O Check whether array is Patindrome using roccuedion.

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Keurlion

BP: Check for all indexes (0 > n-1)

SP: (1→ n-2) V

SW: (0, n-1) -> (ompare these inclease)

BC: Si 7 ci

istalindronic (arr, 0, n-1)

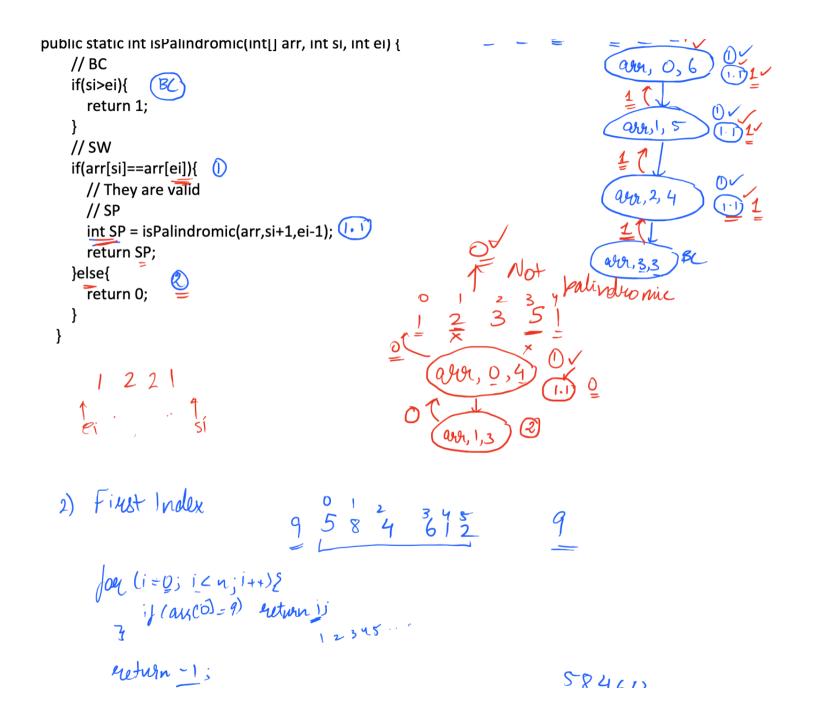
0 2 3 3 3 5 11

ei= n-1-i

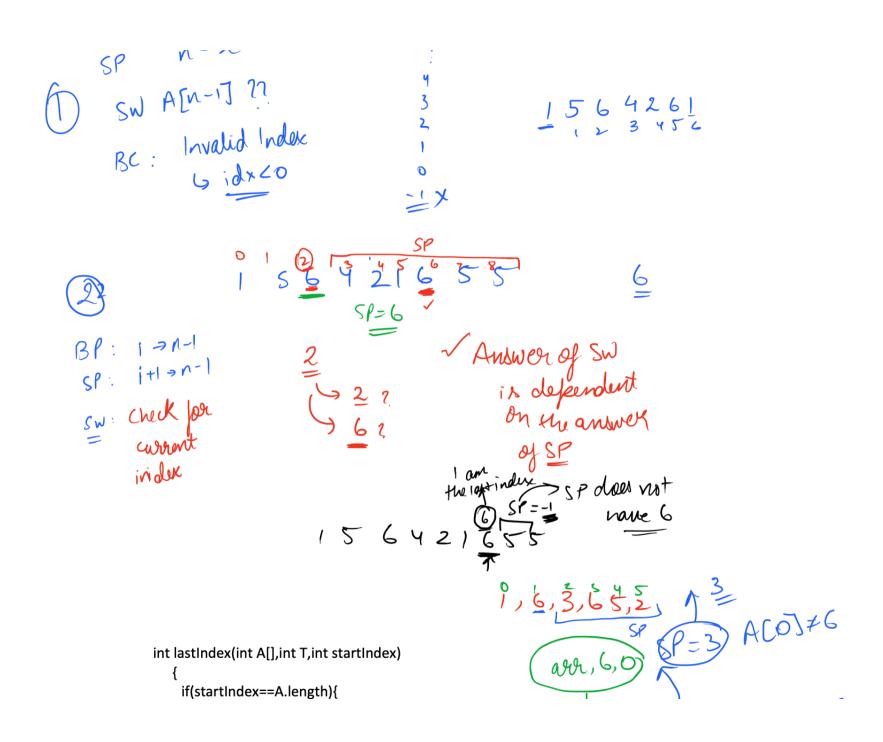
1-1-i

2nd $i \ni 1 \quad ; n \quad ; \quad n-1-i \checkmark$ n-1-i = n-2

3 ed $1 \to 2$, n, n-1-1 n-3

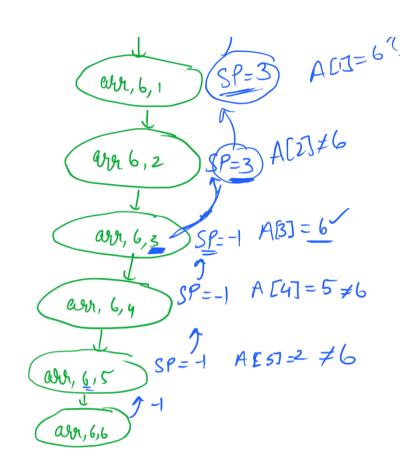


```
BP: find first index of T
SP: find part index of T
                                                                      ara, T, ielx
Sw: Check for it index
BC: Invalid ingles -1
         int firstIndex(int A[],int T,int startIndex)
               //BC
            if(startIndex==A.length){
                                                          arr, 6,
              return -1;
            //sw
            if(A[startIndex]==T){
              return startIndex;
            // SP
            int SP = firstIndex(A,T,startIndex+1); (2)
            return SP;
```



```
return -1;
}
//SP
int SP = lastIndex(A,T,startIndex+1);

// SW
if(A[startIndex]==T){
    // This can be a valid idx
    if(SP==-1){
        // current index is the last index
        return startIndex;
    }else{
        // there is a different last index
        return SP;
    }
}else{
    // This is not a valid idx
    return SP;
}
```



Find indices

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Jor (int 1=0;1< n; 1++) {

if (wx [i] == >) xyso.(i);

Recullion

i) Solve (ovr, si, x)

BP: Peint all indexes of X

from Si to n-1

SP: Printall inderes of x

= kum Si+1 to n-1

Sw: To check and pennt the whent index /

BC: Invalid Index

2) findx (arr,n,x)

BP: Peint for numbers

SP: Penint for n-1 numbers

Sw. To check and prent for (n-1)th index

$$p(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$$

$$F(n-1) = F(n-2) + F(n-3)$$

$$F(n-2) = F(n-3) + F(n-2)$$

Even fiboracia

$$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$$

$$= \int (n-2) + F(n-3) + F($$