

$$I|P = n$$

$$O|P = n * (n-1) * (n-2) \dots \dots 1 \quad 3$$

① Recursive solⁿ

$$n = n * (n-1) * (n-2) \dots \dots 1 \quad 3 \times 2 \times 1 \\ = ⑥$$

fun(n)

}

② ^{Pick ^}
sub-
fun(n) {

sub-sol = fun(n-1)
}

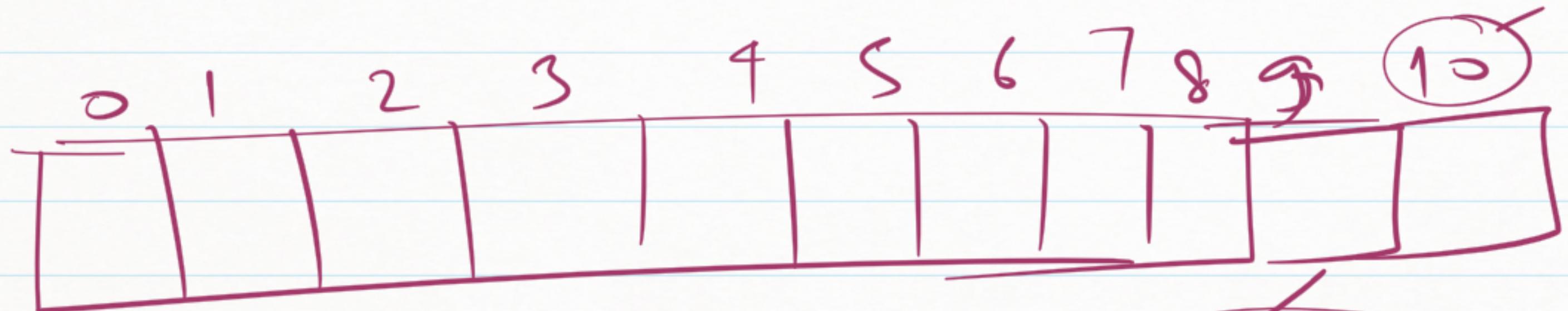
③ Combine with orig
fun(n) {

sub-sol = "
return n*sub-sol
}"

④ ~~fun(n)~~
if ~~n == 1~~
return 1
sub-sol = fun(n-1)
return n*sub-sol
}"

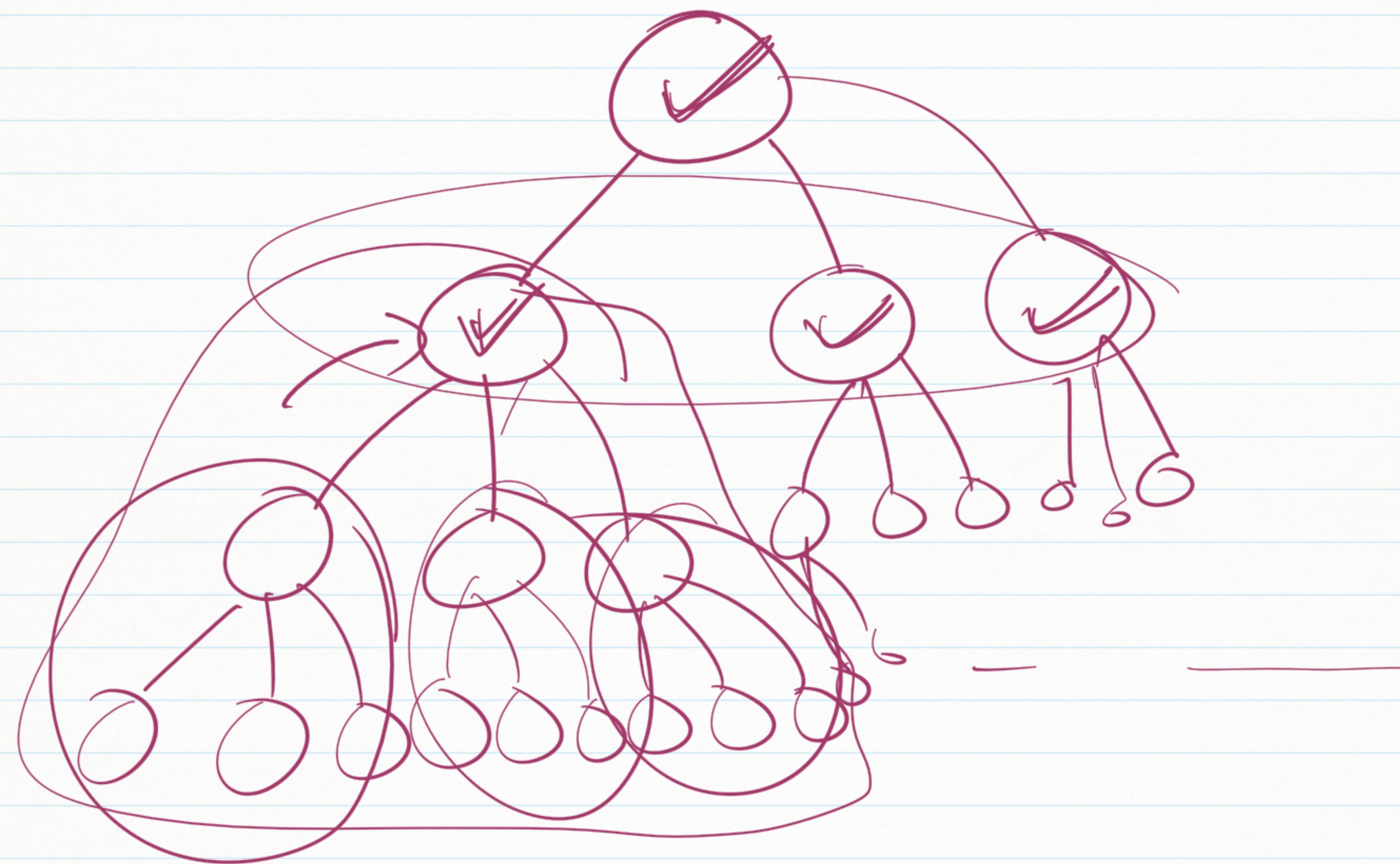
If optimisation involved, we make
choices like $\text{Max}(-, -)$

