



ALGO++



CODING  
BLOCKS

Lecture – 01

# Recursion & Backtracking

- Recursion & Backtracking
- Problems

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# Problem Solving Techniques

- Brute Force/ Complete Search
- Greedy Methods
- Divide and Conquer
- Dynamic Programming

# Brute Force Search

- Linear Search
- Finding the largest/smallest number in an array
- Finding a pair in an array with sum as K
  
- Substrings of an array
- Subsequences of an array
- N-Queen using recursion
- Sudoku Solver using Recursion
- Rat in a Maze using Recursion

# Divide and Conquer

Problems have **don't have overlapping subproblems** property.

- Divide the original problem into subproblems.
- Solve these subproblems.
- If needed, combine the sub-solutions to get complete solution.

Examples-

- Binary Search
- Merge Sort
- Quick Sort
- Inversion Count
- Fast Power
- Square Root of Number

# Greedy Strategy

- Greedy Algorithms make the choice that **looks best at the moment**.
- You hope that by choosing a **local optimum** at each step, you will end at a **global optimum**.

Examples -

- Counting Money – Greedy (Indian Currency)
- lth Largest Element in sorted array
- Activity Selection Problems
- Fractional Knapsack
- Load Balancing
- Some Graph Algorithms

# Dynamic Programming

Problems having an **optimal substructure** and **overlapping subproblems**.

- Fibonacci Problem
- Ladders Problem
- Knapsack Problem
- And much more...

# Let's start

## Pre-requisites

- Variables
- Data types
- Loops & Conditional Statements
- Functions
- Pointers
- Call by value & reference
- Basic algorithms – searching, sorting, merging etc.

# Reference Variables

Call by reference !





# Static vs Dynamic Memory

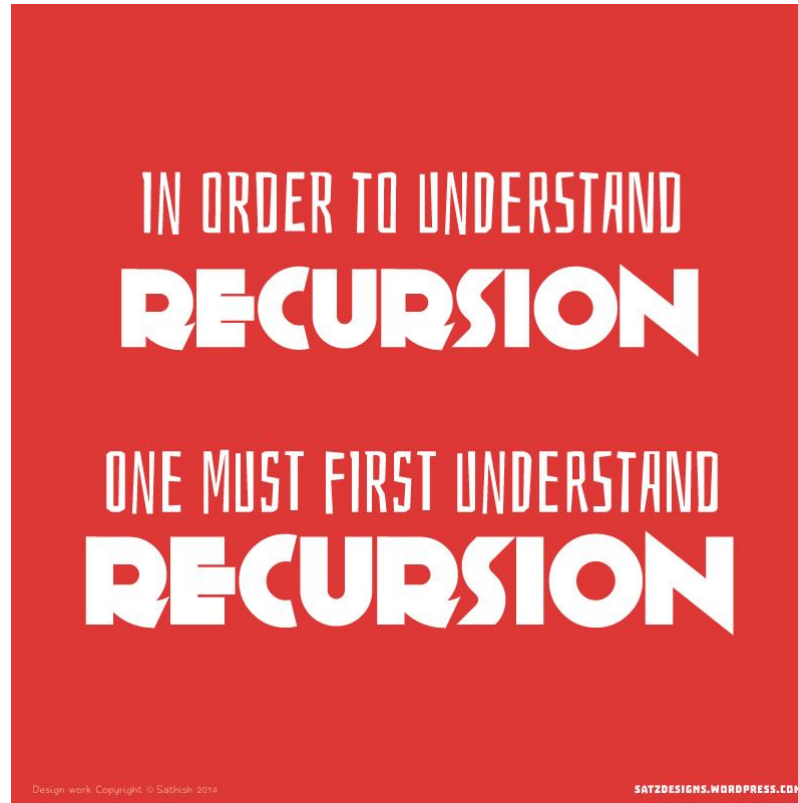


# Never Return Address of Local Variable !

# Call Stack!



# How to understand Recursion ?



# Time to talk about Recursion!



# What is Recursion?

Recursion in computer science is a method where the solution to a problem depends on solutions to smaller instances of the same Problem.



