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给定一组不含重复元素的整数数组 nums,返回该数组所有可能的子集(幂集)。

说明:解集不能包含重复的子集。输入: nums = [1,2,3] 输出:

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

```
class Solution {
    public List<List<Integer>> subsets(int[] nums) {
        List<List<Integer>>ans = new ArrayList<>();
        if(nums==null){return ans;}
        dfs(ans,nums,new ArrayList<Integer>(),0);
        return ans;
    }
    private void
dfs(List<List<Integer>>ans,int[]nums,List<Integer>list,int index){
//
           terminator
        if(index==nums.length){
            ans.add(new ArrayList<Integer>(list));
            return ;
        }
        dfs(ans,nums,list,index+1);//not pick the number at this index
        list.add(nums[index]);
        dfs(ans,nums,list,index+1);//pick the number at this index
//
           restore state
        list.remove(list.size()-1);
    }
}
```

给出 n 代表生成括号的对数,请你写出一个函数,使其能够生成所有可能的并且有效的括号组合。

例如,给出 n = 3,生成结果为:

```
[
"((()))",
"(()())",
"()(())",
"()(())",
```

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```
]
/**
* @param {number} n
* @return {string[]}
var generateParenthesis = function(n) {
        let arrList = [];
    function generate(left, right, n, s) {
        if (left === n \& right === n) {
            arrList.push(s);
            return;
        }
        if (left < n) generate(left + 1, right, n, s + '(');</pre>
        if (left > right) generate(left, right + 1, n, s + ')');
    }
    generate(0, 0, n, 11);
    return arrList;
};
```