

# Top-down & Bottom-up

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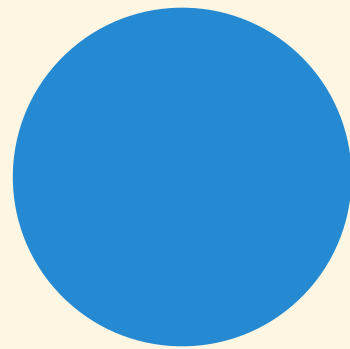
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**Latest update: Feb 27, 2013**

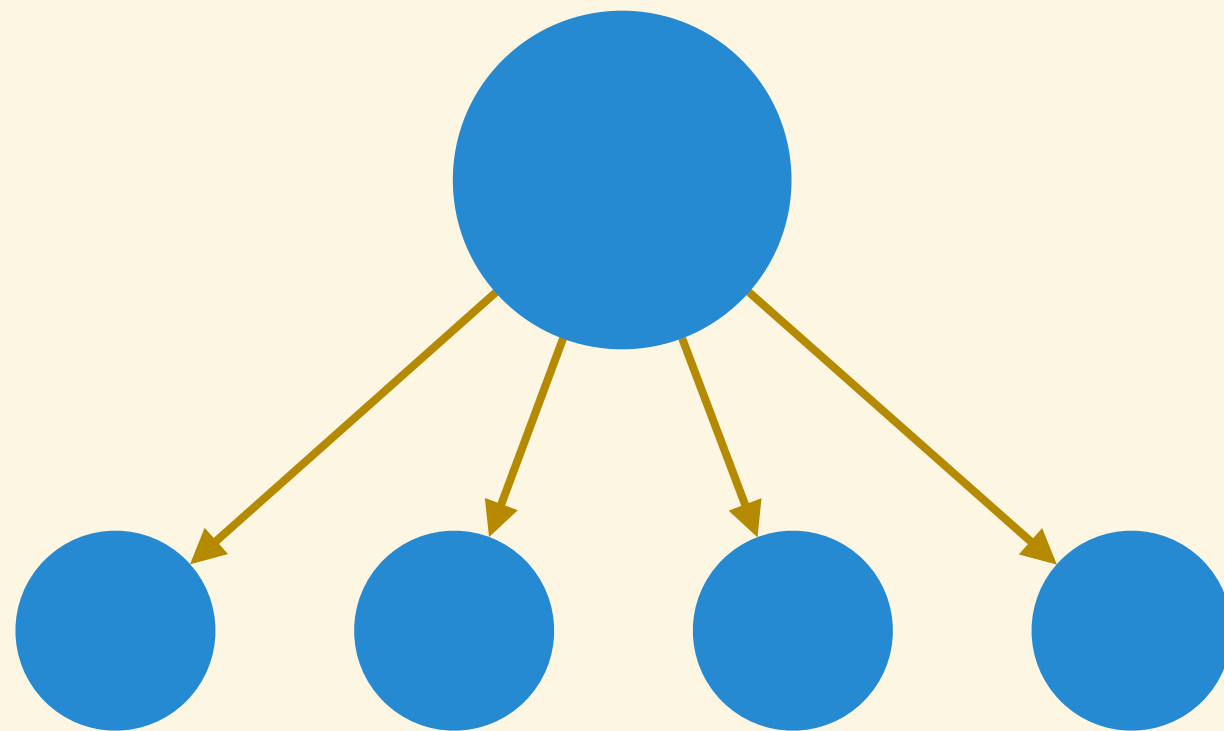
# Top-down

將大問題化為小問題，再回溯求解。



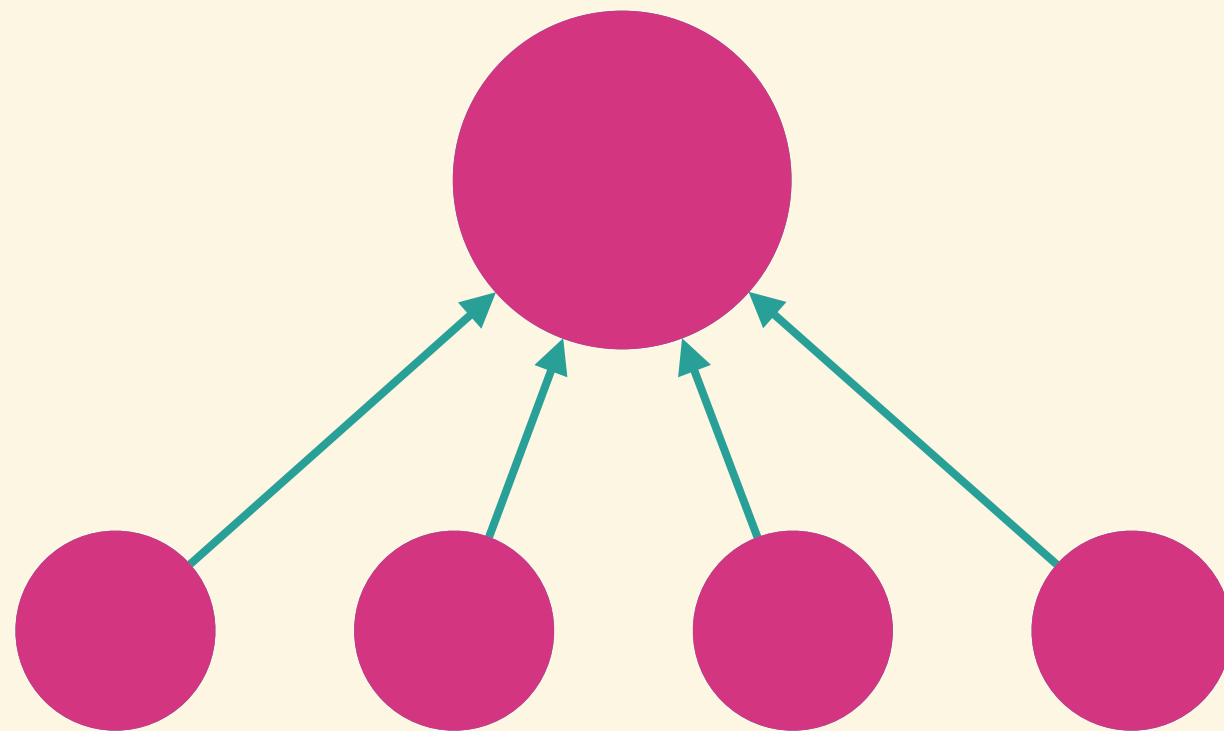
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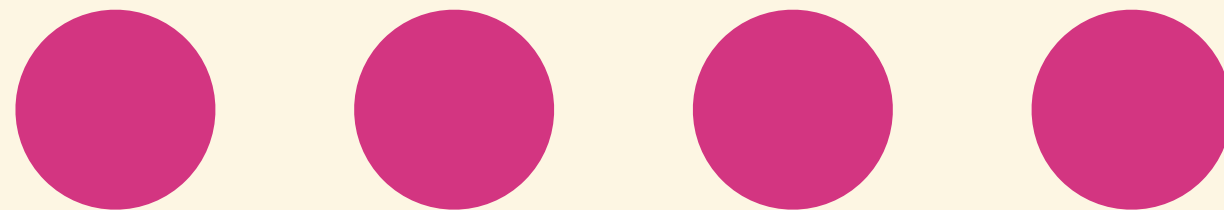
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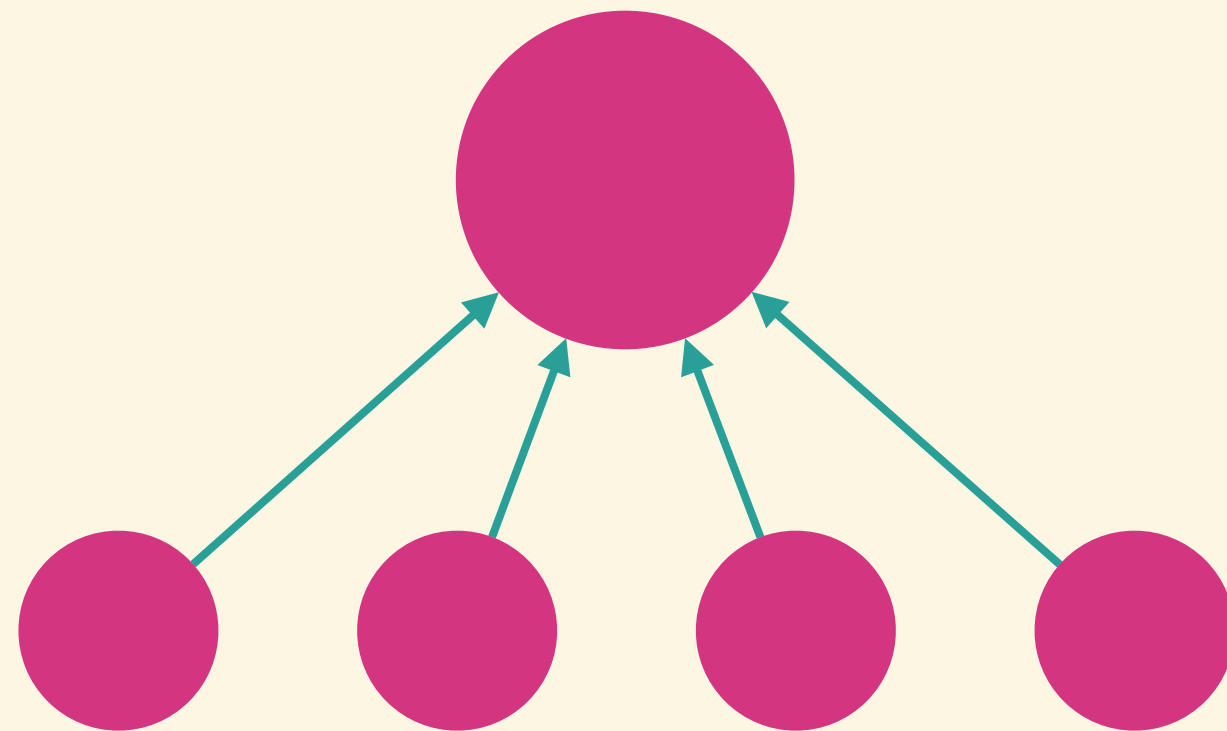
# Bottom-up

