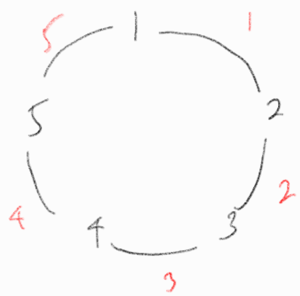


희예: 3 — 5 : 거리 7 vs 8

1 → 4. vs 6

dis

(arr[0]+arr[1], arr[4]+arr[3]+arr[2])

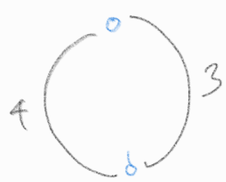
1. 입력 받기 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

ex) 1 — 3 : min(1+2 , 5+4+3) total - dis

2 — 4 : min(arr[1]+arr[2], arr[0]+arr[3]+arr[4])

= min(2+3 , 1+5+4)

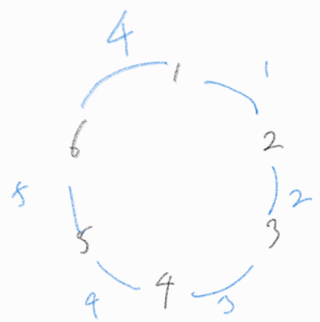
dis total-dis



→ [3,4]

⇒ 3

2. 모든 a→b 경우의 수에 대한 거리를 저장.



1→2 : min (1, 14) = 1

1→3 : min (1→2 + arr[3] , Total - (1→2 + arr[3])) = 3

3 19-3

1→4 : min (1→3 + arr[4] , Total - (1→3 + arr[4])) = 6

3+3 = 6 19-6

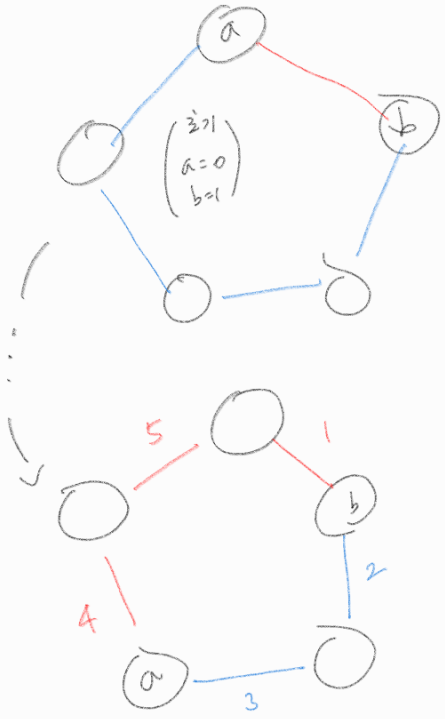
1→5 : min (1→4 + arr[5] , Total - (1→4 + arr[5])) = 9

6+4 = 10 19-10

1→6 : min (1→5 - arr[5] , Total - (1→4 - arr[6])) = 4

9-5 = 4 19-4

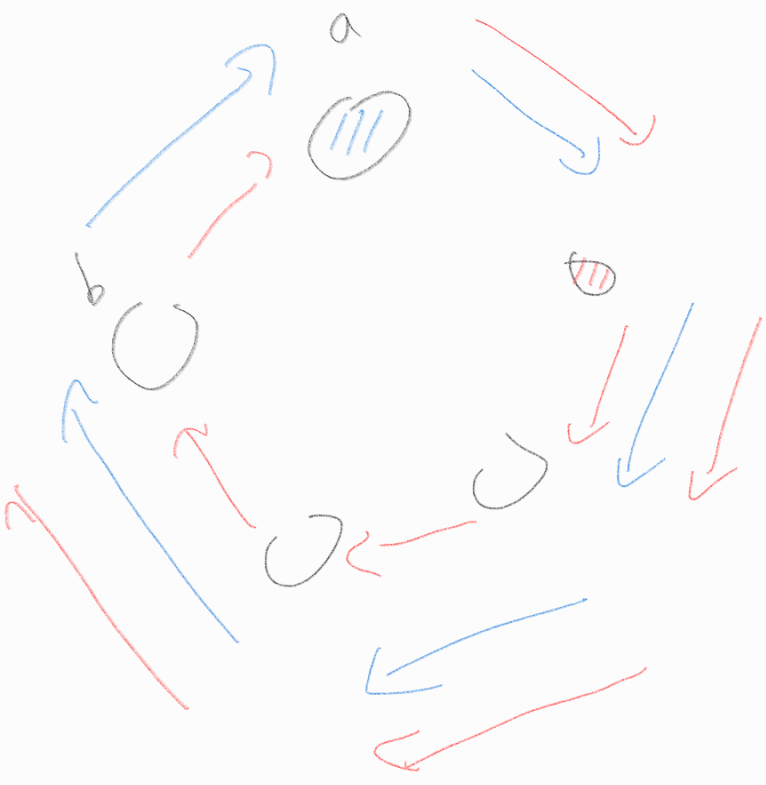
3. 가장 큰 거리 출력



sumA : a 기준 b까지 시계방향으로 거리합

sumB : a 기준 b까지 반시계방향으로 거리합

1. sumA = sumB : 최댓값 => 종료
2. sumA > sumB : a를 반시계방향으로 이동
3. sumA < sumB : b를 반시계방향으로 이동



a는 최대 N번

b는 최대 2N-2

∴ O(N+2N-2)

≒ O(N)

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

a, b

arr[a]=1 , sumA=1 , sumB=14 => sumA + arr[b] , sumB - arr[b]

sumA=3 , sumB=12 => sumA +