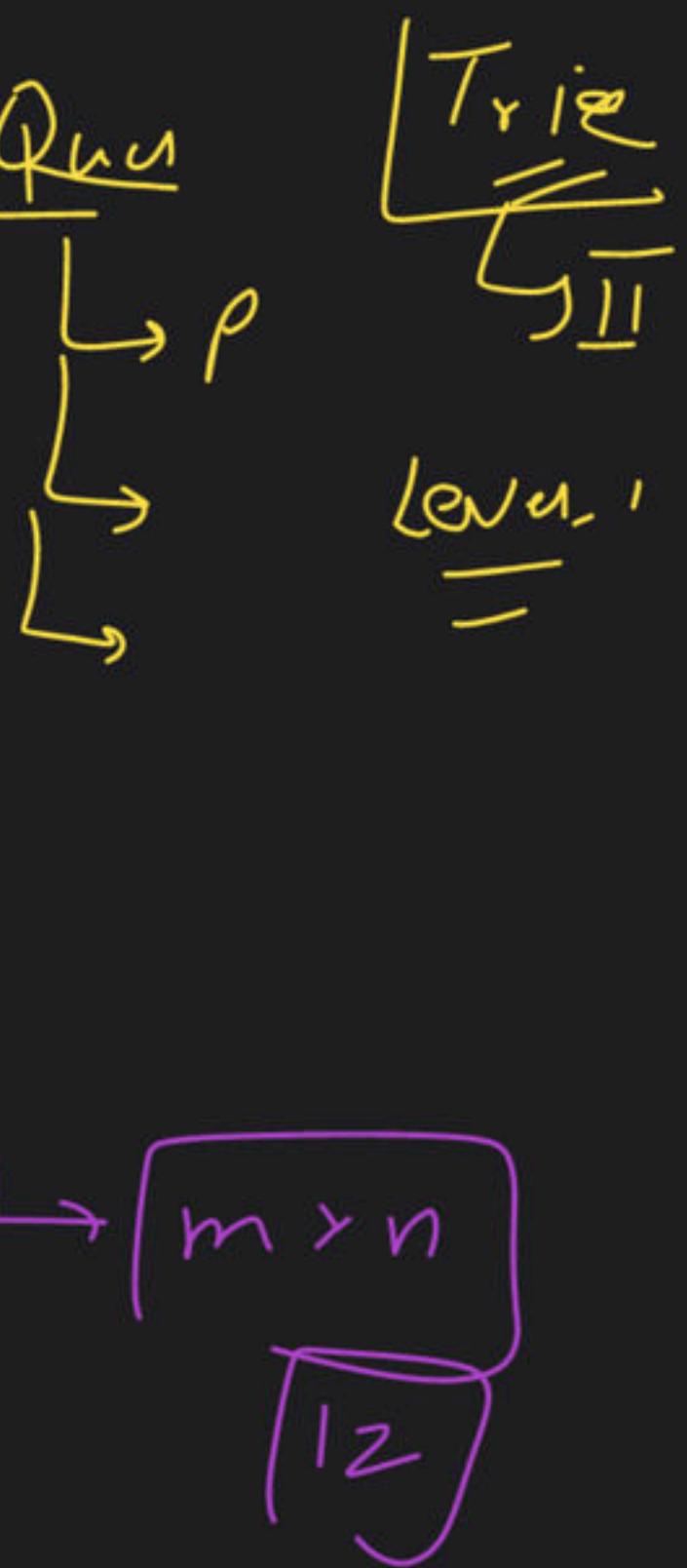
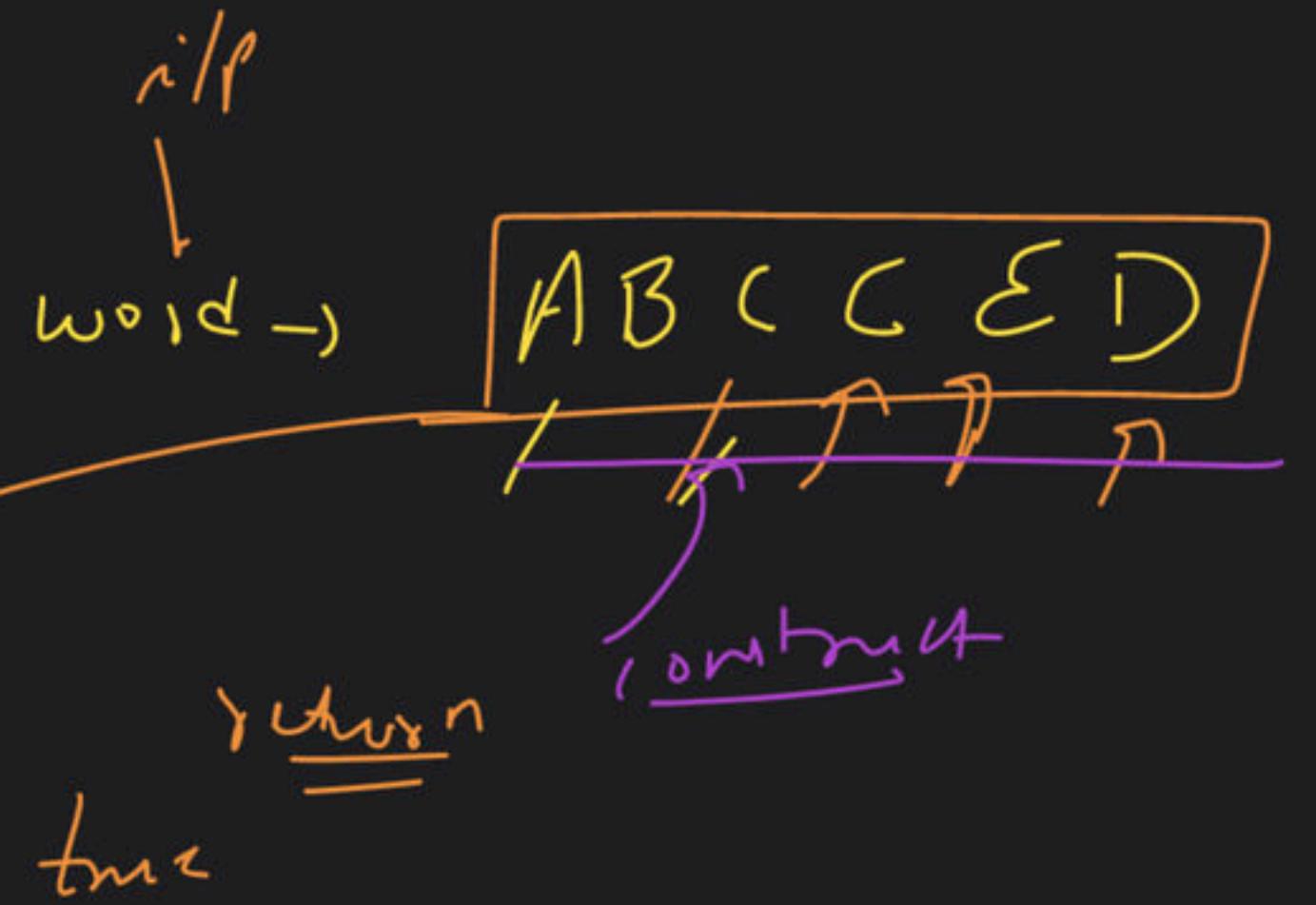
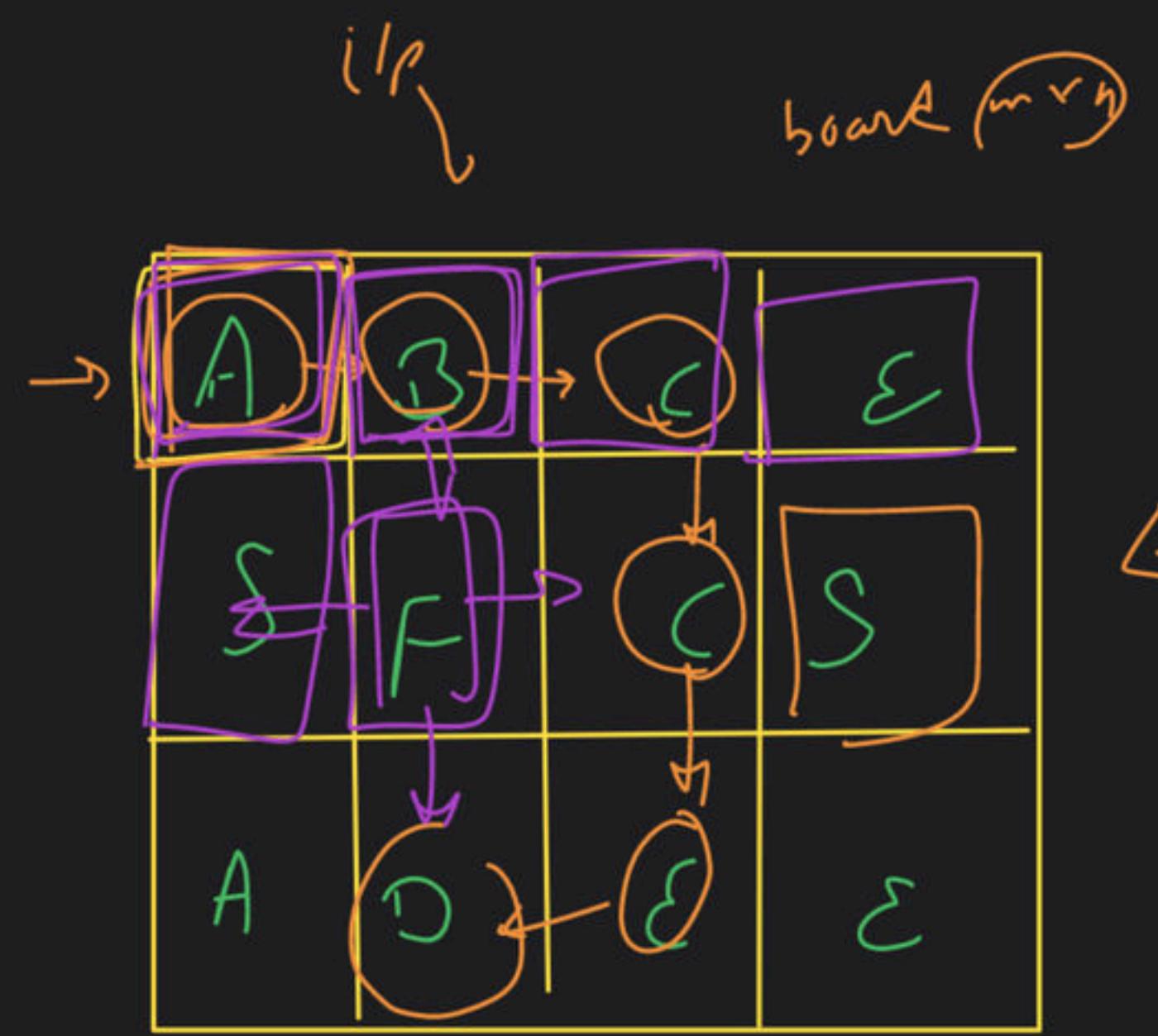
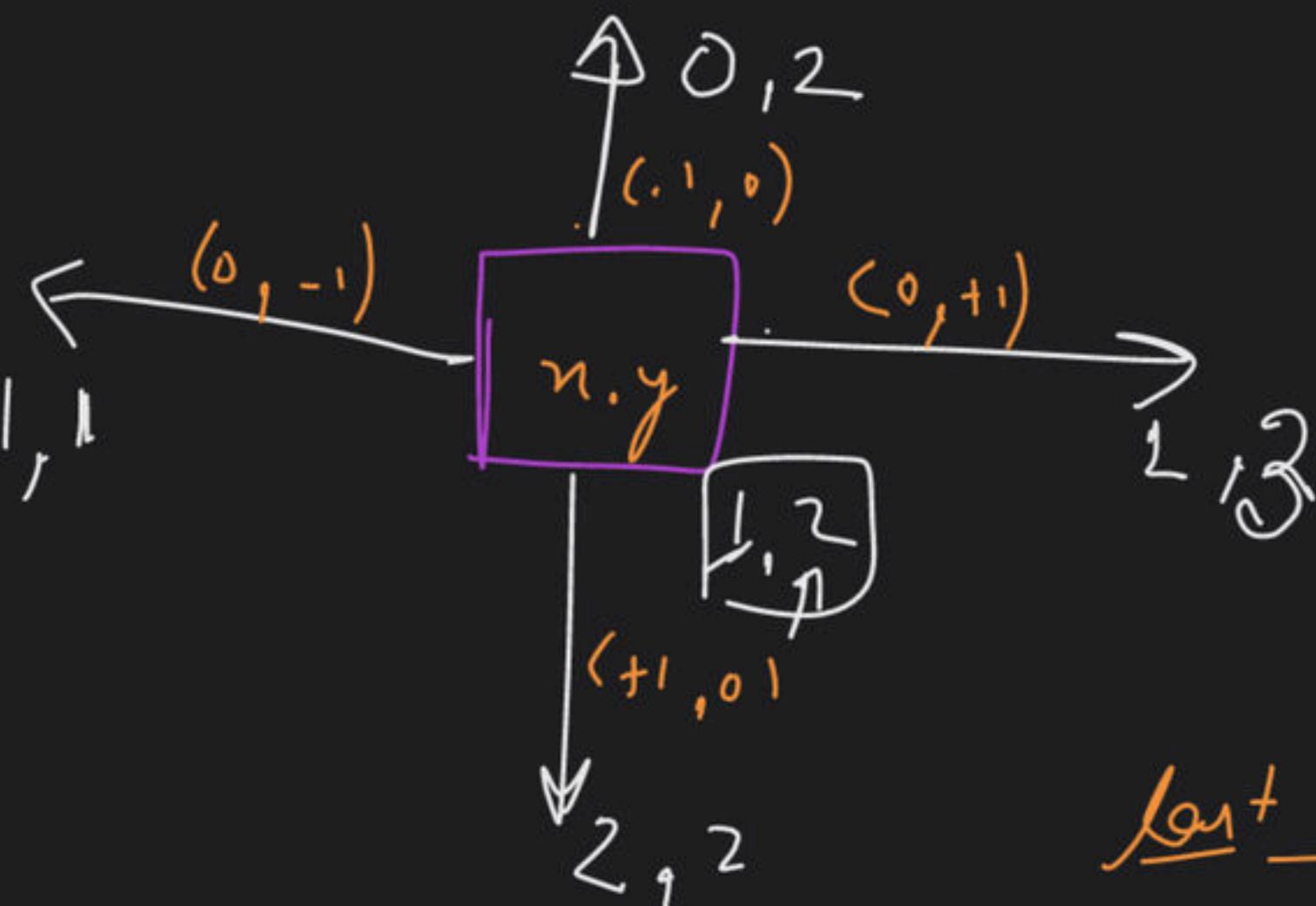
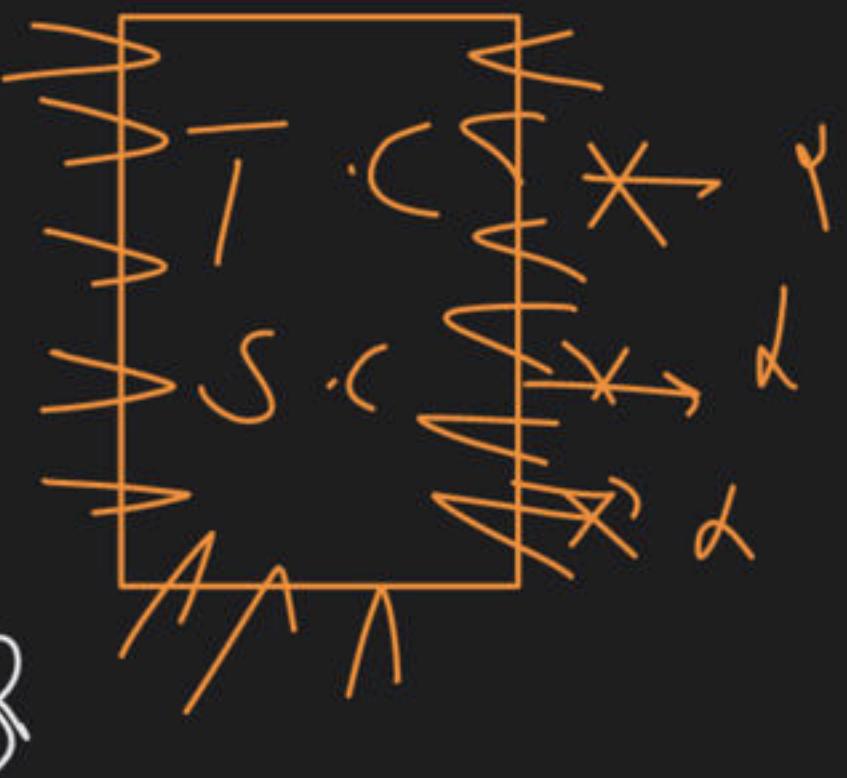




