Laboratorio Nro. 1 Recursión

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3) Simulacro de preguntas de sustentación de Proyectos
3.1
3.2
3.3
3.5
public int factorial(int n) {
if (n == 1) return 1;
return n * factorial(n-1);
T(n): C1+T(n-1)
T(n) = C1 + C n
O(n)
public int fibonacci(int n) {
if(n<2)
return n;
}else{
return fibonacci(n-2)+fibonacci(n-1);
T(n) = C1 + T(n-2) + T(n-1)
public int sumDigits(int n) {
if(n < 10)
return n;
return sumDigits(n/10) + n%10;
T(n) = C1 + T(n/10)
T(n) = c1 + C \log(n) \log(10)
O (log (n))
public int powerN(int base, int n) {
if(n == 1){
return base;
```

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```
}else{
return base*powerN(base, n-1);
public String allStar(String str) {
if(str.length() < 2)
return str;
return str.charAt(0) + "*" + allStar(str.substring(1));
public boolean groupSum6(int start, int[] nums, int target) {
if(target == 0 && start == nums.length){
return true;
if(start == nums.length){
return false;
if(nums[start]!= 6 && !groupSum6(start +1, nums, target - nums[start])){
return groupSum6(start +1, nums, target);
else if(nums[start] == 6){
return groupSum6(start +1, nums, target -nums[start]);
else{
return true;
T(n) = C + 2T(n-1)
T(n) = c1 2 ^n-1 + C (2 ^n-1)
O(2 ^n)
public boolean groupNoAdj(int start, int[] nums, int target) {
if(target == 0 && start >= nums.length){
return true;
if(start >= nums.length){
return false;
if(!groupNoAdj(start +2, nums, target - nums[start])){
return groupNoAdj(start +1, nums, target);
else{
return true;
T(n) = C + 2T(n-1)
T(n) = c1 2 ^n-1 + C (2 ^n - 1)
O(2 ^n)
```

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```
public boolean groupSum5(int start, int[] nums, int target) {
if(target == 0 && start == nums.length){
return true;
if(start >= nums.length){
return false;
if(!(nums[start] % 5 == 0) && !groupSum5(start +1, nums, target - nums[start])){
return groupSum5(start +1, nums, target);
else if((nums[start] % 5 == 0) && (start < nums.length - 1) && (nums[start +1] == 1)){
return groupSum5(start +2, nums, target -nums[start]);
else if(nums[start] \% 5 == 0){
return groupSum5(start +1, nums, target -nums[start]);
}
else{
return true;
}
T(n) = C + 2T(n-1)
T(n) = c1 2 ^n-1 + C (2 ^n - 1)
O(2 ^n)
public boolean s(int start, int[] nums, int a , int b) {
if(start == nums.length){
return a == b;
if(nums[start] \%3 == 0){
return s(start +1, nums, a + nums[start], b);
else if(nums[start] \%5 == 0){
return s(start +1, nums, a, b + nums[start]);
else if(!s(start +1, nums, a + nums[start], b)){
return s(start +1, nums, a, b + nums[start]);
}
else{
return true;
}
public boolean split53(int [] nums){
int a = 0;
int b = 0:
return s(0, nums, a, b);
T(n) = C + 2T(n-1)
```

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```
T(n) = c1 2 ^n-1 + C (2 ^n - 1)
O(2 ^n)
3.6
N: es la longitud del arreglo
Target: es un número entero al que deseas llegar
Start: es un número entero que va a incrementar para alcanzar cada posición
4) Simulacro de Parcial
4.1 False
s.substring(0, s.length()-1) == s.substring(s.length()-1, 0)
4.2 A
4.3
4.3.1 int res = solucionar(n-a,a,b,c) + 1;
4.3.2 res = Math.max(res, solucionar(n-c,a,b,c)+1));
4.3.3 \text{ res} = \text{Math.max(res, solucionar(n-b,a,b,c)+1)};
4.5
4.5.1
If(T \le 2)
Return 0;
Return ways(T-1) + ways(T-2)
4.5.2 B
4.6
4.6.1
4.6.2 return (charAt(i) - 'o') + (charAt(i + 1) - 'o';
4.8
4.8.1 return 0;
4.8.2 \text{ ni} + \text{nj};
4.9 C
4.10
В
4.11.1
return lucas(n-1) + lucas(n-2)
4.11.2
С
```

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4.12

- 4.12.1 return sat;
- 4.12.2 return sat += Math.max(Fi, Fj);
- 4.12.3 return sat;







