

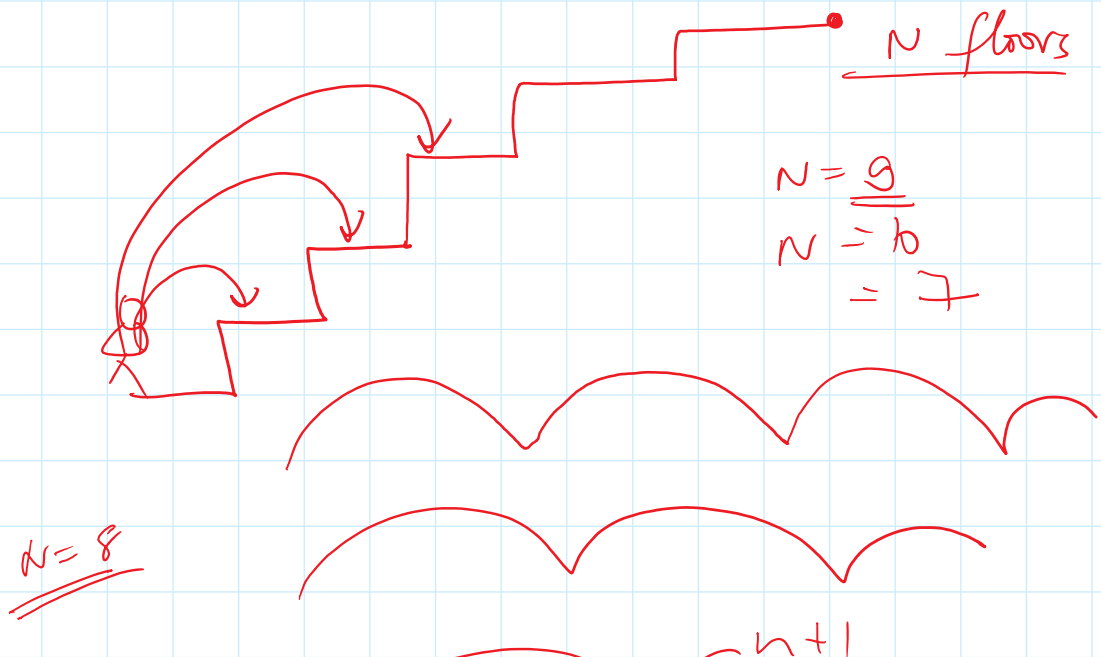
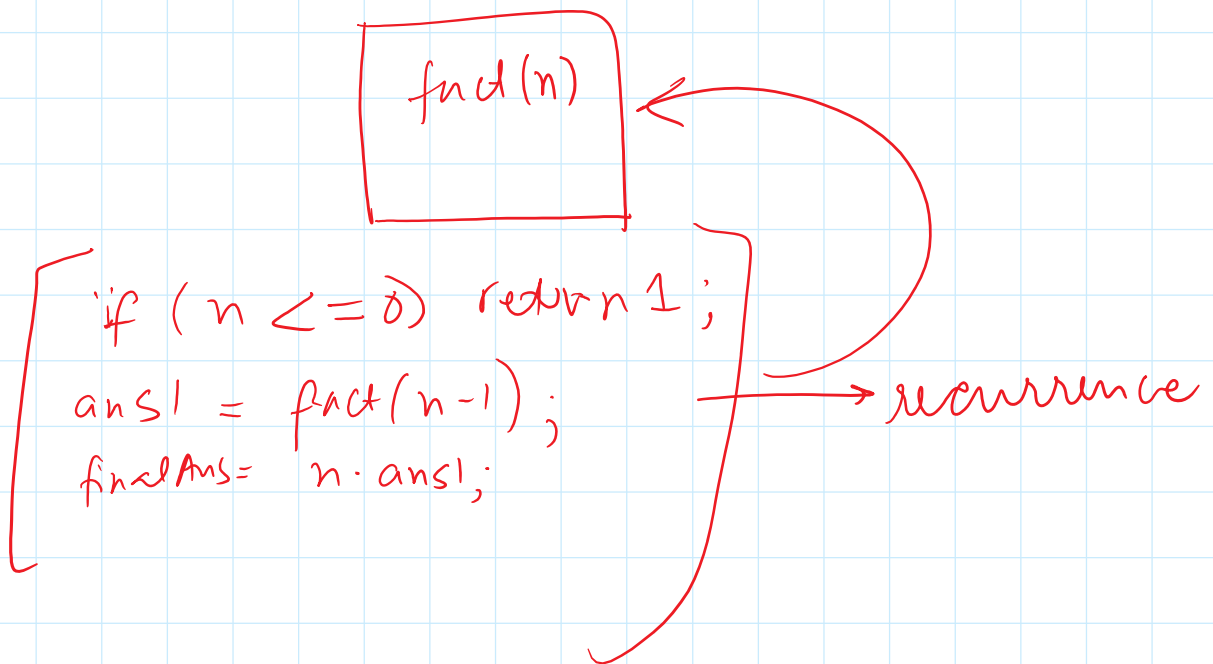
Recursion

