

Recursion & Backtracking

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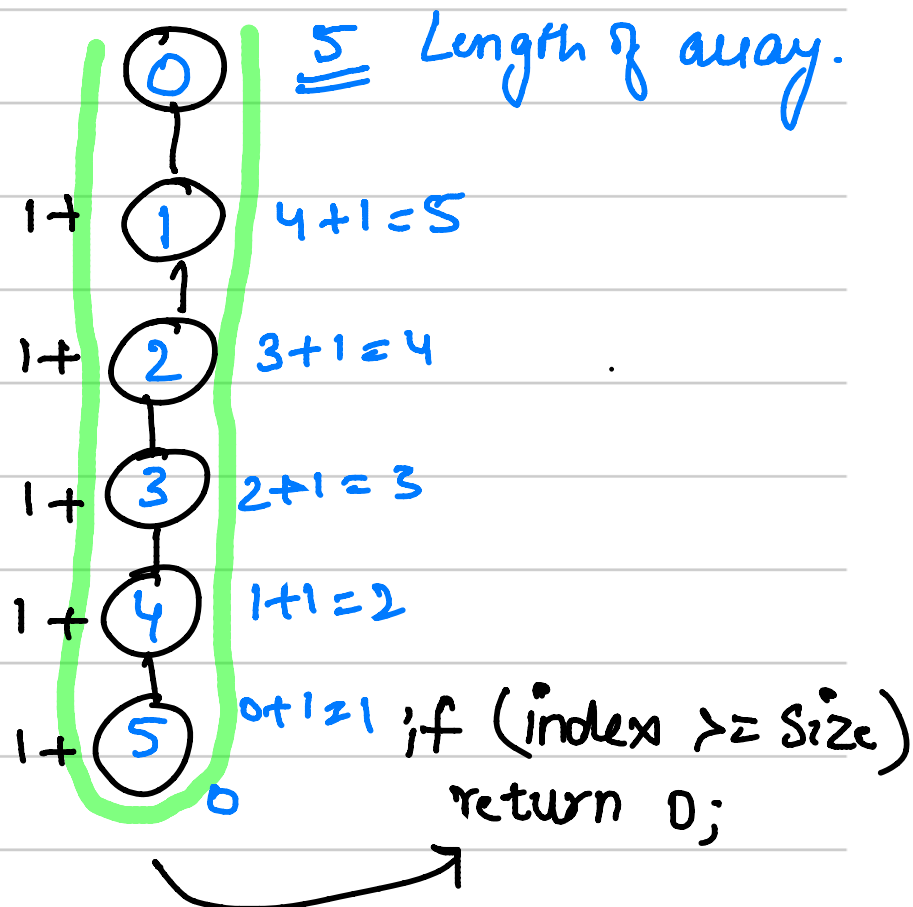
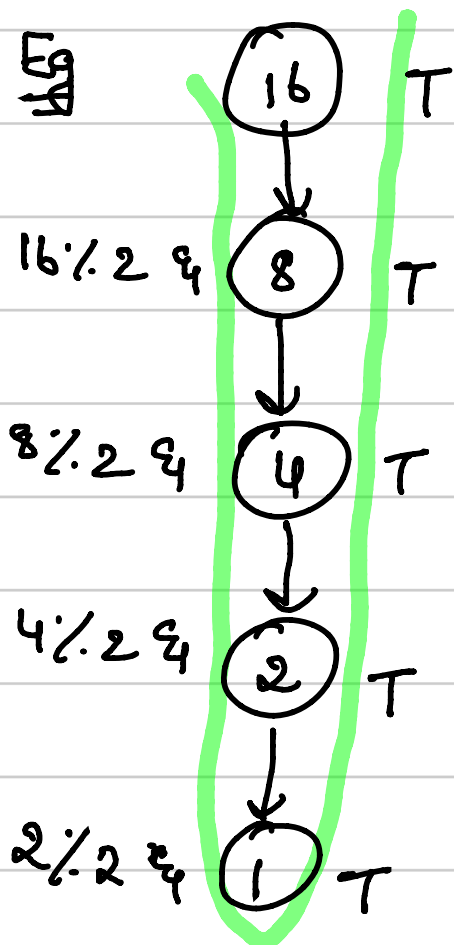
① Length of an array

[20, 10, 40, 50, 30]

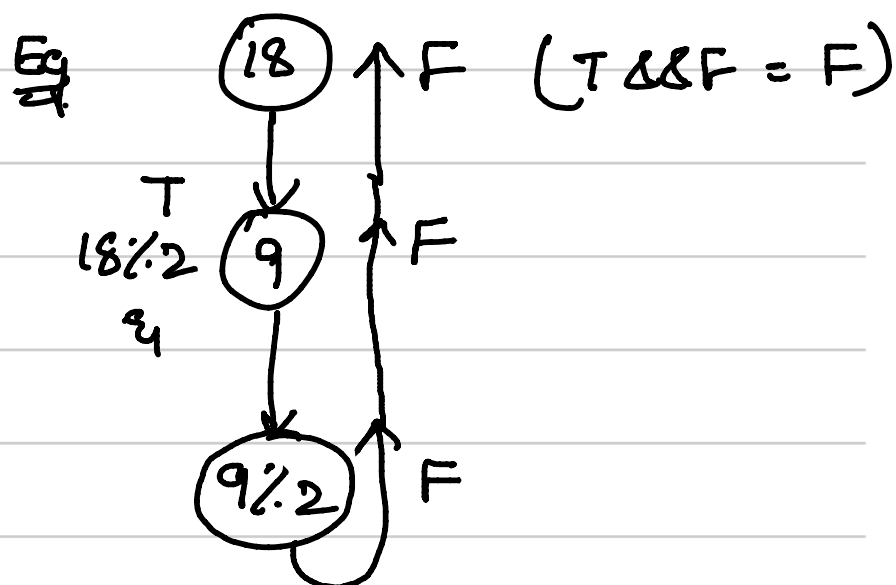
0 1 2 3 4

$$TC = O(n)$$

$$SC = O(n)$$

① Power of 2 $\rightarrow 2^x = 2^0 \cdot 2^1 \cdot 2^2 \dots 2^n$ 

if 1 then
return true.



