When the question is like asking to find all the **possible ways / find the best or worst** etc , we can go for recursion.

# Climbing Stairs

**Problem Statement:** Given a number of stairs. Starting from the 0th stair we need to climb to the “Nth” stair. At a time we can climb either one or two steps. We need to return the total number of distinct ways to reach from 0th to Nth stair.

**Brute force** : either we can take steps of 1 stair or 2 stairs , hence the recurrence relation will be very similar to the fibonnacci series.

Time Complexity : O(2^n)

**Best Approach :** Use DP

TC : O(n)

# Frog Jump

**Problem Statement:**

Given a number of stairs and a frog, the frog wants to climb from the 0th stair to the (N-1)th stair. At a time the frog can climb either one or two steps. A height[N] array is also given. Whenever the frog jumps from a stair i to stair j, the energy consumed in the jump is abs(height[i]- height[j]), where abs() means the absolute difference. We need to return the minimum energy that can be used by the frog to jump from stair 0 to stair N-1.

**Approach :**

We have two options: we can jump from the previous stone (or latter one) to the i-th stone, or we can jump from the stone two positions back (or two positions after ith ) to the i-th stone. We choose the option with the minimum cost, where cost is the absolute difference in height between the two stones.

TC : O (2^n)

**Best Approach :** Use DP

TC : O(n)

# Frog Jump with k Distances

This is a follow-up question to “Frog Jump” In the previous question, the frog was allowed to jump either one or two steps at a time. In this question, the frog is allowed to jump up to ‘K’ steps at a time. If K=4, the frog can jump 1,2,3, or 4 steps at every index.

**Brute Force :** This is basically nothing but the extension of the same logic to k , by a for loop.

The time complexity of the plain recursive solution without memoization for this problem is O(K^N), where N is the number of stones and K is the maximum jump distance.

**Best Approach :** Use DP

If we use dynamic programming instead of recursion, we can reduce the time complexity to O(N\*K) as well, but without the overhead of function calls and recursion.

# Maximum sum of non-adjacent elements

**Problem Statement:** Given an array of ‘N’ positive integers, we need to return the maximum sum of the subsequence such that no two elements of the subsequence are adjacent elements in the array.

**Brute force :** For the general case, we have two options: either include the last element and skip the second-to-last element (since we cannot include adjacent elements), or skip the last element and consider the maximum sum up to the second-to-last element. We take the maximum of these two options.

TC : This recursive solution has a time complexity of O(2^n)

**Best Approach :** Use DP

TC : O(n)

# House Robber

**Problem Statement :** A thief needs to rob money in a street. The houses in the street are arranged in a circular manner. Therefore the first and the last house are adjacent to each other. The security system in the street is such that if adjacent houses are robbed, the police will get notified.

Given an array of integers “arr” which represents money at each house, we need to return the maximum amount of money that the thief can rob without alerting the police.

**Approach :** Same as above.

For a circular street, the first and last house are adjacent, therefore one thing we know for sure is that the answer will not consider the first and last element simultaneously (as they are adjacent).

Make two reduced arrays – arr1(arr-last element) and arr2(arr-first element).

# Ninja’s Training

A Ninja has an ‘N’ Day training schedule. He has to perform one of these three activities (Running, Fighting Practice, or Learning New Moves) each day. There are merit points associated with performing an activity each day. The same activity can’t be performed on two consecutive days. We need to find the maximum merit points the ninja can attain in N Days.

We are given a 2D Array POINTS of size ‘N\*3’ which tells us the merit point of specific activity on that particular day. Our task is to calculate the maximum number of merit points that the ninja can earn.

**BruteForce Approach :** We need an additional information like what activity has been done on the previous day so that we can avoid doing that activity in the current day.

**TC :** The time complexity of the recursive solution of this problem without memoization is O(3^N), where N is the number of days.

In the recursive solution, we are considering all three activities on each day and making a recursive call for each valid activity on the next day. Since we have three options at each step and we do this for N days, the total number of function calls can be as much as 3^N.

**Better Approach** : Using DP

Time Complexity: O(N\*4\*3)

Reason: There are N\*4 states and for every state, we are running a for loop iterating three times.

# Grid Unique Paths

Given two values M and N, which represent a matrix[M][N]. We need to find the total unique paths from the top-left cell (matrix[0][0]) to the rightmost cell (matrix[M-1][N-1]).

**BruteForce Approach :** Recursive solution exploring the two options we have.

TC : O(2^(m\*n)) , This is because at each step, the recursive function makes two recursive calls, one for the cell to the right and one for the cell below. As a result, the number of function calls grows exponentially with the dimensions of the grid.

