mathamatical analysis.cpp

```c
#include <stdio.h>

// Example 1: Recursive Algorithm (Fibonacci Series)
int fibonacci_recursive(int n) {
    if (n <= 1) {
        return n;
    } else {
        return fibonacci_recursive(n - 1) + fibonacci_recursive(n - 2);
    }
}

// Example 2: Non-Recursive Algorithm (Fibonacci Series)
int fibonacci_non_recursive(int n) {
    int a = 0, b = 1, result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

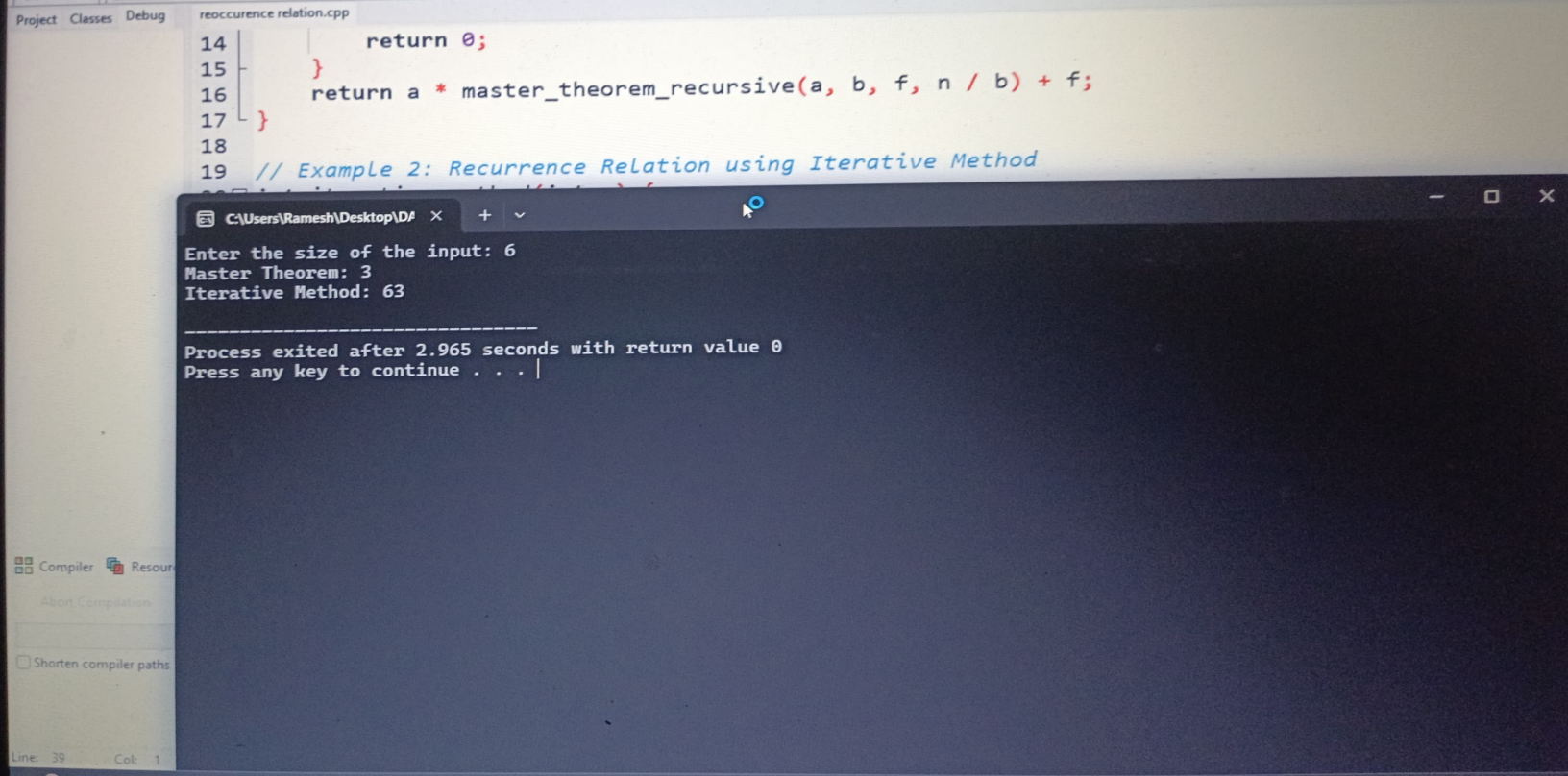
C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DA

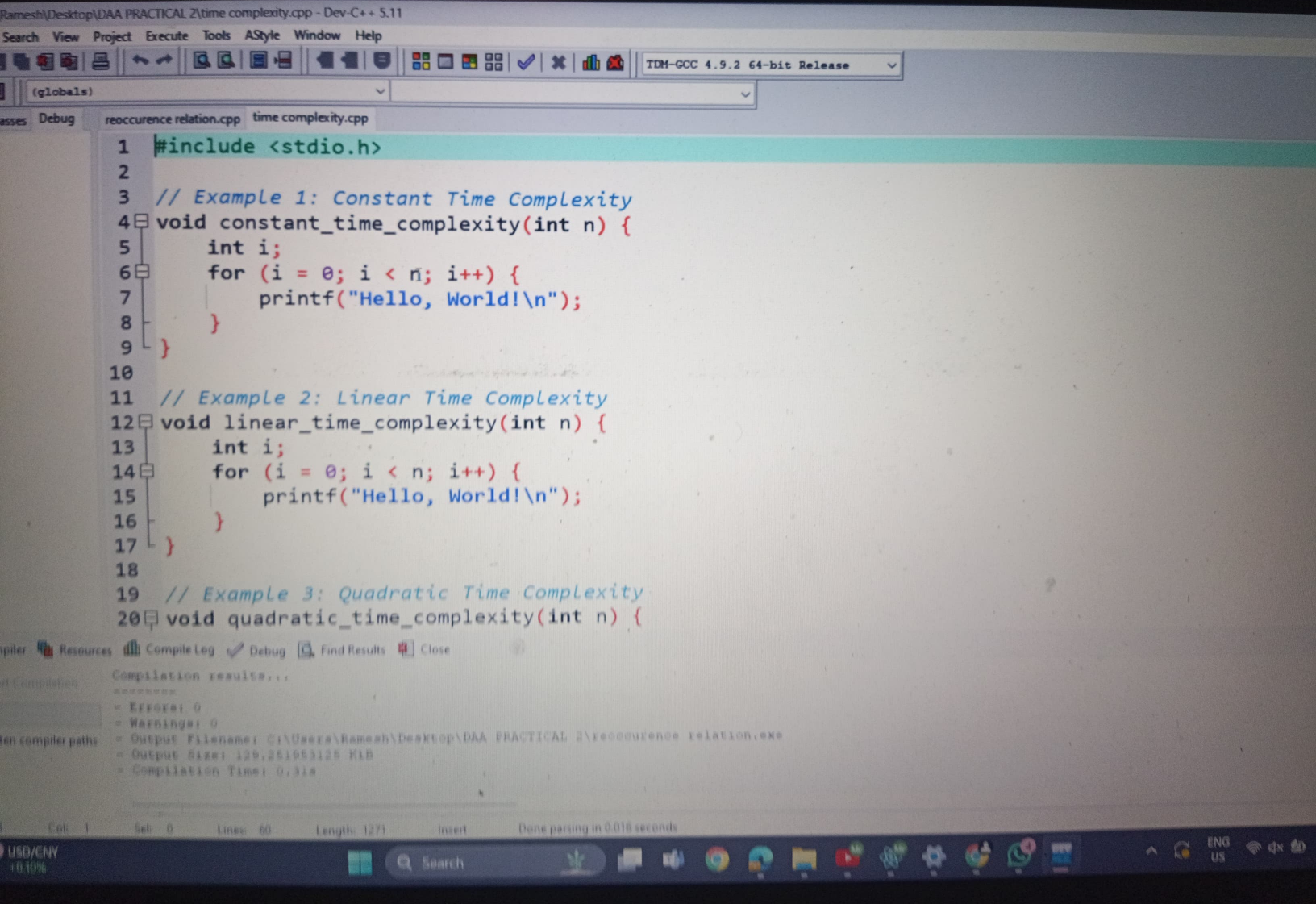
```
Enter the size of the input: 5
Recursive Fibonacci: 5
Non-Recursive Fibonacci: 8
Recursive Factorial: 120
Non-Recursive Factorial: 120

