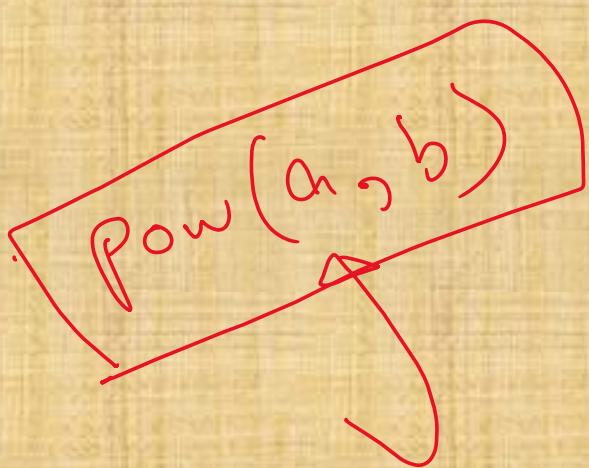




Recursion Problem Solving

--by Harsh Gupta

Pow(a, b)



Calculate a power b

4

```
ans = 1  
for (int i = 1; i <= b; i++) {  
    ans *= a;
```

$O(\log b)$
 $O(b)$



3

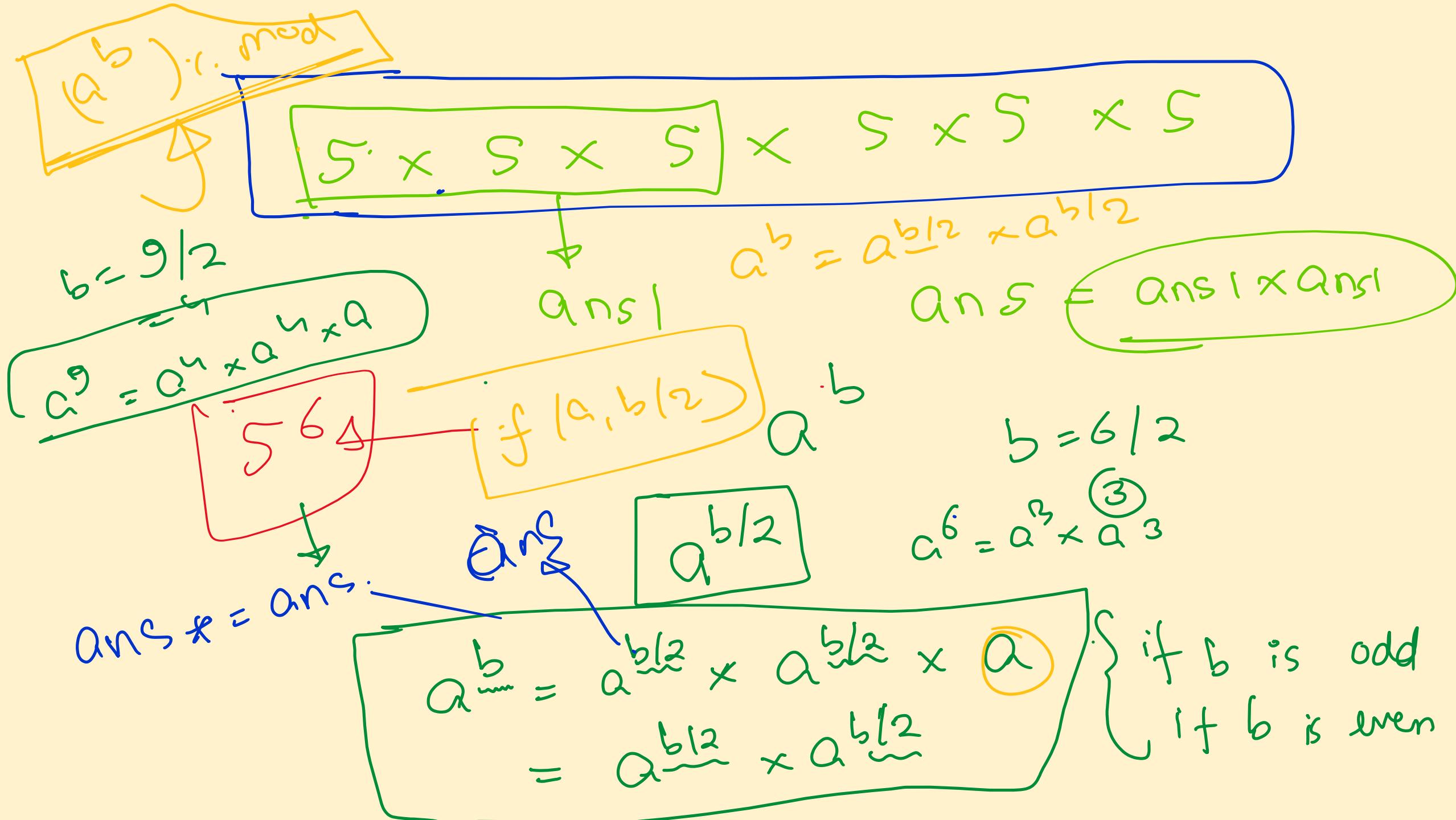
a. b.