**Better Approach** : Using DP

TC : O(m x n)

# Grid Unique Paths With Obstacles

We are given an “N\*M” Maze. The maze contains some obstacles. A cell is ‘blockage’ in the maze if its value is -1. 0 represents non-blockage. There is no path possible through a blocked cell.

We need to count the total number of unique paths from the top-left corner of the maze to the bottom-right corner. At every cell, we can move either down or towards the right.

**BruteForce Approach :** Recursive solution as above and we just need to avoid the obstacles.

TC : O(2^(m\*n))

**Better Approach** : Using DP

TC : O(m x n)

# Minimum Path Sum In a Grid

We are given an “N\*M” matrix of integers. We need to find a path from the top-left corner to the bottom-right corner of the matrix, such that there is a minimum cost path that we select.

At every cell, we can move in only two directions: right and bottom. The cost of a path is given as the sum of values of cells of the given matrix.

**BruteForce Approach :** Recursive solution exploring the two options we have (right , down ) and finding the minimum from them.

TC : O(2^(m\*n))

**Better Approach** : Using DP

TC : O(m x n)

# Minimum path sum in Triangular Grid

We are given a Triangular matrix. We need to find the minimum path sum from the first row to the last row.

At every cell we can move in only two directions: either to the bottom cell (↓) or to the bottom-right cell(↘)

**BruteForce Approach :** Recursive solution exploring the two options we have ( down , diagonal ) and finding the minimum from them.

TC : There will be a total of 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + …….+ n = ~ n^2 cells in the triangular grid and each cell will have 2 options for recursion

O(2^(n^2))

**Better Approach** : Using DP

TC : O(n^2)

# Minimum/Maximum Falling Path Sum

We are given an ‘M\*N’ matrix. We need to find the maximum path sum from any cell of the first row to any cell of the last row.

At every cell we can move in three directions: to the bottom cell (↓), to the bottom-right cell(↘), or to the bottom-left cell(↙).

**Brute Force :**

We have a top row and a bottom row, we will be writing a recursion in the direction of the first row to the last row.

We need to make N calls for the first row and then find the maximum / minimum of them.

Time Complexity : O(3^(m\*n)) as we have 3 options for each cell in the matrix (diagonal left , diagonal right , down )

Better Approach : Use Dp

TC : O(m \* n)

# Cherry Pickup

We are given an ‘N\*M’ matrix. Every cell of the matrix has some chocolates on it, mat[i][j] gives us the number of chocolates. We have two friends ‘Alice’ and ‘Bob’. initially, Alice is standing on the cell(0,0) and Bob is standing on the cell(0, M-1). Both of them can move only to the cells below them in these three directions: to the bottom cell (↓), to the bottom-right cell(↘), or to the bottom-left cell(↙).

When Alica and Bob visit a cell, they take all the chocolates from that cell with them. It can happen that they visit the same cell, in that case, the chocolates need to be considered only once.

They cannot go out of the boundary of the given matrix, we need to return the maximum number of chocolates that Bob and Alice can together collect.

**Brute force Approach :**

We need to make sure that they both move the grid simultaneously ( otherwise we need to make sure that path of first person is traced and and second person also , subtract the intersecting cells ) to handle the case of collision better.

Initially Alice and Bob are at the first row, and they always move to the row below them every time, so they will always be in the same row. Therefore two different variables i1 and i2, to describe their positions are redundant. We can just use single parameter i, which tells us in which row of the grid both of them are.

Now, we need to understand that we want to move Alice and Bob together. Both of them can individually move three moves but say Alice moves to bottom-left, then Bob can have three different moves for Alice’s move, and so on.

Hence we have a total of 9 different options at every cell. if (j1===j2), we will only consider chocolates collected by one of them otherwise we will consider chocolates collected by both of them.

**TC :** Alice has 3 options for every column and Bob also does have 3 .

O(3^ n x 3^n )

**Better Approach** : Using DP

TC : O(M x N x N ) x 9 since for each cell we have to handle 9 cases.

# Subset sum equal to target

Given an array of non-negative integers, and a value sum, determine if there is a subset of the given set with sum equal to given sum.

**Brute force Approach :** Same pick or not approach solved using recursion.

TC : O( 2^n ) , because every index has 2 choices of recursive calls.

**Better Approach :** Using DP

TC : O(n \* sum )

# Partition Equal Subset Sum

We are given an array ‘ARR’ with N positive integers. We need to find if we can partition the array into two subsets such that the sum of elements of each subset is equal to the other.

