

10. Subset Sum I | Recursion

Given a list (Arr) of N integers, print sums of all subsets in it. Output should be printed in increasing order of sums.

Example 1:

Input:

N = 2

Arr = [2, 3]

Output:

0 2 3 5

Explanation:

When no elements are taken then Sum = 0.

When only 2 is taken then Sum = 2.

When only 3 is taken then Sum = 3.

When element 2 and 3 are taken then

Sum = 2+3 = 5.

$$N = 3$$

$$[3, 1, 2]$$

$$\{\} \rightarrow 0 \quad \{3, 2\} \rightarrow 5$$

$$\{3\} \rightarrow 3 \quad \{1, 2\} \rightarrow 3$$

$$\{1\} \rightarrow 1 \quad \{3, 1, 2\} \rightarrow 6$$

$$\{2\} \rightarrow 2$$

$$\{3, 1\} \rightarrow 4$$

$$\text{In Order} \Rightarrow 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ subset} \\ 2^N = 2^3 \end{array} \right]$$

① Brute force :

Using Power Set

$$T.C \Rightarrow O(2^N \times N)$$

② Optimal Solution :

$$[3 \ 1 \ 4]$$

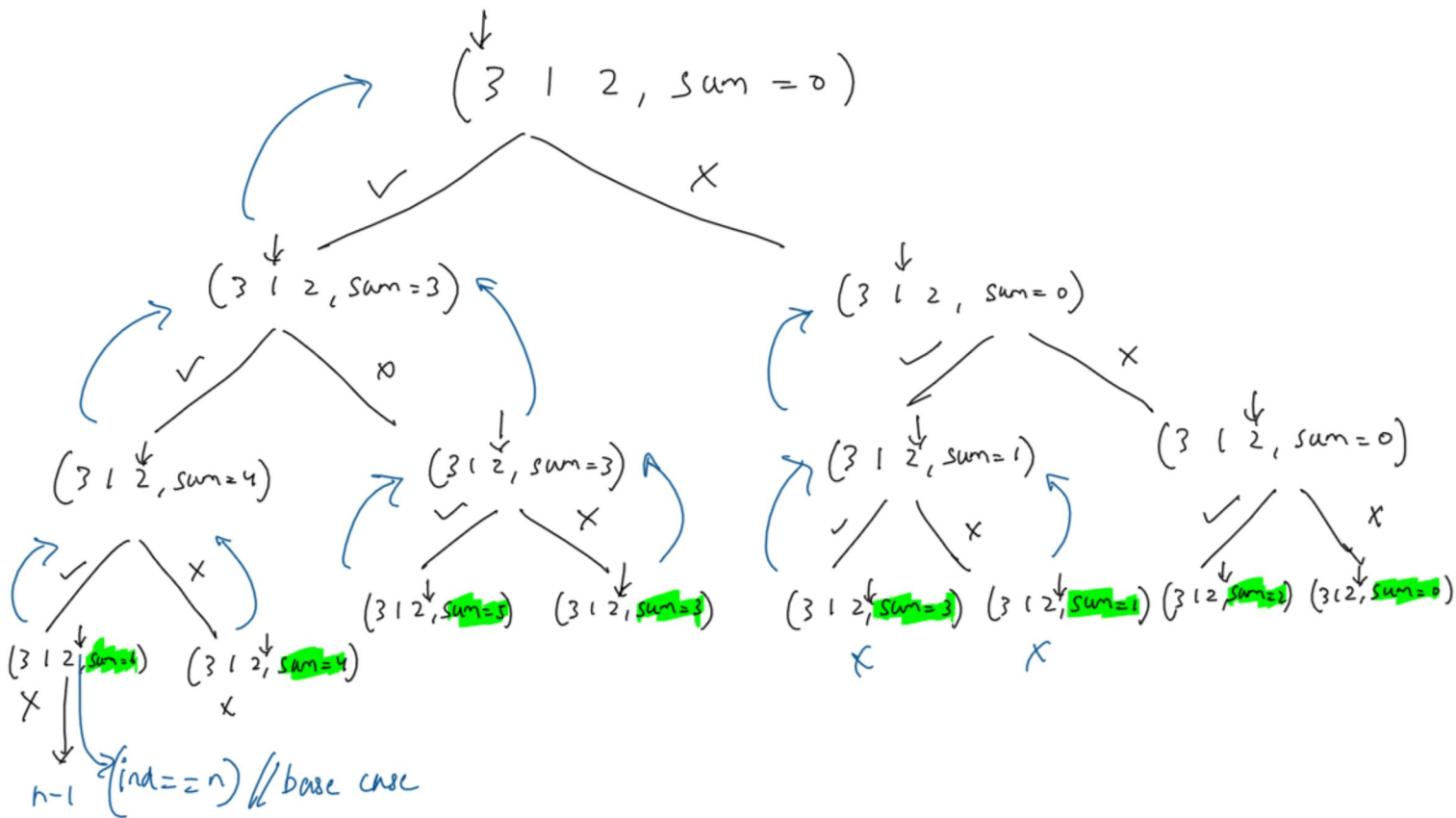
$$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow [3, 4]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow [3, 1]$$

