

Week 4 LIVE 

# Backtracking Hard Problems & Doubts

# In This Lecture

- ✓ 1. Subsequences of An Array
- 2. Combination Sum Problem
- ✓ 3. Palindromic Partitioning

# Subsequences of An Array

Input:

`arr[] = [1, 2, 3]`

Output:

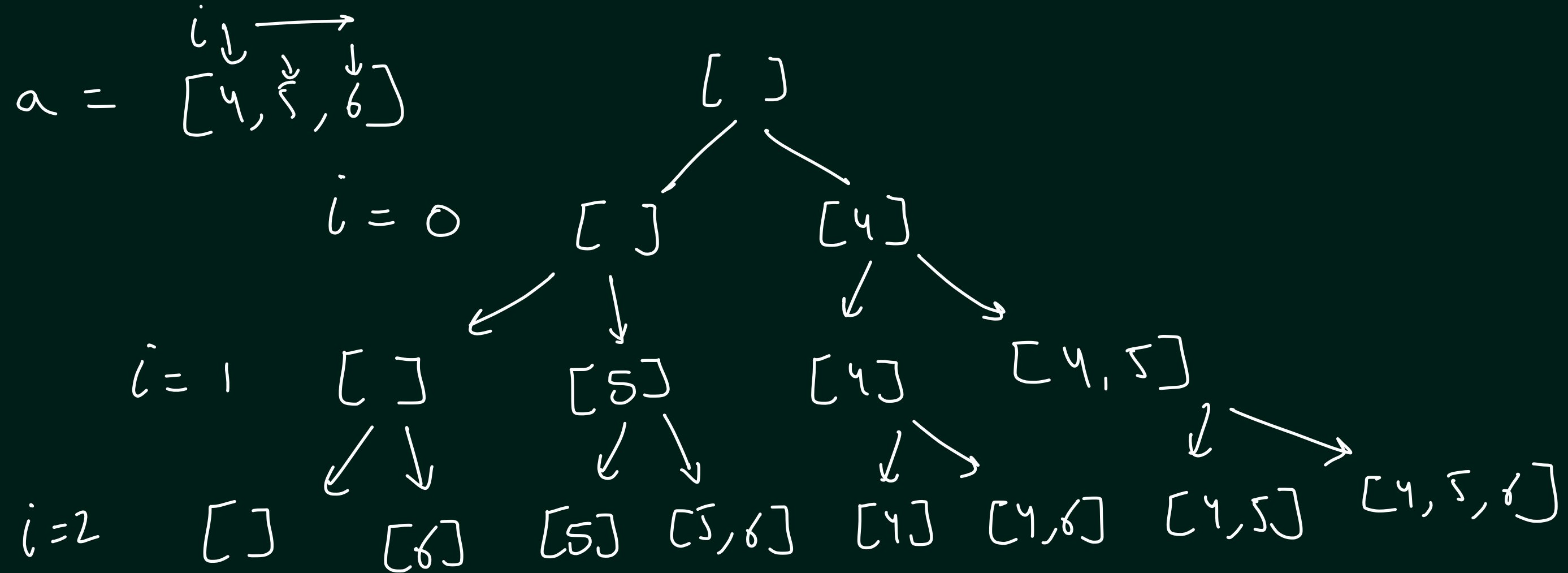
`[[], [1], [1, 2], [1, 2, 3], [1, 3], [2], [2, 3], [3]]`

$\{a, b, c\} \rightarrow \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\{c\}$

0 or more elements pick  
 + including the order

Subarray  $\rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$   
 $\{2, 5\}$  ✓  
 $\{5, 2\}$  ✗

