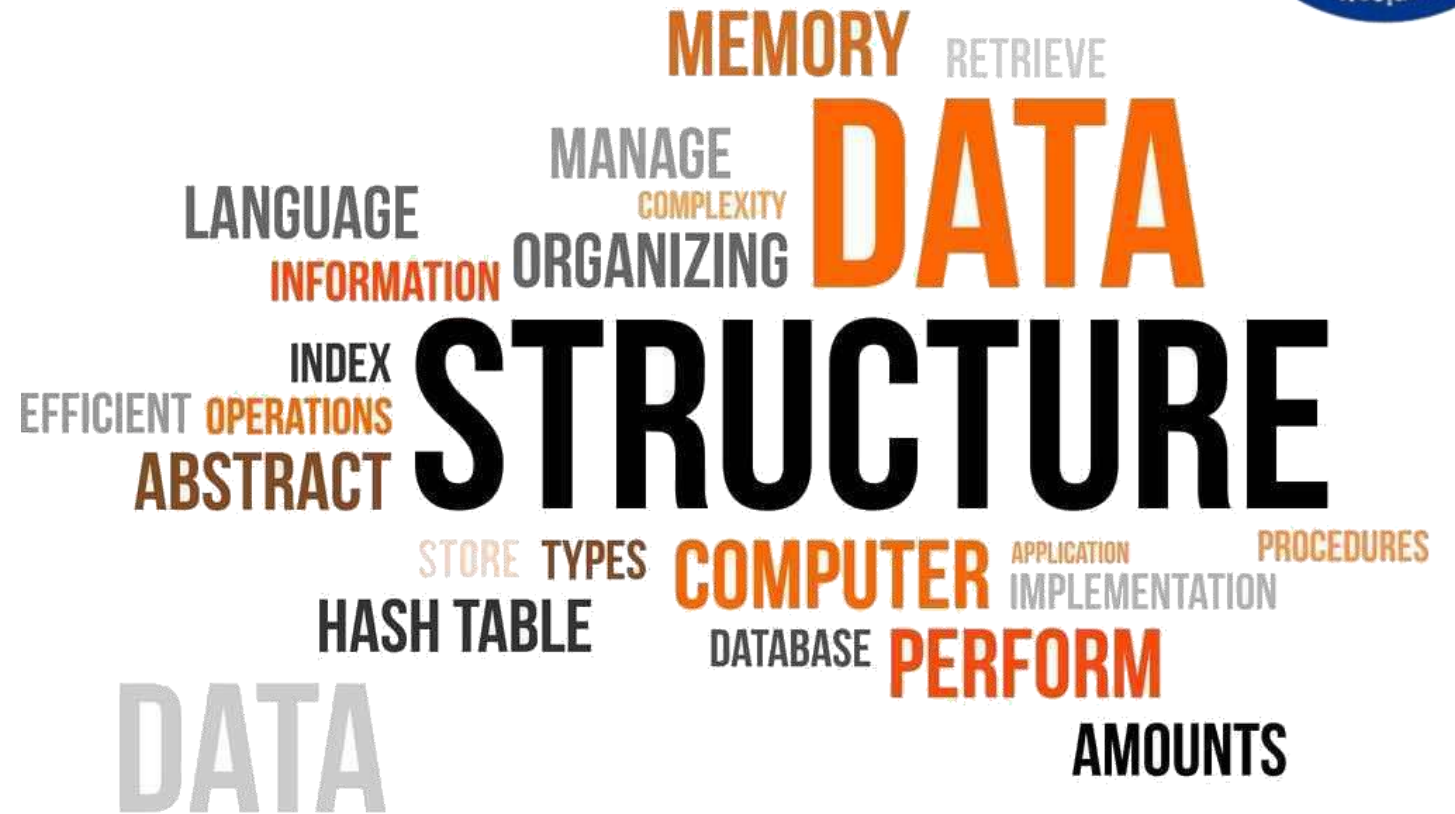




# Data Structures

Course code: IT623



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## Lectures 25

# Stack, Queue, and Recursion



## Arithmetic Expressions : Polish Notation

- $Q$  be an arithmetic expression involving constants and operations
- To find the value of  $Q$ , we will use Polish (Postfix) notation, using stack.
- "Levels of precedence"

Highest: Exponentiation ( $\uparrow$ )

Next highest: Multiplication ( $*$ ) and division ( $/$ )

