

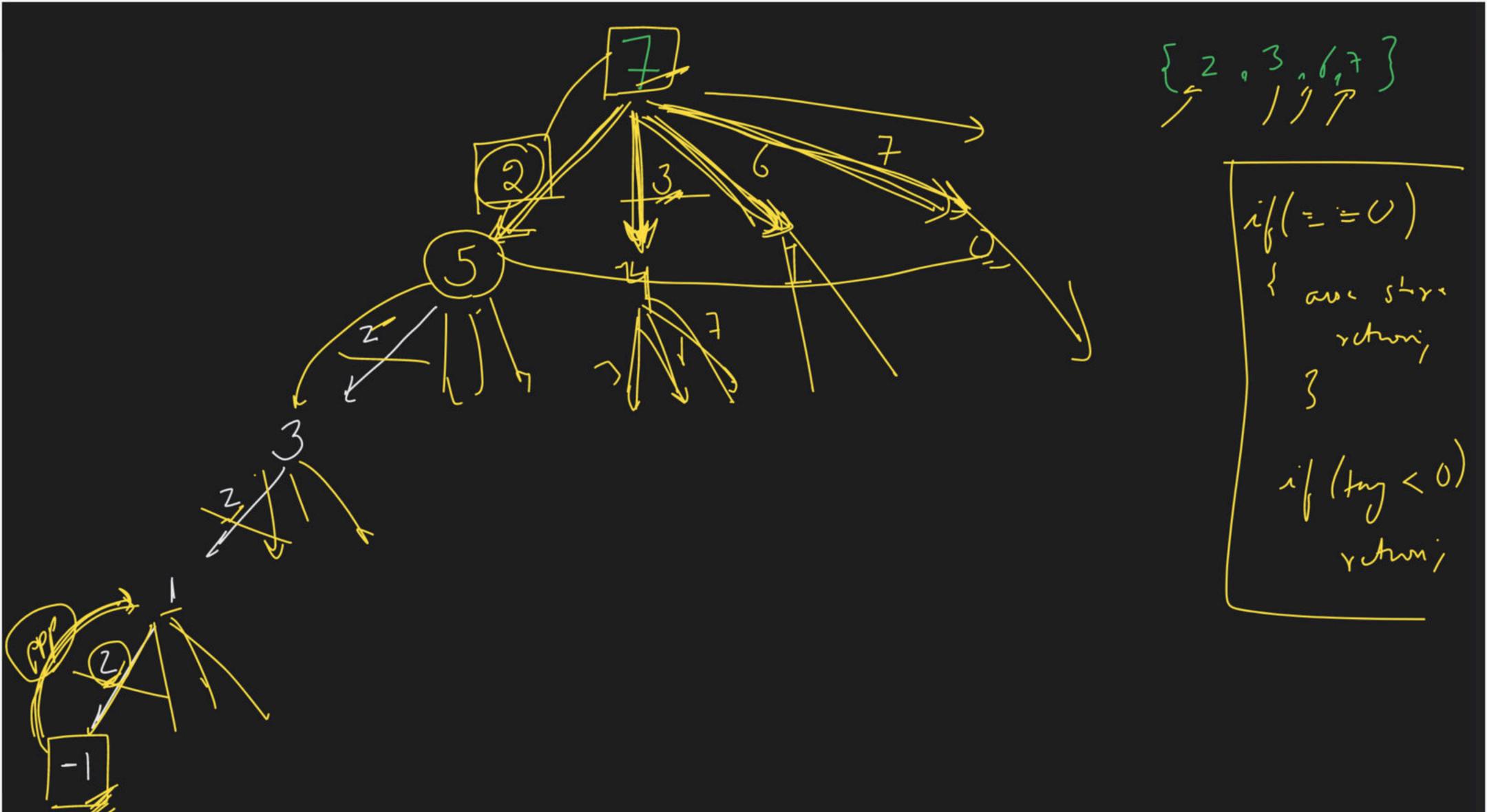
Foundation Course on Data Structures & Algorithm - Part I