# Subsequences of An Array



$n = 3$

$2^n$

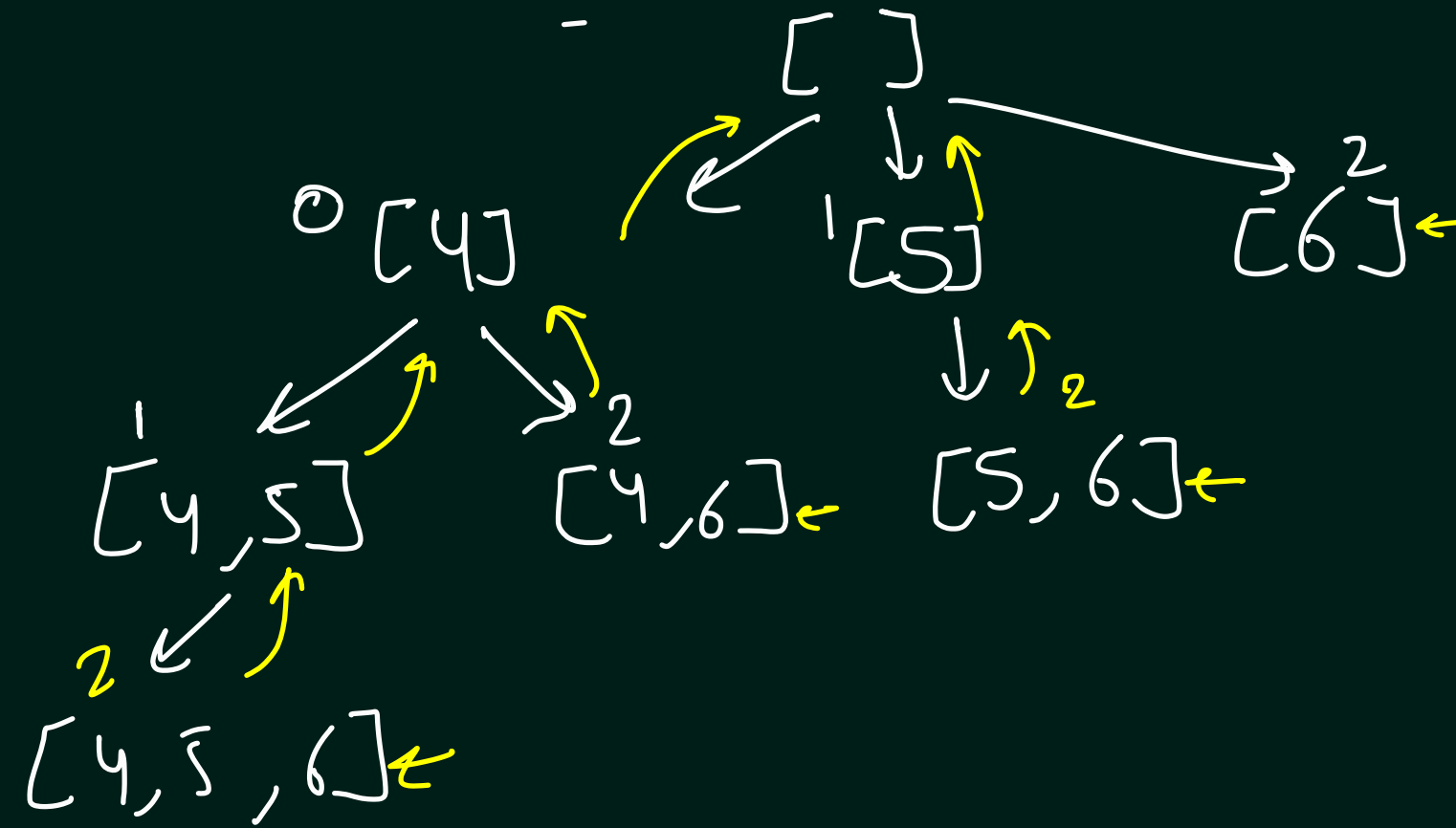
$O(2^n)$

$n \log n \rightarrow 2^n \log_2 2^n \rightarrow O(n \cdot 2^n)$

# Subsequences of An Array

→  $a = [4, 5, 6]$

$O(2^n)$



↓ ans

→ []

