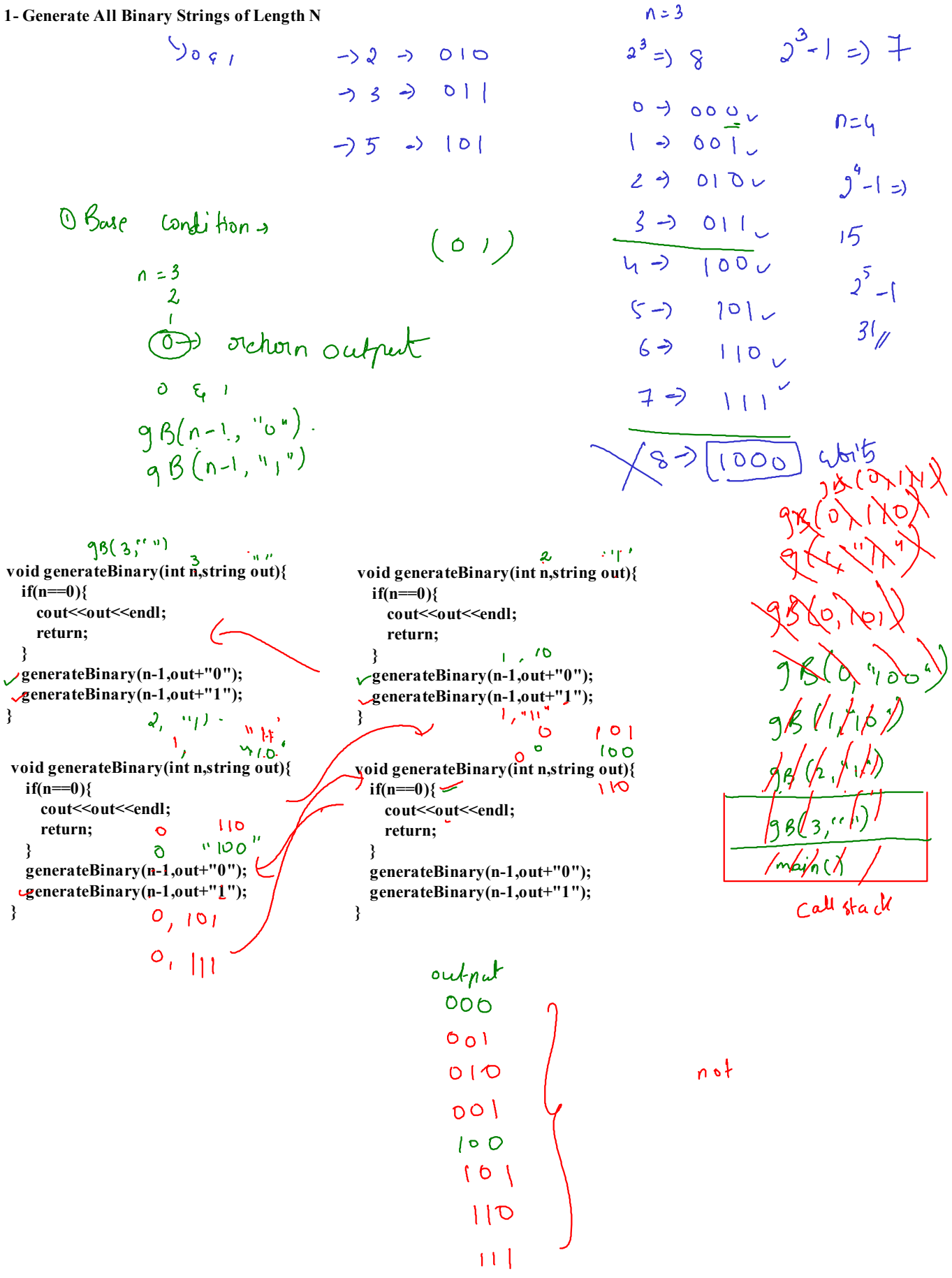
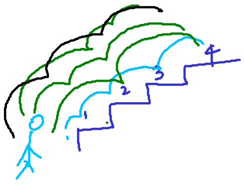
1- Generate All Binary Strings of Length N



2- Count Ways to Climb Stairs

. 1 step
2 step.



n = 4

1+1+1+1
2+2
1+1+2
2+1+1
1+2+1

(5) combinations

1 & 2.

