

3 Sum

$n = 6$

arr	-2	0	2	4	-2	-8
-----	----	---	---	---	----	----

equation :-

$$arr[i] + arr[j] + arr[k] == 0$$

answer

-2 , -2 , 4

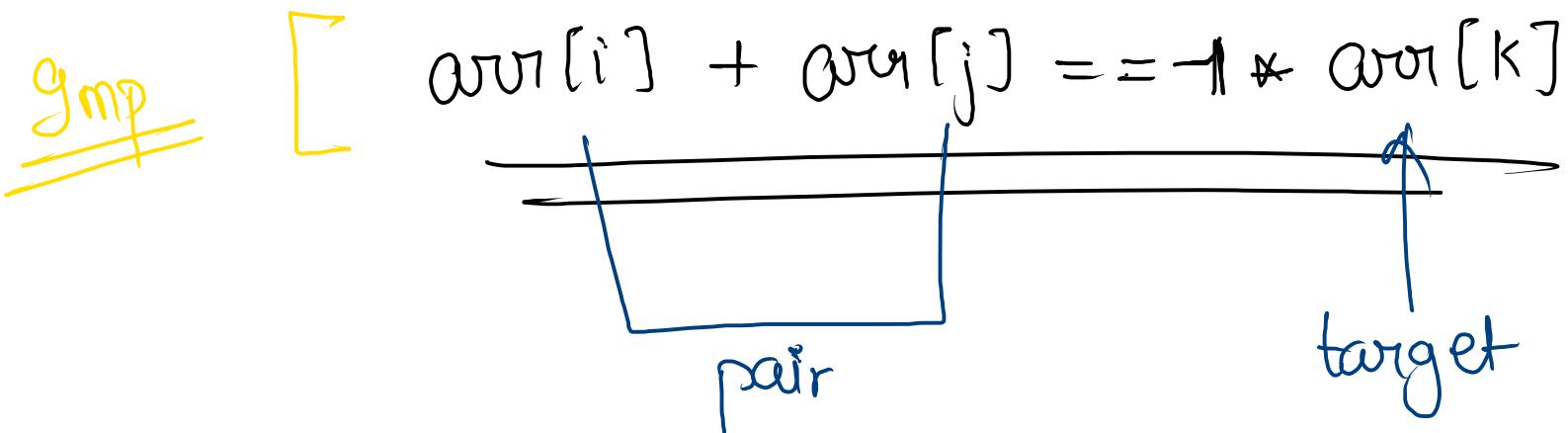
-2 , 0 , 2

purpose
of sorting } → so that we skip all the
unnecessary cases

arr

-8	-2	-2	0	2	4
----	----	----	---	---	---

~~exp:-~~ $\text{arr}[i] + \text{arr}[j] + \text{arr}[k] == 0$



curr

-8	-2	-2	0	2	4
----	----	----	---	---	---

target

(K)

