

Course on C-Programming & Data Structures: GATE - 2024 & 2025

Data Structure Recursion

By: Vishvadeep Gothi

Fibonacci Series

n	D	1	2	3	4	1/1	6	7	8	3	16
fib(n)	•	1	1	2	3	15)	8	13	21	34	55

Fibonacci Series

$$fib(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 0 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ fib(n-1) + fib(n-2) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$
int fib (int n)

If $(n = 0)$ return 0;

if $(n = 1)$ return 1;

return fib $(n-1)$ + fib $(n-2)$;

$$\frac{f_{ib}(3)}{\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{f_{ib}(1)}{1}$$

$$\frac{f_{ib}(1)}{1} + f_{ib}(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = 0$$

for fib(s)

Total no. of fib() calls = 5

Tital no. of additions = 2

far film (n)

no. of function calls (invocations) => 2* fib (n+1) -1

no. of additions \Rightarrow fib (n+1)-1

Fibonacci Series

$$fib(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 0 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ fib(n-1) + fib(n-2) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Calculate the no of invocations in fib(8) = $2 * \int_{1}^{1} b(9) -1 = 2*31-1 = 67$ Calculate the no of additions in $fib(9) = \int_{1}^{1} b(9) -1 = 55-1 = 57$

$$m_3 = (n+1)$$

Question

Fill in the blank:

$$pow(x,n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ x, & n = 1 \\ x * pow(x, n - 1), & n > 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} * pow(x, -), & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{\jmath}$$

$$P \circ \omega(x,3) = \int x \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \times b \circ \omega(x,2)$$

In prev. auest, no - of multiplicates needed to calculate:pow(x,5) => x * x * x * x * x L) >C > pow(>c, y) 1 x x / 30w (x, 3) $\int_{\mathcal{X}} x + b \cos(x')$ Ans = 4 (2) pow (x,37) => ? Ams = 36

eus) write a new recursive approach to calculate ροω(x, 77) with less than 15 multiplienters q Am = 7 $\frac{501}{2} x^{8} \Rightarrow x^{4} x^{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} x^{2} + x^{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} x^{2} + x^{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} x^{2} + x^{2}$

 $x^3 \Rightarrow x * x^8$ $\downarrow \rangle x^1 * x^1$ $\downarrow \rangle x^2 * x^2$ $\downarrow \rangle x * x$

 $x^{37} \Rightarrow x * x * x^{18}$ $L x^{9} * x^{9}$ $L x * x^{1} * x^{1}$ $Ans = 7 \quad \text{multiplicat}$ $L x^{2} * x^{2}$ $L x^{2} * x^{2}$