The diagram illustrates a multiplication problem involving three rectangular boxes. The first two boxes are identical, each having a side length labeled '5'. These two boxes are grouped together by a bracket and are being multiplied by a third box, also with a side length of '5'. The result of this multiplication is labeled 'ans' with a circled '1' below it. A separate equation at the bottom shows the calculation: $\text{ans} = \text{ans1} \times \text{ans1} \times 5$.

$$[5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5] \times [5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5] \times 5$$

ans 1

$$\text{ans} = \text{ans1} \times \text{ans1} \times 5$$



$f(n)$

~~return $f(n/2)$~~

$\log n$

b

\downarrow

$b/2$

\downarrow

b/m

$b/1b$

int

$f(a, b)$ {

if ($b == 0$) return 1;

int ans = $f(a, b/2)$

$ans *= ans;$

if ($b \% 2 == 1$) return ans \times \textcircled{b} ;

else return ans;

$f(5, 5)$

$f(5, 0)$

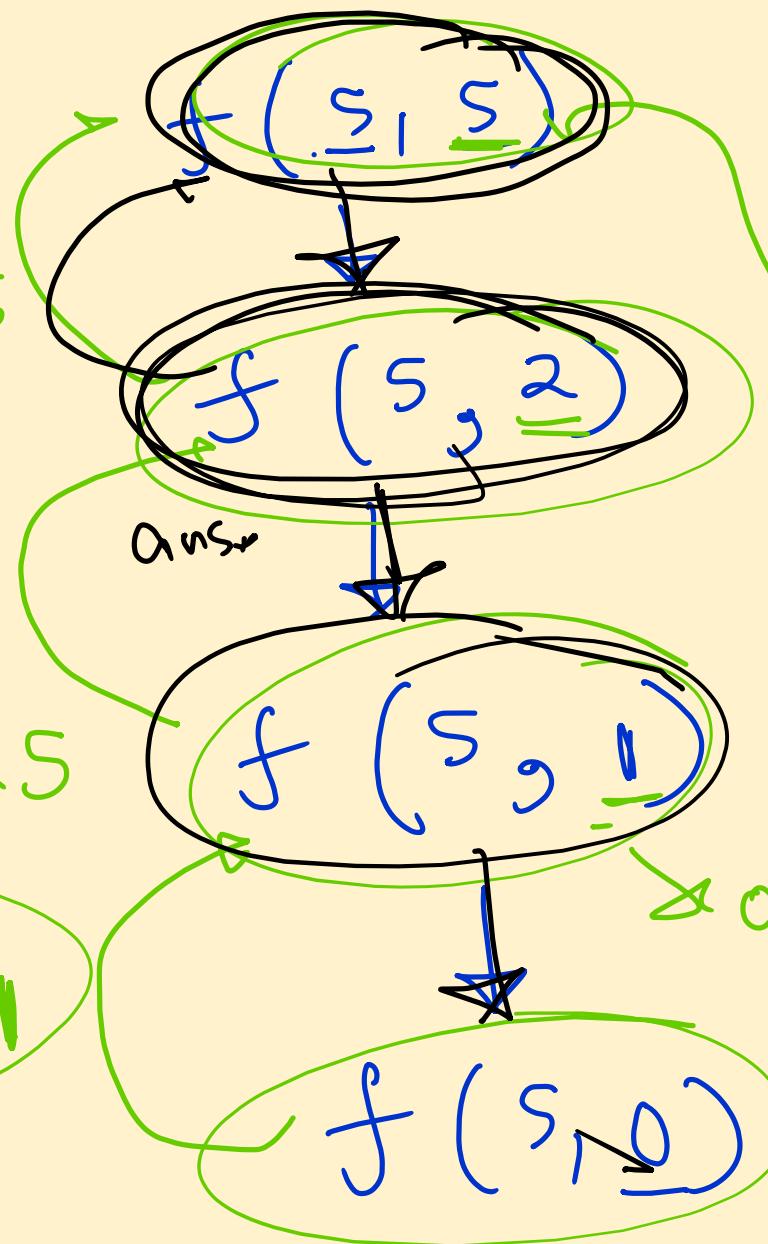
$$5 \times 5 \approx 25$$

$$b = 0$$

~~$f(b == 0)$~~
return a

$$1 \times 1 \times 5$$

$O(\log_5)$



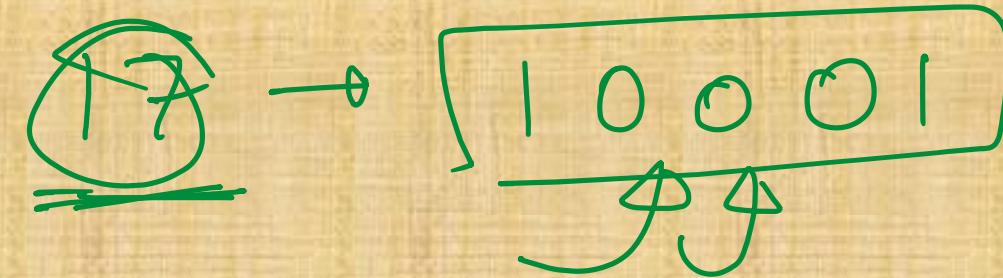
$$\begin{array}{c}
 a^7 \\
 \boxed{a \times a \times a} \quad a \times a \times a \times a \quad \cancel{\times a} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \text{Ans1} \rightarrow \boxed{a^4}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans} = a^7 = \text{Ans1} \times \text{Ans1} \times a.$$