由已知解決小問題， 逐步推移至大問題。



# Bottom-up

由已知解決小問題，逐步推移至大問題。



# Recursion

利用同樣的方法不斷的細分問題或逼近答案。



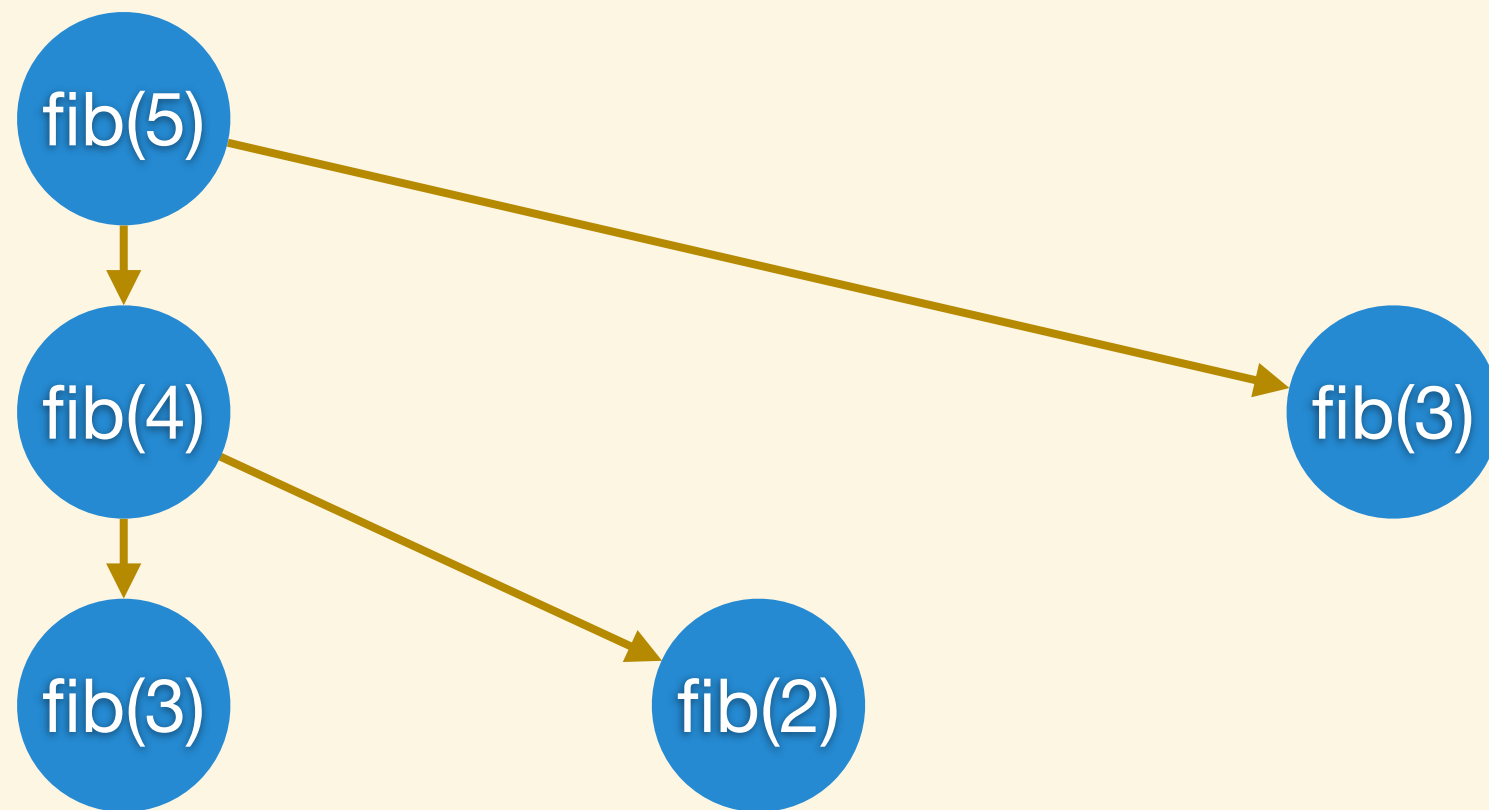
# Fibonacci Sequence

fib(5)

