## **Permutation II**

Given a collection of numbers that might contain duplicates, return all possible unique permutations.

For example, [1,1,2] have the following unique permutations:

```
[
    [1,1,2],
    [1,2,1],
    [2,1,1]
]
```

## 【思路】

递归。DFS;

递归的想法最好先从最简单的情况开始考虑,然后在考虑复杂的情况。

当只有两个元素时,只要交换两个就可以得到两个排列;当有很多个元素时,我们可以考虑将多个元素合并成一个元素来考虑,与剩下的另一个元素作最简单的处理。

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> permuteUnique(vector<int>& nums) {
        sort(nums.begin(),nums.end());
        vector<vector<int>> res;
        DFS(0, nums, res);
        return res;
    }
private:
    void DFS(int order, vector<int> remain, vector<vector<int>>& res){
        if(order>=remain.size()-1){
             res.push_back(remain);
             return;
        }
         for(int i=order;i<remain.size();++i){</pre>
             if(i != order && remain[order]==remain[i]) continue;
             swap(remain[order], remain[i]);
             DFS(order+1, remain, res);
             swap(remain[order], remain[i]);
        }
    }
};
```