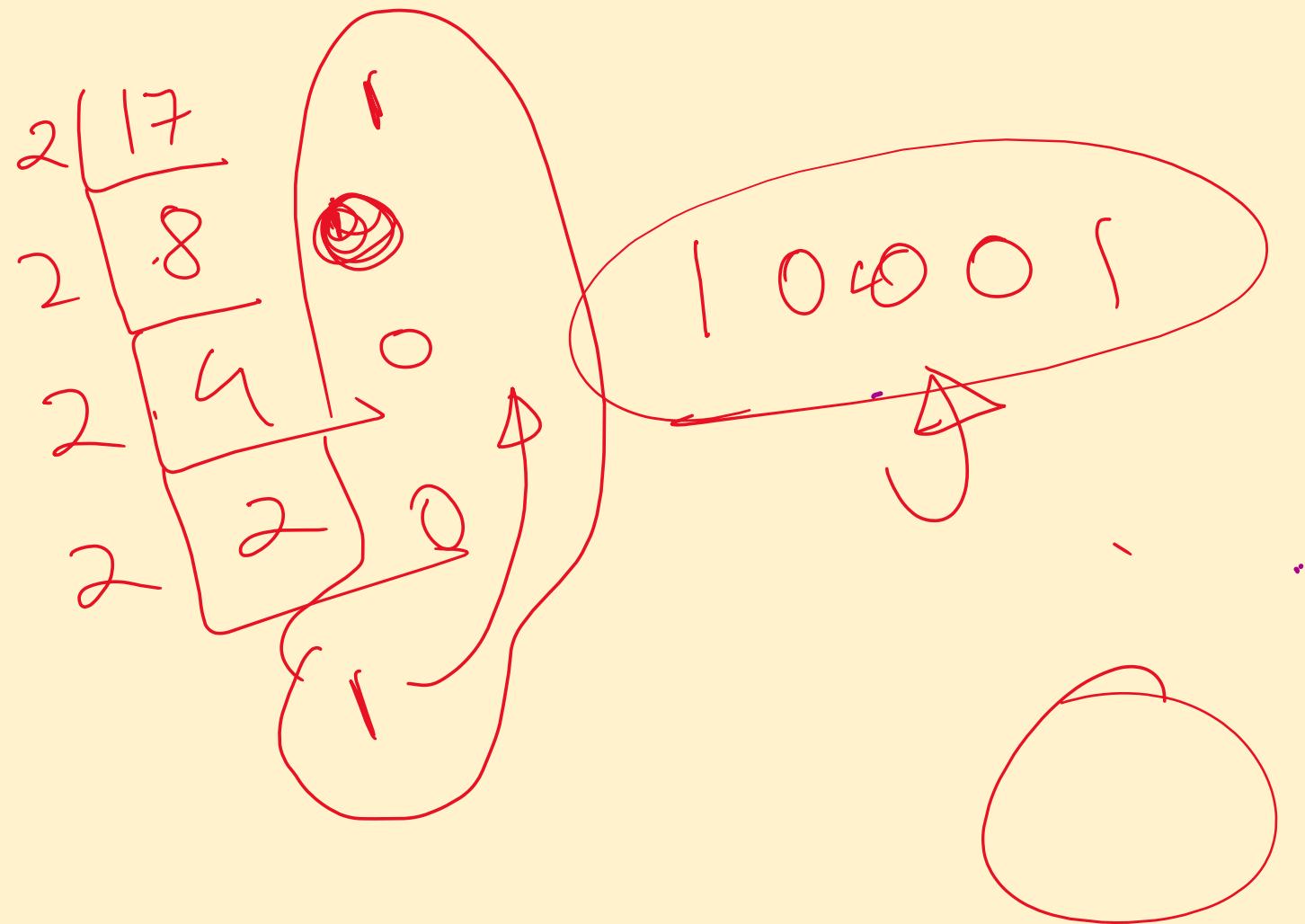
$$a^8 = \text{Ans1} \times \text{Ans1}$$

$$\text{Ans1} = f(a, b/2) \quad \cancel{\times a}.$$

$$\text{Ans} = \text{Ans1} \times \text{Ans1} \times \left(\text{if } b \text{ is odd, } a \right)$$



Generate binary string for number n



$$2 \overline{)17}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \overline{)18} \\ 18 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

~~$f(8) \rightarrow "100000"$~~

$f(n)$

box case

string s = f(n/2);

if ($n \cdot 2 == 1$) return s + "1"
else return s + "0";