--------------------------------
Process exited after 2.101 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

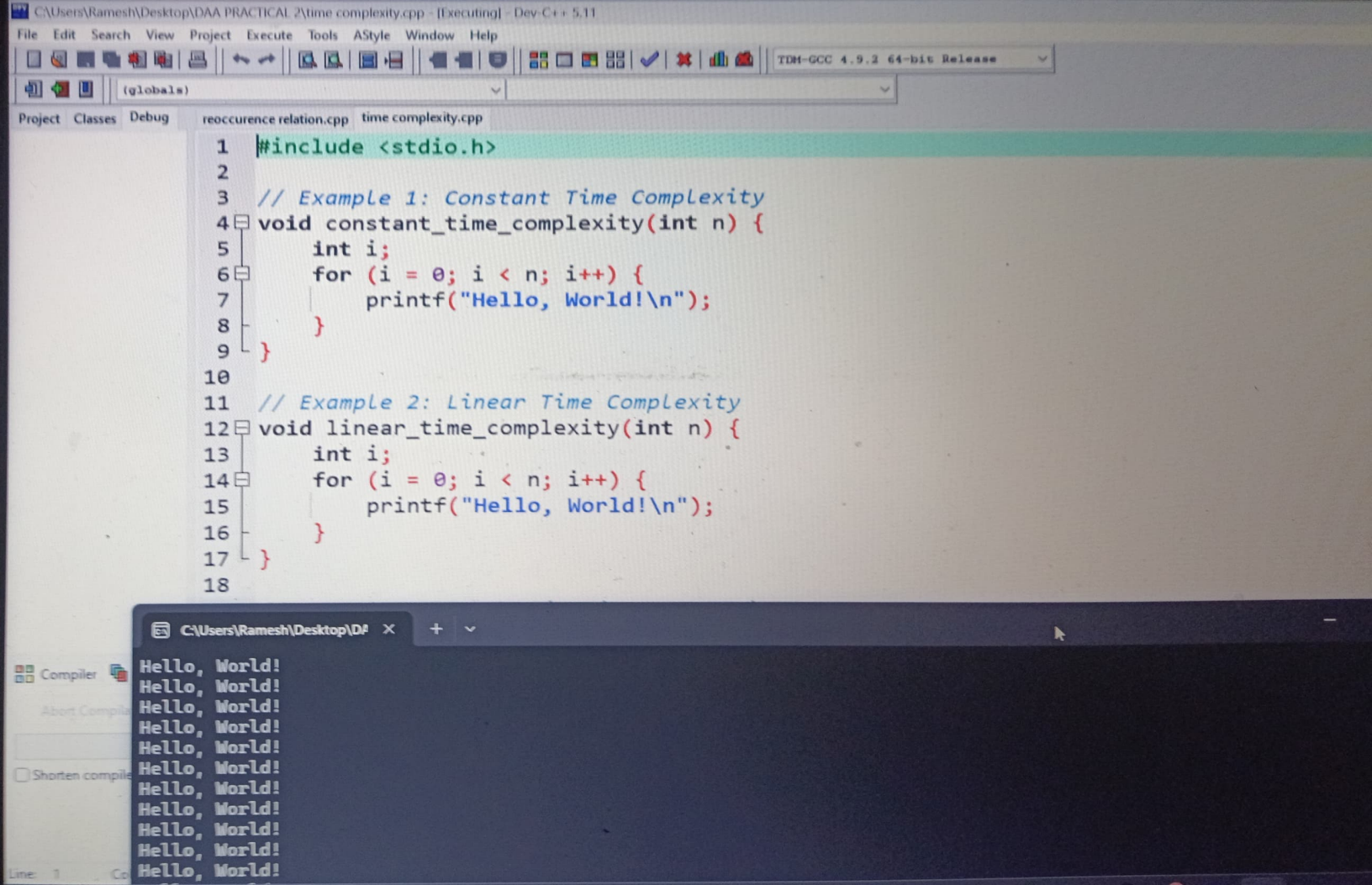
Compi
Compilati
- Errors:
- Warning
- Output
- Output
- Compila

