

1714. Sum Of Special Evenly-Spaced Elements In Array Premium

Hard Topics Companies Hint

You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums` consisting of `n` non-negative integers.

You are also given an array `queries`, where `queries[i] = [xi, yi]`. The answer to the `ith` query is the sum of all `nums[j]` where `xi <= j < n` and `(j - xi)` is divisible by `yi`.

Return *an array* `answer` *where* `answer.length == queries.length` *and* `answer[i]` *is the answer to the* `ith` *query* ***modulo*** `109 + 7`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7], queries = [[0,3],[5,1],[4,2]]`

Output: `[9,18,10]`

Explanation: The answers of the queries are as follows:
1) The `j` indices that satisfy this query are 0, 3, and 6. `nums[0] + nums[3] + nums[6] = 9`
2) The `j` indices that satisfy this query are 5, 6, and 7. `nums[5] + nums[6] + nums[7] = 18`
3) The `j` indices that satisfy this query are 4 and 6. `nums[4] + nums[6] = 10`

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [100,200,101,201,102,202,103,203], queries = [[0,7]]`

Output: `[303]`

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 5 * 104`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 109`
- `1 <= queries.length <= 1.5 * 105`
- `0 <= xi < n`
- `1 <= yi <= 5 * 104`

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes No

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Hint 1

Think if y cannot be small. You can solve a query in O(n/y), so if y is large enough, it won't be a problem.

Hint 2

If y is small, like less than B, you can preprocess the answers for all such ys in O(n * B), then answer each such query in O(1).

Hint 3

As you might have already guessed, the optimal value for B is ~sqrt(n).

Discussion (0)