

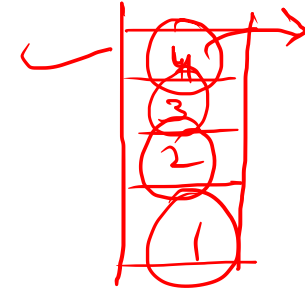
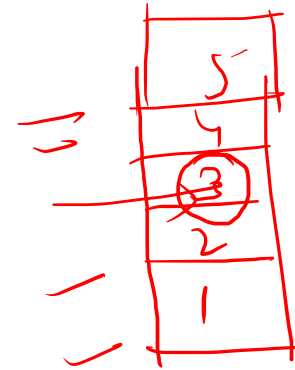
Delete Middle Element of a Stack

I/p: $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4 \rangle$
o/p: $\langle 1, 3, 4 \rangle$

$Cell((n+1)/2)$

I/p: $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$
o/p: $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$

LIFO

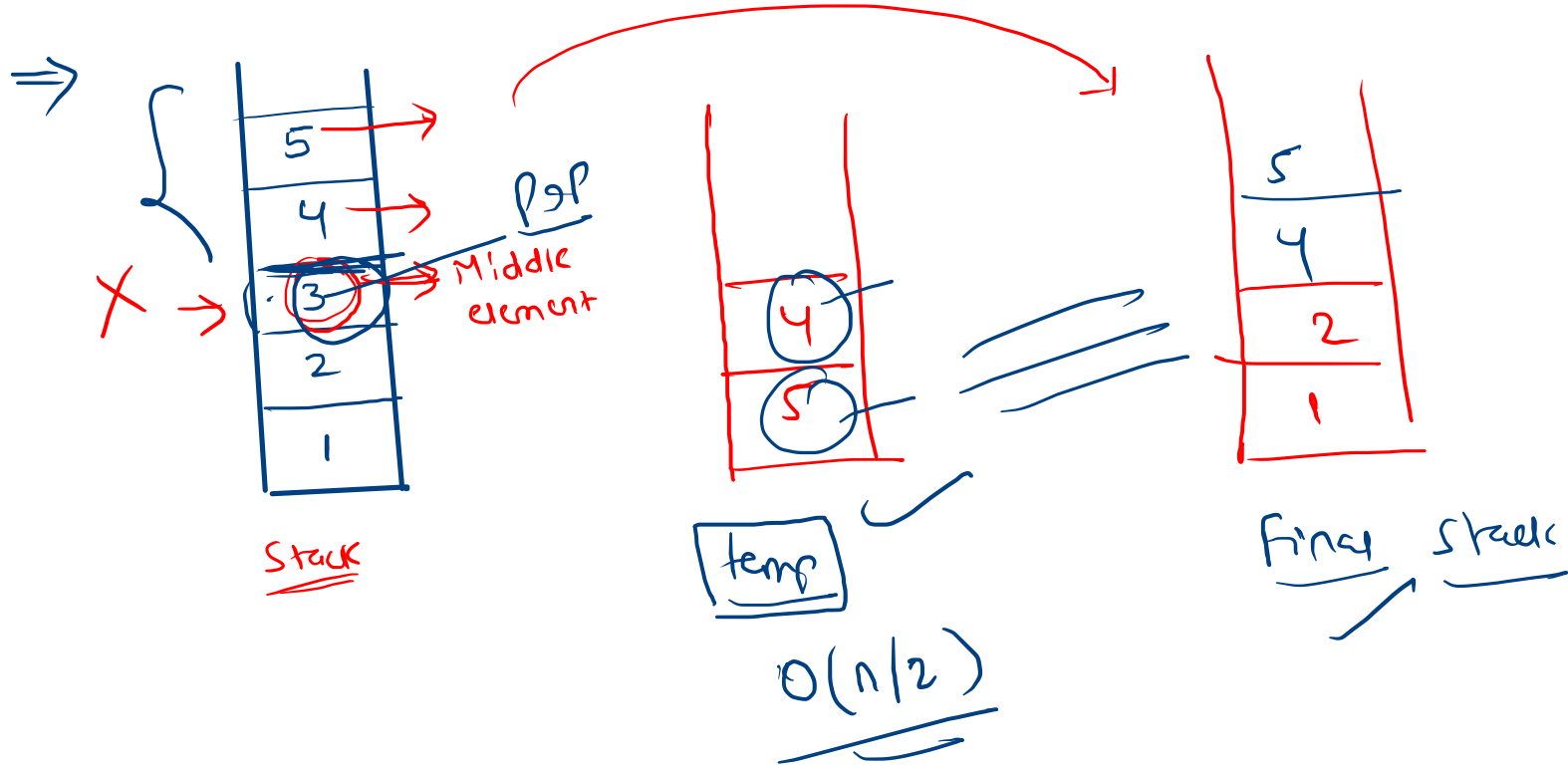


✓ NAIVE
SOLUTION

I/p: $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$

O/p: $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$

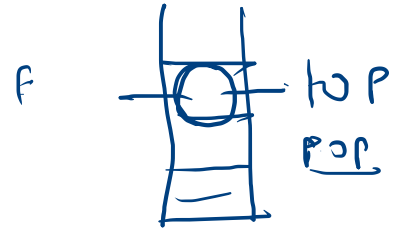
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Recursive
Solution

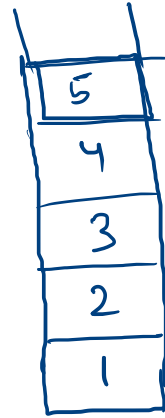
I/p : $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$

o/p : $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$