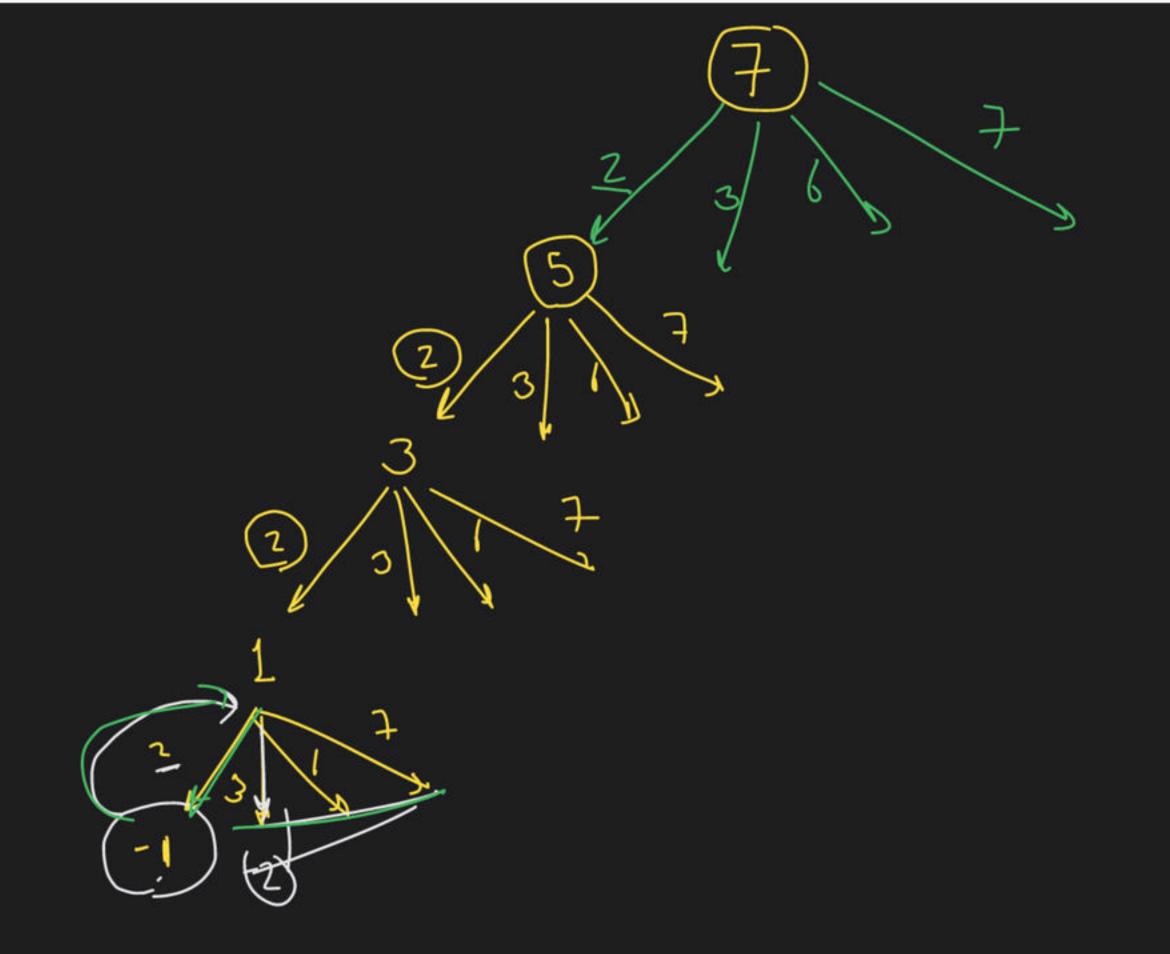
Backtracking :
cardidatus [] = {2,3.6,7}

target = 7

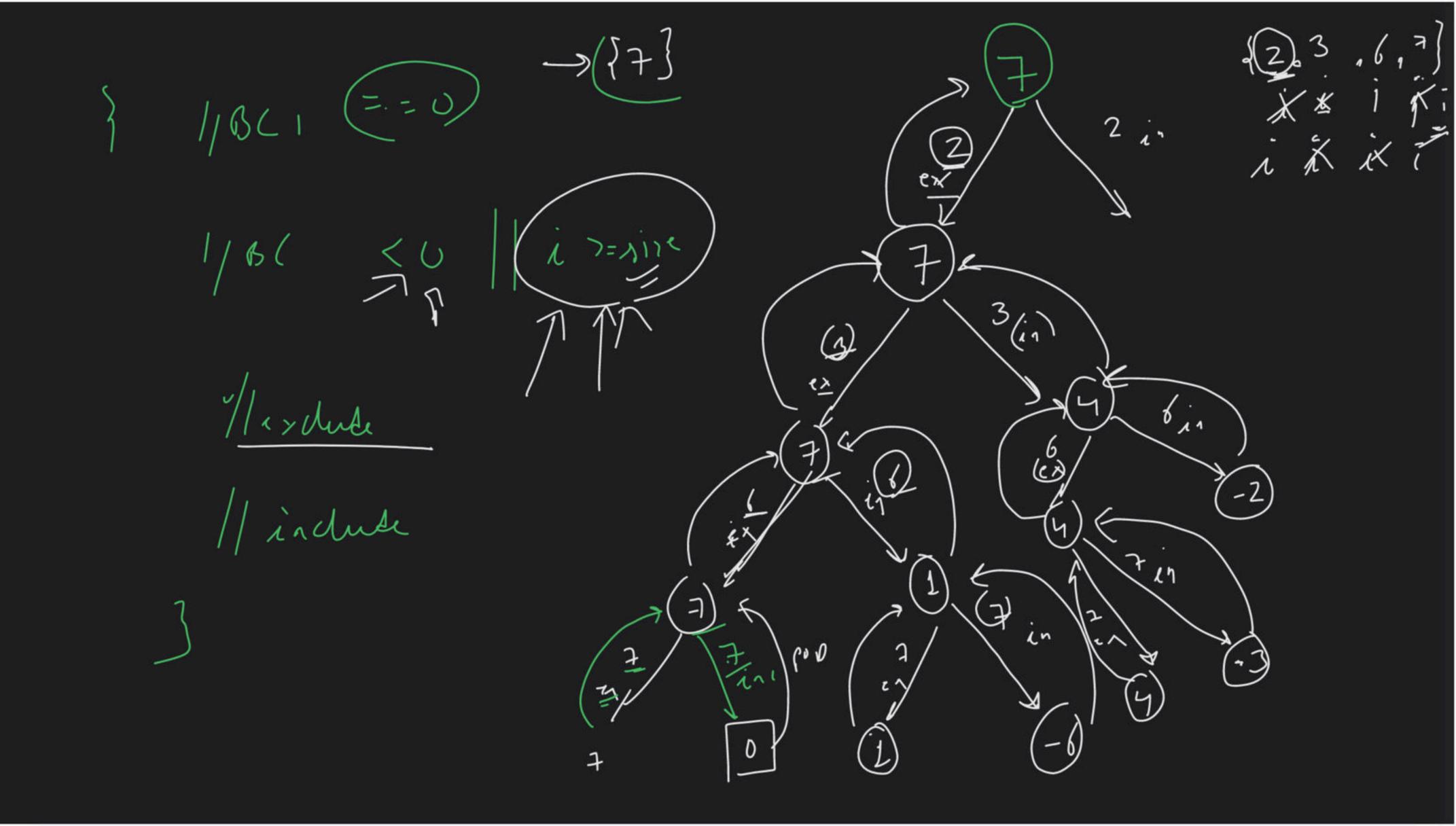
 $0/p \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left[\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} \right] & \left[\frac{1}{7} + \frac{7}{7} \right] \\ \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{7}{7} \end{array} \right\}$