$$TC = O(\log_2 n)$$

Power of 2

C++ ▾

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
        if(n==1) return true; //need to write it first else it might c
        if(n<=0 || n%2!=0) return false;
        return isPowerOfTwo(n/2);
    }
};
```

② Power of 3

C++ ▾

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfThree(int n) {
        if(n==1) return true; //need to write it first else it might
        if(n<=0 || n%3!=0) return false;
        return isPowerOfThree(n/3);
    }
};
```

③ Power of 4

C++ ▾

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfFour(int n) {
        if(n==1) return true; //need to write it first else it might c
        if(n<=0 || n%4!=0) return false;
        return isPowerOfFour(n/4);
    }
};
```

D2 Subsets

④ Given an integer array nums, generate all the subsets. (Subsequences)

If size = n then no. of subsets = 2^n .

Eg nums = [1, 2, 3]

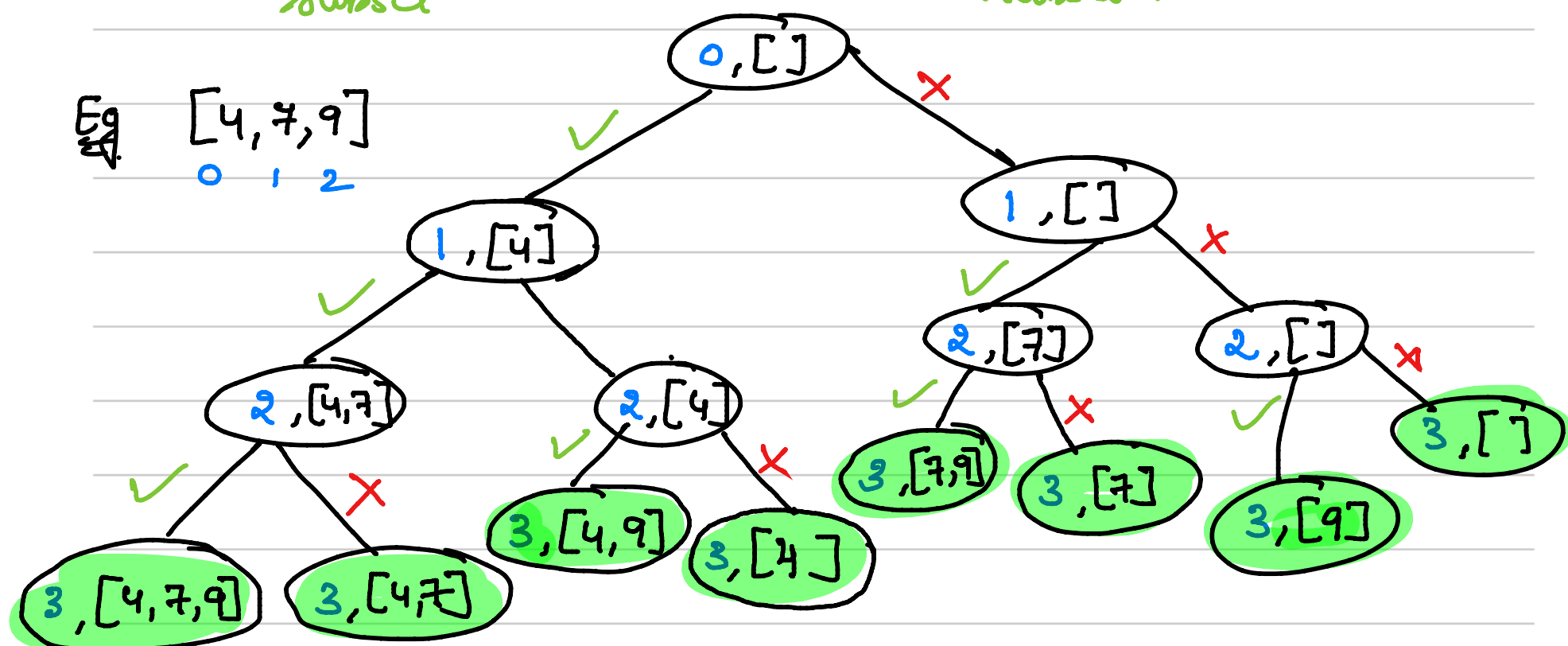
Sol = [[], [1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 2, 3], [2], [2, 3], [3]]

For every, element

can be a part of subset

cannot be a part of subset.

Eg [4, 7, 9]
0 1 2



⇒ [[4, 7, 9], [4, 7], [4, 9], [4], [7, 9], [7], [9], []]

* Once index is greater than or equal to size then store in result

Tc = $O(2^n)$ → as there are 2 possibilities at every element.

Sc = $O(2^n)$

Code

