Section 2

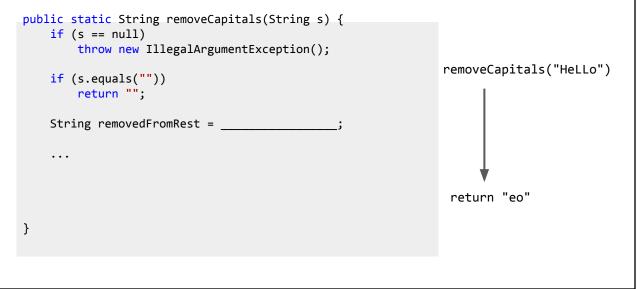
CSCI E-22

Will Begin Shortly

Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = _____;
    ...
}
```

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:



Recall: Recursive Problem Solving

When solving problems using recursion, we break the problem down into smaller subproblems.

Once we have broken down the problem into the smallest subproblem (one that we can solve), we have reached a base case.

Then, we can progressively build up the solutions to the subproblems until we have a solution for the overall problem.

sum(n) =

Recall: Recursive Problem Solving

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sum(n) = n + sum(n-1)

Recall: Recursive Problem Solving

}

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Once we have broken down the problem into the smallest subproblem (one that we can solve), we have reached a base case.

Then, we can progressively build up the solutions to the subproblems until we have a solution for the overall problem.

```
sum(n) = n + sum(n-1)
public static int sum(int n) {
    if (n <= 0)
        return 0;
    int rest = sum(n - 1);
    return n + rest;
```

Recall: Recursive Problem Solving

When solving problems using recursion, we break the problem down into smaller subproblems.

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Then, we can progressively build up the solutions to the subproblems until we have a solution for the overall problem.

```
sum(n) = n + sum(n-1)
```

```
public static int sum(int n) {
    if (n <= 0)
        return 0;
    int rest = sum(n - 1);
    return n + rest;
    }
</pre>
sum(4) = 4 + sum(3)
sum(3) = 3 + sum(2)
sum(2) = 2 + sum(1)
sum(1) = 1 + sum(0)
sum(0) = 0
}
```

Recall: Recursive Problem Solving

When solving problems using recursion, we break the problem down into smaller subproblems.

Once we have broken down the problem into the smallest subproblem (one that we can solve), we have reached a base case.

Then, we can progressively build up the solutions to the subproblems until we have a solution for the overall problem.

```
sum(n) = n + sum(n-1)
```

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public static int sum(int n) {
    if (n <= 0)
        return 0;
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    return n + rest;
}
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sum(4) = 4 + sum(3)
sum(3) = 3 + sum(2)
sum(2) = 2 + sum(1)
sum(1) = 1 + sum(0)
sum(0) = 0
```

Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:

- What's the base case?
- What's the recursive subproblem?
- What work do we need to do before returning?

Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = _____;
    ...
}
```

Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:

- What's the base case?
- What's the recursive subproblem?
- What work do we need to do before returning?

Recursive Problem Solving Approach

Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:

- What's the base case?
 When s is the empty string
- What's the recursive subproblem?
- What work do we need to do before returning?

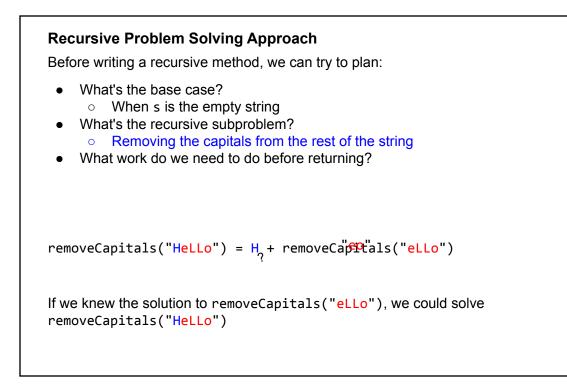
Recursive Problem Solving Approach Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:
 What's the base case? When s is the empty string What's the recursive subproblem? Removing the capitals from the rest of the string What work do we need to do before returning?
<pre>removeCapitals("HeLLo")</pre>
<pre>If we knew the solution to removeCapitals("eLLo"), we could solve removeCapitals("HeLLo")</pre>

Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:

- What's the base case?
 - When s is the empty string
- What's the recursive subproblem?
 Removing the capitals from the rest of the string
- What work do we need to do before returning?

