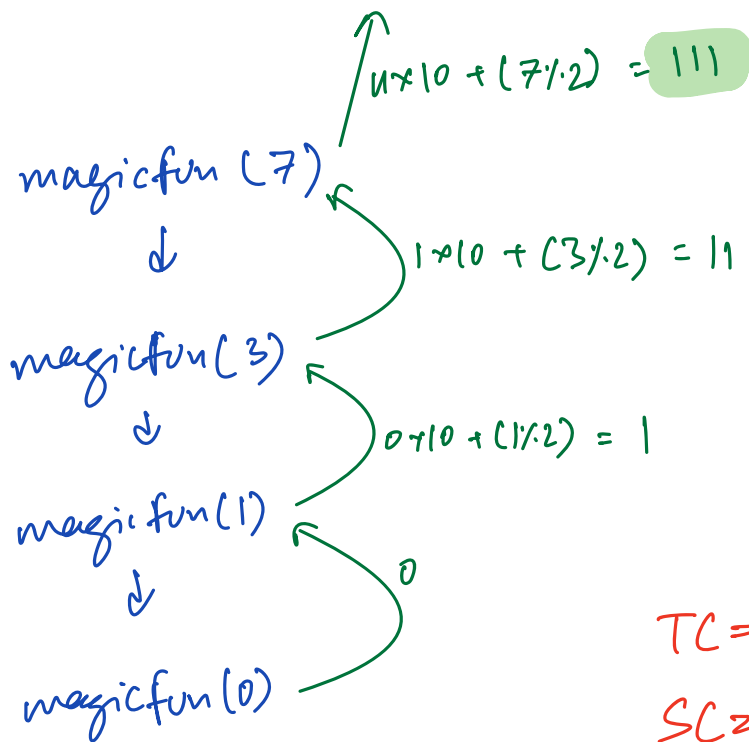


# Backtracking

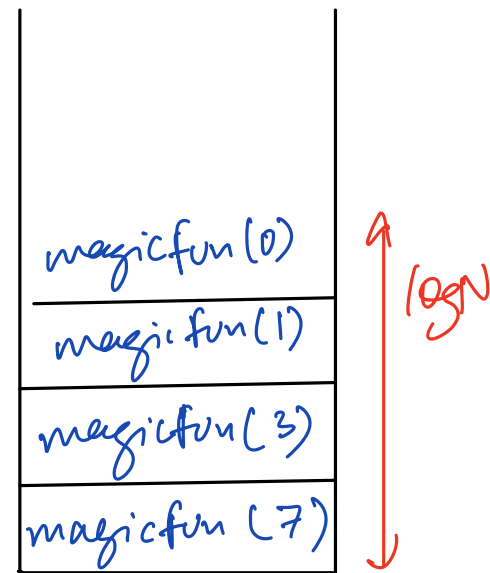
## Quiz 1

$N=7$

```
int magicfun(int N) {  
    if (N == 0) return 0  
    else return magicfun(N/2) * 10 + (N%2)  
}
```



$TC = O(\log N)$   
 $SC = O(\log N)$



## Quiz 2

```
void fun(char s[], int x) {  
    print(s)  
    char temp  
    if (x < s.length/2) {  
        temp = s[x]
```