Backtracking - III & Time/Space Complexity of Recursive Algorithm

Foundation Course on Data Structures & Algorithm - Part I





last stage

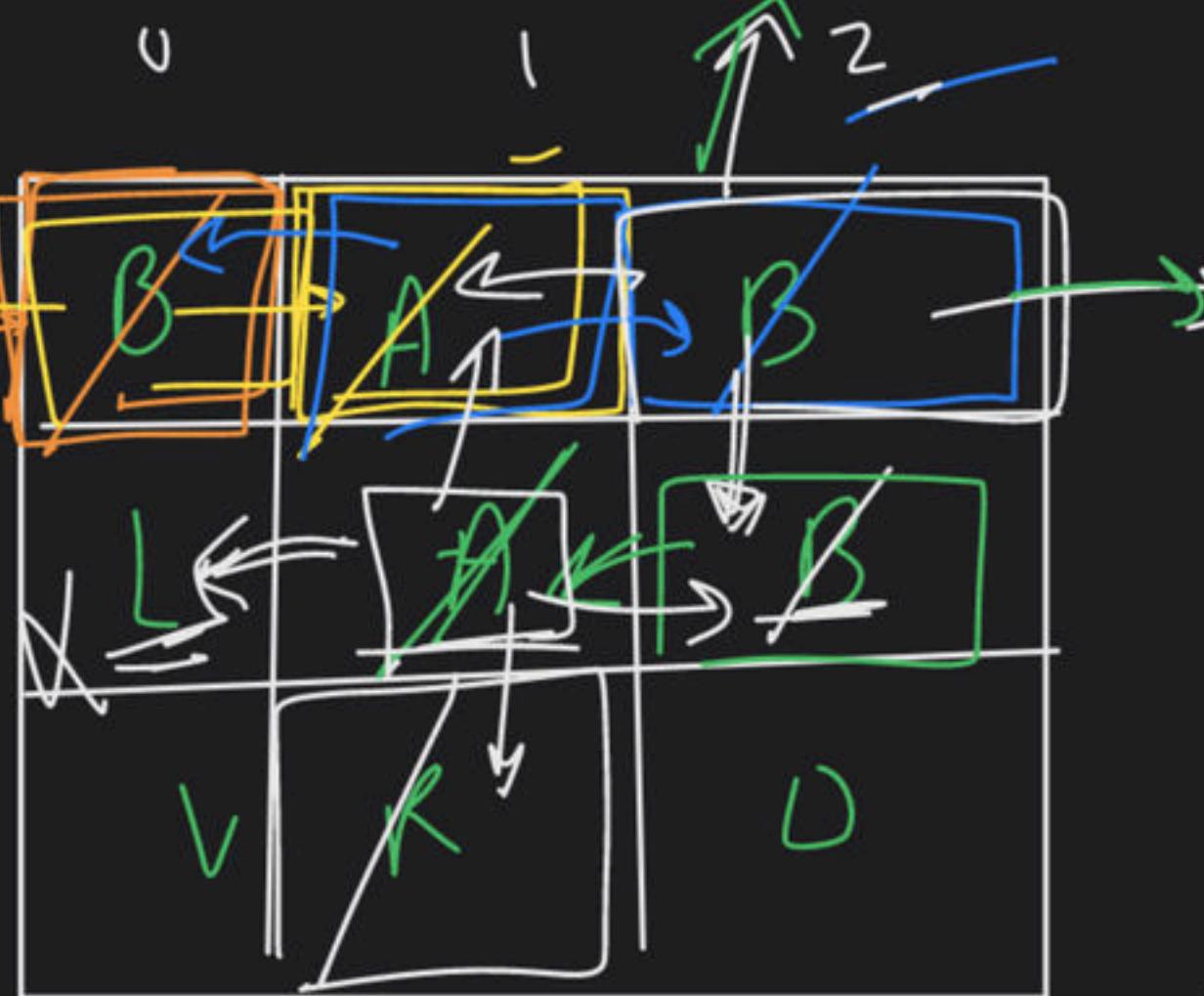
1, yⁿ⁻¹

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{up} \rightarrow (n-1, y) \\ \text{down} \rightarrow (n+1, y) \end{array} \right.$$

map < pair<int, int>, bool> visited

$m \times n \geq D$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{backward}(i) &= \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{backward}(i)} \\
 \text{backward}(i) &= \underbrace{ch_i}_{\text{Backtracking}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$\lambda \propto (-) \underbrace{(\cos \theta)}$

The diagram illustrates a search space with three states, each associated with a set of actions:

- State (0,0):** Associated with actions U, D, L, R, and T. A green arrow points from this state to the label "true".
- State (0,1):** Associated with actions U, D, L, R, and T.
- State (0,2):** Associated with actions U, D, X, R, and T.

Transitions between states are indicated by arrows:

- An arrow labeled "T" points from (0,0) to (0,1).
- An arrow labeled "T" points from (0,1) to (0,2).
- An arrow labeled "T" points from (0,2) back to (0,0).

T
 $T(1,2)$
 $((),1)$
~~L~~ ~~R~~ ~~V~~ ~~D~~
~~K~~ ~~=~~ ~~+~~ ~~=~~
 $(2,1) \beta \cdot (1^n)_{\text{metr}}$

