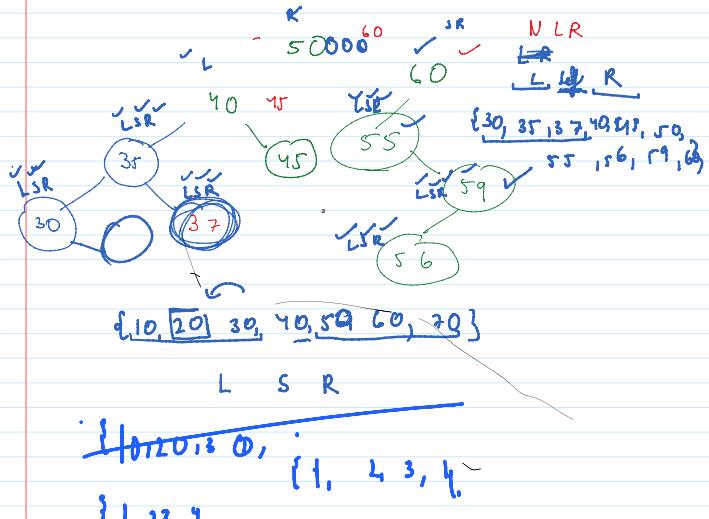


s_m a_k t_n - subtree



BP → RV(0, arr) → 40, 30, 20, 10

SP → RV(1, arr) → [40, 30, 20]