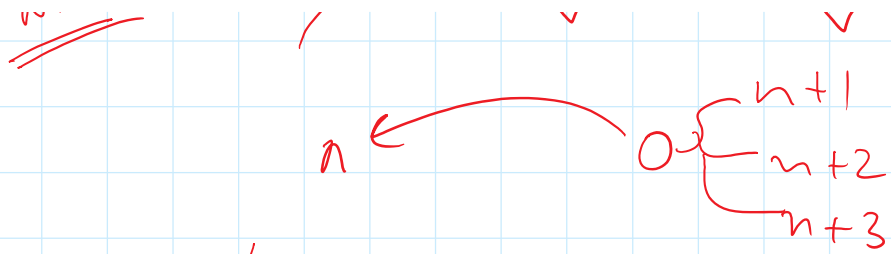
Sunday, March 11, 2018 10:36 AM

$$n! = n \left[\text{assumption} \right]$$

↑
X

$$n! = n \cdot X$$





$$10/3 = +1$$

$$8/3 = 2 + 1 \quad 8/3 = \textcircled{2}$$

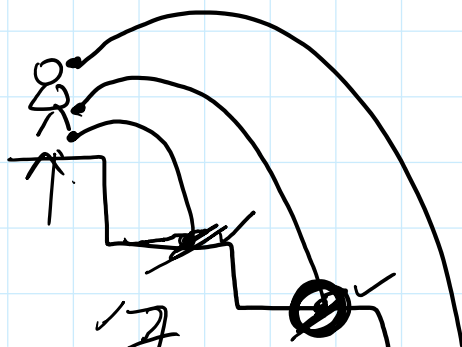
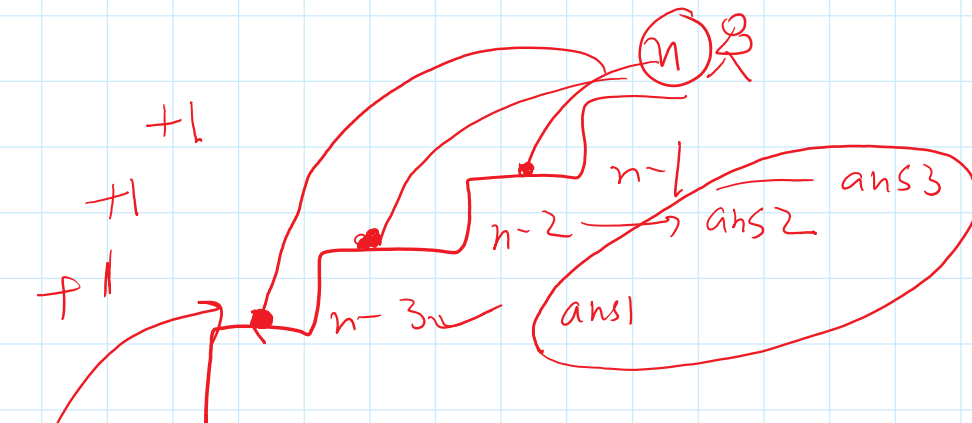
$$n/3 + \left(\frac{n/3}{2} \right) + (ans \% 2) \cdot 3$$