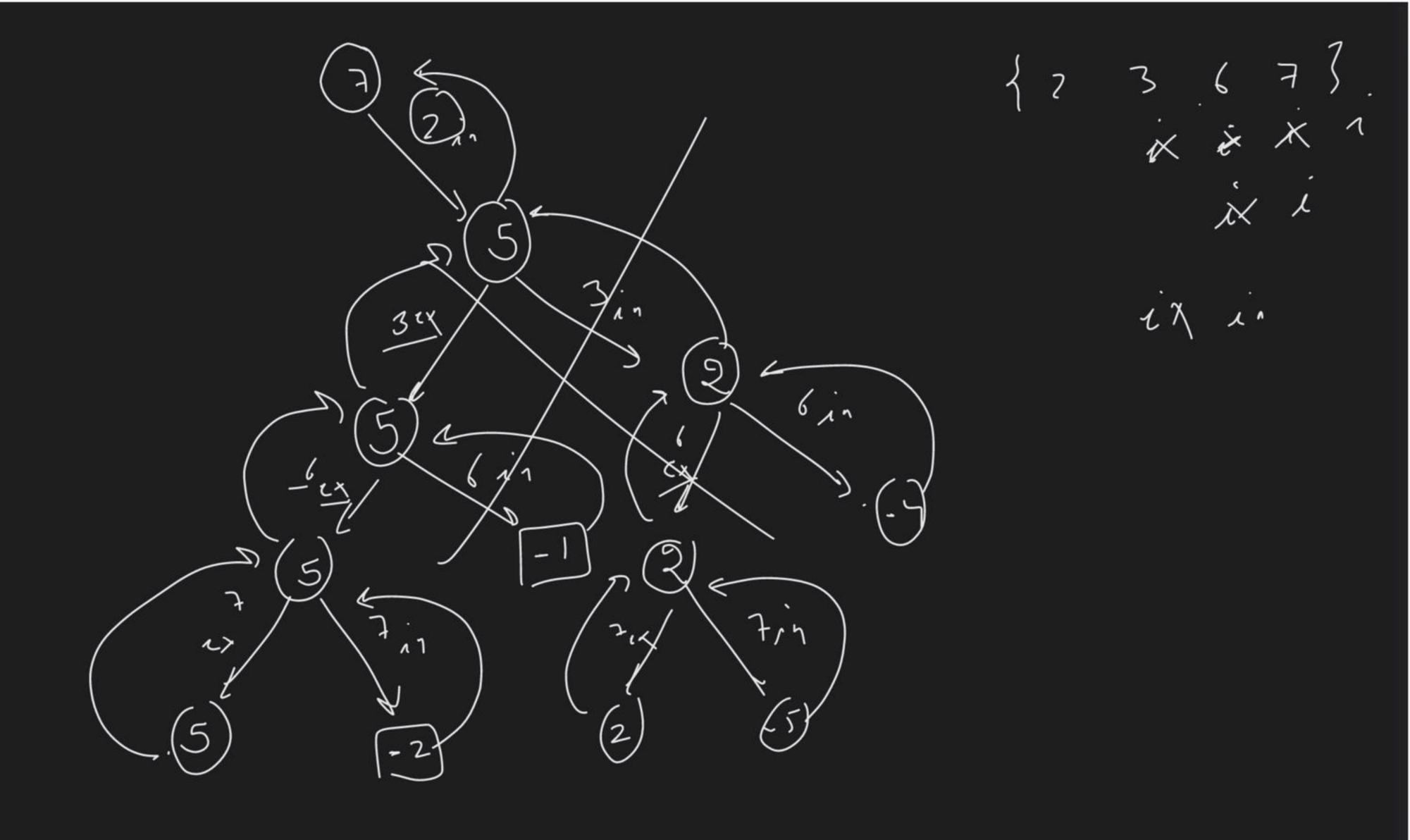
Level-1

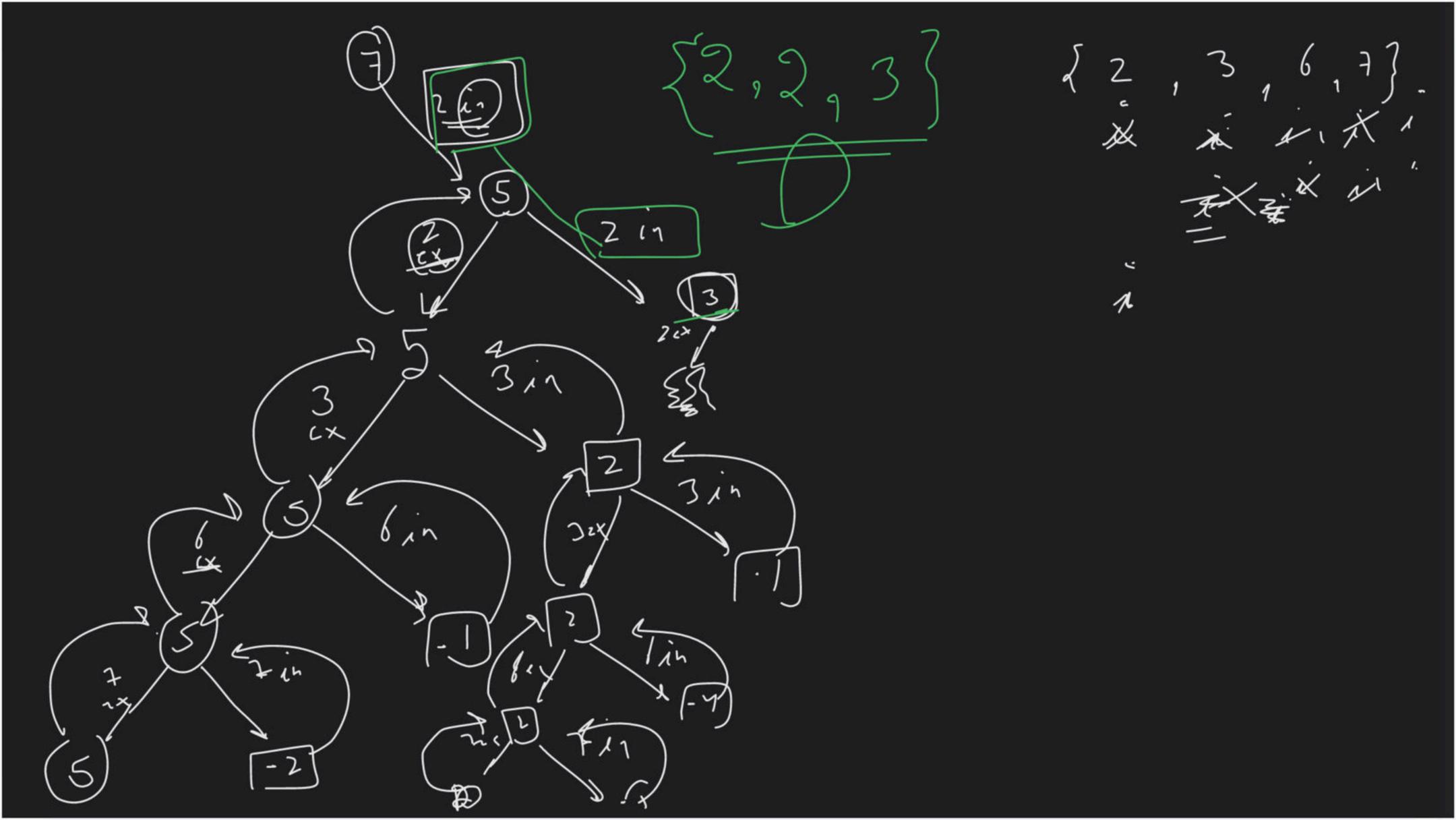


