

## **NORTH SOUTH UNIVERSITY**

## Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

## Assignment – 05

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Course No. : CSE 225

Course Title : Data Structures and Algorithm

Section: 06

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General Case of a Recursion

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if (base case)
solve it;

else neduce the problem using necursion;

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Now we need to find the base case and the necursive call order.

ncn = n choose re, is a formula to represent the number of ways to choose re items from a set of n items.

Now, let's consider the relection process in two eases:

1. The first item is selected: In this case, we choose one item from the set of n items, leaving us with (n-1) items to choose from the nemaining (n-1) items.

We can select these (n-1) items in (n-1) e ways.

2. The first item is not selected: In this case, we do not choose the first item, leaving us with The items to choose from the remaining (n-1) items. We can select these I items in (n-1)cm ways.

By considering these two cases, we can express nen necursively as:

$$m_{e_n} = \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)} + \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-n-1)!} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-n-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}$$

= nen (Proved)

Now, let's find the base ease:

We know that,

and,  $n_{c_n} = 1$ .

That means, if  $\pi=0$  or,  $\pi=n$  then we can  $\pi$ eturn 1.

the necunsive function is, Hence, int ner (int n, int 12) { if (n==0 11 n==n) { return 1; else { neturn ner(n-1, n-1) + ner (n-1, n); Treaking: 462 20, 202 neturn 1 neturn 1 Return 1 neturn 1 neturn 1

neturn 1

Sources: Deep rearch on Google, Long fine countrisation with chatGPT, Finally I learn a lot. Then I rewrite in my own world.

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