$\text{fun}(\text{"scroll"}, 0)$

$$s[x] = s[s.length - x - 1]$$

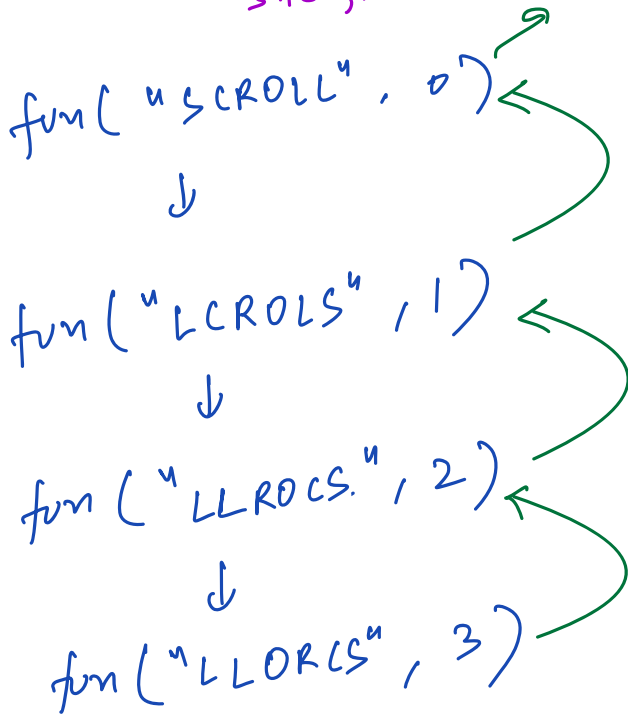
$$s[s.length - x - 1] = temp$$

fun(s, x+1)

}

}

s.length = 6



O/P :

scroll  
LCROLS  
LLROCS  
LLORCS

TC = O(N)  
SC = O(N)

Subarray vs Subset

arr[] = {1, 2, 3}

subarrays :

{1}	{2}
{1, 2}	{2, 3}
{1, 2, 3}	{3}

subsets :

{1}	{2}	{1, 3}
{1, 2}	{2, 3}	{ }
{1, 2, 3}	{3}	

## Question

Given an array. Print all of its subsets.

$A = [1, 2, 3]$

$A[N] \Rightarrow 2^N$  subsets

o/p:

$\{ \}$

$\{1\}$

$\{1, 2\}$

$\{1, 3\}$

$\{2, 3\}$

$\{2\}$

$\{3\}$

$\{1, 2, 3\}$

$A = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

$\{ \}$

$\{1\}$

$\{1, 2\}$

$\{1, 3\}$

$\{2, 3\}$

$\{2\}$

$\{3\}$

$\{4\}$

$\{1, 4\}$

$\{1, 2, 4\}$

$\{1, 3, 4\}$

$\{2, 3, 4\}$

$\{2, 4\}$

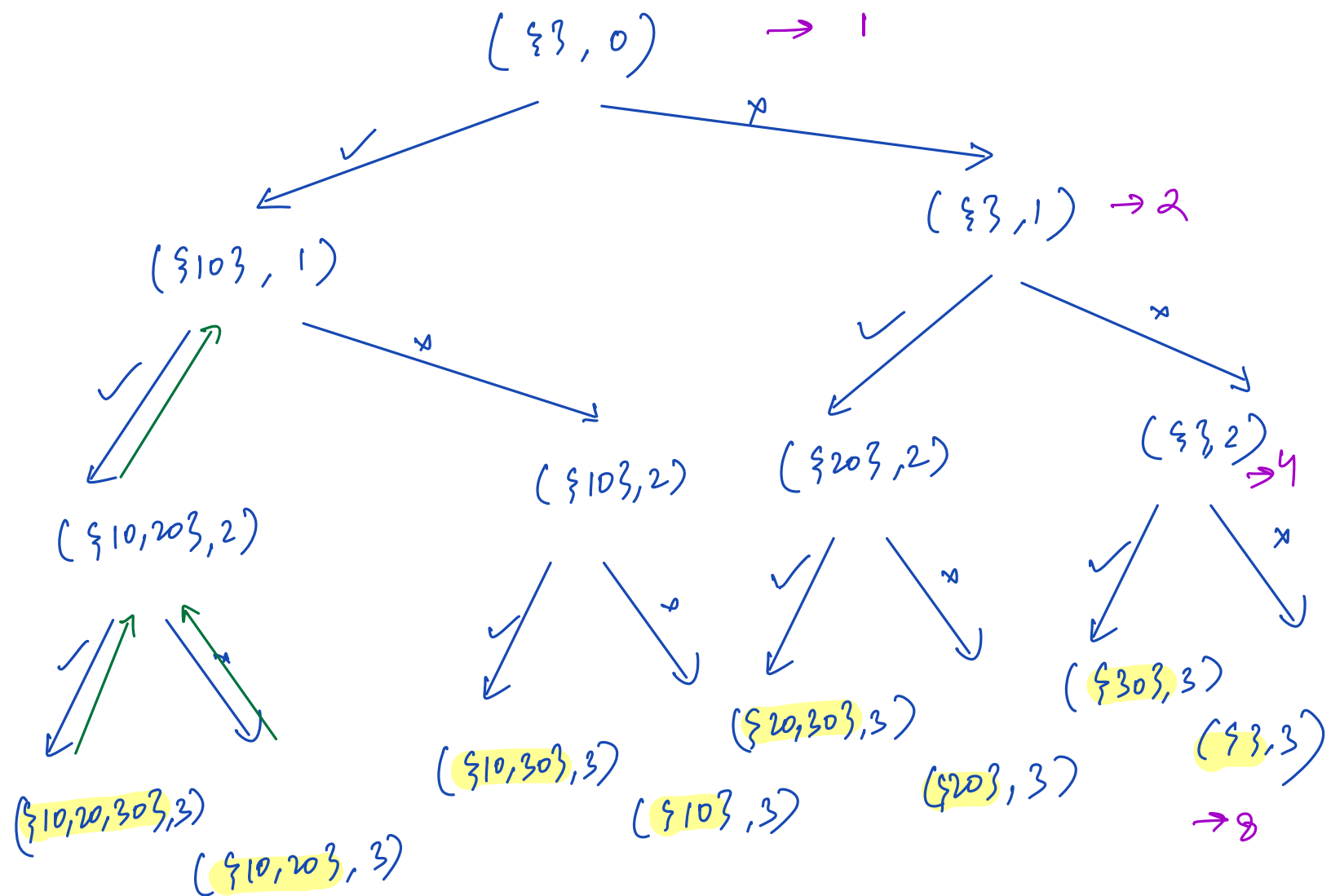
$\{3, 4\}$

o/p:

$\{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

arr[]  $\rightarrow \{10, 20, 30\}$



total calls  $= 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^N$

$$= 2^{N+1} - 1 = O(2^N)$$

$$= \cancel{2} \cdot 2^N \cancel{- 1}$$

void subsets (int a[], int i, list<int> currset) {

if ( i == a.size ) {

print(currset)

return

}

// 2 options

// 1. Pick a[i] in the subset

currset.add(a[i])

subsets(a, i+1, currset)

currset.removeLast() → property of backtracking

// 2. Don't Pick a[i]

subsets(a, i+1, currset)

}

$$TC = O(2^N)$$

$$SC = O(N)$$

```

(10,20,30) 0 17
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i]) (10)
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

1

```

(10,20,30) 1 (10)
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i]) (10,20)
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

8

```

(10,20,30) 2 (10)
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i]) (10,20)
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

2

```

(10,20,30) 2 (10,20)
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i]) (10,20,30)
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

9

```

(10,20,30) 3 (10,20)
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset) → (10,20,30)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i])
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

3

```

(10,20,30) 3 (10,20,30) 5
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset) → (10,20,30)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i])
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

6

```

(10,20,30) 3 (10,20)
void subsets (int a[], int i, List<int> currset) {
    if (i == a.size) {
        print(currset) → (10,20)
        return
    }
    currset.add(a[i])
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
    currset.removeLast()
    subsets(a, i+1, currset)
}

```

## Question

Given a string with distinct characters,  
print all permutations.

