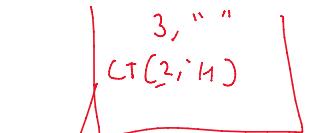


```
public static void CT(int n, String path) {  
    if(n==0) {  
        System.out.println(path);  
        return;  
    }  
    BP : CT(n,"");|  
    SP : CT(n-1,);  
    [ CT(n-1, path+"H");  
    CT(n-1, path+"T"));  
}
```



2, NH⁺
(, NH)

$\text{L}_1 \text{ H}_H$
 $(\text{O}_1 \text{ H}_H)$
 $(\text{O}_1 \text{ H}_T)$

ННТ)

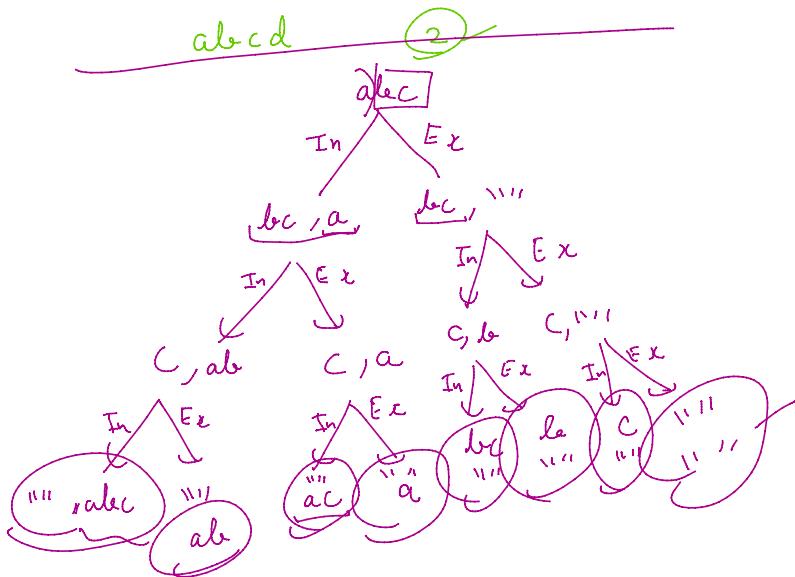
		abcd			
		a	ab	abc	abcd
		b	ac	abd	
		c	ad	acd	
		d	bc	bcd	
			bd	γ_{l_3}	
			cd	γ_{l_4}	
γ_{l_0}					

$\gamma_{l_4} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 2 \end{cases} = 16$

$\alpha \propto \frac{1}{x} \propto \frac{d}{X}$

abc cba
bac cabs
acb
bca

$$11 = 2^2 + 2^2 = 16$$



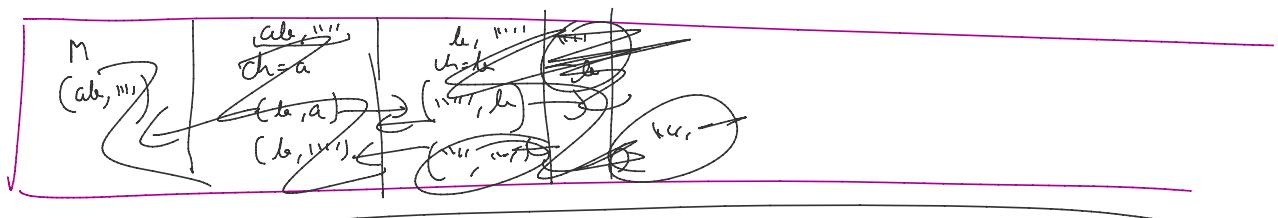
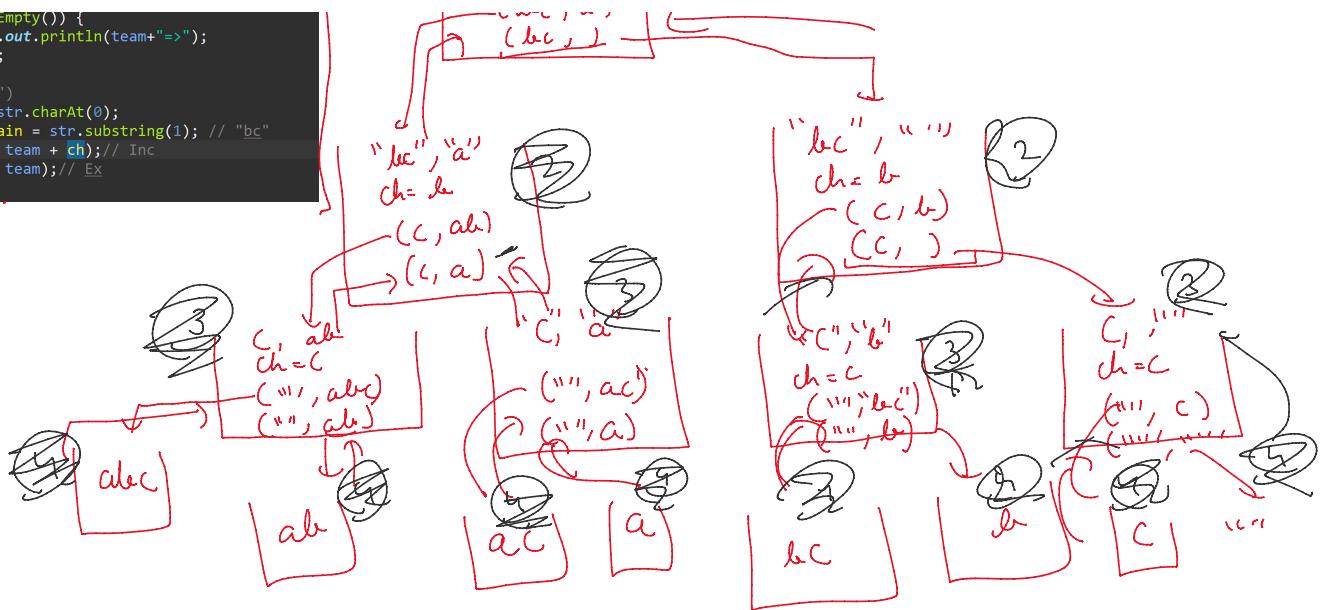
```
public static void SS(String str, String team) {  
    if (str.isEmpty()) {  
        System.out.println(team+"=>");  
        return;  
    }  
    SS("abc", "");
```

A diagram illustrating a stack structure. It shows a vertical stack of nodes connected by arrows pointing downwards. The top node contains the string "abc", followed by a separator double quote. Below it is a node containing the character 'a'. Further down is a node containing the string "(abc, a)". At the bottom of the stack is a node containing the string "(abc,)". To the right of the stack, there is a red circle with a question mark inside, and a red horizontal line extending from the right side of the stack.