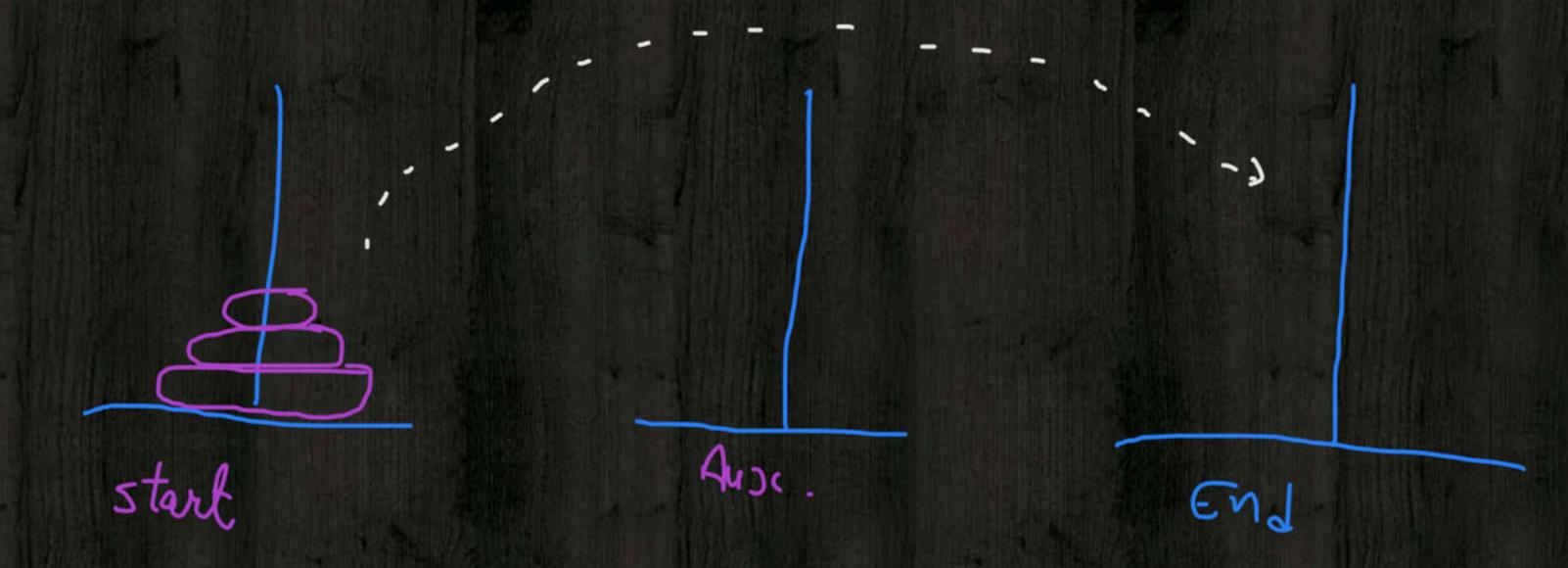
```
int pow(x,h)
\xi if (n = = 0) return 1;
  if (x = = 0) return 0.
  ',f (n==1) return x;
  if (n % = = 0)
    \xi = p_0 \omega(x, n/2)
      rectury a * a;
  it (n1/2] = 0)
   { q= pow(x, n/2);
return x + q x q;
```

ous vite à recursive algo to calculate multiplication of 2 positive