Maximum subarray

Problem Description

Given an array A[1..n] of n integers, find a consecutive sub-array, including empty sub-array, with maximized sum. n<=60000.

Input Format

The first line has an integer which indicates the number of test cases. The first line of each test case is an integer n, $1 < n \le 60000$, which is the number of integers in the array. The next line contains n integers in the array, which are A[1], A[2], ..., A[n]. Each A[i] is between -1000 and 1000.

Output Format

For each case, output the maximal sum of any consecutive subarray, including empty subarray, in one line.

Example

Sample Input:	Sample Output:
2	0
3	8
-3 -5 -1	
10	
-5 3 -2 4 -1 -3 7 -3 -2 4	

Solution

Analysis: 在一個正整數的 array 中找連續的一段使得總和最大。 如果資料在 a [1..n], a [0] = 0.

是甚麼是所有可能得解? 對於所有的 0<=i<=j<n, (a[0]用來對付 empty subarray (sum=0)). If we try all possible solution => $0(n^2)$ possible solution, each takes 0(n) time. => $0(n^3)$ time complexity =>TLE

How to save time?

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Suppose we first compute the prefix-sum, i.e., letting pre[i]=a[0]+a[1]+...a[i]

⇒ a[i]+a[i+1]+...a[j]=pre[j]-pre[i-1]

⇒ 每一個連續 subarray 的和可以在 O(1) 算出

⇒ time complexity=O(n^2)

但如何計算 pre[i]?

pre[0]=a[0]=0

pre[i]=pre[i-1]+a[i]

簡單的 DP 可以在 O(n) 算出所有 prefix-sum, 但需要 O(n) 的 space
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這個技巧是"空間換取時間",利用 preprocessing 算出一些中間結果,讓後續的計算加快

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b08: n 可能達到 60000, O(n^2)無法在 3 sec 得到解。
如何加速?
方法不只一種。
以 DP 的概念,令 f(i)是以 i 為右端點的最大 subarray 總和,則
f(1)=a[1],
For i>1, we have
f(i)=(f(i-1)>0)? f(i-1)+a[i]: a[i];
而最佳解是 f(i)中最大者或 0,
因此先設 opt=0,然後只要 i 由小往大算過去,每次檢查是否更新 opt
注意:上述算式,右邊是 f(i-1)左邊 f(i),此種遞迴由小往大算不需
recursive call,此即是 DP
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Preprocessing 解法

左端在i的最大區間和=

left(i)=

max{sum[j,i]: j<=i}

=prefix_sum(i)-min{prefix_sum(j-1): j<=i}

先求出所有點的 prefix sum

在求出所有 prefix_sum 的 prefix_min

m=0; // opt

pre[0]=0;

for (i=1;i<=n;i++) pre[i]=pre[i-1]+a[i];

pm[0]=0;

for (i=1;i<=n;i++) pm[i]=(pm[i-1]<pre[i])? pm[i-1]: pre[i];
```

```
for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {
    k=pre[i]-pm[i-1]; // left(i)
    if (k>m) m=k;
}
```