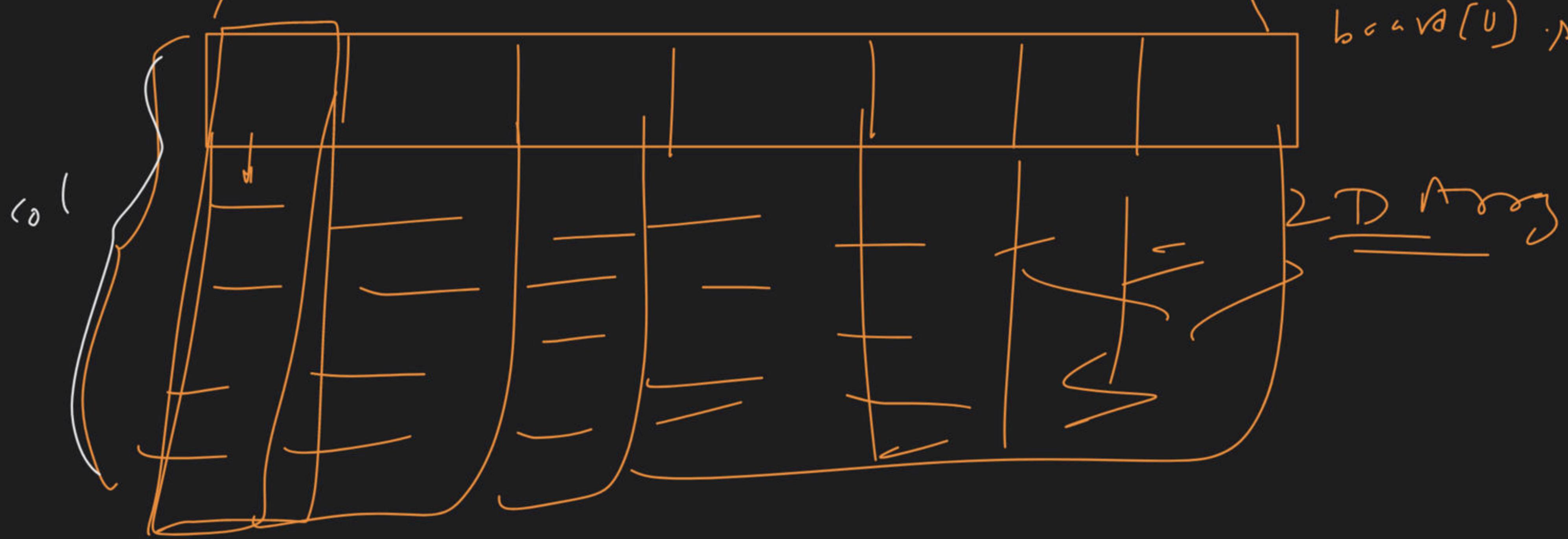
vector <vector <char>>
n

n = vector <char>

vector <char>
new

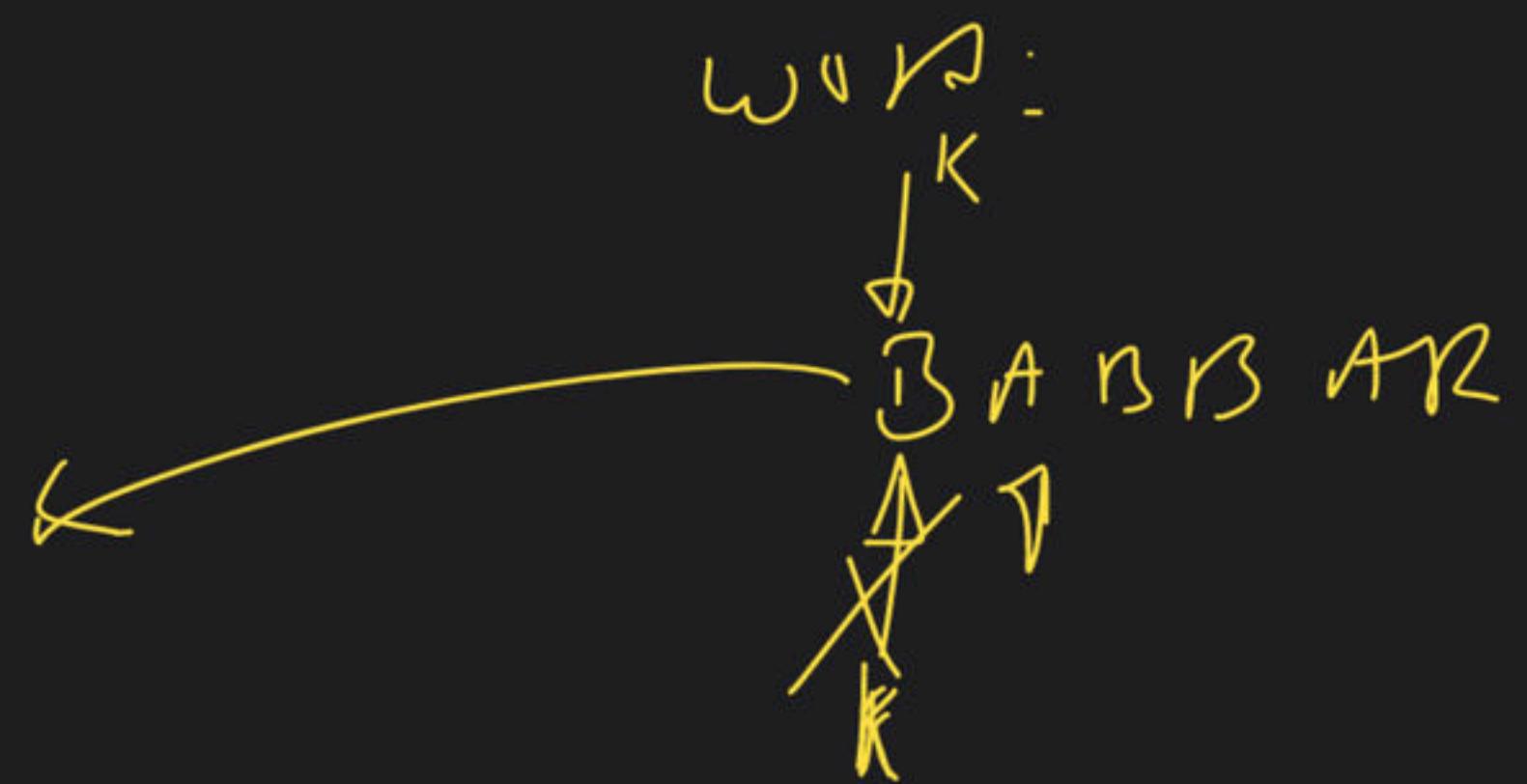
bound in ()

bound (0) . n



solve(board, -1, j, K, strategy)

why work → index



solve

// base

bound

$i < 0 \text{ || } i > m$

$j < 0 \text{ || } j > n$

or

visit

false

return

match

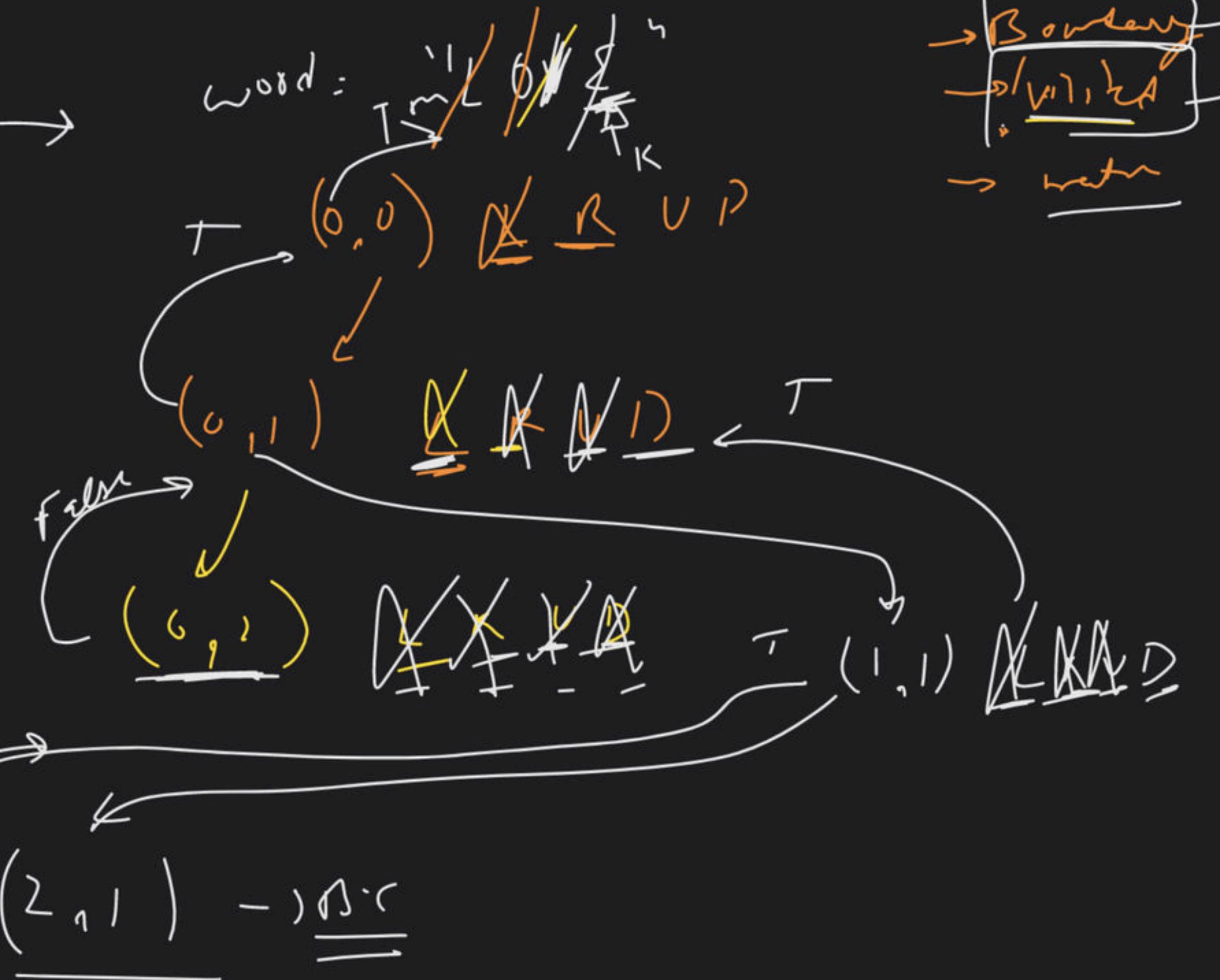
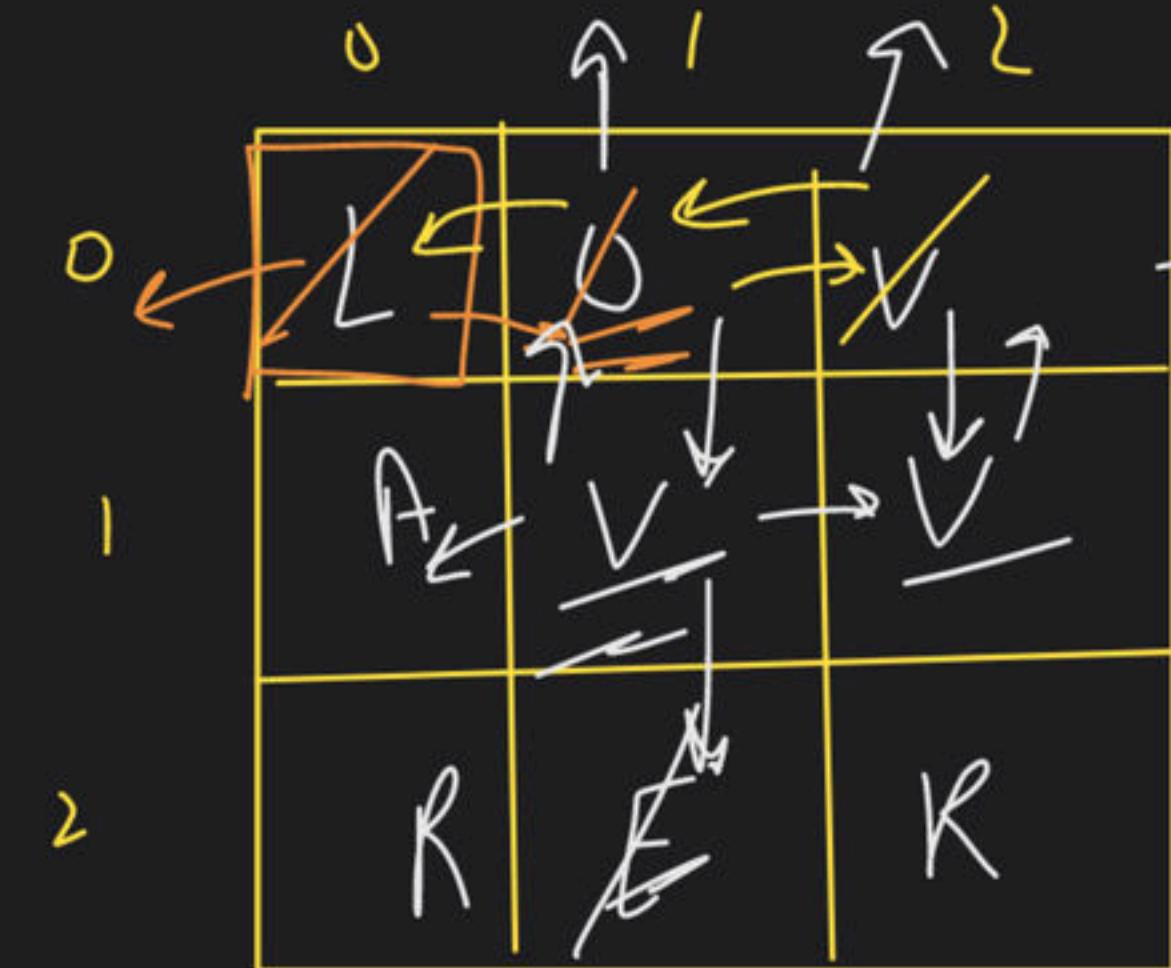
board[i][j] = `_`

board[i][j] = word[k]



word = B A B B A R
K → B C

55 min



bool exist (vector<vector<char>> & board, string word)

{

int rows = board.size();

int cols = board[0].size();

}

end

Now q <= {
for (int i=0; i<rows; i++)
{
for (int j=0; j<cols; j++)
{
if Solve (board, i, j, "", word))
return true;
}};

l - ?
=



return false;

bool solve (vector<vector<char>> &board, int i, int j, int k,
string word)

{

// Boundary case

if ((i < 0 || i >= rows) || (j < 0 || j >= cols))

 return false;

 if (board[i][j] == '*' || word[k] != board[i][j])

 return false;

 if (k == word.length() - 1)

 return true;

 else

 return solve(board, i + 1, j, k + 1) || solve(board, i, j + 1, k + 1);

// char cur board[i][j];
// visited

board[i][j] = ~~*~~

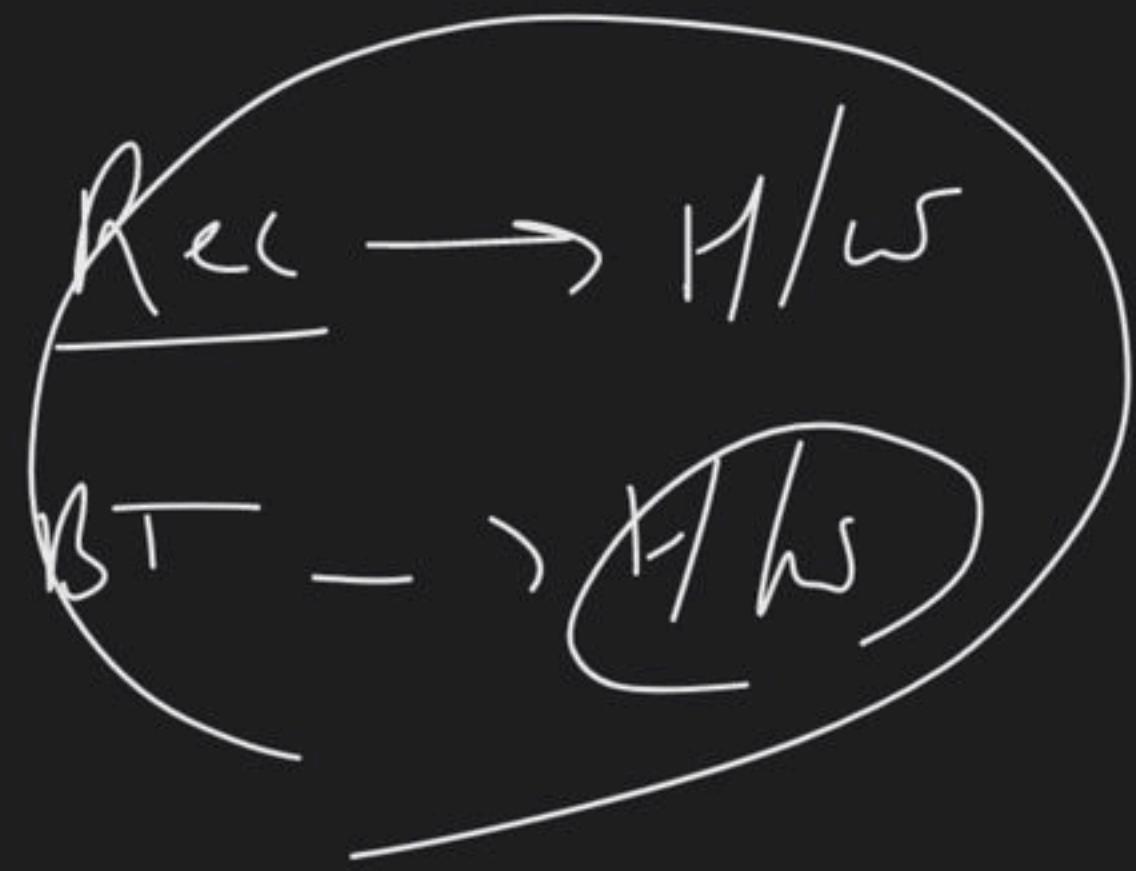
Success → destroy ~~cur~~

for loop - 1 array
min
!