① Base case

(n=0 , n==1)
return 1

n=4 n=0

cw(n-1) + cw(n-2)
↓ 1 step ↓ 2 step

```
int countWays(int n){
   if(n==0 || n==1)
      return 1;
   return countWays(n-1)+countWays(n-2);

}
```

cw(2)
3+2

```
int countWays(int n){
   if(n==0 || n==1)
      return 1;
   return countWays(n-1)+countWays(n-2);
}
```

(3)

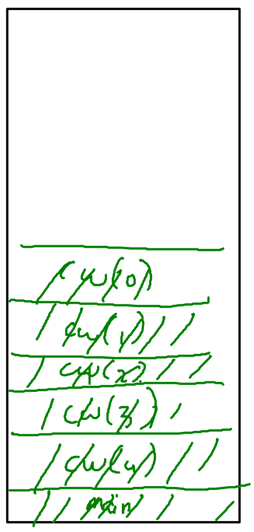
cw(1)
2+1

```
int countWays(int n){
   if(n==0 || n==1)
      return 1;
   return countWays(n-1)+countWays(n-2);

}
```

cw(1) cw(0)
2 1 + 1

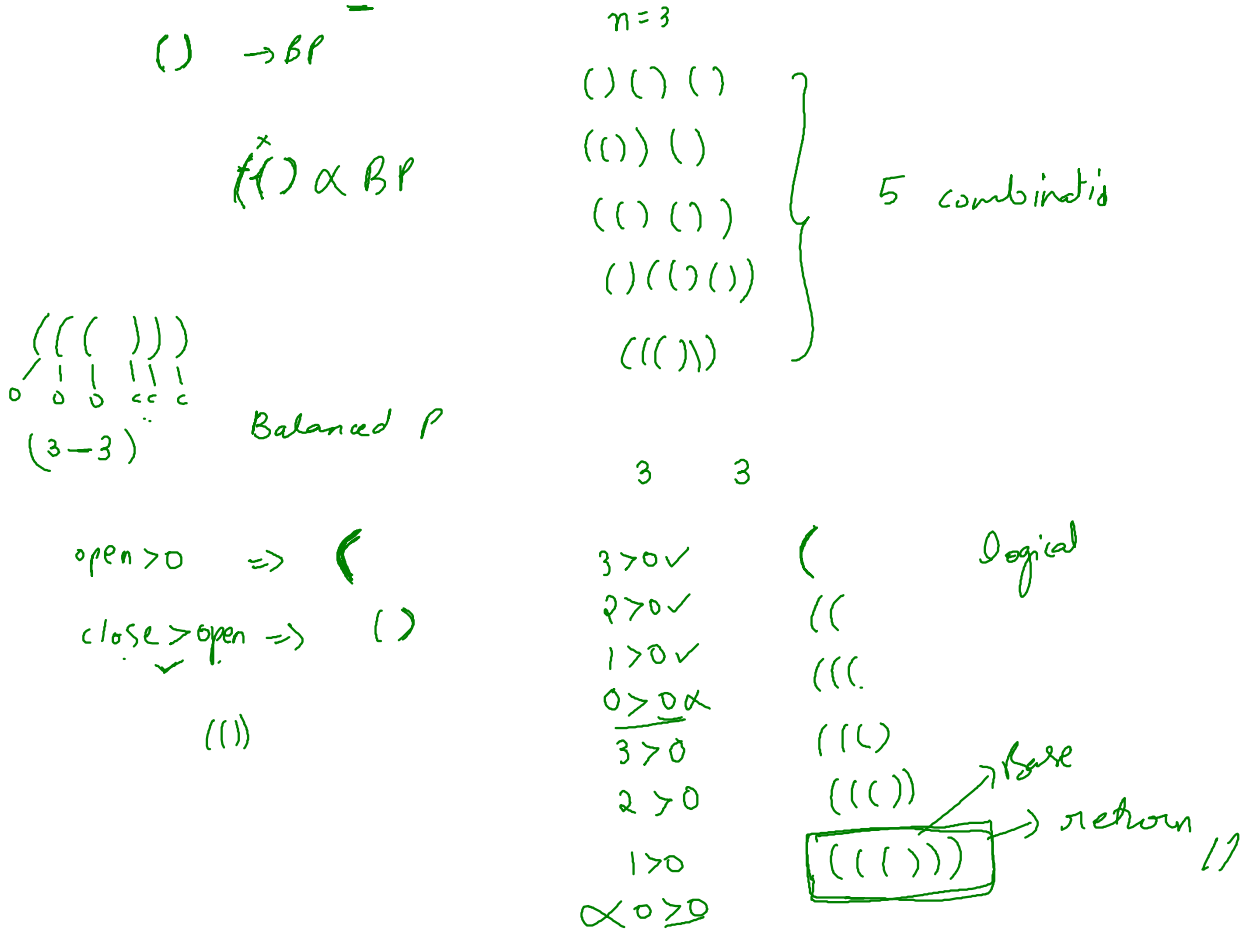
```
int countWays(int n){
   if(n==0 || n==1)
      return 1;
   return countWays(n-1)+countWays(n-2);

}
```