Logic

Count = 1



$n = 5$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{ceil}(3) = 3}}$$

Recursive Solution

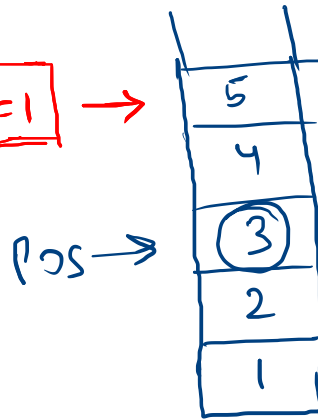
I/p : $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$

O/p : $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$

Logic

pos = 3

Count = 1



$$\frac{\text{ceil}((n+1)/2)}{\text{pos}}$$

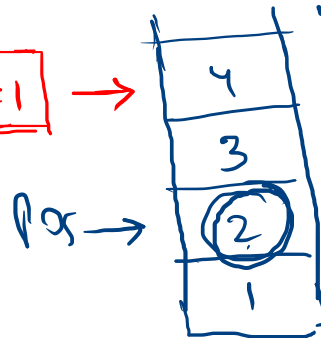
$$n = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \rightarrow \text{ceil}(3) = 3$$

$$5/2 \rightarrow \text{ceil}(2) \rightarrow 2$$

$$5/2.0 \rightarrow \text{ceil}(2.5) \rightarrow 3$$

Count = 1



$$n = 4$$

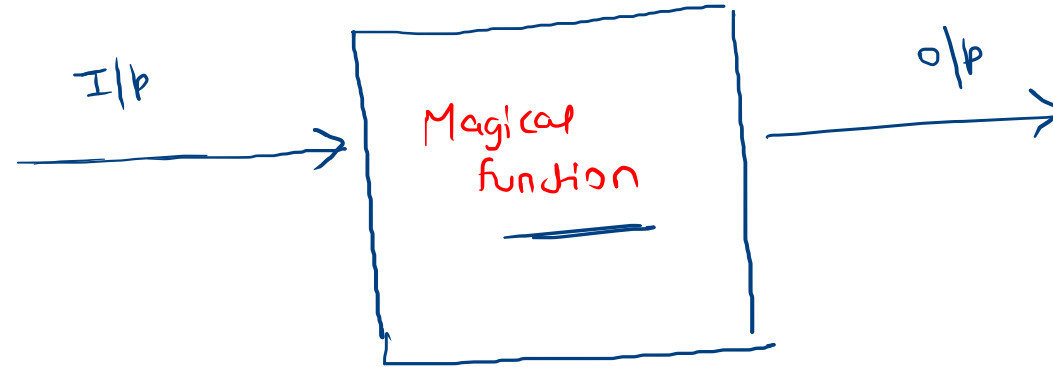
$$\Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{(2.0)} = \frac{5}{2.0} = 2.5 \rightarrow \text{ceil}(2.5) = 3$$

