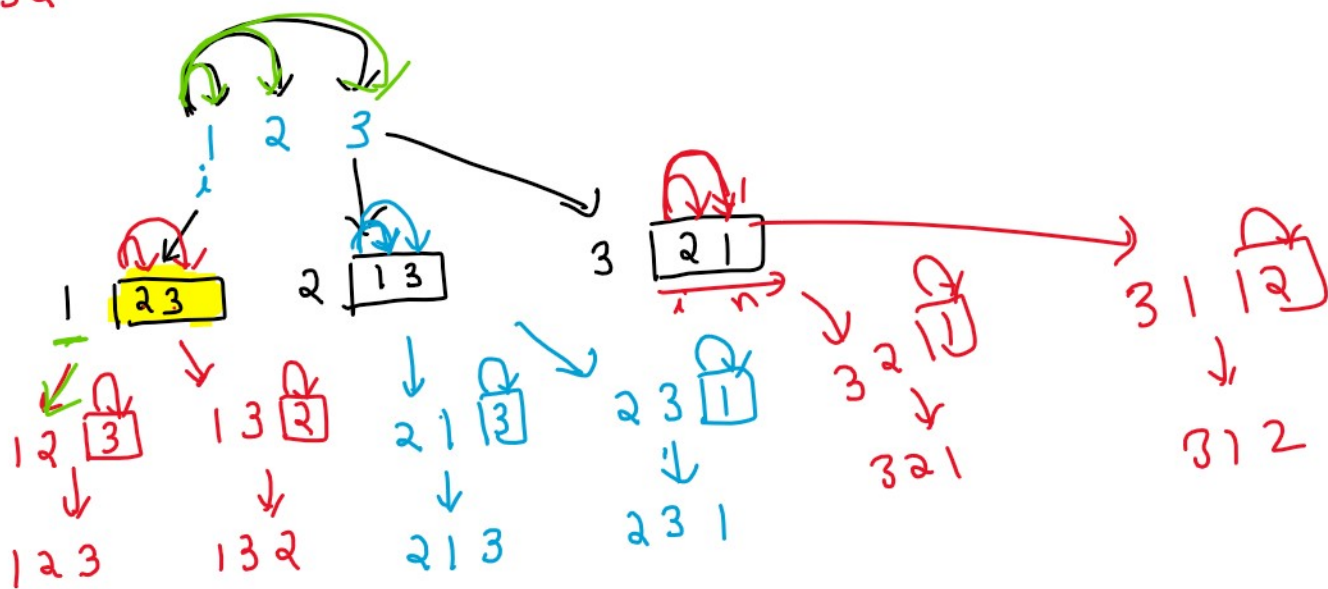
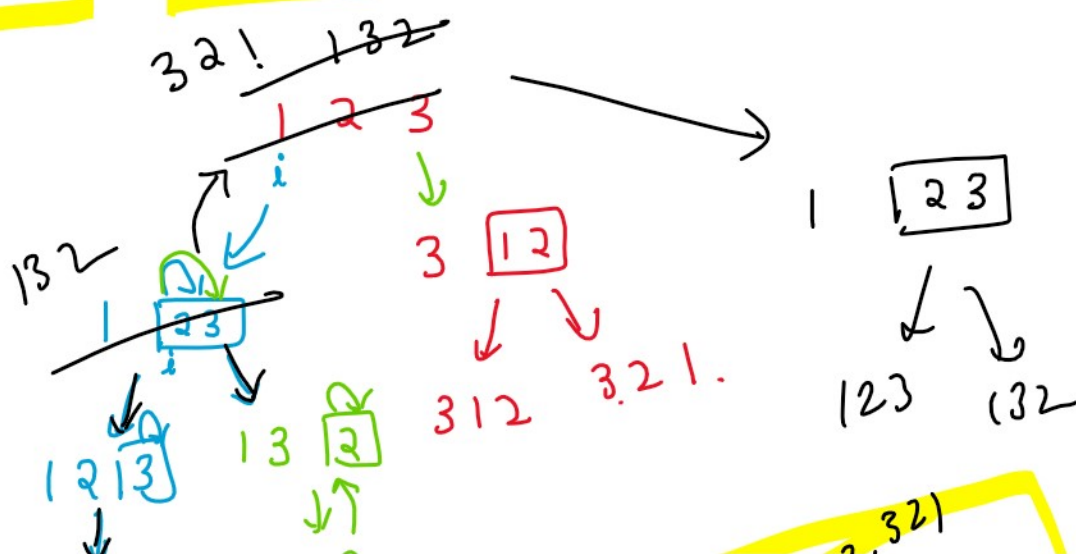