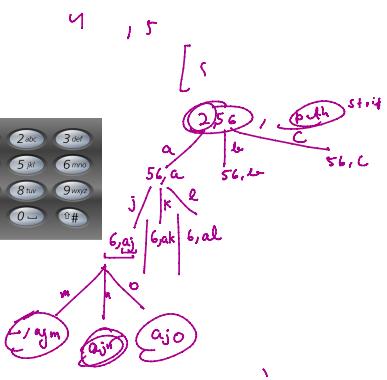
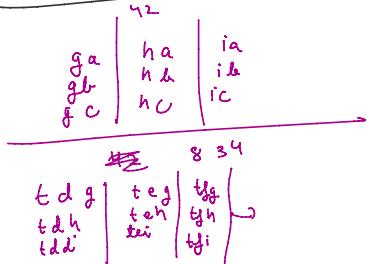

```

        if (str.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println(team+"=>");
            return;
        }
        SS("abc","");
        char ch = str.charAt(0);
        String remain = str.substring(1); // "bc"
        SS(remain, team + ch); // Inc
        SS(remain, team); // Ex
    }
}

```



4 → ghi
3 → def
2 → abc



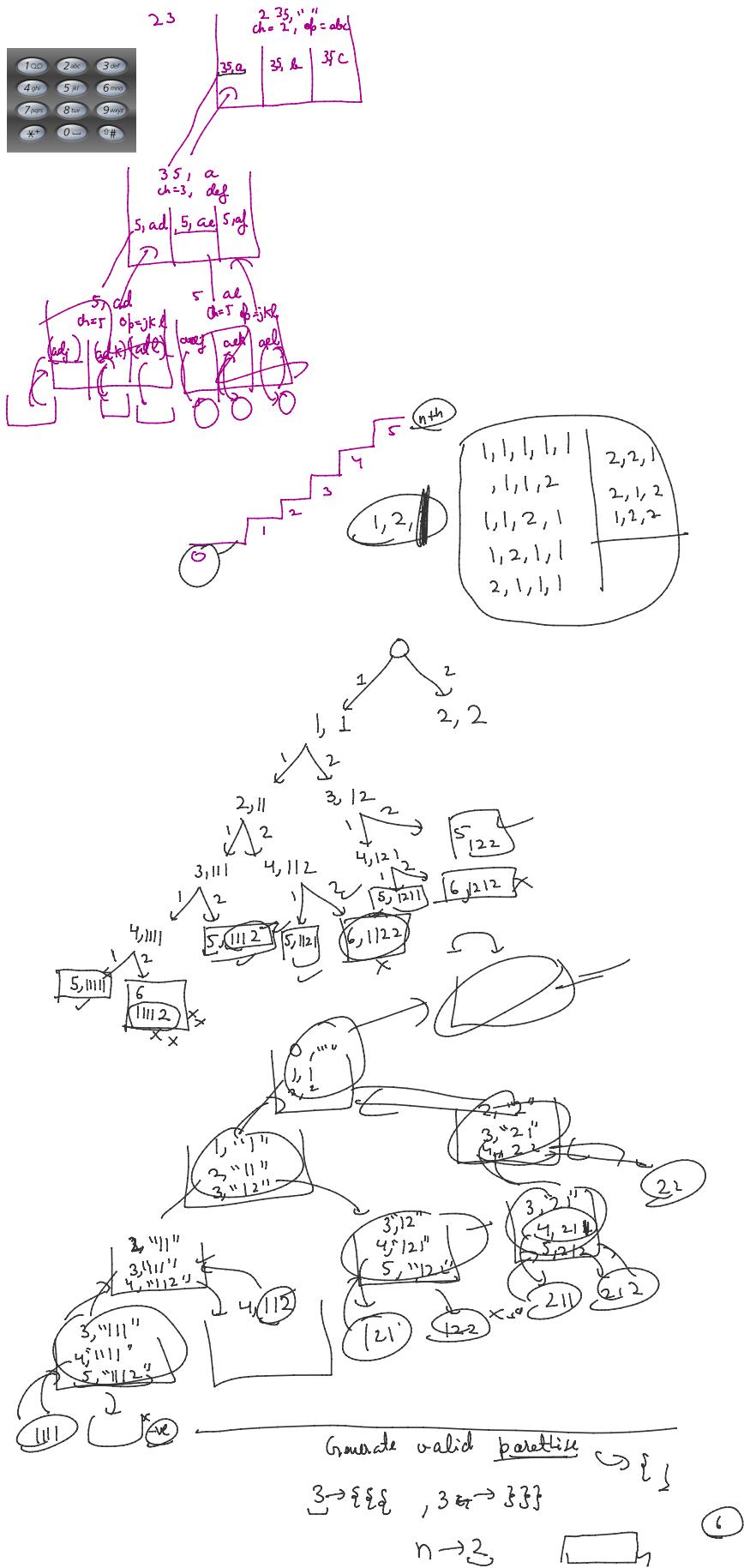
```

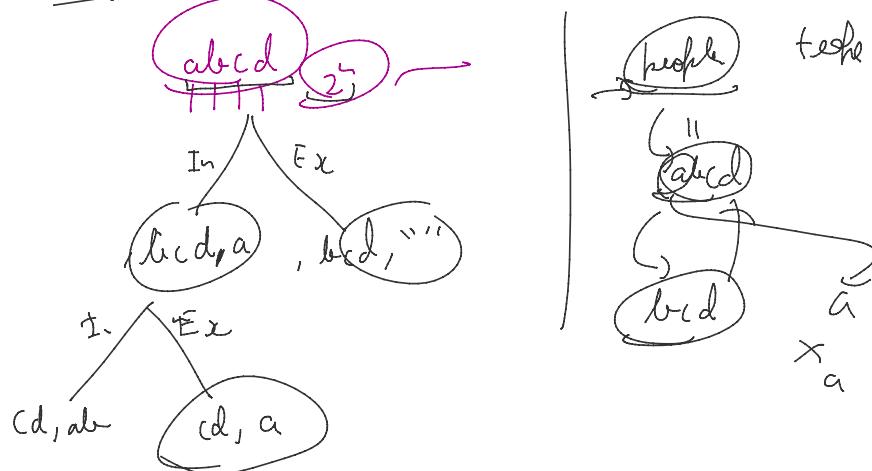
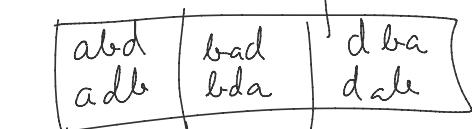
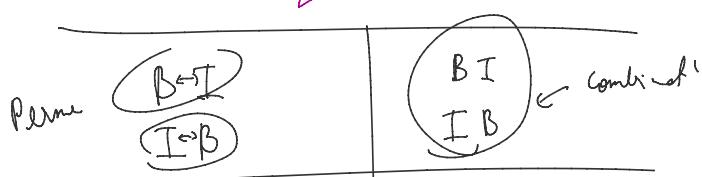
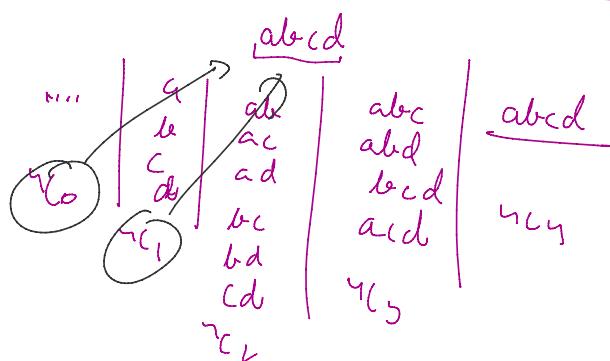
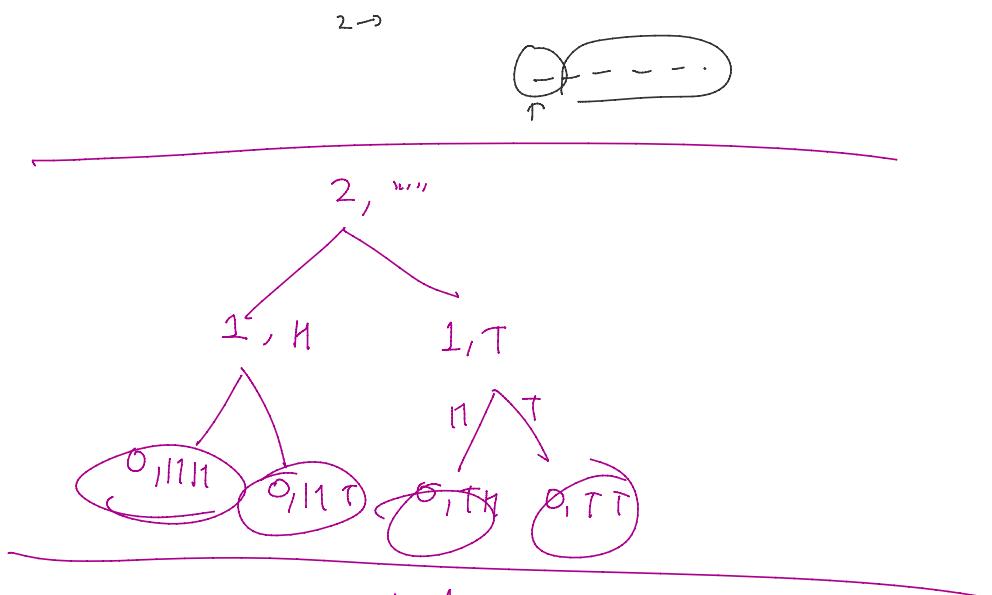
public static void LetterKC(String digits, String ans)
{
    if(digits.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println(ans);
        return ;
    }
    digits = "352";
    char ch = digits.charAt(0); // '3'
    String remain = digits.substring(1); // "52"
    String options = Options(ch); // def
    for(int idx =0;idx<options.length();idx++) {
        LetterKC(remain, ans+options.charAt(idx));
    }
}