# Parts of Recursive Algorithm

- Base Case (i.e., when to stop)
- Work toward Base Case
- Recursive Call (i.e., call ourselves)

The "work toward base case" is where we make the problem simpler. The recursive call, is where we use the same algorithm to solve a simpler version of the problem. The base case is the solution to the "simplest" possible problem



# Problems

- Fibonacci Number
- Power Function in  $\text{Log}N$
- Print Numbers from 1 to N
  - Increasing Order
  - Decreasing Order



# Problems

- Replace PI
- Tower of Hanoi
- Merge Sort

# Problems

- Subsequences of a String

# 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?

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



# STL

- Vectors
- String Class
- Sorting & Comparators



# N-Queen Problem

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

# Permutations of a String



# Sudoku Solver

Create a Sudoku Solver and Checker

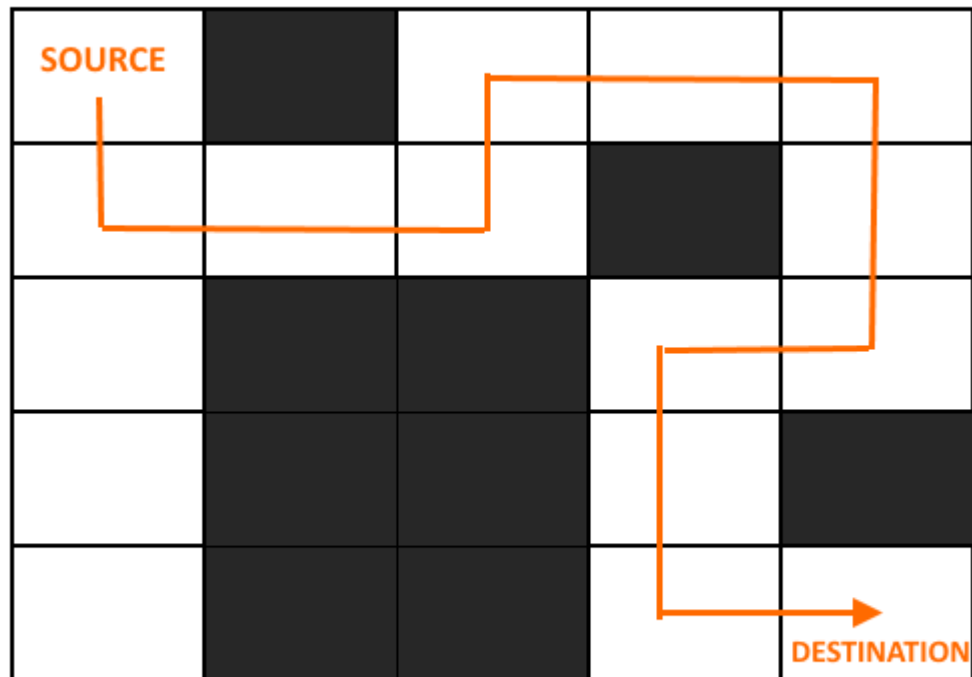
7	8		4			1	2	
6				7	5			9
			6		1		7	8
		7		4		2	6	
		1		5		9	3	
9		4		6				5
	7		3				1	2
1	2				7	4		
	4	9	2		6			7



# Sample Input

```
int mat[9][9] =  
    {{5,3,0,0,7,0,0,0,0},  
     {6,0,0,1,9,5,0,0,0},  
     {0,9,8,0,0,0,0,6,0},  
     {8,0,0,0,6,0,0,0,3},  
     {4,0,0,8,0,3,0,0,1},  
     {7,0,0,0,2,0,0,0,6},  
     {0,6,0,0,0,0,2,8,0},  
     {0,0,0,4,1,9,0,0,5},  
     {0,0,0,0,8,0,0,7,9}};
```

# Rat in a Maze



# Phone Keypad



# HomeWork

Read and Implement **QuickSort**





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Thank you

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