[4] ←

[4, 5] ←

[4, 5, 6] ←

[4, 6] ←

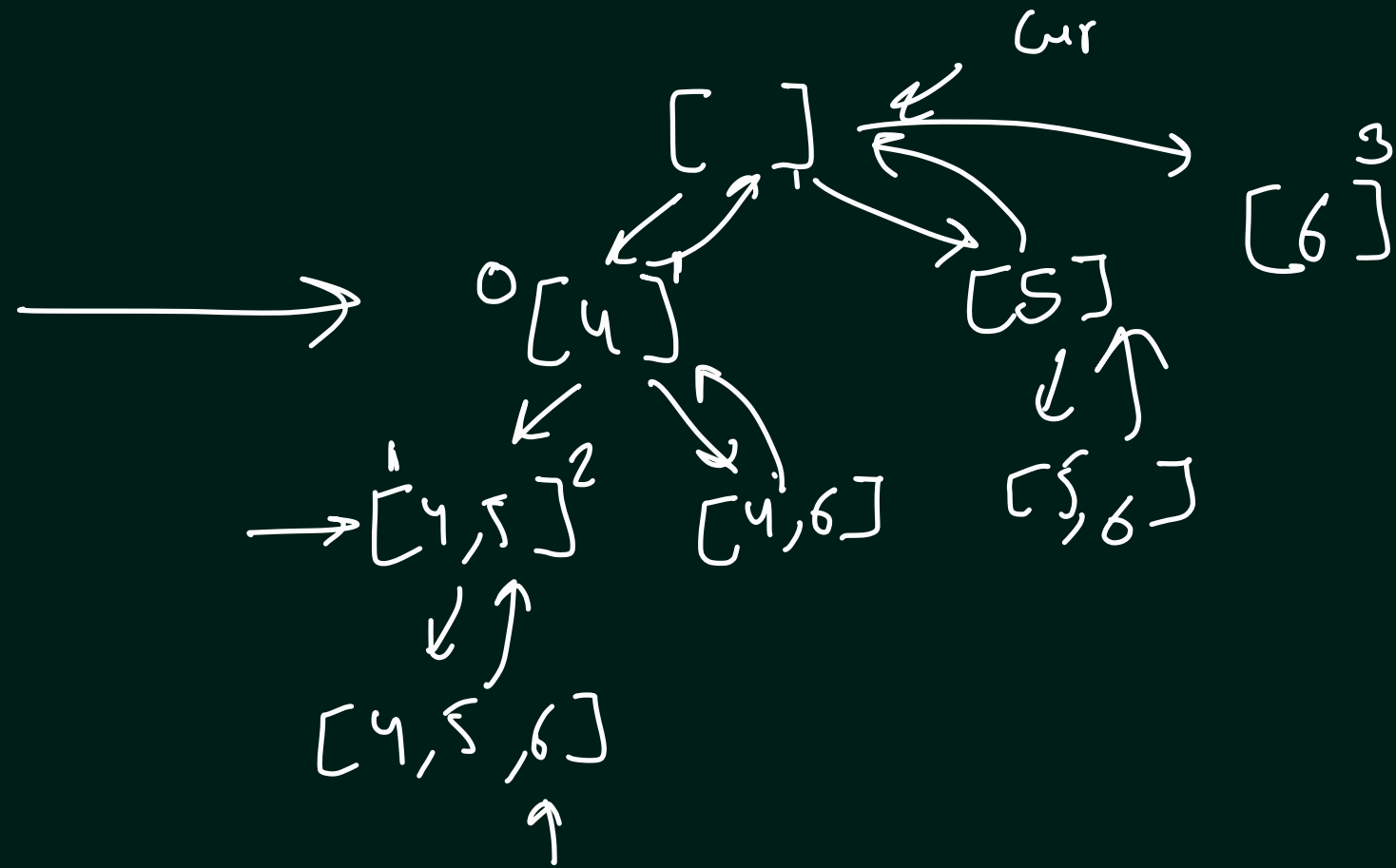
[5]

[5, 6]

[6]

# Subsequences of An Array

$a = [4, 5, 6]$



```
static void helperSubsequence(int a[], ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> ans,
                             int index, ArrayList<Integer> cur) {

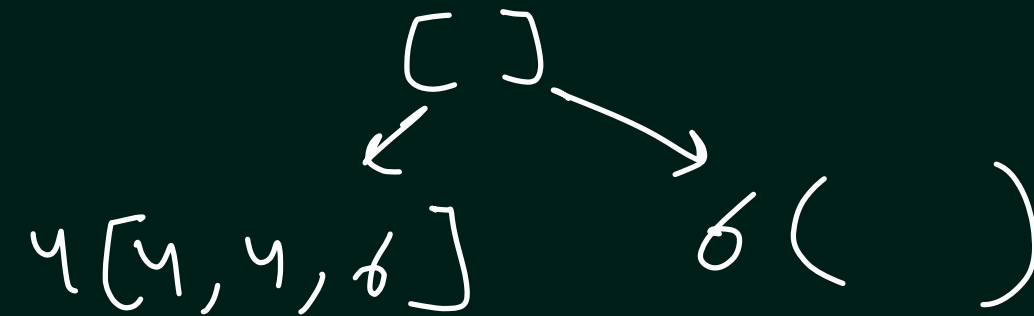
    ArrayList<Integer> curCopy = new ArrayList<>(cur);
    ans.add(curCopy);

    for(int i = index; i < a.length; i++) {
        cur.add(a[i]);
        helperSubsequence(a, ans, i+1, cur);
        cur.remove(index: cur.size()-1); //backtrack
    }
}
```