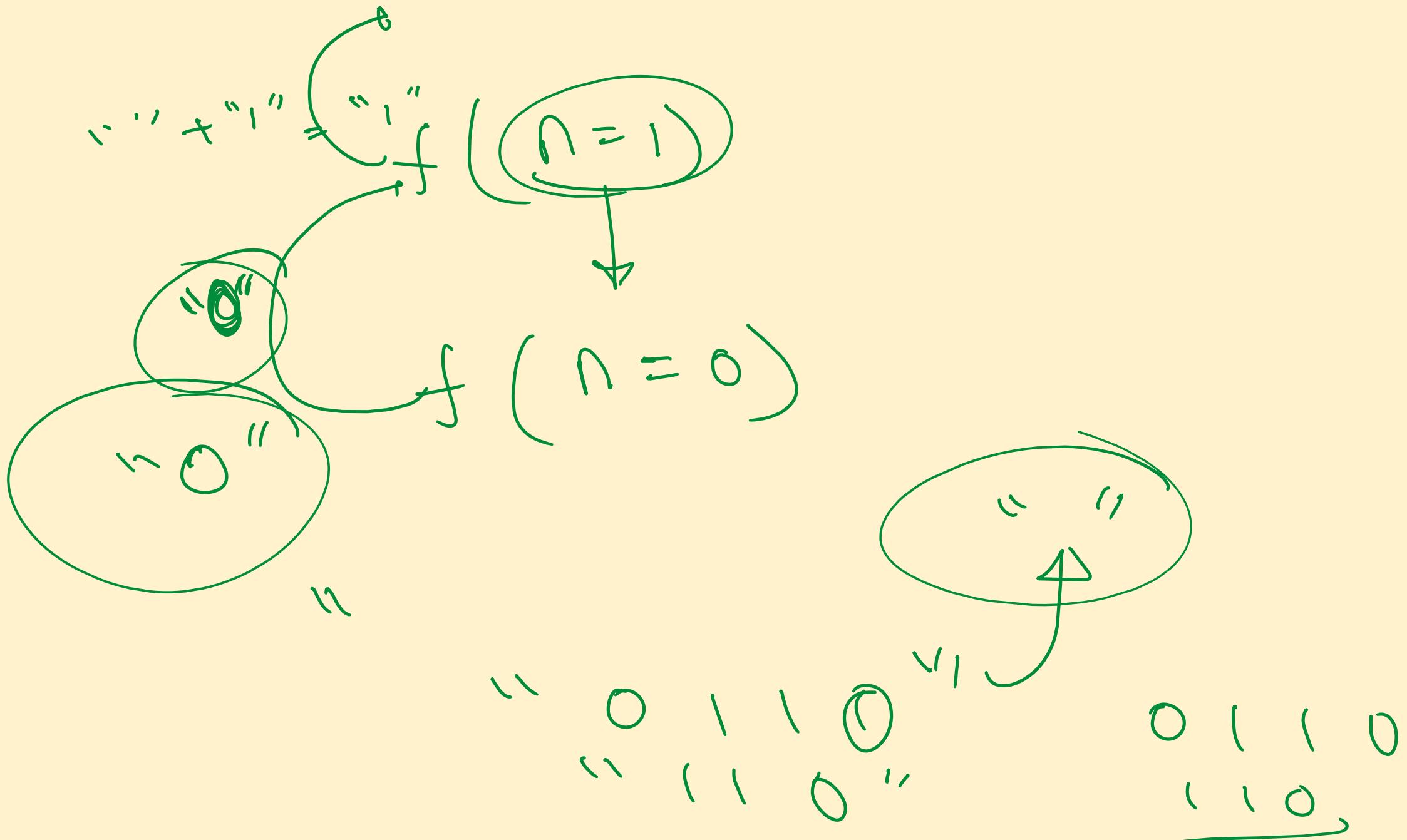
if (.) \rightarrow |

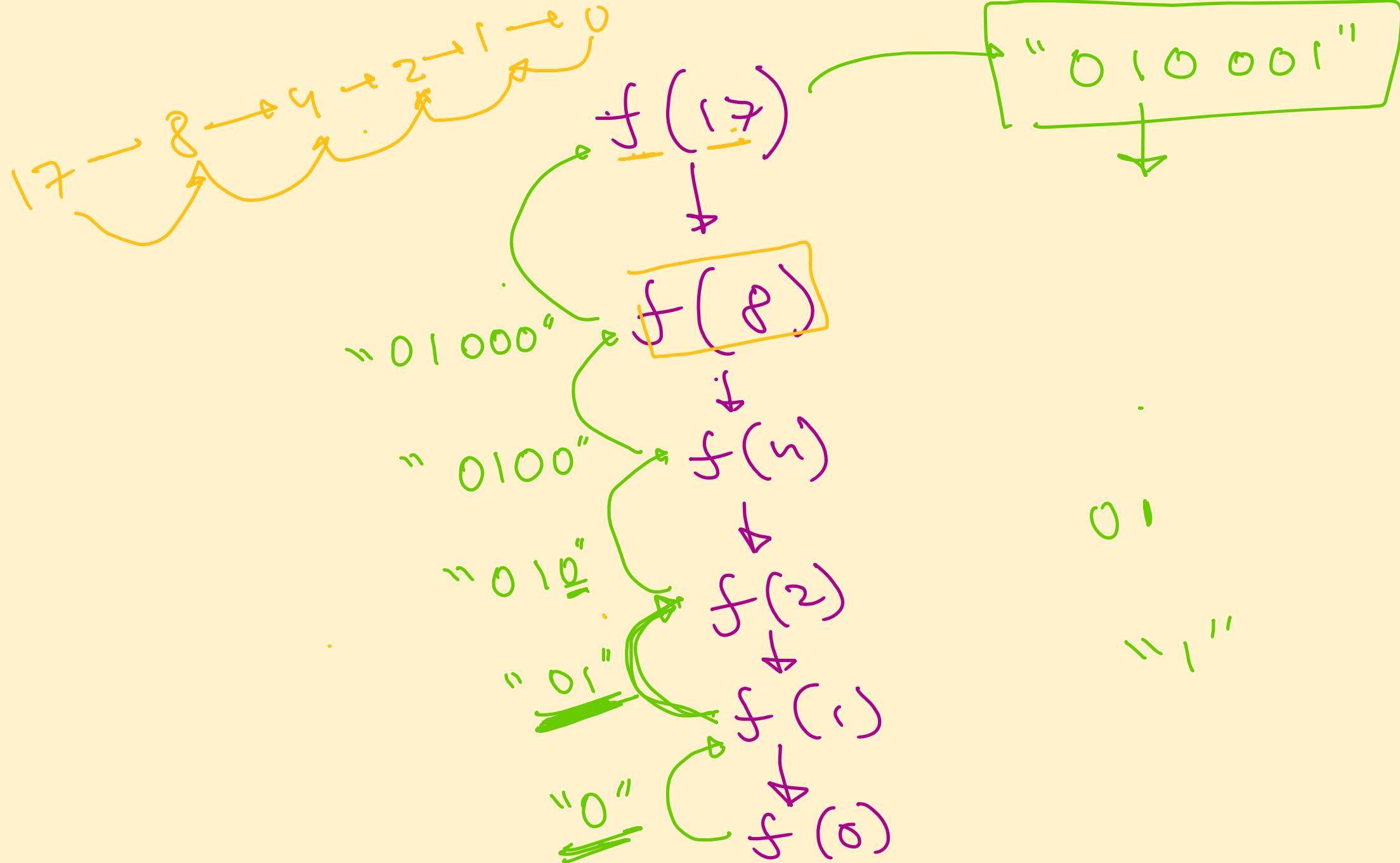
if ($n == 1$) return "1";