```
removeCapitals("HeLLo") = H<sub>?</sub> + removeCapitals("eLLo")
```

If we knew the solution to removeCapitals("eLLo"), we could solve
removeCapitals("H <mark>eLLo</mark> ")

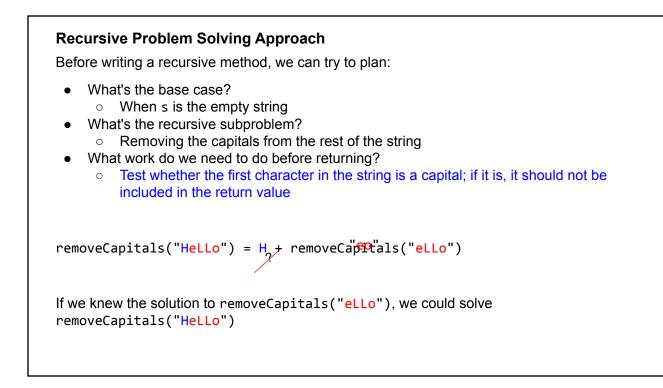


Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:

- What's the base case?
 - When s is the empty string
- What's the recursive subproblem?
 - Removing the capitals from the rest of the string
- What work do we need to do before returning?
 - Test whether the first character in the string is a capital; if it is, it should not be included in the return value

removeCapitals("HeLLo") = H₂ + removeCapPtals("eLLo")

```
If we knew the solution to removeCapitals("eLLo"), we could solve
removeCapitals("HeLLo")
```



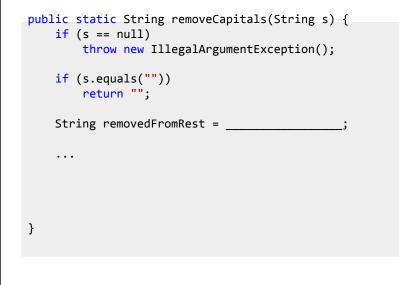
Before writing a recursive method, we can try to plan:

- What's the base case?
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- What's the recursive subproblem?
 - Removing the capitals from the rest of the string
- What work do we need to do before returning?
 - Test whether the first character in the string is a capital; if it is, it should not be included in the return value

removeCapitals("HeLLo") = H + removeCaptals("eLLo") = "eo"

If we knew the solution to removeCapitals("eLLo"), we could solve removeCapitals("HeLLo")

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:



Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    ...
}
```

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:

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public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (______)
}
```

Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')
        return _____;
}</pre>
```

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
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        return "";
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    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')
        return removedFromRest;
    else
        return _____;
}</pre>
```

Practice with Recursion

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public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
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        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')
        return removedFromRest;
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
}
</pre>
```

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:



Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                    removeCapitals
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                                 s "eLLo"
    else
       return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                      removedFromRest
}
                                                                    removeCapitals
                                                                                 s "HeLLo"
                                                                      removedFromRest
```

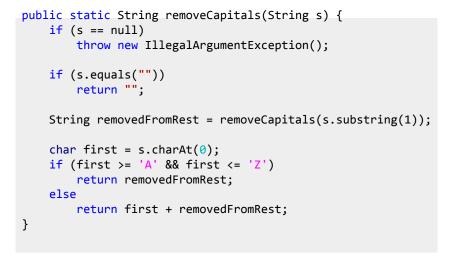
The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:

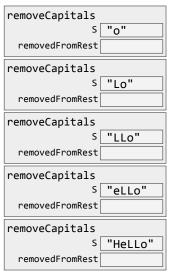
```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                  S "LLO"
    char first = s.charAt(0);
                                                                       removedFromRest
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                  s "eLLo"
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                       removedFromRest
}
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                  s "HeLLo"
                                                                       removedFromRest
```

Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                      removeCapitals
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                                   s "Lo"
        return "";
                                                                       removedFromRest
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
                                                                      removeCapitals
                                                                                   S "LLO"
    char first = s.charAt(0);
                                                                       removedFromRest
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                     removeCapitals
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                                   s "eLLo"
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                       removedFromRest
}
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                   s "HeLLo"
                                                                       removedFromRest
```

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:

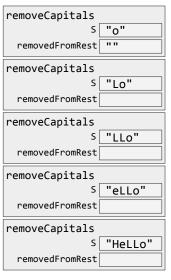




Practice with Recursion removeCapitals The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital S Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in: removedFromRest public static String removeCapitals(String s) { removeCapitals if (s == null) s "o" throw new IllegalArgumentException(); removedFromRest removeCapitals if (s.equals("")) s "Lo" return ""; removedFromRest String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1)); removeCapitals S "LLO" char first = s.charAt(0); removedFromRest if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre> removeCapitals return removedFromRest; s "eLLo" else return first + removedFromRest; removedFromRest } removeCapitals S "HeLLo" removedFromRest

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:





Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                     removeCapitals
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                                   s "Lo"
        return "";
                                                                       removedFromRest "o"
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
                                                                      removeCapitals
                                                                                   S "LLO"
    char first = s.charAt(0);
                                                                       removedFromRest
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                     removeCapitals
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                                   s "eLLo"
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                       removedFromRest
}
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                   s "HeLLo"
                                                                       removedFromRest
```

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```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                  S "LLO"
    char first = s.charAt(0);
                                                                      removedFromRest "o"
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                  s "eLLo"
    else
       return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                      removedFromRest
}
                                                                     removeCapitals
                                                                                  s "HeLLo"
                                                                      removedFromRest
```

Practice with Recursion

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:

s "eLLo"

s "HeLLo"

"0"

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                    removeCapitals
        return removedFromRest;
    else
       return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                      removedFromRest
}
                                                                    removeCapitals
                                                                      removedFromRest
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    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')
        return removedFromRest;
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
}
removedFromRest;
</pre>
```

Practice with Recursion

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public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
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    if (s.equals(""))
        return "";
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    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')
        return removedFromRest;
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
}
</pre>
```

Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
                                                                  How many calls of this
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                  method are needed when...
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                  n is 0? 1
        return "";
                                                                  n is 1?
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
        return removedFromRest;
    else
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    if (s == null)
                                                                  How many calls of this
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                  method are needed when...
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                  n is 0? 1
        return "";
                                                                  n is 1? 2
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
        return removedFromRest;
    else
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Practice with Recursion

```
public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
                                                                  How many calls of this
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                  method are needed when...
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                  n is 0? 1
        return "";
                                                                  n is 1? 2
                                                                  n is 2? 3
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
                                                                  n is 3? 4
    char first = s.charAt(0);
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
        return removedFromRest;
    else
       return first + removedFromRest;
}
```

The following Java method should use recursion to remove all capital letters from a string. Some of the code has been omitted and we will need to fill it in:

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public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
                                                                    How many calls of this
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                    method are needed when...
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                    n is 0? 1
        return "";
                                                                    n is 1? 2
                                                                    n is 2? 3
    String removedFromRest = removeCapitals(s.substring(1));
                                                                    n is 3? 4
    char first = s.charAt(0);
                                                                    What is the general formula for
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                    the number of calls needed to
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                    process a string of length n?
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
}
```

Practice with Recursion

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public static String removeCapitals(String s) {
    if (s == null)
                                                                    How many calls of this
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                    method are needed when...
    if (s.equals(""))
                                                                    n is 0? 1
        return "";
                                                                    n is 1? 2
                                                                    n is 2? 3
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                                                                    n is 3? 4
    char first = s.charAt(0);
                                                                    What is the general formula for
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                    the number of calls needed to
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                    process a string of length n?
    else
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                                                                    n + 1
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                                                                     How many calls of this
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                                                                     n is 2? 3
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                                                                     n is 3? 4
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                                                                     What is the general formula for
    if (first >= 'A' && first <= 'Z')</pre>
                                                                     the number of calls needed to
        return removedFromRest;
                                                                     process a string of length n?
    else
        return first + removedFromRest;
                                                                     n + 1
}
                                                                     Let's remember this while we
                                                                     complete the next exercise
```

The Fibonacci Sequence

The Fibonacci sequence is a well-known number series in which each number in the series is the sum of the two previous numbers.

