



- 순열

- $P(n,n) = n * (n-1) !$

1 2 3 4
1 2 4 3
1 3 2 4
1 3 4 2
1 4 2 3
1 4 3 2

2 1 3 4
2 1 4 3
2 3 1 4
2 3 4 1
2 4 1 3
2 4 3 1

3 1 2 4
3 1 4 2
3 2 1 4
3 2 4 1
3 4 1 2
3 4 2 1

4 1 2 3
4 1 3 2
4 2 1 3
4 2 3 1
4 3 1 2
4 3 2 1



1로 끝나는 수열

2 3 4 1
2 4 3 1
3 2 4 1
3 4 2 1
4 2 3 1
4 3 2 1

2로 끝나는 수열

1 3 4 2
1 4 3 2
3 1 4 2
3 4 1 2
4 1 3 2
4 3 1 2

3로 끝나는 수열

1 2 4 3
1 4 2 3
2 1 4 3
2 4 1 3
4 1 2 3
4 2 1 3

4로 끝나는 수열

1 2 3 4
1 3 2 4
2 1 3 4
2 3 1 4
3 1 2 4
3 2 1 4



- 순열 생성 재귀적 알고리즘1

```
perm(n, r)
    if (r == 0) print_arr()
    else
        for (i : n - 1 ~ 0)
            swap(a[i], a[n - 1])
            t[r - 1] = a[n - 1]
            perm(n - 1, r - 1)
            swap(a[i], a[n - 1])
```



- 순열 생성 재귀적 알고리즘2

```
perm(k)
    if (k == R) print_arr()
    else
        for (i : k ~ N - 1)
            swap(k, i)
            perm(k + 1)
            swap(k, i)
```



- 순열 생성 재귀적 알고리즘2

```
Visited[N-1]
perm(k)
    if (k == N) print_arr()
    else
        for (i : 0 ~ N - 1)
            if (visited[i]) continue
            t[k] = a[i]
            visited[i] = true
            perm(k + 1)
            visited[i] = false
```



조합

- 서로 다른 n 개의 원소 중 r 개를 순서 없이 골라낸 것을 조합

$${}_nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}, (n \geq r)$$

$${}_nC_r = {}_{n-1}C_{r-1} + {}_{n-1}C_r \longrightarrow \text{재귀적 표현}$$

$${}_nC_0 = 1$$

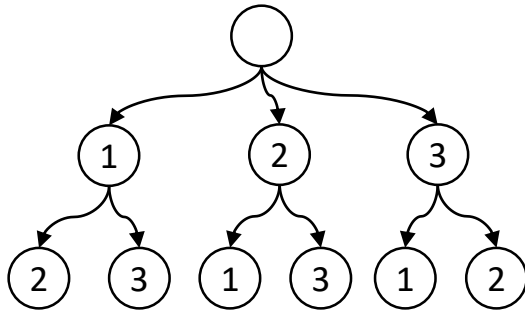


- ```
comb(n, r)
 IF r == 0 : print_array_t()
 ELIF n < r : RETURN
 ELSE
 tr[r - 1] ← an[n - 1]
 comb(n - 1, r - 1)
 comb(n - 1, r)
```

