Day -86 Subsequence Subsequence means printing all their combination =) { { 13, { 23, { 33, { 1, 23, { 1, 33, { 1, 2,33, }} { 3.3 while maintaining the order. Here, we are printing any no, as — Ex: we are printing 1 — that means we are taking 1 & discarding other =) two. so, we can represent all the combination as -(1 2 3) ÷ {33 - £1,2,33 So, here we will use recipsion.

(1.2.33, £3) - Hero, we are taking one & in other not taking (112,33, [13) (11,233, [23 (E1.2.33, {1.2.33} (E1.2.33, £1.23) (£1.2.33, £1.33) (£1.2.33, £1.3) £13 {2,33 {23 {33 {1,33 11,2,33 £1,23 Here, we are asking every element to come in an not. Code void subseque int and int index, int no vector «vector «int» & ans, vector« into temp) { if (index == n) { ans, push-back (temp); return; subsequan, index+1, hi any, temp?; temp. push back (an [index]); subseq, (arr, index +1, n, ans, temp); int main (){ int ancl = {1,2,33; vector «vector «int» ans; -> h vectors into temps - h subseq (avr. O, h, ans; temp); 11 Print

So, the time complexity is equal to the hord nodes in the recursion tree.

Nodes = 15 = 2 n+1 = 2 =1 $7.0 = 0(2^{h})$ So, total space complexity is $O(2^{h} + n + n^{2})$ \Rightarrow $O(2^{h}*n)$ For more optimizing space, we can also pay the \Rightarrow temp array as reference. Then s.C. - O(n). Print the subseque of "abc" * Do the same procedure as we do in the last question. Crenerate Parentheses! we have to generale valid parentheris. =) $n=2, \rightarrow ()(), (())$ Here, we can see that right parenther's is always =) equal to an less than left paronthesis. 7 (n=3, (=0, R=0) RP

void parenthesis (int no int left, int night vector «string > bans, string & temp) {
 if (left + Right == 2 * n) { ans . push-back (temp); return; if (left < n) { temp. push-back ('C'); paronthosis (h. left +1, right, ans, temp); temp. pop_back(); if (right < left) { temp, push-back (')'); parenthous (n, left, Re right +1, ans, temp); temp. pop back ();