

# C++ LAUNCHPAD



Lecture-9

## Recursion - 2

- Advanced Problems on Recursion

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# Status of HackerRank

Any doubts?

# Inbuilt Sort() Function

# Vectors !

# <CSTRING> Inbuilt String Class !

# Find all subsequence of a string

"abc" – "", "a", "b", "c", "ab", "ac", "bc", "abc"

Before we think about recursive solution lets look at few things:

- We need this function to return an array of strings.
- But in C++ we know we cannot return array as this would be address of local variable.
- Instead we can pass it as argument and expect it to fill this array with the strings.
- We also need to know how many strings in this array were filled by the function so that we can iterate over it and print it.

## Lets find recursion in it.

- $S("") = []$
- $S("c") = ["", "c"]$
- $S("bc") = ["", "c", "b", "bc"]$
- $S("abc") = ["", "c", "b", "bc", "a", "ac", "ab", "abc"]$

Figured out?

$S("abc") = S("bc") + \text{copy of all } S("bc") \text{ with 'a' prefixed.}$

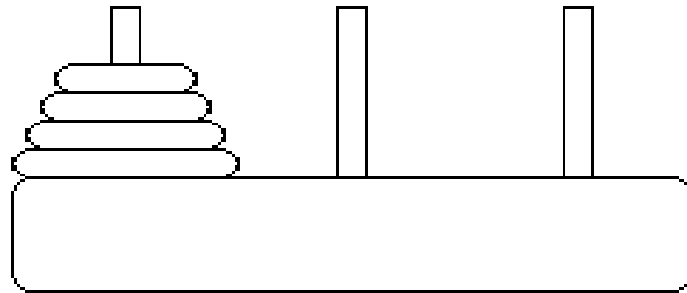


Time to code.

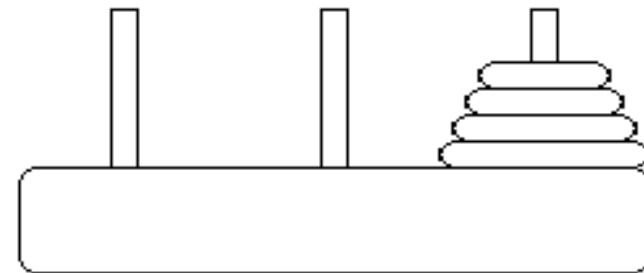
# Permutations of a String.

What if the problem statement changed to just save all permutations instead of printing ?

# Towers of Hanoi !

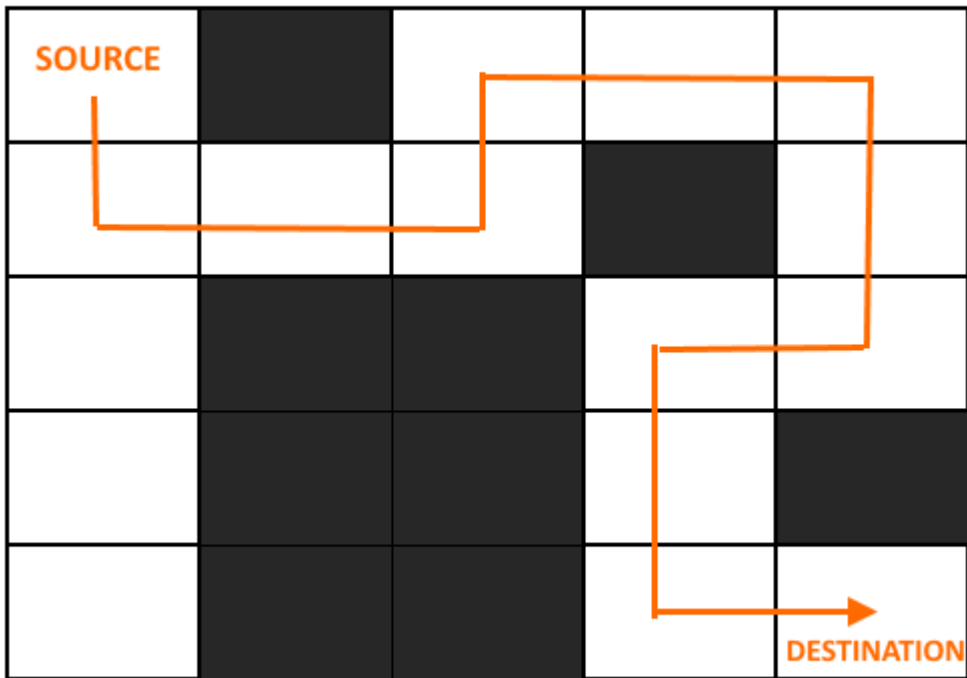


Initial State

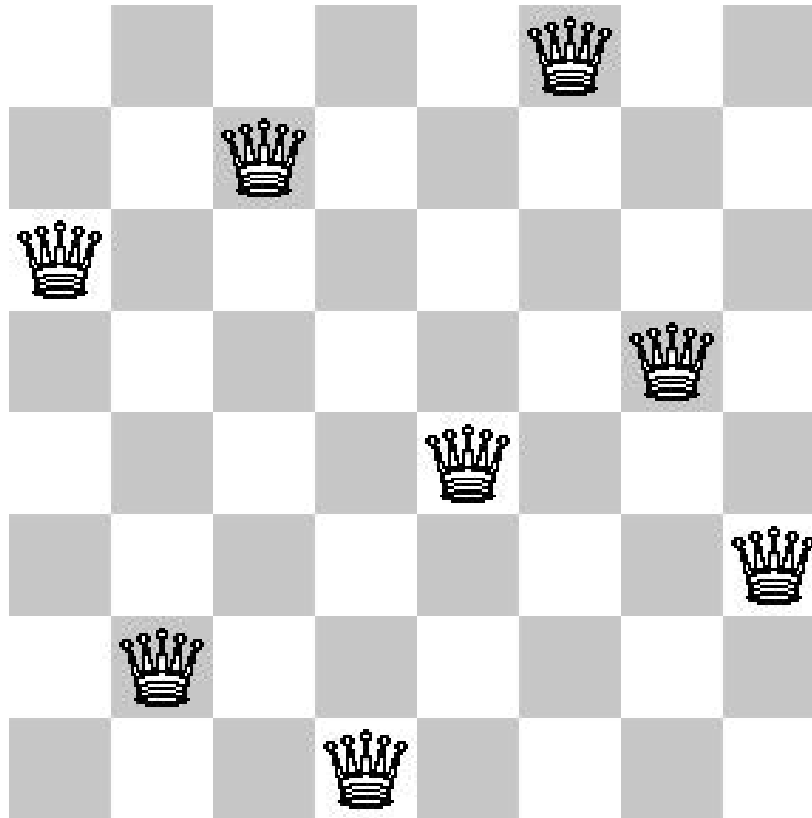


Final State

# Rat in a Maze Problem



# N – Queens Problem



## Tug of War - (HomeWork)

Tug of War - Given a set of  $n$  integers, divide the set in two subsets of  $n/2$  sizes each such that the difference of the sum of two subsets is as minimum as possible. If  $n$  is even, then sizes of two subsets must be strictly  $n/2$  and if  $n$  is odd, then size of one subset must be  $(n-1)/2$  and size of other subset must be  $(n+1)/2$ .

# Quick Sort - (HomeWork)

Read and implement Quick Sort.



# What is next class about?

- Space Time Complexity
- Dynamic Allocation

# C++ LAUNCHPAD



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