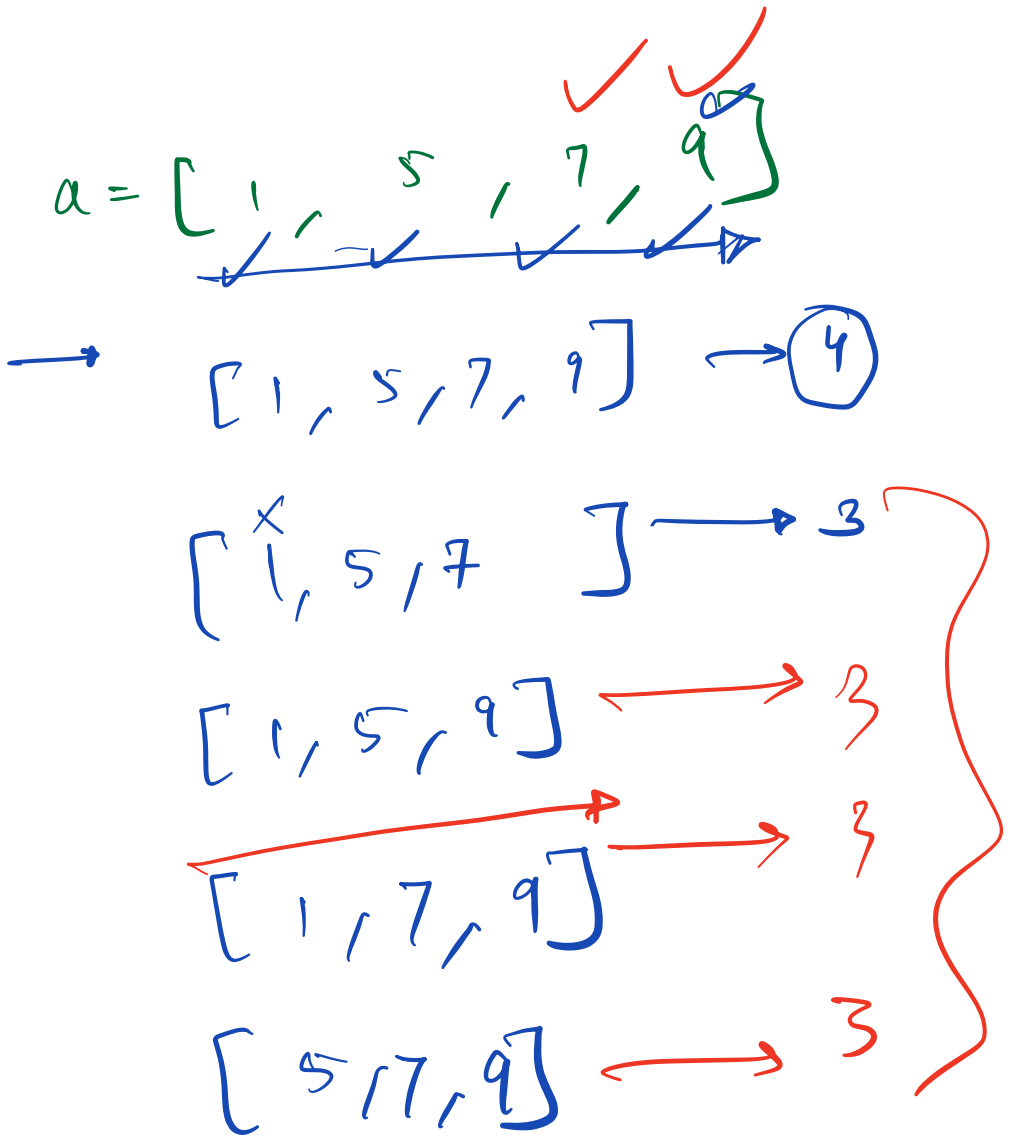
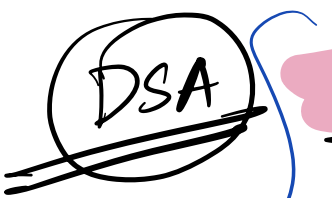
"Hello Everyone!"



