

Algorithm

- * The algorithm uses divide & conquer approach to find the maximum subarray.
- * So an array of size n is divided into 2 sub arrays as per the concept, however, if the size is one then the mid value is not calculated and in firstst condition i.e; when $\text{low-index} = \text{high-index}$ the only element is returned as the maximum subarray.
- * The looping statement written always makes sure that the array is scanned from the left index to the right index.
- * The algorithm here uses two loops to calculate the maximum sum. The whole array of size ' n ' is divided into left subarray $[0 \dots m]$ & right subarray $[m+1, n]$ when m is the mid value in the array. The left subarray is scanned from 0 to $m-1$ and the ~~second~~ right subarray scans the list from $m+1$ to n (i.e; highest index).
- * The loop invariants in these cases are maximum sum of the array which are calculated while dividing the problem. The sum is calculated for ^{each of the} all the elements in the

array and they are compared with previous sum, right sub array sum, left sub array sum and the maximum sum of the array is returned.

* The termination condition for both the loops is when the left or the current index reaches the $m-1$ position and the right index ^{iteration} reaches n position of the array.

* As the algorithm shouldn't terminate when high negative numbers are used we use $-\infty$ as the range for the right & left sums.