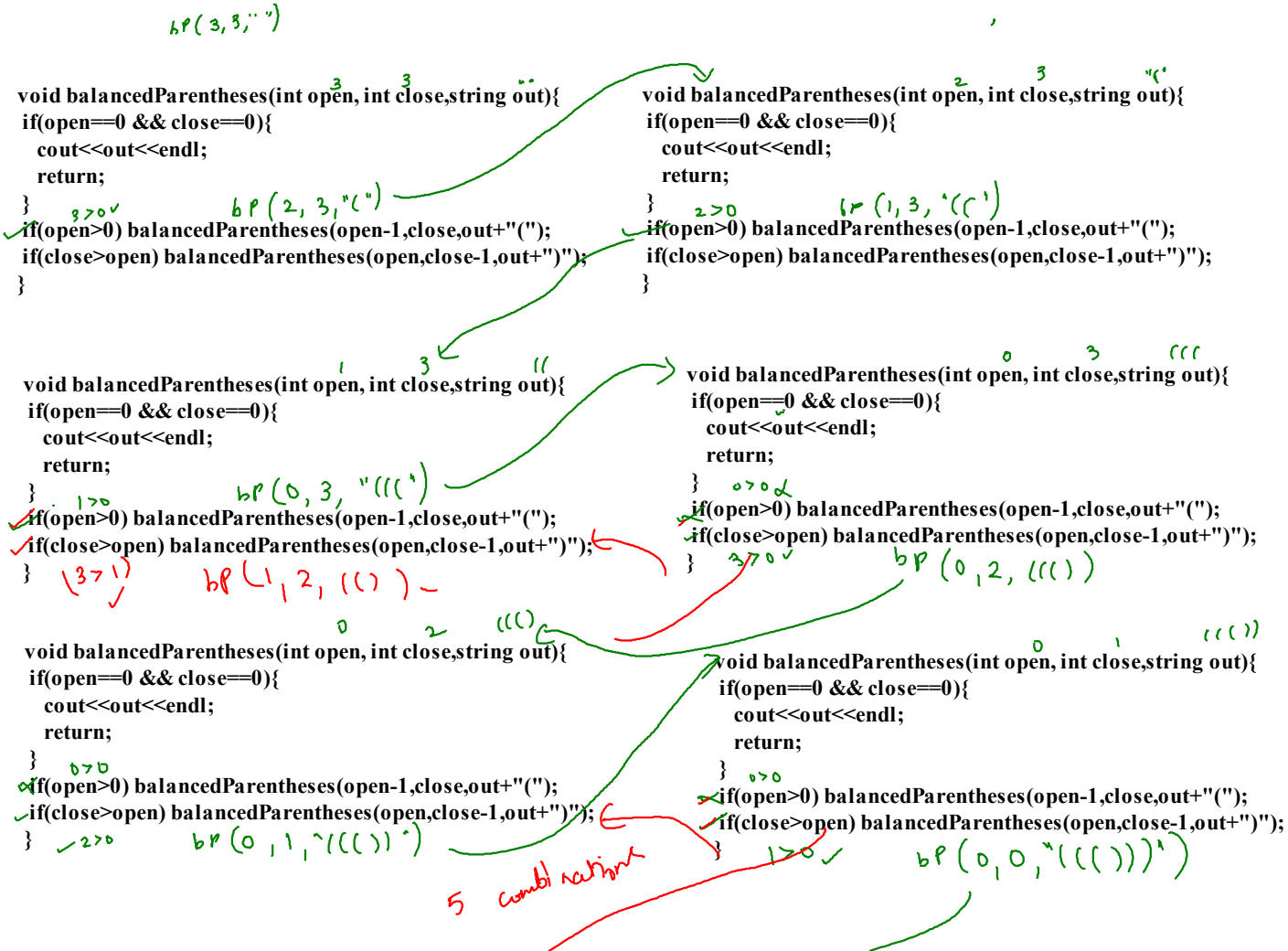
(5)



