ANNOUNCEMENTS

Today is Welcome Back From Thanksgiving Break Monday
HW-12 comes out **tonight** (due in 1 week)
HW-13 (Project) comes out **tonight** (due in 2 weeks)
Practice Final comes out **tonight**

WARMUP

did you have a favorite Thanksgiving food?
if you could make any game you would find fun OR
any program you would find useful **in the next two weeks**,
what would it be?

TODAY

recursion and dynamic programming

610

record LEC-02

611

background:
integer
overflow

612

```
[demo]
int a = 1;
a *= 10;
a *= 10;
a *= 10;
...
```

613

review:
$\log_2 n$ and 2^n

614

logarithmic growth
is the inverse of
exponential growth

615

$y = 2^x$

🧠 solve for x.

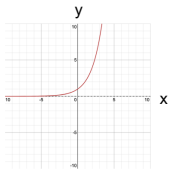
616

$y = 2^x$

$x = \log_2 y$

617

$y = 2^x$

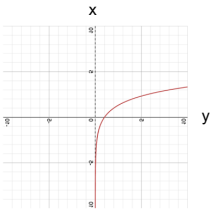


$x = \log_2 y$

618

$y = 2^x$

$x = \log_2 y$



619

the Fibonacci sequence

620

TODO: take photo of board

621

```
// F_0 = 0
// F_1 = 1
// F_2 = F_1 + F_0 = 1 + 0 = 1
// F_3 = F_2 + F_1 = 1 + 1 = 2
// F_4 = F_3 + F_2 = 2 + 1 = 3
// F_5 = F_4 + F_3 = 3 + 2 = 5
// ...
```

622

recursion

623

review: recursion basics

624

recursion

- a **recursive function** is a function that calls itself
  - each call must make progress towards a **base case**
    (when the function finally returns without calling itself)
    - ✨ when in doubt, try something like zero for your base case

```
class Main {
    static int digitSum(int n) {
        if (n == 0) {
            return 0;
        }
        return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
    }

    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println(digitSum(256)); // 13
    }
}
```

625

```
static int digitSum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
}
```

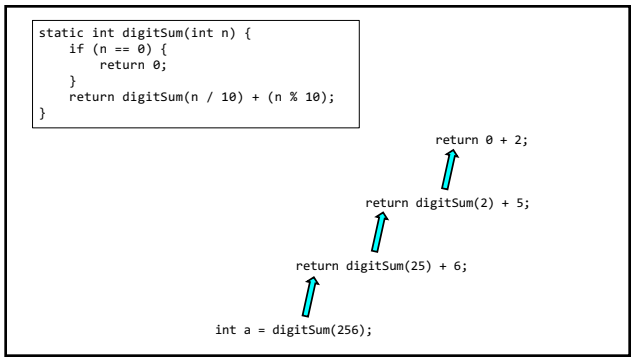
```
return 0;
return digitSum(0) + 2;
return digitSum(2) + 5;
return digitSum(25) + 6;
int a = digitSum(256);
```

626

```
static int digitSum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
}
```

```
return 0;
return digitSum(0) + 2;
return digitSum(2) + 5;
return digitSum(25) + 6;
int a = digitSum(256);
```

627



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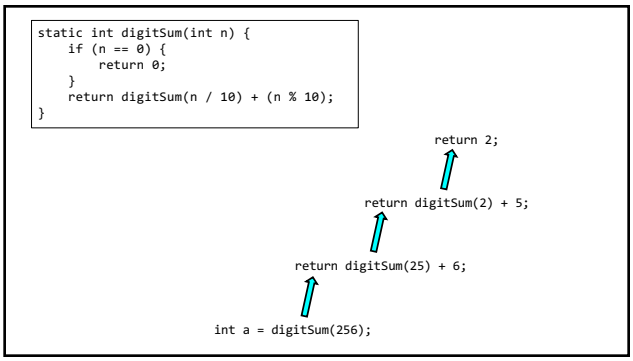
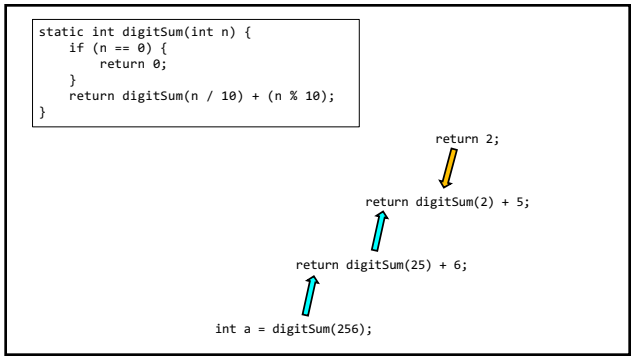
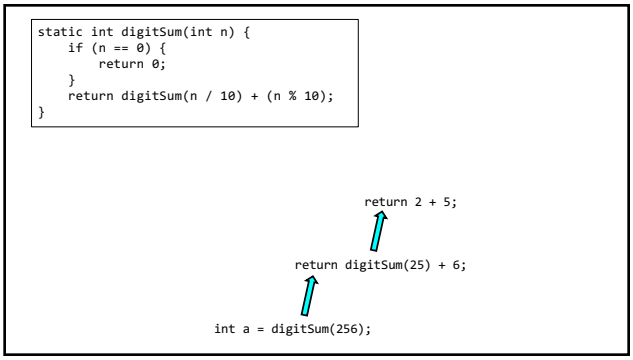