If we can partition, return true else return false

**Approach :** same as above we just need to check if there is sum/2 target in the array, another preliminary check should be to check if sum is odd or even , if odd it is not possible to split array into 2 equal halves.

# Partition Set Into 2 Subsets With Min Absolute Sum Diff

We are given an array ‘ARR’ with N positive integers. We need to partition the array into two subsets such that the absolute difference of the sum of elements of the subsets is minimum.

We need to return only the minimum absolute difference of the sum of elements of the two partitions.

**Approach1 :** Inorder to minimize the difference, we need to maximize the sum of subset close to half of the sum of the total array.

So , basically in the dp solution the n th row will have the possible range of values of sum from 0 to totalSum , we just need to start figuring out that which sum is possible from the totalSum/2 back to 0.

TC : O(n x sum) + O(sum /2 )

**Approach2 :** we have two choices for each element in A: we can either add it to the first subset (sum1), or we can add it to the second subset (sum2). We recursively compute the minimum difference between the two subsets for each of these choices, and return the minimum of the two.

But here we need to maintain 3 states , ie for sum1 , sum2 and ind.

# Count Subsets with Sum K

We are given an array ‘ARR’ with N positive integers and an integer K. We need to find the number of subsets whose sum is equal to K.

**Approach :** Same approach as subset sum equal to target , but here we should not be using the base case ***if(sum == 0 ) return true ;*** as this will not cover the cases like [1 , 0 ] , sum = 1 , we will be missing {1 ,0 } pair here

# Count Partitions with Given Difference

We are given an array ‘ARR’ with N positive integers and an integer D. We need to count the number of ways we can partition the given array into two subsets, S1 and S2 such that S1 – S2 = D and S1 is always greater than or equal to S2.

**Approach :** Same as above , S1 + S2 = totalSum , S1 – S2 = d , based on this we can find S1 = (totalSum + d )/2.

S1 , S2 should not be fractions therefore if (totalSum + d ) is odd we will return 0.

# 0/1 Knapsack

A thief wants to rob a store. He is carrying a bag of capacity W. The store has ‘n’ items. Its weight is given by the ‘wt’ array and its value by the ‘val’ array. He can either include an item in its knapsack or exclude it but can’t partially have it as a fraction. We need to find the maximum value of items that the thief can steal.

**Approach :** Same include and exclude approach

# Minimum Coins

We are given a target sum of ‘X’ and ‘N’ distinct numbers denoting the coin denominations. We need to tell the minimum number of coins required to reach the target sum. We can pick a coin denomination for any number of times we want.

Return the fewest number of coins that you need to make up that amount. If that amount of money cannot be made up by any combination of the coins, return -1.

**Brute force Approach :** Unbounded knapsack , since we are returning the min , we should consider large value for odd case in base case.

TC : The time complexity of this solution is exponential since we are exploring all possible combinations of coins. Specifically, at each level of the recursion tree, we have two recursive calls: one where we use the current coin (which reduces the amount by the value of the coin), and one where we skip the current coin (which moves to the next coin in the vector). This leads to a branching factor of 2, and the maximum depth of the recursion tree is equal to the amount of money we are trying to make change for.

Therefore, the total number of nodes in the recursion tree is 2^depth, which is equal to **2^amount** in the worst case , when the coin is 1.

**Best Approach :** Using DP

TC : O(n x amount )

# Target Sum

We are given an array ‘ARR’ of size ‘N’ and a number ‘Target’. Our task is to build an expression from the given array where we can place a ‘+’ or ‘-’ sign in front of an integer. We want to place a sign in front of every integer of the array and get our required target. We need to count the number of ways in which we can achieve our required target.

**Approach :** We are given the difference of the two subsets of the array in otherwords , i.e S1 – S2 , we can also find the totalSum of the array which will be S1 + S2 , S1 will be (totalSum + target) /2 , since we are dealing with the integers (totalSum + target) should not be odd.

This is same as **Count Partitions with Given Difference** problem.

# Coin Change 2

We are given an array Arr with N distinct coins and a target. We have an infinite supply of each coin denomination. We need to find the number of ways we sum up the coin values to give us the target.

Each coin can be used any number of times.

# Unbounded Knapsack

A thief wants to rob a store. He is carrying a bag of capacity W. The store has ‘n’ items of infinite supply. Its weight is given by the ‘wt’ array and its value by the ‘val’ array. He can either include an item in its knapsack or exclude it but can’t partially have it as a fraction. We need to find the maximum value of items that the thief can steal. He can take a single item any number of times he wants and put it in his knapsack.