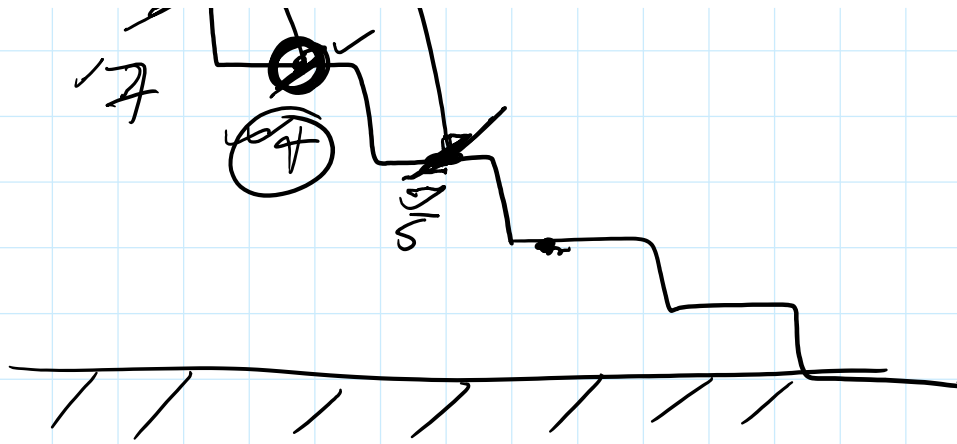
↓
ans

$$n = 11$$

	$11/3 \rightarrow 3$	
Rem	$10/3 = 2$	$2/2 = 1$
Rem	$2/2 = 0$	$0/1 = 0$

$$\overbrace{3 \quad 2 \quad 1}^n$$





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

board

bool nqueen(int n, r) {

2x2 →

6x6

8x8

n Rows / n Queen

(n-1) rows / n queens

→ Pigeonhole principle

n=4, r=1

	Q		
			Q
Q			
		Q	

4x4

}

0

1

L

,

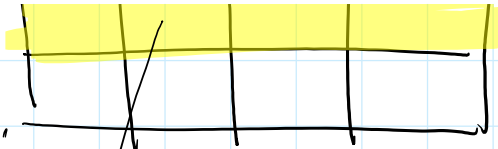
Q			

bool nQueen(n, r)

nQueen(n, 1)

if (n == r), return true;

L
3

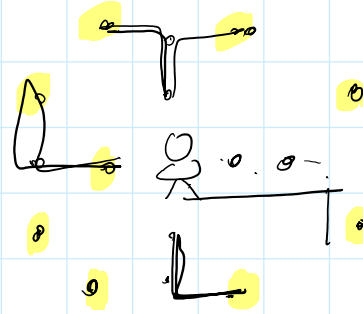
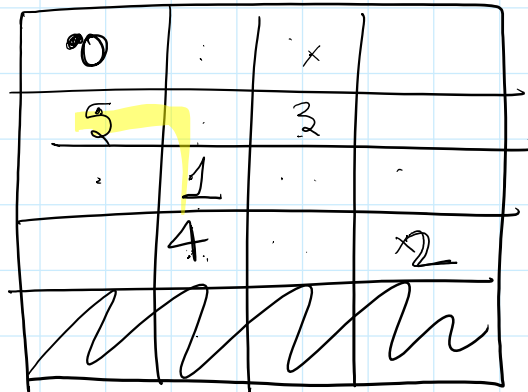


