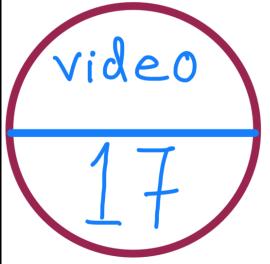
# Recursion Concepts & Ans...

Motivation ( भाषण)



शक वार मेरे आय मेहबत करके ती देखी,

. मचा सकते हैं. हमलीगा

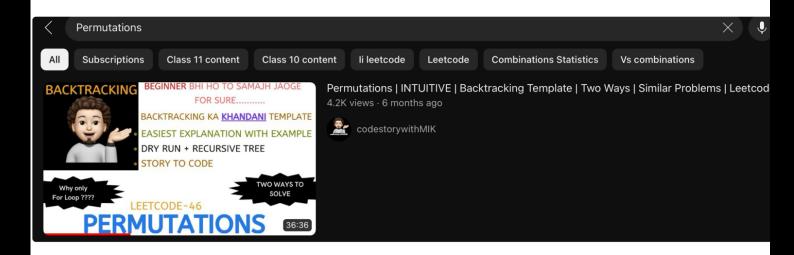


# codestory with MIK

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### Company - Google

Companies

#### 47. Permutations II

♥ Topics

Medium

Given a collection of numbers, nums, that might contain duplicates return all possible unique permutations in any order.

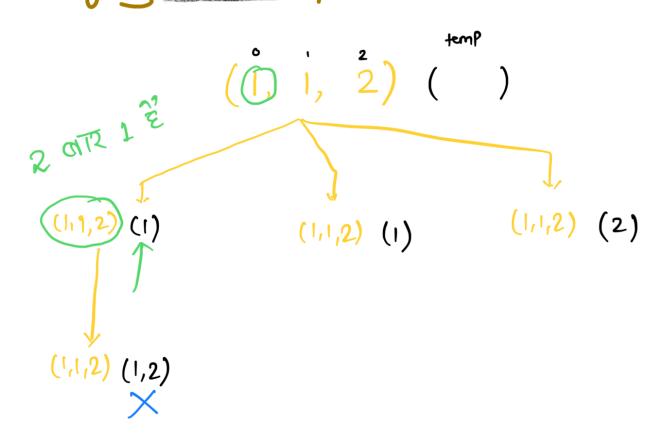
Example: nums = 
$$[1, 1, 2]$$
  
Output =  $\{(1,1,2), (1,2,1), (2,1,1)\}$ 

Why solving it with same method as "Permutations-I" will give MRONG result

#### Recall approach-1 9 Permutations-I

$$n = 3 \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (1) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (2) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (3) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (2, 1) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (2, 2) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (2, 2) \qquad (1, 2, 3) \qquad (2, 2) \qquad (2, 2, 3) \qquad (2$$

12,1,3}, 12,3,1}



#### Approach-1

$$(1 \to 1, 2 \to 1) (1)$$

$$(1 \to 1, 2 \to 1) (1)$$

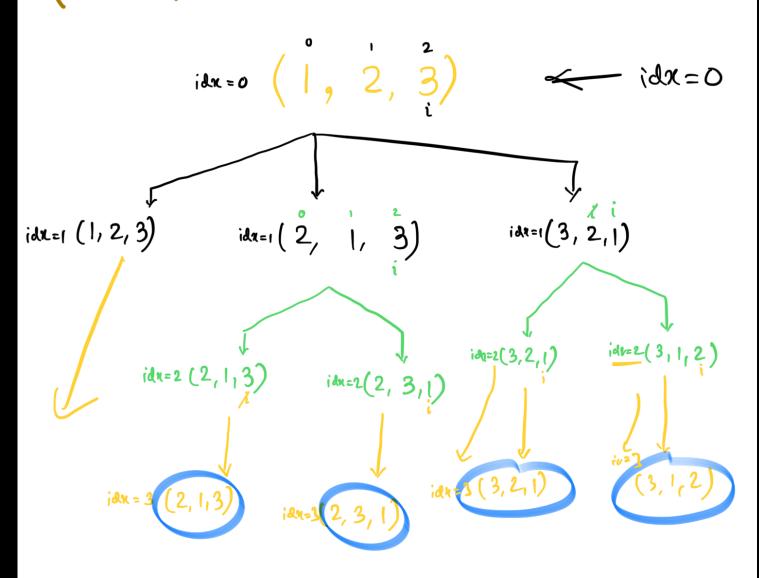
$$(1 \to 2, 2 \to 0) (2)$$

(1>0, 2>1)(1,1)(1>1, 2>0)(1,2) $(1 \rightarrow 1, 2 \rightarrow 0)(21)$  $(1 \rightarrow 0, 2 \rightarrow 0)$  (1,1,2)  $(1 \rightarrow 0, 2 \rightarrow 0)$  (1,2,1)(1>0, 2>0) (2,1,1)(1,2,3) n 0(n! \*n) O(n) >> Auxiliary space O(n) > Recursin stack space

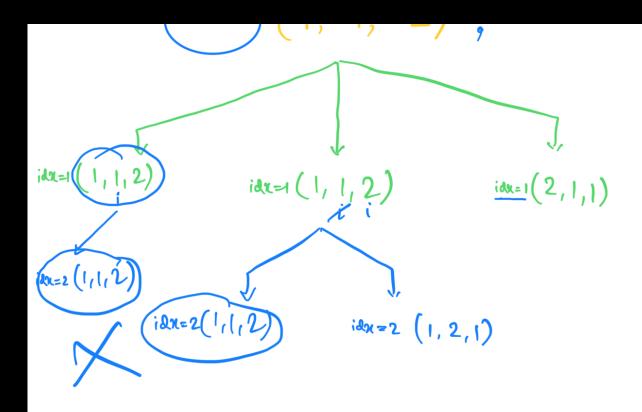
## APPMoach-2

Why solving it with same method as "Permutations-I" will give MRONG result

#### Recall Approach-2 9 Permutations-I



$$(idx = 0) / (1 )$$



#### Coveet Approach-2 for Permat-Il

$$idx=0$$
 (1,1,2)  $\{1,2\}$   $idx=1$  (2,1,1)  $\{1\}$ 