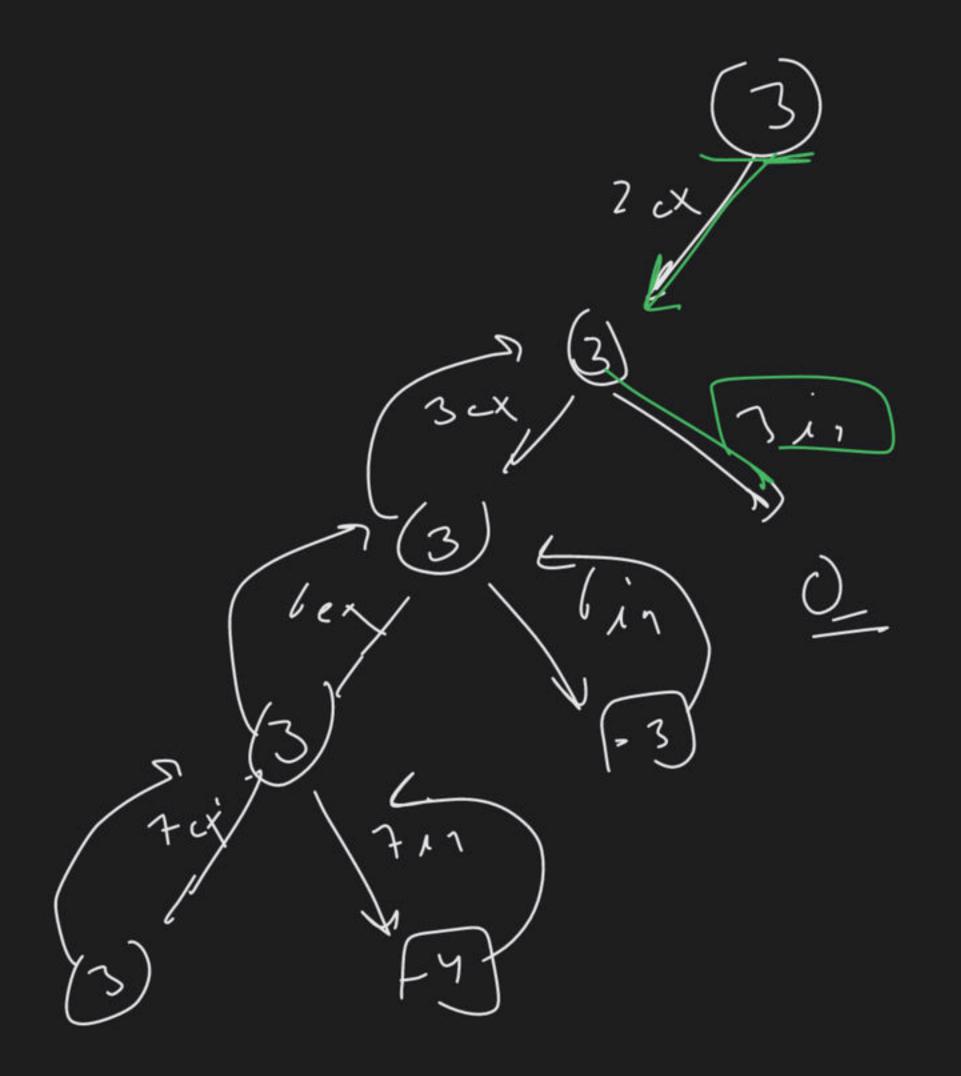


return





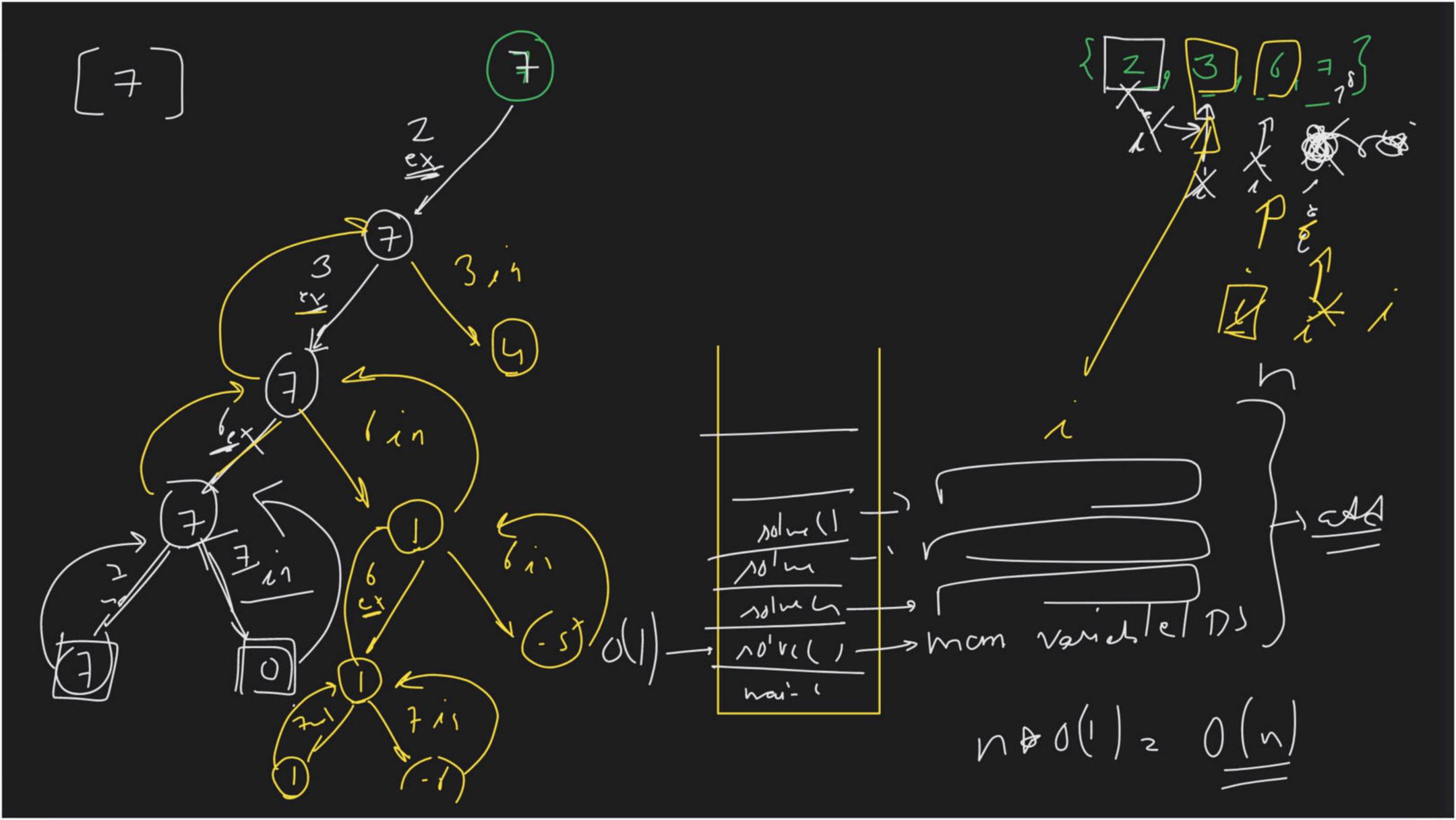