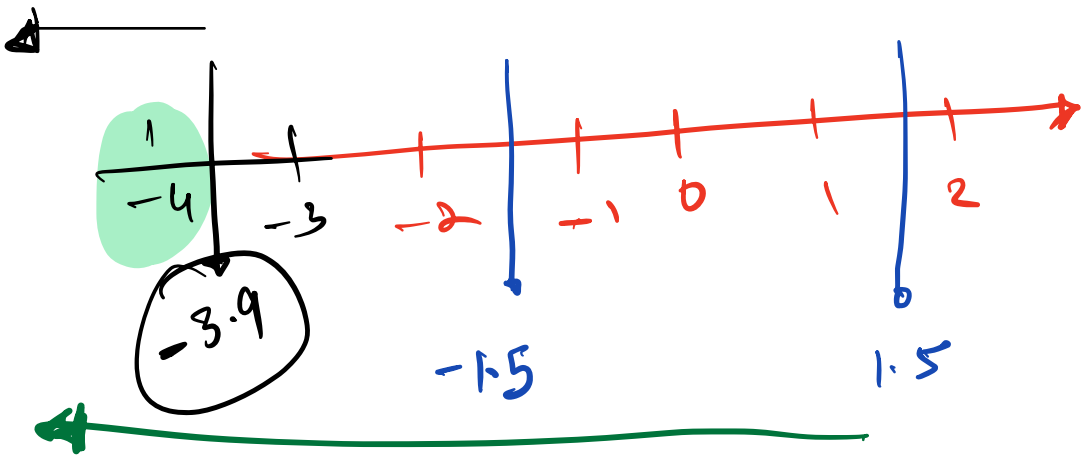
Note :-

H.W → Try to understand what a subset is for a given array?

Recursion → Read atleast 2-3 examples.



Logic 2 :- Try to understand how you can solve this question without creating all the sub-sets.



① floor(1.5)