$\text{Min}(-, -, -)$?



1, 6, 5

$$\min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min \text{Coins}(10-1) + 1 \\ \min \text{Coins}(10-6) + 1 \\ \min \text{Coins}(10-5) + 1 \end{array} \right.$$



0	1	2	3	4	5
5	6	7	7	7	9

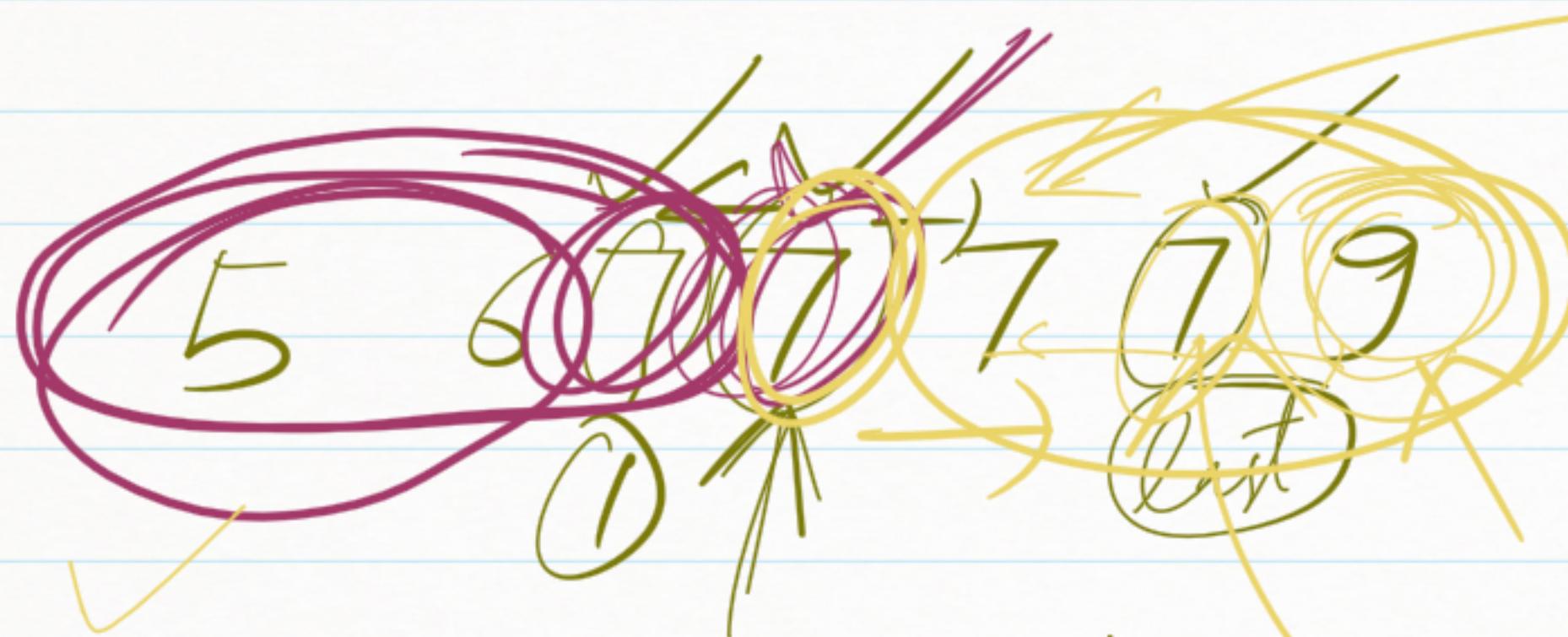
O/P =) $1^{st} \rightarrow 2$
 $last \rightarrow 4$

Q1. Find 1st and last occurrence of 7
 in an Sorted Array.