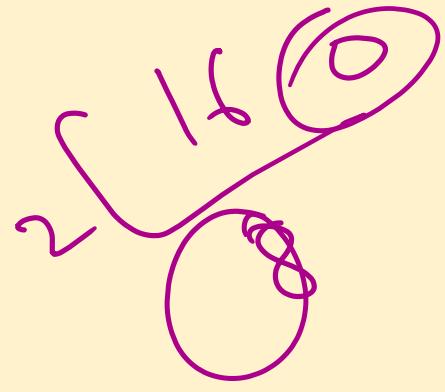
if ($n == 0$) return "0";

0 1

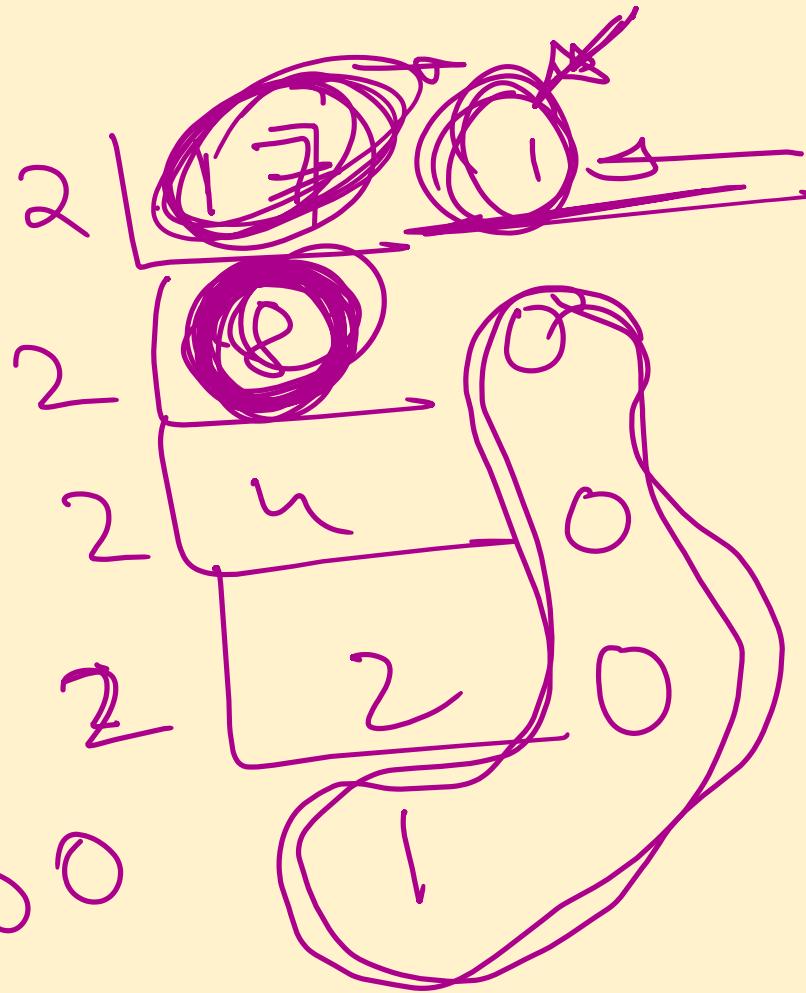
if ($n == 0$) return " ";







