

```
Técnicas de Projecto de Algoritmos

RECURSÃO: aplicações

Ex11: Imprimir o número N em
qualquer base

final static String
DIGIT_TABLE = "0123456789abcdef";

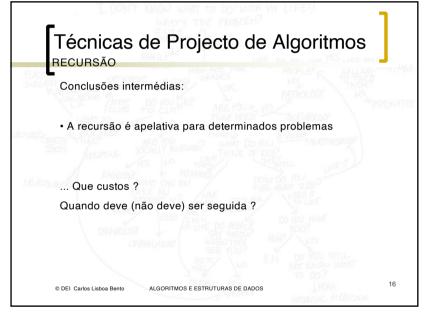
// Recursive routine
public static void printlnt ( int n, int base )

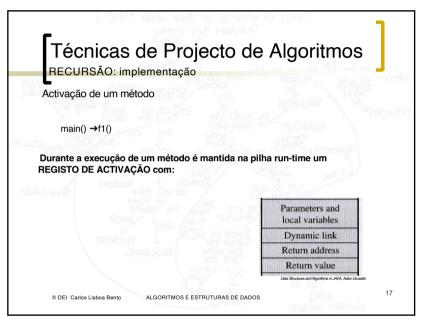
{
    if( n >= base )
        printlnt ( n / base, base );

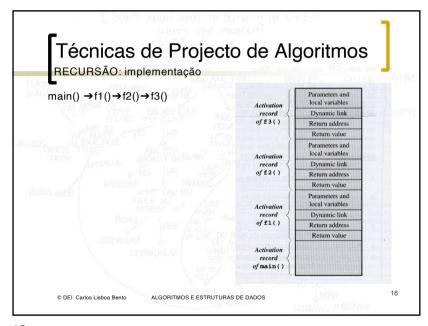
        System.out.print(
        DIGIT_TABLE.charAt (n % base ));
}

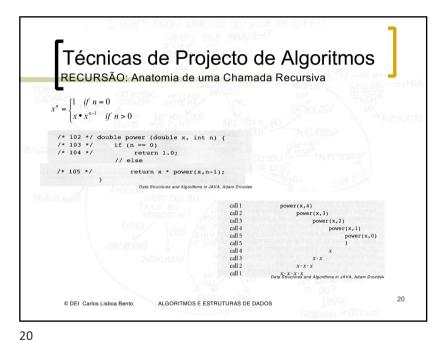
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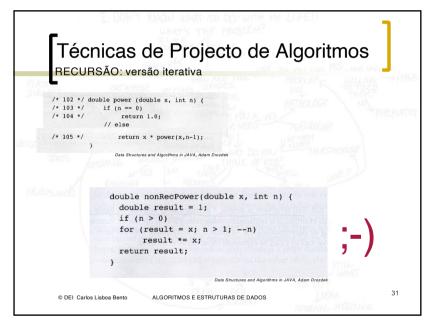
ALGORITMOS E ESTRUTURAS DE DADOS
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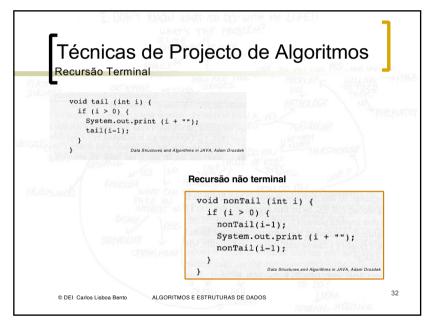


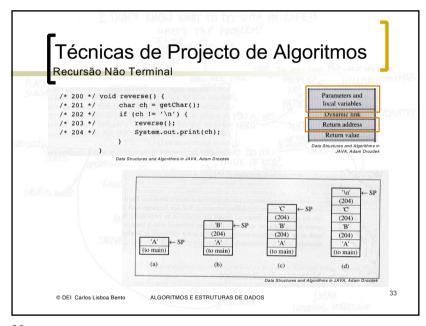


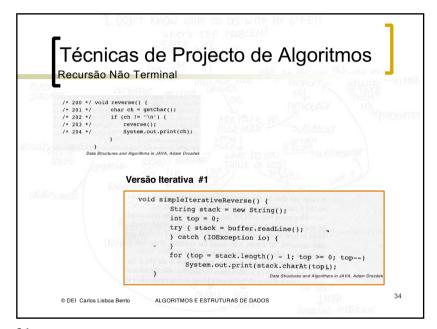