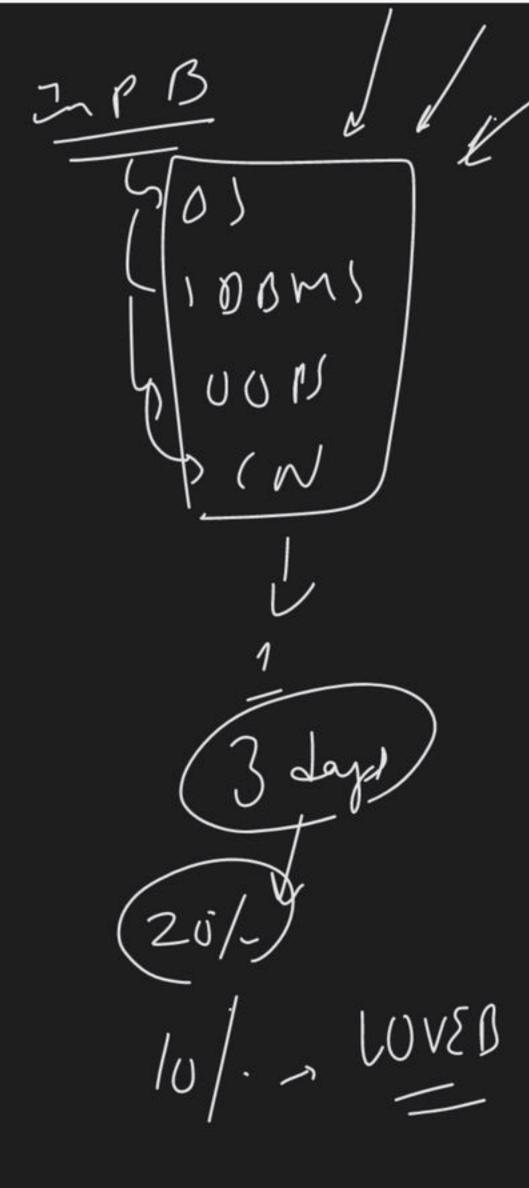
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1$

