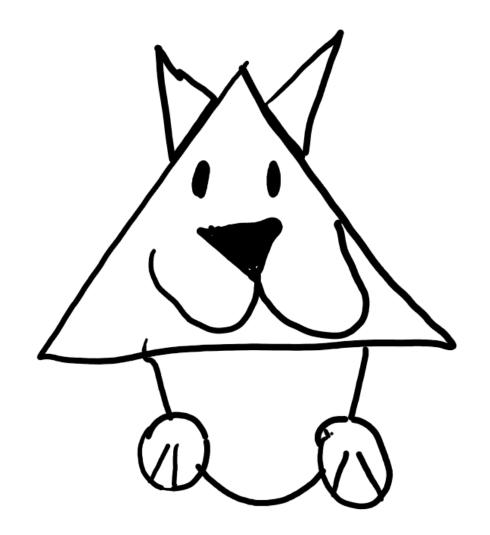
COMP1511 WEEK 10

Starting at 12:05pm



Congrats for making it to Week 10!

- Any reflections on the course / term?
- Favourite parts?
- Things that weren't so good?
- What are you grateful for?



Questions from the course?

Today

- ADTs and Stacks
- A bit on recursion
- Anything you want me to go over
- Labs this week/final exam

Week 10 Lab

- Exam Environment
 - Part 1 (Short Answer/Multiple Choice Questions)
 - Not worth marks today
 - 20 questions in the final exam
 - Part 2 (Programming Questions)
 - First 3 lab exercises for this week found here
 - 8 questions in the final exam
- Normal lab exercises
 - 1 standard and 1 challenge exercise

Final Exam

- Wed 18st August, 1pm 7pm AEST
- Read-only open book, take-home exam (online)
- Expected to take 3-5 hours
- A staff member will always be available to contact
- Array + Linked List Hurdles

Let me see who you printf("yo");

https://cgi.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs1511/21T2/lec/exam/slides



https://myexperience.unsw.edu.au/

Recursion

- A function that calls itself
 - Breaks itself down into smaller sub-problems
- How to solve any recursion question
 - 1. Write the base/terminating case
 - 2. Write the recursive case

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$= 5 \times 4!$$

$$= 5 \times 4!$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3!$$

$$3! = 3 \times 2!$$

$$2! = 2 \times 1!$$

$$1! = 0$$

> N! = Nx(N-1)



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Fibonacci Sequence" redirects here. For the chamber ensemble, see Fibonacci Sequence (ensemble).

In mathematics, the **Fibonacci numbers**, commonly denoted F_n , form a sequence, called the **Fibonacci sequence**, such that each number is the sum of the two preceding ones, starting from 0 and 1. That is,^[1]

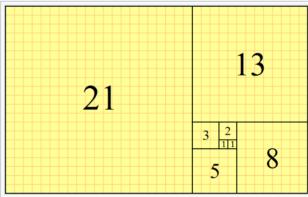
$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1,$$

and

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

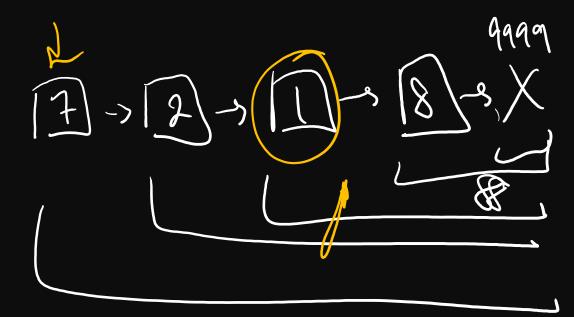
for n > 1.

The sequence starts:[2]



A tiling with squares whose side lengths are successive Fibonacci numbers: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13 and 21.

```
int minimum(struct node* head) {
    if (head == NULL) {
        return INT_MAX;
    int curr_min = head->data;
    int rest_min = minimum(head->next);
    if (curr_min < rest_min) {</pre>
        return curr_min;
    return rest_min;
```





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