Aufgabe 1: "Rekursion und Induktion"

(a) Gegeben sei die Methode BigInteger lfBig(int n) zur Berechnung der eingeschränkten Linksfakultät:

$$!n := \begin{cases} n \cdot !(n-1) - (n-1) \cdot !(n-2) & \text{falls } 1 < n < 32767 \\ 1 & \text{falls } n = 1 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

```
import java.math.BigInteger;
   import static java.math.BigInteger.ZERO;
   import static java.math.BigInteger.ONE;
   public class LeftFactorial {
      BigInteger sub(BigInteger a, BigInteger b) {
       return a.subtract(b);
10
11
12
      BigInteger mul(BigInteger a, BigInteger b) {
13
14
       return a.multiply(b);
15
16
      BigInteger mul(int a, BigInteger b) {
17
       return mul(BigInteger.valueOf(a), b);
18
19
20
      // returns the left factorial !n
21
      BigInteger lfBig(int n) {
        if (n <= 0 || n >= Short.MAX_VALUE) {
23
24
          return ZERO;
        } else if (n == 1) {
25
          return ONE:
26
27
        } else {
28
          return sub(mul(n, lfBig(n - 1)), mul(n - 1, lfBig(n - 2)));
29
      }
```

 $Code-Beispiel\ auf\ Github\ ansehen: \verb|src/main/java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/e$

Implementieren Sie unter Verwendung des Konzeptes der *dynamischen Programmierung* die Methode BigInteger dp(int n), die jede !n auch bei mehrfachem Aufrufen mit dem gleichen Parameter höchstens einmal rekursiv berechnet. Sie dürfen der Klasse LeftFactorial genau ein Attribut beliebigen Datentyps hinzufügen und die in 1fBig(int) verwendeten Methoden und Konstanten ebenfalls nutzen.

Wir führen ein Attribut mit dem Namen store ein und erzeugen ein Feld vom Typ BigInteger mit der Länge n+1. Die Länge des Feld n+1 hat den Vorteil, dass nicht ständig n-1 verwendet werden muss, um den gewünschten Wert zu erhalten.

In der untenstehenden Implementation gibt es zwei Methoden mit dem Namen dp. Die untenstehende Methode ist nur eine Hüllmethode, mit der nach außen hin die Berechnung gestartet und das store-Feld neu gesetzt wird. So ist es möglich dp() mehrmals hintereinan-

der mit verschiedenen Werten aufzurufen (siehe main()-Methode). BigInteger[] store; 32 33 BigInteger dp(int n, BigInteger[] store) { if (n > 1 && store[n] != null) { 35 36 return store[n]; 37 if $(n \le 0 \mid \mid n \ge Short.MAX_VALUE)$ { 38 39 return ZERO; } else if (n == 1) { 40 return ONE; 41 42 } else { 43 \rightarrow dp(n - 2, store))); store[n] = result; 44 return result; 45 } 46 47 48 BigInteger dp(int n) { store = new BigInteger[n + 1]; 50 51 return dp(n, store); $\label{local-continuity} Code-Beispiel auf Github ansehen: src/main/java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/ex$

(b) Betrachten Sie nun die Methode lflong(int) zur Berechnung der vorangehend definierten Linksfakultät ohne obere Schranke. Nehmen Sie im Folgenden an, dass der Datentyp long unbeschränkt ist und daher kein Überlauf auftritt.

```
54    long lfLong(int n) {
55         if (n <= 0) {
56            return 0;
57         } else if (n == 1) {
58             return 1;
59         } else {
60             return n * lfLong(n - 1) - (n - 1) * lfLong(n - 2);
61         }
62     }</pre>
```

 $Code-Beispiel\ auf\ Github\ ansehen: \verb|src/main/java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/$

Beweisen Sie formal mittels vollständiger Induktion:

$$\forall n \geq 0 : lfLong(n) \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k!$$

Induktionsanfang — Beweise, dass A(1) eine wahre Aussage ist. —

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow lfLong(1) = 1 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k! = 0! = 1$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow lfLong(2)$$

$$= (n+1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k! - n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k!$$

$$= 2 \cdot lfLong(1) - 1 \cdot lfLong(0)$$

$$= 2$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{1} k!$$

$$= 1! + 0!$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

$$= 2$$

Induktionsvoraussetzung — Die Aussage A(k) ist wahr für ein beliebiges $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$lfLong(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k!$$

Induktionsschritt — Beweise, dass wenn A(n=k) wahr ist, auch A(n=k+1) wahr sein muss. —

$$\begin{split} & \text{lfLong}(n+1) = (n+1) \cdot \text{lfLong}(n) - n \cdot \text{lfLong}(n-1) \\ &= (n+1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k! - n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \\ &= (n+1) \cdot \left((n-1)! + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \right) - n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \\ &= (n+1)(n-1)! + (n+1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! - n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \\ &= (n+1)(n-1)! \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! + n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! - n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \\ &= (n+1)(n-1)! + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \\ &= n \cdot (n-1)! + (n-1)! + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} k! \\ &= n \cdot (n-1)! + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k! \\ &= n! + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k! \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} k! \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k! \end{split}$$

Komplette Klasse LeftFactorial

```
import java.math.BigInteger;
    import static java.math.BigInteger.ZERO;
    import static java.math.BigInteger.ONE;
    public class LeftFactorial {
      BigInteger sub(BigInteger a, BigInteger b) {
10
        return a.subtract(b);
11
12
13
      BigInteger mul(BigInteger a, BigInteger b) {
14
        return a.multiply(b);
15
16
      BigInteger mul(int a, BigInteger b) {
17
        return mul(BigInteger.valueOf(a), b);
19
20
```

```
// returns the left factorial !n
21
       BigInteger lfBig(int n) {
22
23
         if (n \le 0 \mid \mid n \ge Short.MAX_VALUE) {
           return ZERO;
24
         } else if (n == 1) {
26
           return ONE;
         } else {
27
           \texttt{return sub}(\texttt{mul}(\texttt{n}, \ \texttt{lfBig}(\texttt{n} \ \texttt{-1})), \ \texttt{mul}(\texttt{n} \ \texttt{-1}, \ \texttt{lfBig}(\texttt{n} \ \texttt{-2})));
28
29
30
31
32
       BigInteger[] store;
33
34
       BigInteger dp(int n, BigInteger[] store) {
         if (n > 1 && store[n] != null) {
35
36
           return store[n];
37
         if (n <= 0 || n >= Short.MAX_VALUE) {
38
39
           return ZERO;
         } else if (n == 1) {
40
41
           return ONE;
42
         } else {
           BigInteger result = sub(mul(n, dp(n - 1, store)), mul(n - 1,
43
            \rightarrow dp(n - 2, store)));
           store[n] = result;
44
45
           return result;
47
48
       BigInteger dp(int n) {
49
         store = new BigInteger[n + 1];
50
         return dp(n, store);
51
52
53
54
       long lfLong(int n) {
         if (n <= 0) {
55
           return 0;
56
57
         } else if (n == 1) {
           return 1;
58
59
         } else {
           return n * lfLong(n - 1) - (n - 1) * lfLong(n - 2);
60
         }
61
       }
63
       public static void main(String[] args) {
64
         LeftFactorial lf = new LeftFactorial();
65
66
         for (int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
67
           System.out.println(lf.lfBig(i));
68
69
70
         for (int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
71
72
           System.out.println(lf.dp(i));
73
74
         for (int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
75
76
           System.out.println(lf.lfLong(i));
77
78
       }
    }
79
```

Code-Beispiel auf Github ansehen: src/main/java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66115/jahr_2014/fruehjahr/LeftFactorial.java