



BU-ALI SINA UNIVERSITY

REPORT

# Maximum Subarray Sum

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## Summary

In this report, I will explain how to solve the Maximum Sub-Array Sum with three different approaches, and in the end, you will see the comparison of those approaches. This report is written in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . For accessing to the LaTeX file and the source codes you can visit my github repo for the algorithm course.

**<https://github.com/m3hransh/algorithmt>**

I also have an algorithm course on youtube feel free to check that out too.

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5rv7pbJpmM&t=256s>**



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# 1 introduction

## 1.1 Defining problem

Let's define our problem( Maximum Sub-Array Sum). You are given a one-dimensional array that may contain both positive and negative integers , find the sum of a contiguous subarray of numbers which has the largest sum. For example, if the given array is  $\{-2, -5, 6, -2, -3, 1, 5, -6\}$ , then the maximum subarray sum is 7 (see highlighted elements).

## 2 Brute Force

Our first solution is to check all the possible subarrays. Every subarray is consists of a start and an end. So there are  $\binom{n}{2} + n$  possible sub-arrays that is needed to consider ( n is for subarray of length 1). This can be implemented with two for-loops. The first for-loop chooses different possible values for the beginning of the sub-array and the second one values for the end of that sub-array. The implementation is in **Listing 1**.

```
1 def max_sum_sub_brute_force(A):
2     '''Return a tuple(range i,j,sum).
3
4     argument:
5     A -- list of numbers.
6     '''
7     max_sum =float('-inf')
8     index = (-1,-1)
9     for i in range(len(A)):
10        temp =0
11        for j in range(i, len(A)):
12            temp += A[j]
13            if temp > max_sum:
14                max_sum = temp
15                index =(i, j)
16
17     return (index, max_sum)
```

Listing 1: Brute force implemented of maximum subarray sum

As you can see, for-loops go through all the possible subarrays, and for each, only it takes  $\Theta(1)$  to check if it is the maximum or not. So in total takes  $\Theta(n^2)$  to find the maximum subarray.

## 3 Divide & Conquer