

18)PARTITION ARRAY INTO K SUBSETS OF EQUAL SUM:

METHOD:

- 1) This sum is same as that of the partitioning array into two subsets with equal sum.
- 2) Here we first find out the sum of all the elements in the array and check if it is divisible by k or not.If it is divisible by k then partitioning is possible else it is not possible.
- 3) If sum is divisible by k then one more optimization is that we can check whether there is an element whose value is greater than the sum/k.If there is an element then also the partitioning is not possible.
- 4) If there is no element greater than the sum/k then the partitioning process starts.
- 5) We place all the elements in each and every position possible under the condition that the $\text{subsetsum}[i] + a[\text{index}]$ must not be greater than the sum/k.

CODE OF THE ABOVE METHOD:

```
class Solution{
public:
    bool check(vector<int> &subsetsum){
        for(int i=1;i<subsetsum.size();i++){
            if(subsetsum[i]!=subsetsum[i-1]){
                return false;
            }
        }
        return true;
    }
    bool fun(int a[],int index,int n,int reqsum,vector<int> &subsetsum){
        if(index==n){
            return check(subsetsum);
        }
        else{
            bool status=false;
            for(int i=0;i<subsetsum.size();i++){
                if(subsetsum[i]+a[index]<=reqsum){
                    subsetsum[i]=subsetsum[i]+a[index];
                    status=status||fun(a,index+1,n,reqsum,subsetsum);
                    subsetsum[i]=subsetsum[i]-a[index];
                }
            }
            return status;
        }
    }
    bool isKPartitionPossible(int a[], int n, int k){
        int sum=0;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            sum=sum+a[i];
        }
        if(sum%k!=0){
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

```
else{
    vector<int> subsetsum(k);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(a[i]>sum/k){
            return false;
        }
    }
    return fun(a,0,n,sum/k,subsetsum);
}
}
};
```