integers by successive additions. Certable multiplication $3+5 \Rightarrow (3)+(3+3+3+3)$ 3+(3 * 4) 3+(3 * 3) 3+(3*2)

(3 * 2/ (3 * (3 * 1)

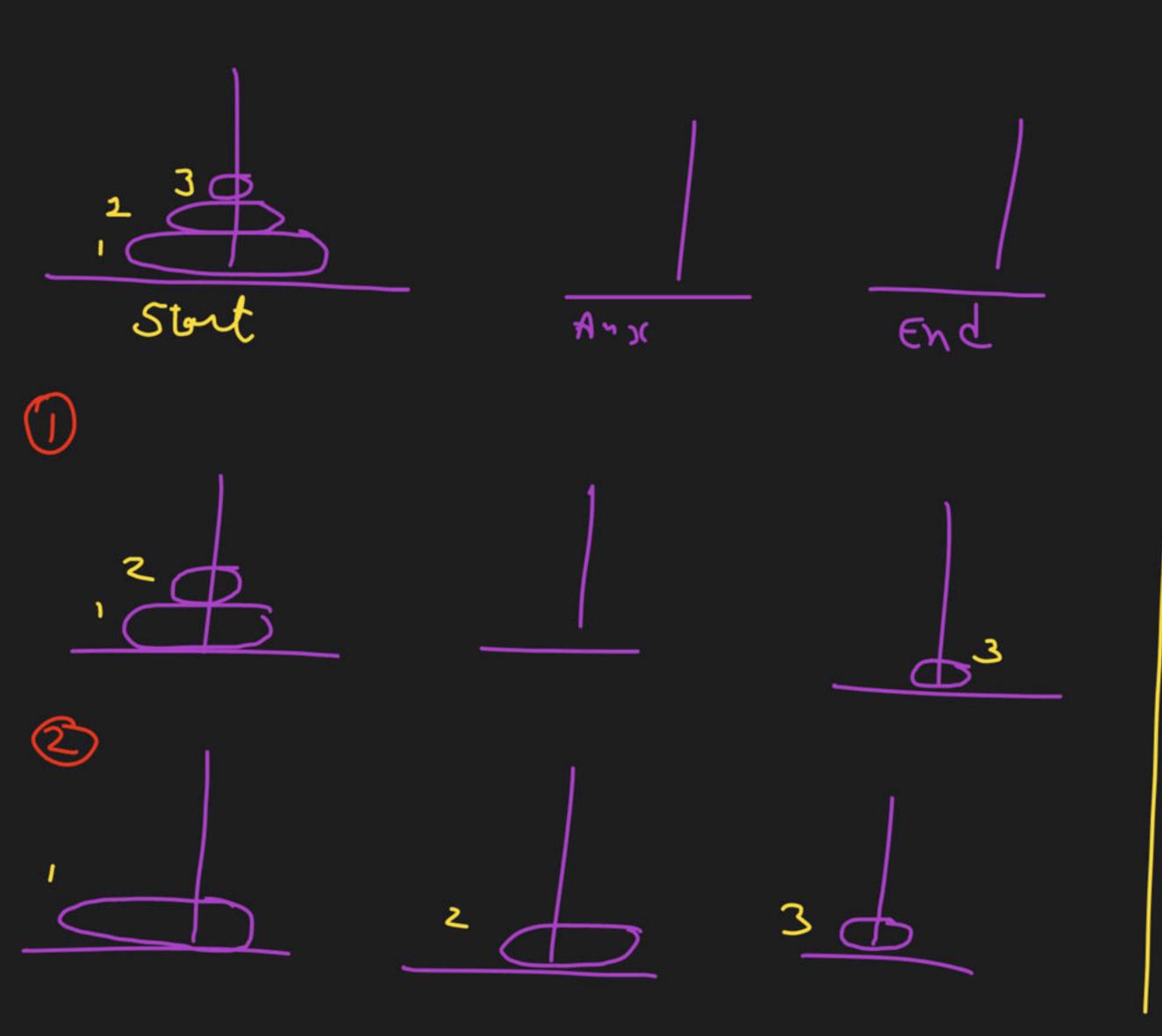
```
int mul (int 9, int b)
  if (a = = 0 | 1 | b = = 0)
  return 0;
 if (a = = 1)
  sceturen b;
 if (b = = 1)
    return a;
 return at mul (a, b-1);
```