[  
 [],  
 [4],  
 [4, 5]  
 [4, 5, 6]  
 [4, 6]  
 [5]  
 [5, 6]  
 [6]  
 ]

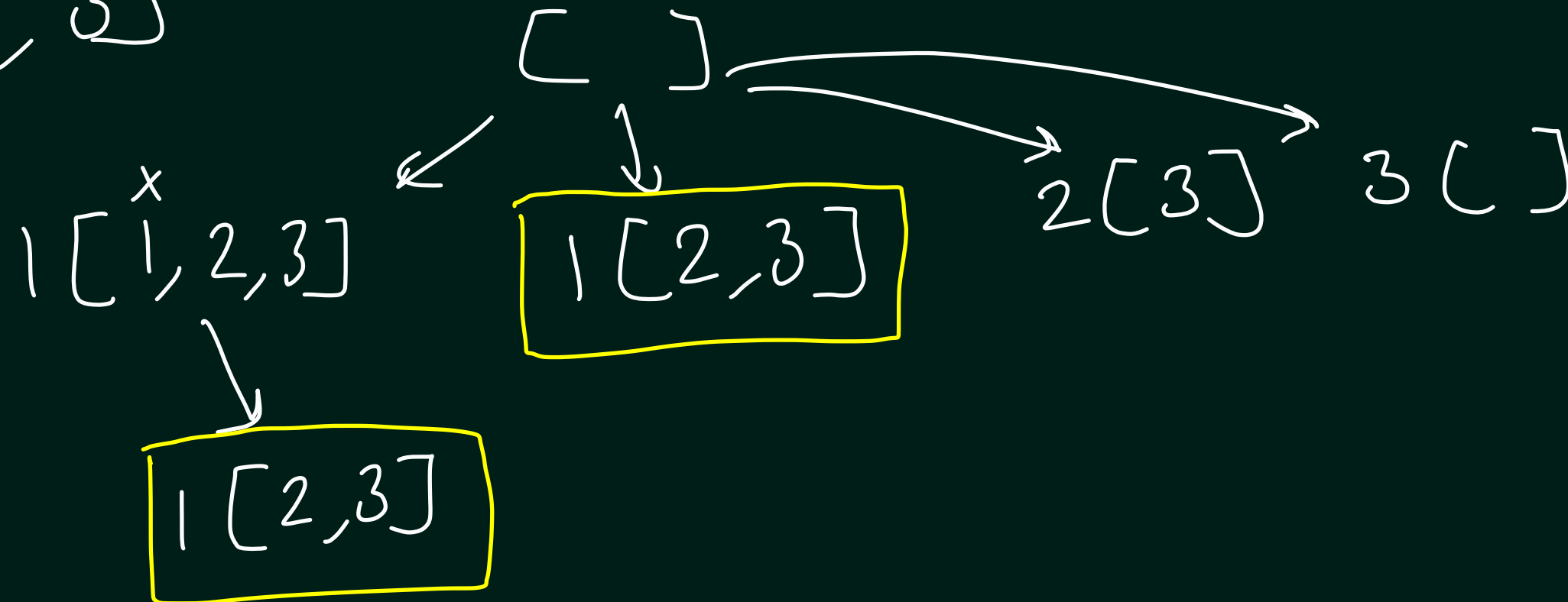
# Subsequences of An Array

→ [4, 4<sup>x</sup>, 4<sup>x</sup>, 6<sup>2</sup>]



Handling duplicates

↓  
[1, 1, 2, 3]