$$n! = 3! = 6$$

1 2 3      2 1 3      3 1 2  
1 3 2      2 3 1      3 2 1



123, 132, 213, 231, 321, 312



$123$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $123$   
 $123, 132$

$132$   
 $\downarrow \uparrow$   
 $132$

$123, 132, 312, 321$   
 $123, 132$

$1$  ✓  
 $3$  ✓  
 $2$  ✗

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✓ ( )      ( ) X

$((\ )), (\ )(\ )$

$(( ( )) )$  X

$n=3$   
 $((()))$ ,  $()()()$ ,  $((())())$ ,  $()((()))$ ,  
 $((())())$

✓ open  $< n$  }

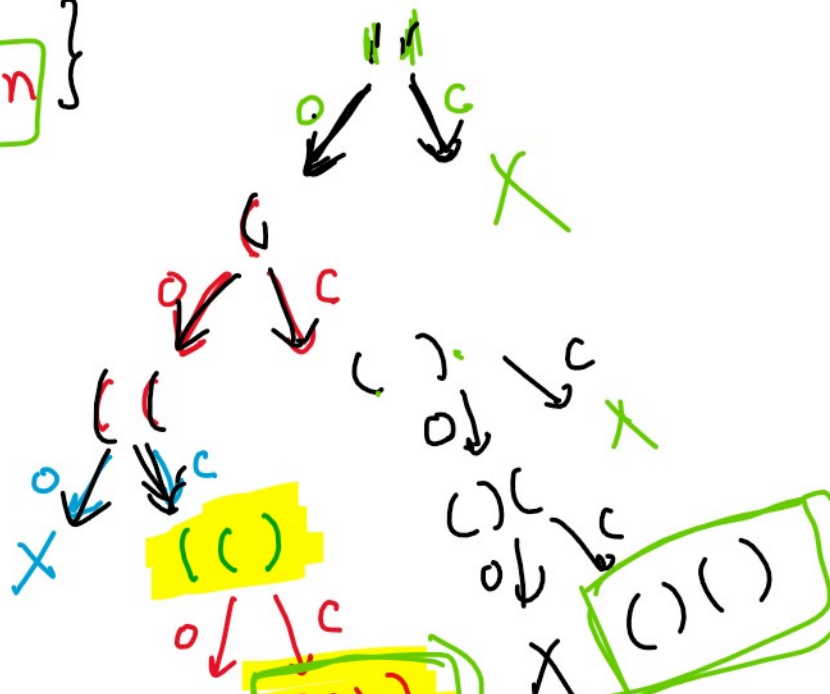
open = 1  
close = 1

base case  $\rightarrow$

size == n \* 2

close =  $z_n$

close < open }

$$n = 2$$


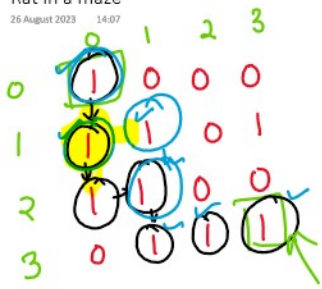
open = 2  
close = ~~1~~ 2

gnd  
(())

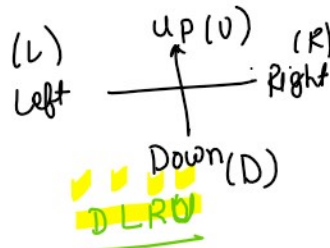
()()

o/c  
x  
(())  
o/c

~~x~~ ( )  
(())



Destination



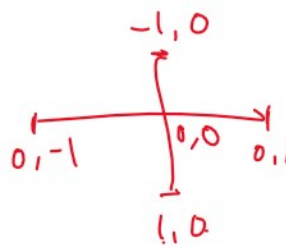
DDRDRR  
DRDDR

Base case  
(i == N-1 && j == N-1)

NXN  
Dictionary

~~O(N^2)~~  
O(1)

row = {1, 0, 0, -1}  
col = {0, -1, 1, 0}



dir = 'DLRU'