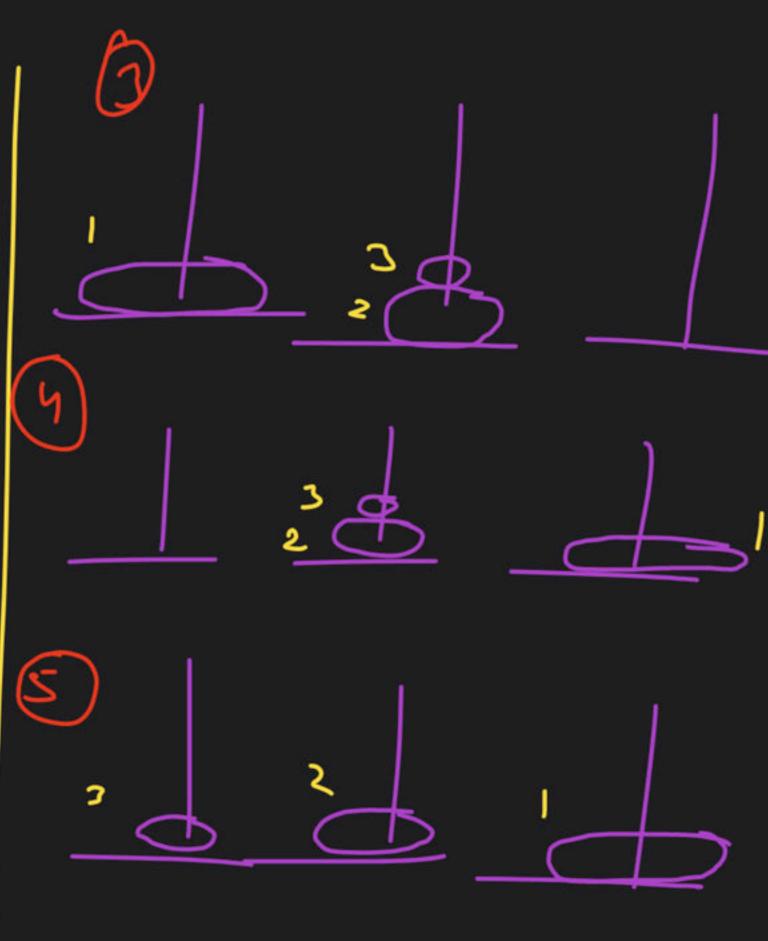
Tower of Hanoi

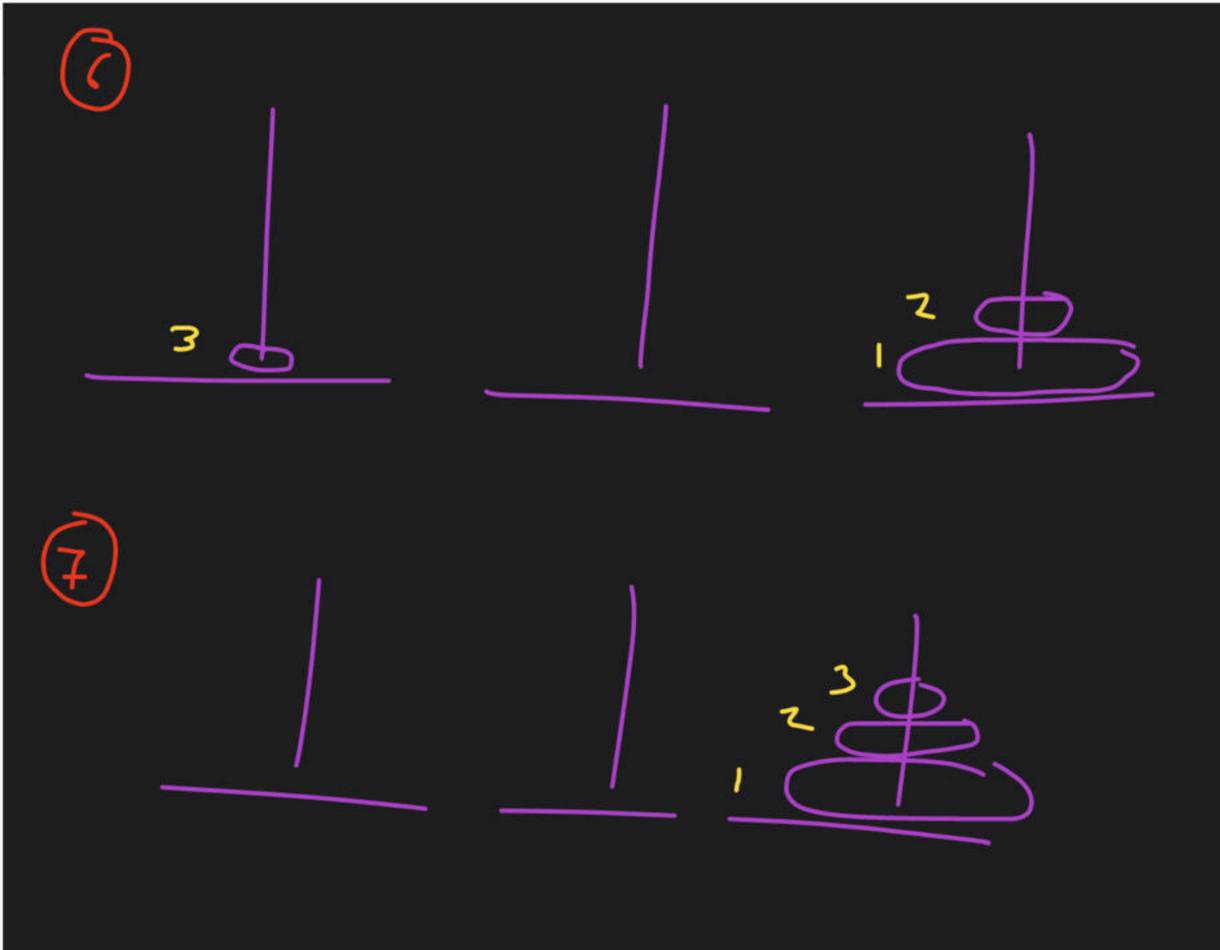


- 2 rules:

- 1) can place only one disk at a time 2) can place snaller disk above larger disk.