canPlace(board, n, x, y)

```

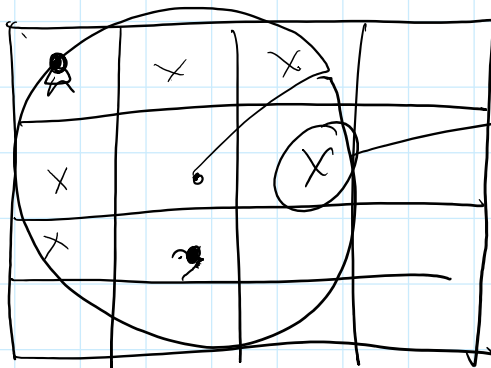
if (c == r) return true;
for (every col) {
    // place a queen
    if (recursion is successful)
        return true;
    // unplace a queen
}
return false;

```



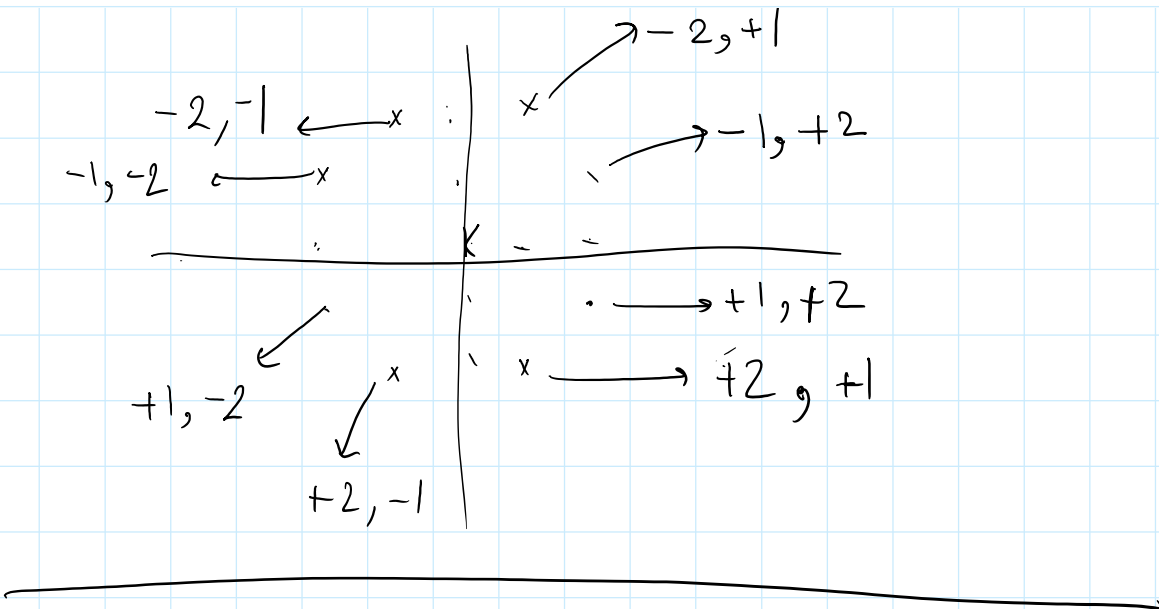
16

15



within board (k != 0)
n x n

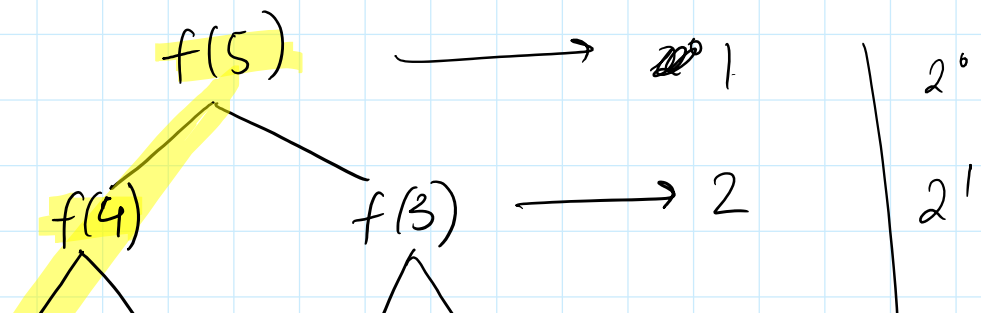
6 (n.n) ① []