629



630



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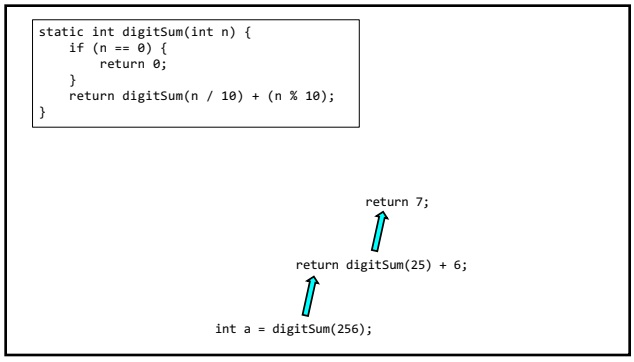
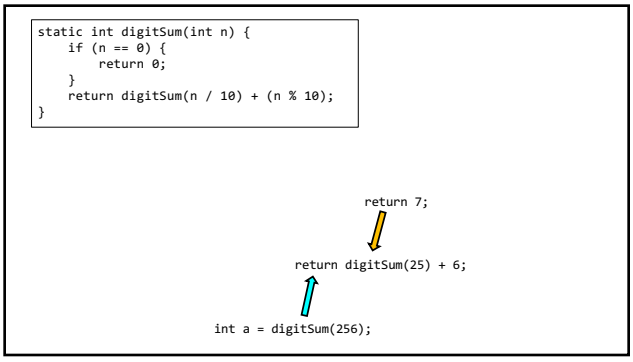


632



633

```
static int digitSum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
}
```

return 7 + 6;

int a = digitSum(256);

634

```
static int digitSum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
}
```

return 13;

int a = digitSum(256);

635

```
static int digitSum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
}
```

return 13;

int a = digitSum(256);

636

```
static int digitSum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    return digitSum(n / 10) + (n % 10);
}
```

int a = 13;

637

fin.

638

⚠ recursion hazard 1

repeated computation

639

🐌 **example:** slow very slow fibonnaci

(is it too late to just use a for loop?)

```
// F_0 = 0
// F_1 = 1
// F_2 = F_1 + F_0 = 1 + 0 = 1
// F_3 = F_2 + F_1 = 1 + 1 = 2
// F_4 = F_3 + F_2 = 2 + 1 = 3
// F_5 = F_4 + F_3 = 3 + 2 = 5
// ...
static int fib(int n) {
    if (n == 0) { return 0; }
    if (n == 1) { return 1; }
    return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
}
```

640

```
fib(4)
```

641

```
(fib(3) + fib(2))
```

642

```
((fib(2) + fib(1)) + (fib(1) + fib(0)))
```

643

```
(((fib(1) + fib(0)) + fib(1)) + (fib(1) + fib(0)))
```

644

```
(((1 + 0) + 1) + (1 + 0))
```

645

```
((1 + 1) + 1)
```

646

```
(2 + 1)
```

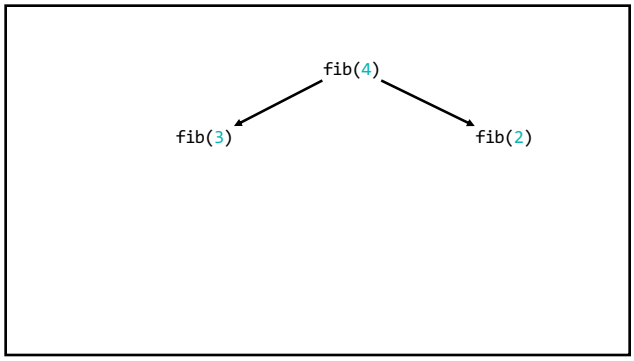
647

```
3
```

648

```
fib(4)
```

649



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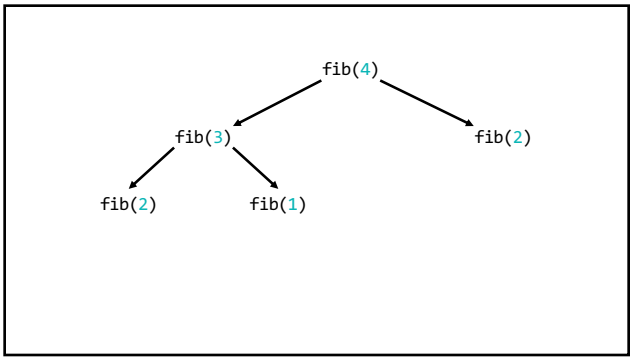