Call Stack

3- Print All Balanced Parentheses Combinations





```
void balancedParentheses(int open, int close,string out){
if(open==0 && close==0){
  cout<<out<<endl;
  return;
}
if(open>0) balancedParentheses(open-1,close,out+"(");
if(close>open) balancedParentheses(open,close-1,out+")");
}
```

```
void balancedParentheses(int open, int close,string out){
if(open==0 && close==0){
  cout<<out<<endl;
  return;
}
if(open>0) balancedParentheses(open-1,close,out+"(");
if(close>open) balancedParentheses(open,close-1,out+")");
}
```

Output

((()))

→ 4

4- Convert a Decimal Number to Binary Using Recursion ✓ Lecture

2,3,4, - . 0 & 1

10 => 1010

4 → 100

10 | 8 8 4

80

84

80

4

num = 10

num => num/10

rem => num%10

n==0 return

2 | 10

2 | 5 - 0

2 | 2 - 1

2 | 1 - 0

0 - 1

1010

1) BC

2) CTF ✓ Tail recursion.

3) P

dB(10)

```
void decimalToBinary(int n){
  if(n==0) return;
  decimalToBinary(n/2);
  cout<<n%2;
}
```

dB(5)

```
void decimalToBinary(int n){
  if(n==0) return;
  decimalToBinary(n/2);
  cout<<n%2;
}
```

dB(2)

```
void decimalToBinary(int n){
  if(n==0) return;
  decimalToBinary(n/2);
  cout<<n%2;
}
```

dB(1)

```
void decimalToBinary(int n){
  if(n==0) return;
  decimalToBinary(n/2);
  cout<<n%2;
}
```

dB(0)

```
void decimalToBinary(int n){
  if(n==0) return;
  decimalToBinary(n/2);
  cout<<n%2;
}
```

½ 2 | 1 - 0

0 - 1

1010 //

```
void decimalToBinary(int n){
  if(n==0) return;
  decimalToBinary(n/2);
  cout<<n%2;
}
```

100 => 4

Lecture

Number BTD , DTB

HW: BTD

5- Count Number of Ways to Express N as Sum of 1, 3, and 4

n = 5

1) 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
2) 1 + 1 + 3
3) 1 + 4
4) 3 + 1 + 1
5) 1 + 4
6) 1 + 3 + 1

6 combinations.

