

Objective(s):

- a. To practice problem solving.
- b. To understand how to solve problems using recursion, memoization and dynamic programming

**Task 1** Create sub package of solutions named **pack7\_Recursion**. Implement **EqualSubsets.java** with following methods

- public static boolean canPartition\_Recurse(int [] arr)
- public static boolean canPartition\_Memoiz(int [] arr)
- public static boolean canPartition\_DP(int [] arr)

The **EqualSubsets** problem is to determine whether a given set can be partitioned into two subsets such that the sum of elements in both subsets is the same.

Example1:

Input -> {1, 5, 11, 5}

Output -> true

Example2:

Input -> {1, 5, 3}

Output -> false

```
public class Lab7 {  
    private static void testEqualSubsets() {  
        int a [] = {1, 5, 11, 5}  
        int b [] = {1, 5, 3}  
        System.out.println(EqualSubsets.canPartition_Recur(a));  
        System.out.println(EqualSubsets.canPartition_Recur(b));  
        System.out.println(EqualSubsets.canPartition_Memoiz(a));  
        System.out.println(EqualSubsets.canPartition_Memoiz(b));  
        System.out.println(EqualSubsets.canPartition_DP(a));  
        System.out.println(EqualSubsets.canPartition_DP(b));  
    }  
}
```

**Task 2** Implement **Subsets.java** with following methods

- public static void printAllSubsets\_Recurse(List<Integer> set)
- public static void printAllSubsets\_DP(List<Integer> set)

The **Subsets** problem is to print all subsets of given set

```
public class Lab7 {  
    private static void testSubsets() {  
        List<Integer> set = new ArrayList<>();  
  
        set.add(1);  
        set.add(2);  
        set.add(3);  
  
        println("--- subsets ---");  
        println("using recursive method: "  
        Subsets.printAllSubsets_Recurse(set);  
        println("using dynamic programming method:");  
        Subsets.printAllSubsets_DP(set);  
    }  
}
```

```
--- subsets ---  
using recursive method:  
[1, 2, 3], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1], [2, 3], [2], [3], []  
using dynamic programming method:  
[], [1], [2], [1, 2], [3], [1, 3], [2, 3], [1, 2, 3]
```

What is the time complexity of your algorithm?

**Task 3** Implement **GridPaths.java** with following method

- public static int numberOfPaths(int [][] grid)

The **GridPaths** problem is similar to **Number of Unique Paths** in lecture but with obstacles.

Robot not allowed to move to a space with an obstacle.

An obstacle and a space marked as 1 and 0 respectively in grid.

```
public class Lab7 {  
    private static void testGridPaths() {  
        int [][] grid = { {0, 0, 0, 0},  
                           {0, 1, 0, 0},  
                           {0, 0, 0, 1},  
                           {1, 0, 0, 0} };  
  
        println("number of paths: " +  
                GridPaths.numberOfPaths(grid));  
    }  
}
```

```
--- grid paths ---  
number of paths: 3
```

What is the time complexity of your algorithm? And try to explain how you calculate it.

**Submission:**

EqualSubsets\_XXYYYY.java, Subsets\_XXYYYY.java and GridPaths\_XXYYYY.java and this file.

Due date: TBA