

Recursion

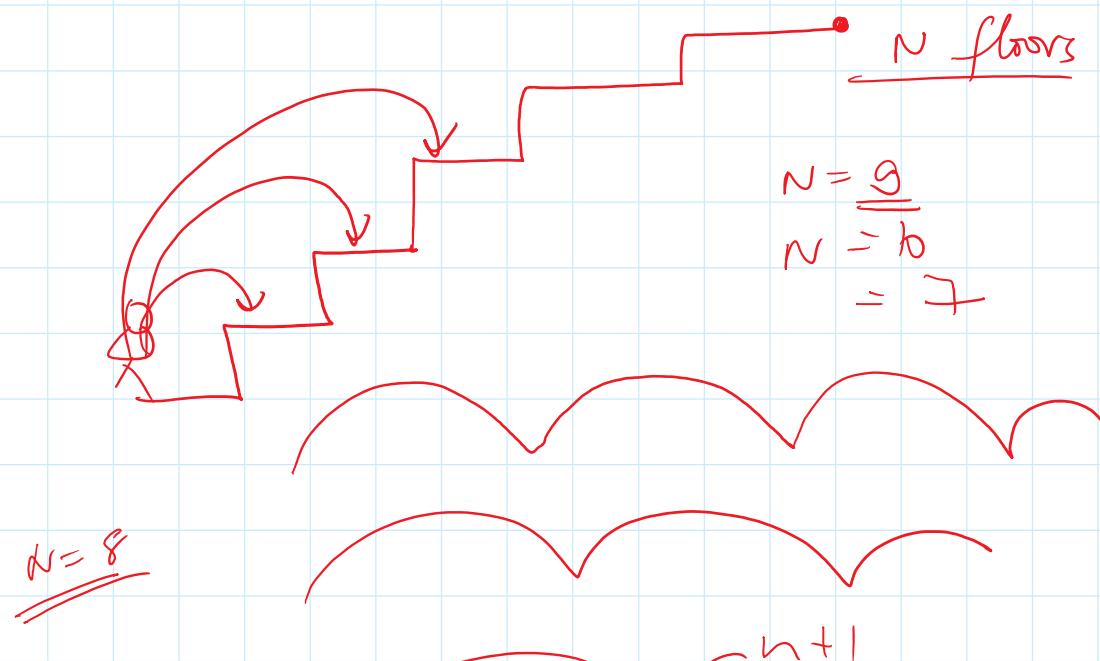
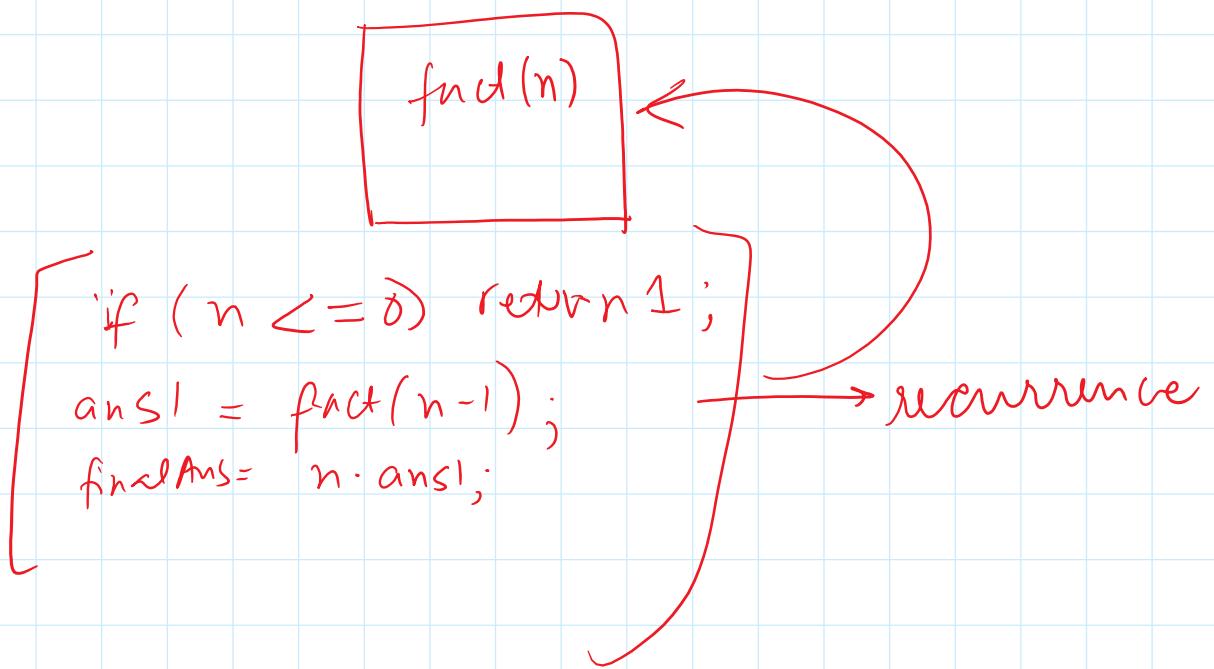
Sunday, March 11, 2018 10:36 AM

