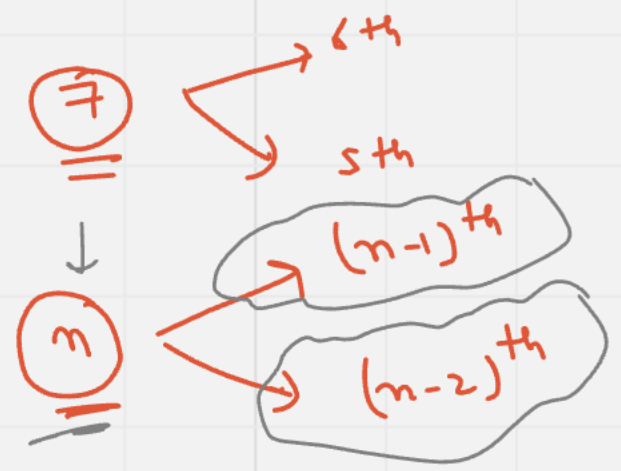


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13



soh

$$[\text{fib}(n-1) | \text{fib}(n-2)] \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Base}}}$$

$$(n-1)^{\text{th}} = \text{fib}(n-1);$$

$$(n-2)^{\text{th}} = \text{fib}(n-2);$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Ans}}} = (n-1)^{\text{th}} + (n-2)^{\text{th}}$$

$O(2^n)$ → $O(2^n)$ very big

Big O (2^n)

Big O (2^n)

T.C.

↓

1 sec using Rec ≈ 10⁸

```
public static int fib(int n ){
```

```
if(n == 1) {  
    return 0;  
}
```

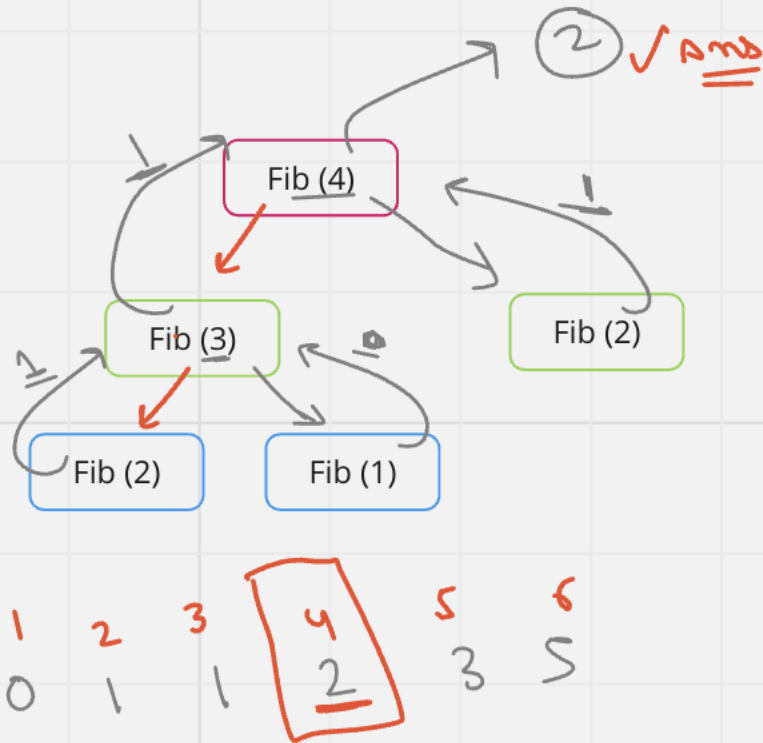
```
if(n == 2) {  
    return 1;  
}
```

```
int fib_n_1 = fib(n-1);
```

```
int fib_n_2 = fib(n-2);
```

```
int myAns = fib_n_1 + fib_n_2;
```