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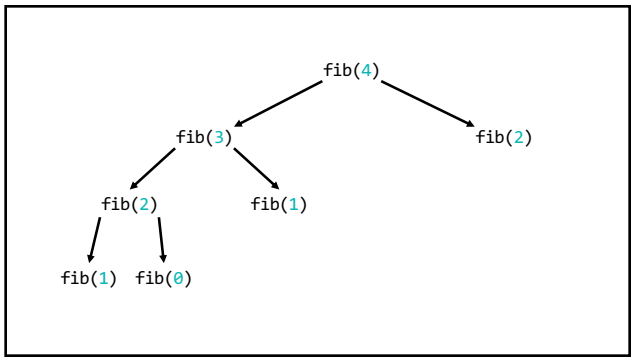

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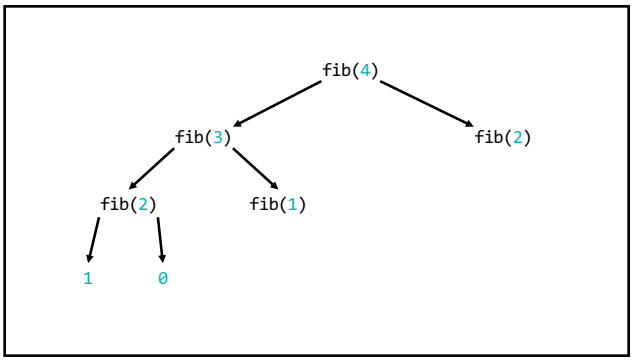

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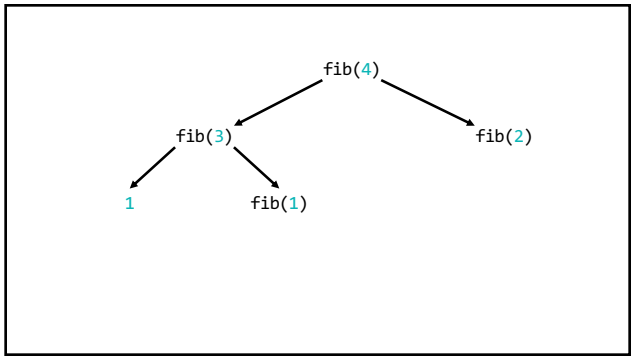

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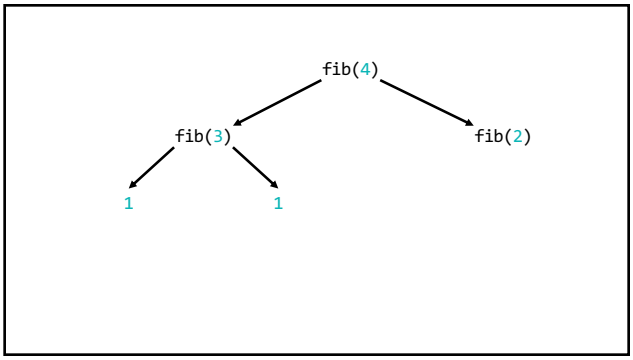

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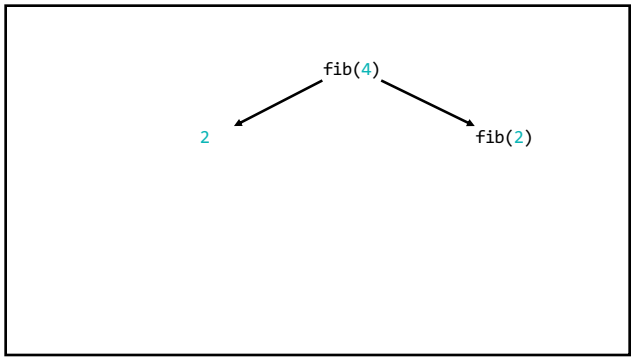

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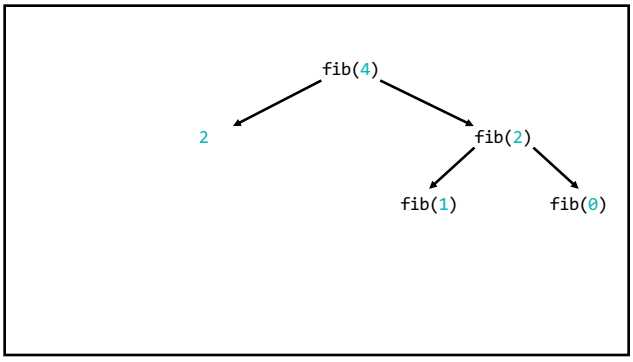

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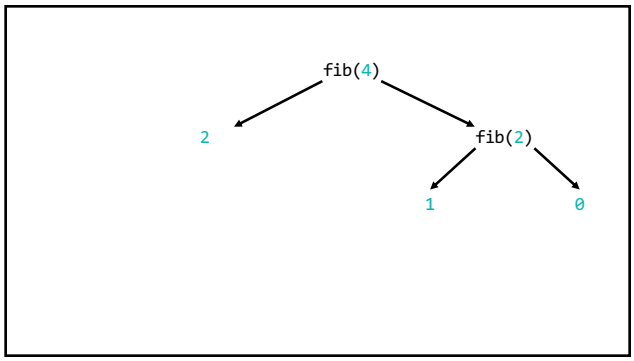

