Arithmetic takes time

(result < 1
for i < 1 to n
result < result tresult

Recursion sometimes requires generalization.

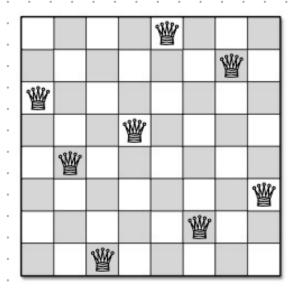
Median

A

B

C

B



methodisches Tattonieren

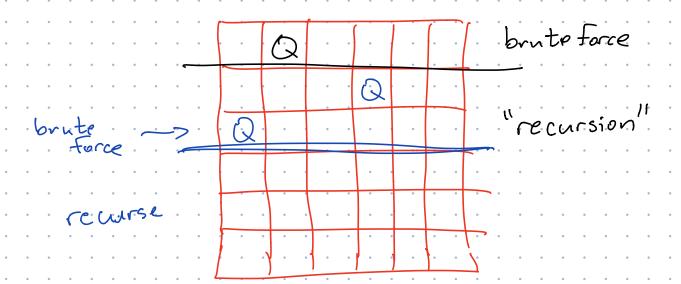
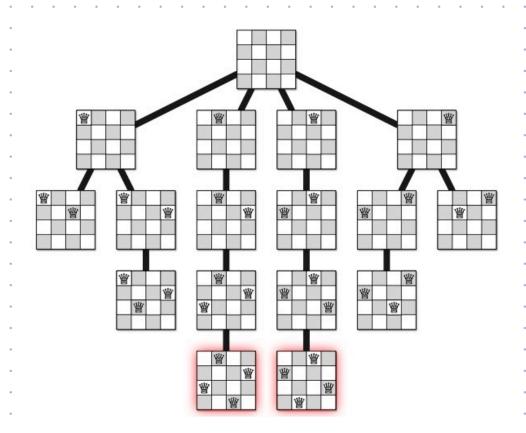
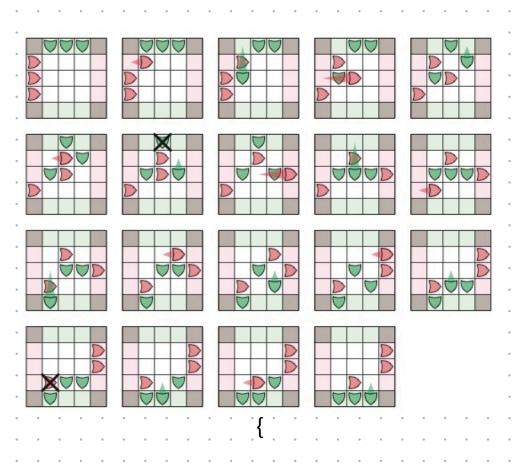
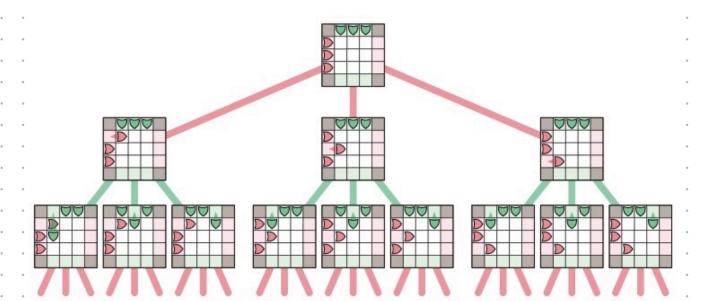


Figure 2.2. Gauss and Laquière's backtracking algorithm for the n queens problem.









PLAYANYGAME(X, player):

if player has already won in state X
return Good
if player has already lost in state X
return BAD
for all legal moves X → Y
if PLAYANYGAME(Y,¬player) = BAD
return Good ⟨⟨X → Y is a good move⟩⟩

return Bad

((There are no good moves))

PRIMVS/DIGNITAS/IN/TAM/TENVISCIENTIANONPOTEST ESSERESENIMSVNTPARVAEPROPEINSINGVLISLITTERIS ATQVEINTERPVNCTIONIBUSVERBORVMOCCVPATAE

PRIMUS. DIGNITAS. IN.

Input: String A(1-n)

Fixed subroutine IsWord(w) > true if wisa "word"

Question: Can me partition A into a sequence of mords?

HEARTHANDS ATUR NSPIN

HEARTHANDS ATUR NSPIN. HEATTHANDSATURNSPIN HEARTHANDS ATURNS PIN-HEARTHANDS ATURNS PIN-

What problem are you really solving?

What do we need to remember about pastdecisions!

what are the recursive subproblems? In there 2 simple encoding of subproblems?

SPLITTABLE(A[1..n]):

if n = 0return True

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to nif IsWord(A[1..i])

if Splittable(A[i+1..n])

return True

return False

 $\langle\langle ls \ the \ suffix \ A[i .. n] \ Splittable? \rangle\rangle$ Splittable(i):

if i > nreturn True

for $j \leftarrow i$ to nif lsWord(i,j)if Splittable(j+1)return True

return False

$$T(n) \leq O(n) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i)$$

$$= O(2^n)$$