DLRU

f("", 0, 0)

f('D', 1, 0)

f('DR', 1, 1)

f('DRD', 2, 1)

f('DRDD', 3, 1)

f('DD', 2, 0)

f('DDR', 2, 1)

f('DDR', 1, 1)

f('DDR', 3, 1)

f('DDRDR', 3, 2)

f('DDRDRR', 3, 3)

DRDDR

DRDDR(3,3)

Base case

ans

DDRDRR,

DRDDR,



nums[] = { 2, 3, 5 } target = 10

[2, 2, 2, 2, 2], [2, 3, 2, 3], [2, 3, 5], [5, 5] - ...

curr = remaining sum

[2, 3, 6, 7]

target = 7

index remaining sum path

f(0, 7, [])

f(0, 5, [2])

f(0, 3, [2, 2])

f(1, 3, [2, 2])

f(0, 1, [2, 2, 2])

f(1, 1, [2, 2, 2])

f(1, 0, [2, 2, 3])

f(2, 1, [2, 2, 2, 2])

f(3, 1, [2, 2, 2, 2])

Base Case  
if (g.s. == 0)

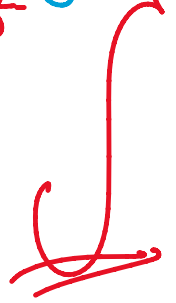
- Palindrome partitioning

... 0...0 at a phone number.

rel

- Palindrome partitioning
- Letter combinations of a phone number
- Inversion count
- Count of smaller numbers after self
- = Integer to English word.

merge sort

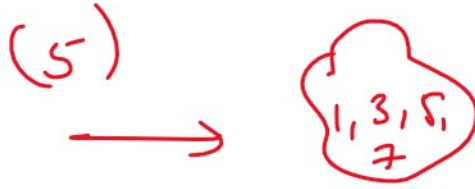


unique values.

s+l  
C++

collections  
Java

→ HashSet  
 $O(1)$



unordered set  
set

$O(1)$   
 $O(\log N)$

set - search -  $O(1)$   
list - search -  $O(N)$



# Subarray with sum 0

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nums[] = { 5, -2, 8, -3, 1, -6, 10 }

true

nums[]: { 5, 3, -7, 1, -2 }

true

5 - 8 1 2 0

nums[] = { 4, 2, -5 }

false

→ Approach-1 (Generate all possible subarrays)  
 $O(N^2)$

→

Time =  $O(N)$   
 Space =  $O(N)$

[ 5, 3, -1, 6, 2, -7, 10, 3 ]

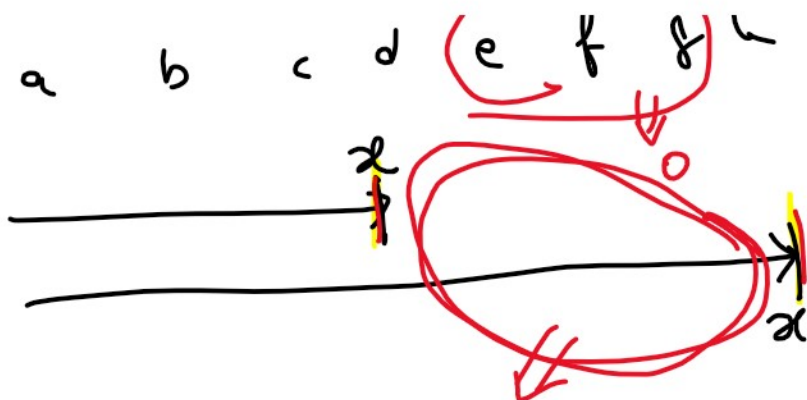
Prefix  
Sum

5, 8, 7, 13, 15, 8, 18, 21

a b c d e f g

set

{ 5, 8, 7, 13, 15 }



-

13, 15

group

# Longest substring without repeating chars

26 August 2023 15:49

str = "a b c d b a e z c a"

4 6

subarray

substring = continuous part of a string (bae, ca)  
 subsequence = need not to be continuous. But ordering should be same. (za, zc)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

str = "a b c d b a c d z a b"

~~a~~ ~~b~~ ~~c~~ ~~d~~ ~~b~~ ~~a~~ ~~c~~ ~~d~~ ~~z~~ ~~a~~ ~~b~~

max len = 3/4/5

curr len = 4-1+1 = 3/4/5

a, b, c, d  
 b, a, c, d  
 z, a, b