

# 1<sup>st</sup> WEEK

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Program 1:

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int sumoffirstn(int n) {
    n=(n*(n+1))/2;
    return n;
}

int main() {
    int n,sum;
    printf("Enter a num: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    sum=sumoffirstn(n);
    printf("The sum of first %d numbers is: %d\n",n,sum);
}
```

Output:

```
C:\DAA>gcc q1.c

C:\DAA>a
Enter a num: 5
The sum of first 5 numbers is: 15
```

## Space-Complexity Justification:

Fixed part:

Variables: n,sum,n(in the function)

Space used:  $(1+1+1)*4=3*4=12$

Variable part:

No array, recursion or any data structure used, So

Space used: 0

Space = 12= constant

Space complexity =  $O(1)$

## Program 2:

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int n,sum=0;
    printf("Enter a num: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
        sum=sum+(i*i);
    }
    printf("The sum of squares of first %d numbers is: %d\n",n,sum);
}
```

Output:

```
C:\DAA>gcc q2.c
```

```
C:\DAA>a
```

```
Enter a num: 6
```

```
The sum of squares of first 6 numbers is: 91
```

## Space-Complexity Justification:

Fixed part:

Variables: n,sum,i

Space used:  $(1+1+1)*4=3*4=12$

Variable part:

No array, recursion or any data structure used, So

Space used: 0

Space = 12= constant

Space complexity =  $O(1)$

## Program 3:

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int n,sum=0;
    printf("Enter a num: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
        sum=sum+(i*i*i);
    }
    printf("The sum of cubes of first %d numbers is: %d\n",n,sum);
}
```

Output:

```
C:\DAA>gcc q3.c

C:\DAA>a
Enter a num: 6
The sum of cubes of first 6 numbers is: 441
```

## Space-Complexity Justification:

Fixed part:

Variables: n,sum,i

Space used:  $(1+1+1)*4=3*4=12$

Variable part:

No array, recursion or any data structure used, So

Space used: 0

Space = 12= constant

Space complexity =  $O(1)$

## Program 4:

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fact(int n) {
    if(n==1 || n==0) {
        return 1;
    }
    else{
        return (n*fact(n-1));
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter a num: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("The factorial of %d is: %d\n",n,fact(n));
}
```

Output:

```
C:\DAA>gcc q4.c

C:\DAA>a
Enter a num: 5
The factorial of 5 is: 120
```

## Space-Complexity Justification:

Fixed part:

Variables: n,n(in the function)

Space used:  $(1+1)*4=2*4=8$

Variable part:

Fact(n) calls Fact(n-1) until n becomes 0 or 1

Recursion for n times, So

Space used: n

Space =  $8+n$

Space complexity =  $O(n)$

## Program 5:

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define r 3
#define c 3
int main() {
    int mat[r][c]= {{1,2,3},{4,5,6},{7,8,9}};
    int tmat[r][c];

    for(int i=0;i<r;i++) {
        for(int j=0;j<c;j++) {
            tmat[i][j]=mat[j][i];
        }
    }

    for(int i=0;i<r;i++) {
        for(int j=0;j<c;j++) {
            printf("%d ",tmat[i][j]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

Output:

```
C:\DAA>gcc q5.c
```

```
C:\DAA>a
```

```
1 4 7
```

```
2 5 8
```

```
3 6 9
```

### Space-Complexity Justification:

Fixed part:

Variables: mat[3][3], tmat[3][3], i, j, r, c

Space used:  $(3*3+3*3+1+1+1+1)*4=22*4=88$

Variable part:

Array used in the program doesn't depend on the input n, So

Space used: 0

Space = 88= constant

Space complexity =  $O(1)$

### Program 6:

Code:

```

#include <stdio.h>

int fibo(int n) {
    if(n==1){
        return 0;
    }
    else if(n==2){
        return 1;
    }
    else {
        return fibo(n-1)+fibo(n-2);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter a num: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
        printf("%d ", fibo(i));
    }
}

```

Output:

```

C:\DAA>gcc q6.c

C:\DAA>a
Enter a num: 9
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21

```

### Space-Complexity Justification:

Fixed part:

Variables: n, i, n(in the function)

Space used:  $(1+1+1)*4=3*4=12$

Variable part:

The function calls itself recursively  $n$  times , So

Space used:  $n$

Space =  $12 + n$

Space complexity =  $O(n)$