What happens to the execution when input values are large? Give a reason for the situation that happens.

The Ackermann function's time complexity grows very rapidly. For relatively small input values like A(4,1)A(4, 1)A(4,1), the function performs thousands or millions of recursive calls. For larger input values, the number of calls increases exponentially, and this results in very long execution times. In fact, for A(4,2)A(4, 2)A(4,2) and beyond, the function may take minutes, hours, or even days to complete on typical hardware.