pos

Recursive
Solution

I/p : $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$

O/p : $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$

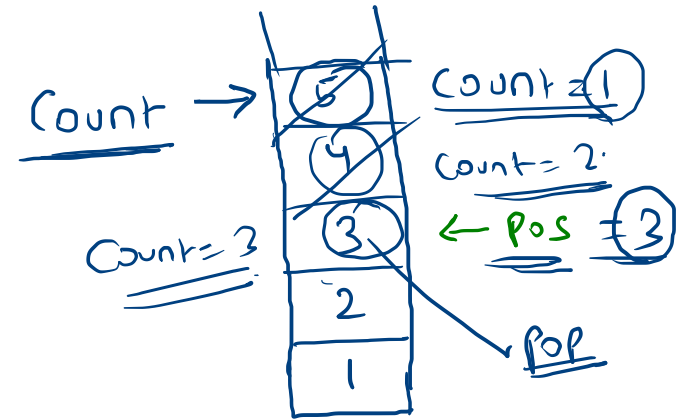
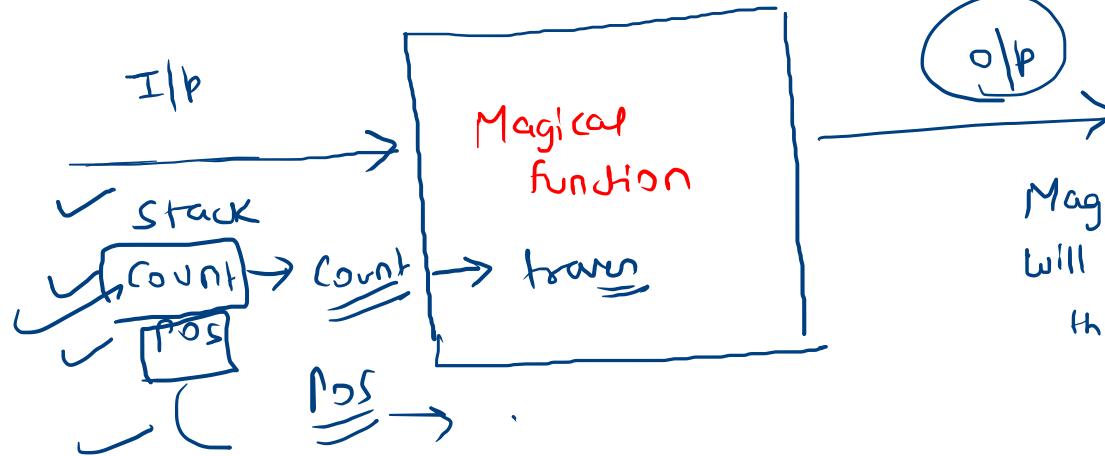