10000



2

2

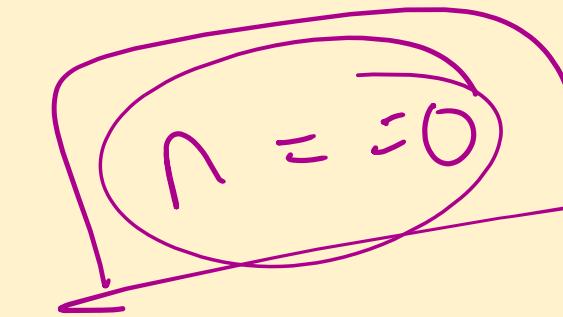
2

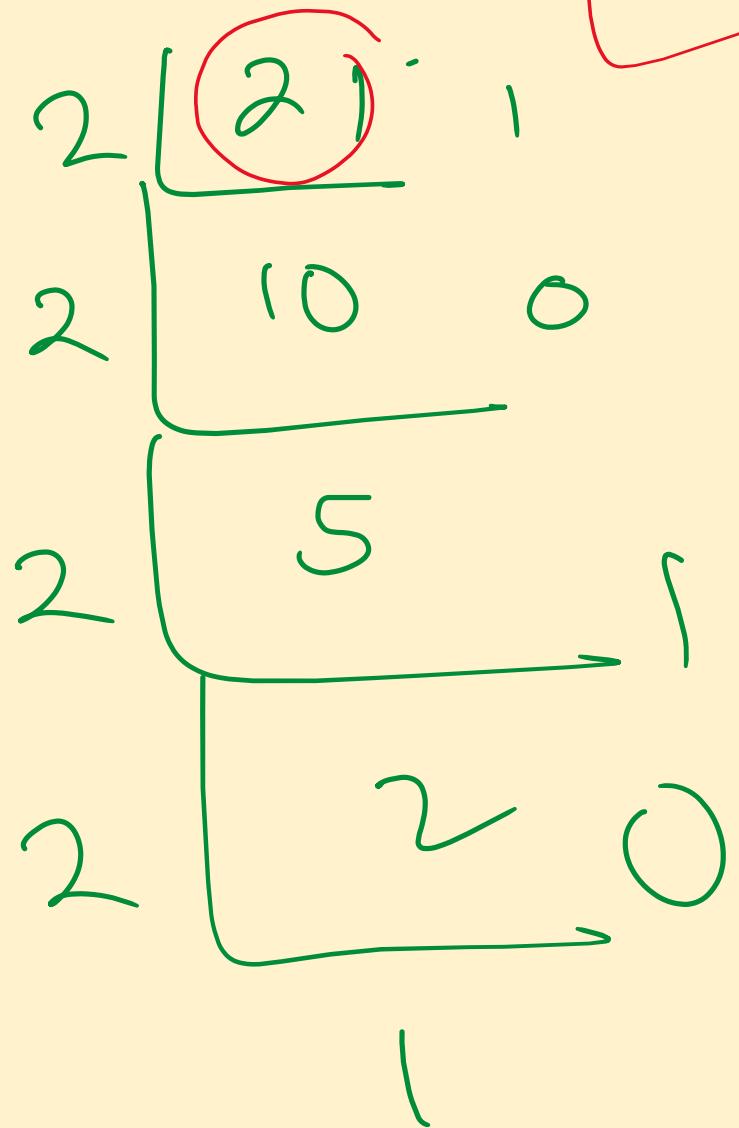
2

2



1000D

