# Assignment-1

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Github repository

https://github.com/Sadiq0123/C-and-DS/tree/main/Assignment-1

## 1 Problem

**Consider the following C program:**

```
#include <stdio.h>

int counter = 0;
int calc (int a, int b) {
    int c;

    counter++;
    if (b==3) return (a*a*a);
    else {
        c = calc(a, b/3);
        return (c*c*c);
    }
}

int main (){
    calc(4, 81);
    printf ("%d", counter);
}
```

The output of this program is _.

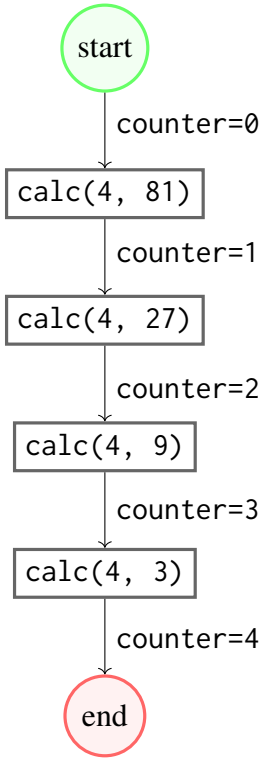
## 2 Solution

**Answer:** 4.

The variable `counter` is a global variable with initial value set to 0, and is incremented by 1 everytime the function `calc` is called.

The function `calc` returns $a^b$ only if $b$ is a power of 3; else the function returns nothing. The code behaves this way because eventually the function calls `calc(a, b/3)` where $b < 3$, which leads to an infinite recursive call of `calc(a, 0)`. So, the stack overflow causes Segmentation Fault error during runtime.

If $b$ is valid, then `calc` recursively calls itself for $b/3$. So, the total number of times `counter` is incremented is $\log_3(b)$ times. The following table shows the value of `counter` at every step.




As $\log_3(81) = 4$, the output of the code would be equal to 4.

## 3 Mathematical Formula

One function call of `calc(a, b)` increments `counter` by 1, and calls the function `calc(a, b/3)`. This can be mathematically written using a function f, that returns the `counter` variable value as shown below.

$$\texttt{f(b)} = 1 + \texttt{f(b/3)} \tag{3.0.1}$$

Also, when $b = 3$, `counter` is incremented once and returns.

$$\texttt{f(3)} = 1 \tag{3.0.2}$$

The recurrence equation would then be

$$\texttt{f(b)} = 1 + \texttt{f(b/3)} \tag{3.0.3}$$

$$\texttt{f(b/3)} = 1 + \texttt{f(b/}3^2\texttt{)} \tag{3.0.4}$$

$$...\texttt{f(3)} = 1 \tag{3.0.5}$$

The number of times the function is called can be derived from the equation

$$\texttt{b/}3^{\texttt{counter}} = 1 \tag{3.0.6}$$

$$\log_3 \texttt{b} = \log_3 3^{\texttt{counter}} \implies \texttt{counter} = \log_3 \texttt{b} \tag{3.0.7}$$

Therefore, The general mathematical relation between input `(a, b)` and output `counter` is:
`counter` = $log_3\,(b)$