5
4
3
2
1

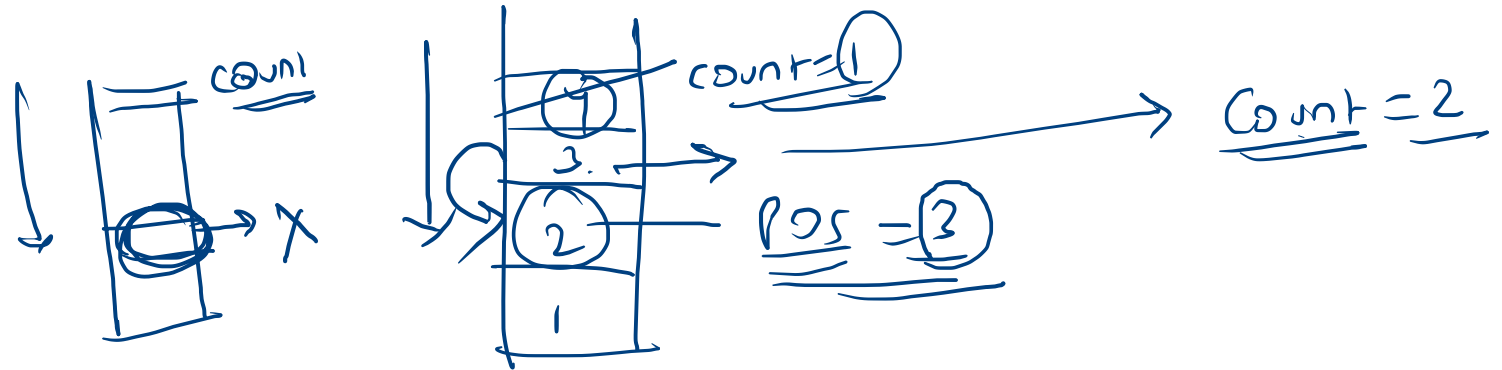
Recursive Solution

I/p : $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$

o/p : $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$



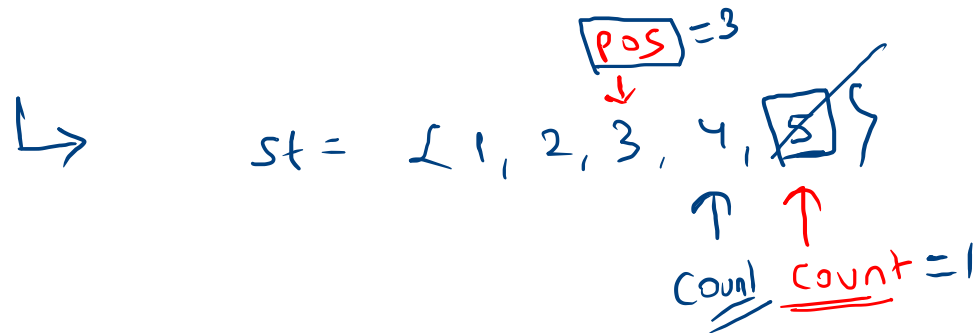
Magical function will check if $\boxed{\text{Count} == \text{Pos}}$ then delete it



Logical Part

I/p : $st = \langle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rangle$

o/p : $\langle 1, 2, 4, 5 \rangle$

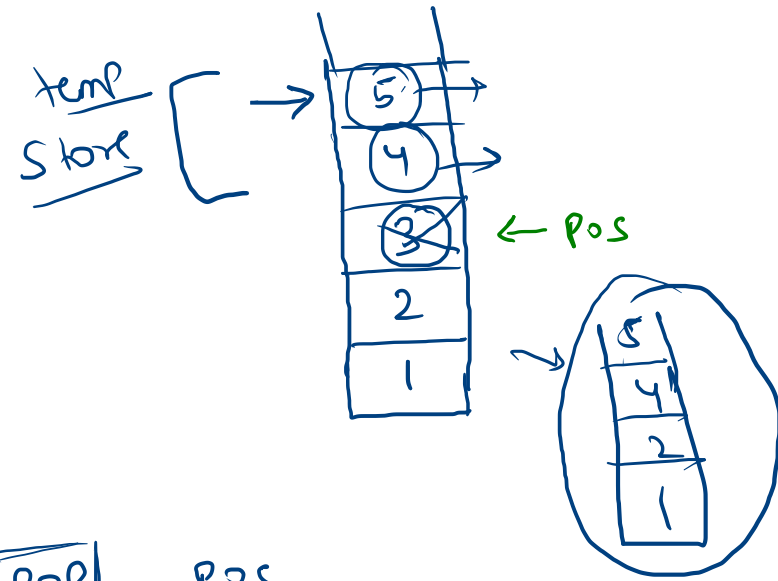


Function checks if $[\underline{Count} == \underline{pos}]$ Pop . pos

if not

then, Pop count and store element in temp Variable

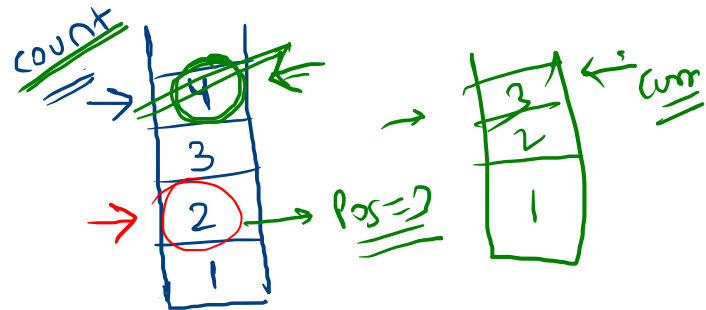
and Call Recursive function for Count + 1