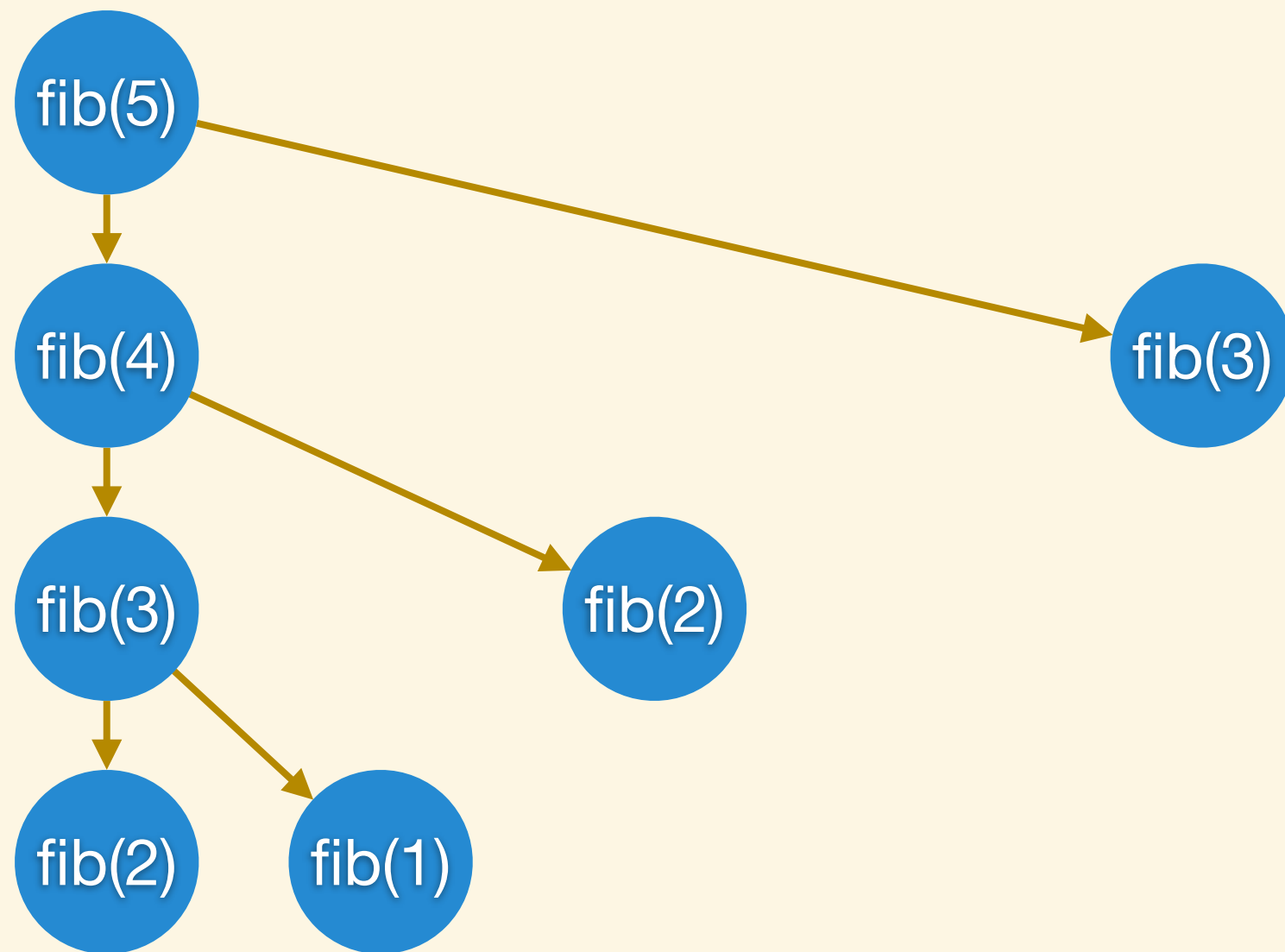
# Fibonacci Sequence



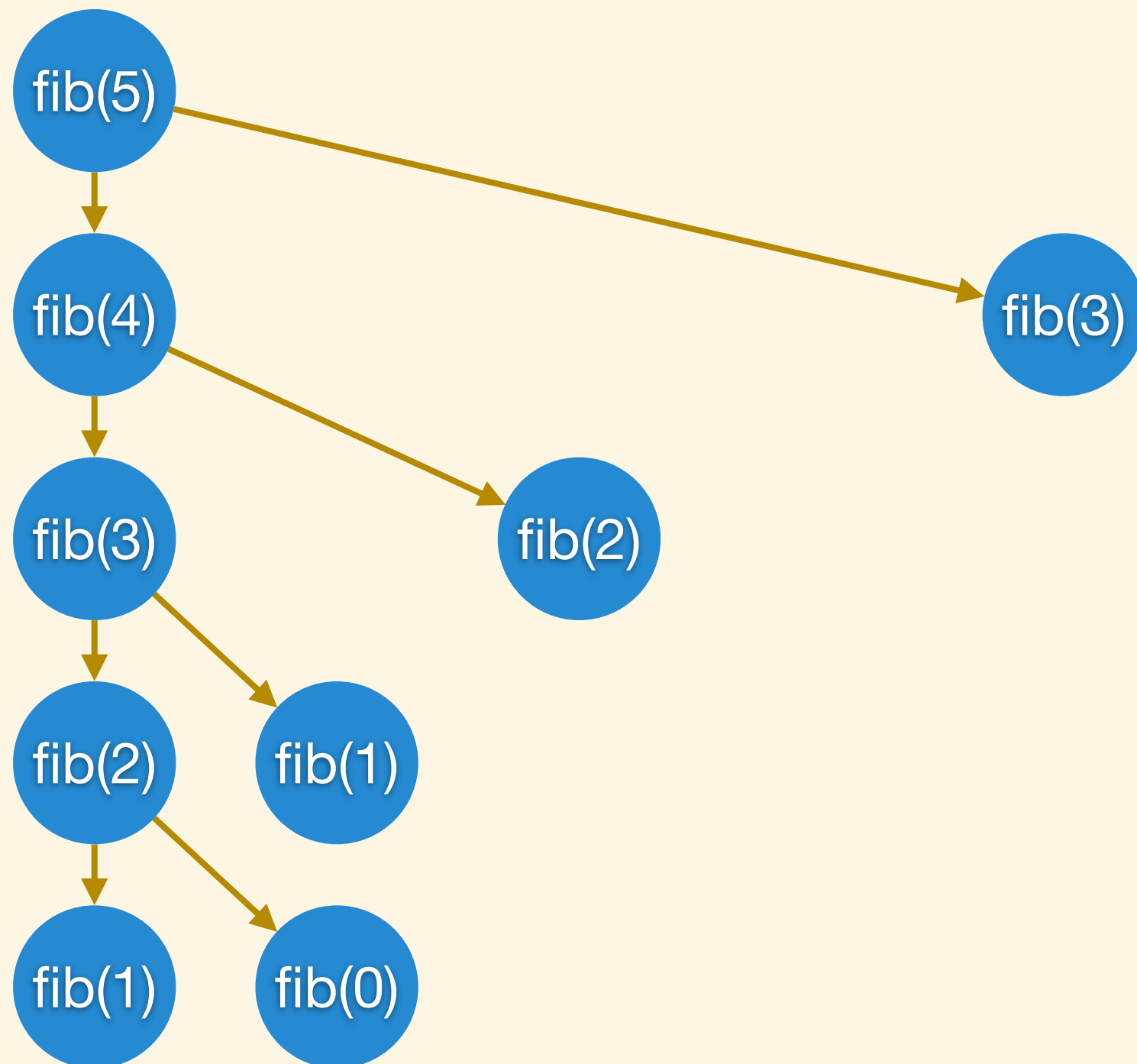
# Fibonacci Sequence