n = 0 (1)

n < 0 (0)

cw(n-1) + cw(n-3) + cw(n-4).

```
int countSumWays(int n){
  if(n==0) return 1;
  if(n<0) return 0;
  return countSumWays(n-1)+countSumWays(n-3)+countSumWays(n-4);
}
```

main => 6

```
int countSumWays(int n){
  if(n==0) return 1;
  if(n<0) return 0;
  return countSumWays(n-1)+countSumWays(n-3)+countSumWays(n-4);
}
```

```
int countSumWays(int n){
  if(n==0) return 1;
  if(n<0) return 0;
  return countSumWays(n-1)+countSumWays(n-3)+countSumWays(n-4);
}
```

```
int countSumWays(int n){
  if(n==0) return 1;
  if(n<0) return 0;
  return countSumWays(n-1)+countSumWays(n-3)+countSumWays(n-4);
}
```

```
int countSumWays(int n){
  if(n==0) return 1;
  if(n<0) return 0;
  return countSumWays(n-1)+countSumWays(n-3)+countSumWays(n-4);
}
```

```
int countSumWays(int n){
  if(n==0) return 1;
  if(n<0) return 0;
  return countSumWays(n-1)+countSumWays(n-3)+countSumWays(n-4);
}
```

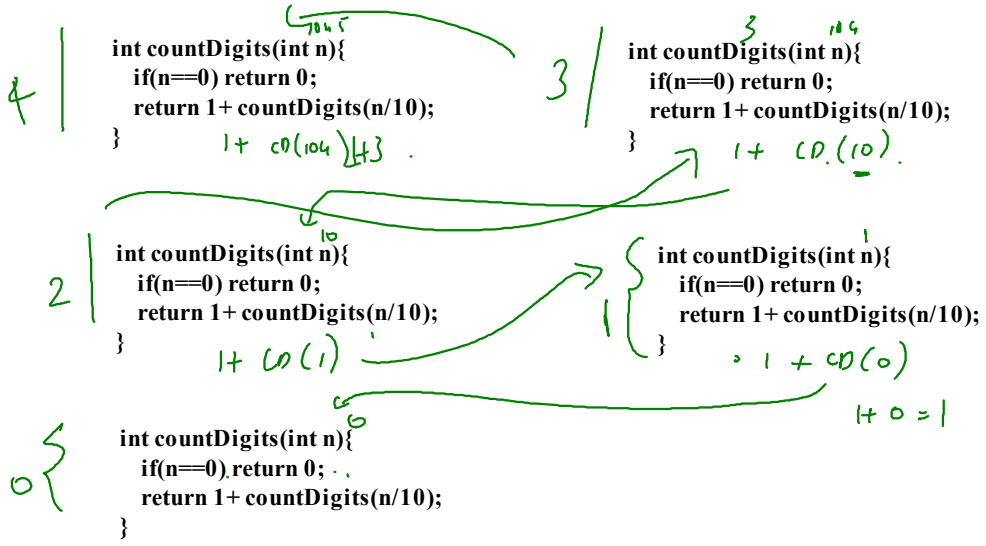
6- Count Number of Digits in a Number

Ip num => 1045
o/p => 4

num = 10
o/p => 2

cd(1045)

1+(n/10)



7-Sum of Digits of a Number

(cs)

n: 1234
1+2+3+4 => 10 //

n = 123(4)

%10

n => n/10

recursion

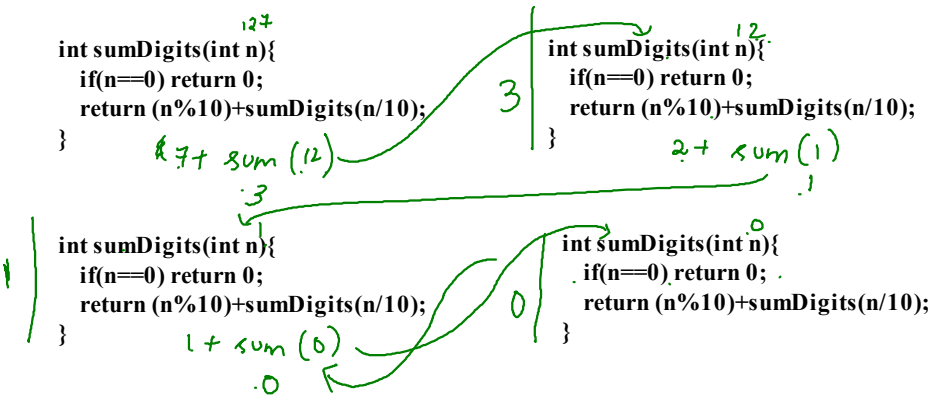
n==0

n=123
rem = n%10 => 3
sum = 0+3
n = n/10 (12)

