Question 1 (Recursive functions): The sequence of Fibonacci numbers F(n) (for all $n \ge 0$):

$$F(n) := \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 1, \\ F(n-2) + F(n-1), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

We compute the remainders of F(n), when divided by p = 2000000011 (just some large prime):

```
G(n) := G(n) \mod 2000000011, \text{ for } n \ge 0. (1)
```

```
#include <iostream>
1
2
     const int p = 200000011;
3
4
     int G(int n) {
5
6
       switch(n) {
7
         case 0: return 0;
8
         case 1: return 1;
         default: return (G(n-2) + G(n-1)) \% p;
9
       }
10
    }
11
12
13
     int main() {
14
       using namespace std;
       int n; cin >> n;
15
       cout << "G(" << n << ")=" << G(n) << endl:
16
17
```

Question 2 (Overloading functions):

```
#include <iostream>
1
2
     using namespace std;
3
     class Square {
4
       public:
5
6
          int square(int a) {
            cout << "squaring int" << endl;</pre>
7
            return (a*a);
8
9
          double square(double b) {
10
            cout << "squaring double" << endl;</pre>
11
            return b*b;
12
         }
13
     };
14
15
     int main() {
16
       using namespace std;
17
18
       Square ss;
       cout << ss.square('7') << endl;</pre>
19
20
```

Please give YES/NO answers:

- (A) The integer p (Line 3) should be defined in some class or function; cannot have a variable without a scope.
- (B) The switch statement should have break after every case (Lines 7,8).
- (C) The 'using namespace' has to be before a method, not inside it (Line 14).
- (D) The C++ function G(int n) uses incorrect algorithm to compute G(n).
- (E) The program might be slow for some arguments.

Please give YES/NO answers:

- (A) Two functions with the same name square(...) should have the same return value (either double or int, but not two at the same time).
- (B) Output on Line 19 happens before outputs on Lines 7 and 11.
- (C) Char parameter cannot be passed to functions, if their input type is either int or double (Line 19); you need to write yet another function to square char values. E.g. double square(char c) { ... }
- (D) Squaring char '7' computes $7^2 = 49$, since it is converted to number 7.

Question 3 (Parameters by Value and by Reference):

```
#include <iostream>
2
3
     using namespace std;
4
     void fun(int a, int& b) {
      a += 10;
5
      b += 10;
6
      cout << "in fun: (a,b) = (" <<
7
         a << "," << b << ")" << endl;
8
9
10
     int main() {
11
      int a = 5;
12
13
       int b = 3;
14
      fun(++b,a);
       cout << "in main: (a,b) = (" <<
15
         a << "," << b << ")" << endl;
16
17
```

Write the output produced by this program.

Question 4 (Arrays and Pointers):

```
1
     #include <iostream>
     #include <algorithm>
2
3
     int rows = 4, cols = 4;
4
5
     using namespace std;
 6
     void f(int*& a) { a[1] = 101; }
     void g(int* a) { a[2] = 102; }
8
     void h(int*& a) {
       a = new int[cols];
10
       // a call to initialize array with 103:
11
       fill_n(a, cols, 103);
12
13
     void i(int* a) {
14
       a = new int[cols];
15
       // a call to initialize array with 104:
16
       fill_n(a, cols, 104);
17
18
19
     int main() {
20
       int** arr = new int*[rows];
^{21}
       for (int i=0; i<rows; i++)</pre>
22
         arr[i] = new int[cols];
23
       f(arr[0]);
^{24}
       g(arr[1]);
25
       h(arr[2]);
26
27
       i(arr[3]);
28
       for (int i=0; i<rows; i++) {</pre>
29
         for (int j=0; j < cols; j++)
30
            cout << arr[i][j] << " ";
31
         cout << endl;</pre>
32
       }
33
     }
34
```

What values of arr are printed near the end of main() function (Lines 29-33)?

Use a sterisk * to denote those values in the array which may be uninitialized.