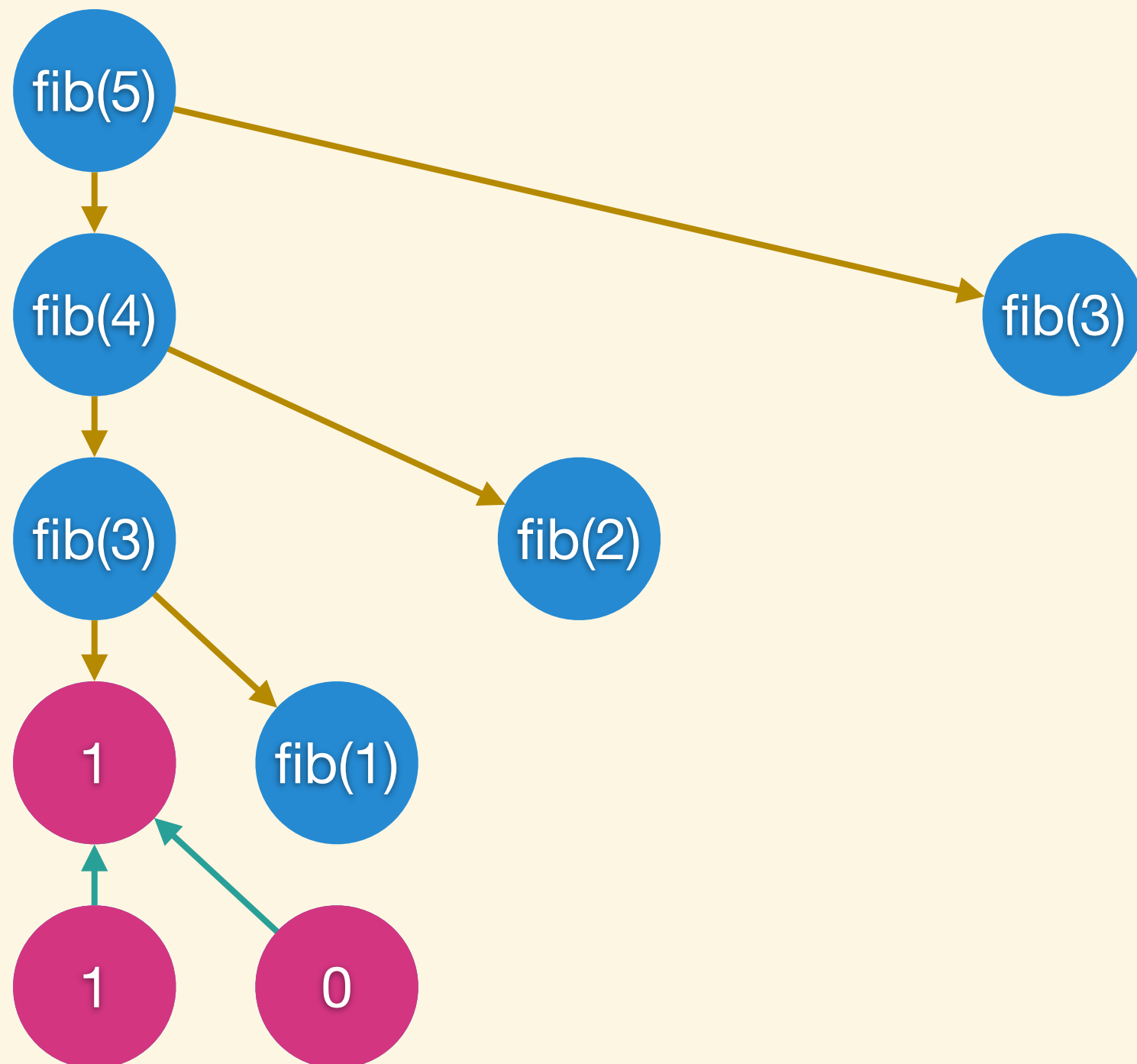
# Fibonacci Sequence



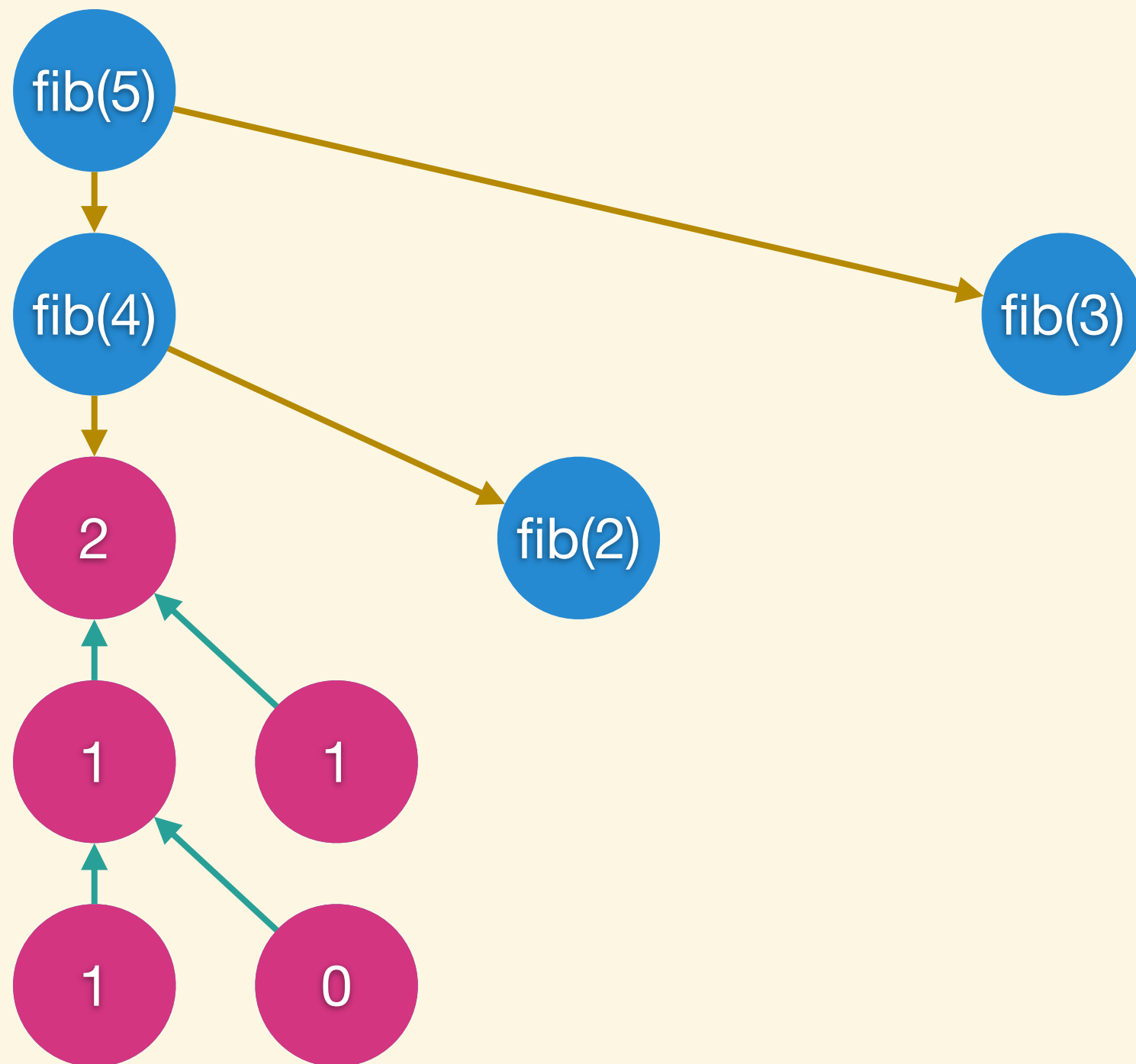
# Fibonacci Sequence