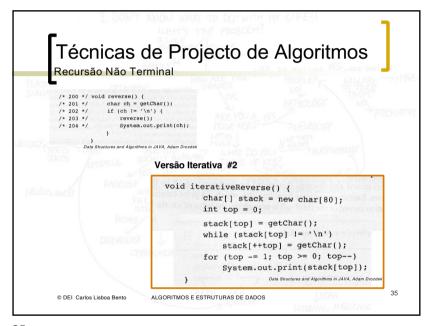


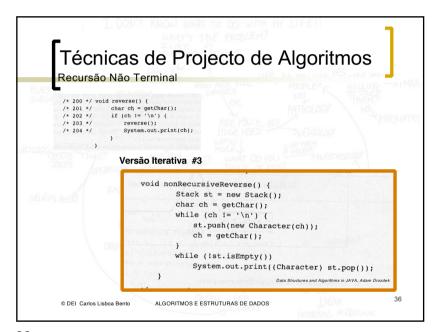


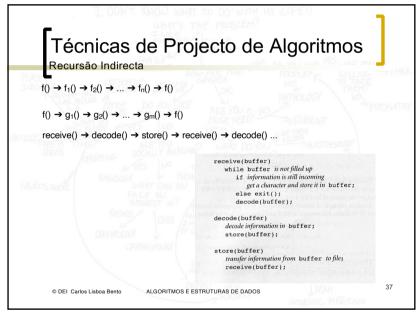


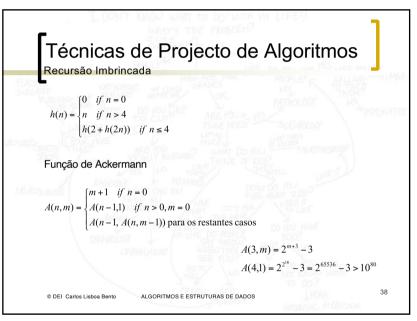




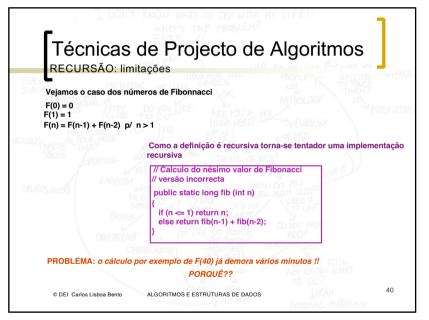


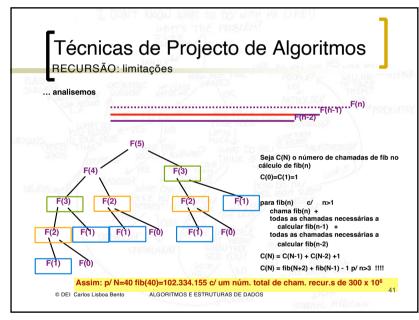


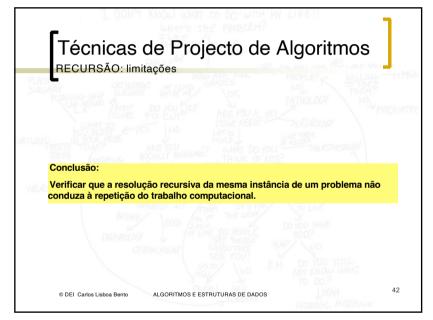




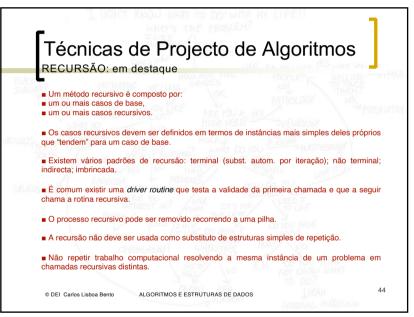


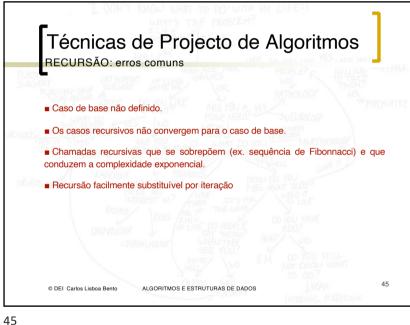


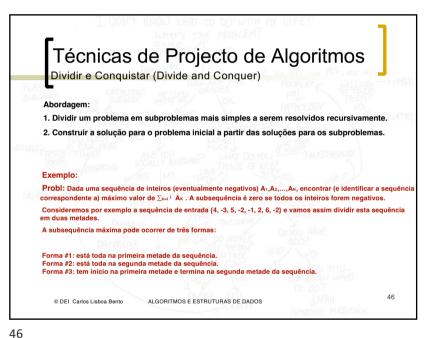


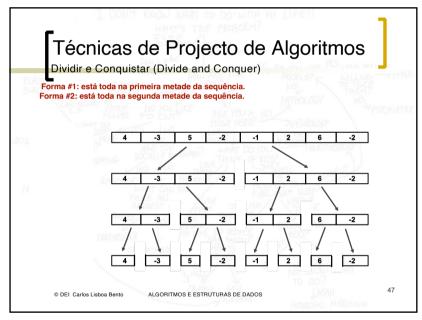


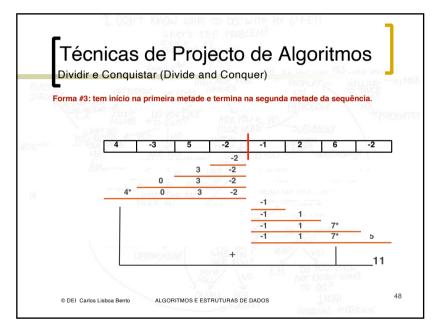


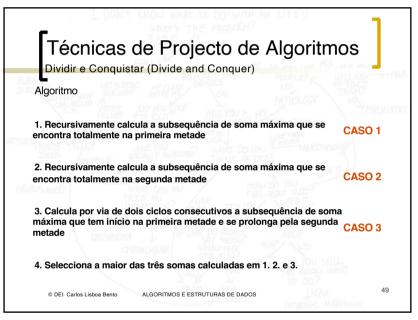


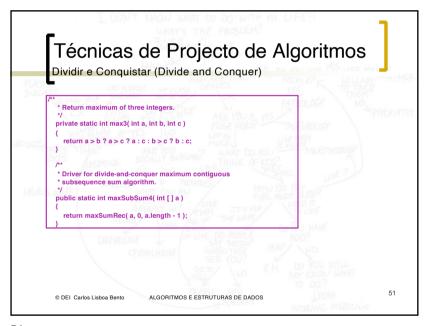




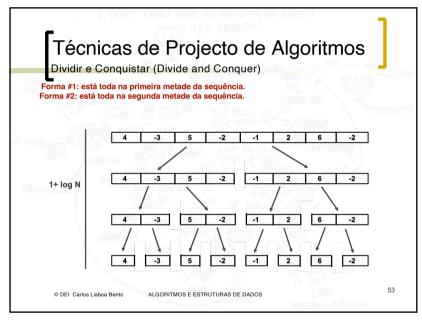


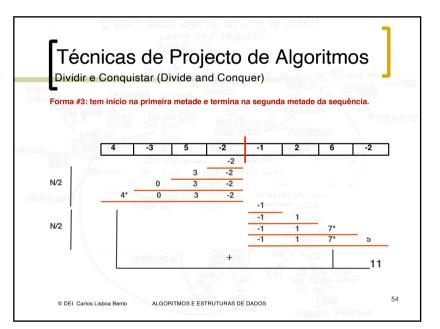


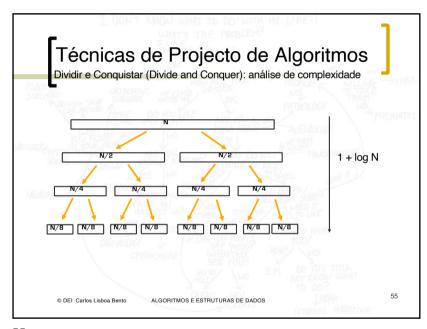


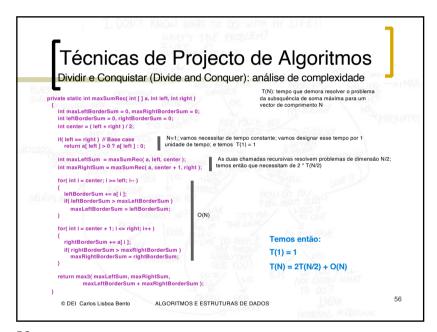




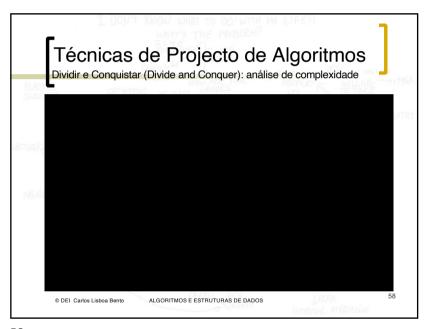


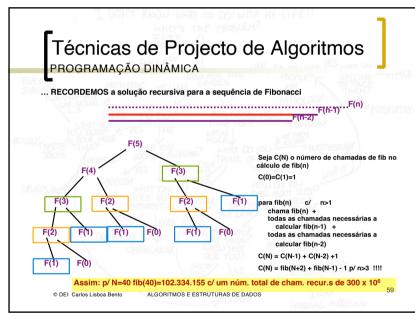














## Técnicas de Projecto de Algoritmos PROGRAMAÇÃO DINÂMICA Abordagem Top-Down Dividir o problema em subproblemas Resolver os subproblemas e memorizar as soluções Usar as soluções memorizadas quando de novo necessárias

## Técnicas de Projecto de Algoritmos

PROGRAMAÇÃO DINÂMICA

## **Abordagem Bottom-Up**

- Todos os sub-problemas cujo resultado é necessário resolvidos antecipadamente
- Sub-soluções aplicadas na resolução do problema de maior dimensão
- VANTAGENS/DESVANTAGENS:
  - menor dimensão da pilha de recursão e menor número de chamadas de funções
  - muitas das vezes não é intuitiva a delimitação de que sub-problemas têm de ser resolvidos para chegar à solução do problema global

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