```

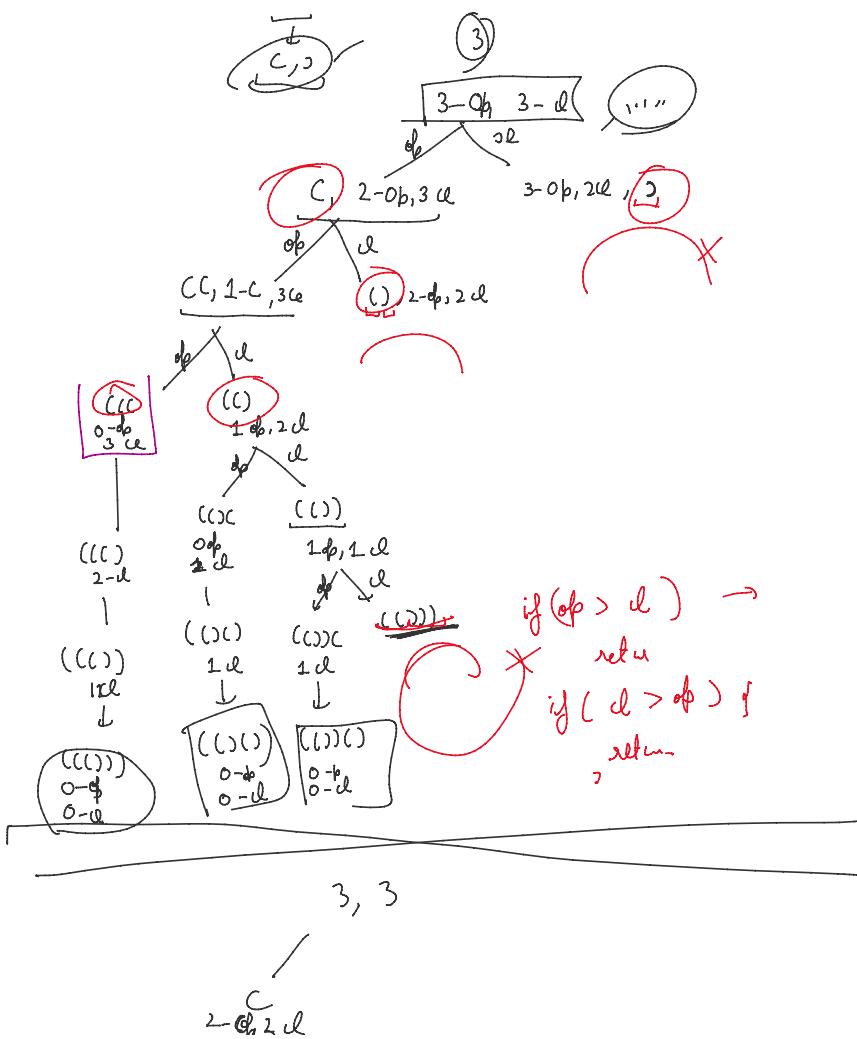
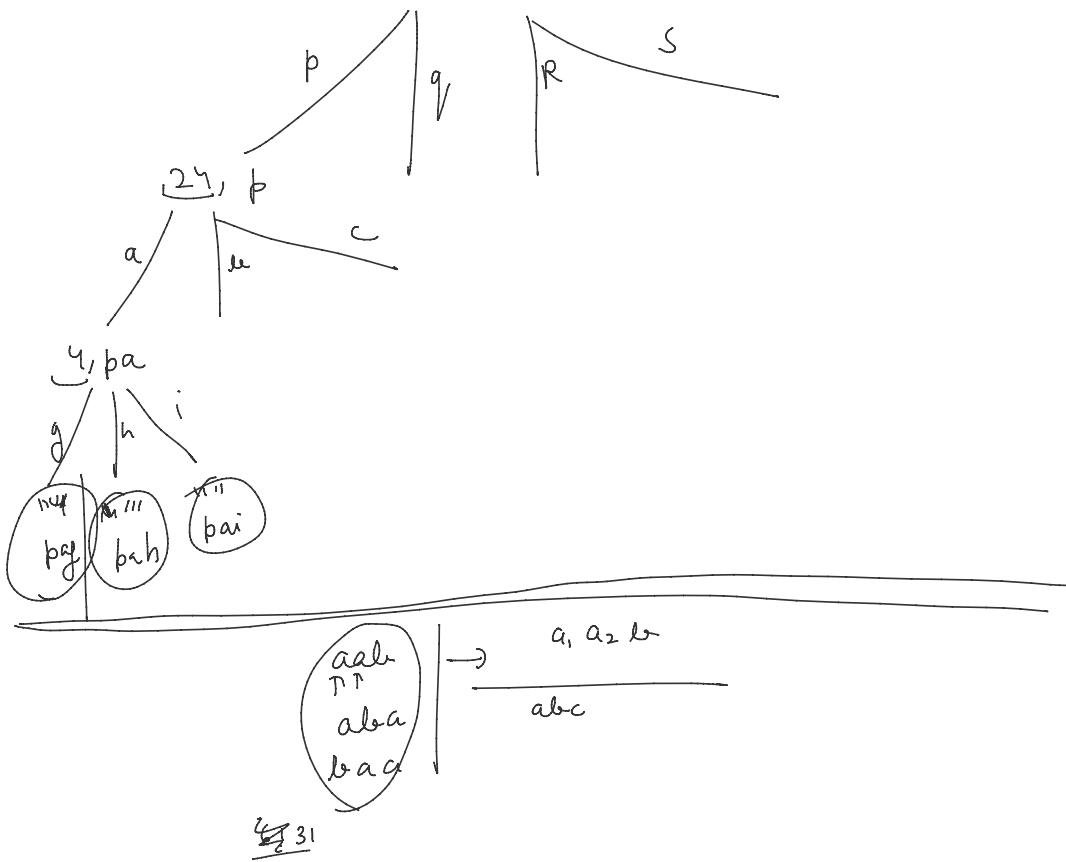


