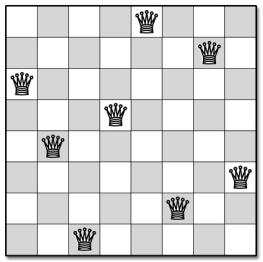
HW 5 today
HW 6 next Tuesday
GPS 6 next Monday

Backtracking => ???

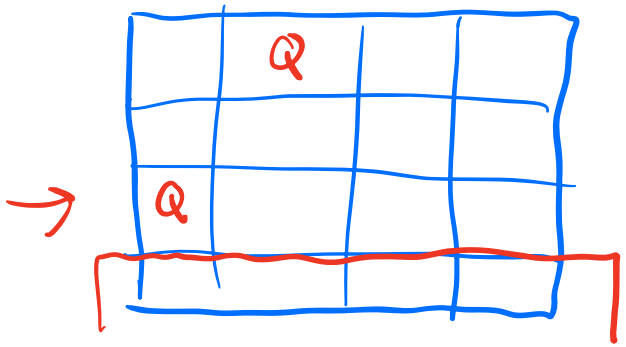
FIRST MAKE IT WORK,
THEN MAKE IT FAST

n Queens: Given n x n chess board, what are all the ways to place n queens so none are attacking another?

No two on same row, column, or diagonal.



Where do we put the current row's queen (considering rows in top-down order).



Need to remember placement of higher queens..

Try each position in row that's not attacked.

For each, Recurse on the later rows.

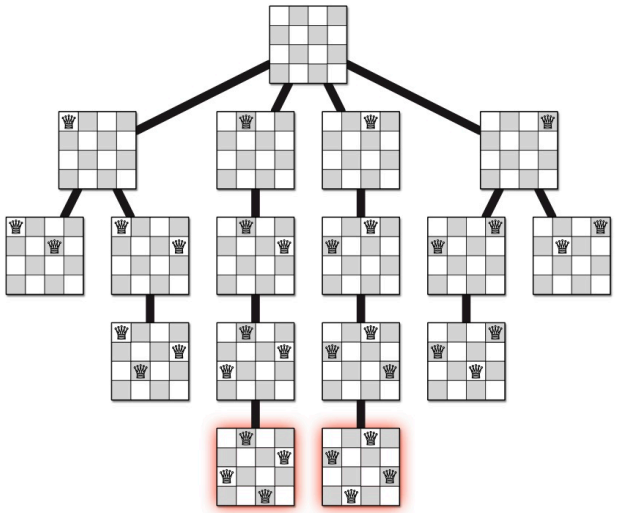
All way to place n queens given for all $i < r$, we placed on in row i, column $Q[i]$.

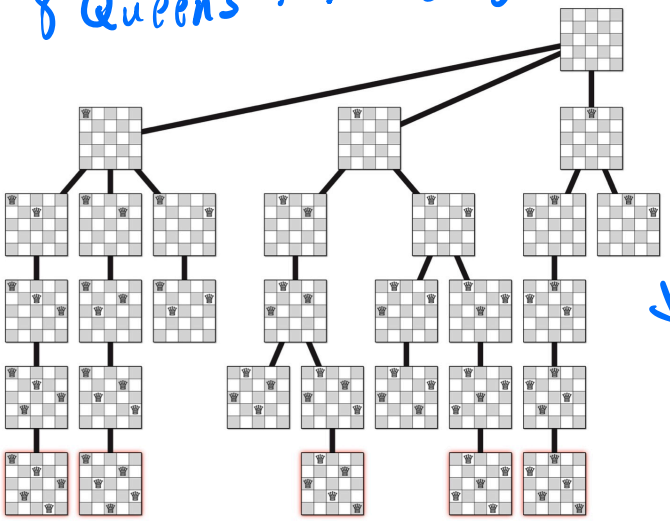
```
PLACEQUEENS(Q[1..n], r):
  if r = n + 1
      print Q[1..n]
  else
      for j ← 1 to n
          legal ← TRUE
          for i ← 1 to r − 1
              if (Q[i] = j) or (Q[i] = j + r − i) or (Q[i] = j − r + i)
                  legal ← FALSE
          if legal
              Q[r] ← j
              PLACEQUEENS(Q[1..n], r + 1)        ⟨⟨Recursion!⟩⟩
```

