

Aaron Jones
5/16/14
Lab 9

Part 1

```
public class Recursion
{
```

```
// Your recursive solution goes here -
// Write the 'array220' method...
```

```
    public static boolean array220(int[] nums, int index)
    {
        // Your code goes here...
        int n = nums.length;
        if(n == 0)
        {
            return false;
        }
        if(index+1 < nums.length && nums[index] == nums[index+1]/10)
            return true;
        else if(index+1 < nums.length)
            return array220(nums, index+1);

        return false;
    }
}
```

```
// Do not change this class!
```

```
public class Tester
{
```

```
    /* Write the 'array220' method in the 'Recursion' class.
     * Given an array of ints, compute recursively if the array
     * contains somewhere a value followed in the array by that value times 10.
     * For example the array { 1, 3, 42, 7, 70, 0 } contains 7 followed
     * immediately by 70 so your recursive method should return 'true'.
     * Be sure to handle an empty array.
     */
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] nums1 = { 1, 3, 42, 7, 70, 0 };
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums1, 0));
        int[] nums2 = { 30, 3, 42, 2, 0, 10 };
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums2, 0));
        int[] nums3 = {};
    }
}
```

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```
    System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums3, 0));  
    int[] nums4 = { 0, -1, 42, 1, 10, 0 };  
    System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums4, 0));  
    int[] nums5 = { 0, -5, 50, 1, -10, 0 };  
    System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums5, 0));  
    int[] nums6 = { -1, -5, 50, 1, 0, 0 };  
    System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums6, 0));  
    }  
}
```

Part 2

```
public class Recursion3nPlus1  
{  
  
    /* Consider the following algorithm to generate a sequence of numbers. Start  
    * with an integer *n*. If *n* is even, divide by 2. If *n* is odd, multiply by  
    * 3 and add 1. Repeat this process with the new value of *n*, terminating  
    * when *n* = 1.  
    * For example rec3nPlus1(22) prints: 22 11 34 17 52 26 13 40 20 10 5 16 8 4  
    2 1  
    */  
    public static void rec3nPlus1(int n)  
    {  
        // Your code goes here...  
  
        if(n == 0)  
        {  
            return;  
        }  
  
        if(n%2 == 0)  
        {  
            rec3nPlus1(n/2);  
        }  
        else  
            rec3nPlus1((n * 3) + 1);  
    }  
}  
  
// Do not change this class!
```

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```
public class Tester
{
    public static void main ( String[] args )
    {
        /* Consider the following algorithm to generate a sequence of numbers. Start
        * with an integer *n*. If *n* is even, divide by 2. If *n* is odd, multiply by
        * 3 and add 1. Repeat this process with the new value of *n*, terminating
        * when *n* = 1.
        * For example rec3nPlus1(22) prints: 22 11 34 17 52 26 13 40 20 10 5 16 8 4
        2 1
        */
        System.out.println("3n+1 values for an input of 22:");
        Recursion3nPlus1.rec3nPlus1(22);

        System.out.println("\n\n3n+1 values for an input of 42:");
        Recursion3nPlus1.rec3nPlus1(42);

    } // end main
} // end class

// Do not change this class!
public class Tester
{
    /* Write the 'array220' method in the 'Recursion' class.
    * Given an array of ints, compute recursively if the array
    * contains somewhere a value followed in the array by that value times 10.
    * For example the array { 1, 3, 42, 7, 70, 0 } contains 7 followed
    * immediately by 70 so your recursive method should return 'true'.
    * Be sure to handle an empty array.
    */
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] nums1 = { 1, 3, 42, 7, 70, 0 };
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums1, 0));
        int[] nums2 = { 30, 3, 42, 2, 0, 10 };
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums2, 0));
        int[] nums3 = {};
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums3, 0));
        int[] nums4 = { 0, -1, 42, 1, 10, 0 };
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums4, 0));
        int[] nums5 = { 0, -5, 50, 1, -10, 0 };
        System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums5, 0));
    }
}
```

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```
    int[] nums6 = { -1, -5, 50, 1, 0, 0 };  
    System.out.println(Recursion.array220(nums6, 0));  
}  
}
```