# Combination Sum Problem

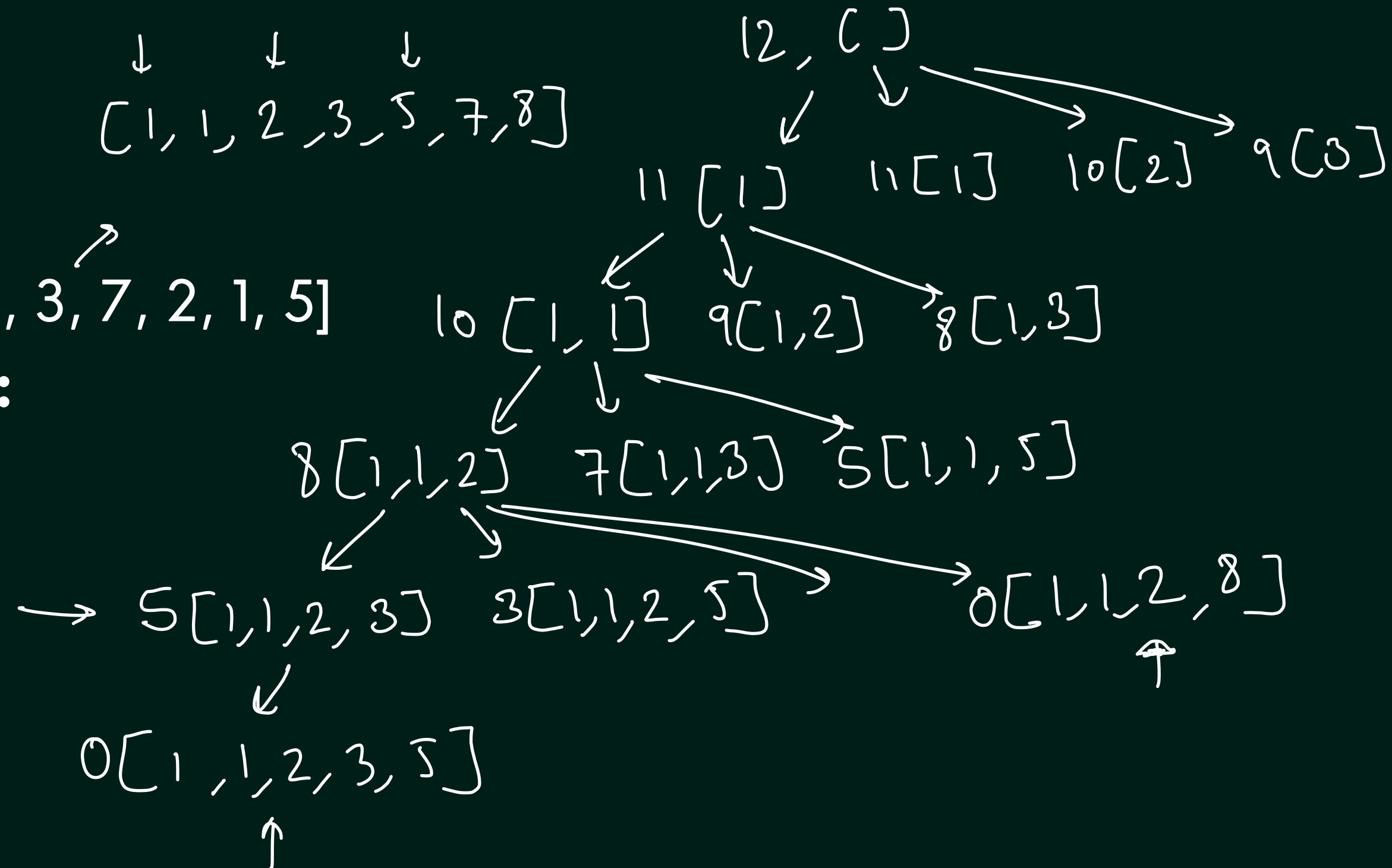
**Input:**

Target = 12

Candidates = [8, 1, 3, 7, 2, 1, 5]

