

1) Problem  $\rightarrow$  Check if array is sorted or not

I/p  $\rightarrow \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$       O/p  $\rightarrow$  true  
 $\rightarrow \{1, 4, 3, 7\}$        $\rightarrow$  O/p - False

solution  $\rightarrow$  For 2 elements we will use following conditions to check whether array is sorted

$i$	$i+1$						
2	4	6	8	9	7	10	12
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

$\rightarrow$  if  $(a[i+1] > a[i])$   
move Forward

else

return False

base case  $\rightarrow i == n-1$

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 bool checkSorted(vector<int> &arr, int n, int i){
6     //base case
7     if(i == n-1){
8         return true;
9     }
10
11     if(arr[i+1] < arr[i]){
12         return false;
13     }
14
15     return checkSorted(arr, n, i+1);
16 }
17
18 int main()
19 {
20     vector<int> v {10,20,5,50,60};
21     int n = v.size();
22     int i=0;
23
24     bool isSorted = checkSorted(v, n, i);
25
26     if(isSorted) {
27         cout << "Array is sorted "<< endl;
28     }else{
29         cout << "Array is not sorted "<< endl;
30     }
31
32     return 0;
33 }
34
```

## 2) Problem $\rightarrow$ Binary Search using Recursion

```
1
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <vector>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 int binarySearch(vector<int> arr, int s, int e, int key){
7     //base case
8     //key not found
9     if(s > e)
10         return -1;
11
12     int mid = (s+e)/2;
13
14     //case 2  $\rightarrow$  key found
15     if(arr[mid] == key)
16         return mid;
17
18     // arr[mid] < key  $\rightarrow$  right me search
19     if(arr[mid] < key){
20         return binarySearch(arr, mid+1, e, key);
21     }
22     // arr[mid] > key  $\rightarrow$  left me search
23     return binarySearch(arr, s, mid-1, key);
24 }
25
26
27 }
28
29 int main()
30 {
31     vector<int> v {10,20,5,50,60};
32     int n = v.size();
33     int target = 50;
34     int s = 0;
35     int e = n-1;
36     int ans = binarySearch(v,s,e,target);
37
38     cout << "Answer is " << ans << endl;
39
40     return 0;
41 }
```

## 4) Subsequence of a string

i/p  $\rightarrow$  abc

O/p  $\rightarrow$  print all substr  $\rightarrow$  "", a, b, c, ab, bc, ac, abc

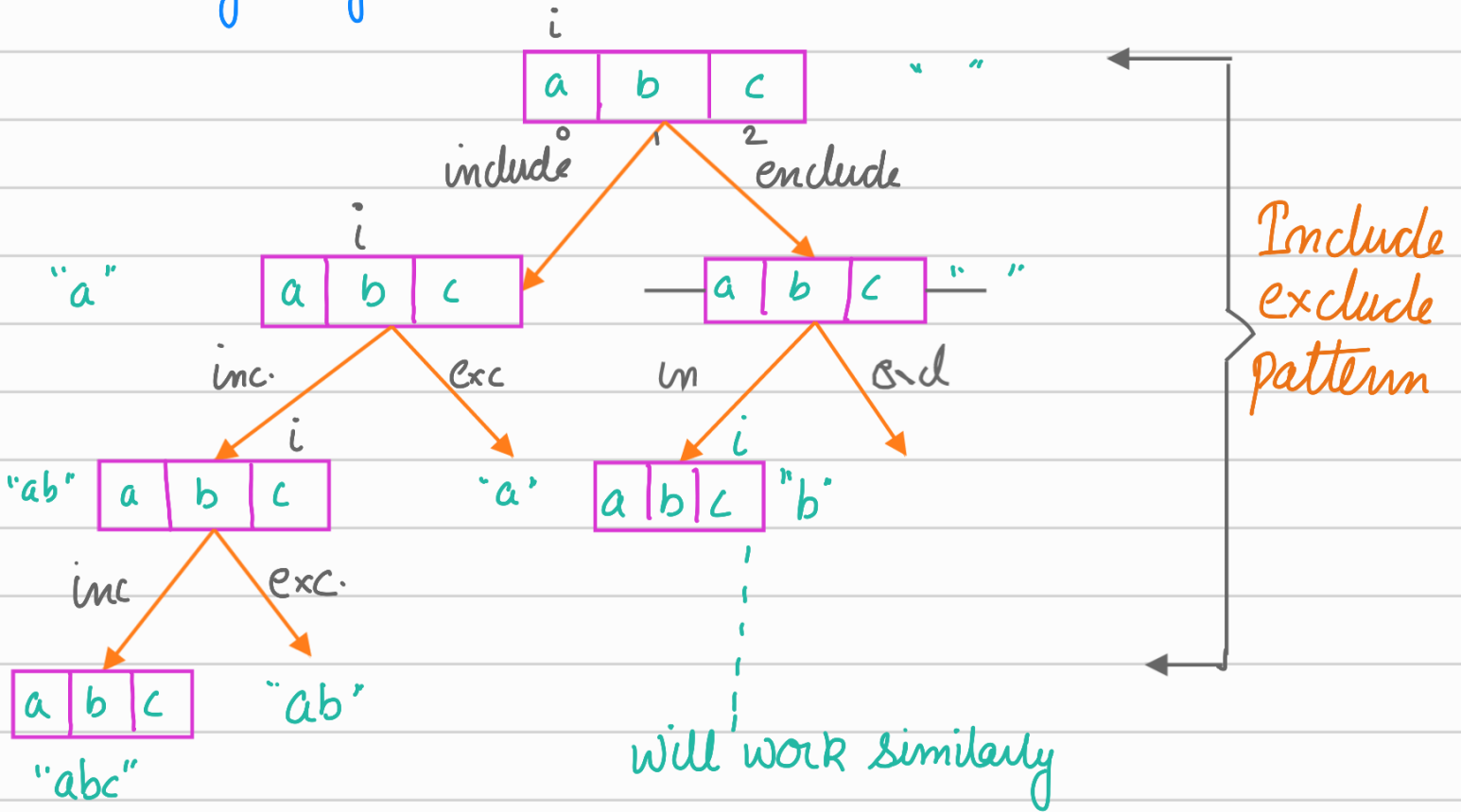
Ex  $\rightarrow$  if i/p  $\rightarrow$  ab

This pattern is include-exclude Pattern

	a	b	O/P
$\rightarrow$	x	x	" "
	✓	x	a
	x	✓	b
	✓	✓	ab

For 2 char, we have 4 O/p  
So for  $n=2$ , O/P  $\rightarrow 2^2=4$   
for  $n$  chars. O/P  $\rightarrow 2^n$

We will iterate over the string and take an empty string at any stage we will either include it or exclude.



```

1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 void printSubSequence(string str, string output, int i){
4     if(i >= str.length()){
5         cout << output << endl;
6         return;
7     }
8     //exclude
9     printSubSequence(str, output, i+1);
10    //include
11    output.push_back(str[i]);
12    printSubSequence(str, output, i+1);
13 }
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     string str = "abc";
18     string output = "";
19     int i = 0;
20     printSubSequence(str, output, i);
21     return 0;
22 }
23

```