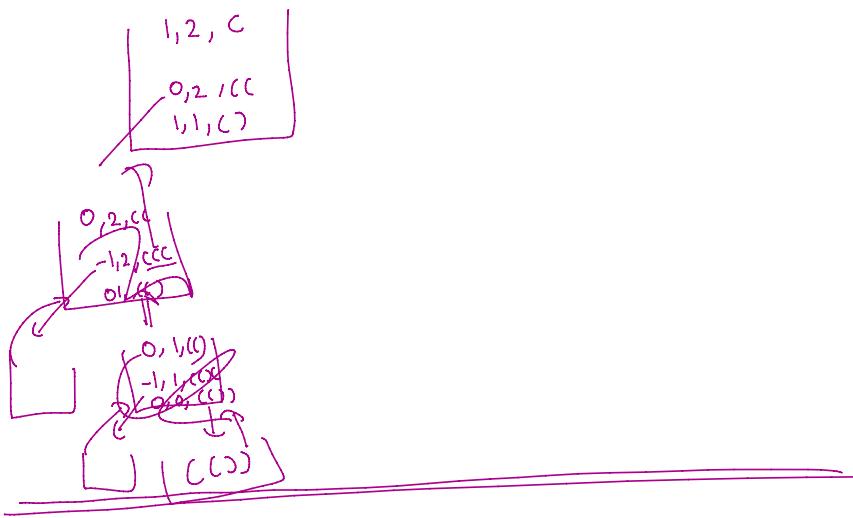
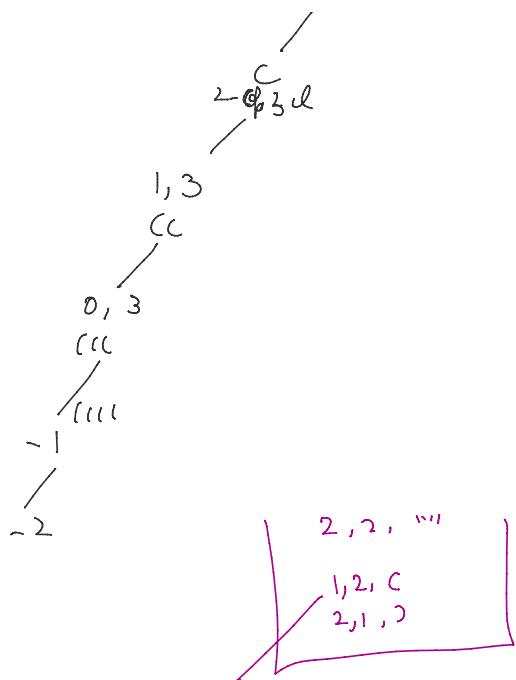
```
    LetterKL(remain, ans+options.charAt(idx));  
}
```





~~4.3.3~~

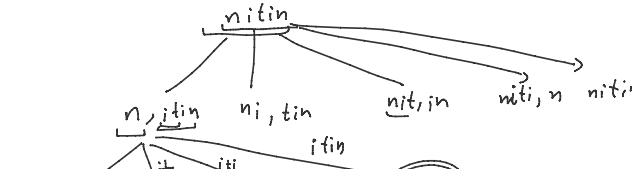
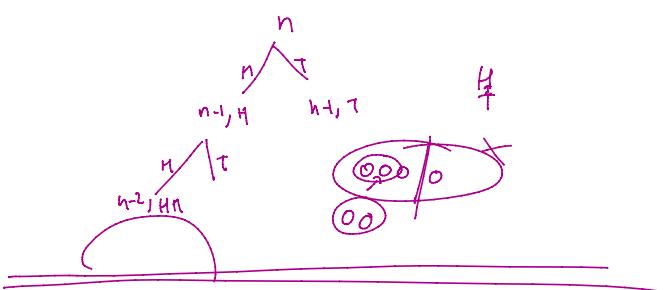


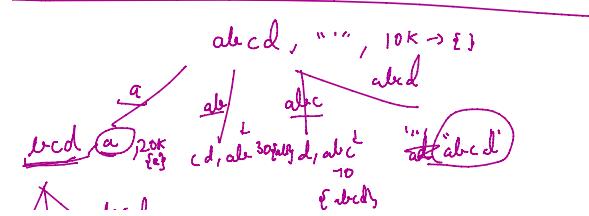
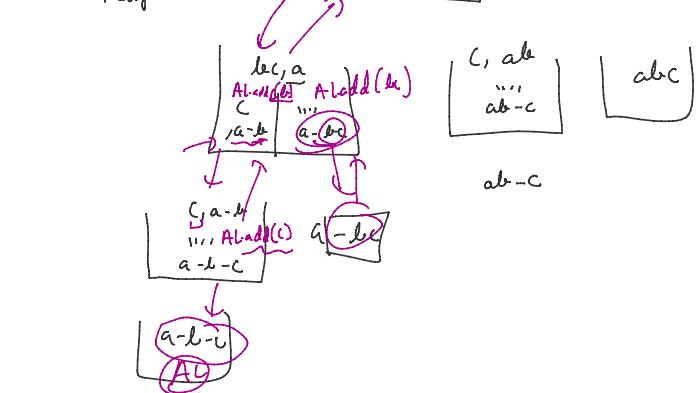
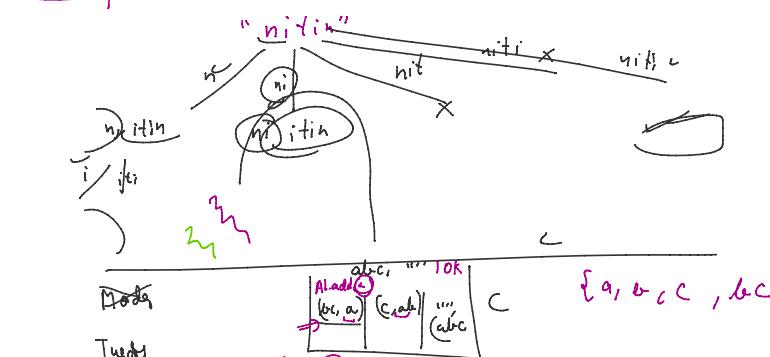
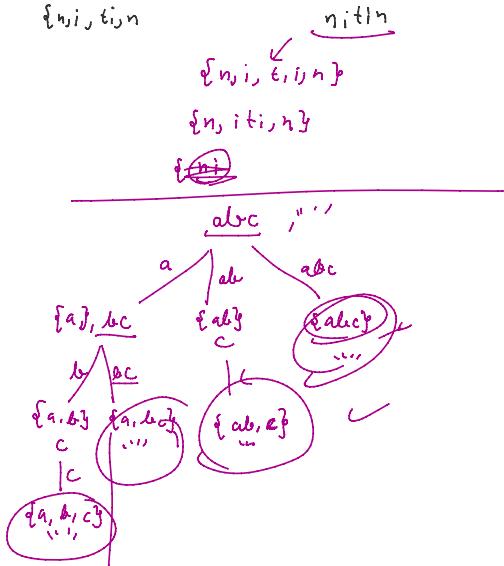
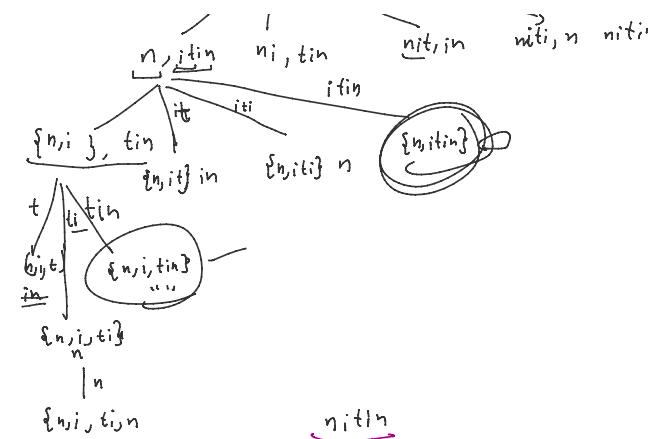