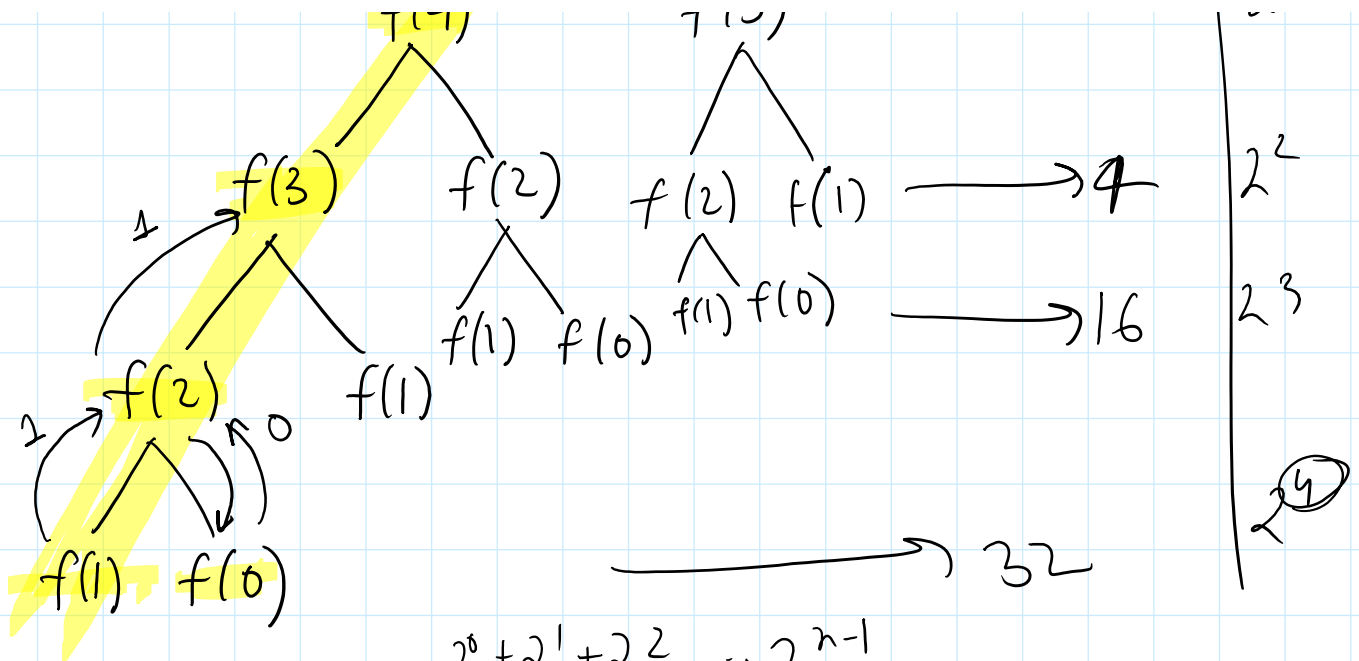


$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= k + T(n-1) \\
 T(n-1) &= k + T(n-2) \\
 &\vdots \\
 T(2) &= k + T(1) \\
 T(1) &= k + T(0)
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T(n) = nk \\ T(n) = O(n) \end{array}$$

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

~~$$f(n) = nk$$~~





$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 1$$

$$= \textcircled{2^n}$$

① $1 \text{ sec} = 10^8 \text{ instructions}$

$$n = 10^8$$

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

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

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