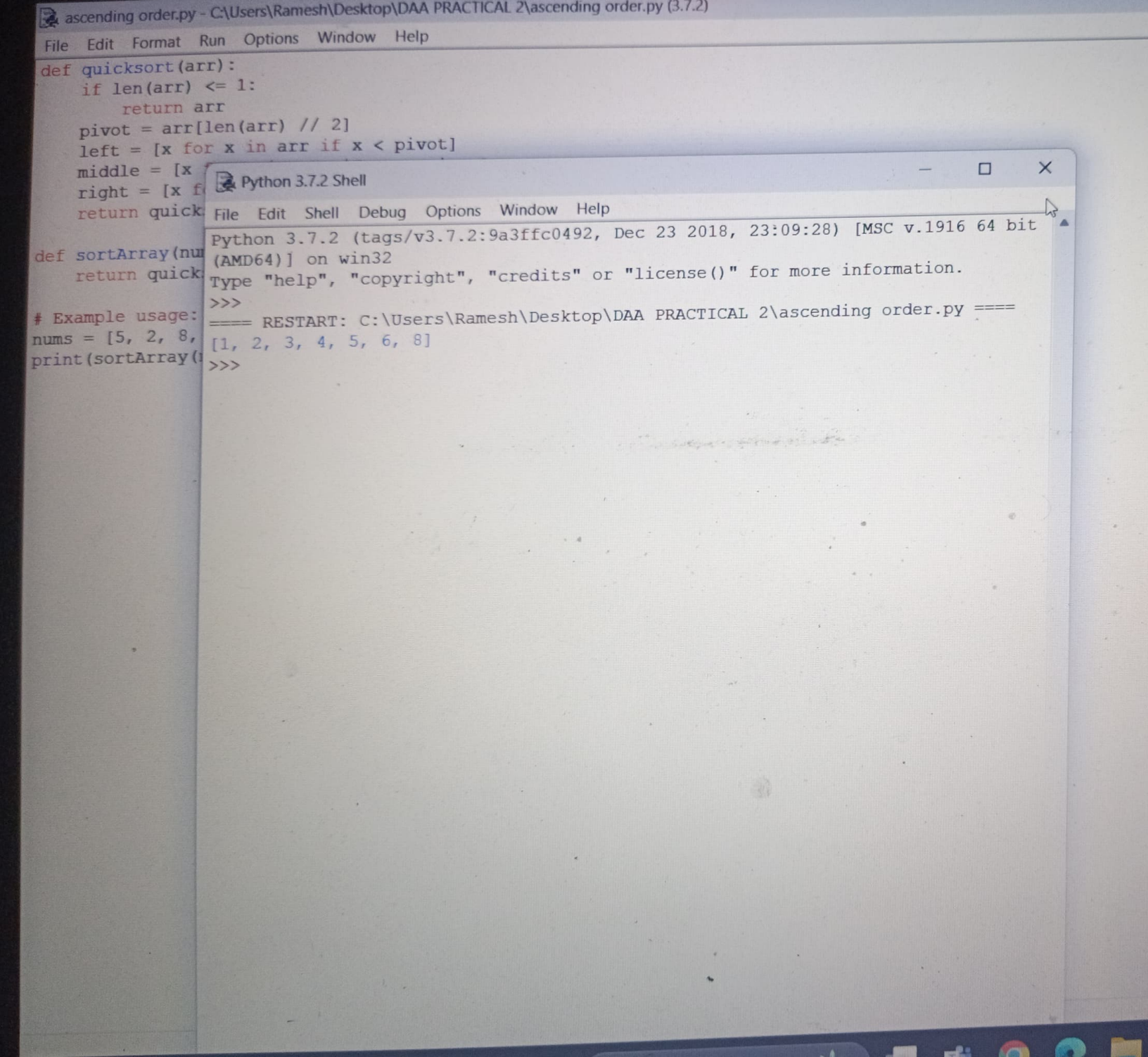
Sel: 0

```c
        return 0;
    }
    return a * master_theorem_recursive(a, b, f, n / b) + f;
}

// Example 2: Recurrence Relation using Iterative Method
int iterative_method(int n) {
    int a = 2, f = 1;
    int result = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        result = a * result + f;
    }
    return result;
}

int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter the size of the input: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

```


Project Classes Debug
reoccurence relation.cpp
14 return 0;
15 }
16 return a * master_theorem_recursive(a, b, f, n / b) + f;
17 }
18
19 // Example 2: Recurrence Relation using Iterative Method
C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DA
Enter the size of the input: 6
Master Theorem: 3
Iterative Method: 63
Process exited after 2.965 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
Compiler
Shorten compiler paths
Line: 39 Col: 1


Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\time complexity.cpp - Dev-C++ 5.11
Search View Project Execute Tools AStyle Window Help
TDM-GCC 4.9.2 64-bit Release
(globals)
Debug
reoccurence relation.cpp
time complexity.cpp
#include <stdio.h>
// Example 1: Constant Time Complexity
void constant_time_complexity(int n) {
int i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
printf("Hello, World!\n");
}
}
// Example 2: Linear Time Complexity
void linear_time_complexity(int n) {
int i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
printf("Hello, World!\n");
}
}
// Example 3: Quadratic Time Complexity
void quadratic_time_complexity(int n) {
Resources
Compile Log
Debug
Find Results
Close
Compilation results...
- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\reoccurence relation.exe
- Output Size: 129.251953125 KiB
- Compilation Time: 0.31s
Done parsing in 0.016 seconds
USD/CNY
Search
ENG
US