// L R U D
bool ~~if~~ ~~isSafe(i, j')~~ ~~solve(board, i, j - 1, k + 1, word);~~
bool ~~n, w~~ ~~= solve~~ (board, i, j + 1, k + 1, word);
bool ~~up~~ ~~= solve~~ (board, i - 1, j, k + 1, word);
bool ~~down~~ ~~= solve~~ (board, i + 1, j, k + 1, word);

Cur

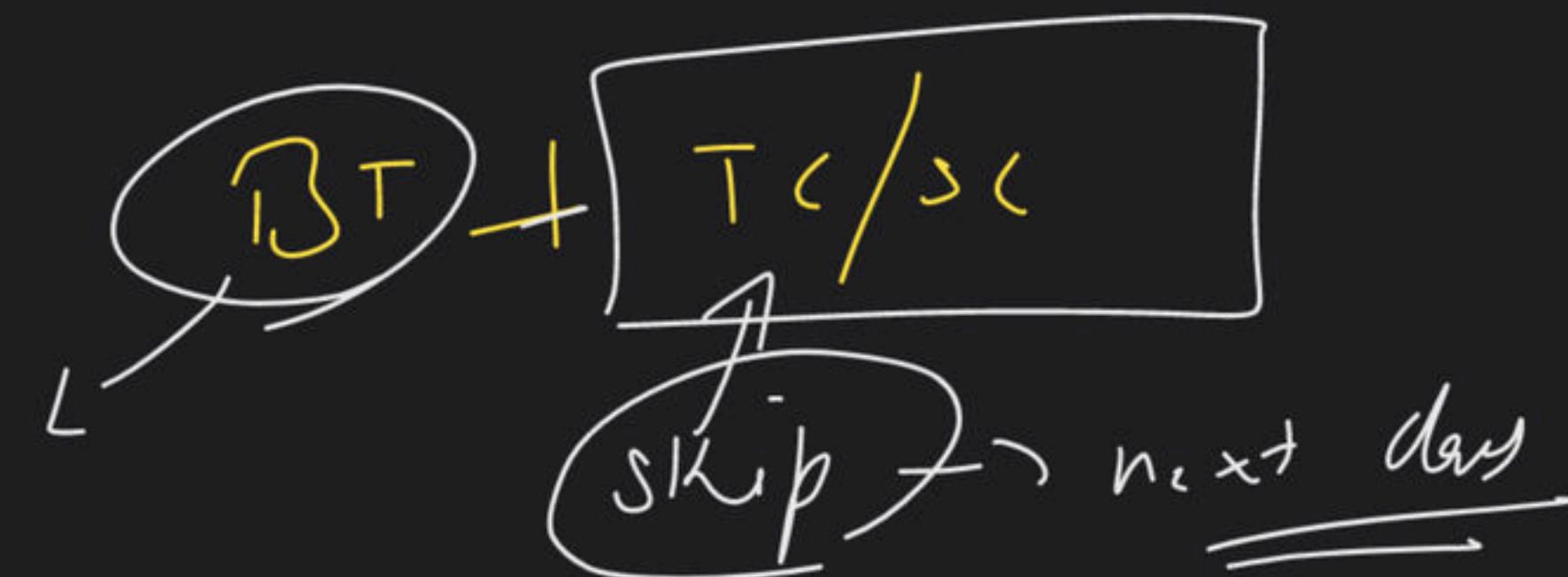
// Backtrack
board[i][j] = cur;



return
}

left or Right or down or up;

sheet +1





$w \circ r d = \underline{LOVE}$

LRUD

$\cup(myy)$

70%

100%

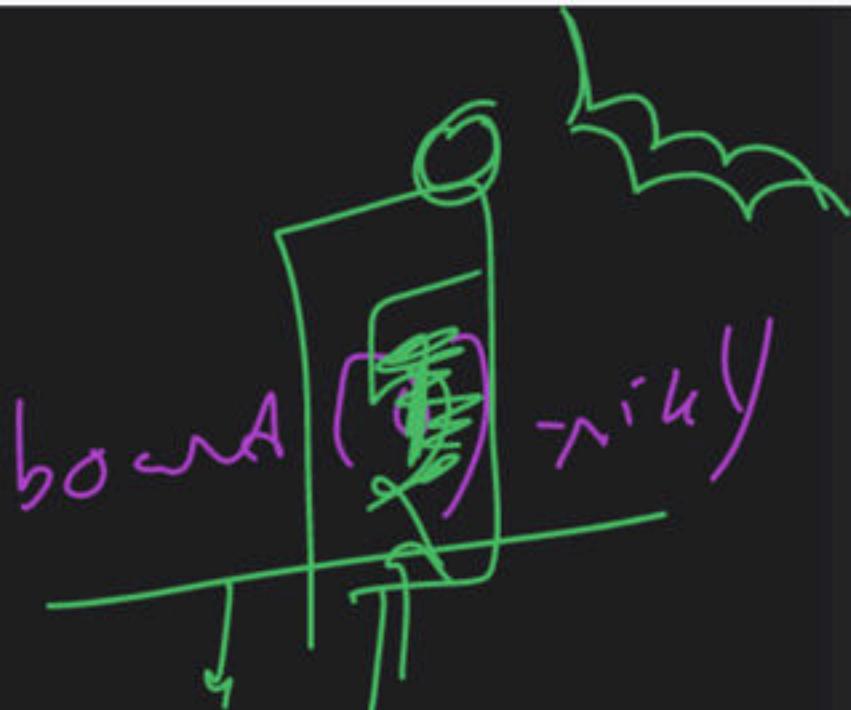


$$\frac{n \cdot y}{ij} + l$$

```

int rows = board.size()
int cols = board[0].size()

