

Week 9 Programming Assignment

Steffen Petersen — au722120

November 7th 2022

Here is the link for my repository, in which you will find all the edited code files and such.

<https://github.com/Aarhus-University-ECE/assignment-9-SirQuacc>

1

- ☞ (Text) We talked about the run-time stack (see e.g. slides from lecture 7). In the lecture, we looked at the Fibonacci numbers and a program to calculate them (`fib.c`). Draw the stack as it evolves when calculating `fib(4)`

2

(Code) Summing an array can recursively be described as follows (a is the array, n is the length of the array):

$$sum(a, n) = \begin{cases} a[n-1] + sum(a, n-1), & \text{if } n > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

Implement a recursive function with the signature `int sum(int a[], int n)` that sums the integer array a

Below is the recursive function, it can also be found in `sum.c`

```
1  int sum(int a[], int n)
2  {
3      assert(!(n < 0)); // Can't search an array of lower than 0 length
4      if(n == 0){
5          return 0; //Base case, we're at the end of the array, return 0 as the "sum" of nothing
6      }
7      else return a[n-1] + sum(a, n-1); //Recursively ask for the sum of the next number, and
          add it to the current
8  }
```

3

(Code) In the lecture, we looked at an recursive binary search. To use binary search, the elements must be sorted. A recursive search function NOT requiring the elements to be sorted could look like (a is the array, n is the length of the array, x is the element to be found):

$$\text{search}(a, n, x) = \begin{cases} \text{true}, & \text{if } n > 0 \text{ and } a[n-1] == x \\ \text{search}(a, n-1, x), & \text{if } n > 0 \text{ and } a[n-1] \neq x \\ \text{false}, & \text{if } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

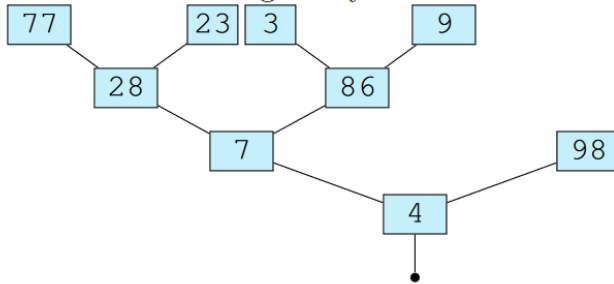
Implement a recursive function with the signature:

`bool search(int a[], int n, int x)` that searches the integer array a for the element x .

The code is seen below and can be found in `search.c`

```
1  bool search(int a[], int n, int x)
2  {
3      assert(!(n < 0)); // Can't search an array of lower than 0 length
4      if(n == 0){ //Base case, if we're beyond the array, element x wasn't in there,
5          return false;
6      }
7      if(x == a[n-1]){ //Recusively check with linear search if x is equal to any element in
8          //the array of length n.
9          return true;
10     } else return search(a, n-1, x);
11 }
```

(Code) Implement depth-first search using a stack in a fashion similar to as presented in the lectures. Your stack should be implemented as a linked list, and your tree as *tree nodes* that each have an integer as the data item and a left and right child. Given the following tree your DFS code should print the sequence of nodes visited.



The correct output should be: 4, 7, 28, 77, 23, 86, 3, 9, 98

Below is my code for this function, it can of course also be found in dfs.c

```

1  void DFT (node * root)
2  {
3      printf("The given tree:\n");
4      print_tree(root, 0); //Print the given tree first
5
6      stack* mainStack = malloc(sizeof(stack)); //Allocate a stack node
7      initStack(mainStack); //Initialize the stack
8      mainStack = push(mainStack, root); //Push the root on to the stack first
9      stack* popped; //Pointer to the saved node after popping
10
11     printf("Order of visiting tree: ");
12     while(!isEmpty(mainStack)){ //isEmpty(mainStack)
13         popped = pop(&mainStack); //Pop the top node, popped variable saves pointer to the
14             popped node
15         print_node(popped->node); //Print the visited (popped) node's value.
16         if(popped->node->rchild != NULL) mainStack = push(mainStack, popped->node->rchild); //If
17             there is a right child, add this to the stack
18         if(popped->node->lchild != NULL) mainStack = push(mainStack, popped->node->lchild); //If
19             there is a left child, add this to the stack
20         free(popped); // Free stack-node, clean-up.
21     }
22     printf("\n");
23 }

```