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1)!$$

↑
X

assumption

$$n! = n \cdot X$$



$$n \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{n+1}{m+2} \rfloor$$

$$10/3 = +1$$

$$8/3 = 2 + 1$$

$$8/3 = 2$$

$$n/3 + \left(\frac{n/3}{2} \right) + (\text{ans}_2)_9$$

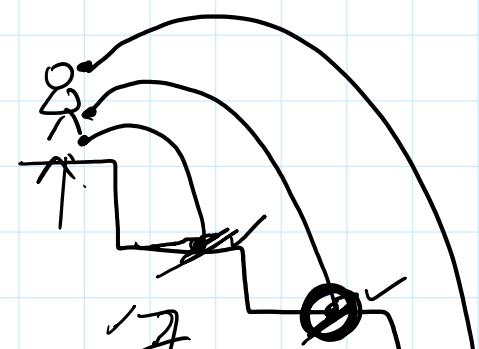
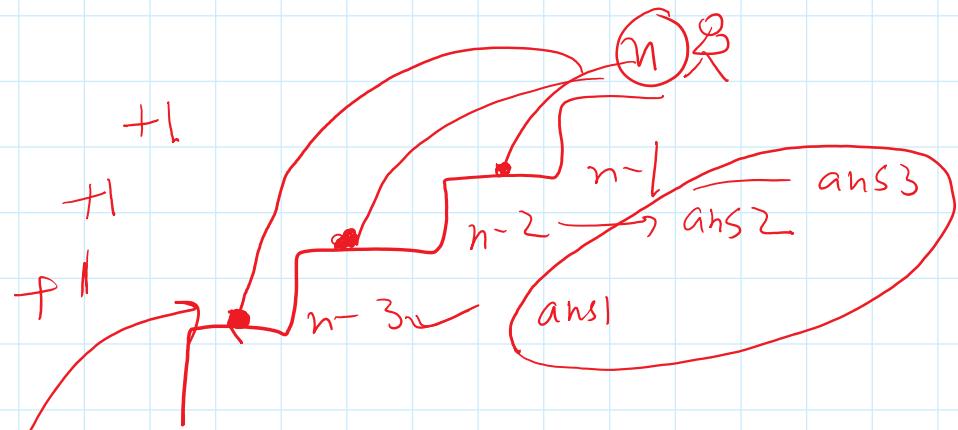
$$n = 11$$

Rem
Rem

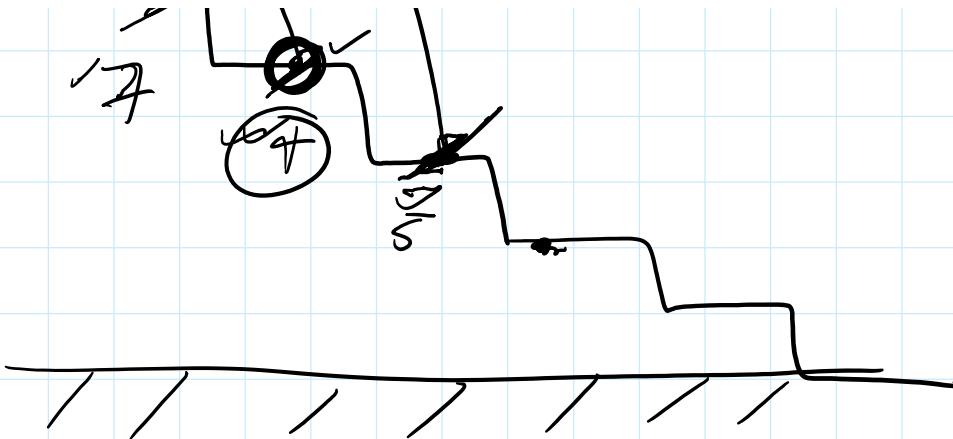
$$\begin{aligned} 11/3 &\rightarrow 3 \\ 10/3 &= 2 \\ 2/3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