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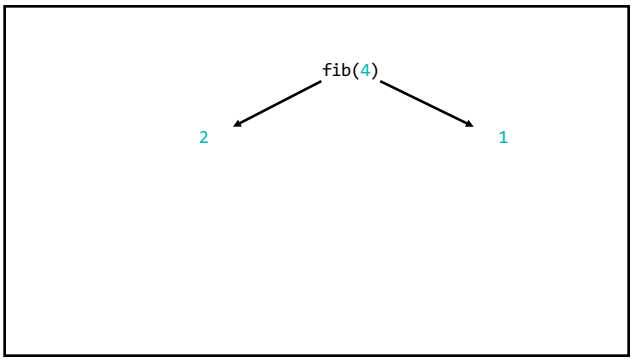

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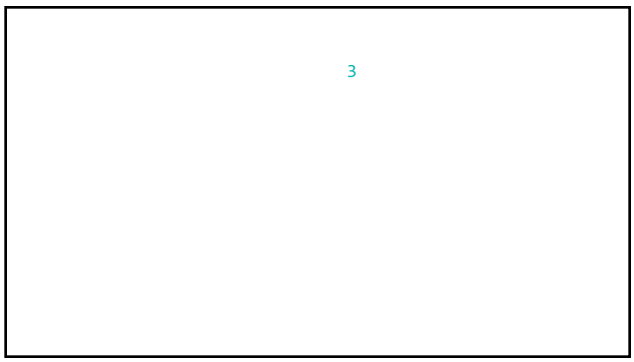

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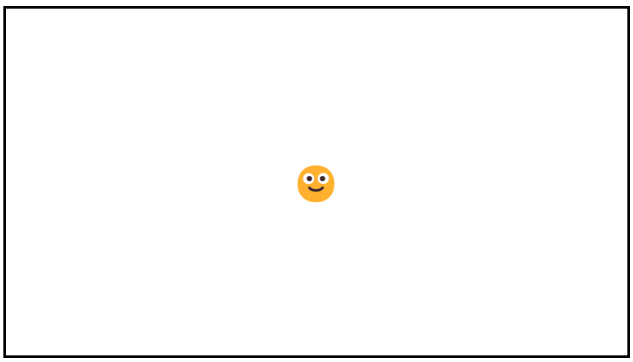

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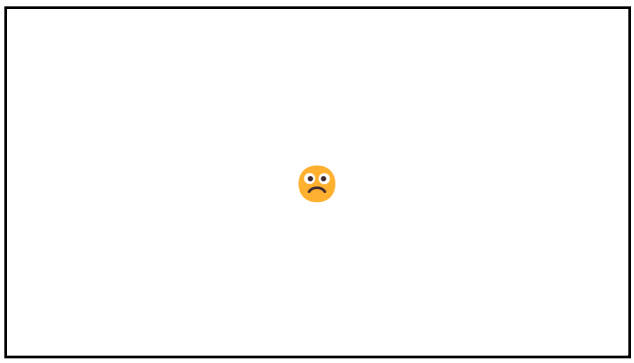
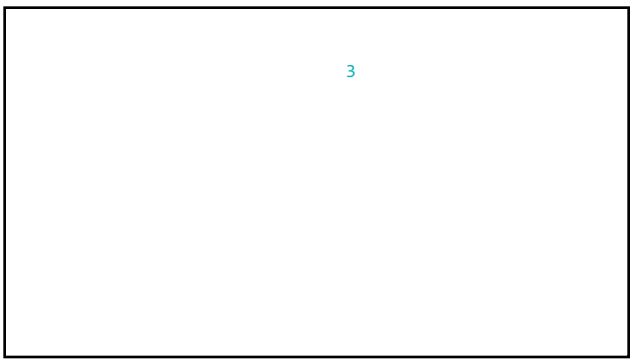


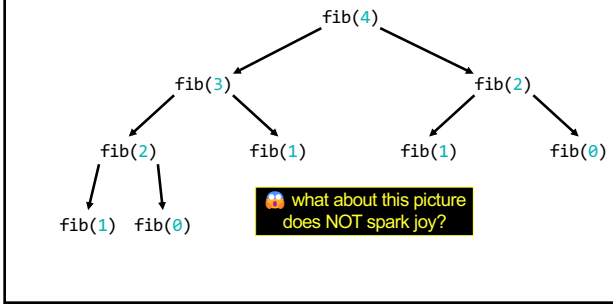
662



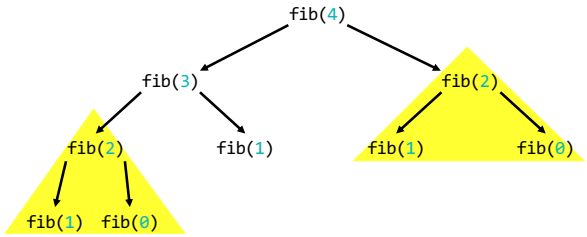
663

fib(4)

664



665



666

we computed `fib(2)` from scratch two seperate times

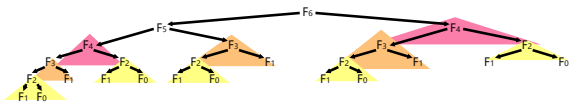
we are **repeating computation**!

