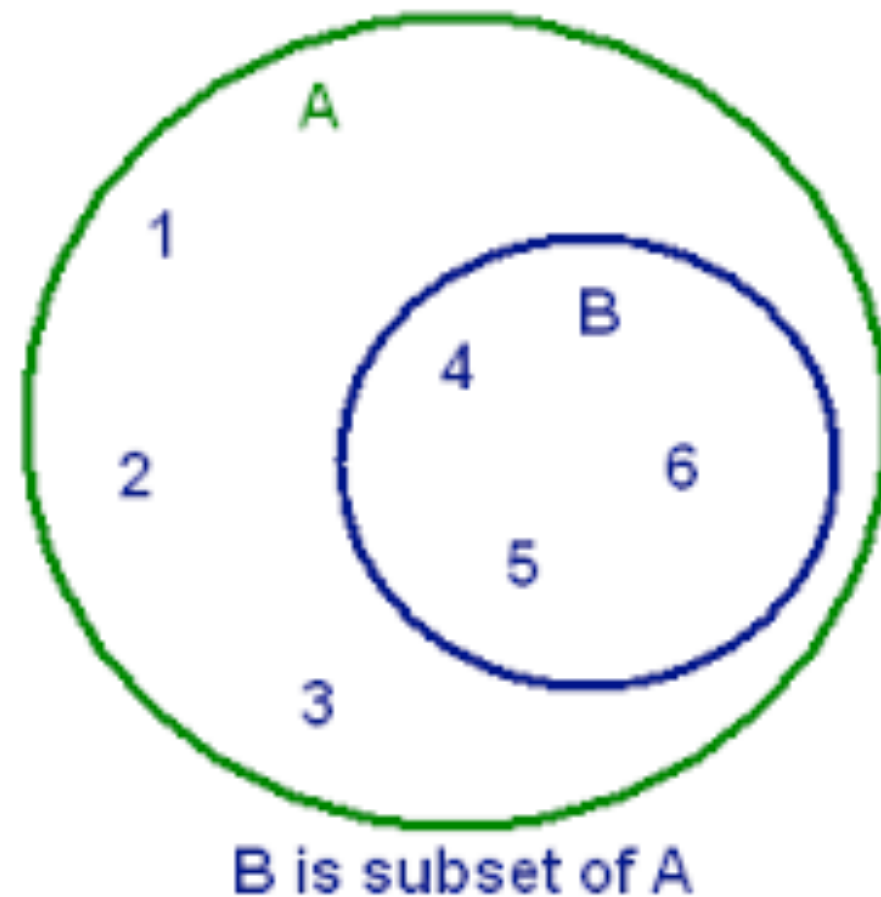


# Backtracking

CS 146 - Spring 2017

# Question

- Describe an algorithm for enumerating (ie listing) all subsets of a set.



# Question 2

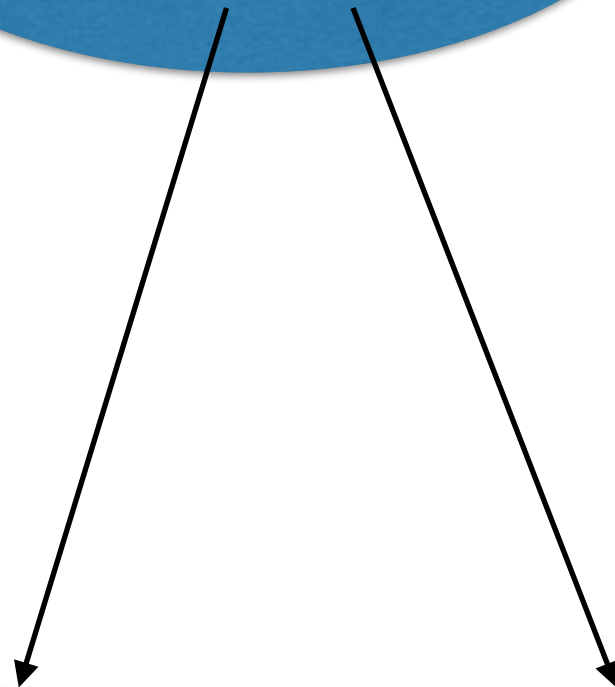
- given a list of numbers, is there a (possibly empty) subset of these numbers that sum to  $n$ ?
- find an algorithm to solve this problem.

