

## 3.14 SUBSET SUM USING MEET IN THE MIDDLE TECHNIQUE

### Question:

Write a program to implement Meet in the Middle Technique. Given a large array of integers and an exact sum  $E$ , determine if there is any subset that sums exactly to  $E$ . Utilize the Meet in the Middle technique to handle the potentially large size of the array. Return true if there is a subset that sums exactly to  $E$ , otherwise return false.

### AIM

To implement the Meet in the Middle algorithm to determine whether a subset of a large array of integers sums exactly to a given target value  $E$ .

### ALGORITHM

1. Split the array into two halves: left and right.
2. Generate all possible subset sums for both halves.
3. Sort one half (say, right\_sums) to enable binary search.
4. For each sum in left\_sums, check if  $E - \text{sum}$  exists in right\_sums.
5. If such a pair is found, return True; otherwise, return False.

## PROGRAM

```
def has_exact_subset_sum(arr, target):
    from itertools import combinations
    n = len(arr)
    left = arr[:n//2]
    right = arr[n//2:]

    def subset_sums(nums):
        return set(sum(comb) for r in range(len(nums)+1) for comb in combinations(nums, r))

    left_sums = subset_sums(left)
    right_sums = subset_sums(right)

    for s in left_sums:
        if (target - s) in right_sums:
            return True
    return False

def run_exact_sum():
    arr = list(map(int, input("Enter array: ").split()))
    target = int(input("Enter exact sum: "))
    print("Subset with exact sum exists:", has_exact_subset_sum(arr, target))

run_exact_sum()
```

Input:

[13,6,1,73,10,2,28] || 29

Output:

```
>>> Enter array: 13 6 1 73 10 2 28
      Enter exact sum: 29
      Subset with exact sum exists: True

=====

>>> Enter array: 13 6 1 73 10 2 28
      Enter exact sum: 62
      Subset with exact sum exists: False
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Thus program is successfully executed and the output is verified.

## PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

- Time Complexity:  $O(2^{\{n/2\}} \log(2^{\{n/2\}}))$
- Space Complexity:  $O(2^{\{n/2\}})$