(what a waste)

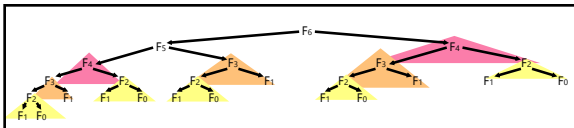
667

and for bigger n...
there is (much) more repetition

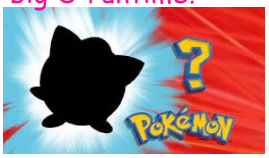
668



669



🧠 who's that big O runtime?



670

exponential

671

`[fib(5), fib(36), fib(77) demo]`

672

⚠️ recursion hazard 2

stack overflow

673

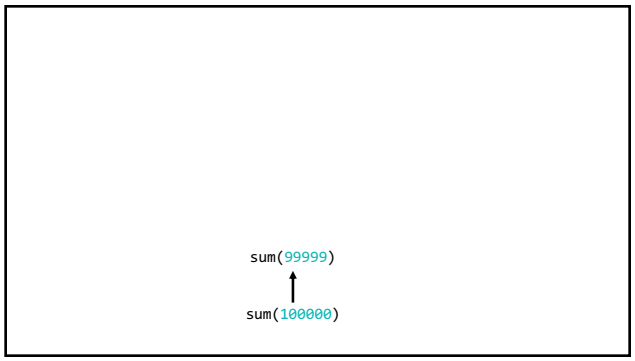
☠️🐌 dangerous slow $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = 1 + \cdots + n$

```
// 1 + ... + n
static int sum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    return n + sum(n - 1);
}
```

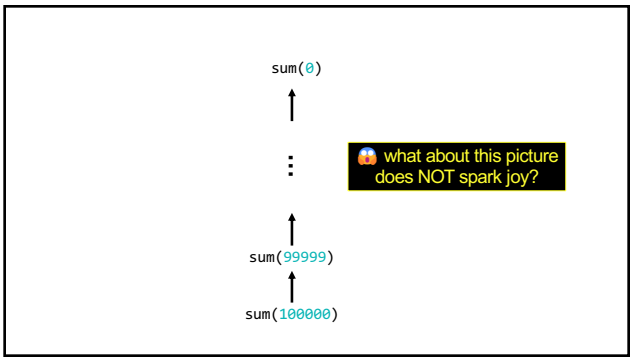
674

`sum(100000)`

675



676



677

the height of the callstack is O(n)

big n → **stack overflow**!

678

[sum(100000) demo]

679

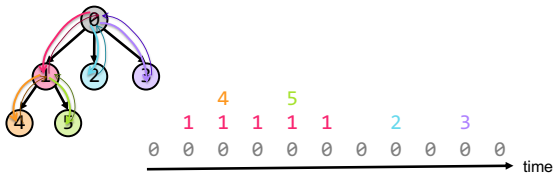
our depth-first binary (search) tree traversals were recursive...

...should we be worried about them overflowing the callstack?

680

no. (assuming your tree is ~balanced)

callstack height for depth-first **balanced** binary tree traversal is log(n)



681

*additionally, some languages/compilers** have "tail-call optimization," which would prevent a stack overflow for `sum(100000)`

**Java is not one of these languages (as our demo showed)

682

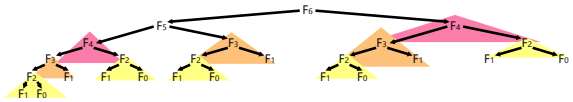
dynamic programming

683

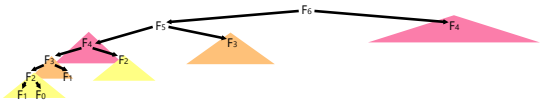
dynamic programming is when you use the result of previous computation

(this is a squishy definition)

684



685



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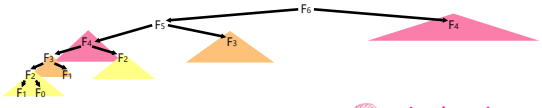
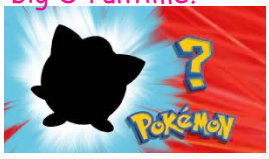