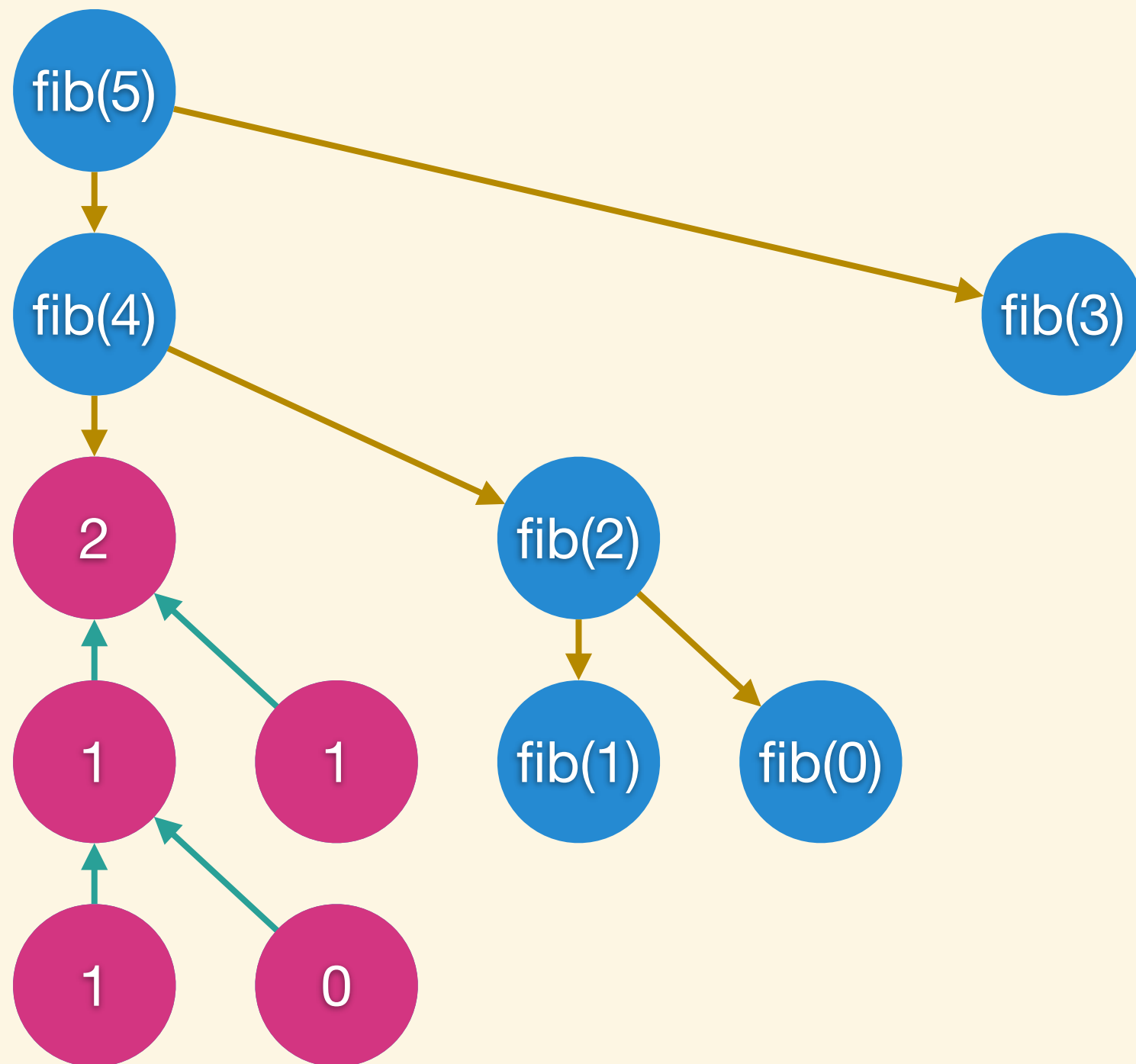
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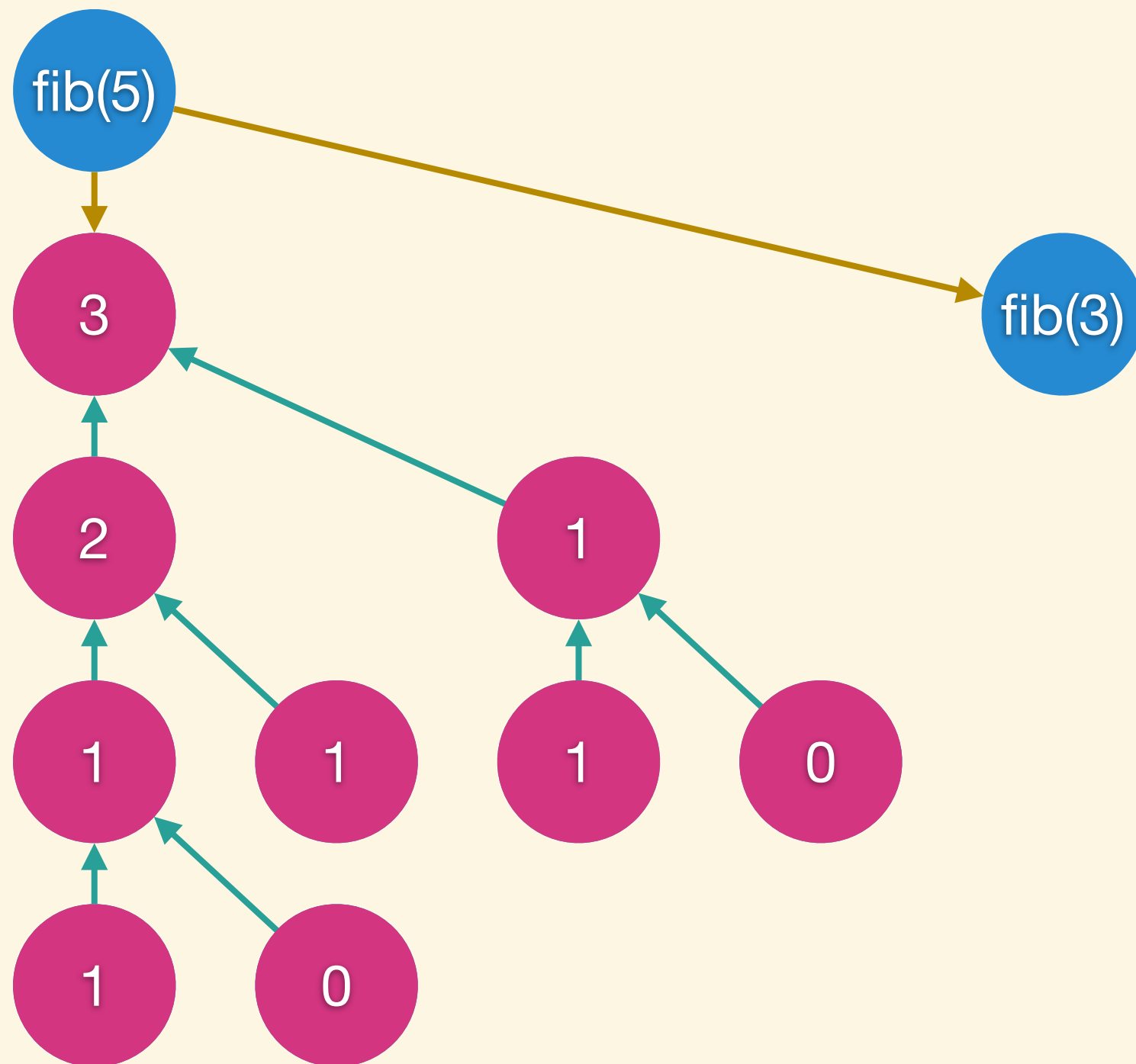