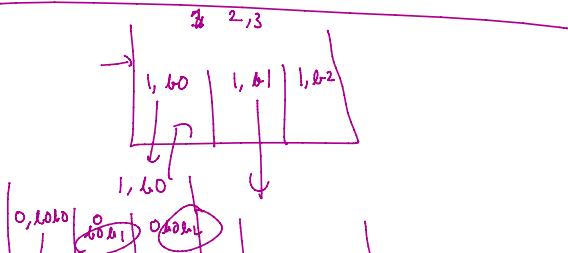
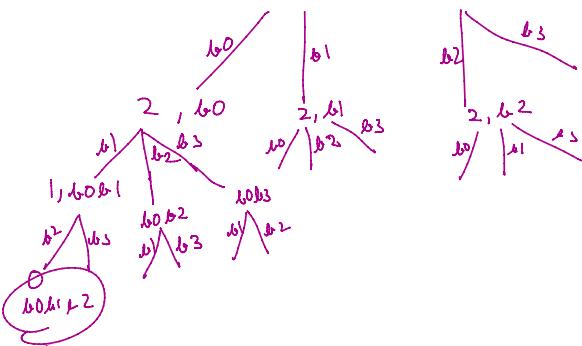
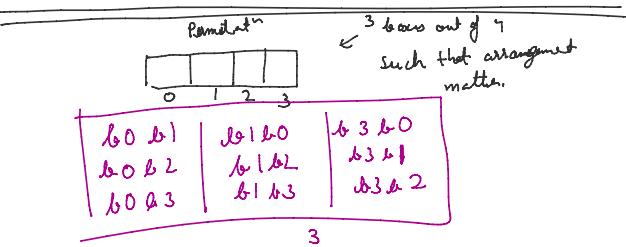
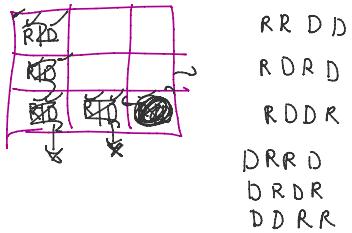
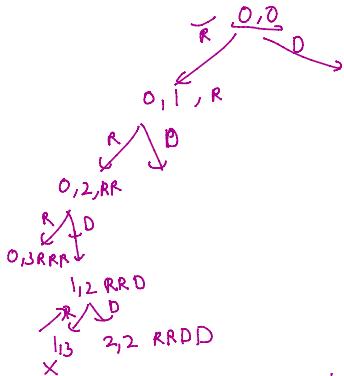
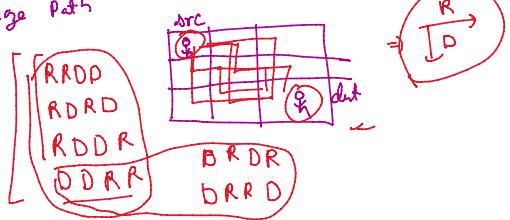
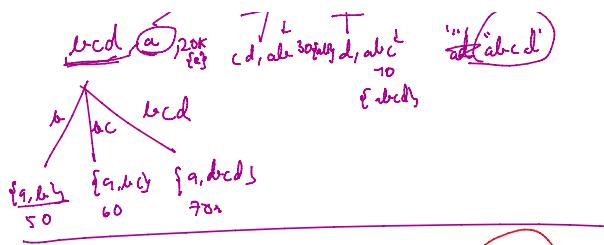
$N = 3$

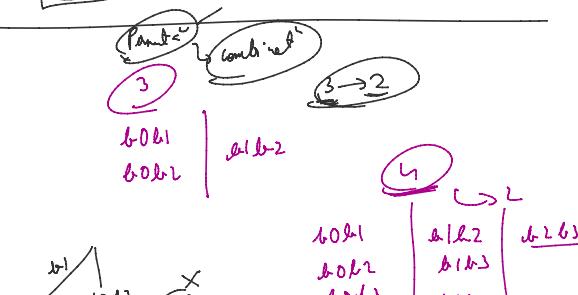
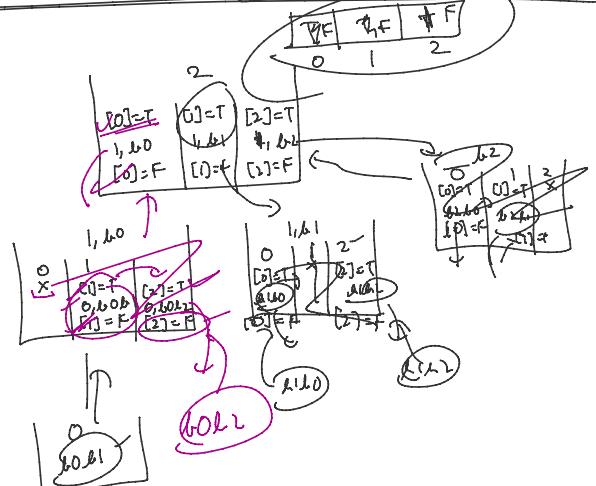
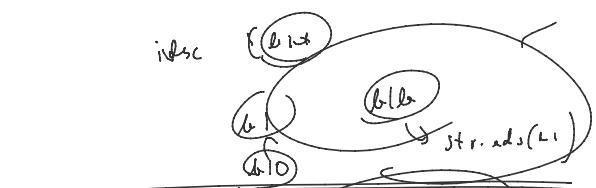
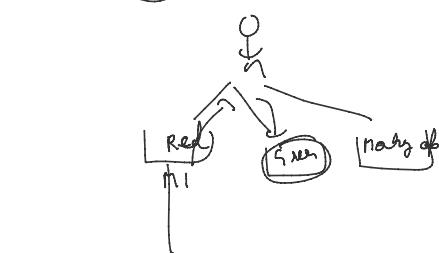
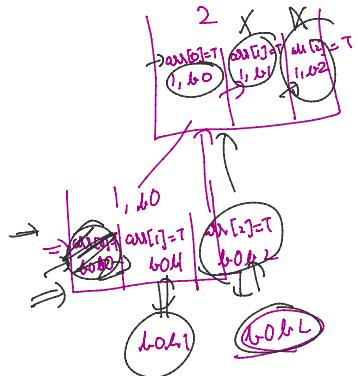
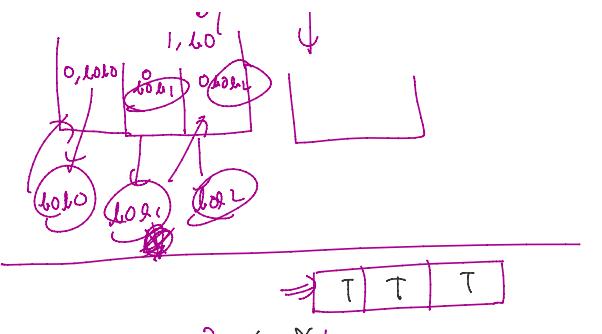
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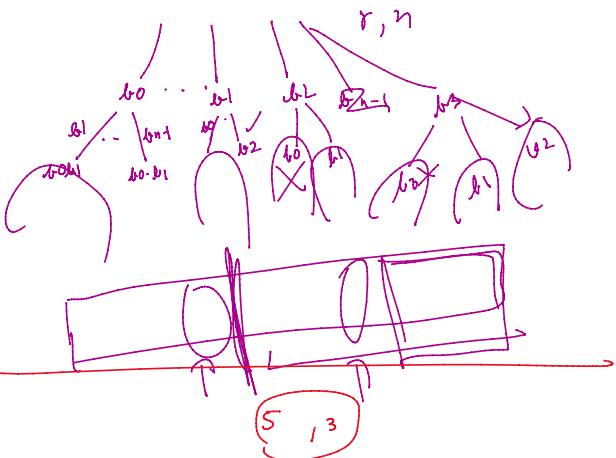