4 Queens : 2 solutions

5 Queens : 10 solutions

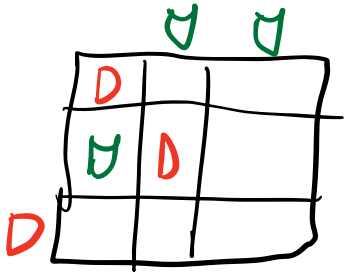
8 Queens : 92 solutions





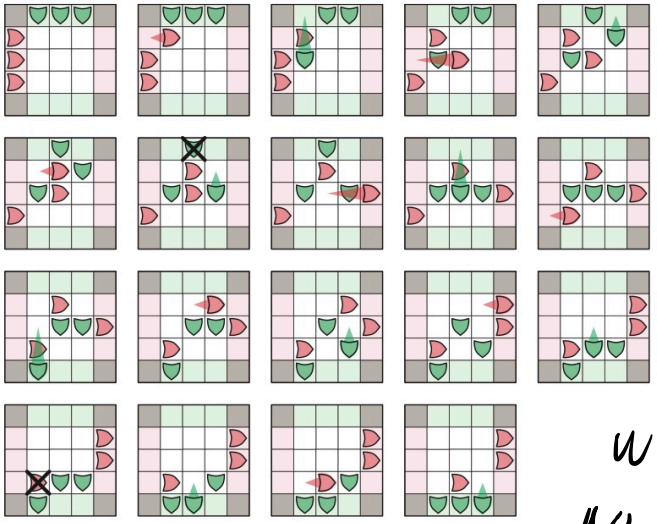
↓ mirror

A game between two players



n x n grid

Take turns moving one step forward to a blank or jumping opponent's packet to land in a blank.



Skip turn is no legal moves.

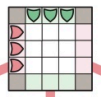
Want a strategy to win <u>any</u> two player game with no hidden info and no randomness.

state: all current info (sugar packet placement)

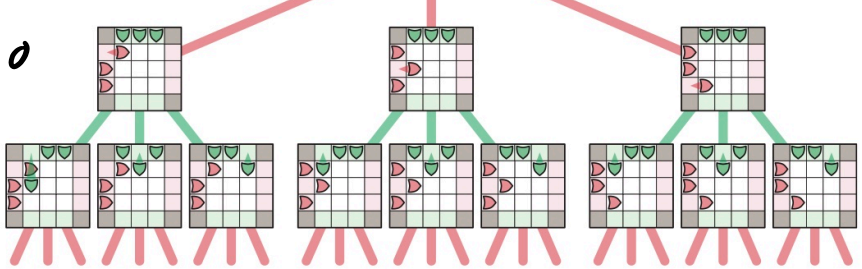
+ current player

game tree:

edge from x to y



if state can go from x to y in one move.



call a state good: if current player has won or there is a move to put opponent in a bad state

bad: already lost or all moves take opponent to a good state

```
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⟩⟩
```

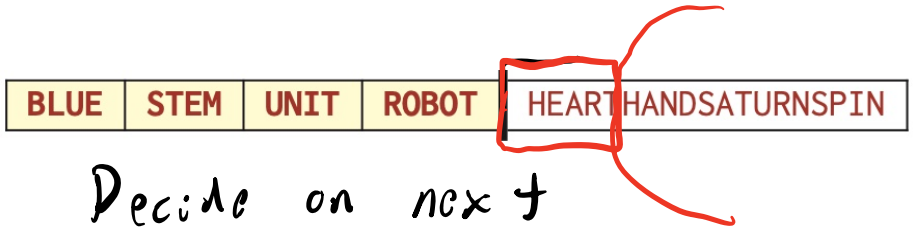
Is state X good or bad? (current player is.. player)

Text segmentation:

PRIMVSDIGNITASINTAMTENVISCIENTIANONPOTEST
ESSERESENIMSVNTPARVAEPROPEINSINGVLISLITTERIS
ATQVEINTERPVNCTIONIBUSVERBORVMOCCVPATAE

Given string A[1..n] to segment, and a function IsWord where IsWord(w) = True iff w is a "word".

Can we segment A into words?



Decide on next word, recurse on segmenting the rest...

Recursion just needs remaining substring.

```
SPLITTABLE(A[1..n]):
  if n = 0
      return TRUE
  for i ← 1 to n
      if ISWORD(A[1..i])
          if SPLITTABLE(A[i+1..n])
              return TRUE
  return FALSE
```

Is A[1..n] the concatenation of words?

↖ O(2^n)

For "practice": Use A[1..n] as a "global".

Pass the start index i of a suffix for recursion.

```
⟨⟨Is the suffix A[i..n] Splittable?⟩⟩
SPLITTABLE(i):
  if i > n
      return TRUE
  for j ← i to n
      if ISWORD(i, j)
          if SPLITTABLE(j + 1)
              return TRUE
  return FALSE
```

Splittable(i) = True iff A[i...n] is the concat of words.

IsWord(i, j) = True iff A[i..j] is a word.

$$\text{Splittable}(i) = \begin{cases} \text{True} & \text{if } i > n \\ \bigvee_{j=i}^{n} (\text{IsWord}(i,j) \wedge \text{Splittable}(j+1)) & \text{OR} \end{cases}$$

index formulation useful for dynamic programming