# Fibonacci Sequence

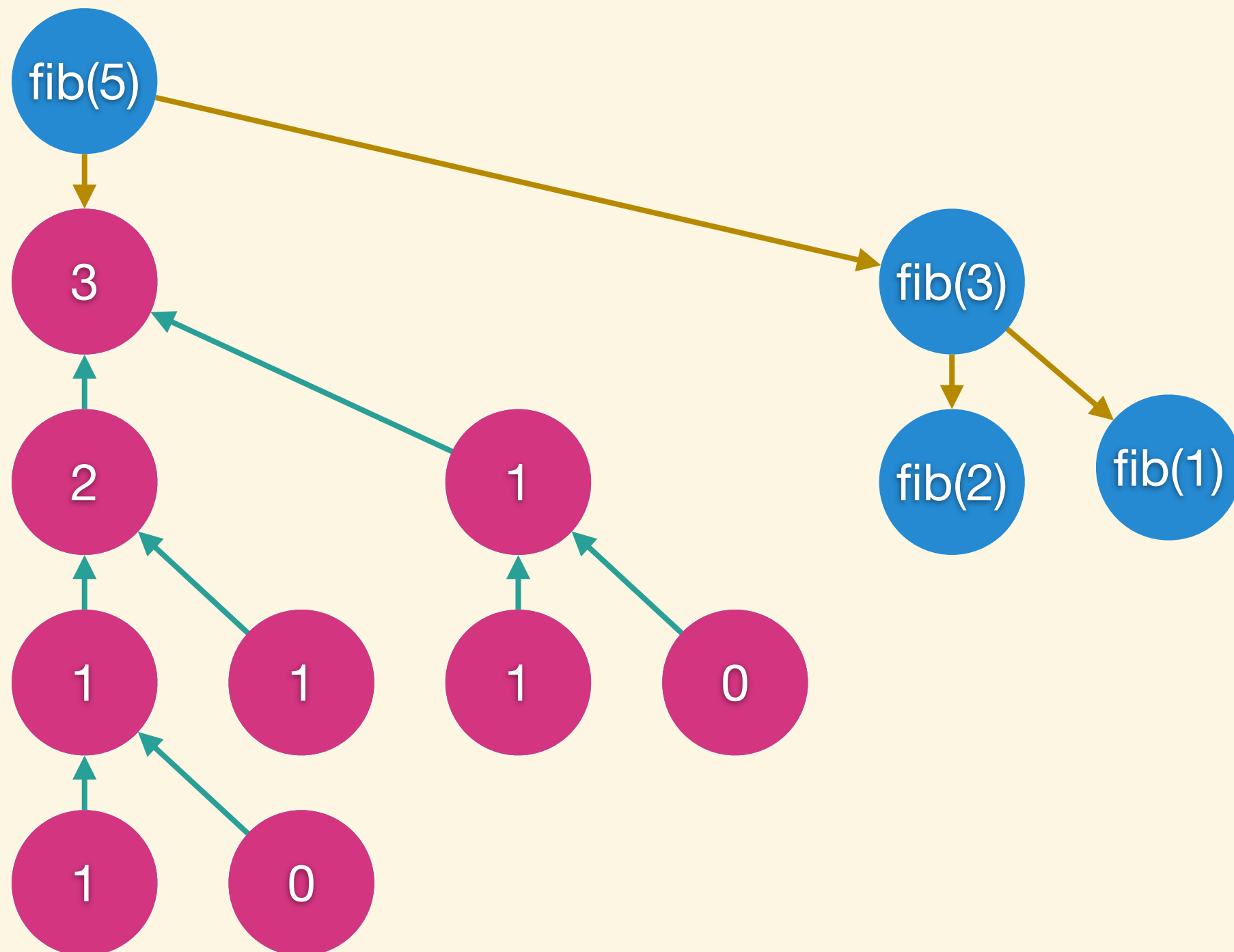




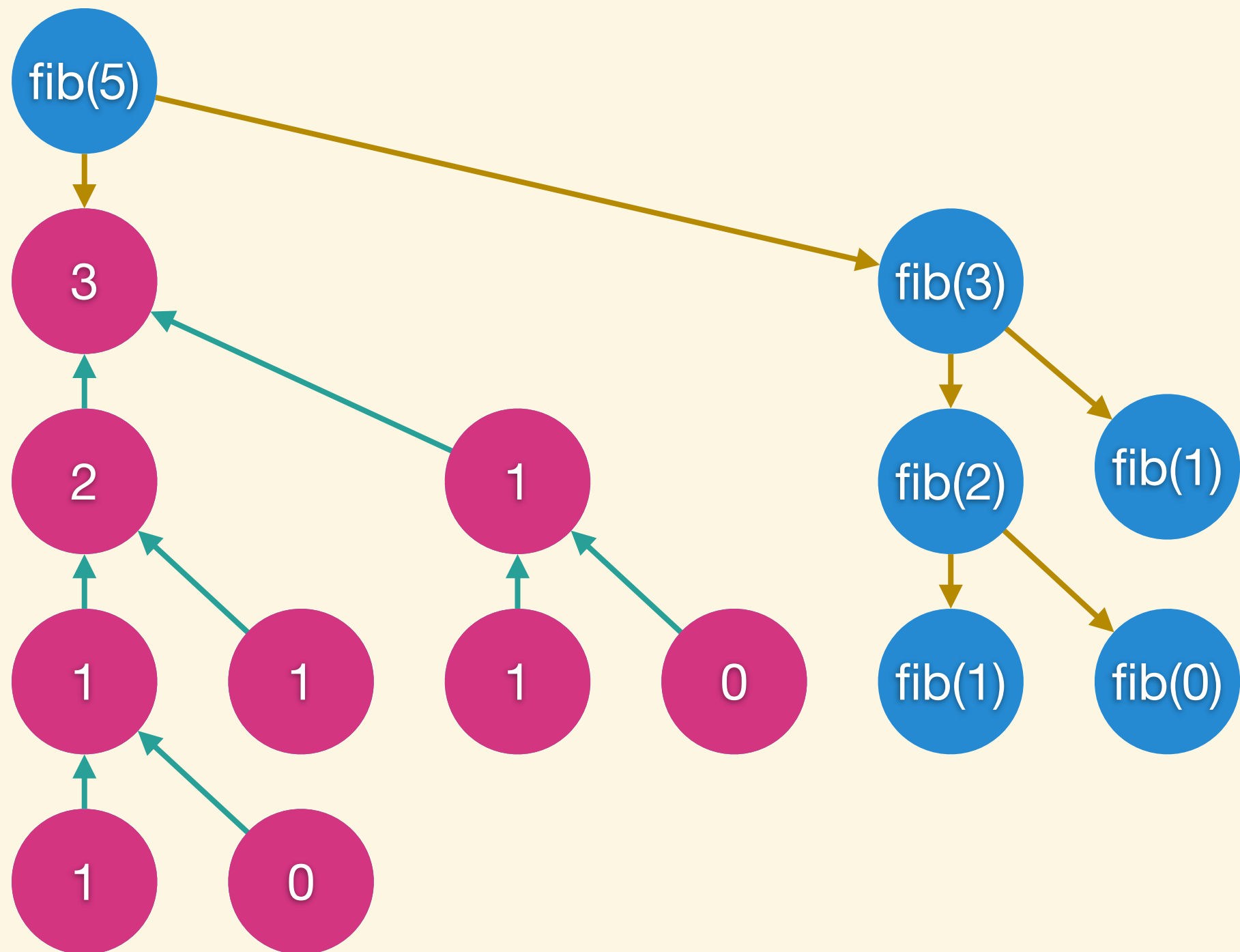
# Fibonacci Sequence



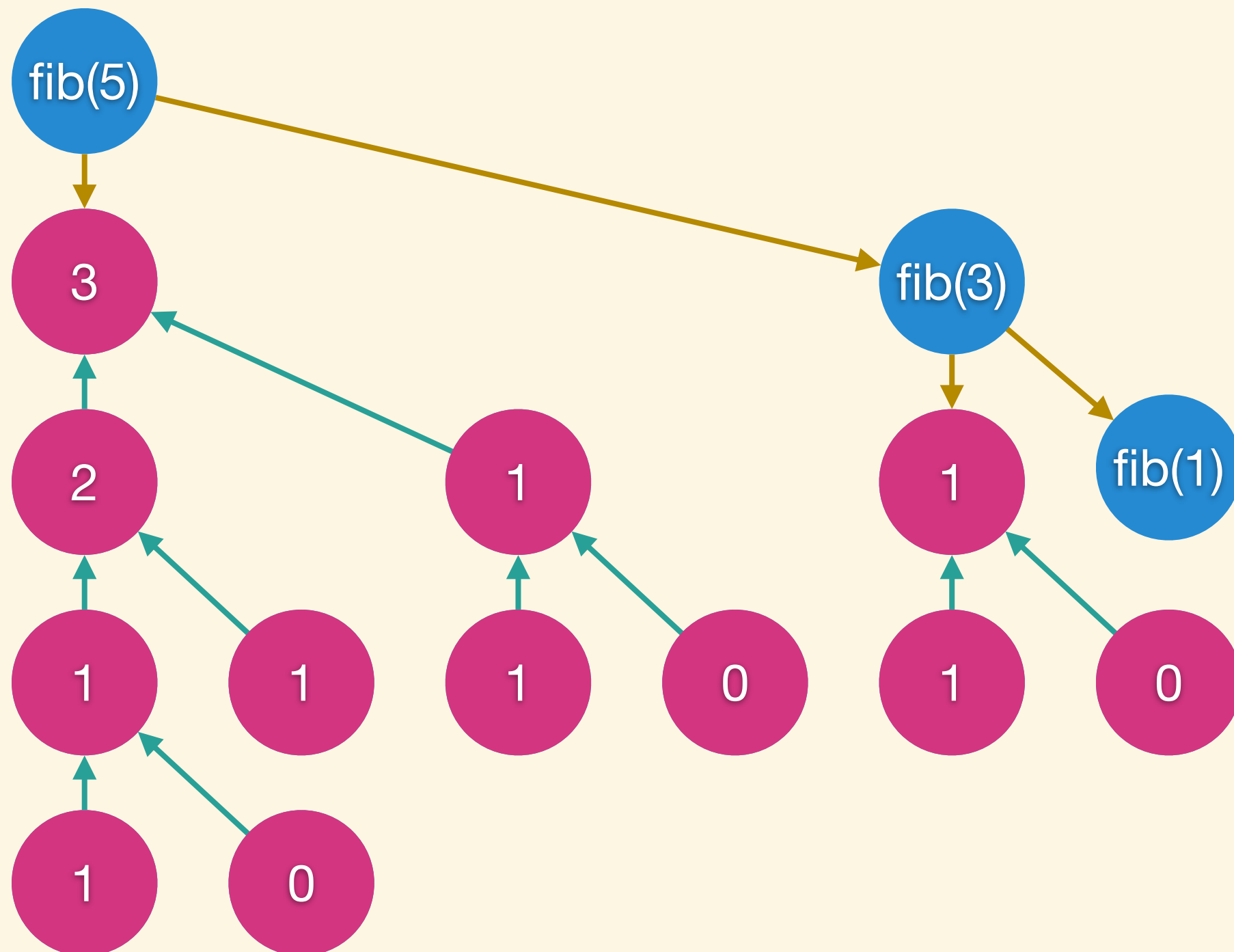
# Fibonacci Sequence



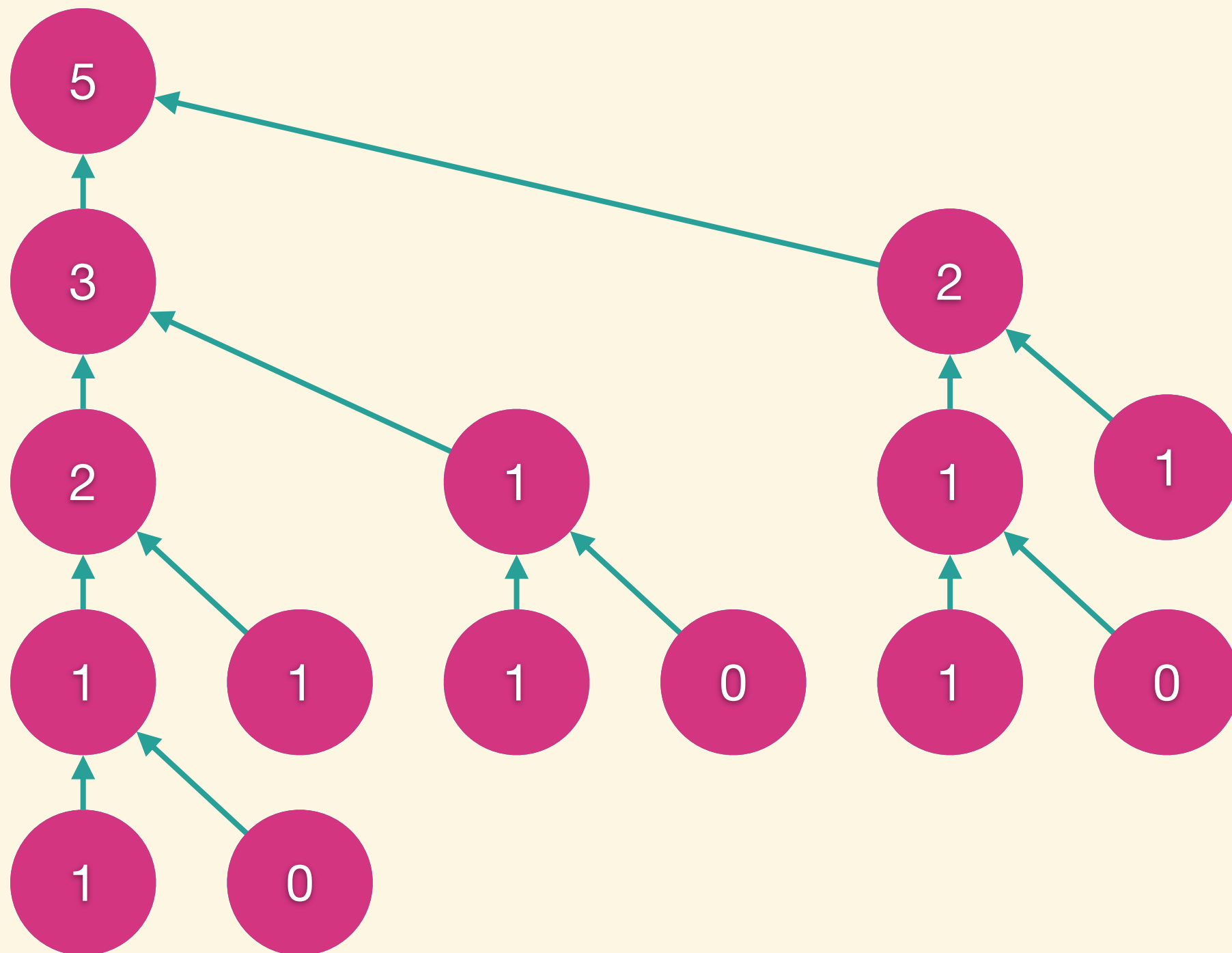
# Fibonacci Sequence



# Fibonacci Sequence



# Fibonacci Sequence



```
int fib( int x ) {  
    if ( x <= 0 )  
        return 0;  
    if ( x == 1 )  
        return 1;  
    return fib( x - 1 ) + fib( x - 2 );  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    int ret = fib( 10 );  
    return 0;  
}
```