$$\begin{array}{c} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \\ \hline b_0 b_1 & b_0 b_2 & \cdots & b_0 b_n \end{array}$$

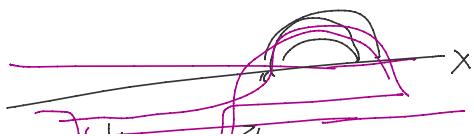
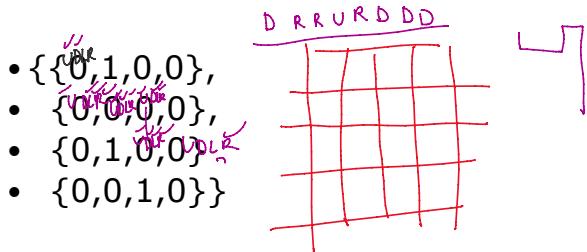
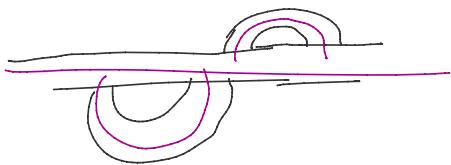


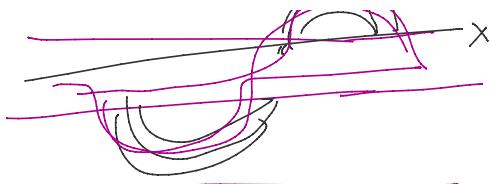
$$\begin{array}{c} b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \\ \hline b_0 b_n \end{array}$$

$$b_n$$



- $\{\{0,1,0,0\},$
- $\{0,0,0,0\},$
- $\{0,1,0,0\}$
- $\{0,0,1,0\}\}$





$$f(b) = \boxed{f(b-1)} + 1$$

Recurrence relationship

$$f(b-1) = \boxed{f(b-2)} + 1$$

$$f(b-2) = \boxed{f(b-3)} + 1$$

+

$$\vdots$$

$$f(b-(b-1)) = \boxed{f(0)} + 1$$

$$f(b) = \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{b} + \boxed{1}$$

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) + 1$$

$$\text{Fac}(n)$$

$$\boxed{f(n-1)}$$

$$\boxed{f(n-2)}$$

⋮

$$\text{Proof } f(n-1) + \boxed{f(n-1)} + 1 \geq f(n)$$

$$\rightarrow 2f(n-1) + 1 \quad 2f(n) \geq 2f(n-2) + 1$$

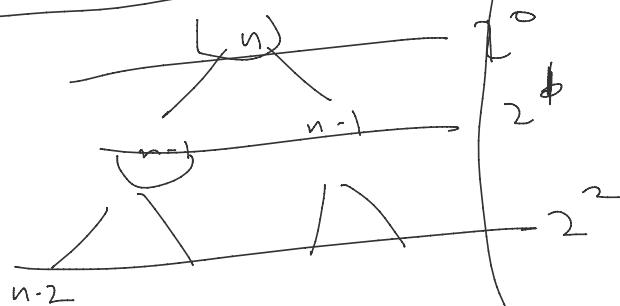
$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= 2f(n-1) + 1 \\ 2f(n-1) &\leq 2f(n-2) + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 2^2 f(n-2) &= 2^3 f(n-3) + 1 \cdot 2^2 \\ 2^3 f(n-3) &= 2^4 f(n-4) + 1 \\ 2^{n-1} f(n-(n-1)) &= 2^n f(0) + 1 \cdot 2^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$$

$$f(n) = 2^n$$

$$f(n) = 2f(n-1) + 1$$

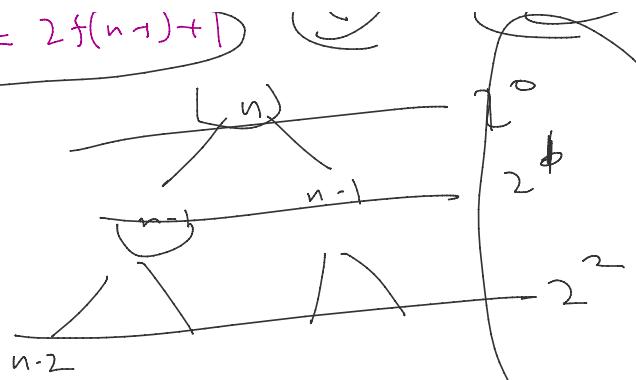
(C)





$$\begin{aligned} 2^2 f(n-2) &= 2 \cdot f(n-3) + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 2^3 f(n-3) &= 2^4 f(n-4) + 1 \\ 2^{n-1} f(n-(n-1)) &= 2^n f(0) + 1 \cdot 2^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = 2f(n-1) + 1$$