$N = 3, R = 2$

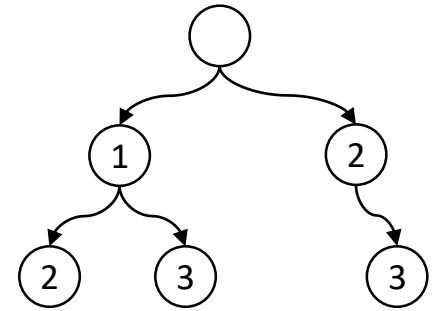


1 2  
1 3  
~~2 1~~  
2 3  
~~3 1~~  
~~3 2~~



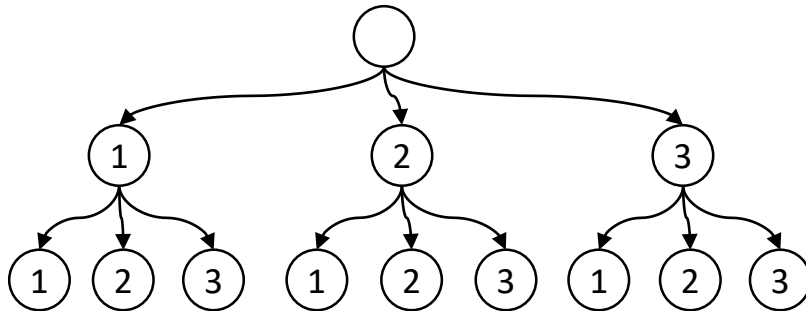
순열

1 2  
1 3  
2 3



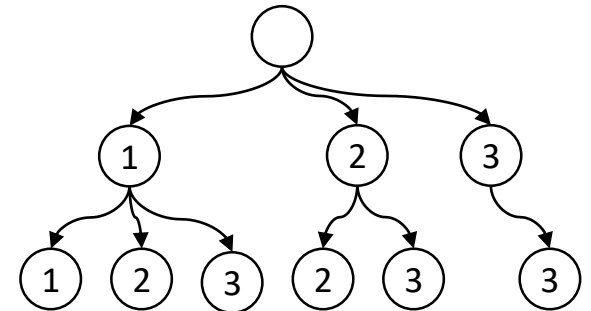
조합

1 1  
1 2  
1 3  
~~2 1~~  
2 2  
2 3  
3 1  
~~3 2~~  
3 3



중복 순열

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

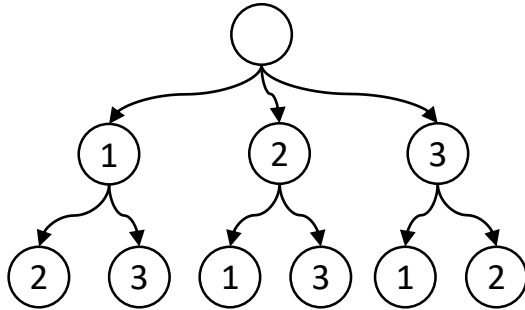


중복 조합

$N = 3, R = 2$



1 2  
1 3  
~~2 1~~  
2 3  
~~3 1~~  
~~3 2~~

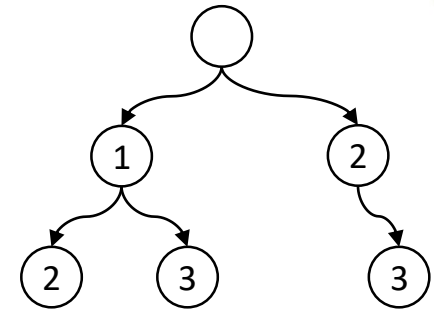


```

for x1 : 1 ~ 3
 for x2 : 1 ~ 3 단, x2 != x1
 print(x1, x2)

```

1 2  
1 3  
2 3

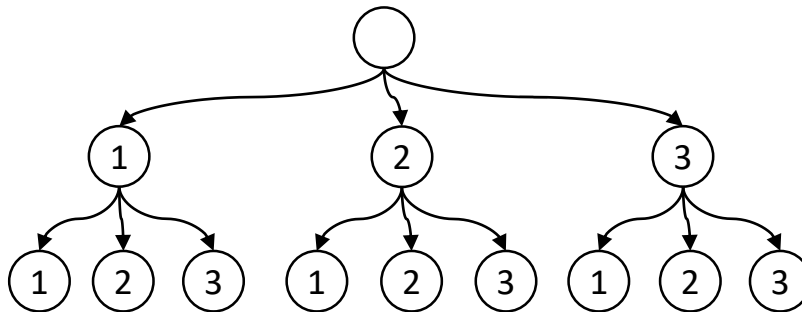


```

for x1 : 1 ~ 2
 for x2 : 2 ~ 3
 print(x1, x2)

```

1 1  
1 2  
1 3  
~~2 1~~  
2 2  
2 3  
~~3 1~~  
~~3 2~~  
3 3

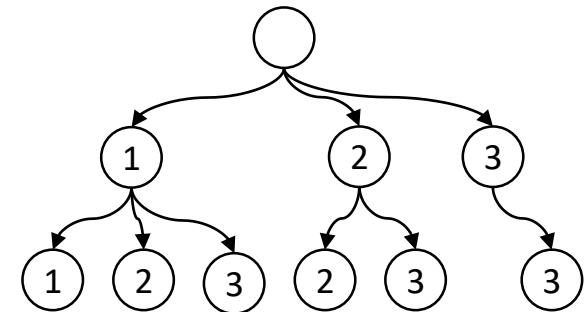


```

for x1 : 1 ~ 3
 for x2 : 1 ~ 3
 print(x1, x2)

```

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



```

for x1 : 1 ~ 3
 for x2 : x1 ~ 3
 print(x1, x2)

```





- 조합 생성 재귀적 알고리즘1

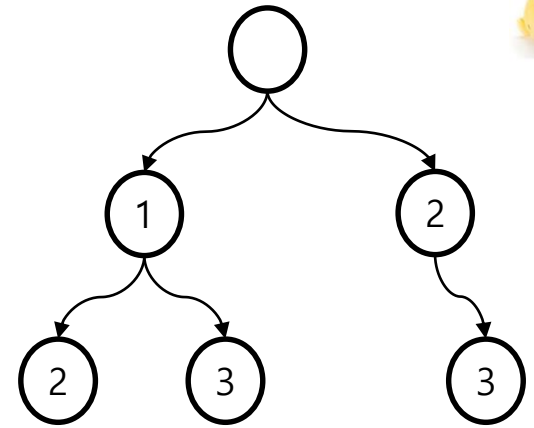
$$C(n, r) = C(n - 1, r - 1) + C(n - 1, r)$$

```
comb(n, r)
 if(r == 0) print_arr()
 else if (n < r) return
 else
 t[r-1] = a[n-1]
 comb(n-1, r-1)
 comb(n-1, r)
```



