

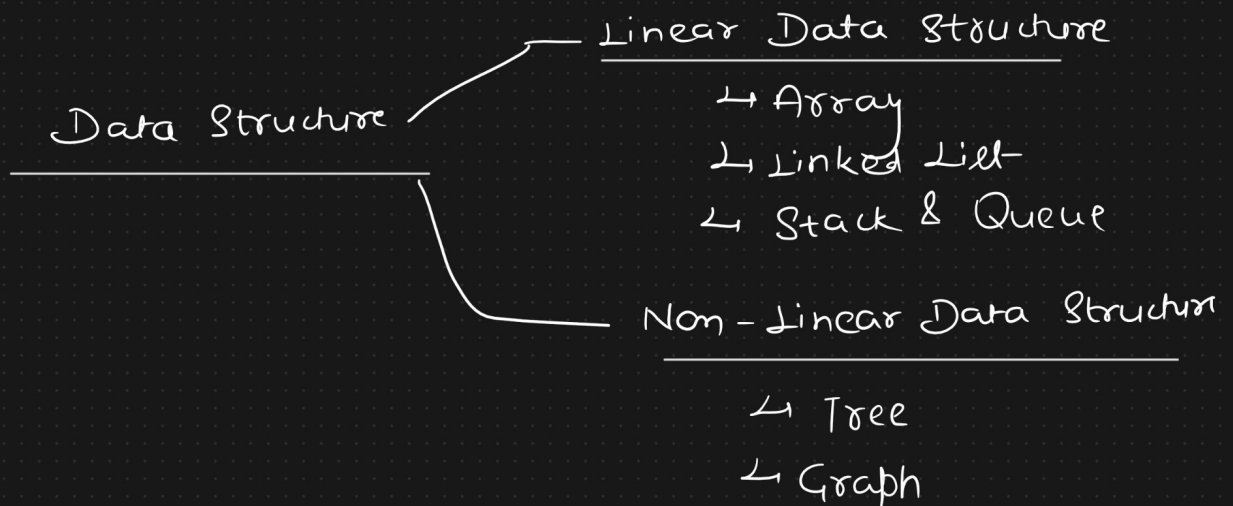
↳ same type of data

↳ $n = 7$ start index = 0
Last index = $n - 1$

↳ Random access

array[3] = 8

↳ array.length = n ↳ size of an array



Array Implementation

```
int[] array = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14}
```

```
int array[] = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14}
```

Palindrome

$$\text{mid} = \frac{5}{2} = 2$$

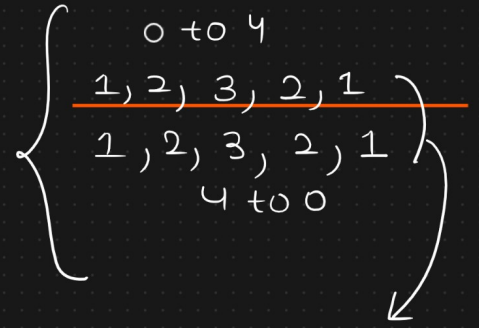
array

$$n = 5$$

Approach 1

new array

0	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	2	1



Equal to
each other



Palindromic
array

Approach 1

Time complexity = $O(n)$
Space complexity = $O(n)$

can we have some approach

where we can reduce time

& space complexity??

$$n = 5 \quad \frac{5}{2} = 2$$

$i=0$

$1 \neq 1$

$i=1$

$2 \neq 2$

$i=2 < 2$

for($i=0$; $i < n/2$; $i++$) {

if ($arr(i) \neq arr(n-i-1)$)
print (Not a palindromic
array)

print (Palindromic array)

Approach 2

Time complexity = $O(n)$

Space complexity = $O(1)$

↳ optimized approach