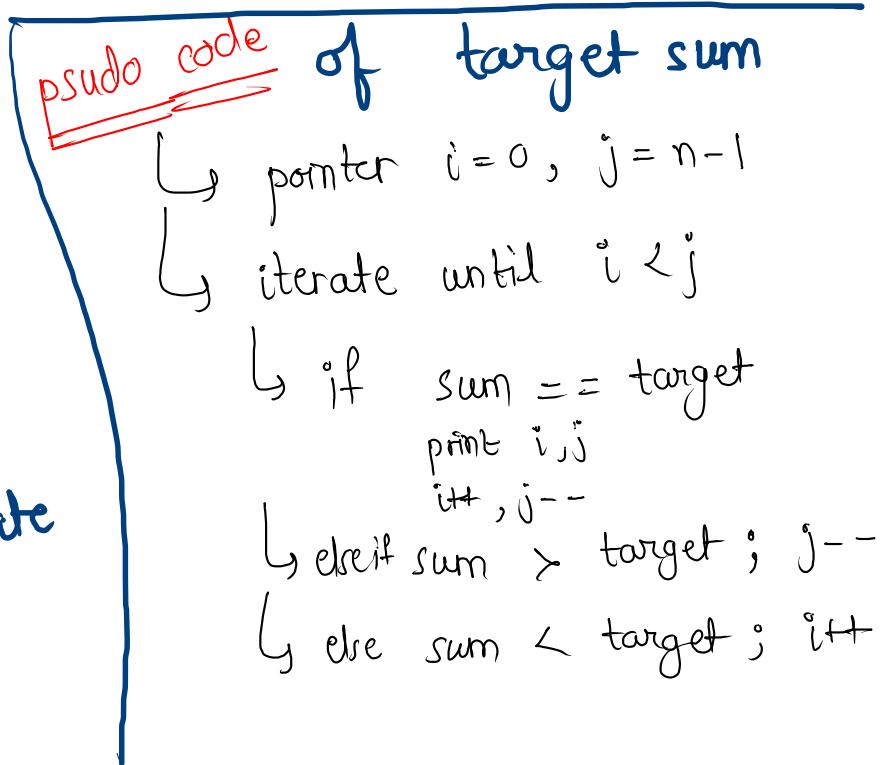
-2 , -2, 4

-2 , 0, 2

-2, 0, 2



duplicate



pseudo code

- ↳ Sort array
- ↳ iterate from start to end for target
(-1*target)
- ↳ same code for target sum
 - ↳ pointer $i = 0, j = n - 1$
 - ↳ iterate until $i < j$
 - ↳ if $\text{sum} == \text{target}$
 print i, j
 $i++, j--$
 - ↳ else if $\text{sum} > \text{target}; j--$
 - ↳ else $\text{sum} < \text{target}; i++$

$$\text{target} = -(-2) = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = -2 + 4 = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$\text{target} = -(-2) = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 4 = 4$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 2 = 2$$

Code

```
public static void threeSum(int[] arr, int n) {  
    → Arrays.sort(arr);  
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) { → N  
        int target = -1 * arr[k];  
        int i = k + 1;  
        int j = n - 1;  
        while ( i < j ) { → N  
            int sum = arr[i] + arr[j];  
            if ( sum == target ) {  
                System.out.println(arr[k] + " " + arr[i] + " " + arr[j]);  
                i++;  
                j--;  
            } else if (sum < target) {  
                i++;  
            } else {  
                j--;  
            }  
        }  
        while ( k + 1 < n && arr[k] == arr[k + 1] ) {  
            k++;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

3 sum

target sum

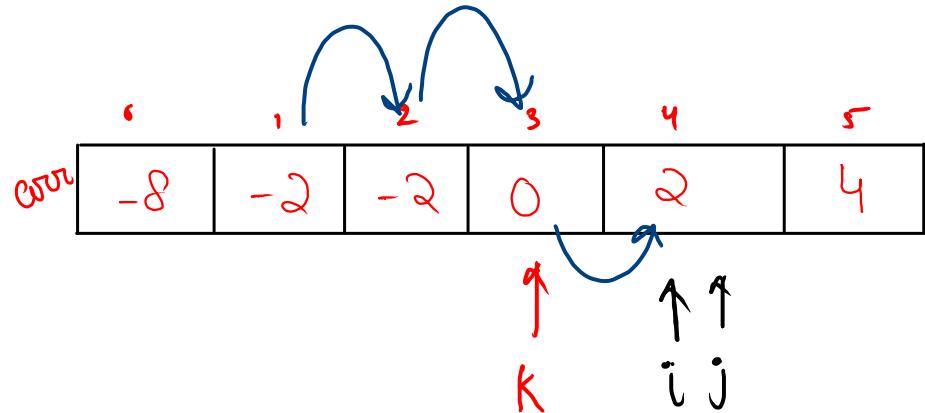
T. C

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\underline{O(N \log N + N^2)}} \\ & \cong O(N^2) \end{aligned}$$