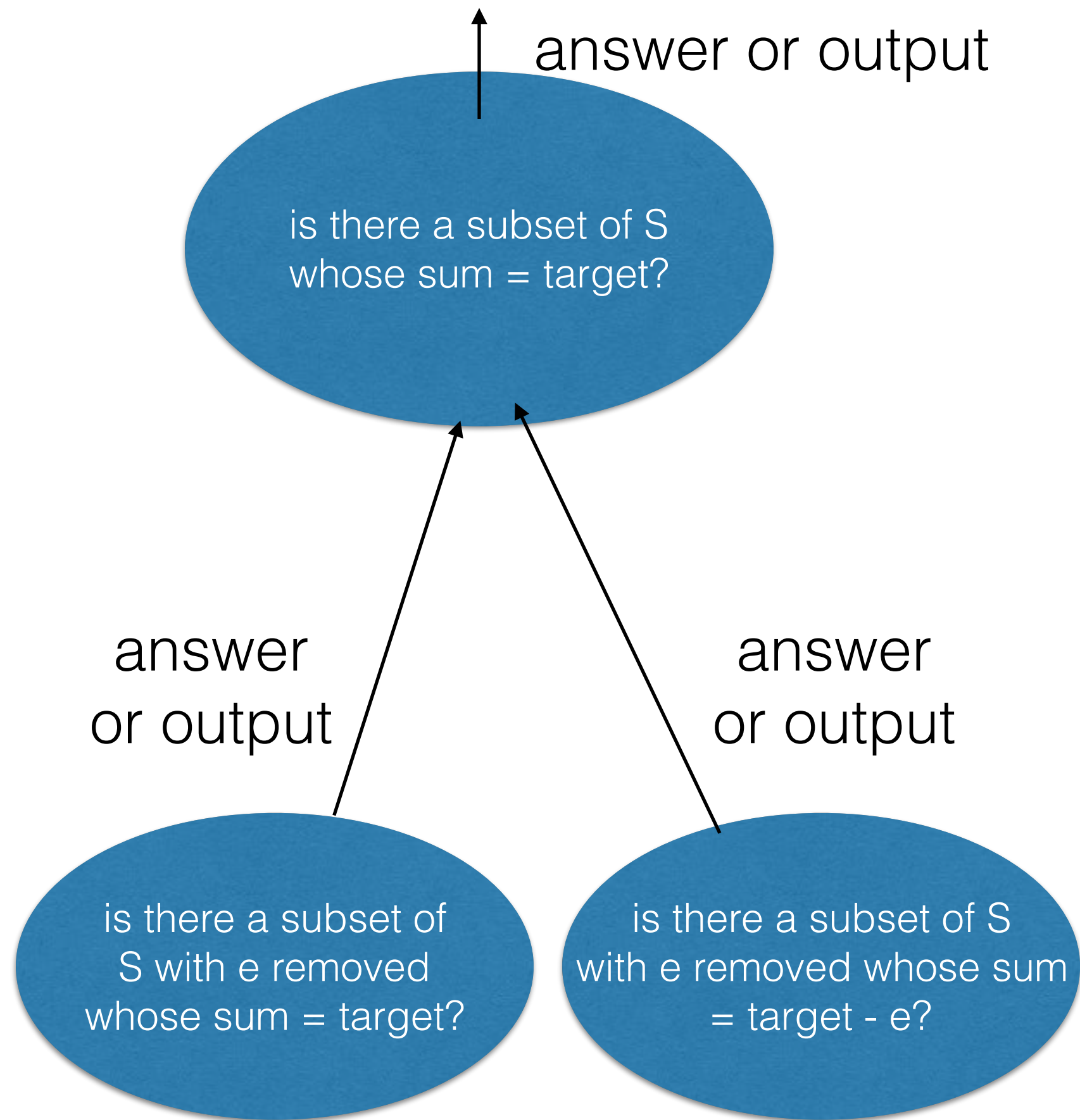
is there a subset of S  
whose sum = target?

break problem down  
into smaller subproblems

is there a subset of  
S with e removed  
whose sum = target?

