

8) PARTITION EQUAL SUBSET SUM:

METHOD:

LINK OF THE EXPLANATION:

▶ [Partition equal subset sum](#) | [Equal sum partition](#) | [Dynamic Programming](#) | [Leetcode #416](#)

- 1) The sum is very simple.
- 2) This is almost the same as the knapsack sum. Here we have the option of selecting the element to attain the required sum.
- 3) We simply neglect the elements which have the value greater than the required sum.
- 4) If the element is smaller than the required sum then we have the choice of selecting that element.
- 5) So we first call the function in which we select that element. If the function returns true then we don't call the function next for not selecting that element.
- 6) Otherwise we call the function for the choice of not selecting that element.

CODE OF THE PROGRAM:

```
class Solution{
public:
    bool fun(int arr[],int n,int index,int subsetsum,int requiredsum){
        if(subsetsum==requiredsum){
            return true;
        }
        else if(index==n){
            return false;
        }
        else{
            if(arr[index]+subsetsum<=requiredsum){
                bool status=fun(arr,n,index+1,subsetsum+arr[index],requiredsum);
                if(status==true){
                    return true;
                }
            }
            else{
                return fun(arr,n,index+1,subsetsum,requiredsum);
            }
        }
        return fun(arr,n,index+1,subsetsum,requiredsum);
    }
}

int equalPartition(int n, int arr[]){
    int sum=0;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        sum=sum+arr[i];
    }
    if(sum%2!=0){
```

```
        return false;
    }
    else{
        return fun(arr,n,0,0,sum/2);
    }
}
};
```