C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\time complexity.cpp - [Executing] - Dev-C++ 5.11
File Edit Search View Project Execute Tools AStyle Window Help
TDM-GCC 4.9.2 64-bit Release
(globals)
Project Classes Debug
reoccurence relation.cpp
time complexity.cpp
#include <stdio.h>
// Example 1: Constant Time Complexity
void constant_time_complexity(int n) {
int i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
printf("Hello, World!\n");
}
}
// Example 2: Linear Time Complexity
void linear_time_complexity(int n) {
int i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
printf("Hello, World!\n");
}
}
C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DA
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Compiler


ascending order.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\ascending order.py (3.7.2)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def quicksort(arr):
if len(arr) <= 1:
return arr
pivot = arr[len(arr) // 2]
left = [x for x in arr if x < pivot]
middle = [x
right = [x f
return quick
def sortArray(nu
return quick
# Example usage:
nums = [5, 2, 8,
print(sortArray(
Python 3.7.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 23:09:28) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
==== RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\ascending order.py ====
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8]
>>>

intersection.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\intersection.py (3.7.2)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
def intersection(nums1, nums2):
    return list(set(nums1) & set(nums2))

nums1 = [1, 2, 2, 1]
nums2 = [2, 2]
print(intersection(nums1, nums2))  # Output: [2, 2]
```

Python 3.7.2 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 23:09:28) [MSC v.1916 64 bit
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
====== RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\intersection.py ======
[2]
>>>
```

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```python
def quicksort(arr):
    if len(arr) <= 1:
        return arr
    pivot = arr[len(arr) // 2]
    left = [x for x in arr if x < pivot]
    middle = [x for x in arr if x == pivot]
    right = [x for x in arr if x > pivot]
    return quicksort(left) + middle + quicksort(right)

def sortArray(nums):
    return quicksort(nums)

# Example usage:
nums = [5, 2, 8, 3, 1, 6, 4]
print(sortArray(nums))  # Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8]
```

Python 3.7.2 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 23:09:28) [MSC v.1916 64 bit
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
==== RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\ascending order.py ====
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8]
>>>
```

perfect number or not.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\perfect number or...

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
def is_perfect_number(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return False
    divisors = []
    for i in range(1, n):
        if n % i == 0:
            divisors.append(i)
    sum_of_divisors = sum(divisors)
    return sum_of_divisors == n

# Example usage
num = int(input("Enter a positive integer: "))
if is_perfect_number(num):
    print(f"{num} is a perfect number.")
else:
    print(f"{num} is not a perfect number.")
```

Python 3.7.2 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 23:09:28)
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
>>>
= RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\perfect n
Enter a positive integer: 67
67 is not a perfect number.
>>>
```

13 items |

85°F
Light rain

Search

perfect number or not.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\perfect number or...

rearrange numbers.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\rearrange numbers.py...

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
def rearrange_array(nums):
    odd_nums = [num for num in nums if num % 2 != 
    even_nums = [num for num in nums if num % 2 ==

    result = []
    for i in range(len(odd_nums)):
        result.append(odd_nums[i])
        if i < len(even_nums):
            result.append(even_nums[i])

    return result

# Example usage:
nums = [3, 1, 2, 4, 6, 5]
print(rearrange_array(nums))  # Output: [3, 2, 1,
```

Python 3.7.2 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "licer
>>>
=== RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRAC
[3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6]
>>>
```

13 items

reverse of the given number using recursive.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL...

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
def reverse_number(n):
    if n < 10:
        return n
    else:
        return int(str(n)[1:]) * -1

# Test the function
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
print("The reverse of the number is: ", reverse_number(num))
```

Python 3.7.2 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "li
>>>
 RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACT
ing recursive.py
Enter a number: 67
The reverse of the number is:  -7
>>>
```

unique.py - C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\DAA PRACTICAL 2\unique.py (3.7.2)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
def intersection(nums1, nums2):
    set1 = set(nums1)
    set2 = set(nums2)
    return [x for x in set1 if x in set2]

nums1 = [1, 2, 2, 1]
nums2 = [2, 2]
print(intersection(nums1, nums2))  # Output: [2, 2]
```

Python 3.7.2 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 2
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "lic
>>>
========= RESTART: C:\Users\Ramesh\Desktop\
[2]
>>>
```