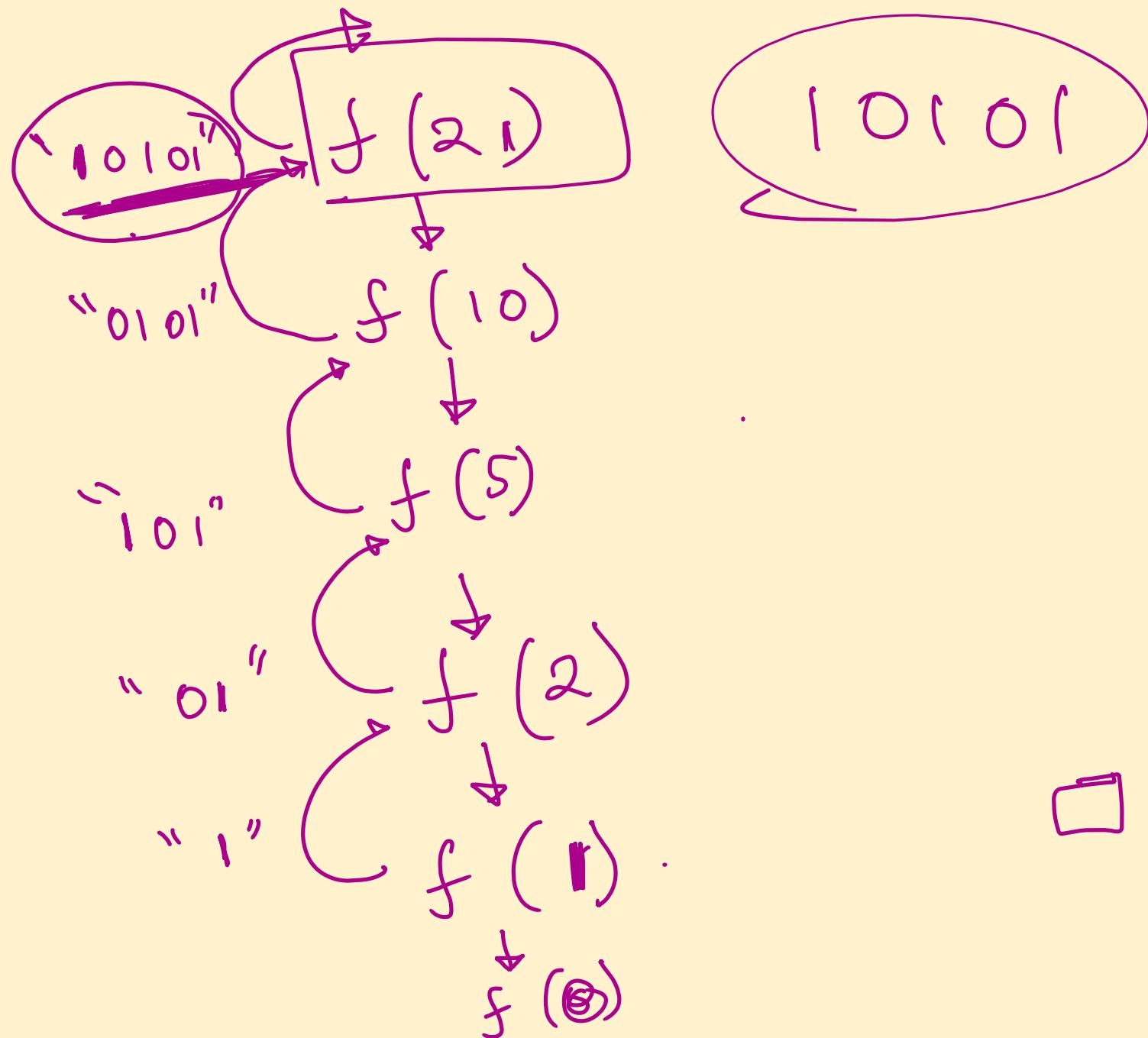




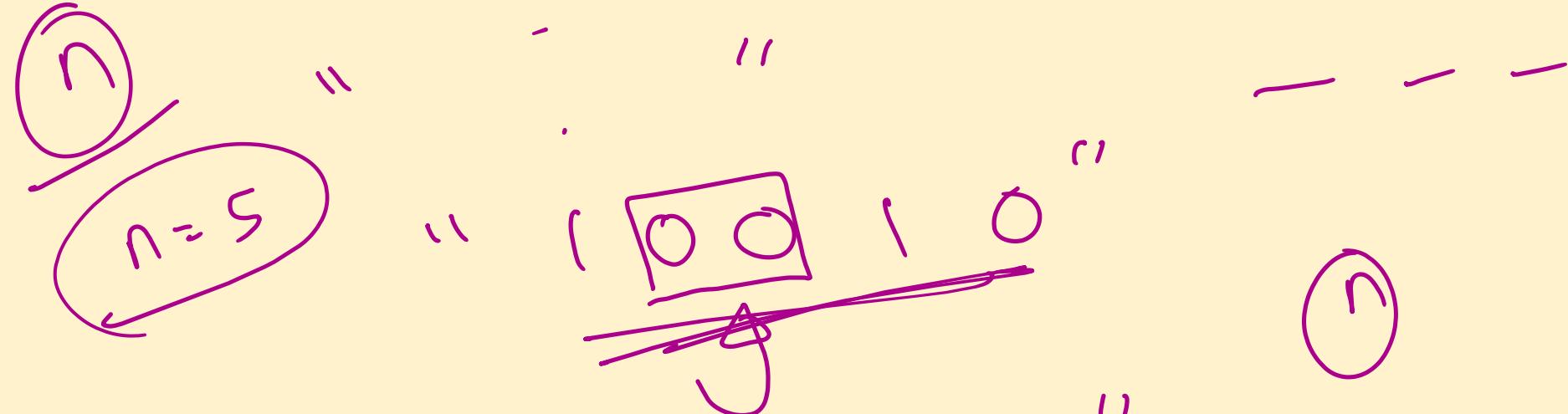
..1 0 1 0 1

[1 0 1 0 1]