We define the first two numbers as $F_0 = 0$ and $F_1 = 1$, and all successive numbers as:

$$\mathsf{F}_n = \mathsf{F}_{n-1} + \mathsf{F}_{n-2}$$

Since the sequence is defined recursively, using recursion to calculate Fibonacci numbers is natural. Finish the code below to write an algorithm that calculates the *n*th Fibonacci number.

```
public static long fib(int n) {
    // base case
    if (_____)
}
```

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Since the sequence is defined recursively, using recursion to calculate Fibonacci numbers is natural. Finish the code below to write an algorithm that calculates the *n*th Fibonacci number.

```
public static long fib(int n) {
```

```
// base case
if (n == 0 || n == 1)
    return ____;
}
```

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    if (n == 0 || n == 1)
        return n;
    // recursive case
    return _____;
}
```

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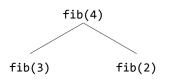
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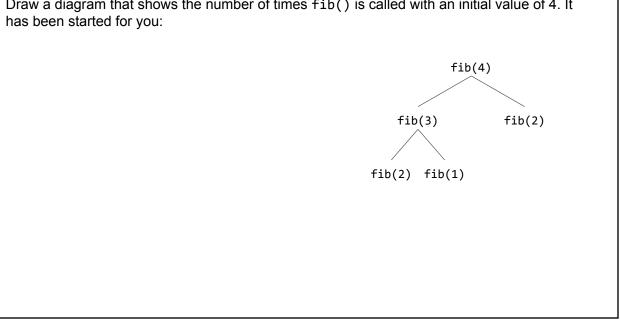
```
public static long fib(int n) {
    // base case
    if (n == 0 || n == 1)
        return n;
    // recursive case
    return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
}
```

Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

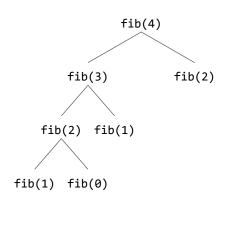


The Fibonacci Sequence

Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It

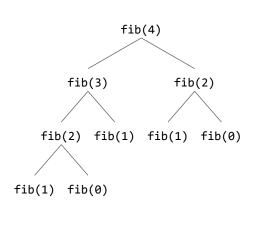


Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:



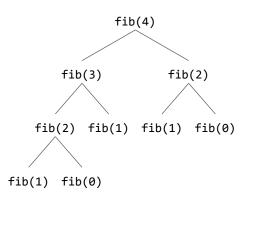
The Fibonacci Sequence

Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:



Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

How many times did we call fib() to find the fourth Fibonacci number?



The Fibonacci Sequence

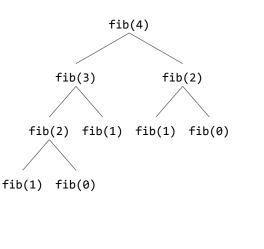
Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

How many times did we call fib() to find the fourth Fibonacci number? 9 fib(4) fib(3) fib(2) fib(2) fib(1) fib(1) fib(0) fib(1) fib(1) fib(0)

Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

How many times did we call fib() to find the fourth Fibonacci number? 9

Do you see a problem with this? What if we tried larger numbers, like 50?



The Fibonacci Sequence

Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

How many times did we call fib() to find the fourth Fibonacci number? 9
Do you see a problem with this? What if we tried larger numbers, like 50?
The number of calls increases exponentially for the initial value of *n*. This means that we would have to make about 10 billion method calls to calculate fib(50)!
fib(2) fib(1) fib(1) fib(0) fib(1) fib(0)

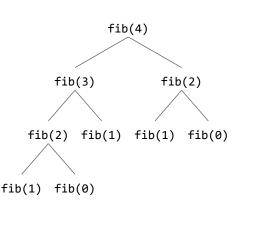
Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

How many times did we call fib() to find the fourth Fibonacci number? 9

Do you see a problem with this? What if we tried larger numbers, like 50?

 The number of calls increases exponentially for the initial value of *n*. This means that we would have to make about 10 billion method calls to calculate fib(50)!

How would you rewrite fib() to be more efficient, either still as a recursive method or iteratively?



The Fibonacci Sequence

Draw a diagram that shows the number of times fib() is called with an initial value of 4. It has been started for you:

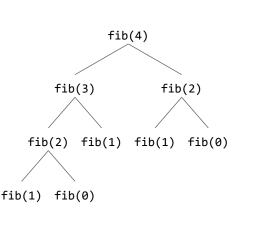
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• The number of calls increases exponentially for the initial value of *n*. This means that we would have to make about 10 billion method calls to calculate fib(50)!

How would you rewrite fib() to be more efficient, either still as a recursive method or iteratively?

• You need to keep track of the previous two Fibonacci values while computing the next



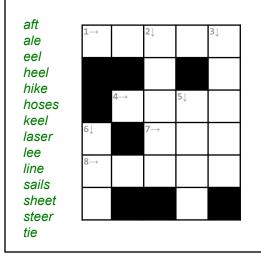
Here is an example iterative solution:

```
public static long fib(int n) {
    if (n <= 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    long previous = 0; // at the start, previous = F_0
    long current = 1; // at the start, current = F_1
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        long tmp = previous + current;
        previous = current;
        current = tmp;
    }
    return current;
}</pre>
```

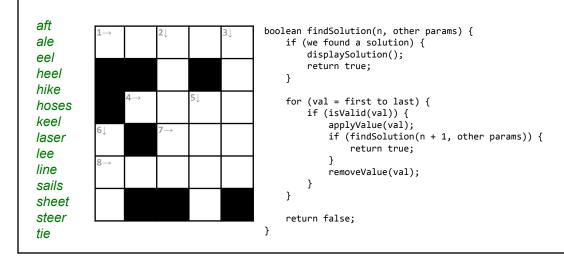
```
The Fibonacci Sequence
Here is an example recursive solution:
public static long fib(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return fibHelper(n, 1, 0);
}
public static long fibHelper(int n, long curr, long prev) {
    if (n == 1) {
        return curr;
    }
    return fibHelper(n - 1, curr + prev, curr);
}
```

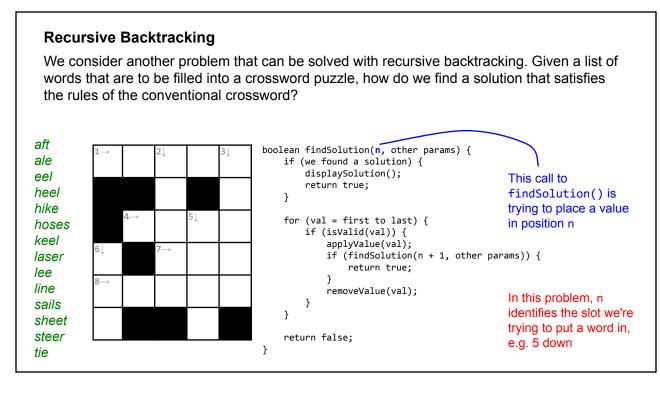
Recursive Backtracking

We consider another problem that can be solved with recursive backtracking. Given a list of words that are to be filled into a crossword puzzle, how do we find a solution that satisfies the rules of the conventional crossword?

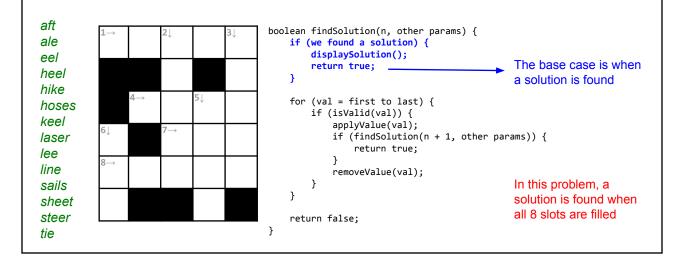


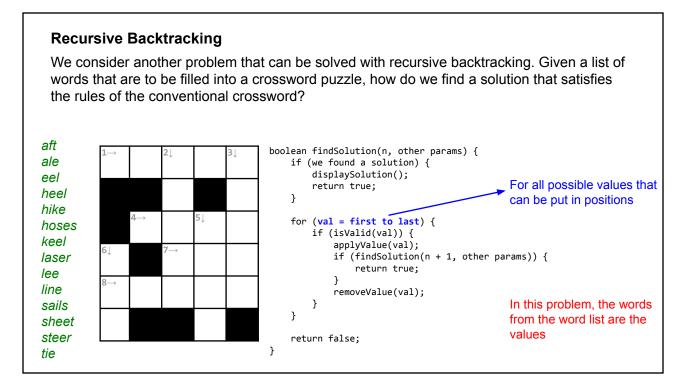
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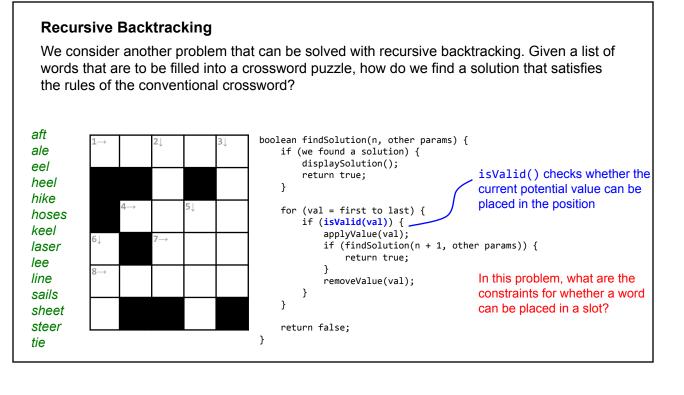


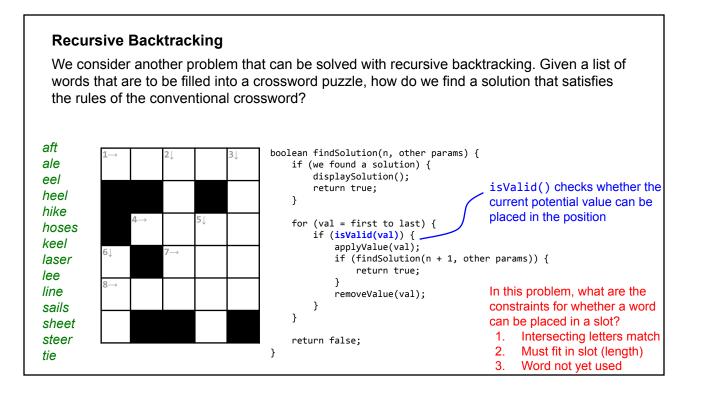


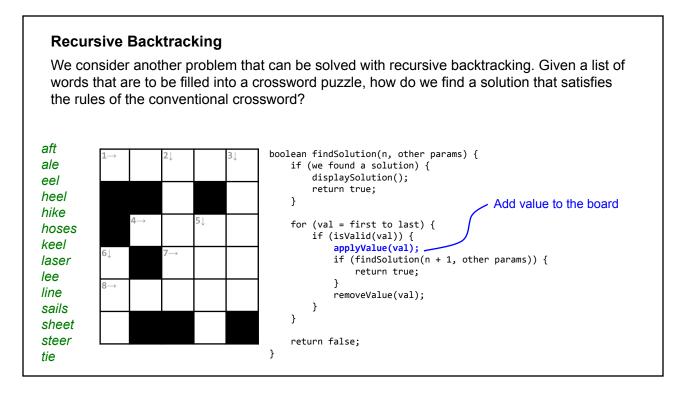
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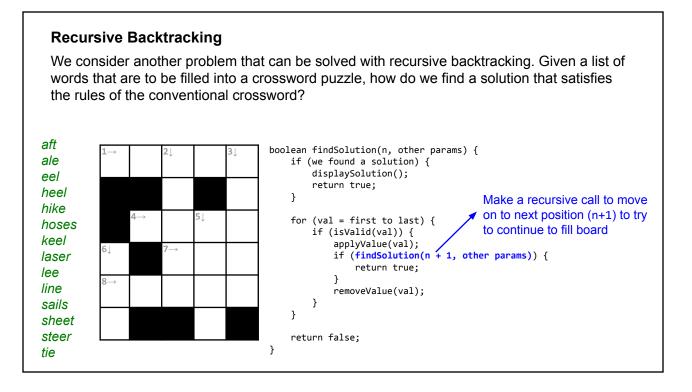