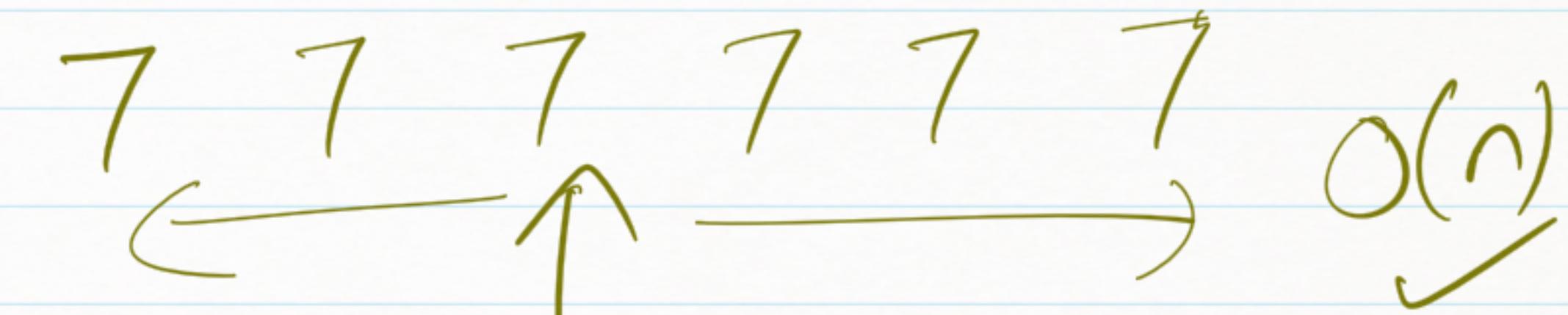
5	6	7	7	7	7
---	---	---	---	---	---

O(n) ✓

Binary Search $O(\log n)$



$low = mid + 1$



Binary search (A, n, x)

{
 $low = 0$

$high = n - 1$, ~~result = -1~~

 while ($low \leq high$)