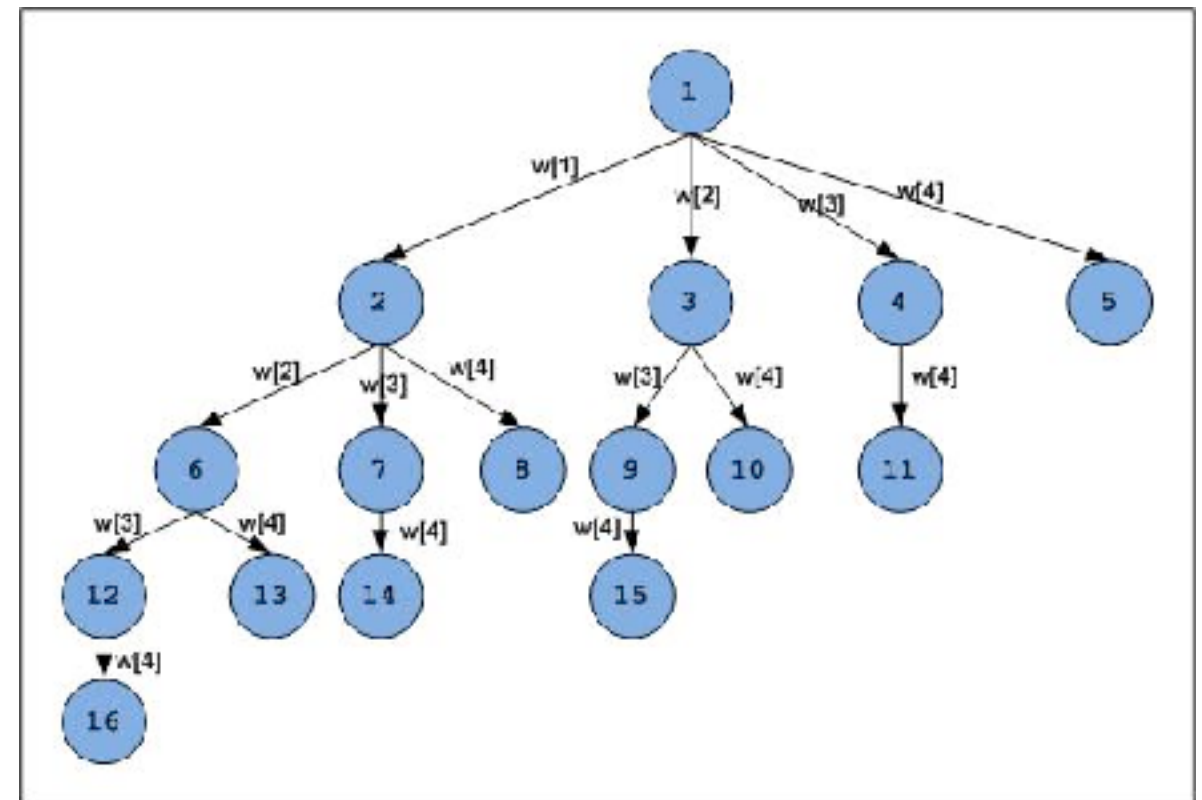
is there a subset of S  
with e removed whose sum  
= target - e?





