

## 2026 Generating permutations

Consider a set  $D = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$ .

A **permutation** of the elements of  $D$  is an ordered array  $a = a_1a_2a_3 \dots a_n$  of all the distinct elements of  $D$ . The number of permutations of  $D$  is  $n!$ .

### Sample #1:

Let  $D = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , then  $\#Permutations = 3! = 6$  and  $Permutations = \{123, 132, 213, 231, 312, 321\}$

### Sample #2:

Let  $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , then  $\#Permutations = 4! = 24$  and  $Permutations = \{1234, 1243, 1324, 1342, 1423, 1432, 2134, 2143, 2314, 2341, 2413, 2431, 3124, 3142, 3214, 3241, 3412, 3421, 4123, 4132, 4213, 4231, 4312, 4321\}$

### Lexicographical order

Let  $a = a_1a_2a_3 \dots a_n$  and  $b = b_1b_2b_3 \dots b_n$  permutations of  $D$ , then  $a < b$  if only if for some  $m$  with  $m < n$  and  $a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2, a_3 = b_3, \dots, a_{m-1} = b_{m-1}$  and  $a_m < b_m$

Check for the samples that the permutations are in lexicographical order !!!

### Generating Permutations

If the permutation  $b$  is the lexicographical successor of the permutation  $a$ , then we can get  $b$  from  $a$  using the next procedure:

1. Look for the greater  $m$  that  $a_m < a_m + 1$
2. Make  $b_1 = a_1, b_2 = a_2, \dots, b_{m-1} = a_{m-1}$
3. Make  $b_m$  equal to the minor value of  $a_{m+1}, a_{m+2}, \dots, a_n$ , that is greater than  $a_m$ .
4. Make  $b_{m+1} < b_{m+2} < \dots < b_n$

Make a program that accept in an input file the number of elements  $n$  ( $0 < n < 10$ ) of  $D$  and generate in an output file all the permutations of  $D$  lexicographically ordered.

### Input

Input consists on several test cases.

For each case, the input is the number of elements  $n$  ( $0 < n < 10$ ) of the set  $D$ . There might be several runs in the input file. your program should stop when  $n = 0$ .

### Output

For each case, the output will be the name of the run, the value of  $n$ , follow by the list of all the permutations of  $D$  lexicographically ordered. There should be a blank line between runs.

### Sample Input

```
1
2
4
0
```

**Sample Output**

Run 1 n=1

1

Run 2 n=2

12

21

Run 3 n=4

1 2 3 4

1 2 4 3

1 3 2 4

1 3 4 2

1 4 2 3

1 4 3 2

2 1 3 4

2 1 4 3

2 3 1 4

2 3 4 1

2 4 1 3

2 4 3 1

3 1 2 4

3 1 4 2

3 2 1 4

3 2 4 1

3 4 1 2

3 4 2 1

4 1 2 3

4 1 3 2

4 2 1 3

4 2 3 1

4 3 1 2

4 3 2 1