```
class Solution {
public:
    void generateAllSubsets(vector<int>&nums, int currentIndex, vector<int>&res, vector<vector<int>>& powerSet){
        // base condition
        if(currentIndex >= nums.size()){
            powerSet.push_back(res);
            return;
        }
        int currentVal = nums[currentIndex];
        res.push_back(currentVal);
        generateAllSubsets(nums, currentIndex+1, res, powerSet);

        // remove the currentVal (not considering)
        res.pop_back();
        generateAllSubsets(nums, currentIndex+1, res, powerSet);
    }

    vector<vector<int>> subsets(vector<int>& nums) {
        vector<vector<int>> powerSet;
        vector<int> res;
        generateAllSubsets(nums, 0, res, powerSet);
        return powerSet;
    }
};
```

⑤ Combination sum :- $\text{nums} = [2, 3, 5]$ $\text{target} = 8$
0 1 2

sol. $[[2, 2, 2, 2], [2, 3, 3], [3, 5]]$

Eg $[2, 4, 5]$
0, 1, 2
target = 6

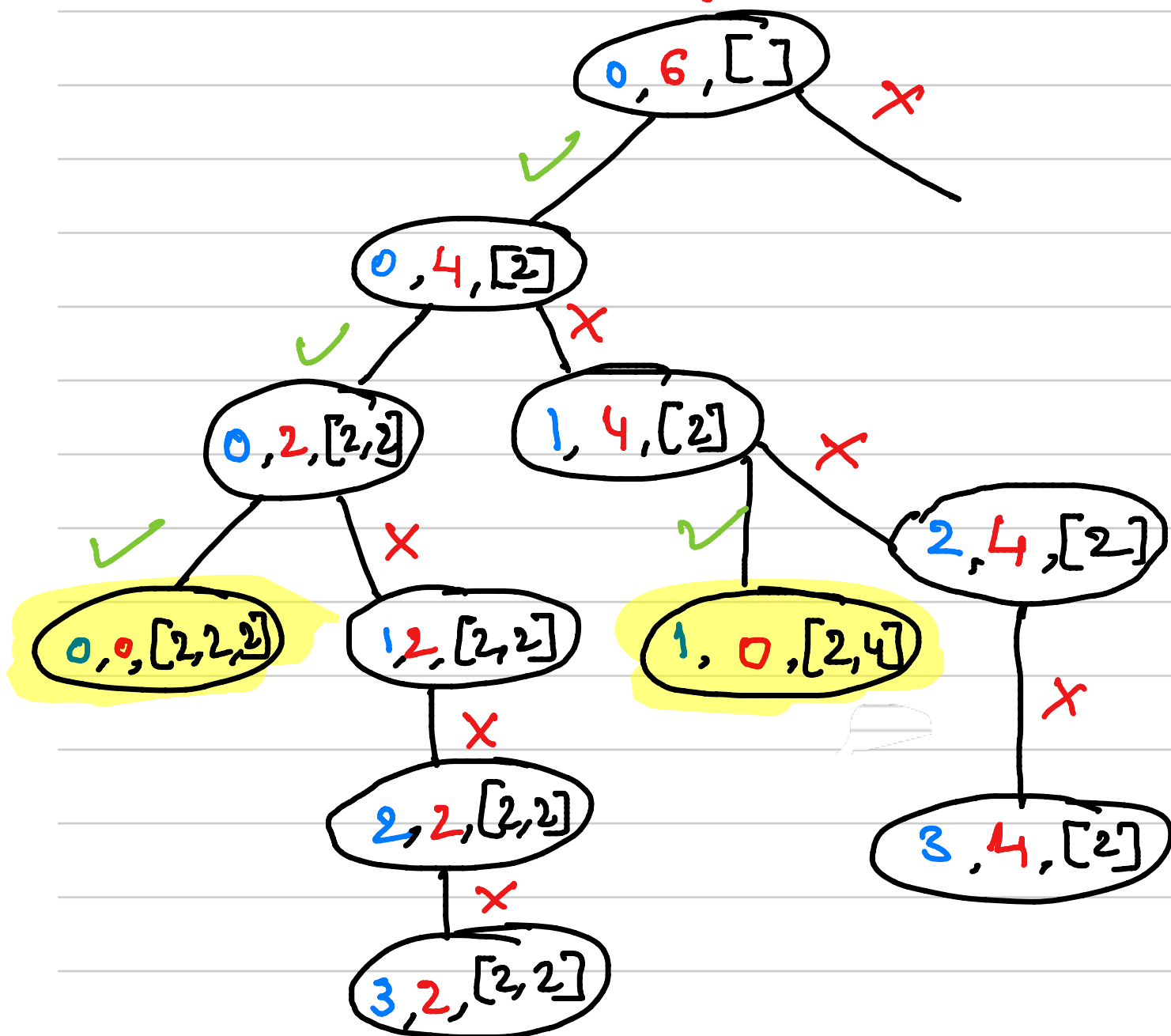
For every index $\Rightarrow$

CI, t

$CI, t - \text{nums}[CI]$

$CI+1, t$

Index Target Subset



$\Rightarrow [[2, 2, 2], [2, 4]]$

* Store the result when target sum = 0

Code →