3 2 1

n



17



	Q		
x	x	x	Q
Q	x	x	x
x	x	Q	x

board

bool nQueen(int n, r) {

}

Q v 2 →

6 v 6 ↗

8 v 8 ?

n Rows / n Queen

(n-1) Rows / n Queens

→ Pigeonhole Principle

n=4, r=1

	Q		
		Q	
			Q
			Q

4 x 4

0 0

1 L

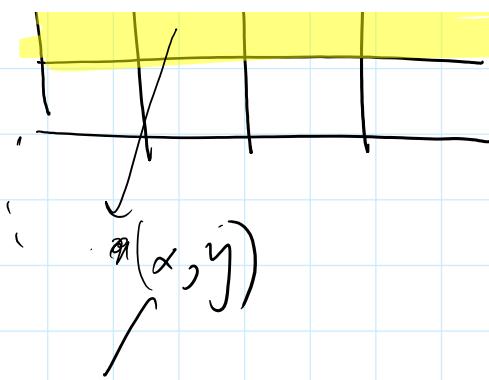
	Q		

bool nQueen(n, r)

nQueen(n, 1)

if ($n = \underline{=} r$) return true;

L
 3

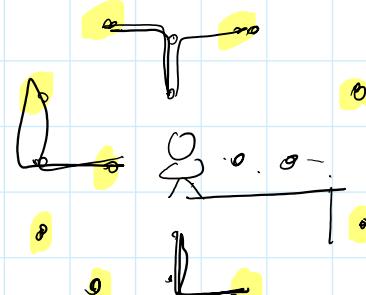


$\text{canPlace}(\text{board}, n, x, y)$

```

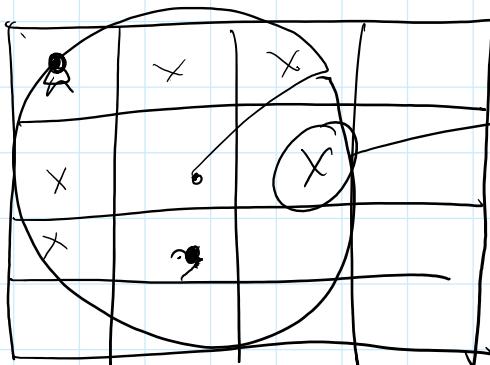
if ( $n = \frac{r}{c}$ ) return true;
for (every col) {
  // place a queen
  if (recursion is successful)
    return true;
  // unplace a queen
}
return false;
    
```

0		x	
1		2	
2			x
3			



16

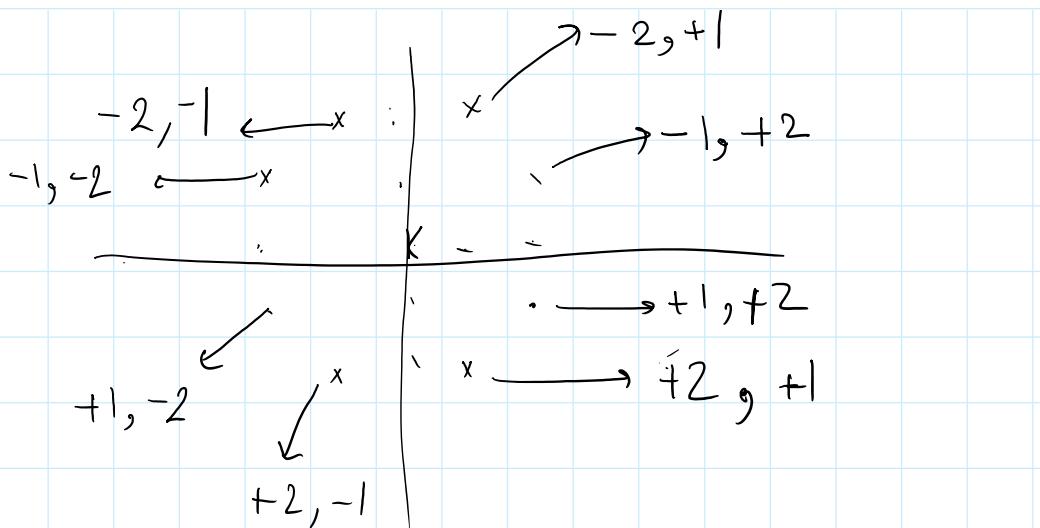
15



within board $t \leftarrow t - 1$

$n \times n$

6 $(n \cdot n)$ ① []