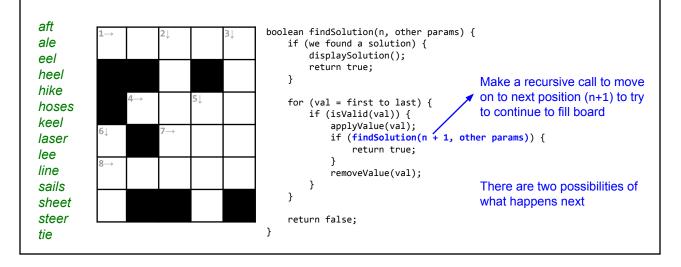






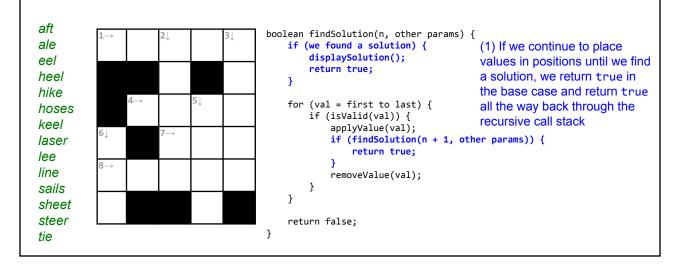


Recursive Backtracking

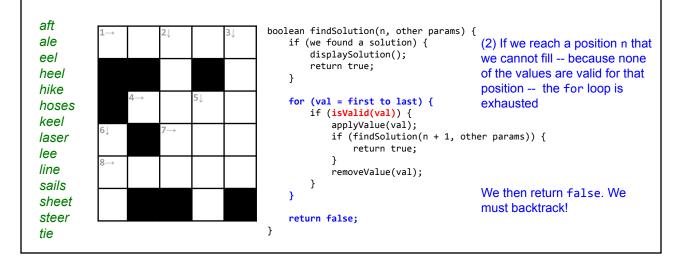




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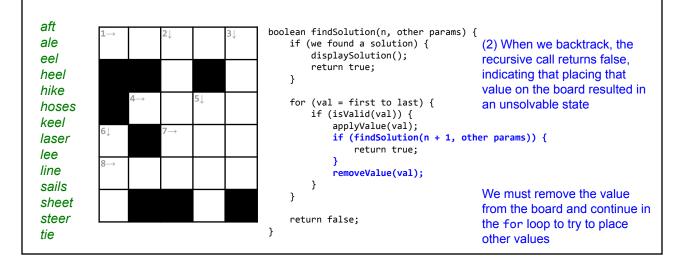


Recursive Backtracking



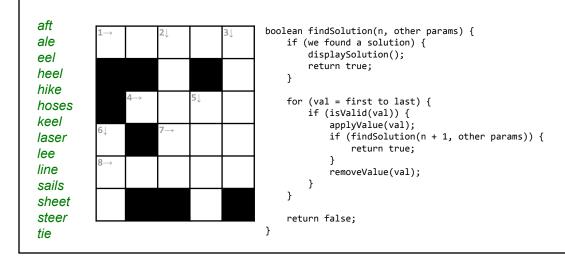


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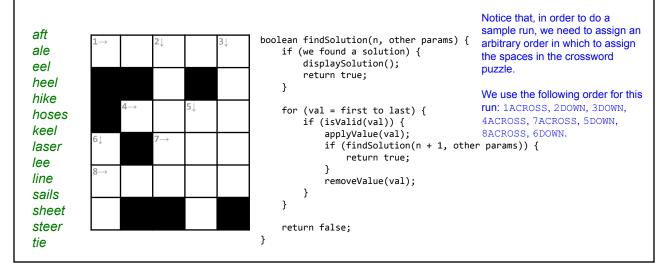
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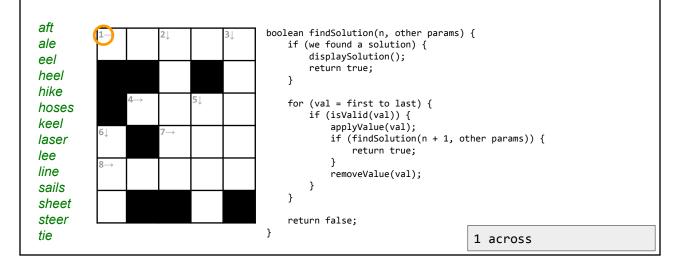
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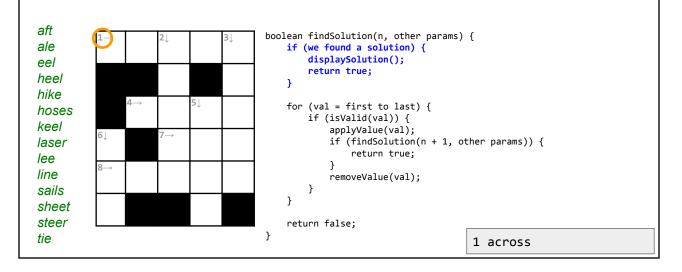
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