```
class Solution {
public:
    void totalWays(vector<int>&candidates, int target, int curr, vector<vector<int>>&res, vector<int>&aux ){
        if(curr==candidates.size()){
            if(target==0){
                res.push_back(aux);
            }
            return;
        }
        // feasible only if curr value is less than the target
        if(candidates[curr]<=target){
            aux.push_back(candidates[curr]);
            totalWays(candidates, target-candidates[curr], curr,res,aux);
            aux.pop_back();
        }
        // back-tracking
        totalWays(candidates, target, curr+1,res,aux);
    }

    vector<vector<int>> combinationSum(vector<int>& candidates, int target) {
        vector<vector<int>> res;
        vector<int> aux;
        totalWays(candidates, target, 0, res, aux);
        return res;
    }
};
```

D3

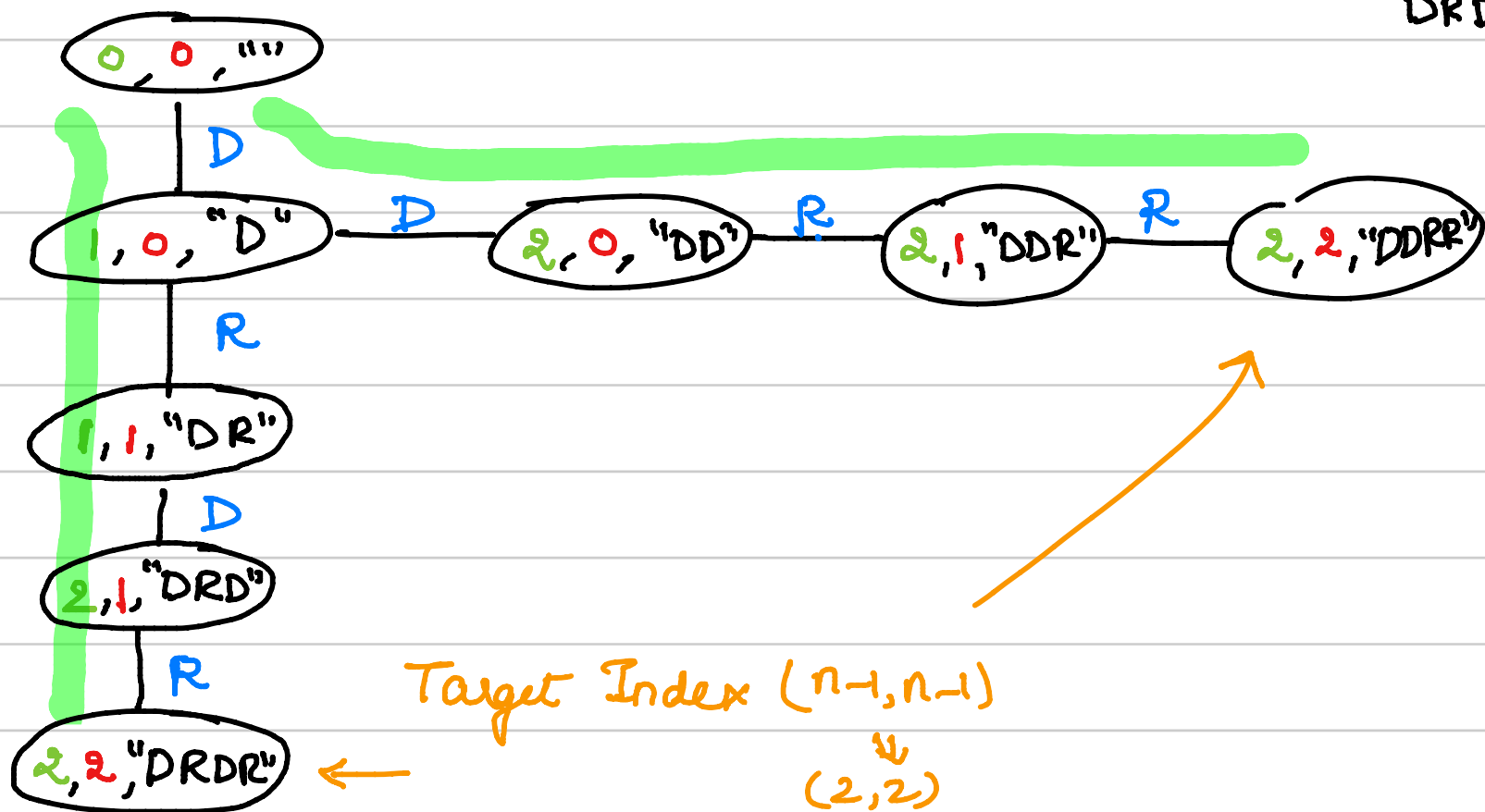
⑥ Rat in a maze

Generate all the ways to go from $(0,0)$ to $(n-1,n-1)$

* At any cell we can move in D, L, R, U
 (r,c) $(r+1,c)$ $(r,c-1)$ $(r,c+1)$ $(r-1,c)$

for $n=3$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ [1,0,0], \\ [1,1,0], \\ [1,1,1] \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{DRDR, DDRR}$

$N=4$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1,0,0,0, \\ 1,1,0,1, \\ 1,1,0,0, \\ 0,1,1,1, \end{bmatrix}$
 [DDRDRR, DRDDR]



* Before making any call from cell change its state

* while returning, UNDO the changes made (Backtracking)

Code →