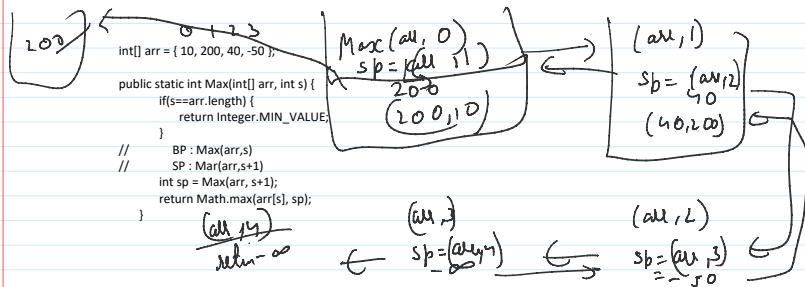
{ 0 1 2 3
10, 20, 30, 40 }

Max

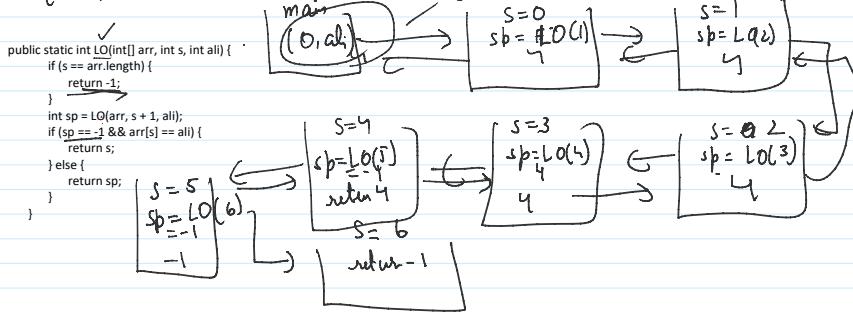
BP → Max(arr, 0) → 12

SP → Max(arr, 1) → 12

{ 0 1 2 3
10, 9, 8, 12, 5 }

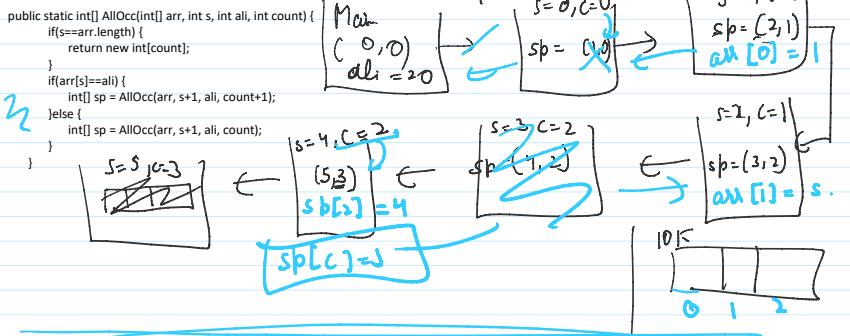


{ 0 1 2 3 4 5
10, 20, 10, 20, 20, 30 } ali = 20

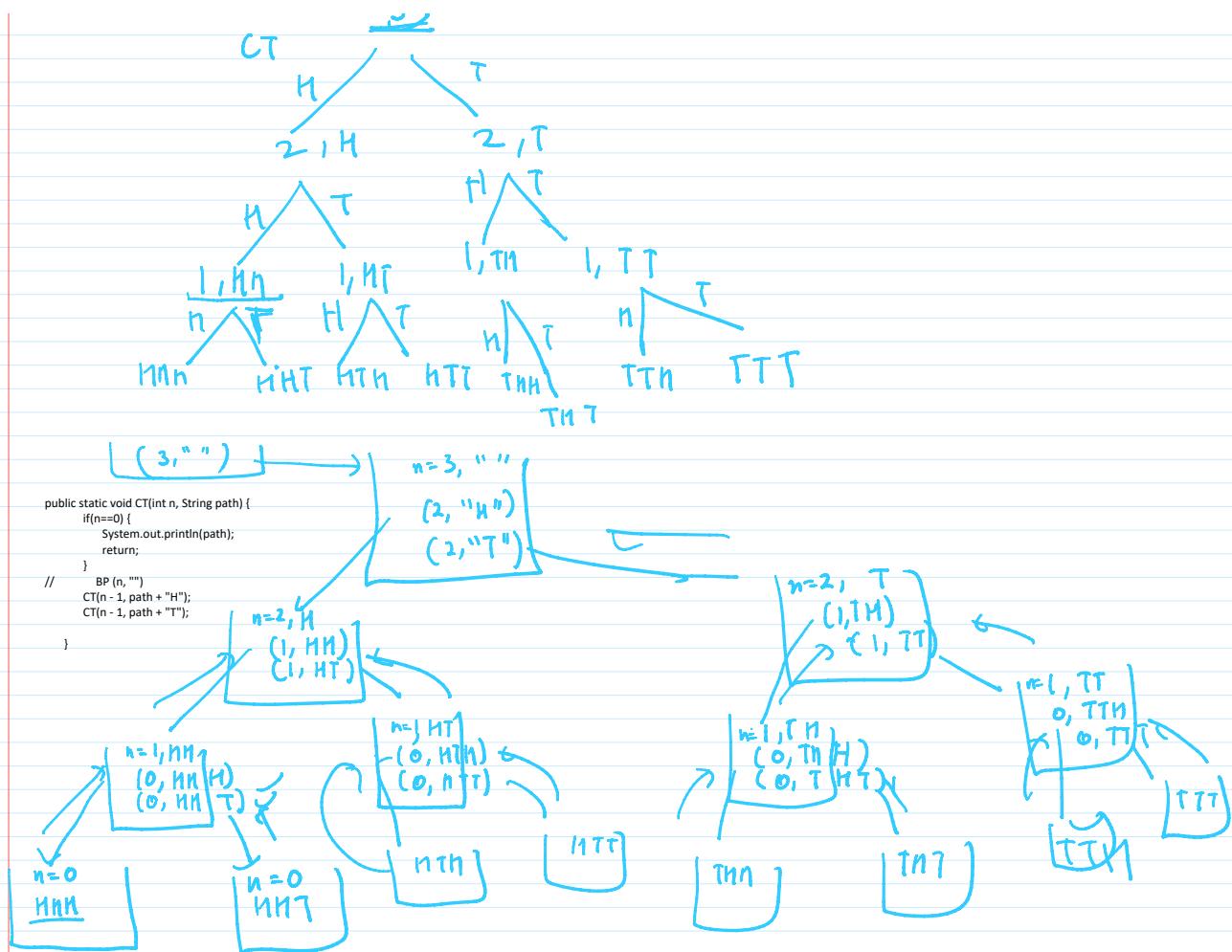


{ 10, 20, 2 }

Q { 10, 20, 20, 10, 20 }



CT 3
H T



$$\{10, 20, 30, 40\} \quad \underline{n \cdot (n+1)}$$

The diagram illustrates the relationship between a Subarray and a Substring. On the left, a blue bracket labeled "Subset" encloses a portion of a sequence of characters. This subset is further divided into two parts: "Sub Array" (the contiguous elements within the subset) and "Sub stry." (the non-contiguous elements within the subset). An arrow points from the "Subset" label to the "Sub Array" label.