n=12
rem = 2
sum = 5
n = 1

n=1
rem = 1
sum = 6
n = 0 → return 0

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



8-Product of Digits of a Number -- Homework

n = 123

1 * 2 * 3 = 6 //

9- Reverse a Number Using Recursion

(C's)

n = 1234

O/P : 4321

rem = n % 10 => 4

rev = rev * 10 + rem

=> 0 + 4 => 4 //

n = n / 10 (123)

n = 12

rem = 2

rev = 43 * 10 + 2

=> 430 + 2

=> 432

n = 1

n = 1

rem = 1

rev = 432 * 10 + 1

=> 4321

n = 0 ✓ BC.

n = 123

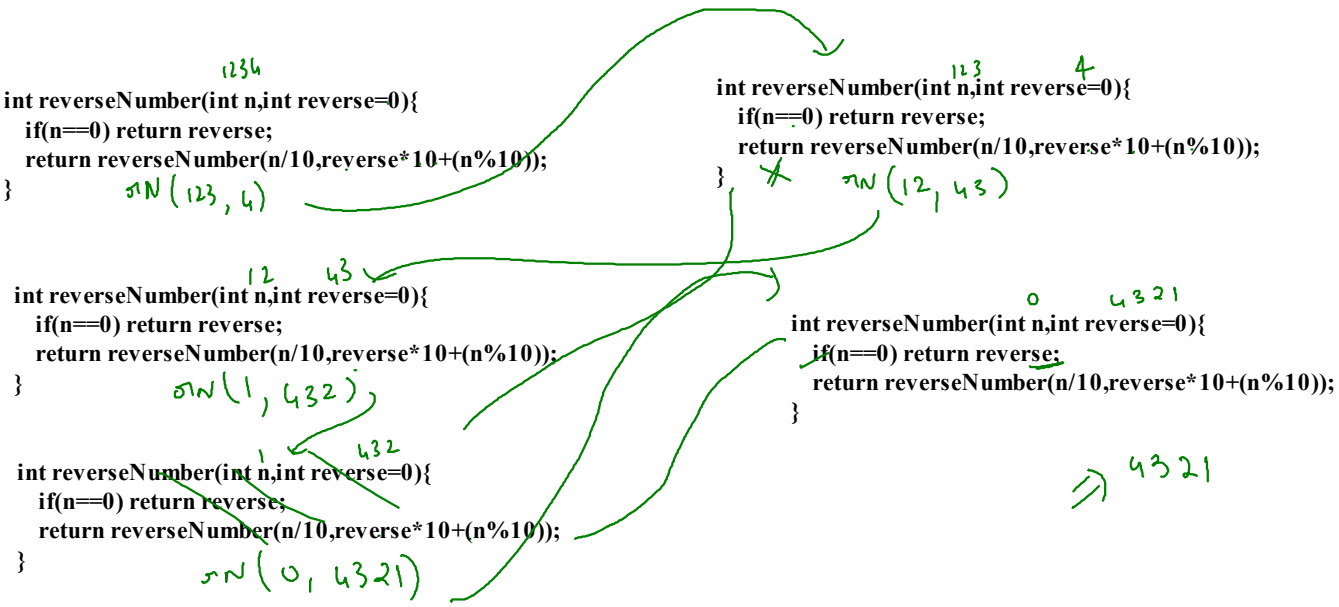
rem = 3

rev => 4 * 10 + 3

=> 40 + 3 = 43

n = 12

```
int reverseNumber(int n,int reverse=0){
  if(n==0) return reverse;
  return reverseNumber(n/10,reverse*10+(n%10));
}
```



