

Subset

題目

Given an integer array `nums` of unique elements, return *all possible subsets (the power set)*.

The solution set must not contain duplicate subsets. Return the solution in any order.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3]`

Output:

```
[[], [1], [2], [1,2], [3], [1,3], [2,3], [1,2,3]]
```

圖一 樣本1輸入

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0]`

Output: `[[], [0]]`

圖二 樣本2輸入

Constraints:

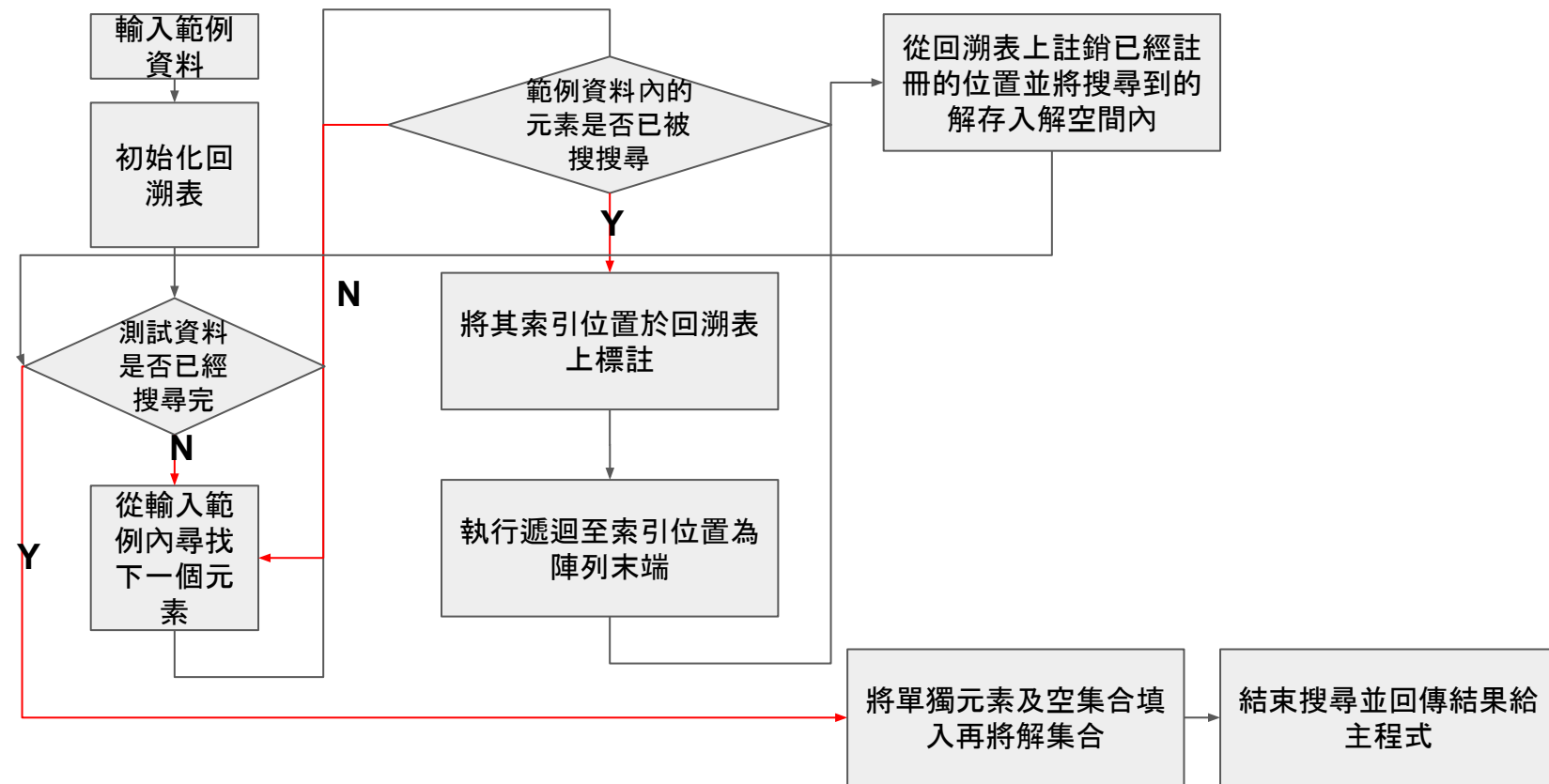
- `1 <= nums.length <= 10`
- `-10 <= nums[i] <= 10`
- All the numbers of `nums` are unique.

圖三 輸入限制

解題思路

1. 依照題意上像是窮舉，故以backtracking上解決
2. 根據Leetcode上的提示，Output是List內的List，所以要回傳一個集合，且任兩個集合內的構成元素皆不相同。

程式邏輯



核心程式碼

```
public List<List<Integer>> subsets(int[] nums) {
    Arrays.sort(nums);
    table=new int[nums.length];
    List<Integer> list=new ArrayList<>();
    List<List<Integer>> result=new
ArrayList<>();
    result.add(new ArrayList<>());
    doWork(nums,list,result);
    for(int i=0;i<nums.length;i++){
        list=new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(nums[i]);
        if (!result.contains(list)){
            result.add(list);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
public void doWork(int[] nums,List<Integer>
list,List<List<Integer>>result){
    for(int i=0;i<nums.length;i++){
        if(table[i]==0) {
            table[i] = 1;
            list.add(nums[i]);
            doWork(nums, list,result);
            table[i] = 0;

            list.sort((Integer o1, Integer o2)->
o1-o2);
            if (!result.contains(list)){
                result.add(list);
            }
            list=new ArrayList<>();
        }
    }
}
```

程式碼詳見git

<https://github.com/610621215/happygit123>