

TASKS DETAILS

EASY	1.			
	TapeEquilibrium	Task Score	Correctness	Performance
	Minimize the value $ (A[0] + \dots + A[P-1]) - (A[P] + \dots + A[N-1]) $.	50%	100%	0%

Task description

A non-empty array A consisting of N integers is given. Array A represents numbers on a tape.

Any integer P , such that $0 < P < N$, splits this tape into two non-empty parts: $A[0], A[1], \dots, A[P-1]$ and $A[P], A[P+1], \dots, A[N-1]$.

The *difference* between the two parts is the value of: $| (A[0] + A[1] + \dots + A[P-1]) - (A[P] + A[P+1] + \dots + A[N-1]) |$

In other words, it is the absolute difference between the sum of the first part and the sum of the second part.

For example, consider array A such that:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 4
A[4] = 3
```

We can split this tape in four places:

- $P = 1$, difference = $|3 - 10| = 7$
- $P = 2$, difference = $|4 - 9| = 5$
- $P = 3$, difference = $|6 - 7| = 1$
- $P = 4$, difference = $|10 - 3| = 7$

Write a function:

```
def solution(A)
```

that, given a non-empty array A of N integers, returns the minimal difference that can be achieved.

For example, given:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 4
A[4] = 3
```

the function should return 1, as explained above.

Assume that:

<https://app.codility.com/demo/results/trainingT72W4D-7B6/>

Solution

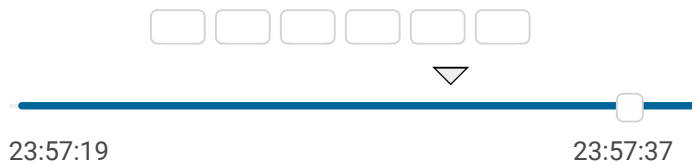
Programming language used: Python

Total time used: 1 minutes 

Effective time used: 1 minutes 

Notes: *not defined yet*

Task timeline



Code: 23:57:36 UTC, py,
final, score: 50

[show code in pop-up](#)

```
1 # Solution 1
2 def solution(A):
3     length = len(A)
4     minimal = None
5     for i in range(1, length):
6         distance = abs(sum(A[0:i]) - sum(A[i:]))
7         if minimal is None or distance < minimal:
8             minimal = distance
9     return minimal
```

Analysis summary

The following issues have been detected: timeout errors.

Analysis

Detected time complexity: **$O(N * N)$**

- N is an integer within the range [2..100,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [-1,000..1,000].

Complexity:

- expected worst-case time complexity is $O(N)$;
- expected worst-case space complexity is $O(N)$ (not counting the storage required for input arguments).

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expand all	Example tests	
▶	example example test	✓ OK
expand all	Correctness tests	
▶	double two elements	✓ OK
▶	simple_positive simple test with positive numbers, length = 5	✓ OK
▶	simple_negative simple test with negative numbers, length = 5	✓ OK
▶	small_random random small, length = 100	✓ OK
▶	small_range range sequence, length = ~1,000	✓ OK
▶	small small elements	✓ OK
expand all	Performance tests	
▶	medium_random1 random medium, numbers from 0 to 100, length = ~10,000	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR running time: 1.18 sec., time limit: 0.21 sec.
▶	medium_random2 random medium, numbers from -1,000 to 50, length = ~10,000	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR running time: 1.45 sec., time limit: 0.21 sec.
▶	large_ones large sequence, numbers from -1 to 1, length = ~100,000	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR running time: >6.00 sec., time limit: 0.67 sec.
▶	large_random random large, length = ~100,000	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR running time: >6.00 sec., time limit: 0.72 sec.
▶	large_sequence large sequence, length = ~100,000	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR running time: >6.00 sec., time limit: 0.43 sec.
▶	large_extreme large test with maximal and minimal values, length = ~100,000	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR running time: >6.00 sec., time limit: 0.74 sec.