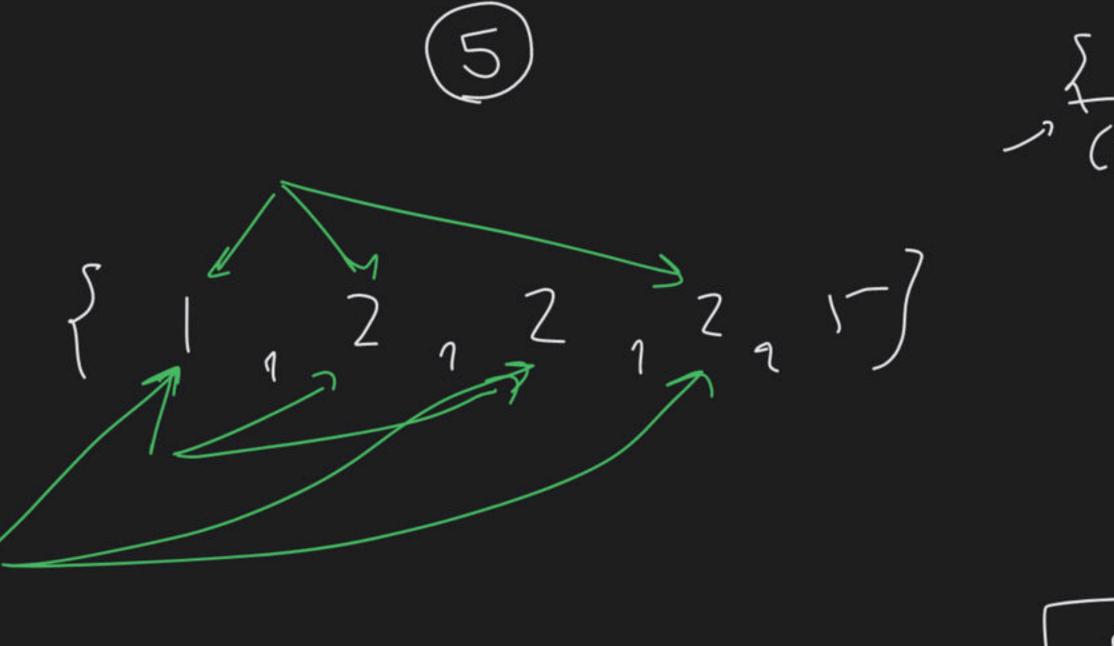
<u> II</u>



Qu0-2

{2,5,





{1,2,2,2,5}

//1/s(1

2] early map

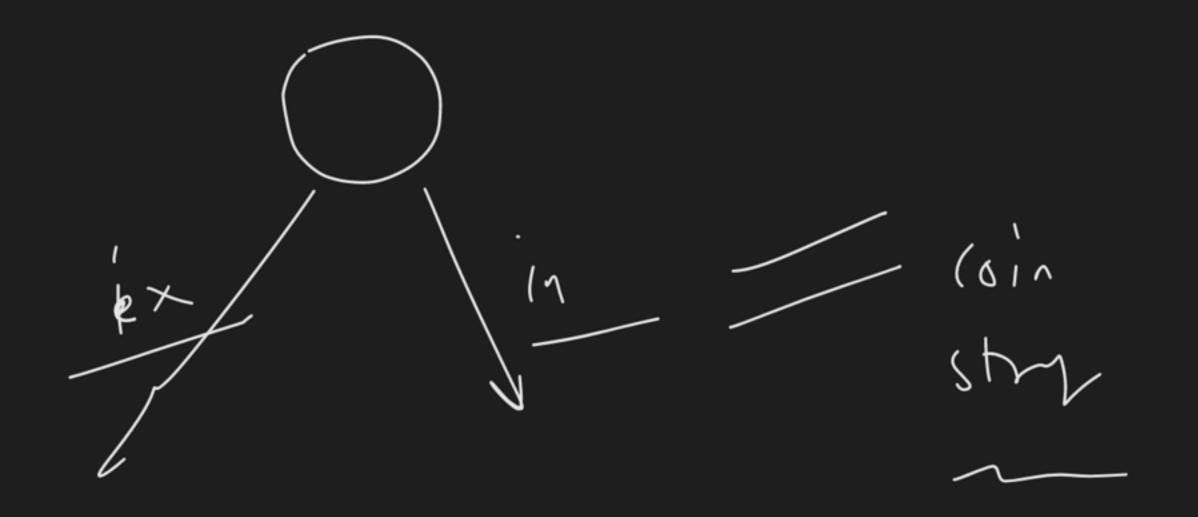
-> (100-1) -> SO

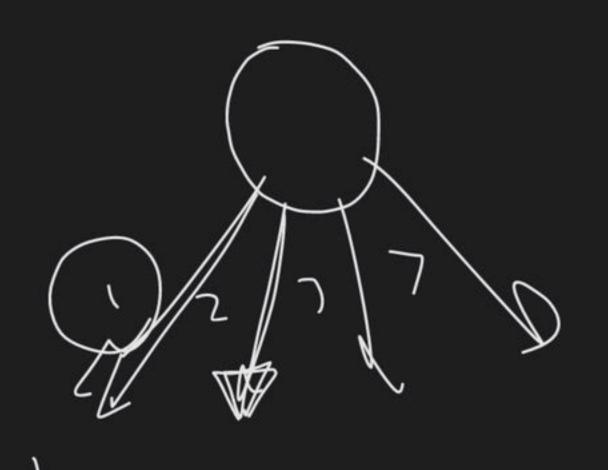
20./