$mid = (low + high) / 2$

 if $x == A[mid]$

~~return mid~~

 else if $x < A[mid]$

$high = mid - 1$

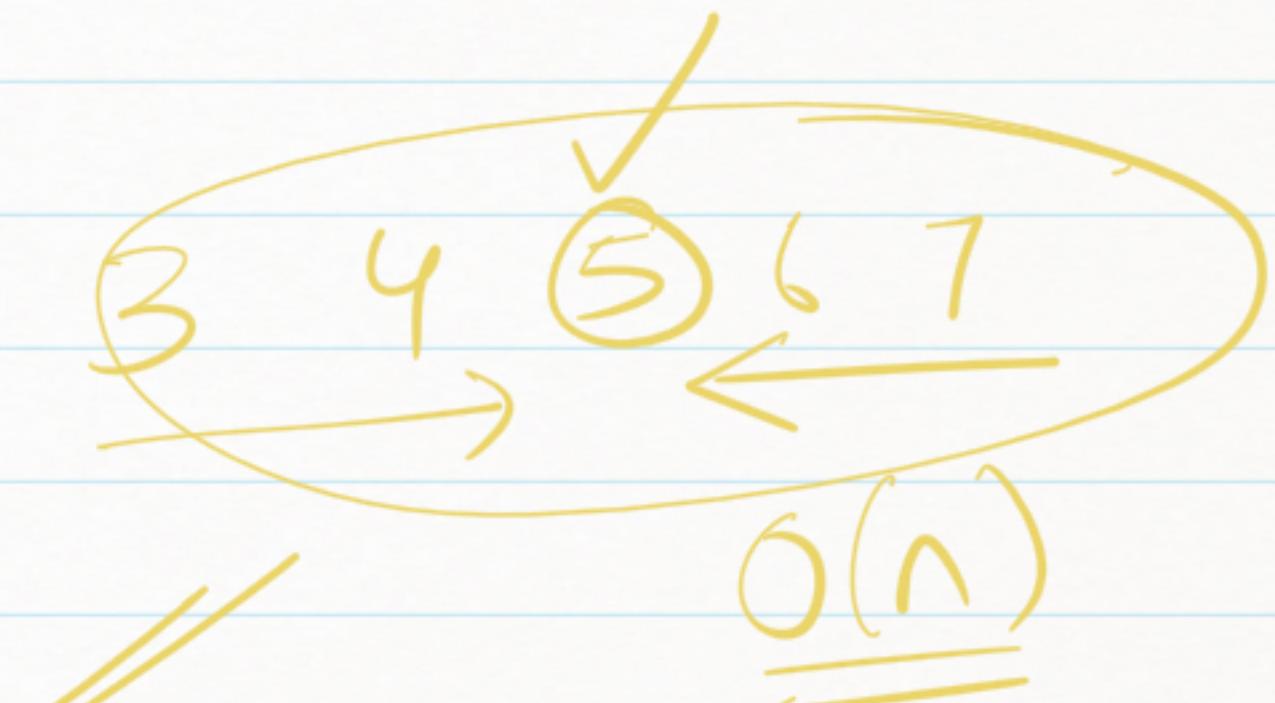
 else

$low = mid + 1$

 }
 return ~~result~~ result }

1st occur

? $O(\log n)$



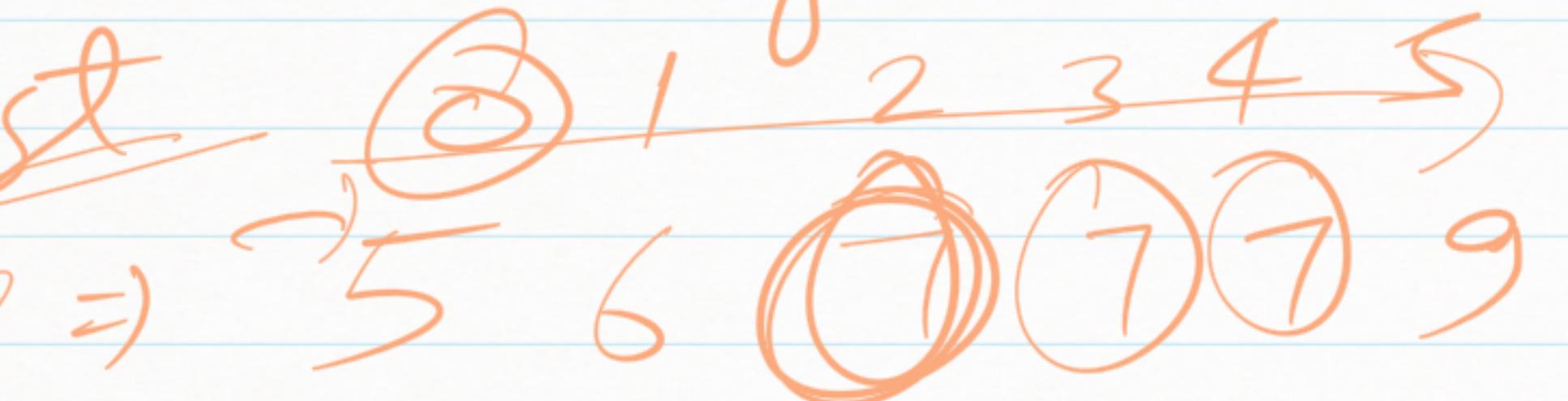
~~result < mid~~

~~high = mid - 1~~

last occur

? $low = mid + 1$