```
class Solution{
public:
    void allPaths(int row, int col, int n, vector<vector<int>>&m, string ans, vector<string>&res){

        if(row<0 || row>=n || col<0 || col>=n || m[row][col]==0){
            return;
        }

        if(row==n-1 && col==n-1){
            res.push_back(ans);
            return;
        }

        m[row][col]= 0;
        allPaths(row+1, col,n,m,ans+"D",res);
        allPaths(row, col-1,n,m,ans+"L",res);
        allPaths(row, col+1,n,m,ans+"R",res);
        allPaths(row-1, col,n,m,ans+"U",res);
        m[row][col] = 1;

        return;
    }

    vector<string> findPath(vector<vector<int>> &m, int n) {
        string ans = "";
        vector<string> res;
        allPaths(0,0,n,m,ans,res);
        sort(res.begin(), res.end());
        return res;
    }
};
```

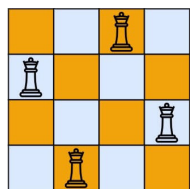
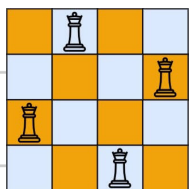
N-queens

D4

return all configurations

⑦ If given n , then we should place n -queens in $N \times N$ matrix, such that no 2 queens $\rightarrow$ share same row, column, diagonal

Eg $n=4$



Initially

	0	1	2	3
0	[., ., ., .]			
1	[., ., ., .]			
2	[., ., ., .]			
3	[., ., ., .]			

$X_R \rightarrow$ Bad Row

$X_C \rightarrow$ Bad column

$X_D \rightarrow$ Bad diagonal

$X_N \rightarrow$ Not possible

Step $\rightarrow$ Start from (0,0)

①

	0	1	2	3
0	[Q, ., ., .]			
1	[., ., ., .]			
2	[., ., ., .]			
3	[., ., ., .]			

column pos

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

X_R X_D $\checkmark$ X_D

②

	0	1	2	3
0	[Q, ., ., .]			
1	[., ., Q, .]			
2	[., ., ., .]			
3	[., ., ., .]			

column pos

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

X_R X_D $\checkmark$ X_D

X_R X_D X_C X_D

$\hookrightarrow$ this says (1,2)

is a bad config & so is (0,0)
 $\therefore$ Backtrack.

③

	0	1	2	3
0	[., Q, ., .]			
1	[., ., ., .]			
2	[., ., ., .]			
3	[., ., ., .]			

column pos

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

X_N $\checkmark$
 X_D X_C X_D $\checkmark$

④

	0	1	2	3
0	[., Q, ., .]			
1	[., ., ., Q]			
2	[., ., ., .]			
3	[., ., ., .]			

column pos

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

X_N $\checkmark$
 X_D X_C X_D $\checkmark$

$\checkmark$ X_C X_D X_C

⑤

	0	1	2	3
0	[., Q, ., .]			
1	[., ., ., Q]			
2	[Q, ., ., .]			
3	[., ., ., .]			

column pos

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

X_N $\checkmark$
 X_D X_C X_D $\checkmark$

$\checkmark$ X_C X_D X_C

X_C X_C $\checkmark$ X_C

⑥

	0	1	2	3
0	[., Q, ., .]			
1	[., ., ., Q]			
2	[Q, ., ., .]			
3	[., ., Q, .]			

column pos

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

X_N $\checkmark$
 X_D X_C X_D $\checkmark$

$\checkmark$ X_C X_D X_C

X_C X_C $\checkmark$ X_C

$\hookrightarrow$ final result $\therefore$ store & backtrack for other config.

code →

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3
4      bool valid_row(int curr_row, vector<vector<char>>&grid, int n){
5          for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
6              if(grid[curr_row][i]=='Q')
7                  return false;
8          }
9          return true;
10     }
11
12     bool valid_col(int curr_col, vector<vector<char>>&grid, int n){
13         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
14             if(grid[i][curr_col]=='Q')
15                 return false;
16         }
17         return true;
18     }
19
20     bool valid_diagonal(vector<vector<char>>&grid, int curr_row, int curr_col, int n){
21         int i = curr_row;
22         int j = curr_col;
23         while(i>=0 && j>=0){           // Top-left diagonal
24             if(grid[i][j]=='Q')
25                 return false;
26             i--; j--;
27         }
28
29         i = curr_row;
30         j = curr_col;
31         while(i>=0 && j<n){           // Top-right diagonal
32             if(grid[i][j]=='Q')
33                 return false;
34             i--; j++;
35         }
36
37         i = curr_row;
38         j = curr_col;
39         while(i<n && j>=0){           // Bottom-left diagonal
40             if(grid[i][j]=='Q')
41                 return false;
42             i++; j--;
43         }
44
45         i = curr_row;
46         j = curr_col;
47         while(i<n && j<n){           // Bottom-right diagonal
48             if(grid[i][j]=='Q')
49                 return false;
50             i++; j++;
51         }
52
53         return true;
54     }
55 }
```

```

1  bool isValid(vector<vector<char>>&grid, int curr_row, int curr_col, int n){
2      return valid_row(curr_row, grid, n) && valid_col(curr_col, grid, n) && valid_diagonal(grid, curr_row, curr_col, n);
3  }
4
5  // Function to convert grid char to strings
6  vector<string> populate(vector<vector<char>>&grid, int n){
7      vector<string> result;
8      for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
9          string temp = "";
10         for(int j=0; j<n; j++){
11             temp += grid[i][j];
12         }
13         result.push_back(temp);
14     }
15     return result;
16 }
17
18 void solve(vector<vector<char>>&grid, int curr_row, int n, vector<vector<string>>&ans){
19     if(curr_row==n){
20         vector<string> temp = populate(grid,n);
21         ans.push_back(temp);
22         return;
23     }
24     for(int curr_col=0; curr_col < n; curr_col++){
25         if(isValid(grid, curr_row, curr_col,n)){
26             grid[curr_row][curr_col] = 'Q';
27             solve(grid, curr_row+1, n, ans);
28             grid[curr_row][curr_col] = '.';
29         }
30     }
31 }
32
33 vector<vector<string>> solveNQueens(int n) {
34     vector<vector<string>> ans;
35     vector<vector<char>>grid(n, vector<char>(n,'.'));
36     solve(grid, 0, n, ans);
37     return ans;
38 }
39 };

```

⑬ N-Queens II

↳ need to find the total number of possibilities

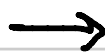
⊛ everything is same as in N-Queens but return the no. of elements in the result.