687

linear 😳 👍

688

😳 linear recursive fibonnaci

```
static HashMap<Long, Long> table = new HashMap<>();
static long dynamicFib(long n) {
    if (n == 0) { return 0; }
    if (n == 1) { return 1; }

    long Fnm1;
    if (table.containsKey(n - 1)) {
        Fnm1 = table.get(n - 1);
    } else {
        Fnm1 = dynamicFib(n - 1);
        table.put(n - 1, Fnm1);
    }

    long Fnm2;
    if (table.containsKey(n - 2)) {
        Fnm2 = table.get(n - 2);
    } else {
        Fnm2 = dynamicFib(n - 2);
        table.put(n - 2, Fnm2);
    }

    return Fnm1 + Fnm2;
}
```

689

note: there is actually a log(n) algorithm using matrices and "exponentiation by squaring"

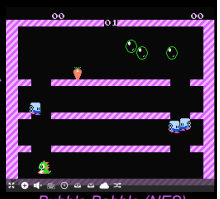
this algorithm does NOT have floating point problems
(all numbers are integers)

690

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Today is Wednesday
HW-12 is (due next Monday)
HW-13 (Project) is out (due next next Monday)
Practice Final is out (do it at your leisure)

WARMUP
what is (0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1) ?
imagine you wanted to make this thing →
what would you implement 1st? 2nd?
what would you implement LAST?

TODAY
who's to say


Bubble Bobble (NES)

691

record LEC-02

692

background: floating point error

693

[demo]

```
double a = 0.0
a += 0.1
a += 0.1
a += 0.1
```

694

fibonacci wrapup

695

recursive O(n) fibonacci

696

recursive O(n) fibonnaci

```
// NOTE: Could also have used an array, with value -1 meaning "not yet computed."
static HashMap<Integer, Long> _table = new HashMap<>();
static F(int k) {
    long F_k;
    if (_table.containsKey(k)) {
        F_k = _table.get(k);
    } else {
        F_k = fib(k);
        _table.put(k, F_k);
    }
}

static long fib(int n) {
    if (n == 0) { return 0; }
    if (n == 1) { return 1; }
    return F(n - 1) + F(n - 2);
}
```

697

iterative O(n) fibonacci

698

iterative O(n) fibonnaci

```
static long fib(int n) {
    long F_i   = 1;
    long F_im1 = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n ++i) {
        // (F_i, F_im1) <- (F_i + F_im1, F_i)
        long tmp = F_i;
        F_i = F_i + F_im1;
        F_im1 = tmp;
    }
    return F_i;
}
```

```
def fib(n):
    F_i = 1
    F_im1 = 0
    for i in range(2, n + 1):
        F_i, F_im1 = (F_i + F_im1), F_i
    return F_im1
```

$(F_1, F_0) = (1, 0)$

$(F_2, F_1) \leftarrow (1 + 0, 1) = (1, 1)$

$(F_3, F_2) \leftarrow (1 + 1, 1) = (2, 1)$

$(F_4, F_3) \leftarrow (2 + 1, 2) = (3, 2)$

$(F_5, F_4) \leftarrow (3 + 2, 3) = (5, 3)$

699

closed form fibonacci

700

Computation by rounding [edit]

Since

$$\frac{|\psi|^n}{\sqrt{5}} < \frac{1}{2}$$

for all $n \geq 0$, the number F_n is the closest integer to

$$\frac{\varphi^n}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

Therefore it can be found by rounding, or in terms of the floor function:

$$F_n = \left\lfloor \frac{\varphi^n}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor, \ n \geq 0.$$

Or the nearest integer function:

$$F_n = \left[\frac{\varphi^n}{\sqrt{5}} \right], \ n \geq 0.$$

Similarly, if we already know that the number $F > 1$ is a Fibonacci number, we can determine its index within the sequence by

$$n(F) = \left\lfloor \log_\varphi \left(F \cdot \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\rfloor$$

701

approximate closed-form fibonnaci

```
// NOTE: Because of floating point error, this does not work for big n.
//       (On my computer, returns wrong result for n > 70.)
static long closedFormFib(long n) {
    final double goldenRatio = (1.0 + Math.sqrt(5.0)) / 2.0;
    return Math.round(Math.pow(goldenRatio, n) / Math.sqrt(5.0));
}
```

702

recursion example
subset sum

703

problem overview

704

given a finite set of numbers $\{a, b, c, \ldots\}$,
is there **any** subset that sums to target T?

705

no. --Mark

706

examples

- is there any subset of { 1, 3, 5 } that sums to 4?
  - yes; { 1, 3 }
- is there any subset of { 1, 3, 5 } that sums to 9?
  - yes; { 1, 3, 5 }
- is there any subset of { 1, 3, 5 } that sums to 0?
  - yes; {}
- is there any subset of { 1, 3, 5 } that sums to 7?
  - no

707

solution method

708

given a finite set of numbers $\{a, b, c, \ldots\}$,
is there **any** subset that sums to target T?

