GORAN DELIC QU12 3 89201217 Achermann function - $\int n+1$  ,  $\int m=0$ A (m, n) = (A (m-1,1) if m > 0 and n=0 (m.1, A(m,n-1)) if m = 0 and n=0 We start by calculating base case vaulues and values of cases until we reach A (3,3) For m=0, A(0, n), where n>0, = h+1. By definition For m=1: A (1,0)=A(0,1)=2 A(1,1) = A(1-1,A(1,1-1)) = A(0,A(1,0)) = A(0,2) = 3A(1,2) = A(0,A(1,1)) = A(0,3) = 4A(1,3) = A(0,A(1,2)) = A(0,4) = 5A(1,n)=A(0,n+1)For m = 2 : A(2,0) = A(1,1) = A(0,2) = 3A(2,1) = A(1,A(2,0)) = A(1,3) = A(0,4) = 5A (2,2) = A (1, A(2,1)) = A (1,5) = A (0,6) = 7 A(2,3) = A(1,A(2,2)) = A(1,7) = A(0,8) = 9A(2,4) = A(1,A(2,3)) = A(1,9) = A(0,10) = 11A(2,n) = A(0,2n+2)tor m=3: A(3,0)-A(2,1)-A(0,4)=5 A(3,1) = A(2,A(3,0)) = A(2,5) = A(0,2.5+2) = A(0,12) = 13 $A(3,2) = A(2,A(3,1)) = A(2,13) = A(0,2\cdot13+2) = A(0,28) = 29$ A(3,3)=A(2,A3,2))=A(229)= (0,2.29+2)-A(0,60)=61