⑧ A sudoku solution must satisfy all of the following rules:

- 1 Each of the digits 1-9 must occur exactly once in each row.
- 2 Each of the digits 1-9 must occur exactly once in each column.
- 3 Each of the digits 1-9 must occur exactly once in each of the 9 3x3 sub-boxes of the grid.

5

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9



5	3	4	6	7	8	9	1	2
6	7	2	1	9	5	3	4	8
1	9	8	3	4	2	5	6	7
8	5	9	7	6	1	4	2	3
4	2	6	8	5	3	7	9	1
7	1	3	9	2	4	8	5	6
9	6	1	5	3	7	2	8	4
2	8	7	4	1	9	6	3	5
3	4	5	2	8	6	1	7	9

Algorithm

- ① Let (i, j) be an empty cell
- ② for i from 1 to 9:
 - if i is not in row, column, 3x3 sub-grid:
 - (a) $grid(r, c) = i$
 - (b) recursively fill remaining empty cells.
 - (c) if recursion is successful:
 - return True
 - (d) $grid(r, c) = '.'$ (backtracking)
- ③ return false

Code

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     bool valid_row(vector<vector<char>>&board, int currRow, int currVal){
4         for(int i=0; i<9; i++){
5             if(board[currRow][i]==currVal+'0'){
6                 return false;
7             }
8         }
9         return true;
10    }
11
12    bool valid_col(vector<vector<char>>&board, int currCol, int currVal){
13        for(int i=0; i<9; i++){
14            if(board[i][currCol]==currVal+'0'){
15                return false;
16            }
17        }
18        return true;
19    }
20
21    bool valid_grid(vector<vector<char>>&board, int currRow, int currCol, int currVal){
22        int x = 3*(currRow/3);
23        int y = 3*(currCol/3);
24        for(int i=0; i<3; i++){
25            for(int j=0; j<3; j++){
26                if(board[x+i][y+j]== currVal+'0'){
27                    return false;
28                }
29            }
30        }
31        return true;
32    }
33
34    bool isValidCell(vector<vector<char>>&board, int currRow, int currCol, int currVal){
35        return valid_row(board, currRow, currVal) && valid_col(board, currCol, currVal) &&
36        valid_grid(board, currRow, currCol, currVal);
37    }
38
39 }
```

```
1
2     bool sudokuSolver(vector<vector<char>>&board, int currRow, int currCol){
3         if(currRow==9)
4             return true;
5
6         int nextRow = 0;
7         int nextCol = 0;
8
9         // find next possible row n column
10        if(currCol==8){
11            nextRow = currRow+1;
12            nextCol = 0;
13        } else {
14            nextRow = currRow;
15            nextCol = currCol+1;
16        }
17
18        // if not filled then call
19        if(board[currRow][currCol]!='.'){
20            return sudokuSolver(board, nextRow, nextCol);
21        }
22
23        // try all possibilities from 1 to 9 numbers