Q Find count of an element in a Sorted

list 
I | P =) 5 6 7 7 9 , 7

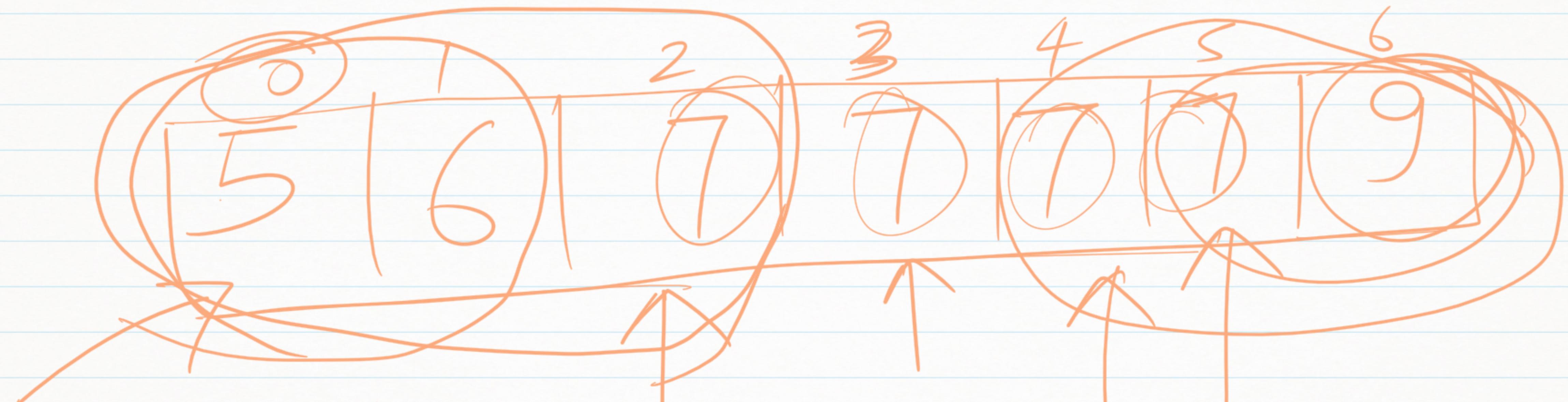
O | P =) 3 ✓ → BS? $(P_f - f_l) + 1$

Last index = 4

First index = 2

$(4 - 2) + 1$

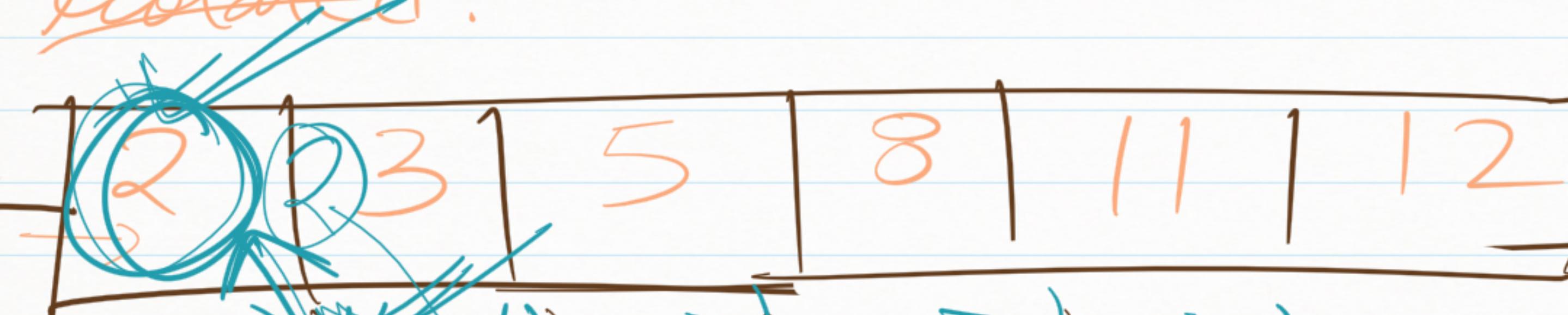
$O(\log n)$



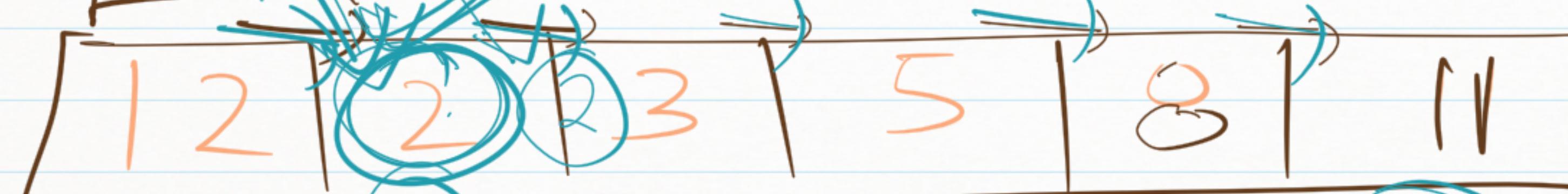
2 3 - 2

5 = 3 + 1
4

Q How many times is a sorted array
isolated?