# Iteration

不斷的利用已知，持續的求出結果以逼近答案。

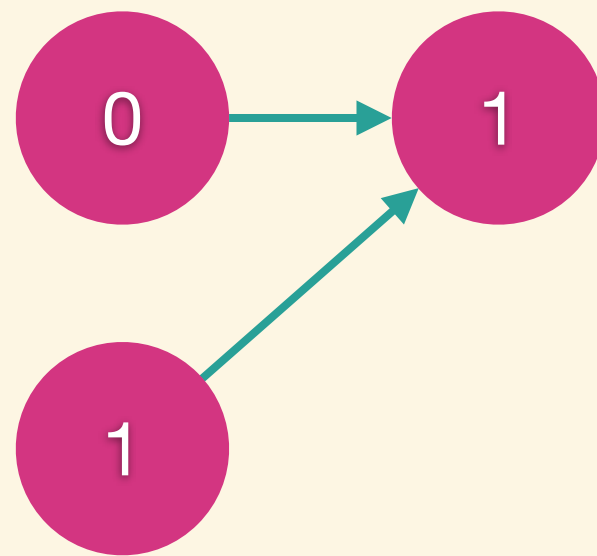
# Fibonacci Sequence

0

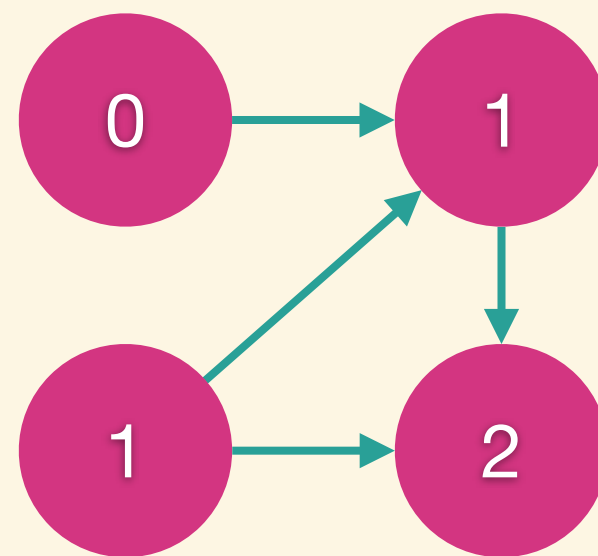
1



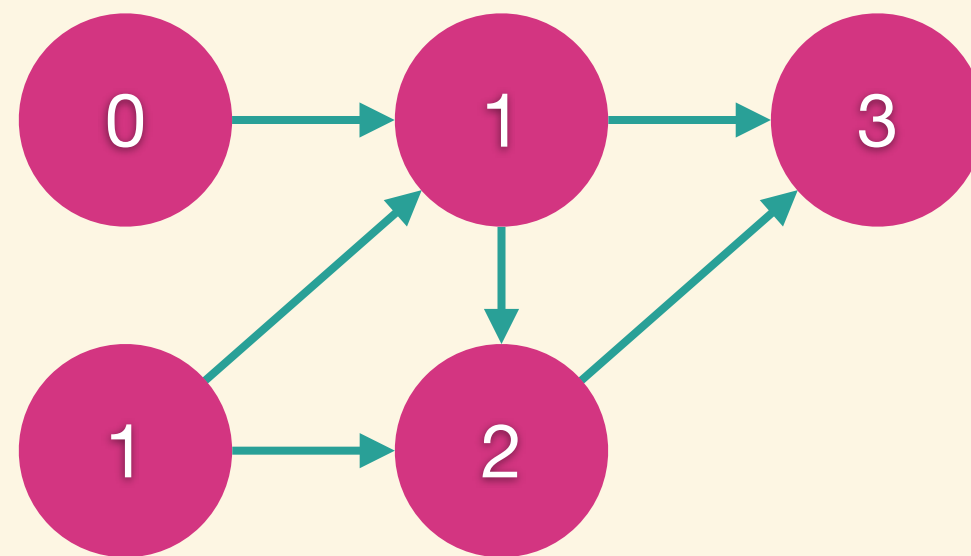
# Fibonacci Sequence



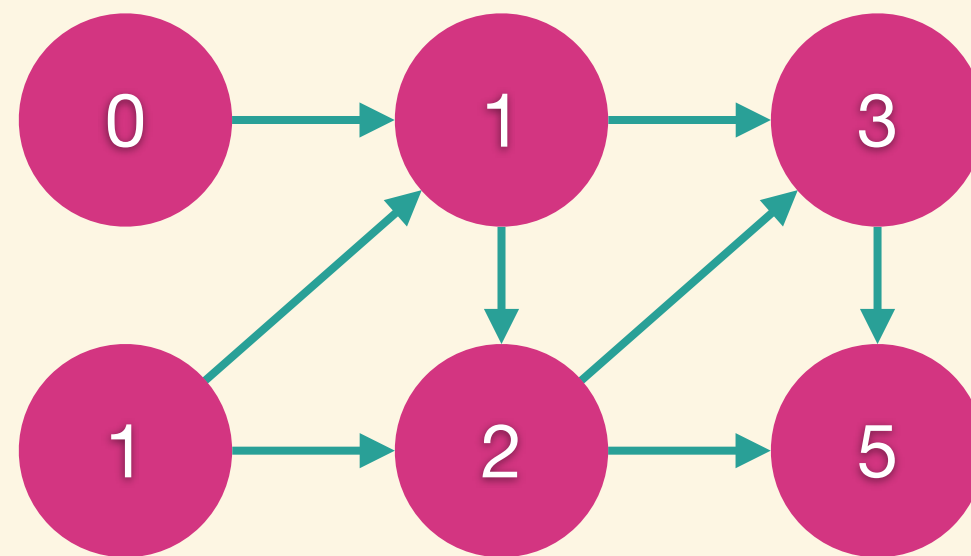
# Fibonacci Sequence



# Fibonacci Sequence



# Fibonacci Sequence



```
int main() {  
    int f0 = 0, f1 = 1, f2;  
  
    for ( int i = 0; i < 10; ++i ) {  
        f2 = f0 + f1;  
        f0 = f1, f1 = f2;  
    }  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

遞迴只應天上有，凡人應當用迴圈。

# Practice Now

POJ 1664 - 放苹果

# reference

- <http://www.csie.ntnu.edu.tw/~u91029/IterativeRecursive.html>



Thank You for Your  
Listening.