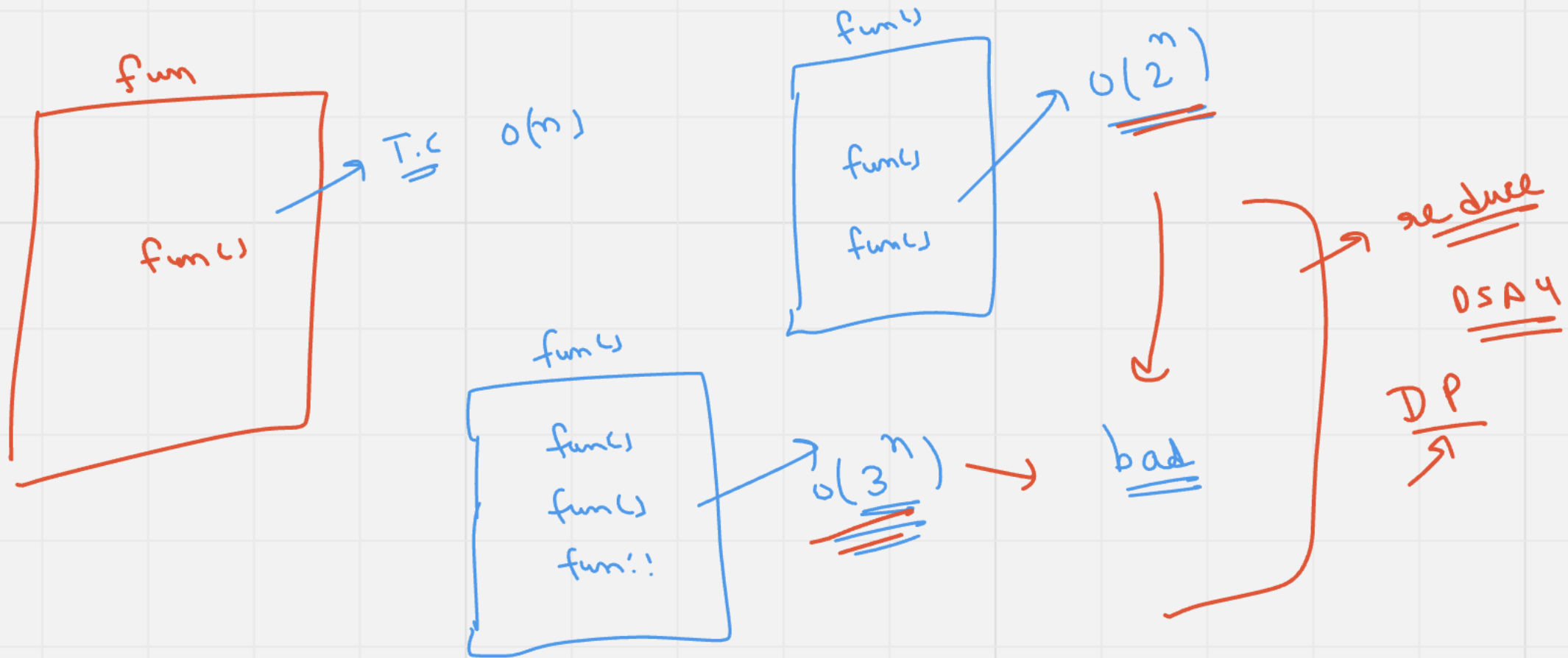
```
return myAns;
```




$$\sim (2^n)$$

←

Unit



1 + 2 + 4

n terms

$$1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + \dots$$

$$1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + \text{n terms}$$

G.P.

