

Experiment - 4.

Problem : We define $f(X, Y)$ as number of different corresponding bits in binary representation of X and Y .

Eg -

Input - 1

$N = 2$.

$A = \{2, 4\}$

Output : - 4.

Input = 2

$N = 3$

$A = \{1, 3, 5\}$

Output = 8.

Approach.

- ① Loop through 31 bits.
- ② for each bit :
count $C1$ = numbers with bit set.
count $C2$ = numbers with bit unset.
- ③ Add contribution.
 $(2 \times C1 \times C2)$.
- ④ Take mod.

} $x \gg b$
AND

Code :-

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int countbit(int N, vector<int> &A) {
```

```
    const int MOD = 1000000007
```

```
    long long ans = 0
```

```
    for (int b = 0; b < 31; b++) {
```

```
        long long ones = 0;
```

```
        for (int x : A) {
```

```
            ones += (x >> b) & 1;
```

```
        }
```



```

        ans = (ans + (ones * (N - ones) << 1)) % Mod;
    }
    return ans;
}

int main() {
    int N;
    cin >> N;
    vector<int> v(N);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) cin >> v[i];
    count << count(N, v);

    return 0;
}

```

Time Complexity - $O(31 * N)$ }
 Space Complexity - $O(1)$ }

Eg - $A = \{2, 4\}$

$2 \rightarrow 010$ $C1=1, C0=1 \rightarrow 2.$

$4 \rightarrow 100.$ $C1=1, C0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2.$

then, $2 \text{ AND } 4 \equiv$

$$\begin{array}{r} 010 \\ 100 \\ \hline 000. \end{array}$$