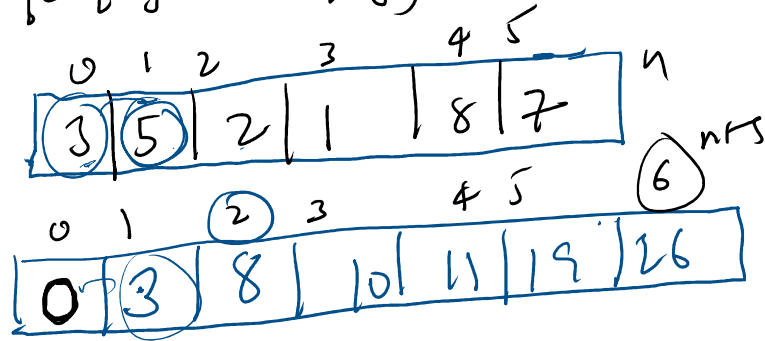


4.4 - Prefix Sum and Kadanes

Sunday, August 31, 2025 10:48 AM

#

prefix[0] = arr[0];



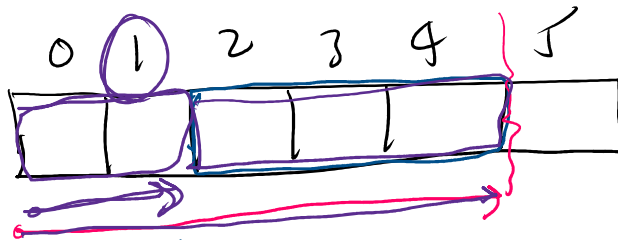
for (int i = 1; i < n + 1; i++)
 prefix[i] = prefix[i-1] + arr[i-1];

}

Range Sum Query

$[l, r] \rightarrow O(n)$

$O(n \times m)$



$$p[r] - p[l-1]$$

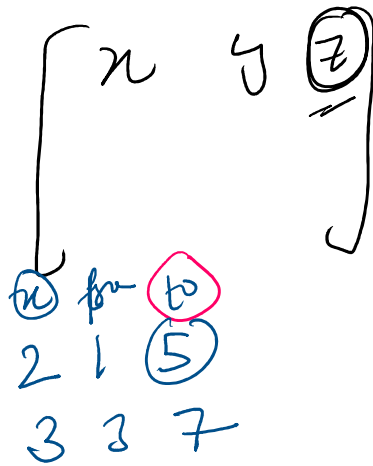
$l = 2$

$r = 5$

Car Pooling

10

XOR



XOR Exclusive OR

x	y	x XOR y
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

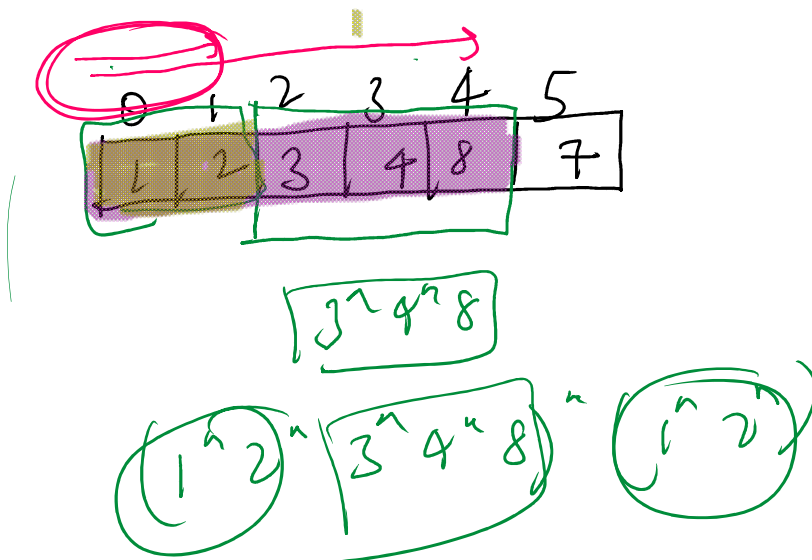
⇒ Properties of XOR

$$\begin{aligned} E \oplus E &= 0 \\ 0 \oplus E &= E \end{aligned}$$

XOR queries of sub array

XOR queries of sub array

Brute force $O(n+q)$



Range Sum 2D

$O(q \times m \times n)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0	3	4	1	4	3
1	5	2	2	0	4
2	4	8	9	1	4
3	6	7	2	3	1
4	7	2	11	1	