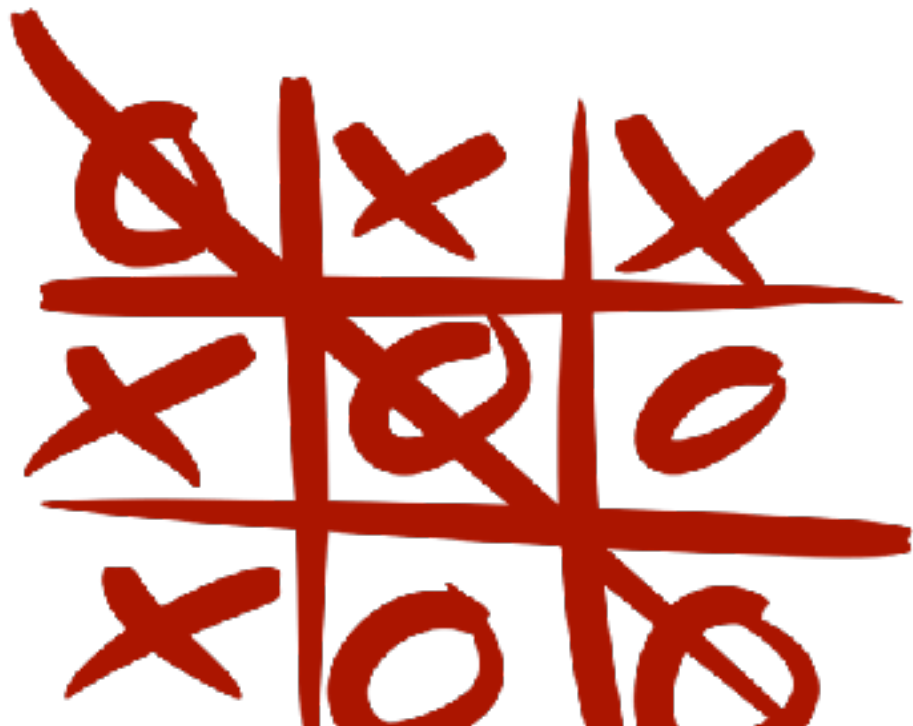
# Backtracking: the idea

- Applies to problems whose solutions are made up of a sequence of choices
- Problem is solved through a controlled brute-force search



# Examples of when backtracking applies

- searching through subsets of a set
- puzzles with constraints (NQueens, Sudoku)
- 2-player games (Tictactoe, connect-4, chess, Go)



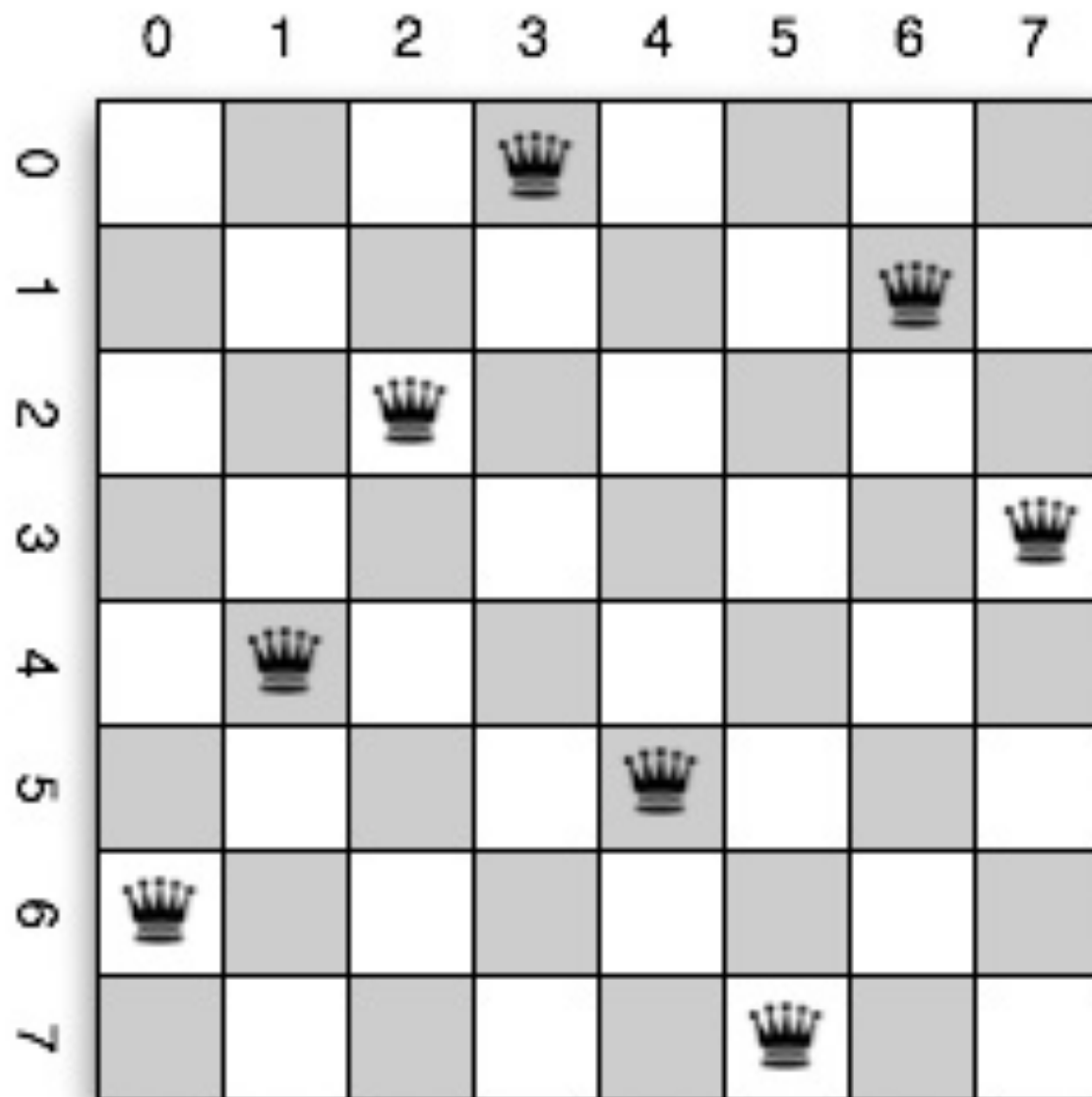
# Backtracking template

```
solution(problem) {  
    if (problem is trivial)  
        return solution to problem  
    for every valid choice  
        subproblem = smaller subproblem  
            from problem with choice applied  
        solution = solution(subproblem)  
    solve problem using all found solutions  
}
```