Lowest: Addition ( $+$ ) and subtraction ( $-$ )

<b>OPERATOR</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>ASSOCIATIVITY</b>
() [] . ->		left-to-right
++ -- + - ! ~ (type) * & sizeof	Unary Operator	right-to-left
* / %	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
+ -	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
<< >>	Shift Operator	left-to-right
< <= > >=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
== !=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
&	Bitwise AND Operator	left-to-right
^	Bitwise EX-OR Operator	left-to-right
	Bitwise OR Operator	left-to-right
&&	Logical AND Operator	left-to-right
	Logical OR Operator	left-to-right
? :	Ternary Conditional Operator	right-to-left
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^=  = <<= >>=	Assignment Operator	right-to-left
,	Comma	left-to-right



Example:

1)  $2 \uparrow 3 + 5 * 2 \uparrow 2 - 12 / 6$  } Evaluate the following: < 5 minutes >

2)  $12 / (7 - 3) + 2 * (1 + 5)$  }

POLISH Notation:-

> For most common arithmetic operations, the operating system is placed between its two operands.

Ex-  $A + B \quad C - D \quad E * F \quad G / H$  } This is called *infix notation*.

> With this notation, we must distinguish between  $(A + B) * C$  and  $A + (B * C)$

> The order of the operators and operands in an arithmetic expression does not uniquely determine the order in which the operations are to be performed.

## \* Prefix notation:

$$> +AB -CD *EF /GH$$

$$> (A+B)*C = [+AB]*C = *+ABC$$

$$> A+(B*C) = A+[*BC] = +A*BC$$

\* Reverse Polish notation refers to the analogous notation in which the operator symbol is placed after its two operands:

$$AB+ CD- EF* GH/$$

~~postfix notation~~

$$(A+B)*C = (AB+)*C = AB+C*$$

$$A+(B*C) = A+(BC*) = ABC*+$$



<u>Infix expression</u>	<u>Prefix expression</u>	<u>Postfix expression</u>
1) $5+3$	$+53$	$53+$
2) $(4-2)*6$	$*-426$	$42-6*$
3) $10/(7+2)$	$/10+72$	$1072+/$
4) $8-2+6$	$+ -826$	$82-6+$
5) $2*(3-1)+4$	$+*2-314$	$231-*4+$
6) $7/(4-1)+2$	$+ /7-412$	$741-/2+$
7) $5*(6+3)+2$	$+*5+632$	$563+*2+$
8) $(8+2)/(4-1)$	$/+82-41$	$82+41-/$
9) $2+3*4-5$	$-+2*345$	$234*+5-$
10) $(9-1)/(4+2)$	$/-91+42$	$91-42+/$

Infix expression

Prefix expression

Postfix expression

1.  $(5+3) * (7-2) / 4$

2.  $(2+4 * 3) / (6-2) + 8$

3.  $2 * ((9+3) - (5-1)) / 7$

4.  $((6-2) * (8+5)) / (3+1)$

5.  $(4+2 * 7) - ((3+1) * 5)$

6.  $(10 / (6-3)) * (9-2) + 8$

7.  $((7+2) * (4-1)) / (8+2)$

8.  $5 - ((2+1) * (6-3))$



<u>Infix expression</u>	<u>Prefix expression</u>	<u>Postfix expression</u>
1. $(5+3)*(7-2)/4$	$/ * + 53 - 72 4$	$53 + 72 - * 4 / -$
2. $(2+4*3)/(6-2)+8$	$+ / + 2 * 43 - 62 8$	$243 * + 62 - / 8 +$
3. $2 * ((9+3)-(5-1))/7$	$* 2 - + 93 - 51 7$	$293 + 51 - - 7 * /$
4. $((6-2)*(8+5))/(3+1)$	$/ * - 62 + * 85 + 31$	$62 - 85 + * 31 - /$
5. $(4+2*7) - ((3+1)*5)$	$- + 4 * 27 * 31 5$	$427 * + 31 - 5 * -$
6. $(10/(6-3)) * (9-2) + 8$	$+ / * 10 - 63 - 92 8$	$1063 - / 92 - * 8 +$
7. $((7+2)*(4-1))/(8+2)$	$/ * + 72 - 41 + 82$	$72 + 41 - * 82 + /$
8. $5 - ((2+1)*(6-3))$	$- 5 * + 21 - 63$	$521 + * 68 - -$