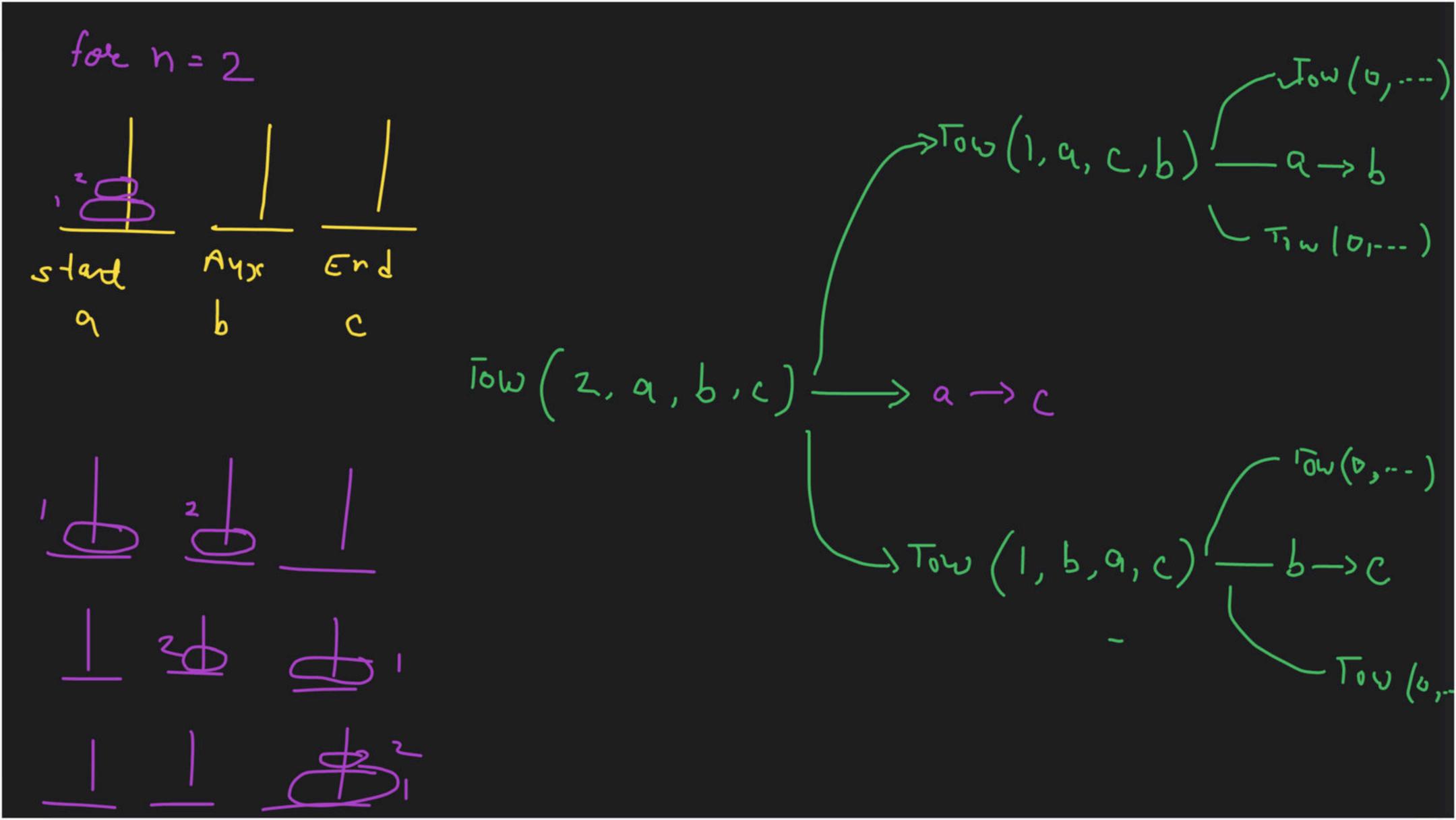


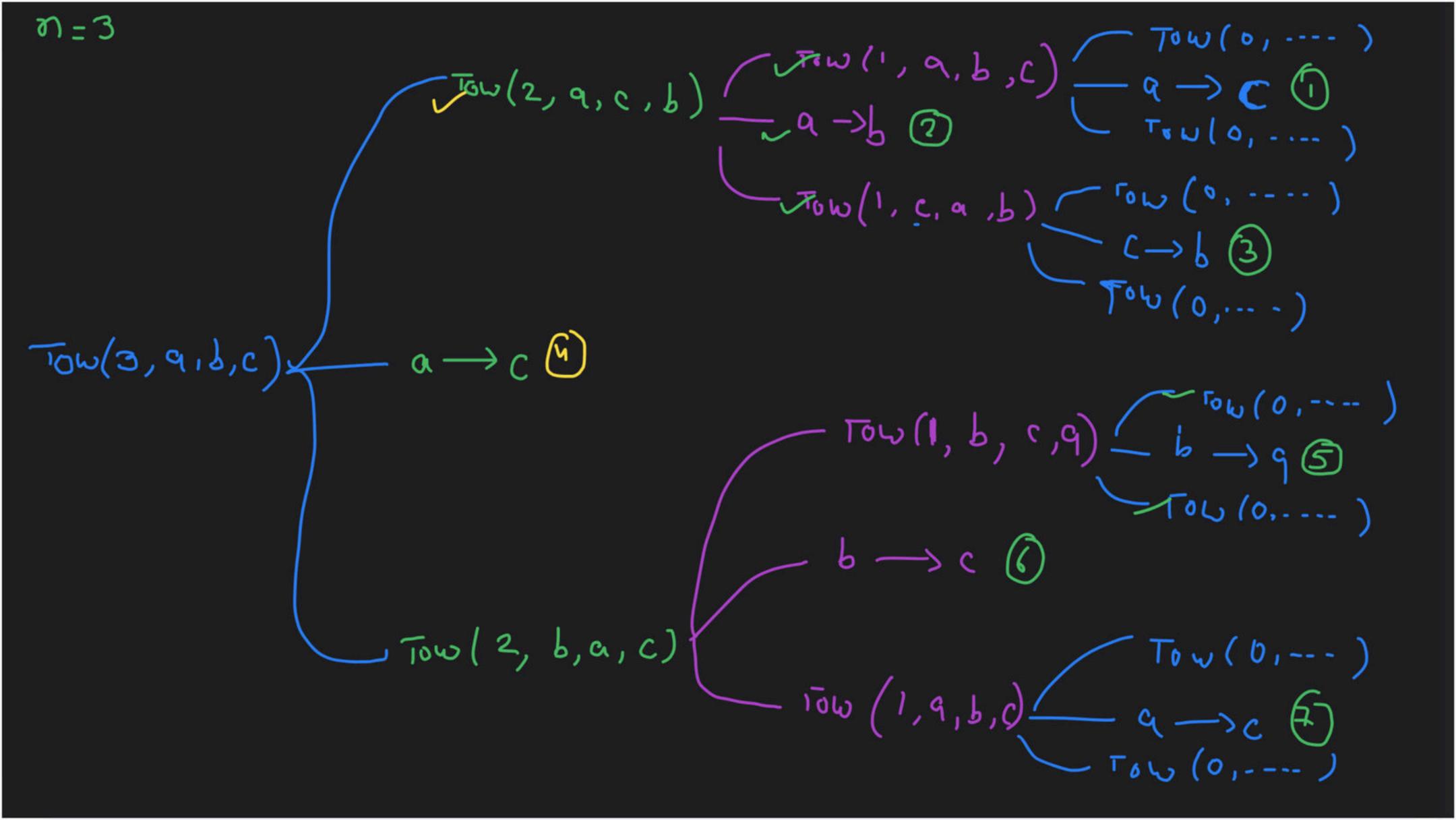




```
Tow (n, start, Ausc, End)
  if (n > 0)
   Tow (n-1, slowt, End, Aux)
    Move a lisk from start - Fnd
   Tow(n-1, Aux, start, End)
```

(2^h)





Tower of Hanoi

Answer the following questions when there are n=3 disks:

- 1. How many disk moves? 7 -) 2 1
- 2. How many total function invocation 15 2 1
- 3. After how many invocations the first move of the disk is made? 1 1 1
- 4. After how many invocations the last move of the disk is made? 14 21-1

Happy Learning





DPP

2 positive integers using successive subtraction of

2) unte a reursire af proach to calculate factorial of a given positive integer?