```

public static void threeSum(int[] arr, int n) {
    Arrays.sort(arr);
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
        int target = -1 * arr[k];
        int i = k + 1;
        int j = n - 1;
        while (i < j) {
            int sum = arr[i] + arr[j];
            if (sum == target) {
                System.out.println(arr[k] + " " + arr[i] + " " + arr[j]);
                i++;
                j--;
            } else if (sum < target) {
                i++;
            } else {
                j--;
            }
        }
        while (k + 1 < n && arr[k] == arr[k + 1]) {
            k++;
        }
    }
}

```



$$\text{target} = 2, \quad \text{sum} = -2 + 4 = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = -2 + 4 = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 4 = 4$$

$$\text{sum} = 2 + 4 = 6$$

Ans

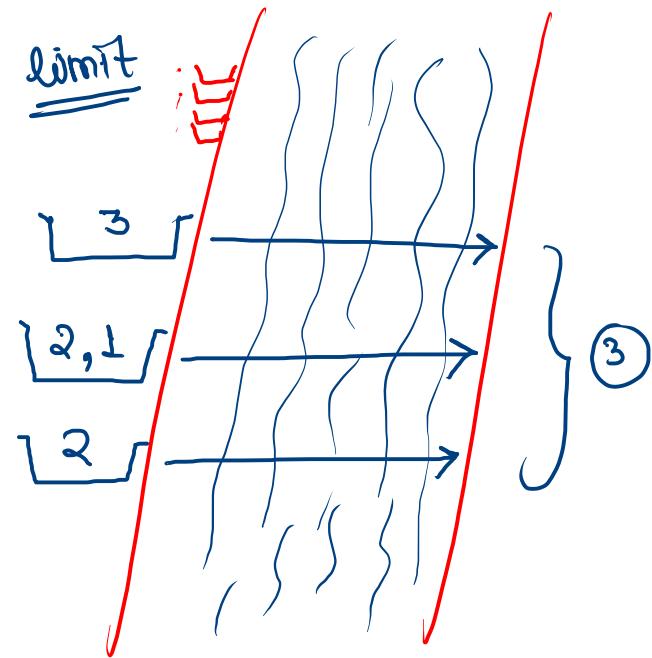
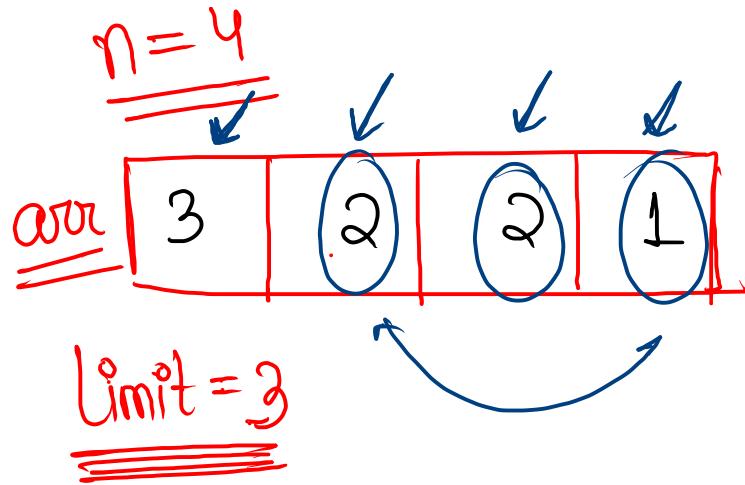
-2, -2, 4
-2, 0, 2

$$\text{target} = 2, \quad \text{sum} = -2 + 4 = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$\text{target} = 0, \quad \text{sum} = 2 + 4 = 6$$

Count boat



Condition

- ↳ weight of persons can't be more than limit
- ↳ we can carry at most 2 persons

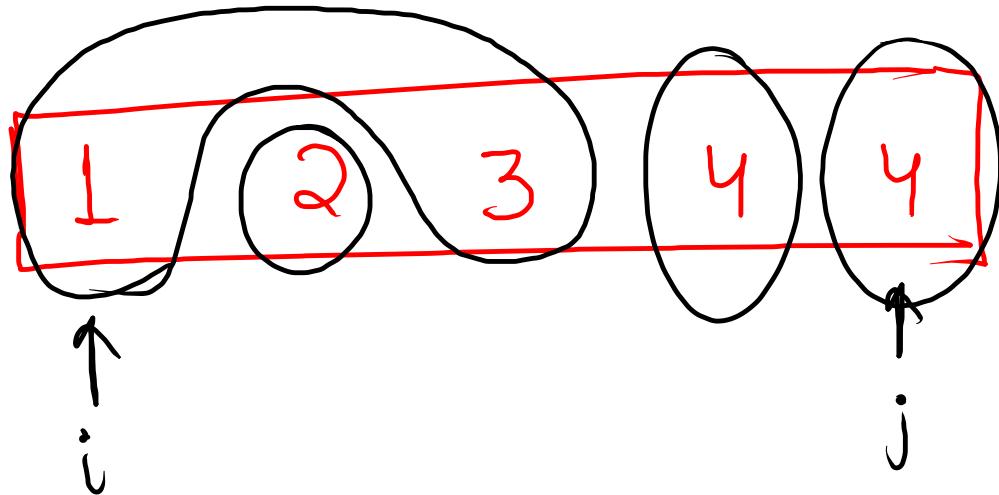
psudo code

The diagram illustrates a pseudocode structure:

- Count = 0
- Sort
- i = 0, j = n-1 ,
while (i <= j)
 - if sum > limit
j-- ;
 - else
i++ , j-- ;
- Count++ ;

limit = 4

C = Ø ≠ Ø Ø 4

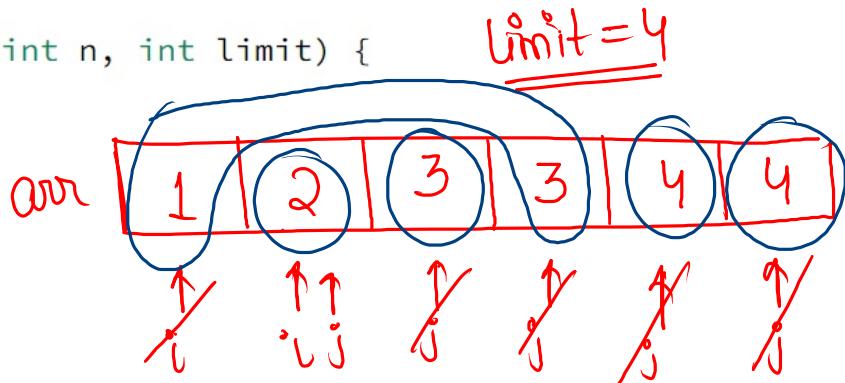


[2, 2]

limit 4

Code