$$\vdots$$

$$f(n) = 2 \cdot f(n-1) + 2^{(n-n+1)} 2c_n$$

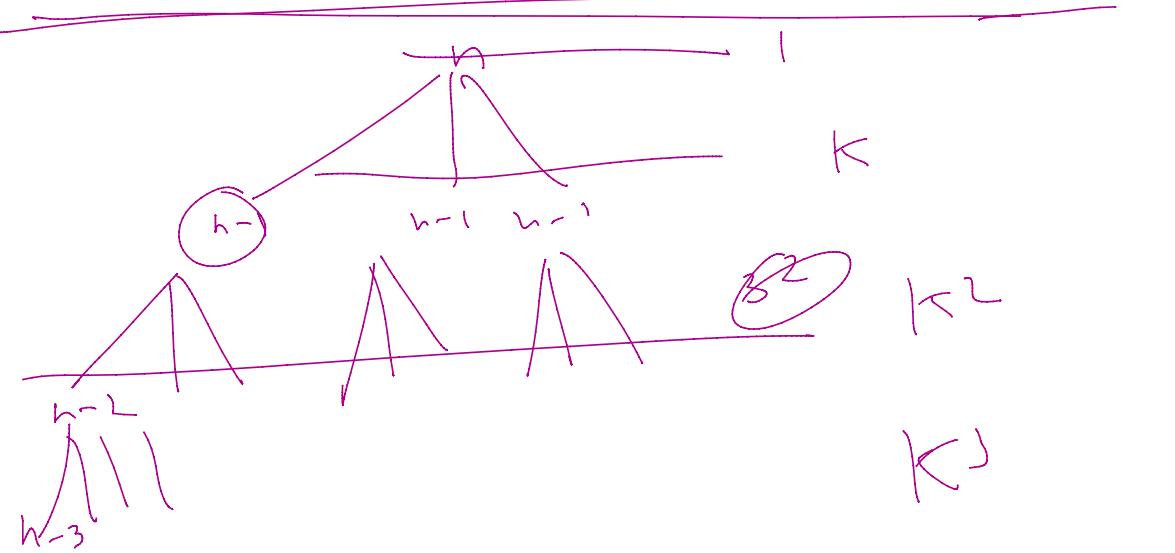
$$f(n-1) = 2 \cdot f(n-2) + 2c_{n-1}$$

$$f(n-2) = 2f(n-3) + 2c_{n-2}$$



$$2c_n (2^n)$$

$$= n 2^n$$



$$\underline{n-(n-1)} \quad k^{n-1}$$



$$k^0 + k^1 + \cancel{k^2} + k^3 + \dots + k^{n-1} = \frac{k^n}{k-1}$$

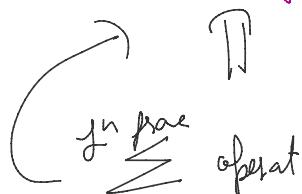
$n+k_n \approx k_n$

$$k^n \cdot k \cdot n = k^{n+1} \cdot n \Rightarrow O(k^n \cdot n)$$

$4^{10} \cdot 10 \quad (n=10)$

$2^{20} \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \frac{2^{20}}{10^6}$

Shortcut \rightarrow count no. of f^n frame \times work in each f^n frame



$$\text{avg work in } f^n \text{ frame} = \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

$\text{avg work in } f^n \text{ frame} = \frac{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2}{k}$

$\text{avg work in } f^n \text{ frame} = \frac{\sum f^n \text{ frame operat}}{k}$

$$f(n) = n + k f(n-1) + k \cdot n$$

$$f(n) = k f(n-1) + k n$$

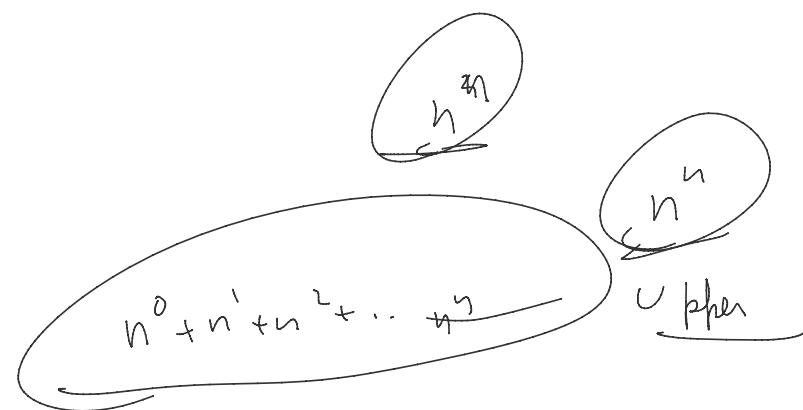
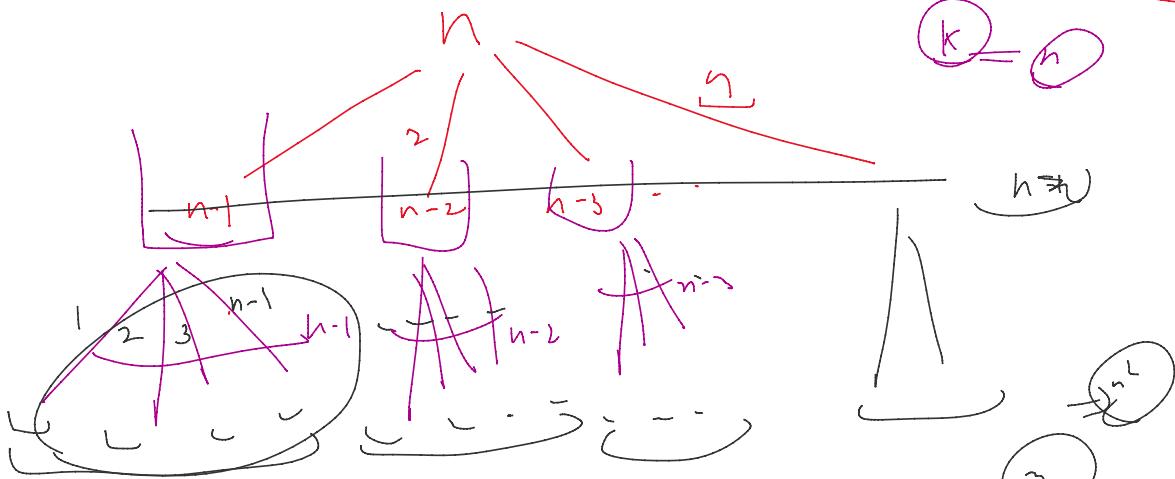
$$k f(n-1) = k f(n-2) + k \cdot n$$

k^2

$$k^2(1+k+k^2+k^{n-1})$$

$$k_1(1+k+k^2+\dots)$$

$$k_n \cdot k^n = k^n \cdot n! = 0$$



$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) + f(n-3) + \dots + f(0) + f(k)$$