the largest int not greater than n

less than or equal x

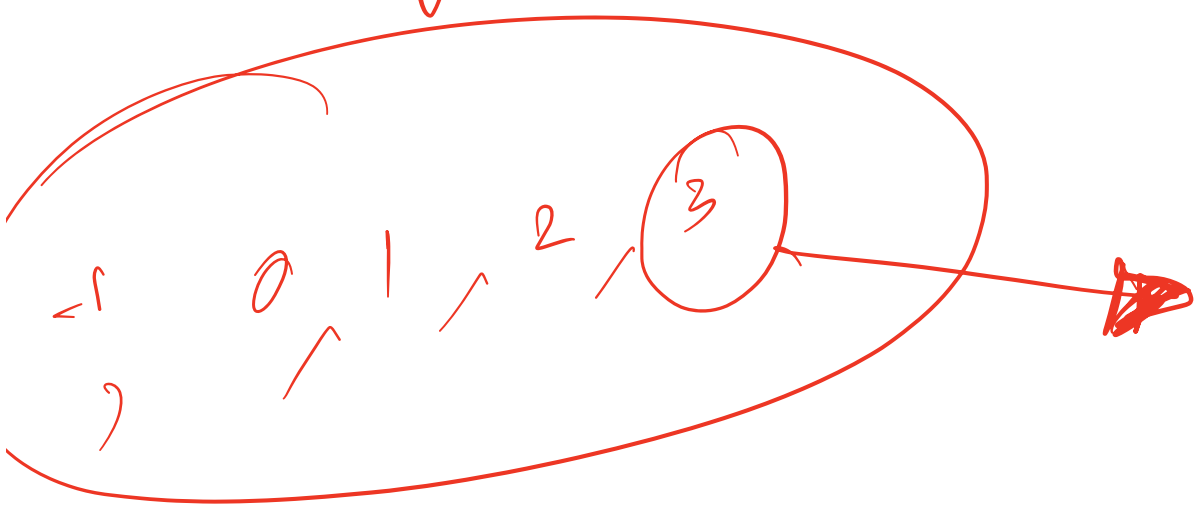
{-2, -1, 0, 1}

floor(1.5) = 1

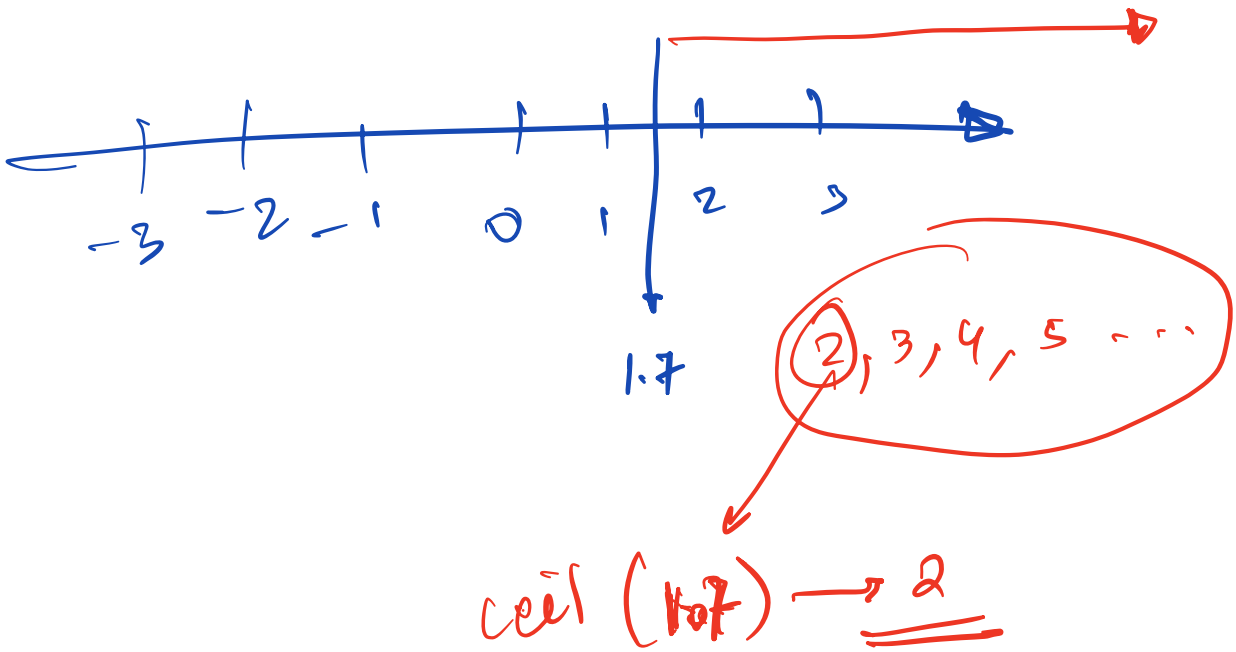
floor(3.9) ⇒ 3

floor(-3.9) → -4

floor(3) →



ceil (x) → smallest no greater than or equal to x.



