

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 C_1 = numbers with bit set.

count C_2 = numbers with bit unset.

③ Add contribution.

$(2 \times C_1 \times C_2)$.

④ Take mod.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} x > b \\ A \text{ AND} \end{array} \right\}$

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 → 010 C1=1, C0=1 → 2.

4 → 100. C1=1, C0=1 → 2.

then, 2 AND 4 ≡ 010

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