```
public static int countBoats(int[] arr, int n, int limit) {  
    → Arrays.sort(arr);  
    → int i = 0;  
    int j = n - 1;  
    int count = 0;  
    while (i <= j) {  
        int sum = arr[i] + arr[j];  
        a [ if (sum > limit) {  
            j--;  
        } else {  
            b [ i++;  
            j--;  
        }  
        → count++;  
    }  
    return count;  
}
```



$$\text{Sum} = 1+4 = 5$$

$$\text{Sum} = 1+4 = 5$$

$$\text{Sum} = 1+3 = 4$$

$$\text{Sum} = 2+3 = 5$$

$$\text{Sum} = 2+2 = 4$$

Count = 0 X X X X 5

\Rightarrow Prefix Sum

\hookrightarrow sum of all the previous elements
including itself

arr

1	3	-2	4	0	7
---	---	----	---	---	---

prefix
sum
array

1	4	2	6	6	13
---	---	---	---	---	----

\Rightarrow Suffix Sum : sum of all the future elements including itself

Ques Print prefix sum & Suffix sum

arr

3	-2	1	0	5	7
---	----	---	---	---	---

prefix
sum
array

pre

3	1	2	2	7	14
---	---	---	---	---	----

$$\text{pre}[i] = \text{arr}[i] + \text{pre}[i-1]$$

Code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = { 3, -2, 1, 0, 5, 7};  
    int n = arr.length;  
    int[] pre = new int[n];  
  
    pre[0] = arr[0];  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {  
        pre[i] = arr[i] + pre[i - 1];  
    }  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        System.out.print(pre[i] + " ");  
    }  
}
```

Greatest Till Me

$$\underline{n = 8}$$

arr

3	1	5	2	7	1	3	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

prefix
max

(pre)

3	3	5	5	7	7	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

~~exp:-~~

$$\text{pre}[i] = \text{Math.max}(\text{arr}[i], \text{pre}[i-1])$$

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[] arr = new int[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
    }

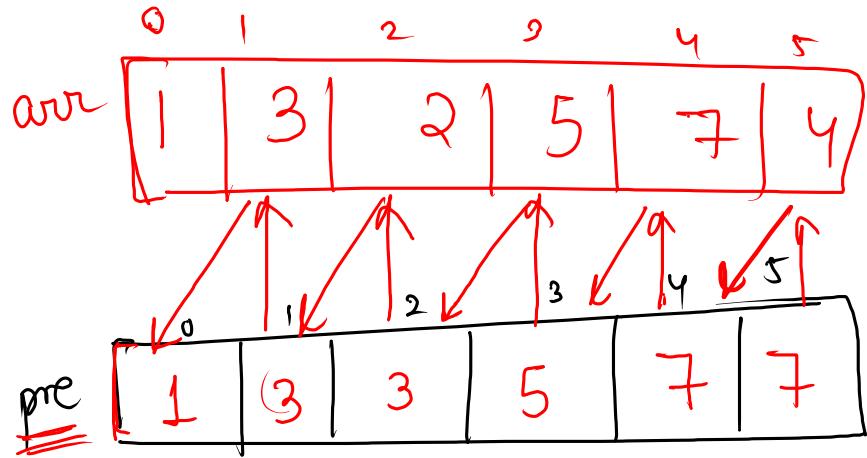
    int[] ans = greatestTillMe(arr, n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        System.out.println(ans[i]);
    }
}

```

```

[     public static int[] greatestTillMe(int[] arr, int n) {
        int[] pre = new int[n];
        pre[0] = arr[0];
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
            pre[i] = Math.max( arr[i], pre[i - 1] );
        }
        return pre;
    }
]

```



$$\begin{aligned}
&\underline{i=1}, \quad \underline{\underline{pre[1]}} = \max(3, 1) = 3 \\
&\underline{i=2}, \quad \underline{\underline{pre[2]}} = \max(2, 3) = 3 \\
&\underline{i=3}, \quad \underline{\underline{pre[3]}} = \max(5, 3) = 5 \\
&\underline{i=4}, \quad \underline{\underline{pre[4]}} = \max(7, 5) = 7 \\
&\underline{i=5}, \quad \underline{\underline{pre[5]}} = \max(4, 7) = 7
\end{aligned}$$