




# C Programming Language

JANUARY 2, 2015



Today's task

- Link list
- Recursion

# Question

- How to insert an element in an array?



↑  
2.5



# Link list

Array



Continuous memory

Link list



non Continuous memory

A value

A pointer

# Link list

Define

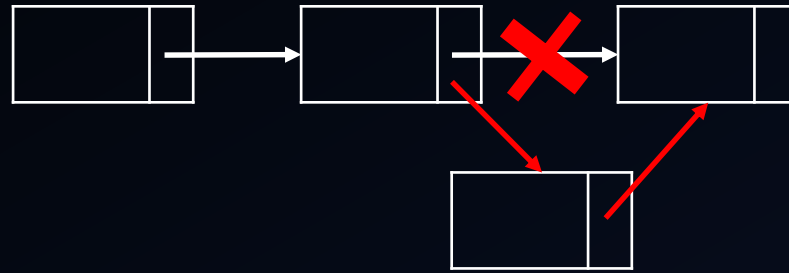
```
typedef struct Node {  
    int x;  
    struct Node *next;  
}Node;
```

Traverse

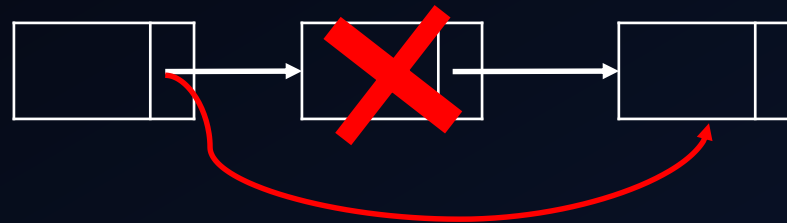
```
Node *conductor = root;  
while(conductor)  
{  
    printf("%d\n",head->x);  
    conductor = conductor->next;  
}
```

# Link list

- Insert



- Remove



# Recursion

- How to compute  $n!$  ?
- $n! = n * (n-1) * (n-2) * ... * 2 * 1$
- $n! = n * (n-1)!$
- $(n-1)! = (n-1) * (n-2)!$
- Recursion is a function that will call itself to finish the job

# Recursion

- Use recursion to sum all values in a linked list



# Recursion or Loop

- Both work
- Recursion usually makes code clean and simple

```
double fraction(int n)
{
    if(n==0)
        return 1;
    return n*fraction(n-1);
}
```

```
double fraction(int n)
{
    if(n==0)
        return 1;
    double out = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
    {
        out *= i;
    }
    return out;
}
```

# However, recursion is not always better

- E.g. To calculate Fibonacci Sequence
- Fibonacci Sequence
  - 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13.....
  - $F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$

```
int fibonacci(int n)
{
    if(n==0)
        return 0;
    if(n==1)
        return 1;
    return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2);
}
```

```
int fibonacci(int n)
{
    int n0 = 0;
    int n1 = 1;
    if(n==0)
    {
        return 0;
    }
    int i = 1;
    int out=0;
    while(i<n)
    {
        out = n0 + n1;
        n0 = n1;
        n1 = out;
        i++;
    }
    return out;
}
```

# Homework

- Suppose we have two sorted linked list, merge the two list together and keep the new linked list still sorted

- E.g.



- Merged result



# Next time

- Binary tree
- va\_list