

via each city in minimum cost/time.

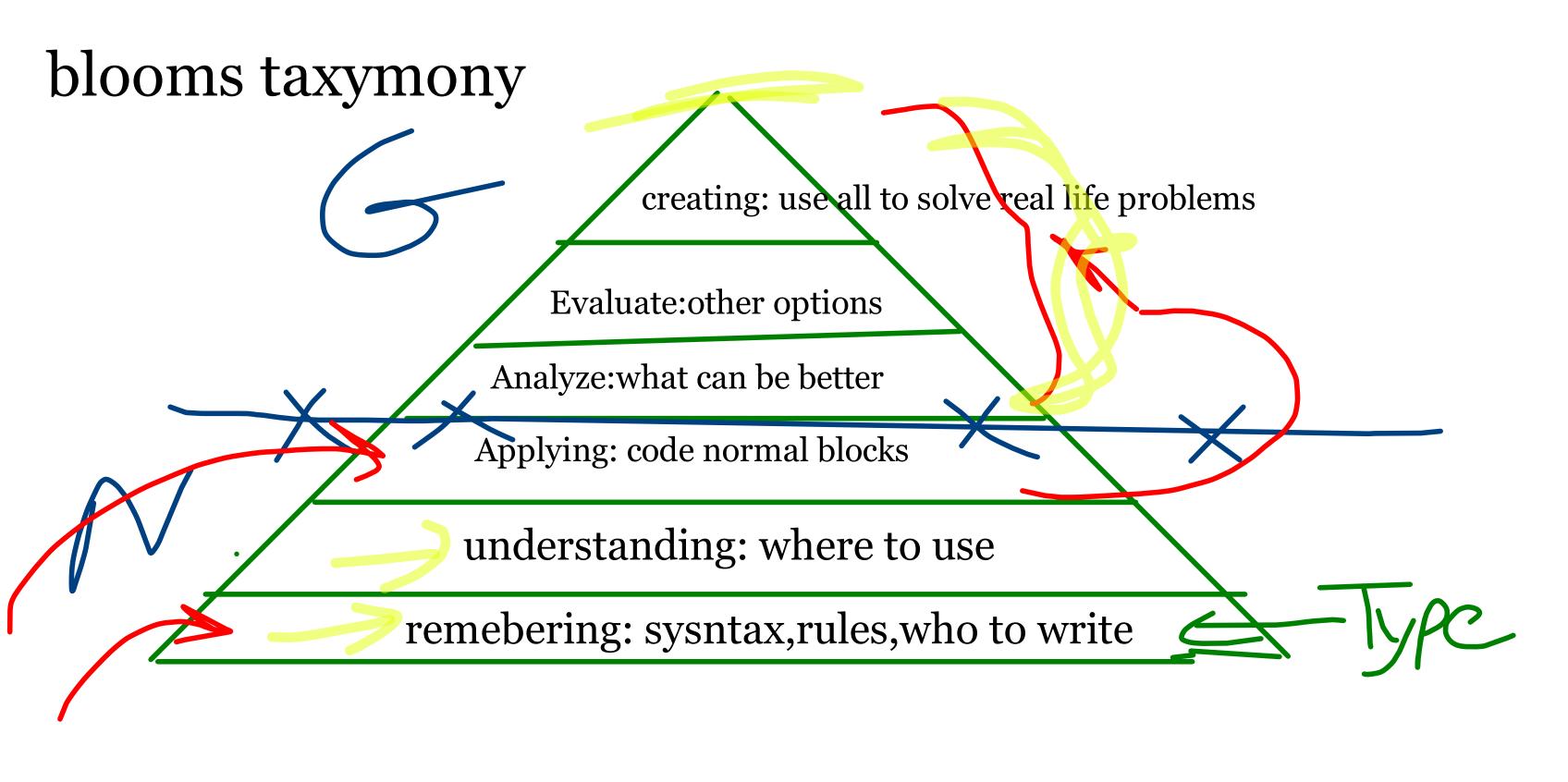
```
O(n^2)
T(n)=T(n-1)+T(1)
T(n-1)=T(n-2)+T(1)
T(n)=T(n-1)+T(n-2)+T(n-3)....+T(1)
sum of series formula:n.(n-1)/2
                    O(n^2)/2-O(n/2)
                    O(n^2)-O(n)
                     O(n^2)
```

O(n log n)

$$T(n)=2T(n/2)$$

 $T(n/2)=2T(n/4)$

T(n)=2T(n/2)+4T(n/4)+8T(n/8)....+nT(1) n/2...n/4..n/8--->Log series Log n n part of series O(n.log n)



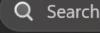
5. **Maximum Subarray**

- **Problem**: Find the contiguous subarray with the largest sum within a given array.
- Example:
 - Input: array = [-2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4]
 - Output: 6
 - Explanation: The subarray [4, -1, 2, 1] has the largest sum of 6.

6. Maximum Product Subarray































Study:

morning afternoon night

Way to learn:

hear?10-15% see? 30% code? 55%

Applications:

theory:

Stack:

string rev,dec to bin,expression conversion,evaluation,balance/wellness of {},undo/redo

Queue:

message oriented comm, streaming, data pipe, sync

Linked List:

Linear:

data management(CURD) polynomial addition in games for progress in kinematics of player data supply chain

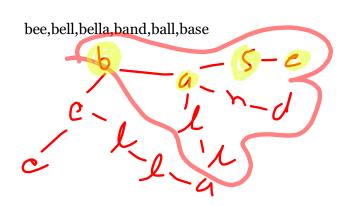
Circular:

Filteration, play list digital music

Doubly Linked List tree implementation

Tree:

- -searching sorting large scale data
- -auto complete
- -auto correct
- -in GIS(Geographical Info System)
- -storage hierarchy
- -show hierarchical strucutre



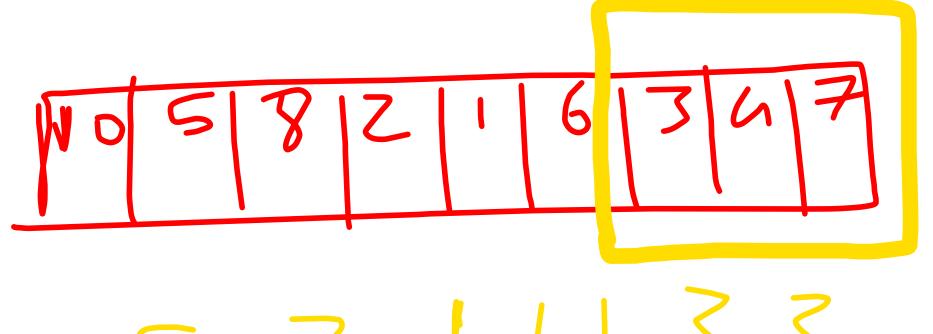
ba

Graph:

routing, security, search, topological sort, social media, navigation

sae 7a Se

Stack: 2 stack in one reversal dec to bin infix to pre/post min stack** max stack** 7120:2w Queue:
normal,
siding window min/max
binary to dec conversion



(1010) > Dec 1×270×211×21+0×2 8 0 2

Linked List ADT sorting linked list
polynomial addition
reversing linked list using stack
merging sorted linked list Tree:
adt
check balance,sort n numbers using tree,
check for duplicates in tree
check mirror or not

Graph:

BFS DFS

celebirity in graph indegree (v-1) out degree o