709

any

710

any

- **for each subset...**
  - if it sums to target, `return true;` 😊
- `return false;`

711

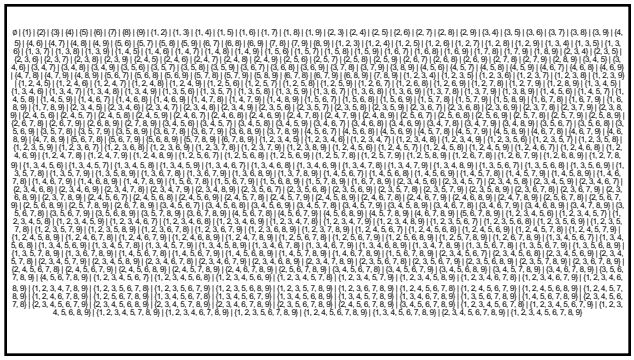
why is this maybe not so easy?

"hard" means "hard for a computer to solve quickly"

712

what are the subsets of
$\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 \}$?

713



714

there are 2^9 of them

715

why?

716

each of the 9 elements is either included or not included (excluded) in the subset

9 include/exclude decisions => 2^9

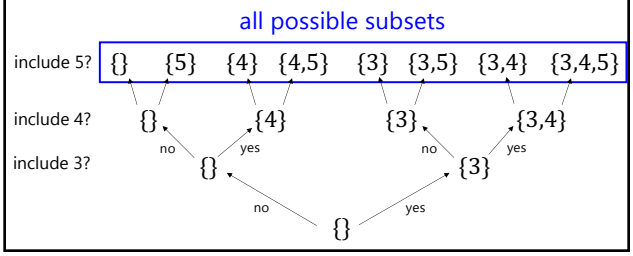
717

718

what are the subsets of $\{3, 4, 5\}$?

719

what are the subsets of $\{3, 4, 5\}$?



720

hint

721

Question: "can any subset of $\{a, b, c, \ldots\}$ sum to T?"

key insight

Considering just a, we have **two cases:**

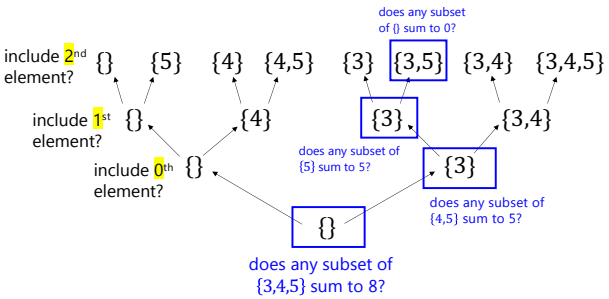
1) exclude a

in this case, **Equivalent Question:** "can any subset of $\{b, c, \ldots\}$ sum to T?"

2) include a

in this case, **Equivalent Question:** "can any subset of $\{b, c, \ldots\}$ sum to $T - a$?"

722



723

okay cool good luck

724

final project

727

final project

728

You may **do your final project on whatever you like**, provided you can **answer the following questions**.

1. What is the **title** of my project?
2. What **data structures** will I use?
   Note: Arrays count.
3. **What** is the game/app that I am proposing?
   What does it do?
   How does it *feel*?
4. Will the viewer/player **interact** with my project?
   How so?
5. Does Jim think my project is **doable**?
   What is my fallback plan if my project ends up being harder than I expect?
   What extensions can I do if my project ends up being easier than I expect?
6. What is the very **first thing I will implement**?
   (Drawing "the data" is usually a good first step.)

729

do your final project on whatever you like
answer the following questions

1. **title**
2. **data structures**
3. **What**
4. **interact**
5. **doable?**
6. **first thing I will implement**

730

example

- Woo!-doku
- 2D array to represent the board.
- A colorful sudoku board, that does a happy dance when you solve it.
- Click to select cells. Type numbers on the keyboard to fill in numbers.
- Yes! And you can write a sudoku solver or automatic board generation if you have extra time!
- Store a board I found on the internet as a 2D array (-1's for empty cells) and draw it to the Terminal using System.out.println.

731

how are we feeling?

732

why am i making you make a thing

733

The only way you're going to grow is by pushing yourself beyond what you think is possible.
--David Goggins

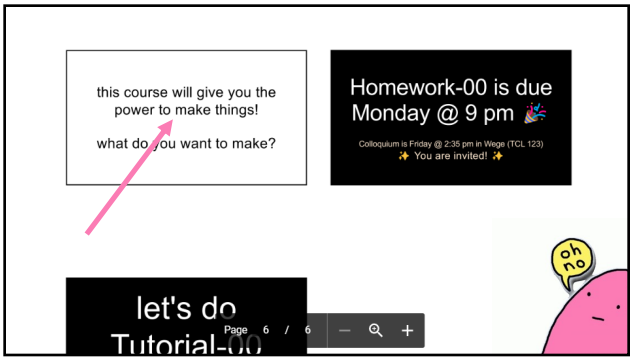
734

This ~~season~~ semester we're upping our intensity!
--Alice Lacrosse Coach

735

also you were warned 😳

736



737

how to make a thing

738

how not to make a thing

739

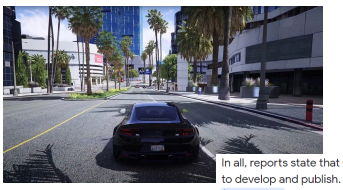
note: this advice is like...just advice
feel free to ignore (at your own peril) 😊