```

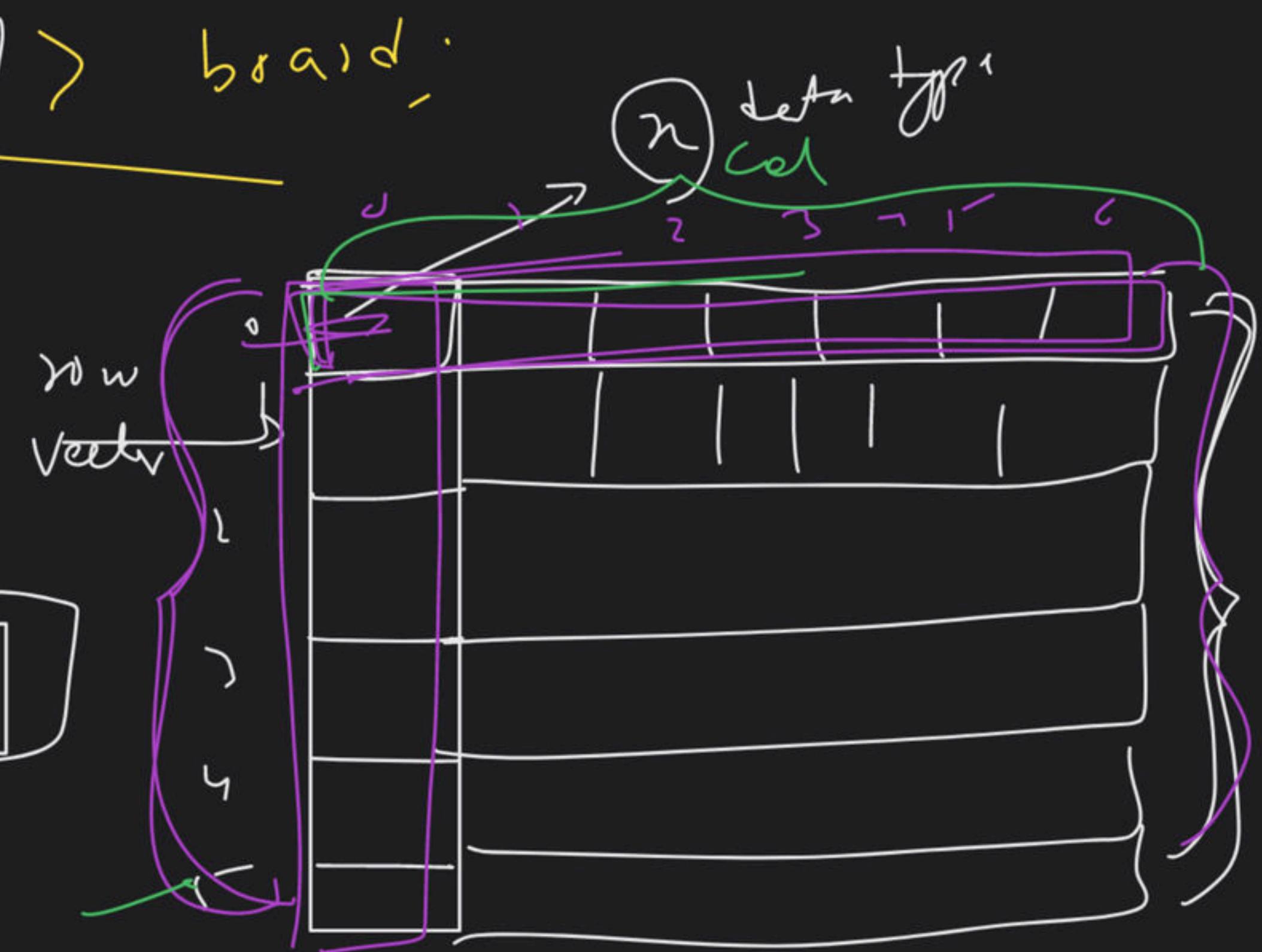


Vector<Vector<char>> board

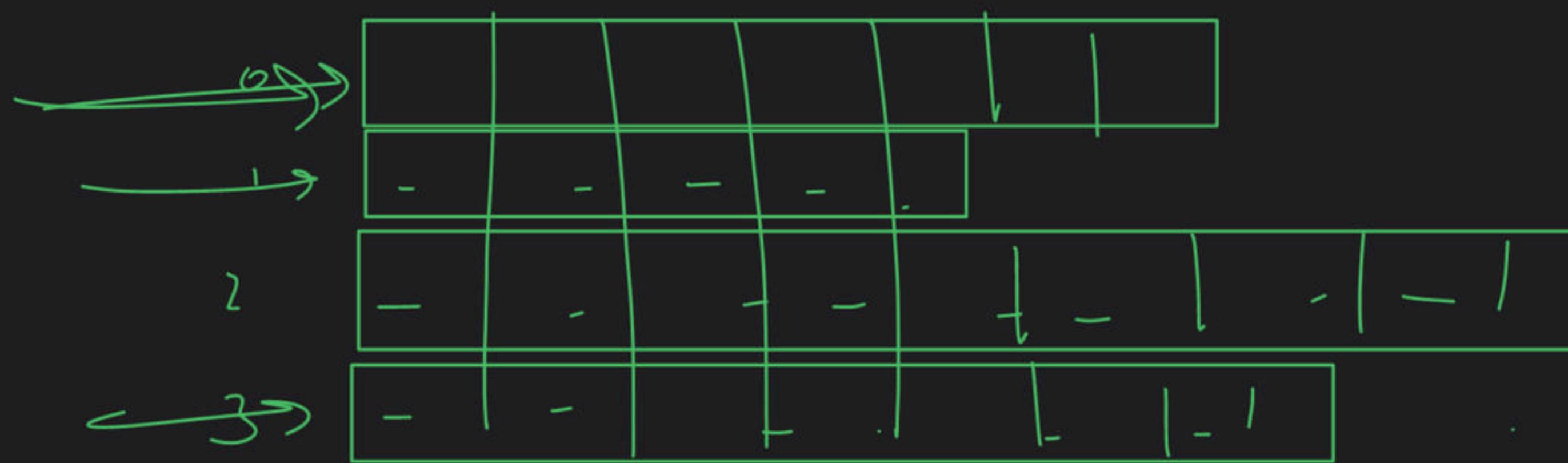
Vector<char> board

Ankit

n = vector<char>



STL

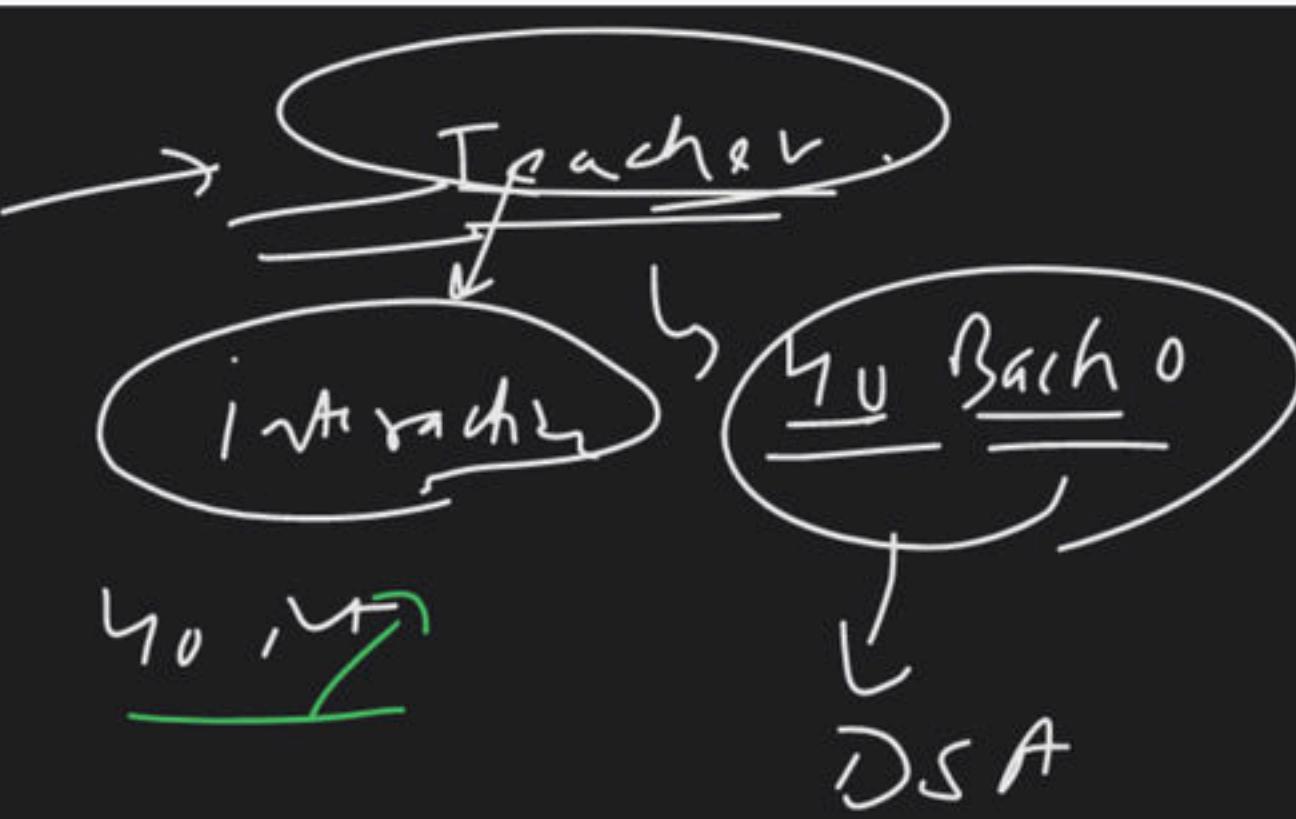
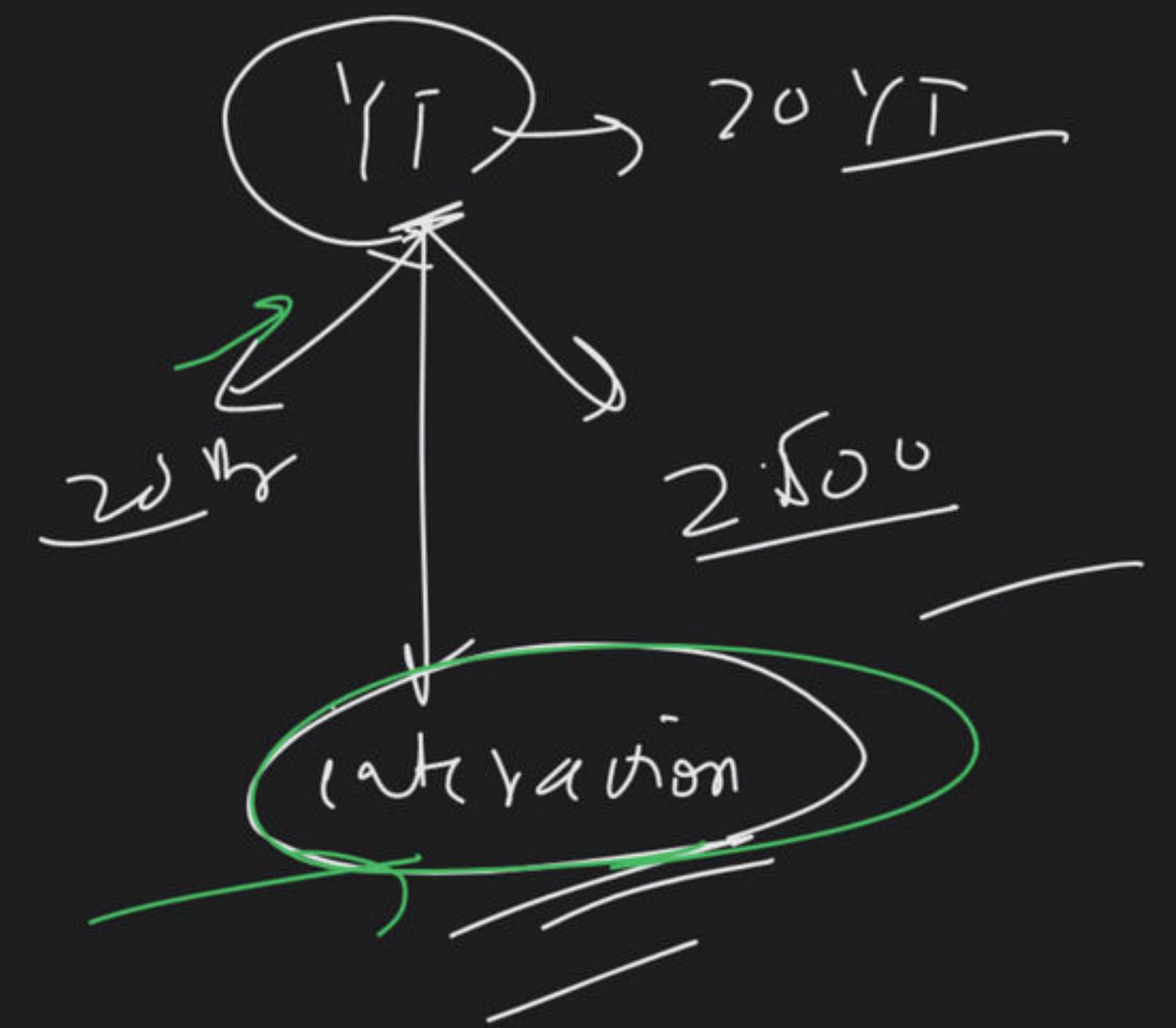


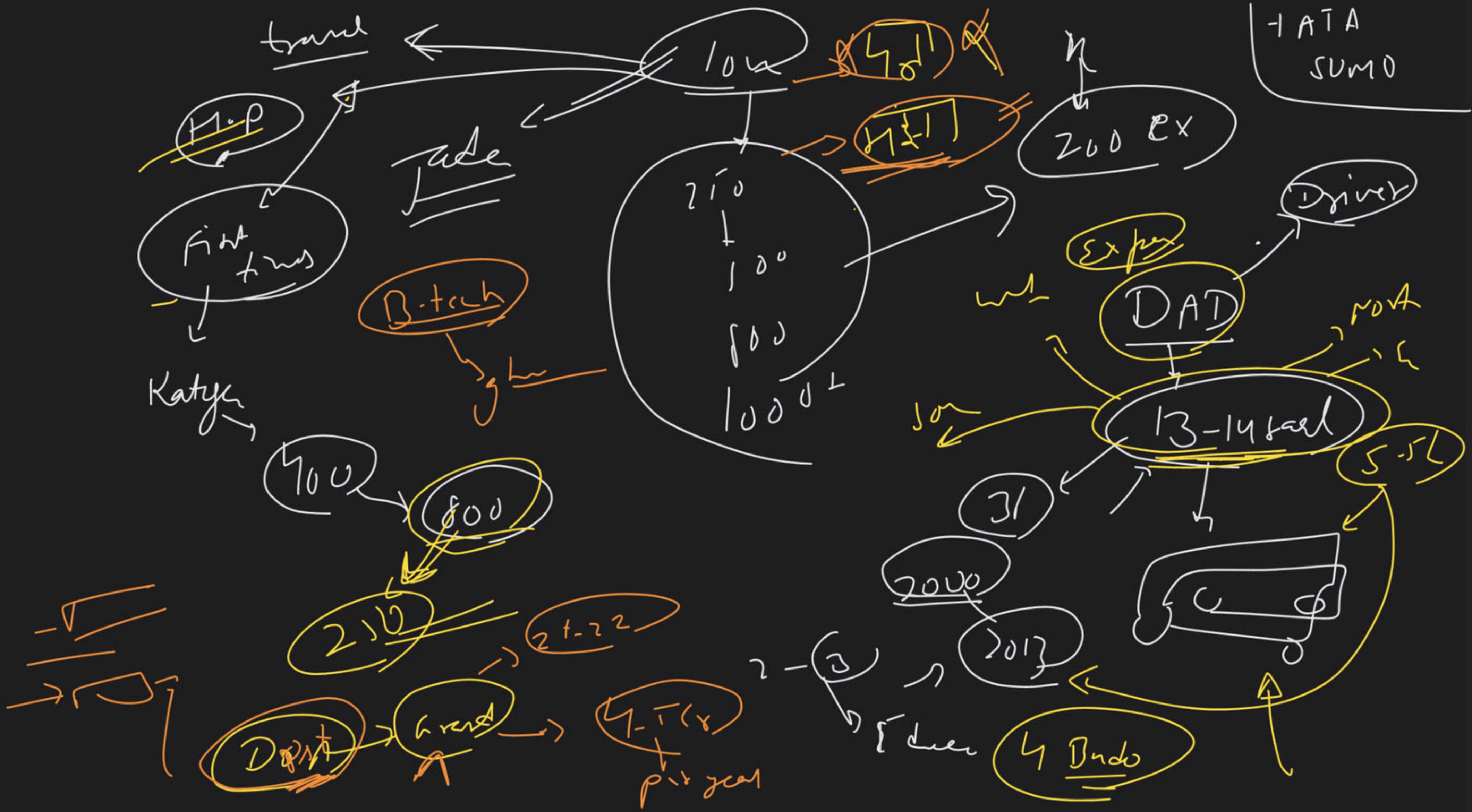
vector
curr
next
new

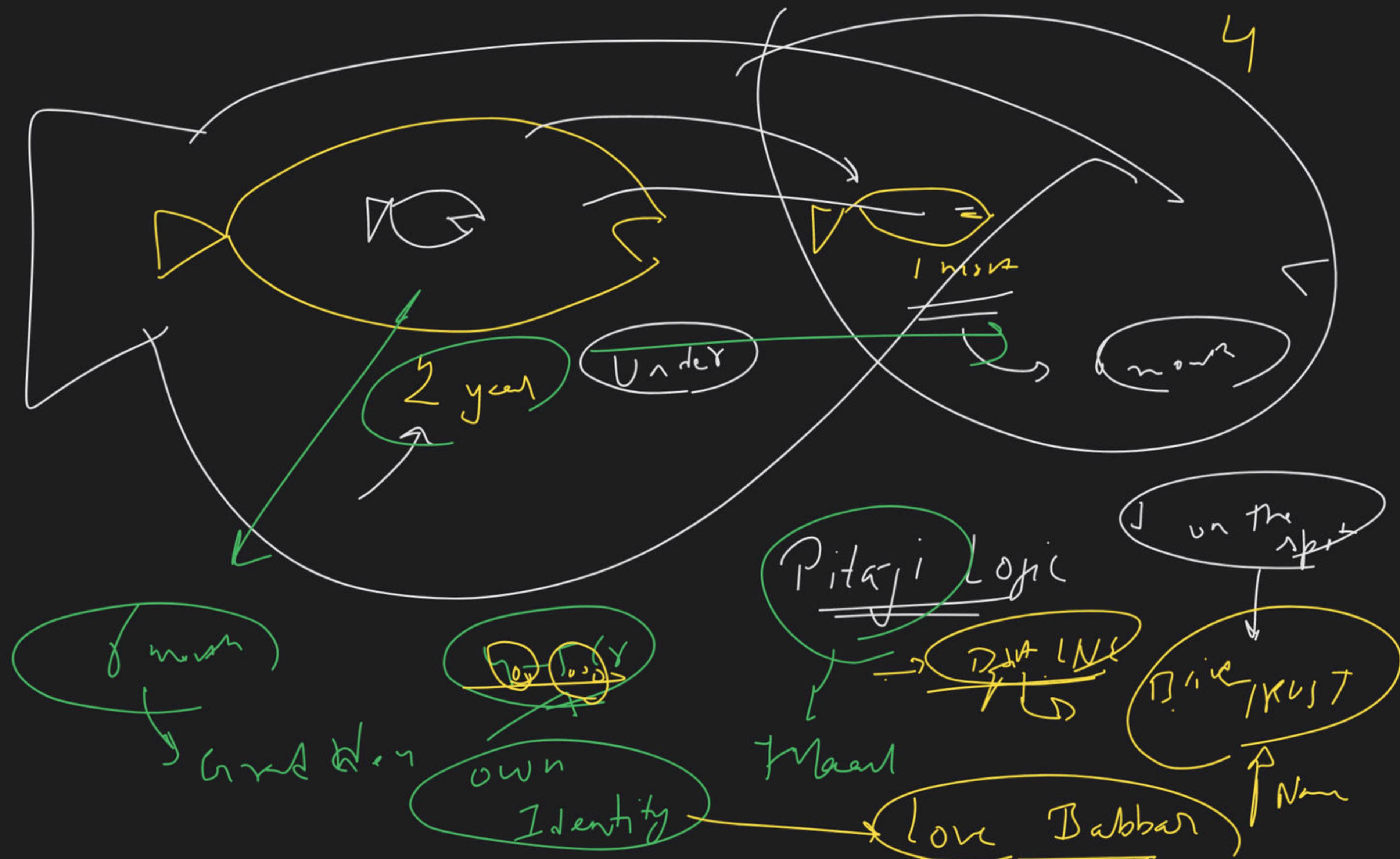
```
for (int i = 0; i < board.size(); i++)  
    int col = board[i].size()  
    ws.pushback (col)
```