$$f(n-1) = f(n-2) + f(n-3) + \dots + f(0) + f(k)$$

$$f(n) = 2f(n-1) + 1$$

10^{10}



$$a^b \rightarrow O(\log n)$$

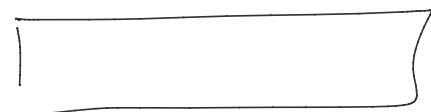
2^{50}

$$\text{circled } 225 = X$$

$X \otimes X$

$$\text{circled } 2^{12} \cdot 2^{12} = \text{circled } 225$$

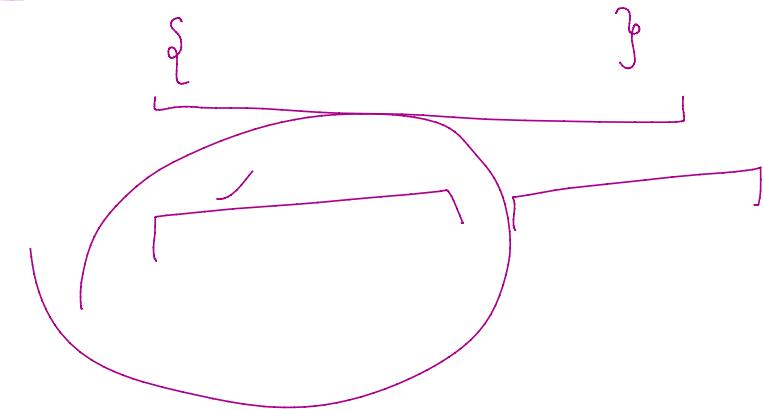
Mayl. sat



$$\{ 5, 10, 15, 20 \}$$

$$\{ 7, 12, 14, 17 \}$$

$$\{ 5, 12, 10, 12, 14, 15, 10 \}$$



$$\{ 50, 70, 50, 20, 10 \}$$

11

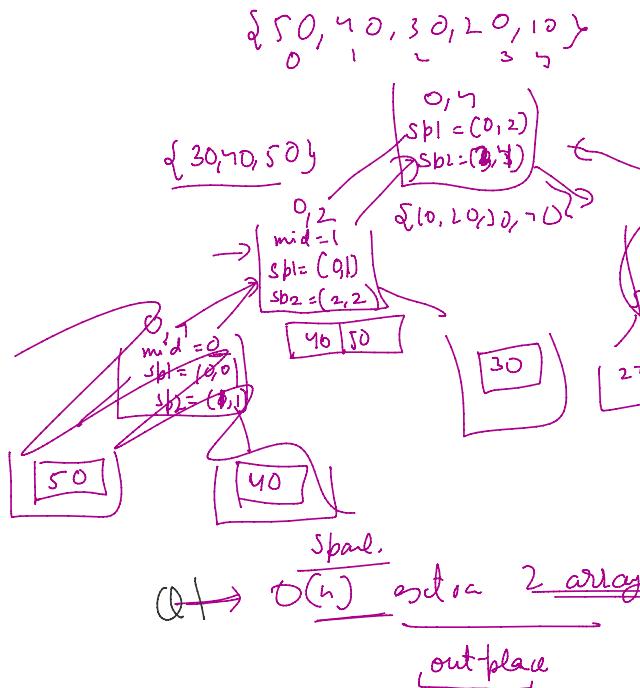
$$\boxed{50}$$

$$\{ 50, 70, 30, 20, 10 \}$$

~~80, 60}~~

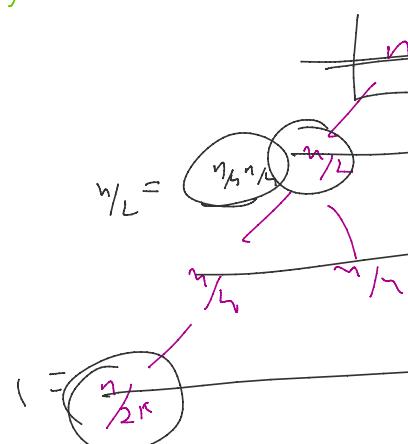
~~150, 60~~

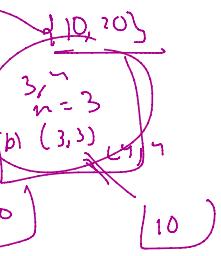
```
public static int[] soort(int[] arr, int s, int e) {
    if(s==e) {
        int[] ans = new int[1];
        ans[0] = arr[s];
        return ans;
    }
    int mid = (s + e) / 2;
    int[] sp1 = soort(arr, s, mid);
    int[] sp2 = soort(arr, mid + 1, e);
    return merge(sp1, sp2);
}
```



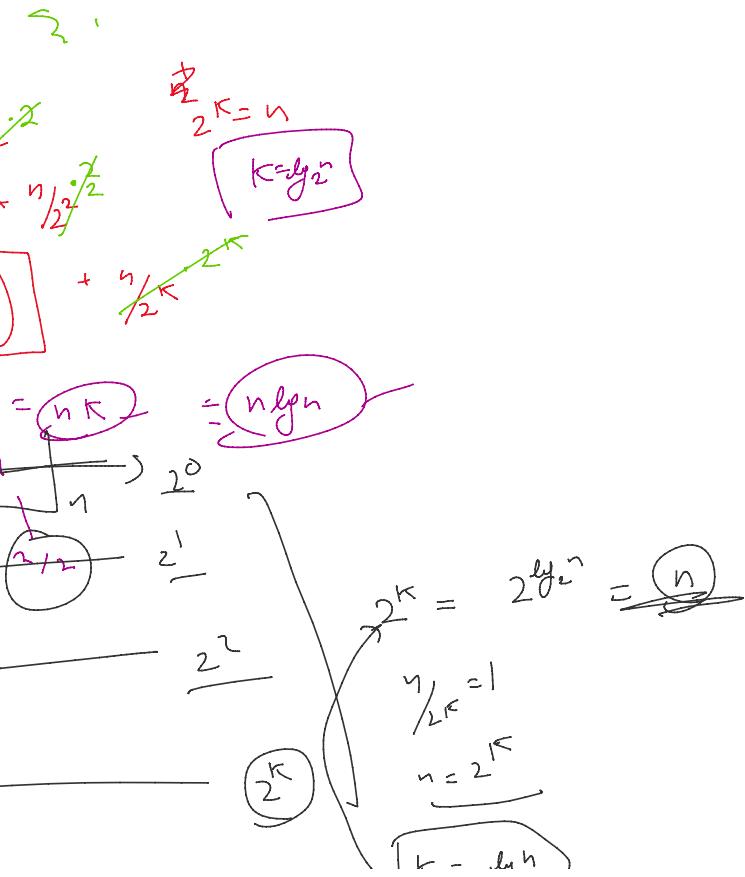
Time complexity

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= 2f(n/2) + n \\
 2 \cdot f(n/2) &= 2^2 \cdot f(n/2^2) + n/2 \\
 2^2 \cdot f(n/2^2) &= 2^3 \cdot f(n/2^3) + n/2^2 \\
 2^k \cdot f(n/2^k) &= 2^{k+1} \cdot f(n/2^{k+1}) + n/2^k \\
 f(n) &= n + n + n + n + \dots + n
 \end{aligned}$$

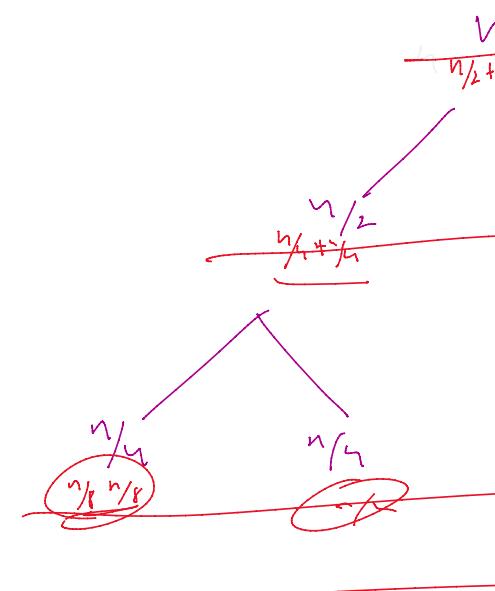




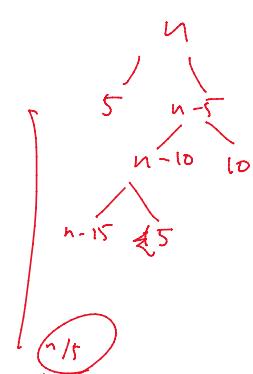
Q2) can you merge 2 sorted array
without extra space



$$1 = \frac{n}{2} \times$$



$$f(n) = f(5) + f(5)$$



$$f(n) = f(5) + f(5)$$

$$[50, 40, 80, 90, 70, 10, 30, 60, 120]$$

$$\{10, 40, 50, 80, 90, 70, 10, 30, 60, 120\}$$

↓

$$(2) \cup \begin{cases} n = \square \\ K = \mathbb{Z}^n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & n_k = n \rightarrow n \\ & \downarrow \\ & n_1 + n_2 = n \rightarrow n \\ & \downarrow \\ & n_1 + n_2 = n \end{aligned}$$

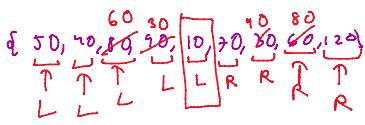
$$n_1 + n_2 = n$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (n-s) + n \\ & (n-10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & + (-1x) + 1 \\ & + (n/x) + 1 \\ & = + 1 \end{aligned}$$

α

Pivot = 70



Pivot = 70