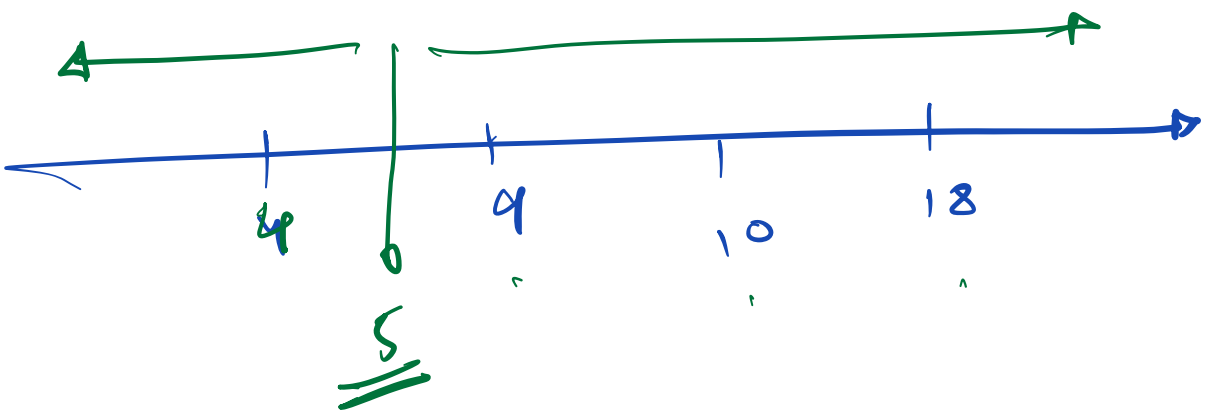
ceil (1.7) → 2

$a = [4, 9, 10, 18]$

$B = 5$

give ceil & floor of B

from the array a



floor → 4

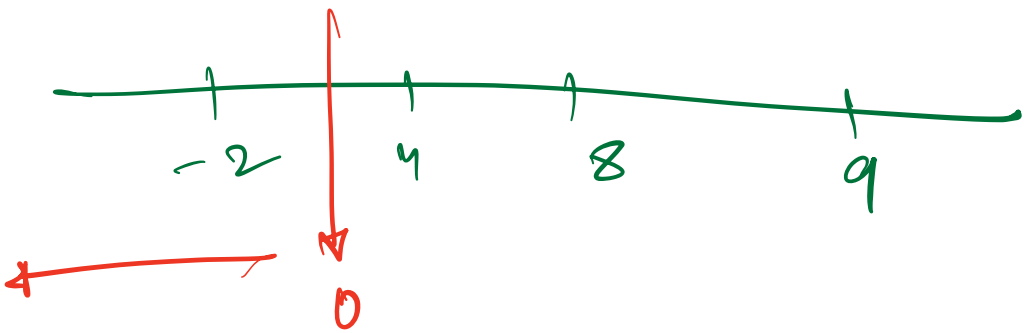
ceil → 9

floor(5) → 5

ceil(5) → 5

$a = [-2, 4, 4, 8, 9]$

$B = 0$

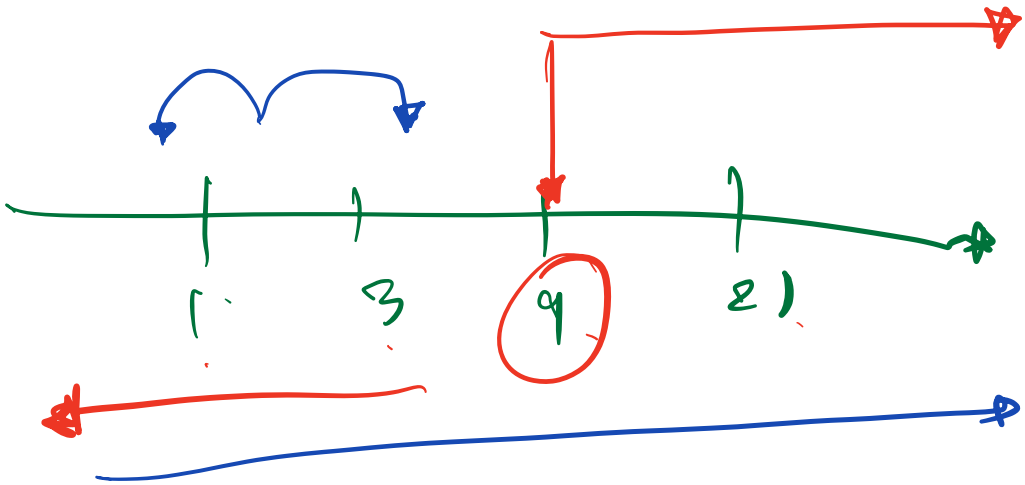


floor → -2

ceil → 4

eg 2 :- $a = [1, 3, 9, 21]$

$B = 9$

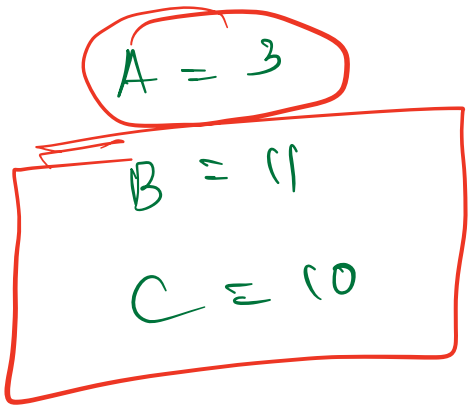


floor → 9

ceil → 9

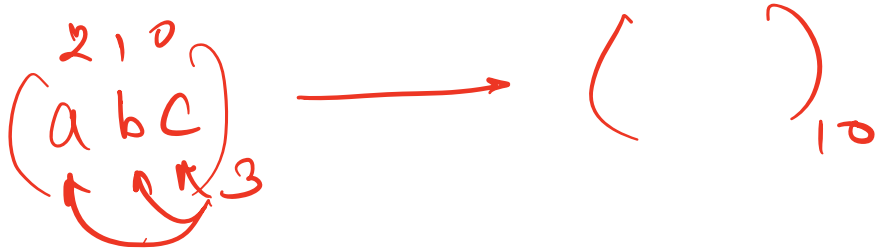
Any Base Addition

eg :-



$(B)_{10} + (C)_{10}$

$11 + 10 \longrightarrow \underline{21}$



$a*(3)^2 + b*(3)^1 + c*(3)^0$

Hint:

① Convert to decimals

$B \longrightarrow (B')_{10}$

$C \longrightarrow (C')_{10}$

② Add

$ans = B' + C'$

$\longrightarrow (ans)_{10}$

③ Convr $(ans)_{10}$ to $(ans)_A$

H-W

Ps - 3

Shopping List

1. Read → what is sub-array.

2. Understand the given test cases