

Sum of bit differences

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Medium Accuracy: 60.03% Submissions: 51K+ Points: 4

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Given an array integers `arr[]`, containing `n` elements, find the sum of bit differences between all pairs of element in the array. Bit difference of a pair (x, y) is the count of different bits at the same positions in binary representations of x and y .

For example, bit difference for 2 and 7 is 2. Binary representation of 2 is 010 and 7 is 111 respectively and the first and last bits differ between the two numbers.

Note: (x, y) and (y, x) are considered two separate pairs.

Example 1:

Input:

`n = 2`

`arr[] = {1, 2}`

Output: 4

Explanation: All possible pairs of an array are (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2).

Sum of bit differences = $0 + 2 + 2 + 0$
= 4

→ Naive Approach:-

↳ Generate all the pairs using for loop

↳ XOR the pairs to get different element

↳ Use `--builtin_popcount()` to get the count of set bits.

```
class Solution{
public:
    long long sumBitDifferences(int arr[], int n) {
        long long ans = 0;

        for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
            int j = i;
            while(j < n - 1) {
                ans += __builtin_popcount(arr[i]^arr[j+1])*2;
                j++;
            }
            return ans;
        }
    };
};
```

Time complexity: $O(n^2)$

Space complexity: $O(1)$

→ This gives TLE, need $O(n)$ time complexity.

Expected Time Complexity: $O(n)$.

Expected Auxiliary Space: $O(1)$.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 10^5$

$1 \leq arr[i] \leq 10^5$

→ Optimal Approach:-

1	→	0	0	1
3	→	0	1	1
5	→	1	0	1

No. of zeros = 0

No. of ones = 3

Possible no. of bit difference if they make pair = $3 \times 0 = 0$

No. of zeros = 2

No. of ones = 1

Possible pairs giving bit difference = $2 \times 1 = 2$

(1,3) & (3,5)

1	→	0	0	1
3	→	0	1	1
5	→	1	0	1

No. of zeros = 2

No. of ones = 1

Possible pairs giving bit difference = 2

(1,5) & (3,5)

Total sum of bit difference = $2 + 2 = 4$

∵ (x,y) & (y,x) are different

⇒ Ans = $4 \times 2 = 8$.

```
class Solution{
public:
    long long sumBitDifferences(int arr[], int n) {
        long long ans=0;
        for(int i=0;i<32;i++){
            long long z=0;
            long long o=0;
            for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
                if((1<<i & arr[j]) ==0)z++;
                else o++;
            }
            ans+=(z*o);
        }
        return 2*ans;
    }
};
```

Time complexity : $O(N)$
Space complexity : $O(1)$