Recursive code

void delete (stack<int> st, int Count, int Pos) ^{fix}

// Base condition



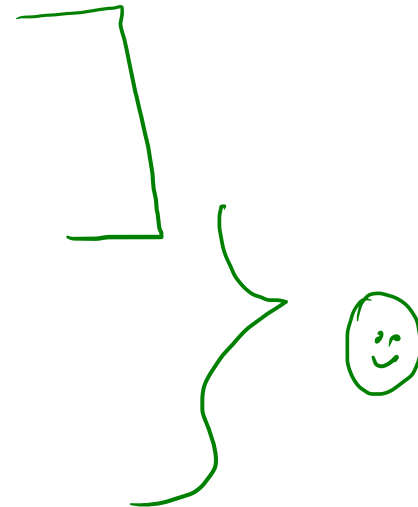
int top = st.top(); // 4

st.pop();

delete (st, count+1, pos)

st.push(top);

>



Base
condition

Smallest Valid Input → check output

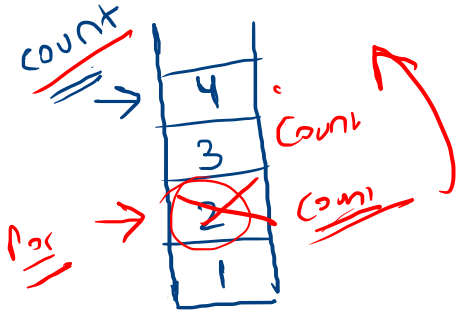
Void delete (stack <int> st, int count, int pos)

↓

① if stack is empty

if (st.empty()) return;

Base Condition



Smallest Valid Input \rightarrow Check output

Void delete (stack <int> st, int count int pos)

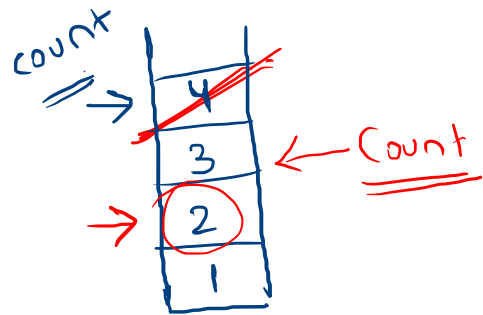
✓ ① if stack is empty ✓

if (st.empty()) return

✓ ② (if count == pos)

 {
 st.pop();
 return;
 }

Recursive
code



Void delete (stack <int> st, int count, int pos)

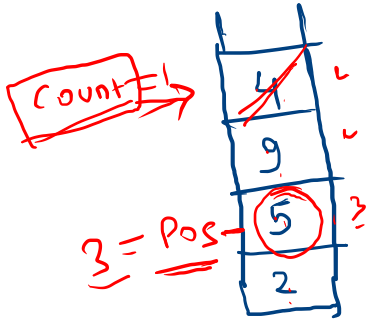
{

[✓ if(st.empty()) return ;
✓ if(count == pos) { st.pop(); return ; }] Base condition

{ - int top = st.top();
st.pop();
delete (st, count+1, pos) } Logics
st.push(top);

}

Dry Run



①

Count = 1, Pos = 3

Void delete (stack<int> st, int count, int pos)

if (st.empty()) return;
if (count == pos) & st.pop(); return; >] Base condition

int top = st.top(); // 4
st.pop();
delete (st, count+1, pos)] Logics

st.push(top);

Count = 2, Pos = 3

Void delete (stack<int> st, int count, int pos)

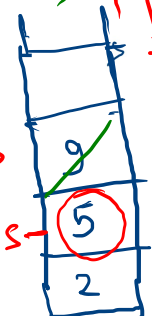
if (st.empty()) return;
if (count == pos) & st.pop(); return; >] Base condition

int top = st.top(); // 9
st.pop();
delete (st, count+1, pos)] Logics

st.push(top);

Count →

Pos →



Count = 3

Pos = 3

Void delete (stack<int> st, int count, int pos)

if (st.empty()) return;
if (count == pos) & st.pop(); return; >] Base condition

int top = st.top();
st.pop();
delete (st, count+1, pos)] Logics

st.push(top);

Final stack