24        for(int currVal=1; currVal<10; currVal++){
25
26            // if valid then make the change
27            if(isValidCell(board, currRow, currCol, currVal)){
28                board[currRow][currCol] = '0'+currVal;
29
30                // if already solved then return true directly
31                if(sudokuSolver(board, nextRow, nextCol)==true)
32                    return true;
33
34                // backtracking
35                board[currRow][currCol] = '.';
36            }
37        }
38
39        return false;
40    }
41    void solveSudoku(vector<vector<char>>& board) {
42        sudokuSolver(board, 0, 0);
43    }
44    };
```

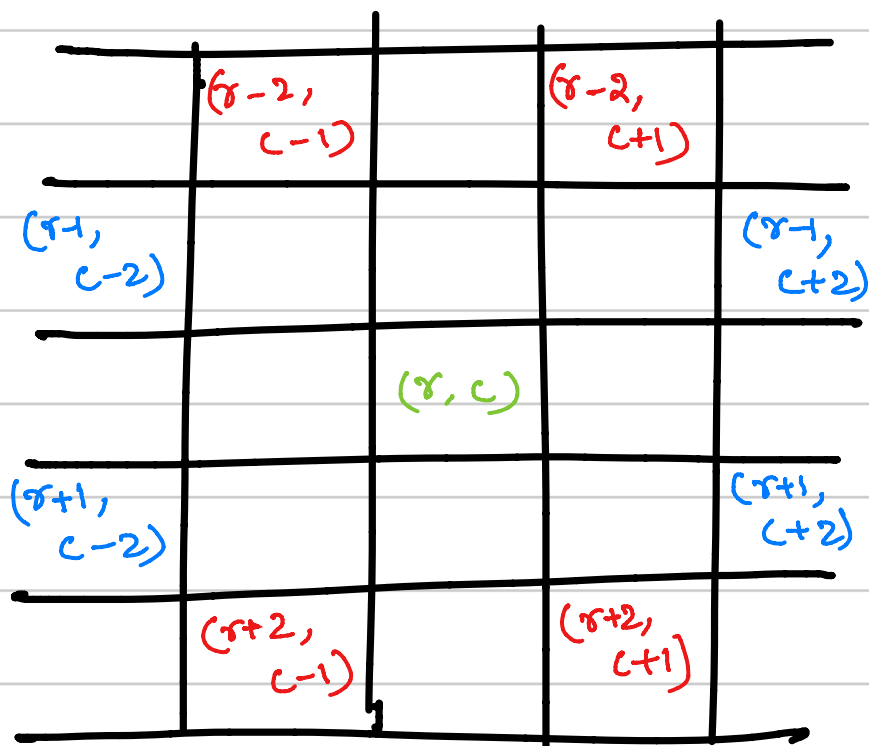
D6 Knight's tour problem.

⑨ given an $n \times n$ board, print the order of each cell in which they are visited. ($n \geq 8$)

For $n = 8$, the result is

0	59	38	33	30	17	8	63
37	34	31	60	9	62	29	16
58	1	36	39	32	27	18	7
35	48	41	26	61	10	15	28
42	57	2	49	40	23	6	19
47	50	45	54	25	20	11	14
56	43	52	3	22	13	24	5
51	46	55	44	53	4	21	12

Sol) For every cell (r, c) we have 8 possibilities,



- $(r-2, c-1)$
- $(r-2, c+1)$
- $(r+2, c-1)$
- $(r+2, c+1)$
- $(r-1, c-2)$
- $(r-1, c+2)$
- $(r+1, c-2)$
- $(r+1, c+2)$

- The rest is similar to rat-in-a-maze problem except that the value will be incremented by 1.

Code →

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  void display(vector<vector<int>>&grid){
5      for(auto i: grid){
6          for(auto j:i){
7              cout<<j<<" ";
8          }
9          cout<<"\n";
10     }
11 }
12
13 void KnightTour(vector<vector<int>> &grid, int currRow, int currCol,
14                 int upcomingVal, int n){
15     if(upcomingVal==n*n){
16         display(grid);
17         cout<<"\n";
18         return;
19     }
20
21     if(currRow<0 || currRow>=n || currCol<0 || currCol>=n
22        || grid[currRow][currCol]!=0){
23         return;
24     }
25
26     grid[currRow][currCol] = upcomingVal;
27
28     KnightTour(grid, currRow-2, currCol-1, upcomingVal+1, n);
29     KnightTour(grid, currRow-2, currCol+1, upcomingVal+1, n);
30     KnightTour(grid, currRow+2, currCol-1, upcomingVal+1, n);
31     KnightTour(grid, currRow+2, currCol+1, upcomingVal+1, n);
32     KnightTour(grid, currRow-1, currCol-2, upcomingVal+1, n);
33     KnightTour(grid, currRow-1, currCol+2, upcomingVal+1, n);
34     KnightTour(grid, currRow+1, currCol-2, upcomingVal+1, n);
35     KnightTour(grid, currRow+1, currCol+2, upcomingVal+1, n);
36
37     grid[currRow][currCol] = 0;
38     return;
39 }
40
41 int main() {
42     int n;
43     cin>>n;
44     vector<vector<int>>grid(n,vector<int>(n,0));
45     KnightTour(grid, 0, 0, 1, n);
46     return 0;
47 }
48
```