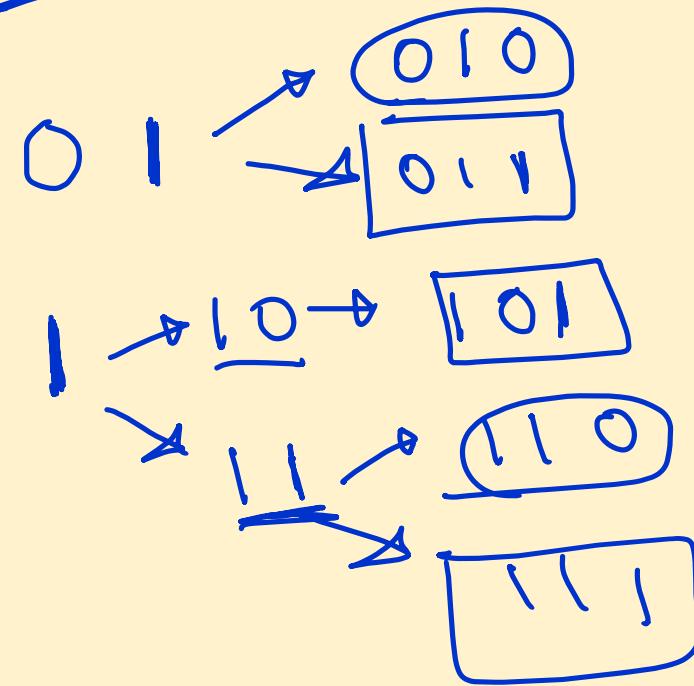
f(21) → (0 1 0 1)

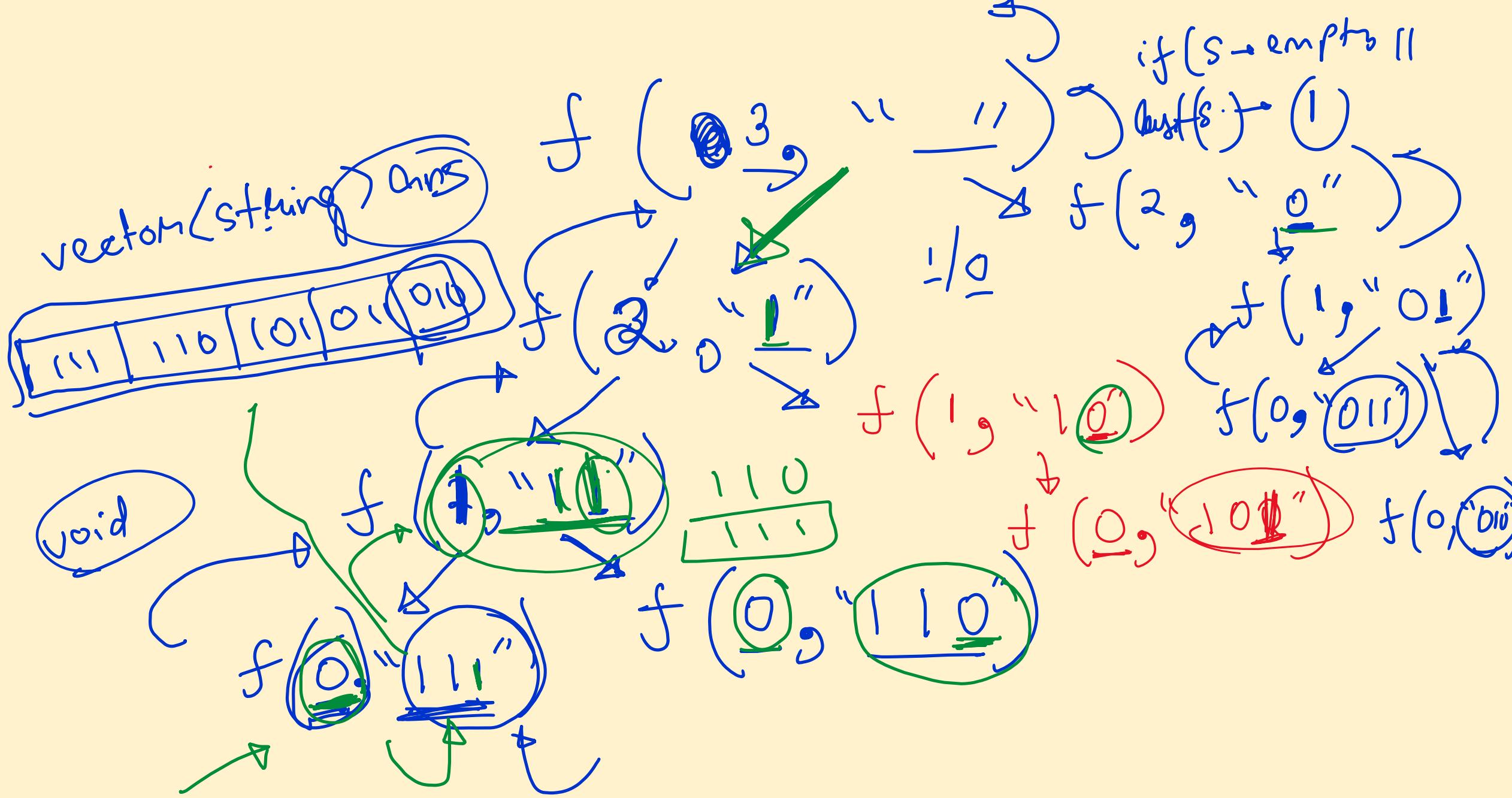


Generate binary strings without
adjacent zeroes



$$n = 3$$





$f(3, "", "")$