$$T(n) = k + T(n-1)$$

$$T(n-1) = k + T(n-2)$$

⋮
⋮

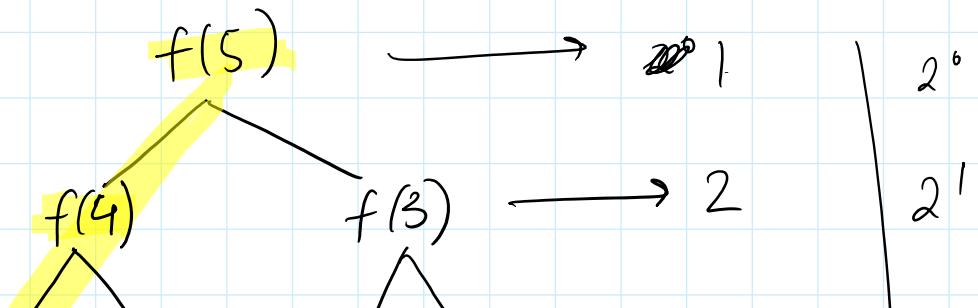
$$T(2) = k + T(1)$$

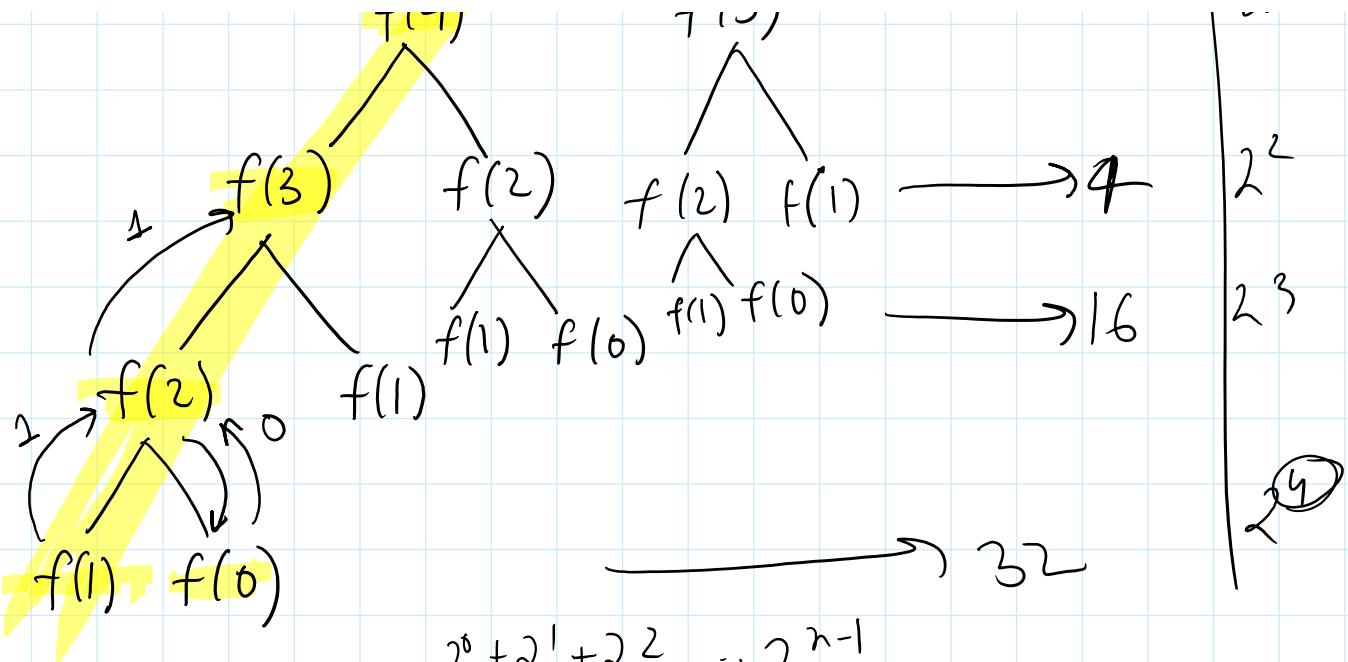
$$T(1) = k + T(0)$$

$$T(n) = nk$$

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

$T(n) + T(n-1) + \dots + T(1) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + \dots + T(1) + nk$





$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{1(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 1 \\
 &= \boxed{2^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

① $1\text{sec} = 10^8$ instructions

$$n = 10^8 \quad \underline{n} \quad \frac{10^8}{10^8} = 1\text{sec}$$

$$\frac{(10^8)^2}{10^8} = 10^8 \text{ sec} = 3.17 \text{ years}$$

$$n^3 \quad \frac{(10^8)^3}{10^8} = 10^{16}$$