- 조합 생성 재귀적 알고리즘2

- 초기값 :  $k = 0, s = 0, N, R$



```
comb(k, s) // 깊이, 시작숫자
 if (k == R) print_arr()
 else
 for (int i : s ~ N - R + k)
 t[k] = a[i]
 comb(k + 1, i + 1)
```



- 중복 순열 생성 재귀적 알고리즘1

```
PI(n, r)
```

```
 if (r == 0) print()
```

```
 else
```

```
 for (i : n - 1 ~ 0)
```

```
 swap(a[i], a[n - 1])
```

```
 t[r - 1] = a[n - 1]
```

```
 PI(n, r - 1)
```

```
 swap(a[i], a[n - 1])
```

```
perm(n, r)
```

```
 if (r == 0) print()
```

```
 else
```

```
 for (i : n - 1 ~ 0)
```

```
 swap(a[i], a[n - 1])
```

```
 t[r - 1] = a[n - 1]
```

```
 perm(n - 1, r - 1)
```

```
 swap(a[i], a[n - 1])
```



- 중복 순열 생성 재귀적 알고리즘2  $n^r$

```
PI(k) // 깊이
```

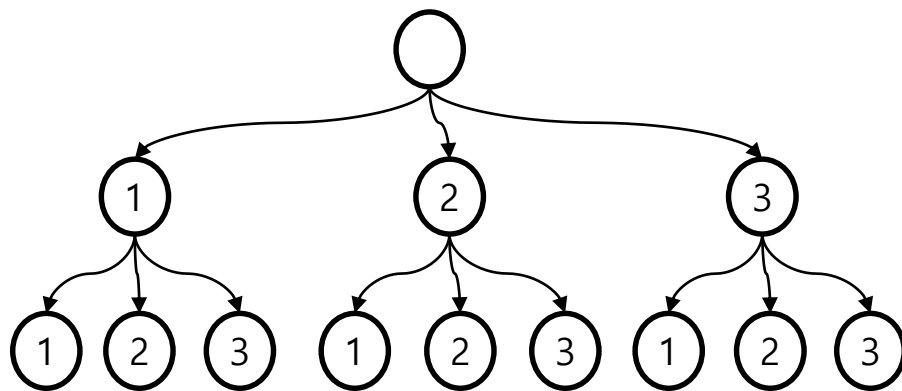
```
 if (k == R) print_arr()
```

```
 else
```

```
 for (i : 0 ~ N - 1)
```

```
 t[k] = a[i]
```

```
 pi_r(k + 1)
```



- 중복조합 생성 재귀적 알고리즘1

```
H(n, r)
 if(r == 0) print_arr()
 else if (n == 0) return
 else
 t[r-1] = a[n-1]
 H(n, r-1)
 H(n-1, r)
```

```
comb(n, r)
 if(r == 0) print_arr()
 else if (n < r) return
 else
 t[r-1] = a[n-1]
 comb(n-1, r-1)
 comb(n-1, r)
```

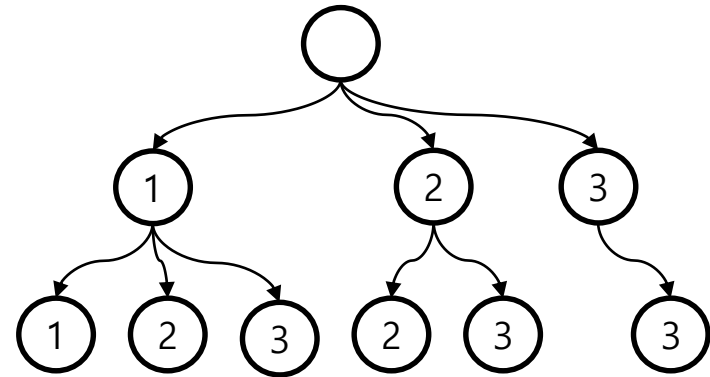


$$H(n, r) = H(n, n-1) + H(n-1, r)$$



- **중복조합 생성 재귀적 알고리즘2**

- 초기값 :  $K = 0, s = 1, N, R$



```
H(k, s) // 깊이, 시작숫자
 if (k == R) print_arr()
 else
 for (int i : s ~ N)
 t[k] = a[i]
 H(k + 1, i)
```