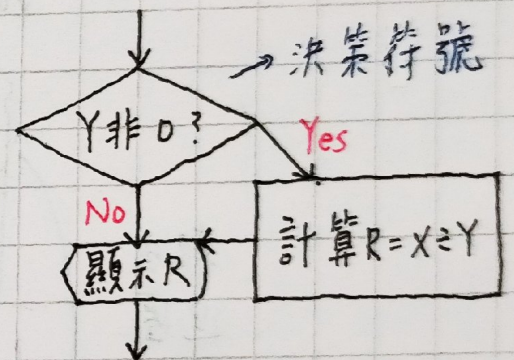
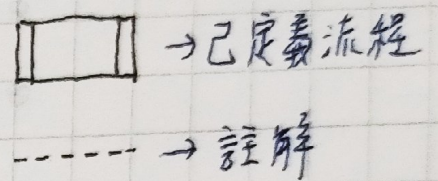
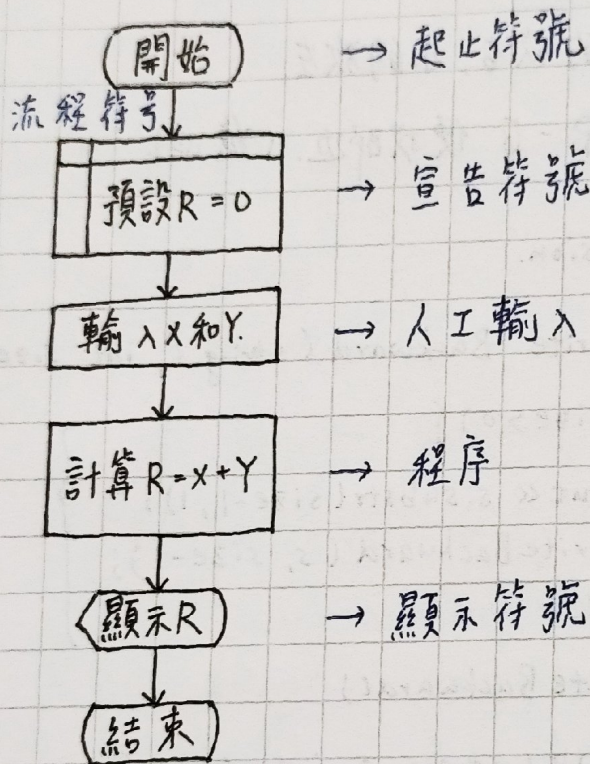
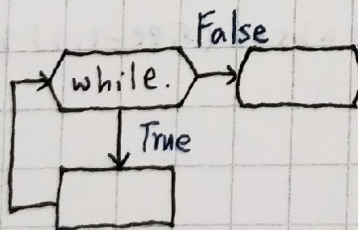


流程圖

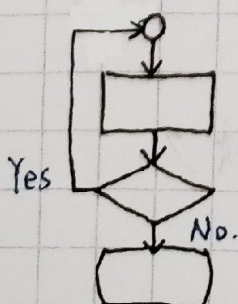
| 符號 | 字母代碼 | 描述 |
|----|------|----|
| O | O | 處理 |
| IL | I | 檢查 |
| → | M | 傳送 |
| D | D | 延遲 |
| ▽ | S | 儲存 |



* while 迴圈



* do-while 迴圈

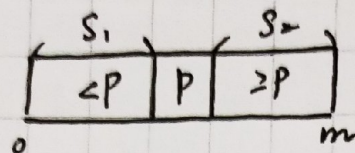


遞迴：

大Q → 小Q.

eg: 階乘. 最大公因數. 搜尋. 費式數列. 河內塔.

1. 找 k^{th} smallest item



⊙ 把比 P 大的放右, 小的放左.

⊙ 看 k 在那一區. 便找那邊. (遞迴)

2. Tail Recursion.

```
void write Backward (string s, int size) {
```

```
    if (size > 0) {
```

```
        cout << s.substr(size-1, 1);
```

```
        writeBackward (s, size-1);
```

```
    } // if
```

```
    } // write Backward()
```

```
void WB (string s, int size) {
```

```
    while (size > 0) {
```

```
        cout << s.substr(size-1, 1);
```

```
        -- size;
```

```
    } // while
```

```
    } // WB()
```

轉成
迴圈

⇒ 效率 ↑

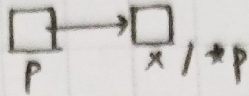
* 遞迴效率好壞 ⇒ 遞迴次數較少

指標 Pointer

→ `int *p;`

指向記憶體的位置.

→ `p = &x;`



→ `p = new int;`

→ `p = NULL;`

→ `delete q;` // 清空 memory.

`q = NULL`

動態陣列.

`int ** array;`

`int * temp;`

`array = new int[sizey];`

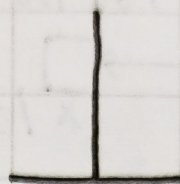
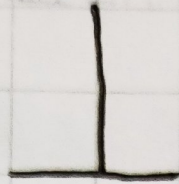
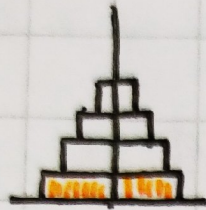
`for (int i=0; i < sizey; i++) {`

`temp = new int[sizex];`

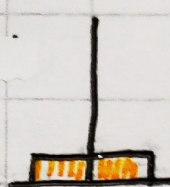
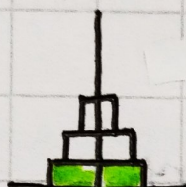
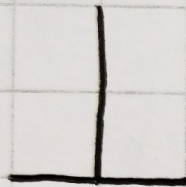
`array[i] = temp;`

`} // for.`

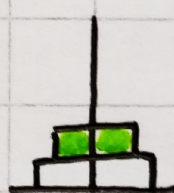
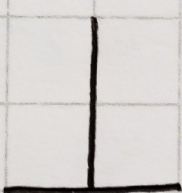
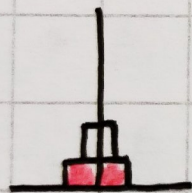
河内塔： n 个盘子需 $2^n - 1$ 个步骤



$\times 15$



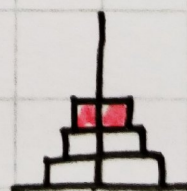
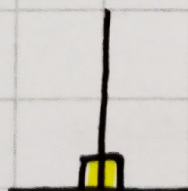
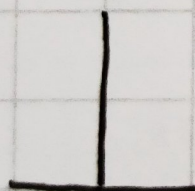
$\times 7$



$= 3 \times 2 + 1$



$\times 3$



$= 1 \times 2 + 1$



$\times 1$

