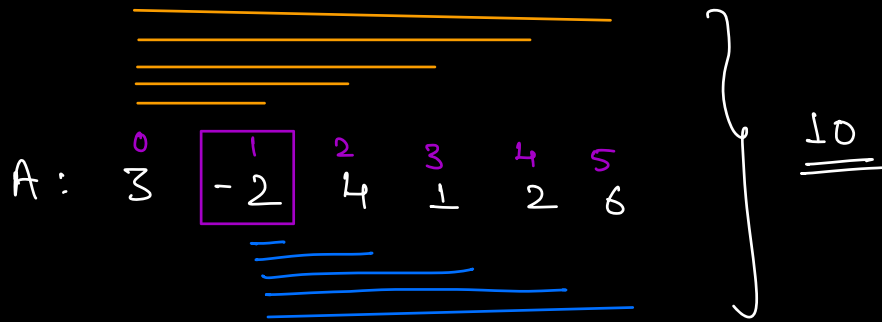
$$3 + 8 + 9 = \underline{\underline{20}}$$

# In how many subarrays an element will be present.

⇒ No. of subarrays, index = 0 will be present

$$A: \overset{0}{3} \quad \overset{1}{-2} \quad \overset{2}{4} \quad \overset{3}{1} \quad \overset{4}{2} \quad \overset{5}{6}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{6}}$



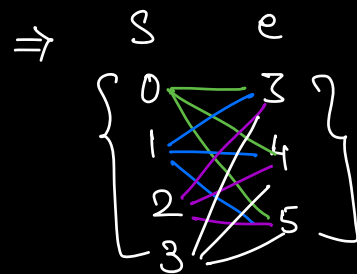
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s <= 1 \Rightarrow |s| = 2 \\ e >= 1 \Rightarrow |e| = 5 \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{10}}$$

A: <sup>0</sup>3 <sup>1</sup>-2 <sup>2</sup>4 <sup>3</sup>1 <sup>4</sup>2 <sup>5</sup>6

\* Index = i will be present in the subarrays

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \textcircled{s} <= i \\ &\Rightarrow s \in [0, i] \\ &|s| = i + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow e >= i \\ &e \in [i, N-1] \\ &|e| = N - i + 1 \\ &= \underline{\underline{N - i}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow |s| \times |e| \\ &\Rightarrow 4 \times 3 = \underline{\underline{12}} \end{aligned}$$

# No. of subarrays, index =  $i$  will be present  
 $= (i+1)(N-i)$

Sum of all subarray sums

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (i+1)(N-i) \times A[i]$$

sum = 0

for ( $i=0$ ;  $i < N$ ;  $i++$ ) {

$x = i+1$

$y = N-i$

sum +=  $x \times y \times a[i]$

}

return sum;

TC :  $O(N)$

SC :  $O(1)$

Contribution Technique

———— \* ————