$a = 1$

$r \rightarrow 2$

2^0

2^1

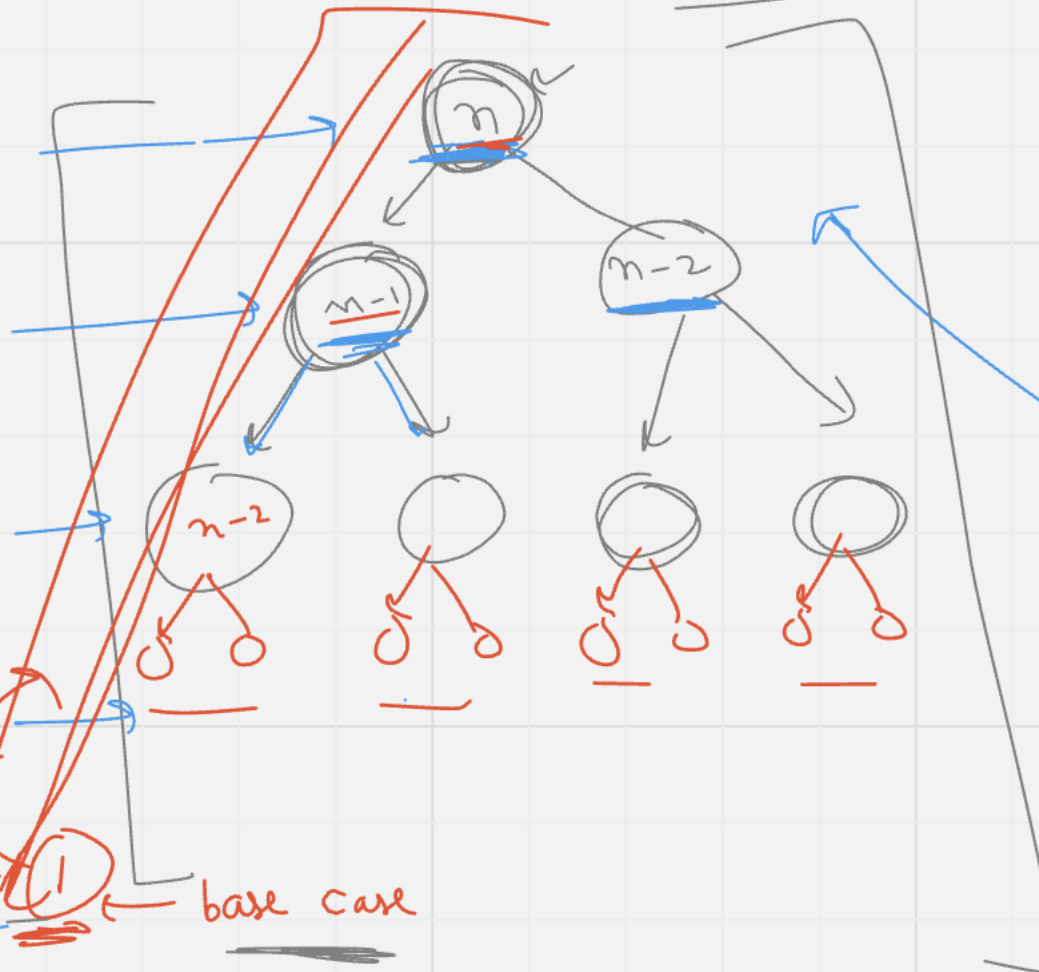
2^2

2^3

1

base case

n level



Sum of first n terms of GP Formula

BYJU'S
The Learning App

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \quad ; r \neq 1 \text{ and } r < 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1} \quad ; r \neq 1 \text{ and } r > 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{1(2^n-1)}{2-1}$$

$$= \frac{2^n-1}{1}$$

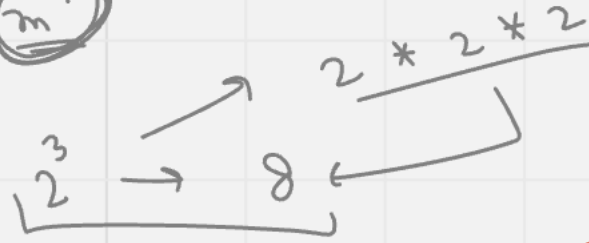
$$= 2^n - 1$$

T.C

$$\underline{m = 2}$$

$$\underline{n = 3}$$

m^n



$$m = 3$$

$$n = 4$$

4
3

$$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{8}}$$

$n-1$
3 * 3 * 3 * 3

Rec Ans

my Ans

Time

5 min

m = 2

$$n = 3$$

if (n=1)
return m

m^n
3
2

Rec
2 * 2 * 2

2
2

Rec * 2
m

3
2



```
public static long xPowerN(int x, int n){
```

```
    if(n == 1){  
        return x;  
    }
```

```
    long recAns = xPowerN(x, n - 1);
```

```
    long myAns = recAns * x;
```

```
    return myAns;
```