Approach : Unbounded knapsack

# Rod Cutting Problem

We are given a rod of size ‘N’. It can be cut into pieces. Each length of a piece has a particular price given by the price array. Our task is to find the maximum revenue that can be generated by selling the rod after cutting( if required) into pieces.

**Approach :** Here we need to consider n itself as the length of the rod , and to follow 1 based indexing , we must subtract the rob with sizes of (ind + 1) , and it is just the same version of Unbounded knapsack.

# Longest Common Subsequence

A subsequence of a string is a list of characters of the string where some characters are deleted ( or not deleted at all) and they should be in the same order in the subsequence as in the original string.

Note: For a string of length n, the number of subsequences will be 2^n.

The longest Common Subsequence is defined for two strings. It is the common subsequence that has the greatest length.

**Bruteforce approach :** We need to check if the characters at current indices of both strings matching then definitely we will have a subsequence of length 1 more , we will start comparing strings from their next characters , if they do not match at a current index , we need to move explore the two choices by excluding each character once from both strings.

**Time Complexity :** At a given point of time we are either exploring 1 matching case or the two non matching cases of the characters , so we need to consider the dominant one i.e 2 non matching cases, here for this case the no of function calls depends upon maximum length of the string of the both , L O(2 ^ L ).

**Better Approach :** Use DP

**TC :** O(len1 x len2)

# Print Longest Common Subsequence

**Approach :** In the above problem ,after forming the dp array , dp[0][0] ---> will represent the length of lcs , so we shall start from there and build the same logic , and at any cell if the corresponding row number and column number characters matching , we shall add that char to our lcs , otherwise we shall take max of two options as in the recurrence relation and go to that cell.

# Longest Common Substring

A substring of a string is a subsequence in which all the characters are consecutive. Given two strings, we need to find the longest common substring.

**Brute force Approach :** we have to add an extra parameter count to the LCS function, which is the length of the current common substring. In the base case, if either m or n is zero, we return the current count. In the recursive case, if the last characters of s1 and s2 match, we increase the count by 1 and make a recursive call with the remaining substrings. Otherwise, we make two recursive calls, one with s1 and s2 without the last character of s1, and the other with s1 and s2 without the last character of s2. We take the maximum of the three values returned by the recursive calls and return it as the final result.

The point to be noted here is that , we need to pass the count varaible which we are returning as an argument to the recursive function call , that way we will be able to keep track of the consecutive length of matching strings so far.

This will have 3 states for dp , ind1 , ind2 , and count , hence not recommended to follow this approach .

**Best Approach :** Using 2D grid, note this is not a dp solutuion to the recursive code , rather we are just putting the strings across the row and column as for the consective ness we just need to check

If ind1 , ind2 matching ind1+1 , ind2+1 also should be matching.

And also the maximum length does not necessarily found in the dp[0][0] , This is because there is no restriction that the longest common substring is present at the end of both the strings.

So we maintain a max variable each time and return the max at the end.

# Longest Palindromic Subsequence

Given a string S, find the common palindromic sequence ( A sequence that does not need to be contiguous and is a palindrome), which is common in itself.

Input: S = “BEBEEED”

Output: 4

Explanation:

The longest common palindromic subsequence is “EEEE”, which has a length of 4

Approach 1 :

The idea is to check and compare the first and last characters of the string. There are only two possibilities for the same:

If the first and the last characters are the same, it can be ensured that both the characters can be considered in the final palindrome and hence, add 2 to the result, since we have found a sequence of length 2 and recurse the remaining substring S[i + 1, j – 1].

In case, the first and the last characters aren’t the same, the following operation must be performed:

Recurse S[i + 1, j]

Recurse S[ i, j – 1]

Find the maximum length obtained amongst them.

Approach 2 :

The longest palindromic subsequence of a string is the longest common subsequence of the given string and its reverse.

# Minimum insertions to make string palindrome

We are given a string, we need to find the minimum insertions that we can make in that string to make it a palindrome.

**Approach :**

Let us take **abcaa**

To minimize the insertions, we will first try to refrain from adding those characters again which are already making the given string palindrome. For the given example, “aaa”, “aba”,”aca”, any of these are themselves palindromic components of the string. We can take any of them( as all are of equal length) and keep them intact. (let’s say “aaa”).

Now, there are two characters(‘b’ and ‘c’) remaining which prevent the string from being a palindrome.If we can add them at proper places we should be able to get the palindrome

Like abca**cb**a

In order to minimize the insertions, we need to find the length of the longest palindromic component or in other words, the longest palindromic subsequence.

**Minimum Insertion required = n(length of the string) – length of longest palindromic subsequence.**