Sub Sequence

\Rightarrow Subject + Seq,

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} c_r = 2$$

{ 10, 20, 30, 40 }

10:20

10, 30

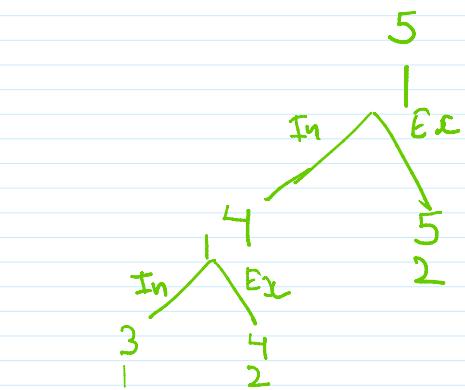
10,40

0,10

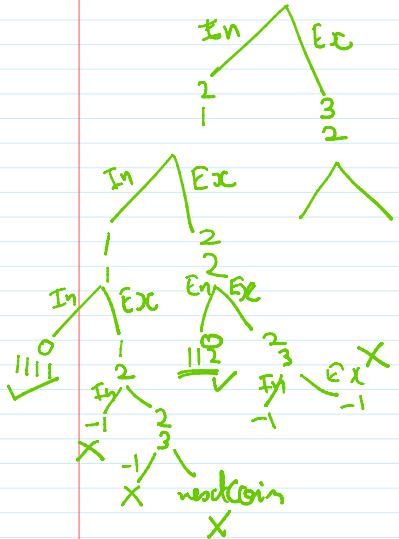
20,30
20,40

2
30, 10 X
30, 20 X
30, 40 X

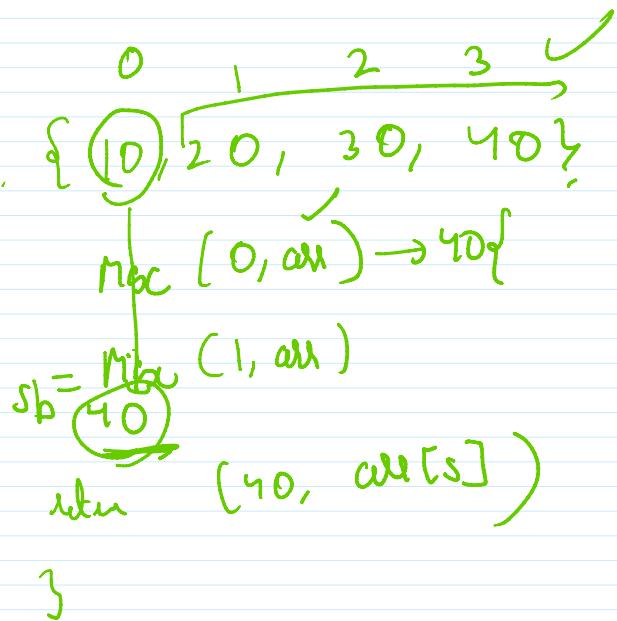
{ 1, 2, 3 } → reach 5



{ }
2, 3, 4, 5



A hand-drawn diagram consisting of two boxes. The larger box on the left is labeled "Coin Denomination" and has a large green arrow pointing from it to a smaller box on the right labeled "Live".



$\{10, 20, 10, 20, 10\}$
 $\boxed{0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 4}$
 $(s, \text{all}, \text{ali}, \text{cont})$
 if $(\text{all}[s] == \text{ali})$
 $\boxed{s_b = \text{AO}(s+1, \text{ali}, (+))}$

else

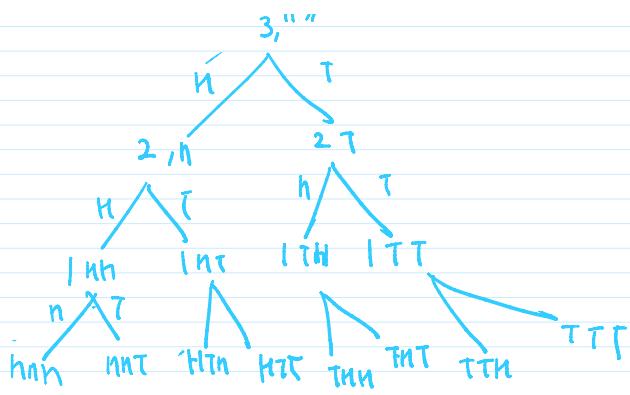
$\boxed{s_b = (s+1) \times}$
 if $(s == \text{ali} \cdot k)$
 return new int [C]