looks a lot like tree traversal

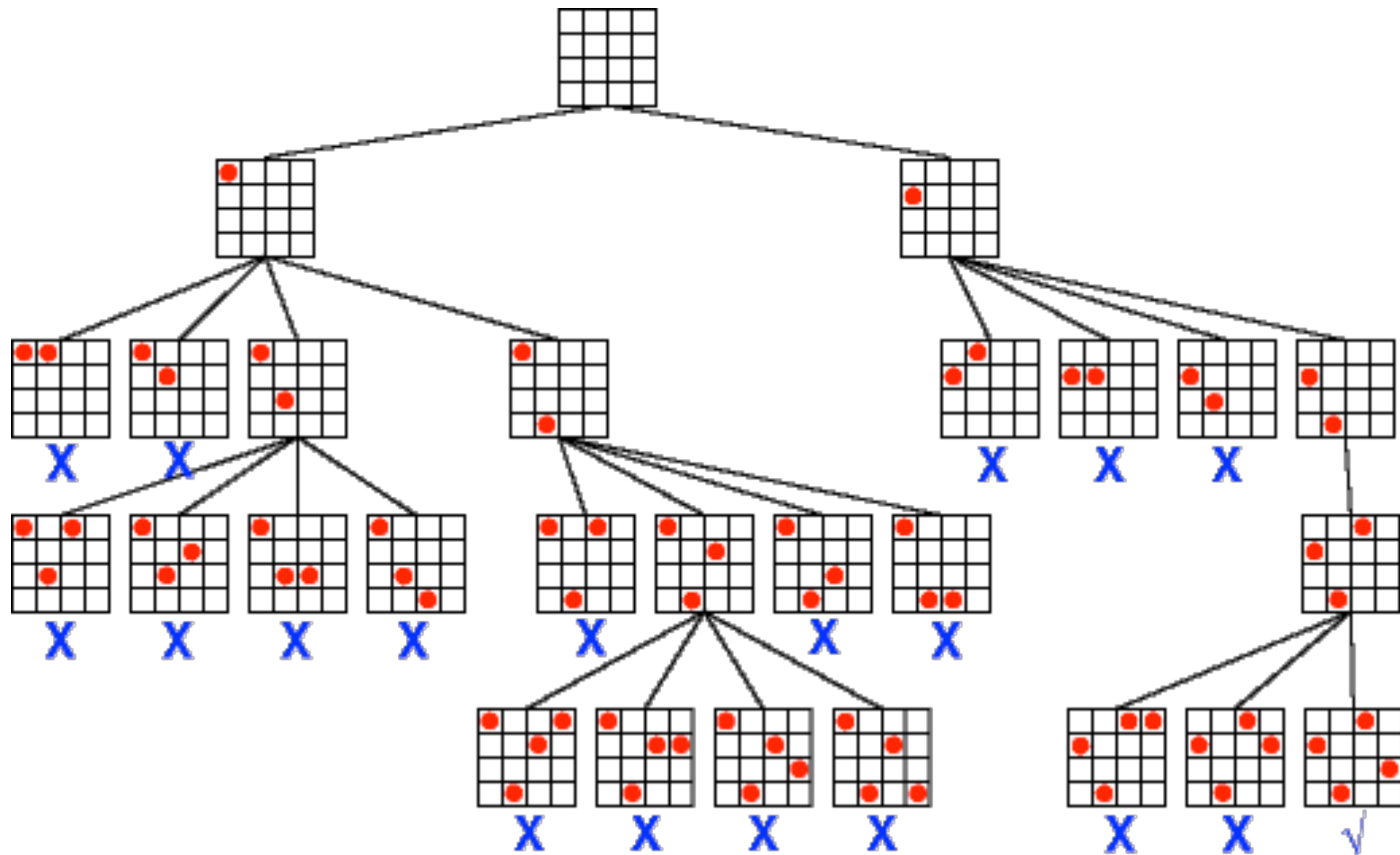


# N-Queens problem

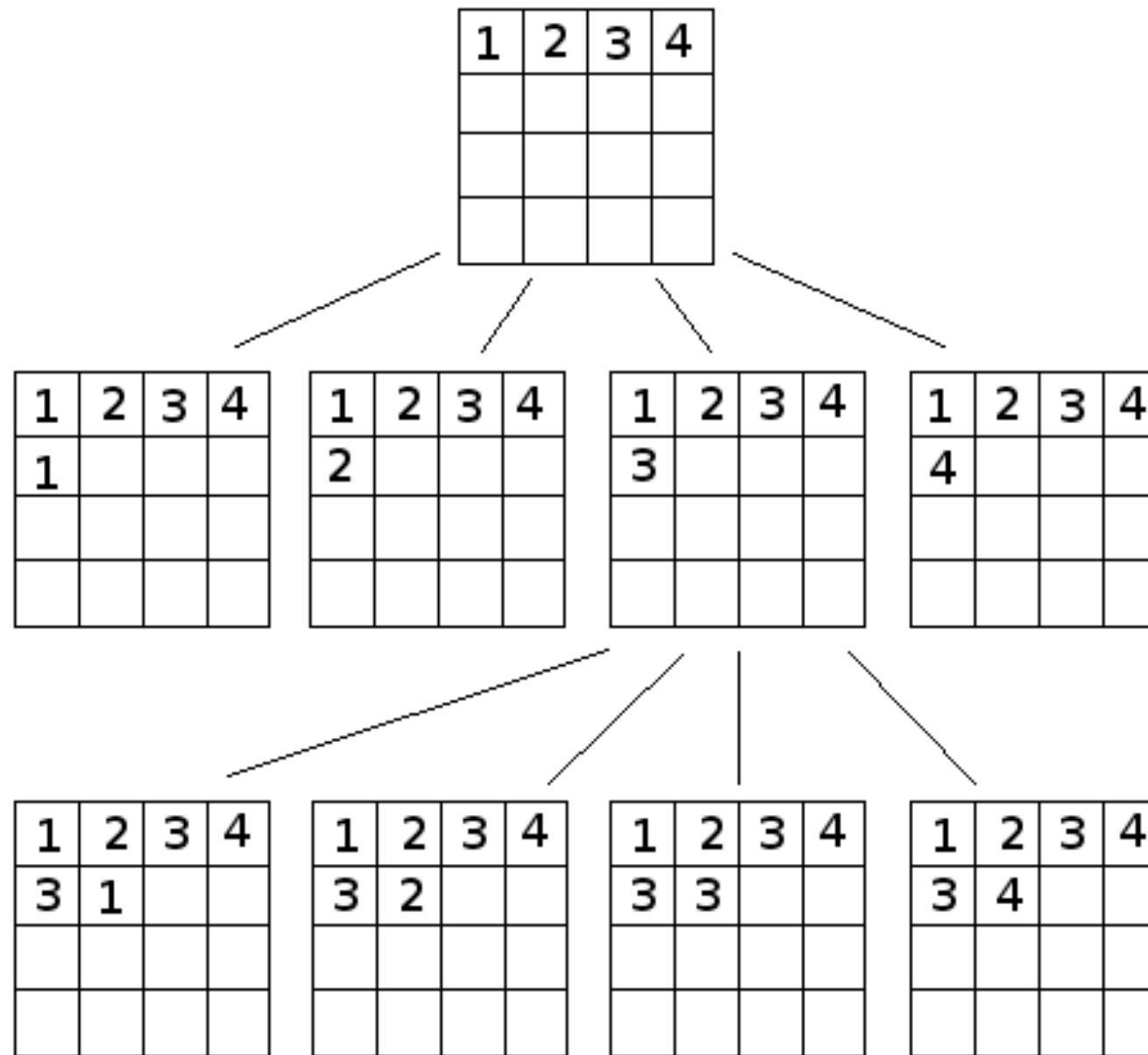


- each row, column and diagonal can contain at most 1 queen
- find all valid configurations with  $n$  queens on a  $n$  by  $n$  board

# N-Queens problem



# Backtracking in “sudoku”



# Backtracking recap

- brute force search
- solution easily expressed using recursion
- BUT
- search space is huge
- what are some shortcuts?