⑩ Letter combination of a phone number

Eg digits = "23" → abc
0 1 2
def
0 1 2

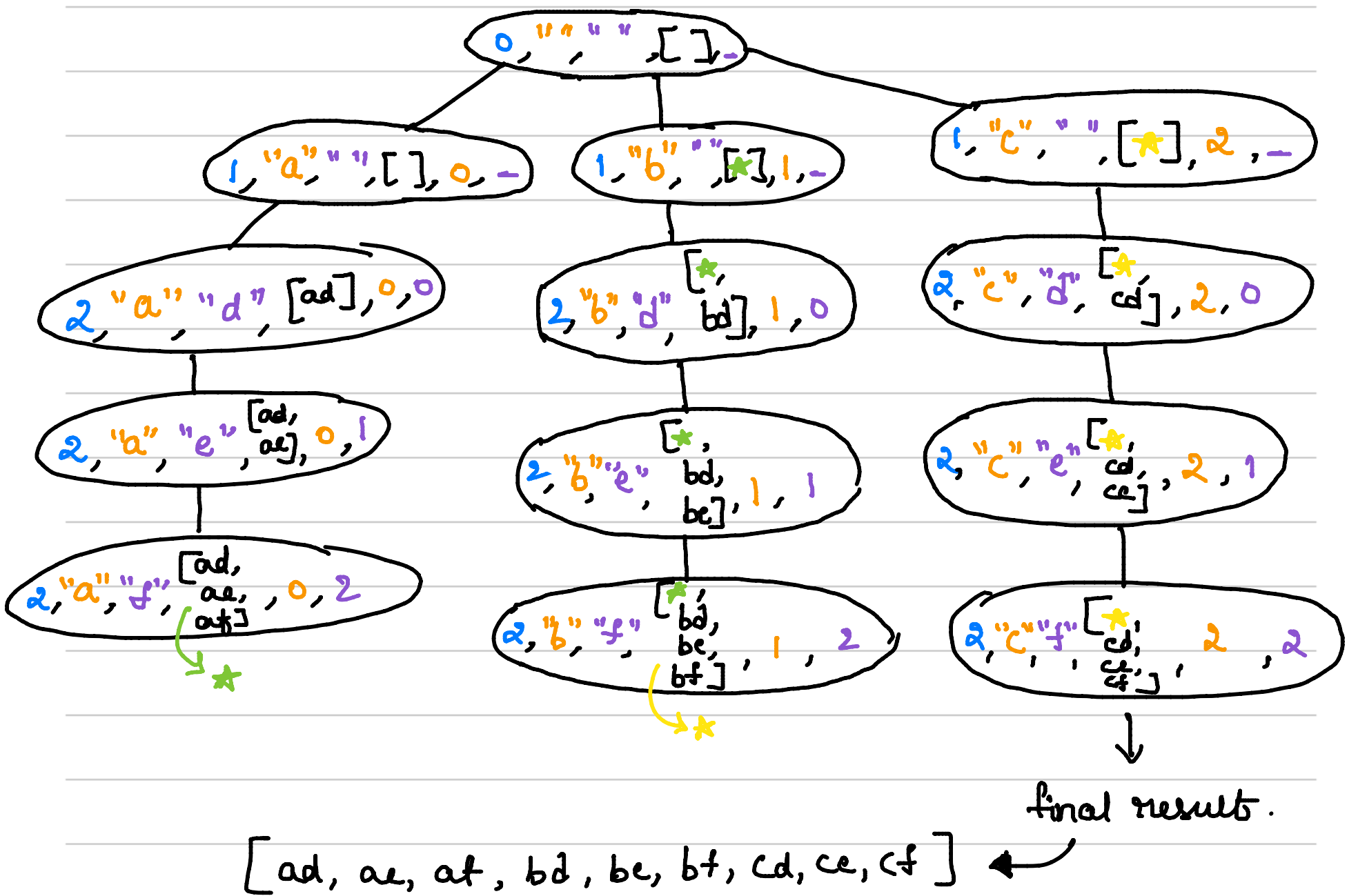
"2" $\rightarrow$ abc
0 1 2

"3" → def



- * Initially create a map for numbers & their alphabets

* Then for each index in a string find all possibilities



Code →

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      void findAll( map<char,string> &mapper, string digits,
4                  vector<string> &ans, string &s, int currentIndex){
5
6          if(currentIndex>=digits.length()){
7              ans.push_back(s);
8              return;
9          }
10
11         char currNum = digits[currentIndex];
12         string alpha = mapper[currNum];
13
14         for(int i=0; i<alpha.size(); i++){
15             s.push_back(alpha[i]);
16             findAll(mapper, digits, ans, s, currentIndex+1);
17             s.pop_back();
18         }
19         return;
20     }
21
22     vector<string> letterCombinations(string digits) {
23
24         map<char,string>mapper{
25             {'1', ""},
26             {'2', "abc"},
27             {'3', "def"},
28             {'4', "ghi"},
29             {'5', "jkl"},
30             {'6', "mno"},
31             {'7', "pqrs"},
32             {'8', "tuv"},
33             {'9', "wxyz"},
34         };
35         string s = "";
36         vector<string> ans;
37
38         // edge case
39         if(digits.size()==0){
40             return ans;
41         }
42         // else generate all possibilities
43         findAll(mapper, digits, ans, s, 0);
44         return ans;
45     }
46 }
47 ;
```

⑪ Subsets II → same as subsets but no duplicates.

① using set<int>

Code →

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      void allsubs(vector<int>& nums, int curr,
4      vector<int>& ds, set<vector<int>>& ans)
5      {
6          if(curr >= nums.size()){
7              ans.insert(ds);
8              return;
9          }
10         int currval = nums[curr];
11         ds.push_back(currval);
12         allsubs(nums, curr+1, ds, ans);
13
14         // removing currentVal (not considering)
15         ds.pop_back();
16         allsubs(nums, curr+1, ds, ans);
17     }
18
19     vector<vector<int>> subsetsWithDup(vector<int>& nums) {
20         set<vector<int>> ans;
21         vector<int> vec;
22         sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
23         allsubs(nums, 0, vec, ans);
24         vector<vector<int>> res{ans.begin(), ans.end()};
25         return res;
26     }
27 };
```

② without using sets

code →

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      void allsubs(vector<int> &nums, int curr, vector<int> &ds,
4                  vector<vector<int>>& res){
5          res.push_back(ds); // storing initial answers
6          for(int i=curr; i<nums.size(); i++){
7              if(i>curr && nums[i]==nums[i-1]) continue; // avoiding duplicates
8              ds.push_back(nums[i]);
9              allsubs(nums, i+1, ds, res);
10             ds.pop_back();
11         }
12         return;
13     }
14
15     vector<vector<int>> subsetsWithDup(vector<int>& nums) {
16         vector<vector<int>> res;
17         vector<int> ds;
18         sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
19         allsubs(nums, 0, ds, res);
20         return res;
21     }
22 };
23
24
```

⑫ Combinational Sum - II

→ same as combinational sum but no duplicates

Code →

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      void findAll(vector<int>&candidates, int target, int idx,
4                  vector<vector<int>> &ans, vector<int> &ds){
5
6          if(target==0){
7              ans.push_back(ds);
8              return;
9          }
10
11         for(int i = idx; i<candidates.size(); i++){
12
13             // avoid duplicates
14             if(i>idx && candidates[i]==candidates[i-1]) continue;
15
16             if(candidates[i]<=target){
17                 ds.push_back(candidates[i]);
18                 findAll(candidates, target-candidates[i], i+1, ans, ds);
19                 ds.pop_back();
20             }
21         }
22     }
23
24     vector<vector<int>> combinationSum2(vector<int>& candidates,
25                                       int target){
26         vector<vector<int>> ans;
27         sort(candidates.begin(), candidates.end());
28         vector<int> ds;
29         findAll(candidates, target, 0, ans, ds);
30         return ans;
31     }
32 };
```

⑬ N-Queens II

↳ need to find the total number of possibilities

⊛ everything is same as in N-Queens but return the no. of elements in the result.