10-Count Zeros in a Number

n = 10204(0)

o/p : 3 //

Diagram → H/W.

int count = (n%10 == 0) ? 1 : 0

count + cZ(n/10)

11- Count Number of Times a Digit Occurs in a Number → H/W

12-Check if a Number is a Power of 2 Using Recursion

n=0 false

n=1 -true

n=4 → true

n=3 → false

$2^0 \rightarrow 1$

$2^1 \rightarrow 2$

$2^2 \rightarrow 4$

$2^3 \rightarrow 8$

n=16 / 2 → n=8 / 2 → n=4 / 2 → n=2 / 2

n=0 false

n==1 true

(n%2 != 0) false

n=1 → true

n=17 => 1

(n%2 != 0) ✓

return 1

```
bool isPowerof2(int n){
  if(n==0) return false;
  if(n==1) return true;
  if(n%2!=0) return false;
  return isPowerof2(n/2);
}
```

p(4) → p(2) → p(1)

true

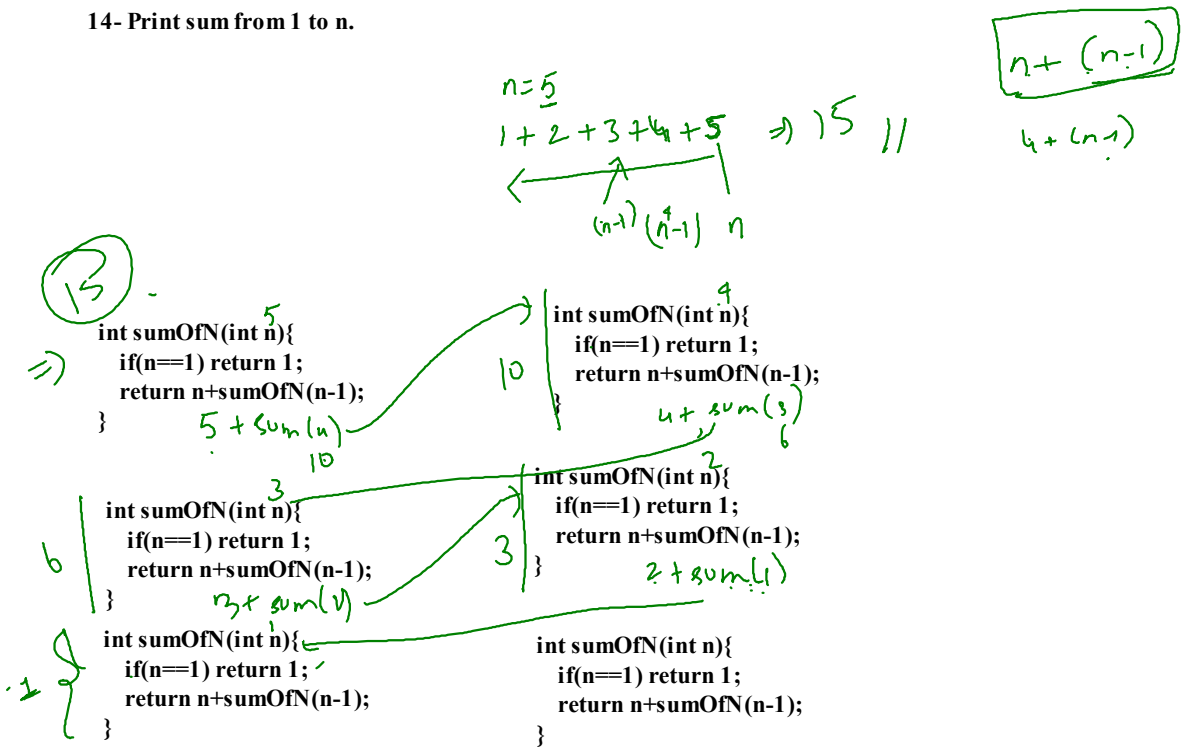
8

4

2

1

14- Print sum from 1 to n.



14- Calculate nth Fibonacci number