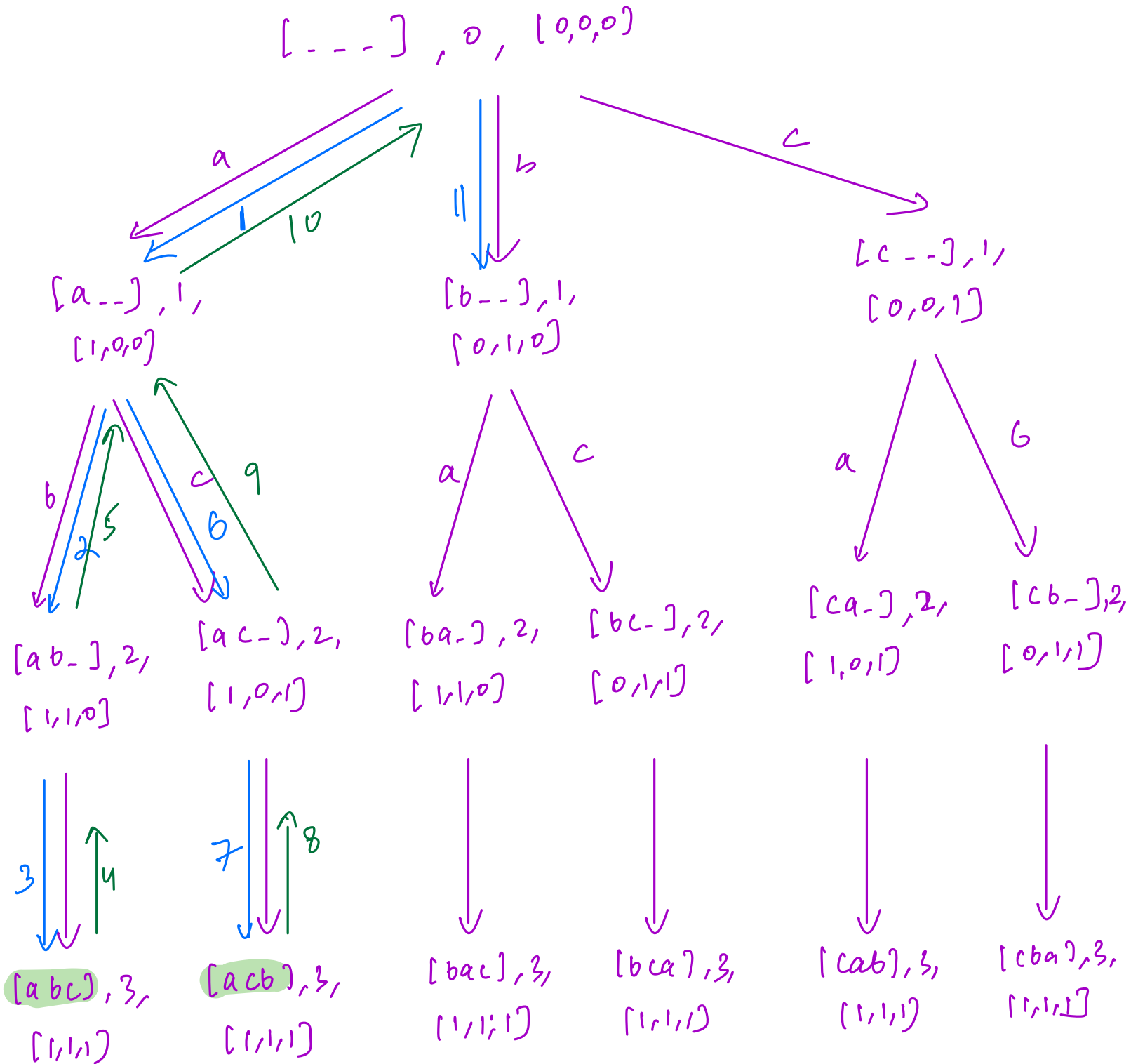
abc →

abc  
acb  
bac  
bca

cab  
cba

String of size  $N \rightarrow N!$  permutations.

Input:  $\overset{0}{a} \overset{1}{b} \overset{2}{c}$



void permutations( str, i, ans, vis ) {

if ( i == str.size() ) {

print( ans )

return

}

for ( j = 0 to n-1 ) { // n = vis.size()

if ( vis[j] == false ) {

ans[i] = str[j]

vis[j] = True

permutations ( str, i+1, ans, vis )

vis[j] = false

~~ans[i] = '\0'~~ not needed

}

}

}

permutations( "abc", 0,  
[...], [0,0,0] )

TC → total func. calls × TC of one func. call

↓

$N!$  ×  $O(N)$

TC =  $O(N \times N!)$  ⇒  $O((N+1)!)$

SC =  $O(N)$