Intuition: The main idea is that on every index you have two options either to select the element to add it to your subset (**pick**) or not select the element at the index and move to the next index (**not-pick**).

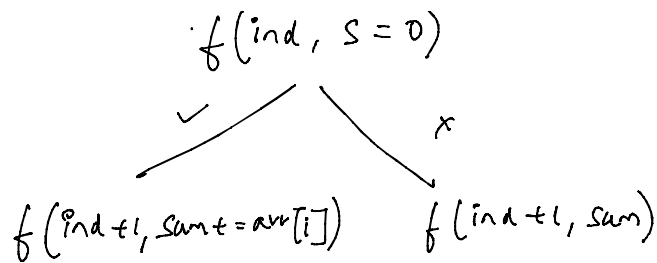


$$o/p \Rightarrow [6, 4, 5, 3, 3, 1, 2, 0]$$

sort it \Rightarrow o/p

Pseudo Code:

$$f(ind, s=0)$$



base case: $(\text{ind} == n)$

T.C $\Rightarrow O(2^n + 2^n \log(2^n))$ \rightarrow $\text{? } 2^n \log 2^n$ NOT $O(N \log N)$
 because of size is 2^n .
 \rightarrow sorting

S.C $\Rightarrow O(2^n)$

recursion / subset_sum.java / solution / func(int, int, ArrayList<Integer>, int, ArrayList<Integer>)

```

1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 import java.util.Collections;
3
4 class Solution{
5
6     void func(int ind, int sum, ArrayList<Integer> arr, int N, ArrayList<Integer> sumSubset){
7         // base case
8         if(ind == N){
9             sumSubset.add(sum);
10            return;
11        }
12
13        //pick the element
14        func(ind + 1, sum + arr.get(ind), arr, N, sumSubset);
15        // not pick the element
16        func(ind, sum, arr, N, sumSubset);
17    }
18
19    ArrayList<Integer> subsetSums(ArrayList<Integer> arr, int N){
20        ArrayList<Integer> sumSubset = new ArrayList<>();
21        func(0, 0, arr, N, sumSubset);
22        Collections.sort(sumSubset);
23        return sumSubset;
24    }
25 }

```

recursion / subset_sum.c++ / solution / subsetSums(vector<int>, int)

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 class Solution{
5 public:
6     void func(int ind, int sum, vector<int> &arr, int N, vector<int> &sumSubset){
7         if(ind == N){
8             sumSubset.push_back(sum);
9             return;
10        }
11        // pick the element
12        func(ind + 1, sum + arr[ind], arr, N, sumSubset);
13        // not pick the element
14        func(ind + 1, sum, arr, N, sumSubset);
15    }
16
17 public:
18     vector<int> subsetSums(vector<int> arr, int N){
19         vector<int> sumSubset;
20         func(0, 0, arr, N, sumSubset);
21         return sumSubset;
22     }
23 };
24

```