740

project selection

741

⚠️ picking something really, really hard



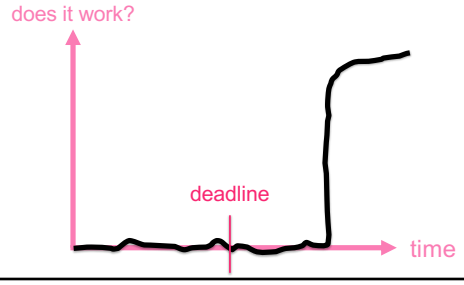
In all, reports state that Grand Theft Auto 5 cost a whopping $265 million to develop and publish. This includes the game's core budget of around $140 million, plus some staggering marketing costs befitting of such a release. Nov 9, 2023

Vintage is The New Old
https://www.vintageisthenewold.com › game-pedia › wh...

What was GTA 5 original budget? - Vintage is The New Old

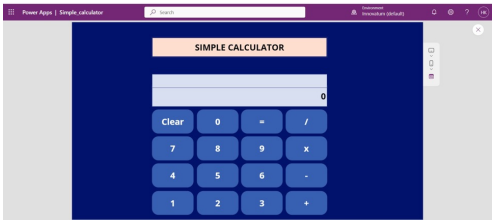
742

⚠️ picking something with a spooky progress curve



743

⚠️ picking something you aren't really interested in
(or can't really be **extended**)



note: though if you love calculators, go for it!

744

who (doesn't) have a final project idea?

discuss amongst each other

745

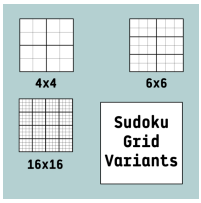
focus
(just make sudoku)

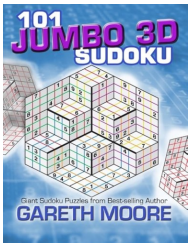
746

⚠️ solving a more general problem than you need to

don't support arbitrary board sizes!

just make sudoku!





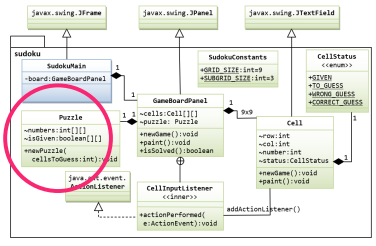
what?!

747

⚠️ writing more general code than you need to

don't support multiple different kinds of puzzles

just make sudoku!

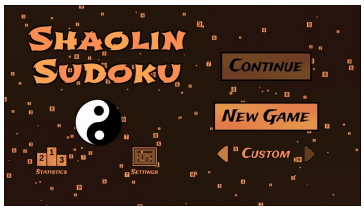


748

⚠️ doing the fun part first

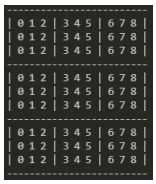
don't make a fun animated menu screen

just make sudoku!



749

⚠ skipping development steps



consider making a board print to the terminal before trying to get it working in Cow.java

consider just filling it with nonsense before filling it with a real board

consider hardcoding a starting board by hand before implementing automatic board generation

750

then again, sometimes you just gotta go for it.

YOLO!

751

who (doesn't) know what they're going to implement first?

discuss amongst each other

752

final thoughts

753

final thoughts

- don't be afraid to write code
- don't be afraid to delete code
- don't be (too) afraid to fail
- you will be graded primarily on effort

754

how are we feeling?

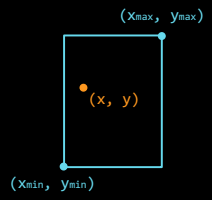
755

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Today is Fun Cow Friday

WARMUP

how can we tell whether a point is inside a rectangle?
hint: how can we tell whether a number is in between two numbers?



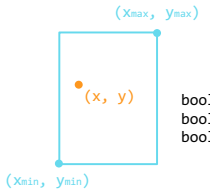
TODAY

grids and parabolic motion in Cow.java Tutorial

756

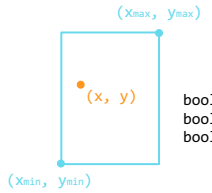
record LEC-02

757



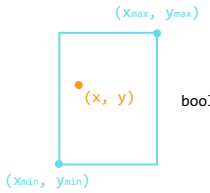

```
boolean xInside = (x_min < x) && (x < x_max);
boolean yInside = (y_min < y) && (y < y_max);
boolean inside = xInside && yInside;
```

758




```
boolean xInside = inBetween(x, x_min, x_max);
boolean yInside = inBetween(y, y_min, y_max);
boolean inside = xInside && yInside;
```

759




```
boolean inside = inBetween(x, x_min, x_max)
                 && inBetween(y, y_min, y_max);
```

760

let's do it in cow!

761

clicking on a grid

762

cat game

763

parabolic motion

764