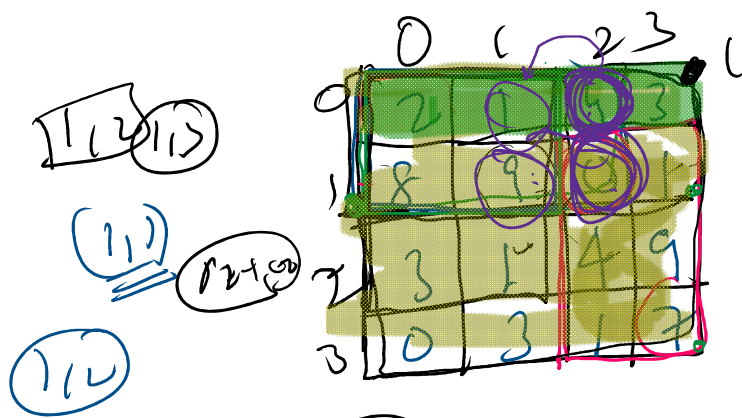
$r1c1$
 $r2c2$

$r1=1$
 $c1=2$

$r2=3$
 $c2=4$

⇒ Meaning of prefix sum in 2D matrix

$[i, j]$ → sum of the rectangle / subarray
for med $[0, 0] - [i, j]$



2	3	7	10
10	20	24	28
13	24	32	45
13	24	36	56

$x1 = 1$
 $c1 = 2$
 $x2 = 3$
 $c2 = 3$

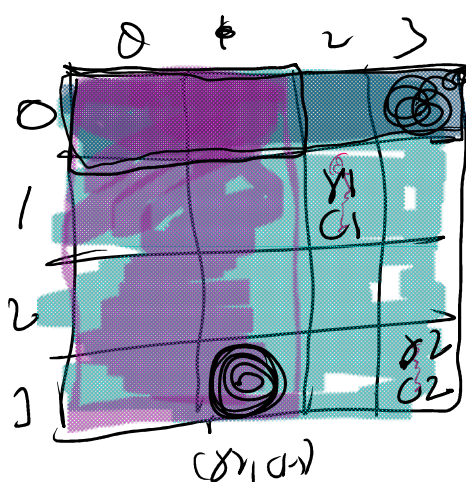
$$p[i][j] = p[i-1][j] + p[i][j-1] - p[i-1][j-1] + arr[i][j]$$

$(x1, c1)$
 $(x2, c2)$

$x1 = 1$
 $c1 = 2$

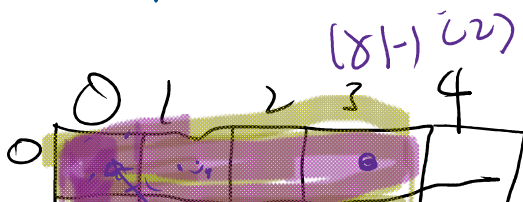
$x2 = 3$
 $c2 = 3$

$x1 = 1$
 $c1 = 2$
 $x2 = 3$
 $c2 = 3$

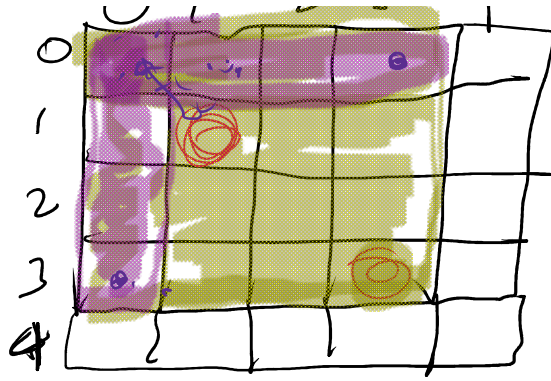


$(x1, c1)$
 $x1 = 1$
 $c1 = 2$
 $x2 = 3$
 $c2 = 3$

$$p[x2][c2] - p[x1-1][c2] - p[x2][c1-1] + p[x1-1][c1-1]$$



$x1 = 1$
 $c1 = 1$

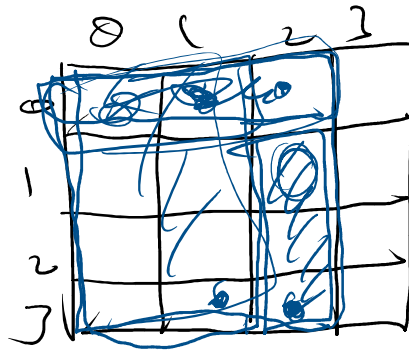


$$\delta 1 = 1, \alpha = 1$$

$$\delta 2 = 3, \delta 2 = 3$$

$$\delta 1 = 1, \alpha = 2$$

$$\delta 2 = 3, \delta 2 = 2$$



$$P[\delta 2][\alpha] - P[\delta 1-1][\alpha] \\ - P[\delta 2][\alpha-1]$$

$$O(\underbrace{n \times m}_{\text{bullets}} + \underbrace{\sum}_{\text{queue}})$$