$\{ \dots, -100 \}$
 $-100 \Rightarrow \text{mpc}(s, -100)$
 $x \Rightarrow \text{mpc}(2x \cdot s_b, x)$

```

public static int[] AllOcc(int[] arr, int s, int ali, int count) {
  if(s==arr.length) {
    return new int[count];
  }
  if(arr[s]==ali) {
    int[] sp = AllOcc(arr, s+1, ali, count+1);
    sp[count]=s;
    return sp;
  } else {
    int[] sp = AllOcc(arr, s+1, ali, count);
    return sp;
  }
}
  
```



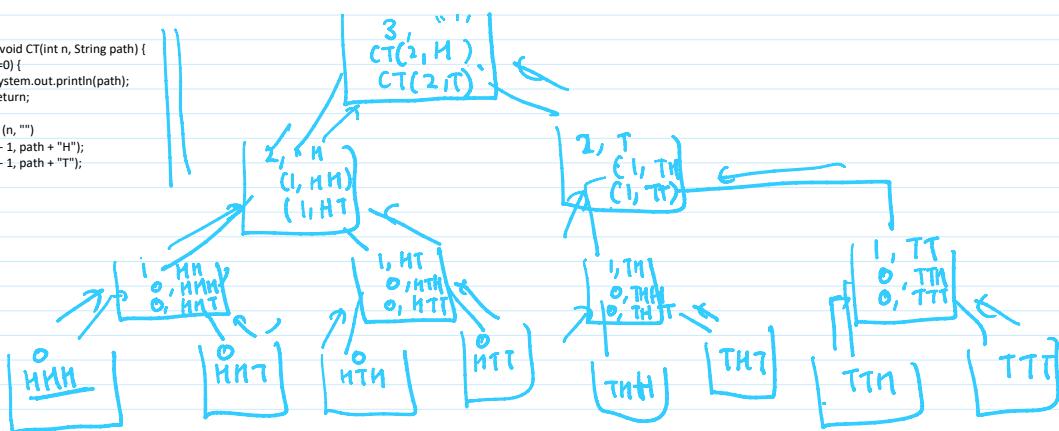


(n, str)

$(n-1, str + H)$

$(n-1, str + T)$

```
public static void CT(int n, String path) {
    if(n==0) {
        System.out.println(path);
        return;
    }
    // BP(n, "")
    CT(n - 1, path + "H");
    CT(n - 1, path + "T");
}
```



2 2 2

Sub sequence
Subset + Seq

$$\sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} = 2^n$$

abc-d		abc		abcd	
a	b	a	b	ab	c
b	c	a	c	ac	cd
c	d	a	d	ad	bc
d		b	c	bd	bd
		b	d	bc	cd
		c	d	cd	

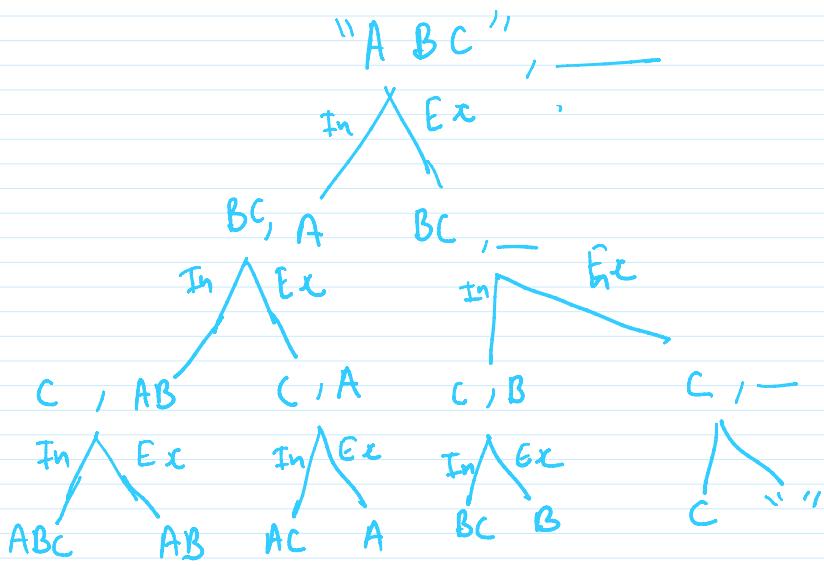
$\sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r}$

n_1

n_2

n_3

n_4



```
public static void subSeq(String word, String team) {  
    if(word.isEmpty()) {  
        System.out.println("****"+team);  
        return;  
    }  
    char ch = word.charAt(0);  
    SubSeq(word.substring(1), team+ch); // include  
    SubSeq(word.substring(1), team); // exclude  
}
```