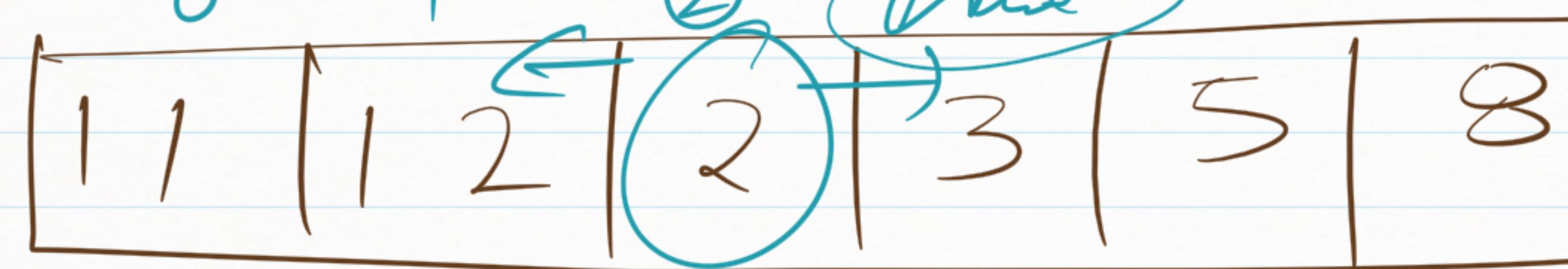
Sorted



Circularly
sorted

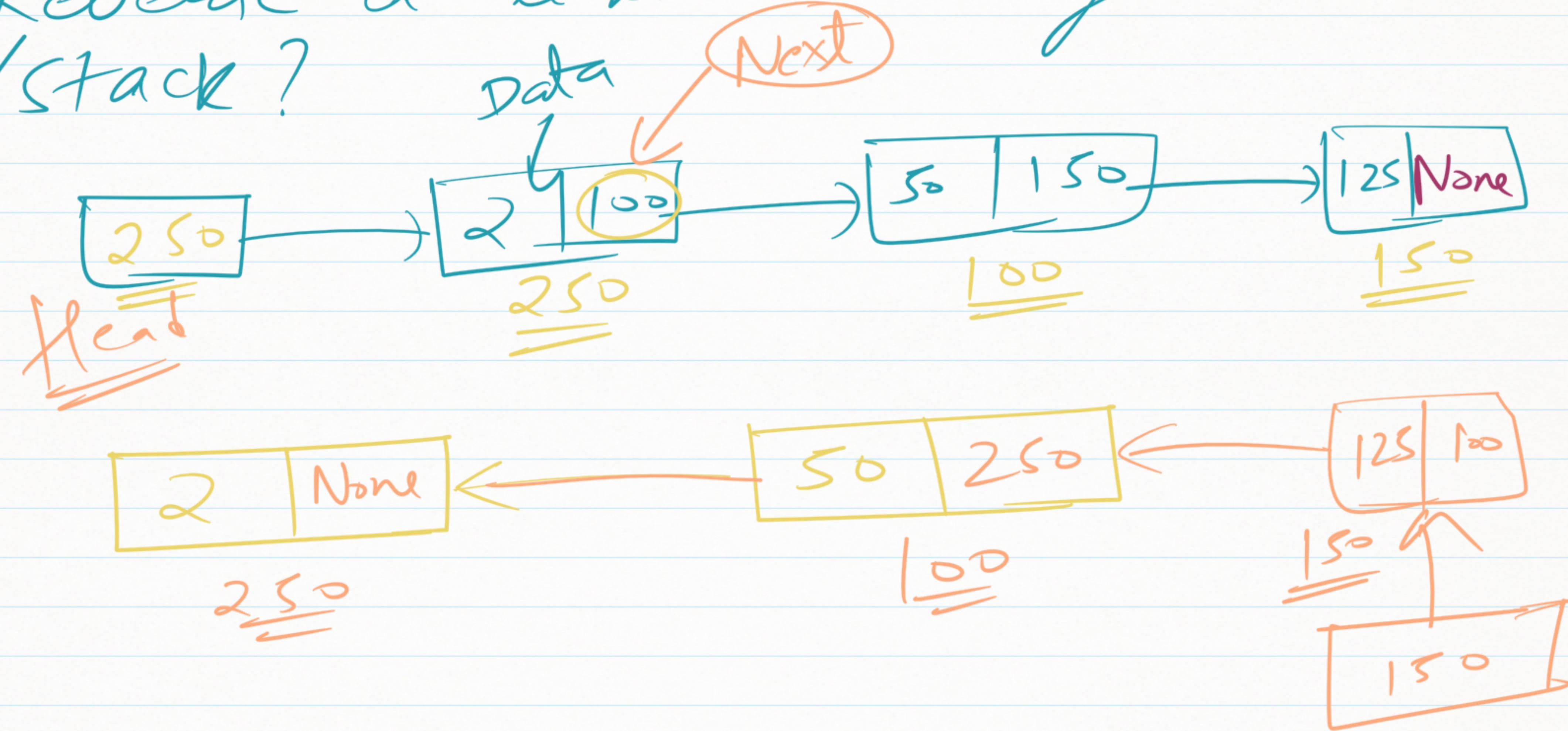
=> Left → Right
1 time

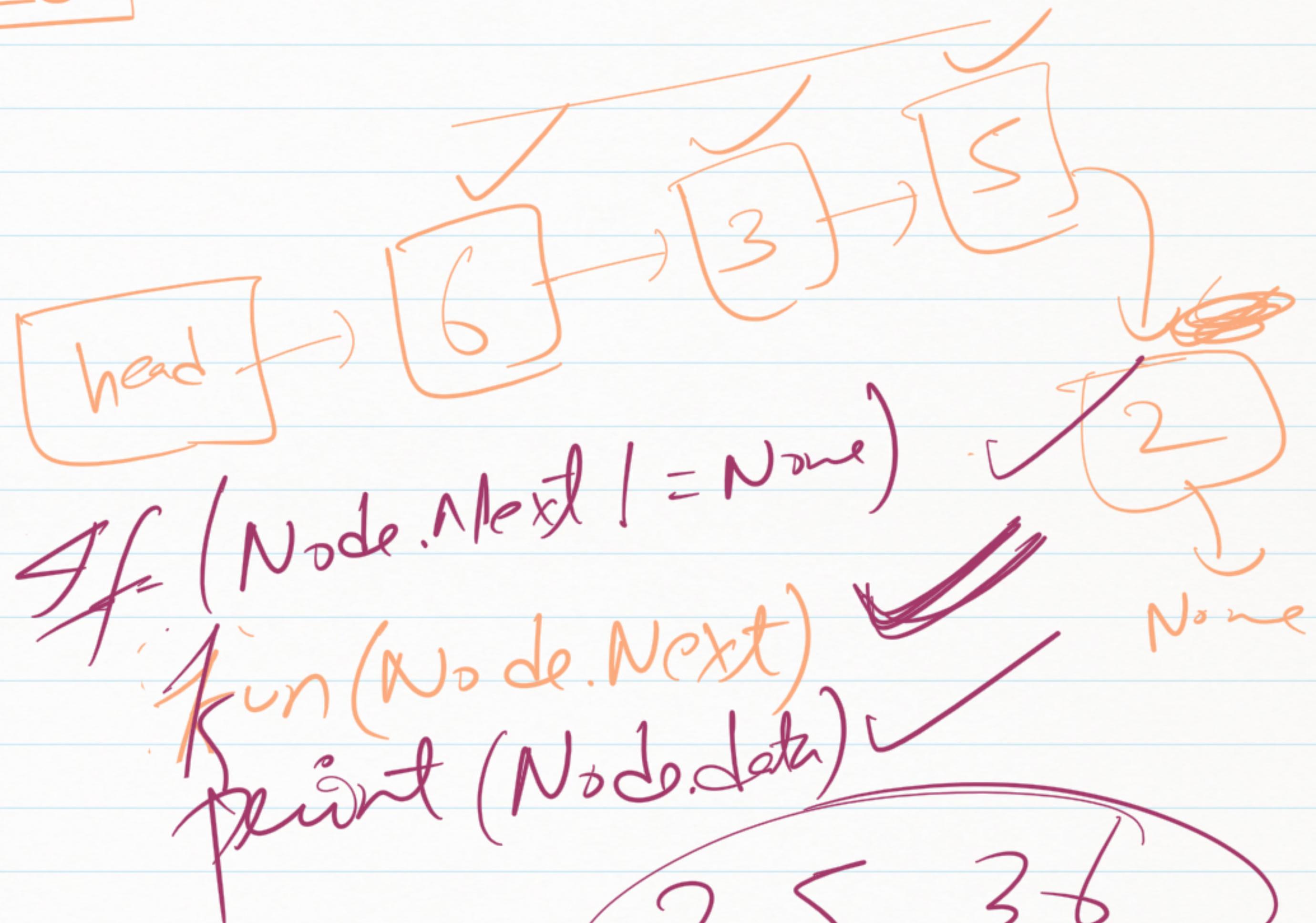
