

C++ LAUNCHPAD



Lecture-9

Recursion - 2

- Advanced Problems on Recursion

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Find all subsequence of a string

"abc" – "", "a", "b", "c", "ab", "ac", "bc", "abc"

Before we think about recursive solution lets look at few things:

- We need this function to return an array of strings.
- But in C++ we know we cannot return array as this would be address of local variable.
- Instead we can pass it as argument and expect it to fill this array with the strings.
- We also need to know how many strings in this array were filled by the function so that we can iterate over it and print it.

Lets find recursion in it.

- $S("") = []$
- $S("c") = ["", "c"]$
- $S("bc") = ["", "c", "b", "bc"]$
- $S("abc") = ["", "c", "b", "bc", "a", "ac", "ab", "abc"]$

Figured out?

$S("abc") = S("bc") + \text{copy of all } S("bc") \text{ with 'a' prefixed.}$

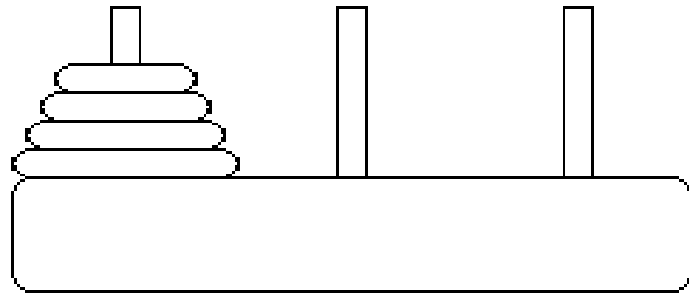
Time to code.



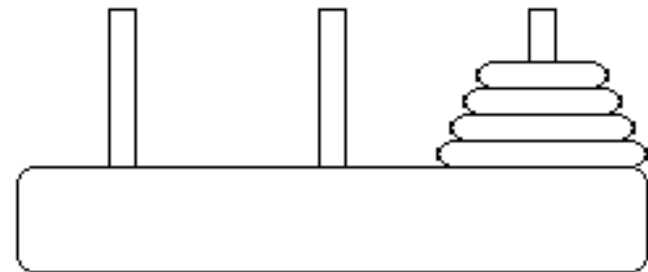
Permutations of a String.

What if the problem statement changed to just save all permutations instead of printing ?

Towers of Hanoi !

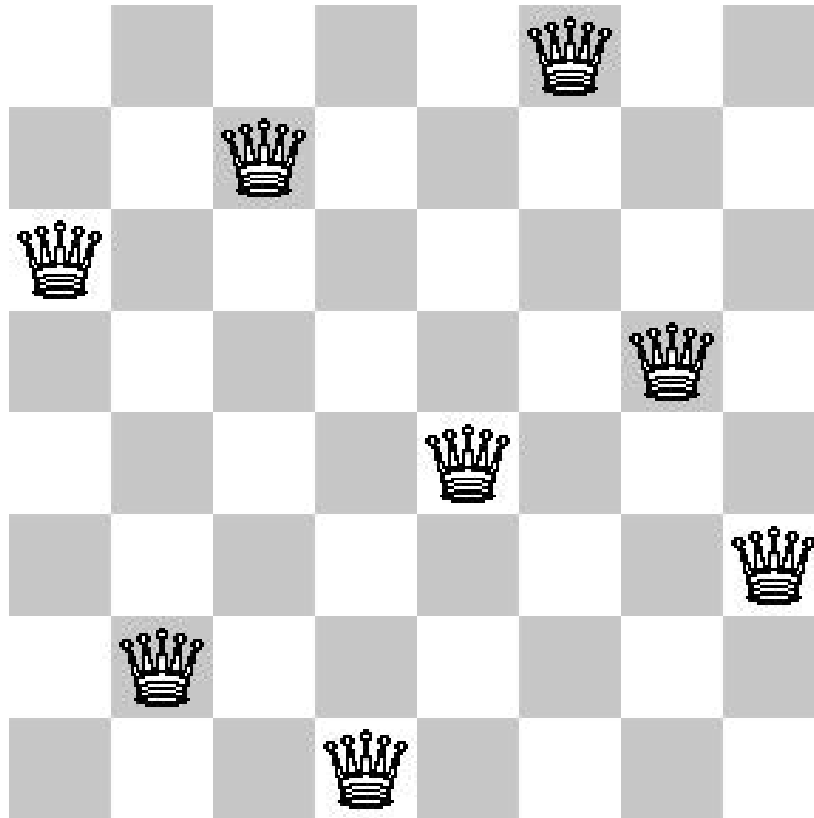


Initial State

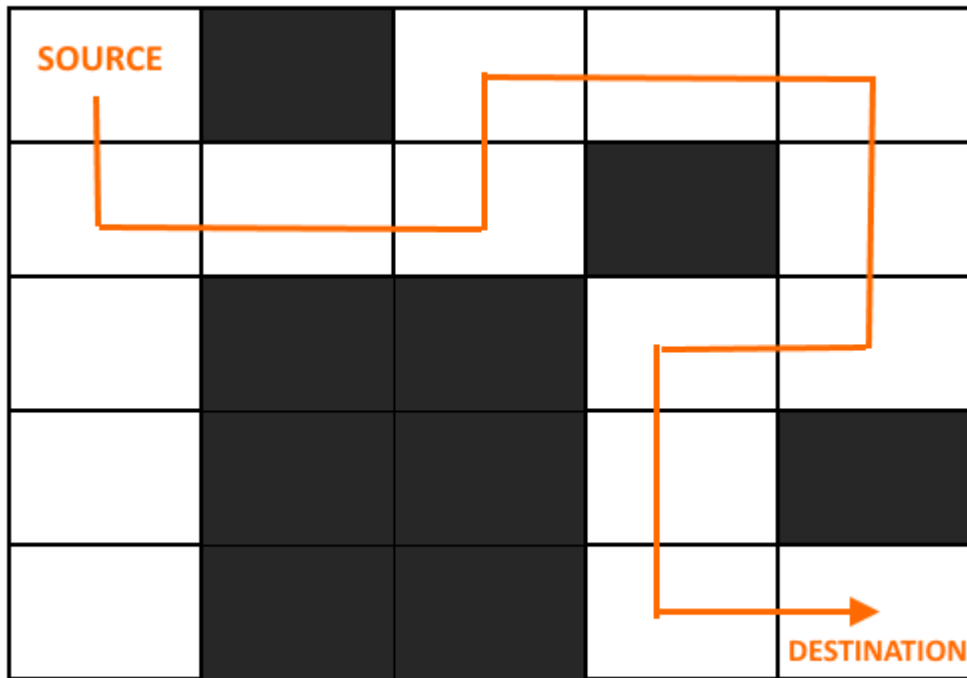


Final State

N – Queens Problem



Rat in a Maze Problem



Tug of War - (HomeWork)

Tug of War - Given a set of n integers, divide the set in two subsets of $n/2$ sizes each such that the difference of the sum of two subsets is as minimum as possible. If n is even, then sizes of two subsets must be strictly $n/2$ and if n is odd, then size of one subset must be $(n-1)/2$ and size of other subset must be $(n+1)/2$.

Quick Sort - (HomeWork)

Read and implement Quick Sort.

What is next class about?

- Space Time Complexity
- Dynamic Allocation

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