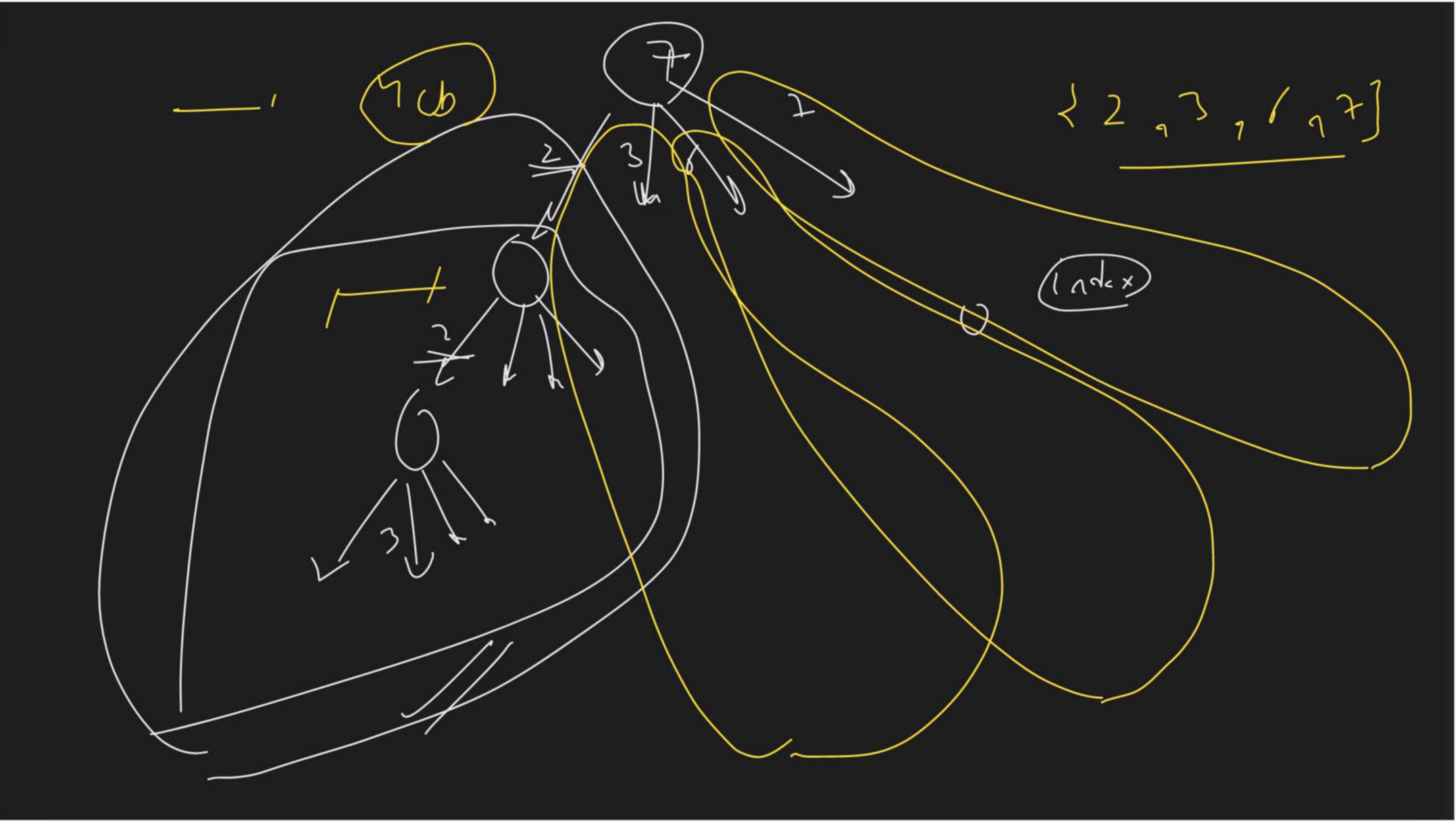
3 et

-> VCCAY

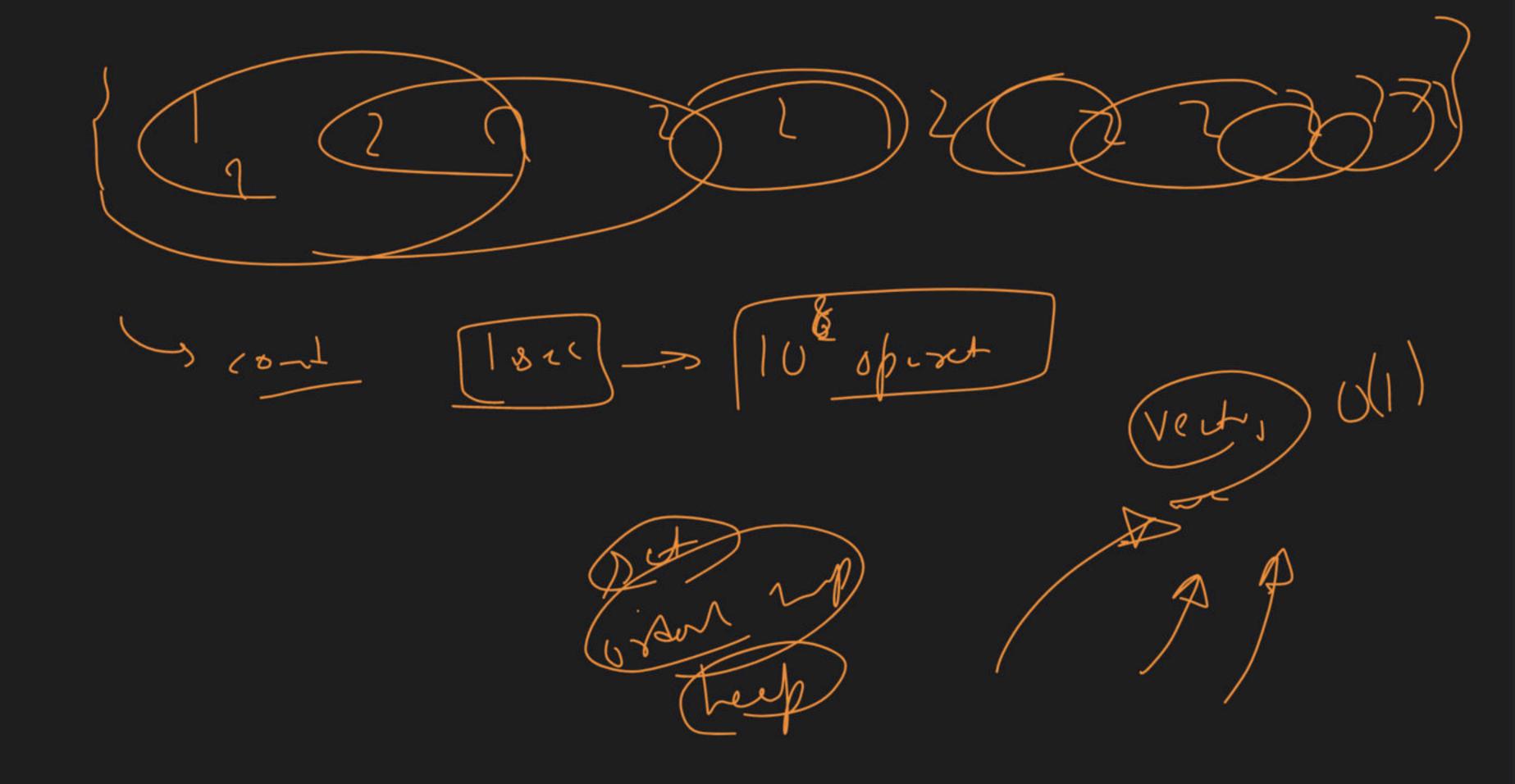
2,5,2,1,7 Crosle carry







Levil III $\left(\frac{K=3}{N}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) = \frac{1}{N}$ g digit [] 1 4-2 7 3 , 4 7 [] [, 7 , 9] 2 <u>4</u> 3 7 7 $\left\{ --, -- \right\} - \left(\sqrt{-1} \right)$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}$



8 9 7 -2 //ar store Dinloyd