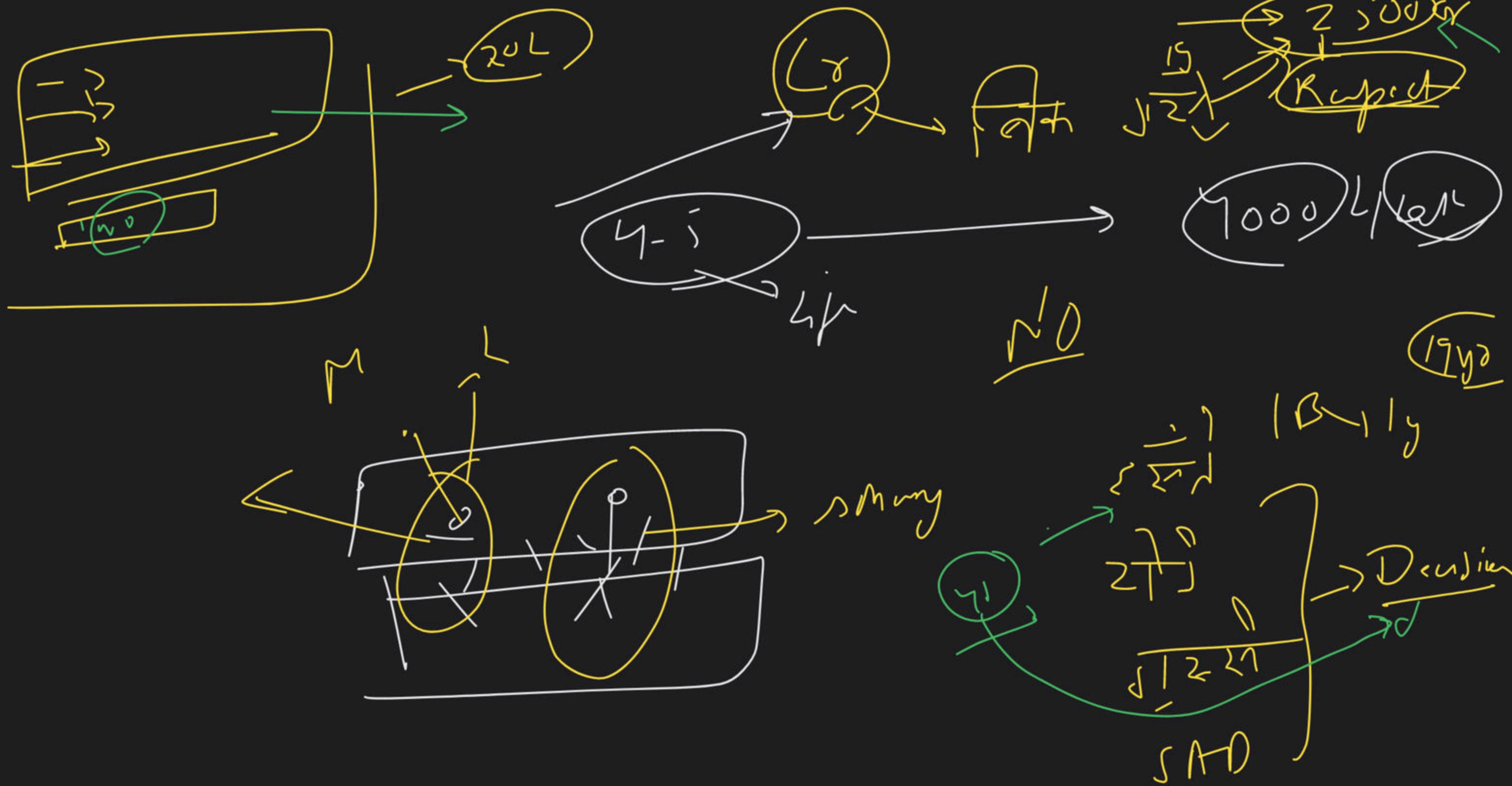
Rec
↳

Baucht Rückis









LinkedIn $P_{0,1}$



curl

~~DBMS~~

FREC

Dec \rightarrow $\exists y \forall z$

\rightarrow Supposition

G

$\underline{g = \text{abcd}}$

|
is min

$P_{0,0}$ $\cancel{P_{1,1}}$

pick \times

ITT \rightarrow

$0 \rightarrow \text{folly}$

$0 - \text{form}$

$\neg 0 \rightarrow \text{false}$

fak. \leftarrow

ID

Learnings

10⁶000

33000

3.50 L

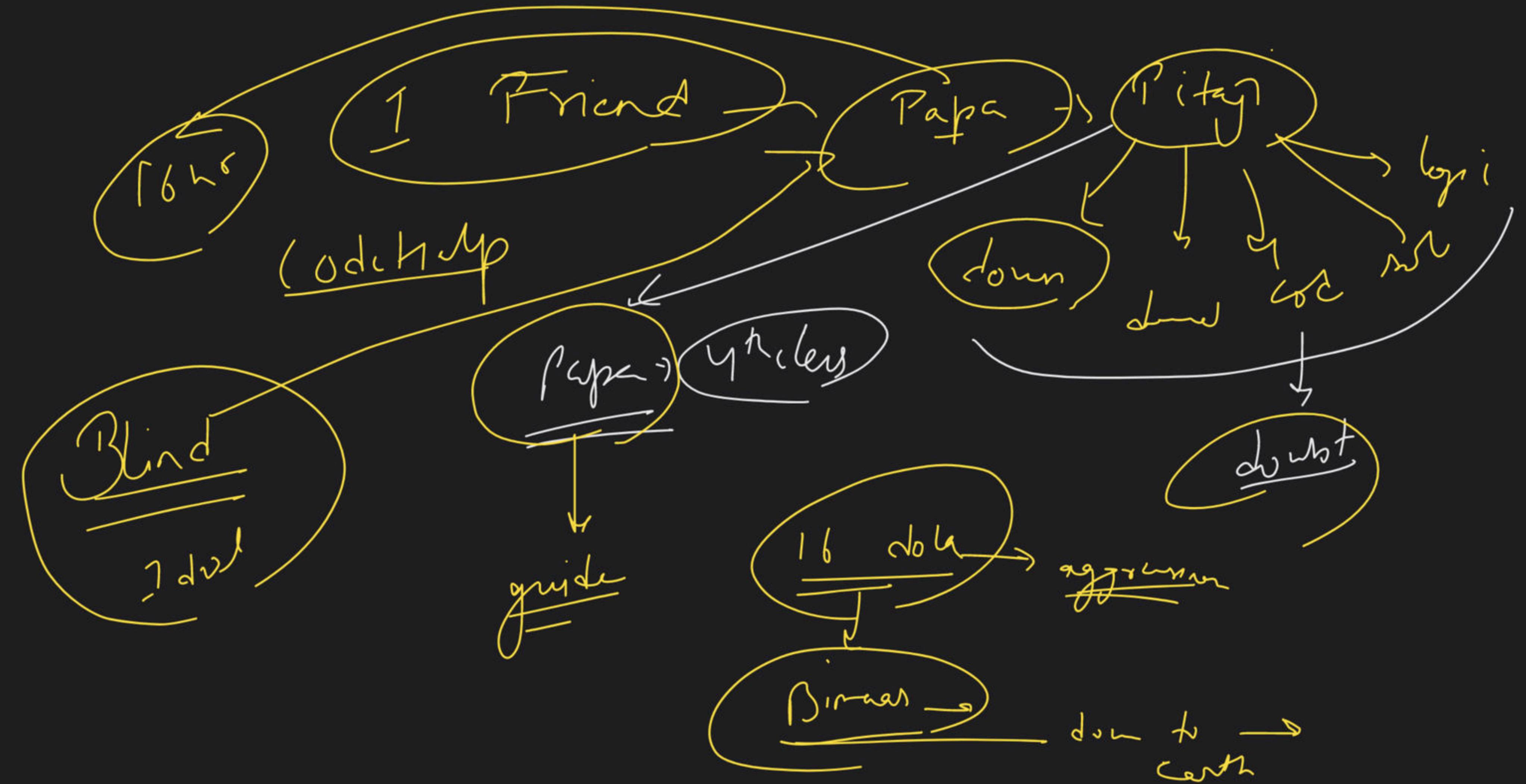
$\int 100 \cdot 2$

Kuatya

Oya

Fries → PPA

Ghan holo 100
 pann de yha.
 rei



24

25000

| 'L
| placard -)

$\delta \sim 6$

34

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating a geological cross-section. The diagram features a large, irregularly shaped oval representing a rock mass. Inside this oval, several smaller ovals represent different zones or specific rock types. A vertical line, likely representing a borehole or a specific geological feature, intersects the main oval. Several angles are labeled along this line and the surrounding area:

- At the top left, near the surface, there is a small vertical line with a horizontal tick mark, labeled 60° .
- On the left side, another vertical line has a horizontal tick mark labeled 60° .
- On the right side, a horizontal line has a vertical tick mark labeled 130° .
- At the bottom right, a curved line is labeled $57^\circ 10'$.
- At the top center, a horizontal line has a vertical tick mark labeled 100° .
- On the left side, a horizontal line has a vertical tick mark labeled 100° .

Other labels include "e x f" at the top right and "Bore hole" written vertically on the left side.

H-H LPA
 alpha apr
 loggy
 bright
 bright
 bright
 ab
 alpha Jaiso
 ki
 loggy
 bright
 bright
 bright
 bright