**Sample Output:**

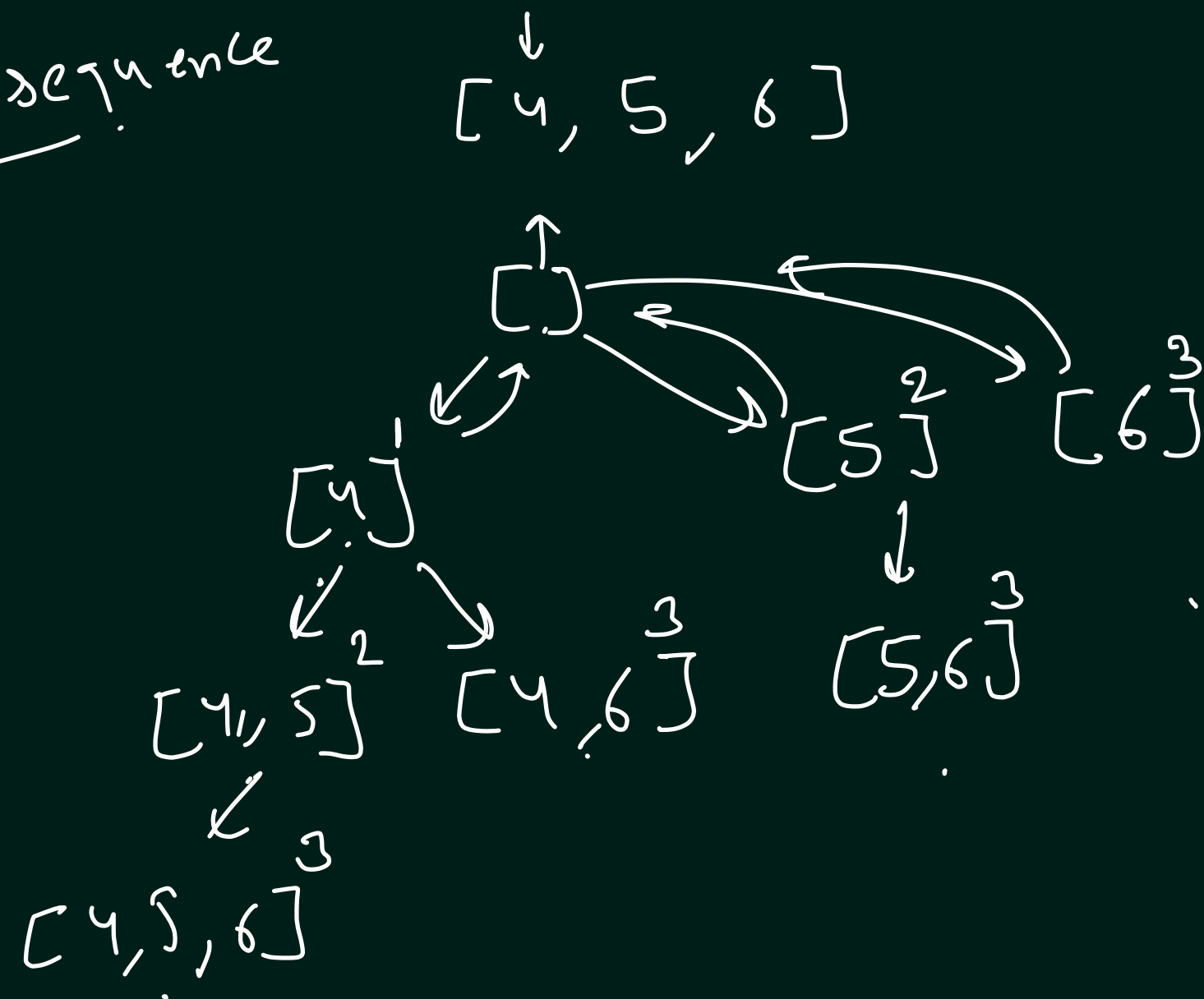
✓ [[1, 1, 2, 3, 5],  
 → [1, 1, 2, 8],  
 [1, 1, 3, 7],  
 [1, 3, 8],  
 [2, 3, 7],  
 [5, 7]] →





# X Combination Sum Problem

Subsequence



```

static void helperSubsequence(int a[], ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> ans,
                             int index, ArrayList<Integer> cur) {
    ArrayList<Integer> curCopy = new ArrayList<>(cur);
    ans.add(curCopy);

    for(int i = index; i < a.length; i++) {
        if(i > index && a[i] == a[i-1]) continue;

        cur.add(a[i]);
        helperSubsequence(a, ans, index: i+1, cur);
        cur.remove(index: cur.size()-1); //backtrack
    }
}
  
```

# Palindromic Partitioning

Input:

↳ "aab"

Output:

[["a", "a", "b"],

["a", "a", "b"]]