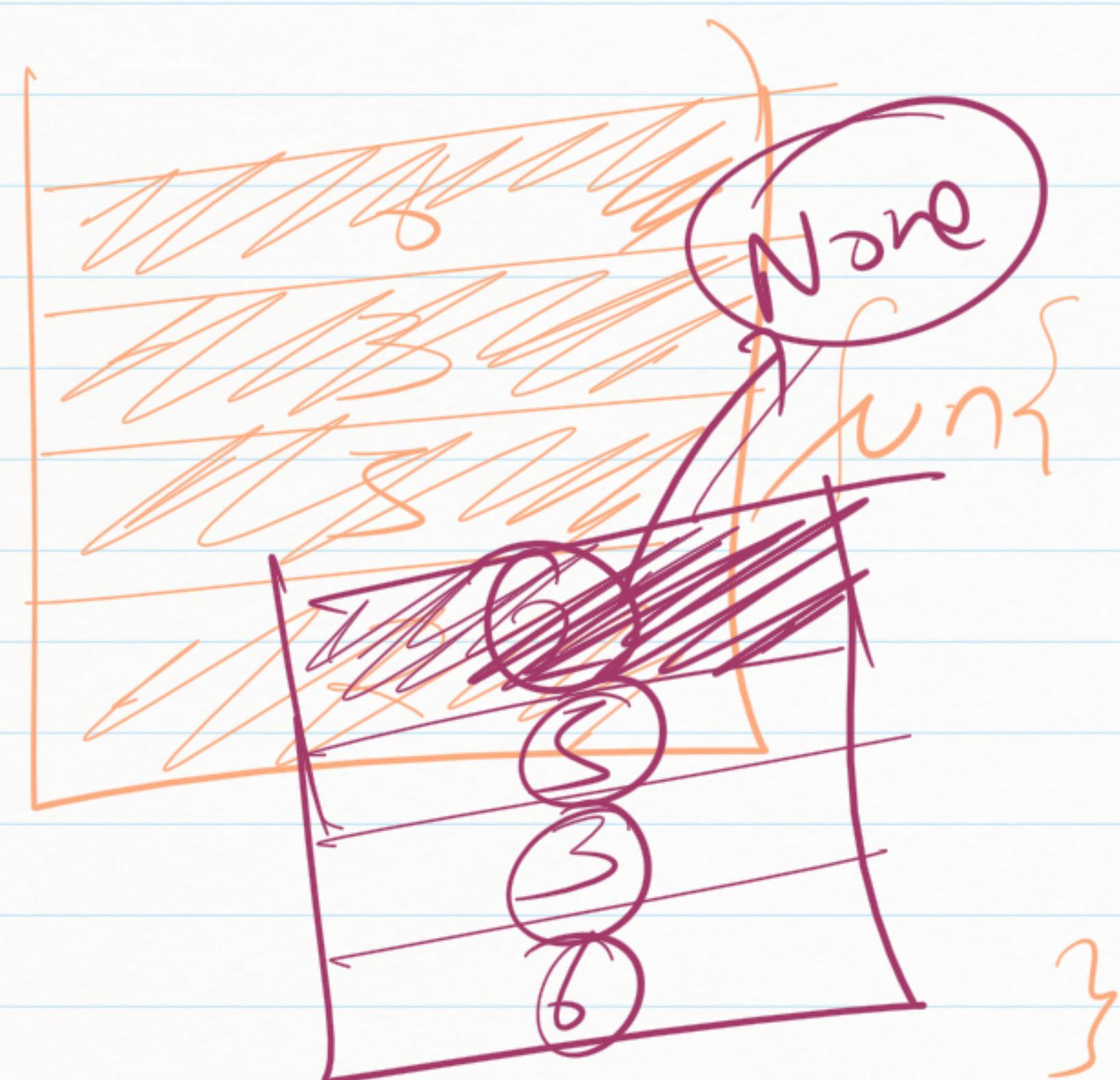
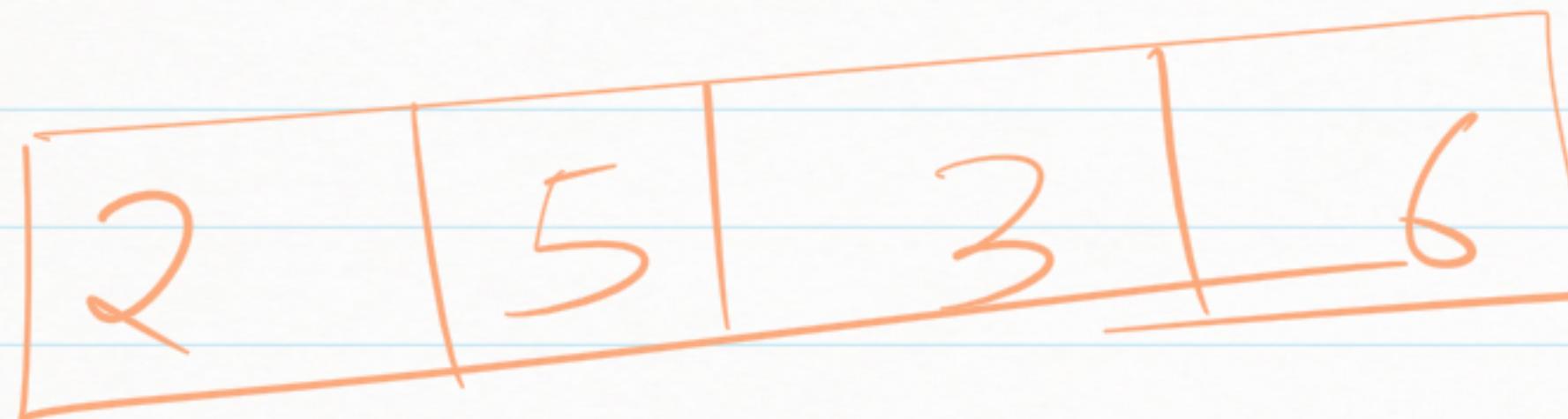
① time
②



=> 2

Q Reverse a linked list Using recursion
/stack?





2 5 3 6

~~LeetCode~~ / Hackerrank - ~~PSA~~ *

Where do we go from here

- Bunch of Algo ✓
- Time Comp → ✓
- ~~Data Struc~~ ✓

* Deepen the Understanding of
the things => 2 Question from ~~gfg~~