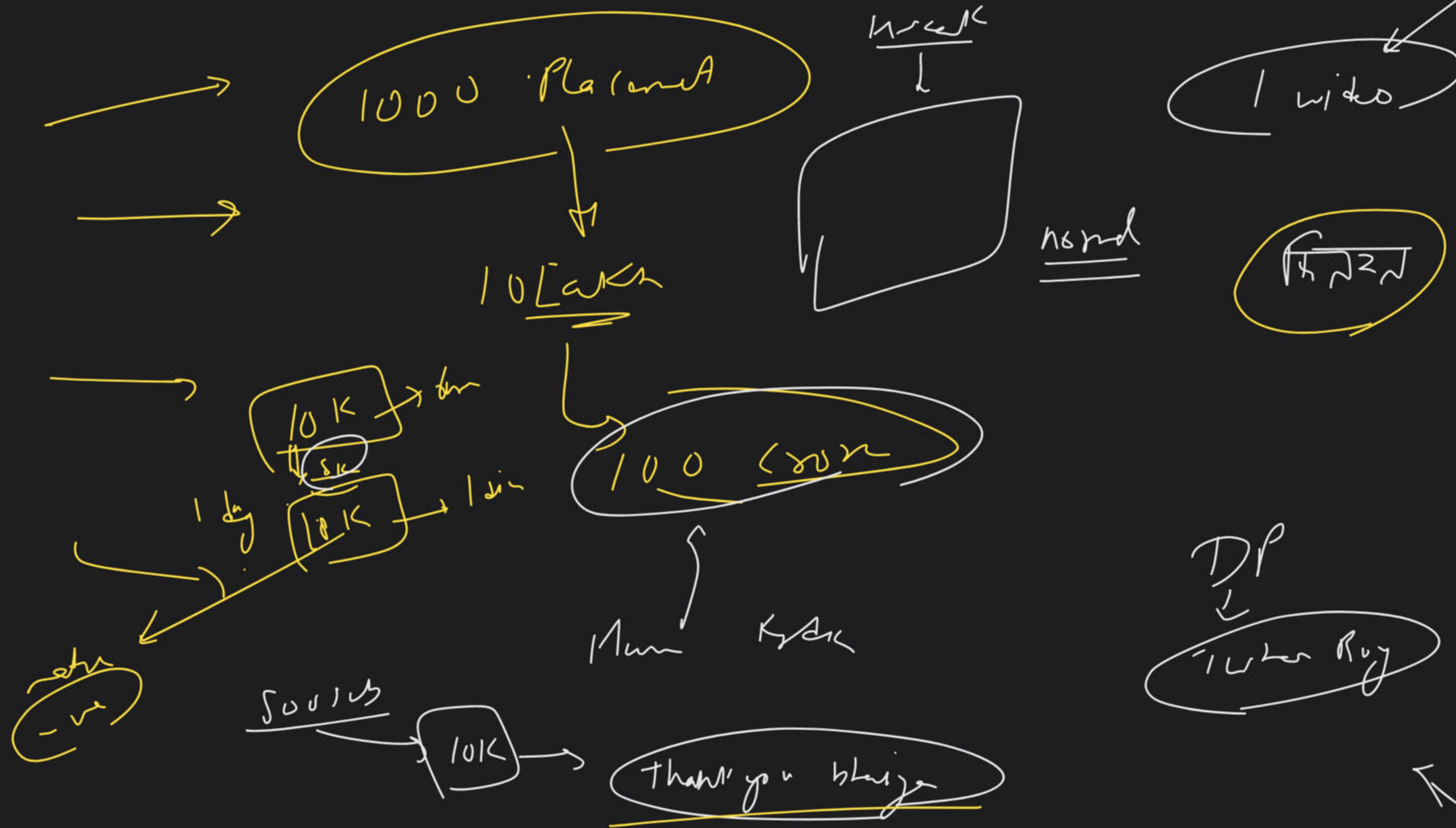
10

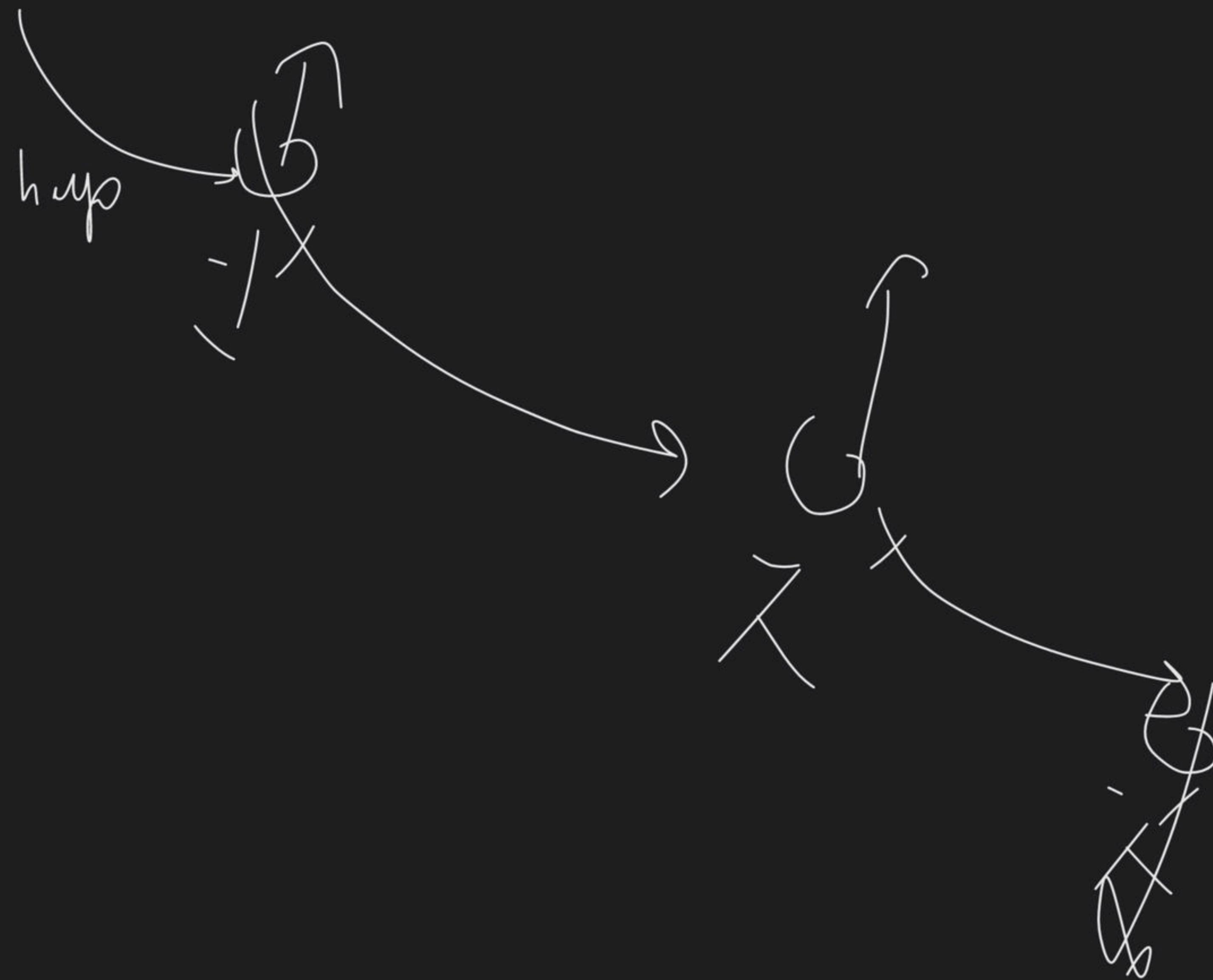
ICE

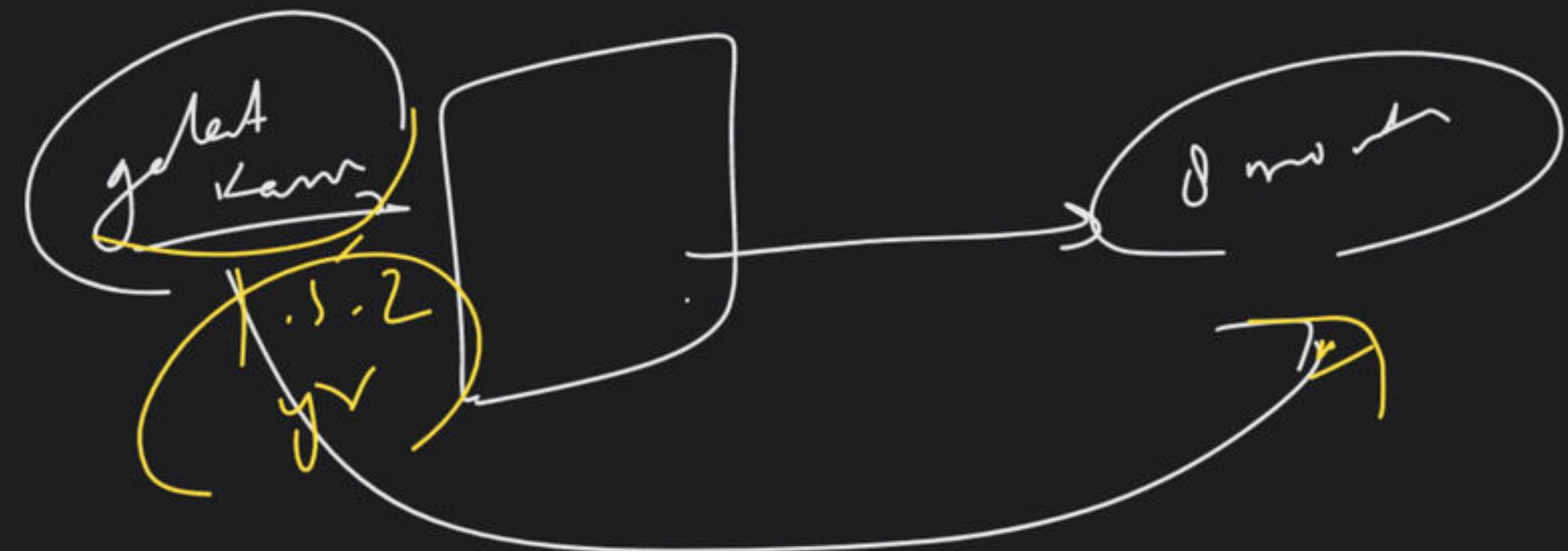
7 - 8

• 10 x 12

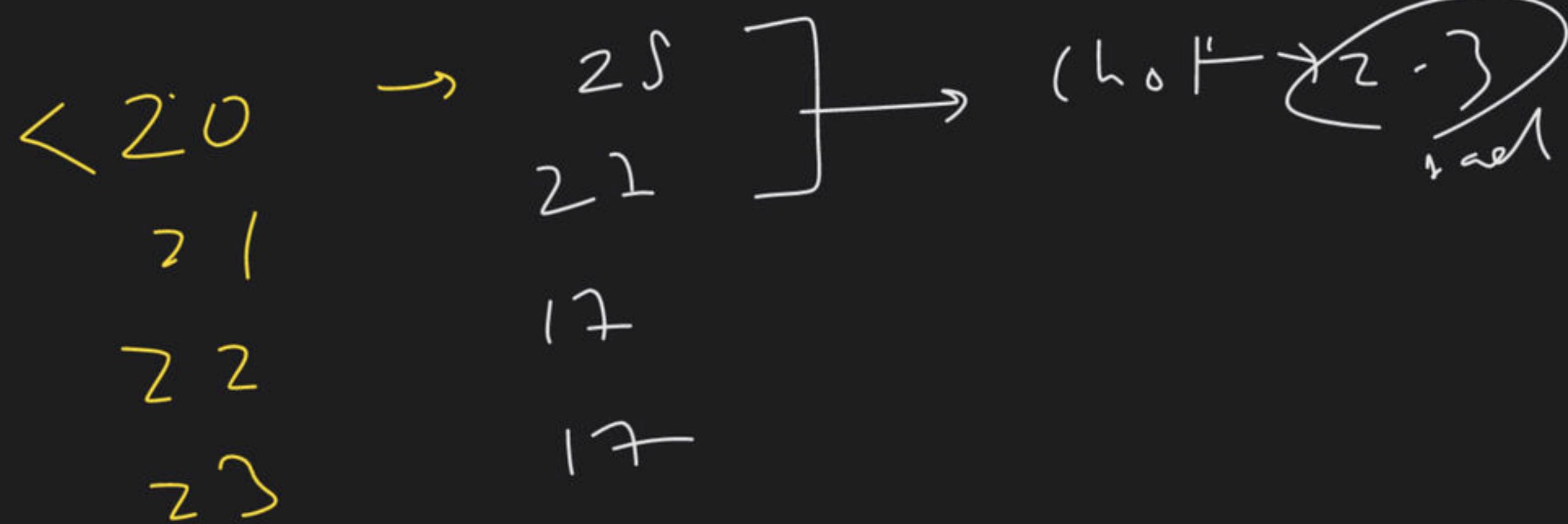
एक विद्युतीय प्रणाली







J
 1.y → Universität



~~Efforts~~

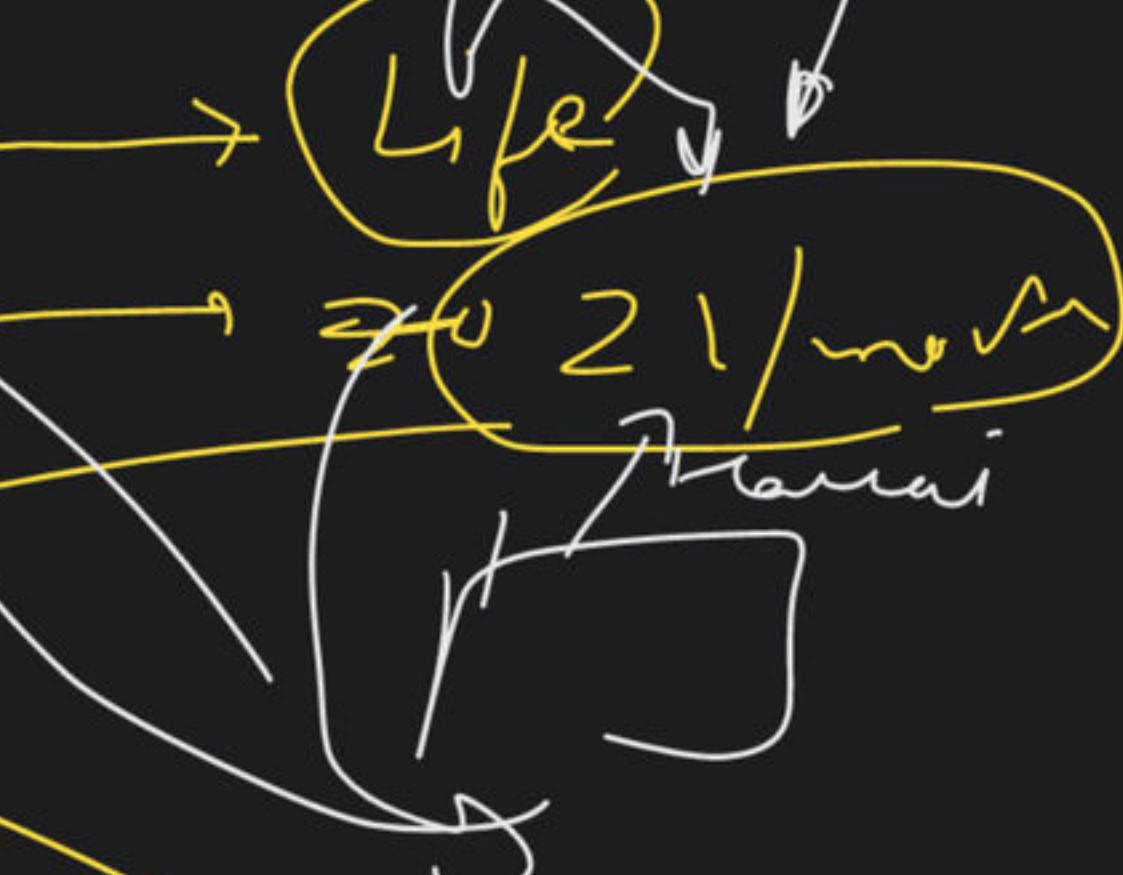
50km

DSA

possible

Manual

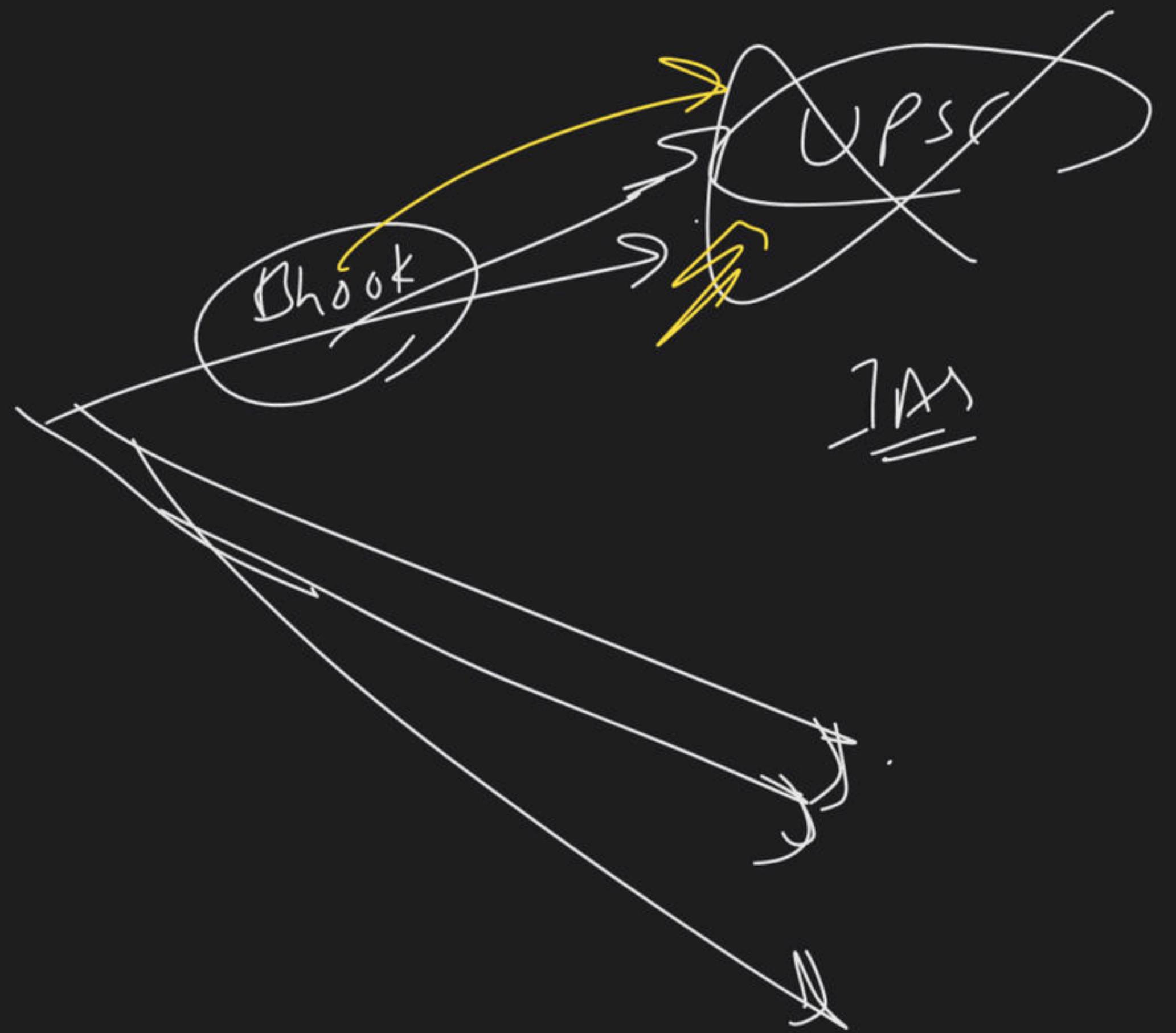
Login



2K 2000

2L/mar L



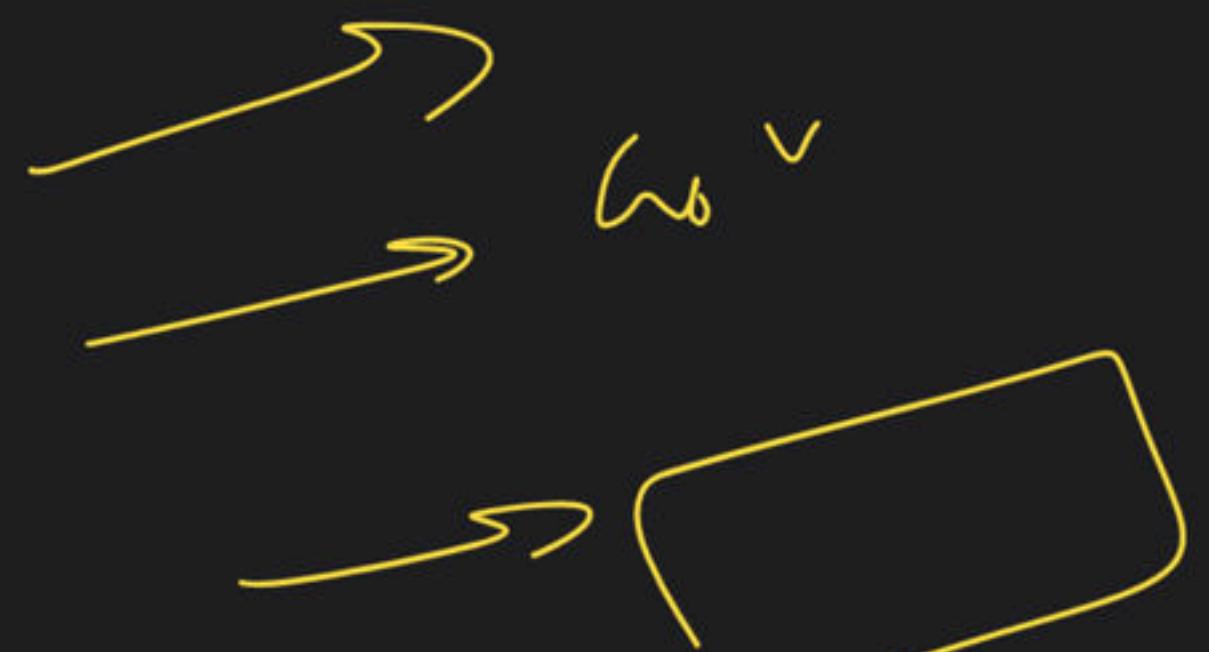
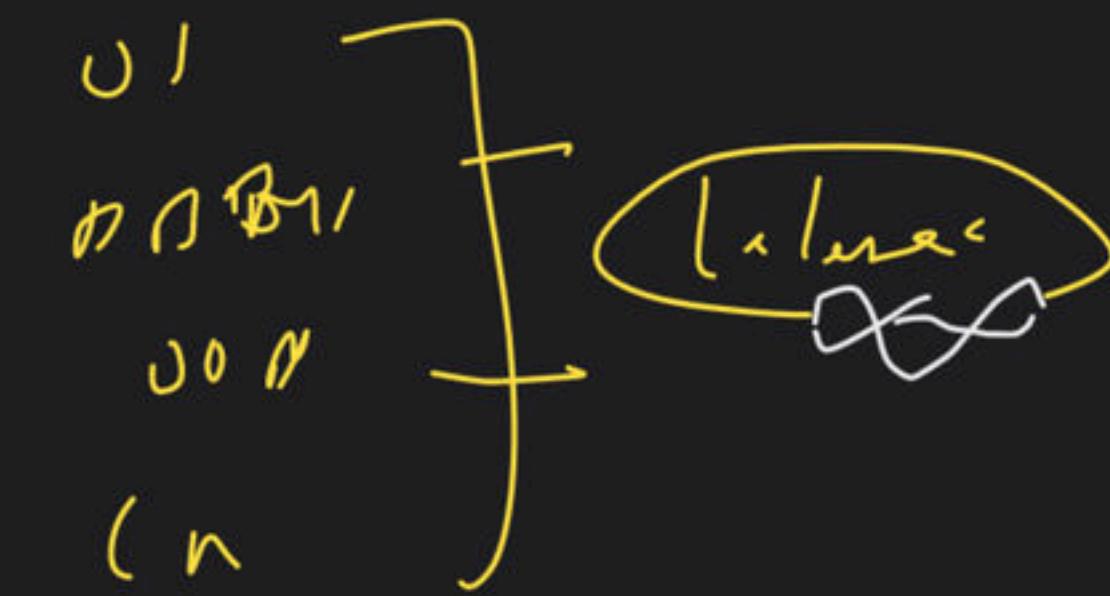


JITRY



$\rightarrow \exists P \beta$

$\cup J$

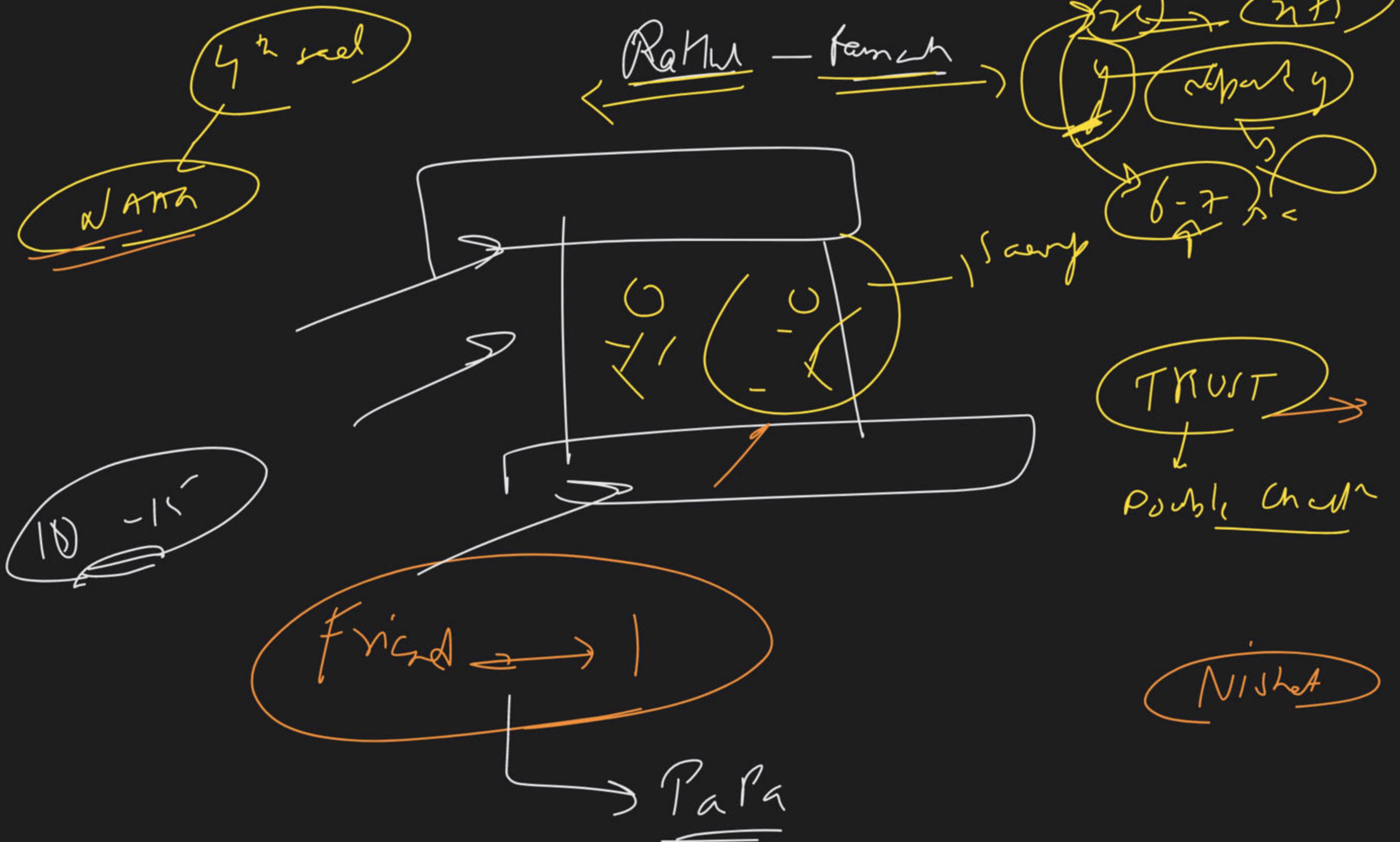


$\frac{\text{exp} - \text{imp}}{\text{min}}$

$\frac{S0-10}{J}$

Program

mindset



90%.

trust