2

pow(2, 1)

4

pow(2, 2)

8

pow(2, 3)

8

Ans

Ans

m_1
2 12

$O(n)$
 $O(n)$

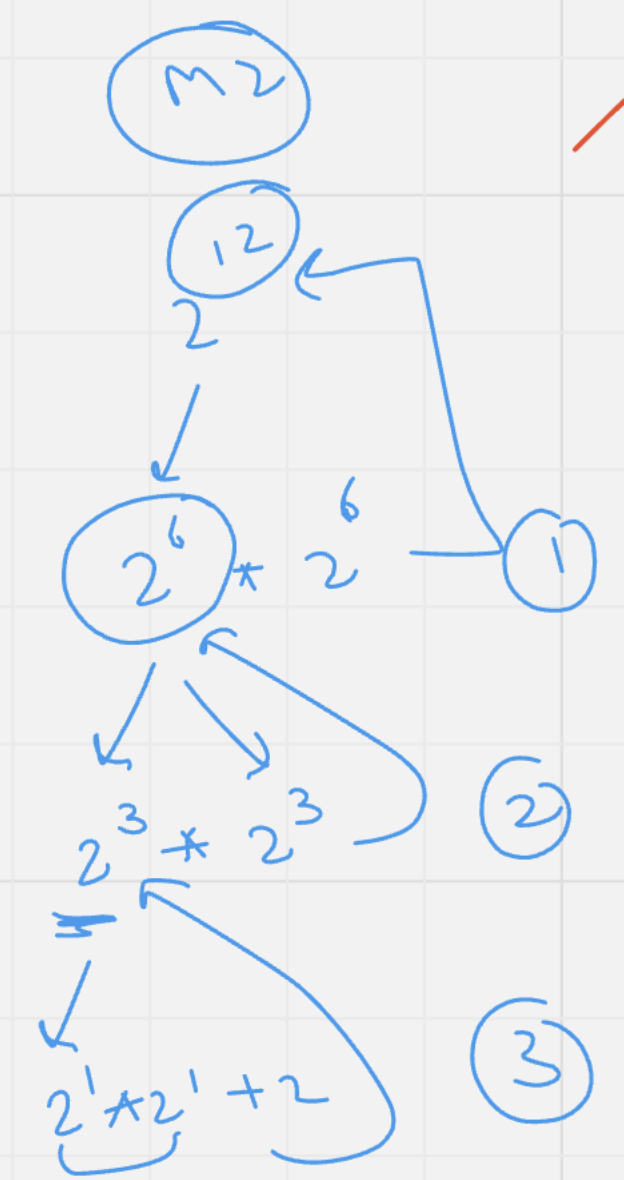
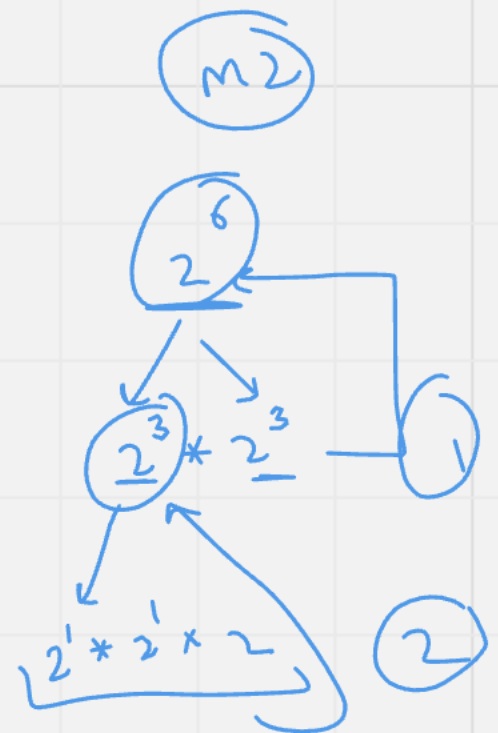
12 level

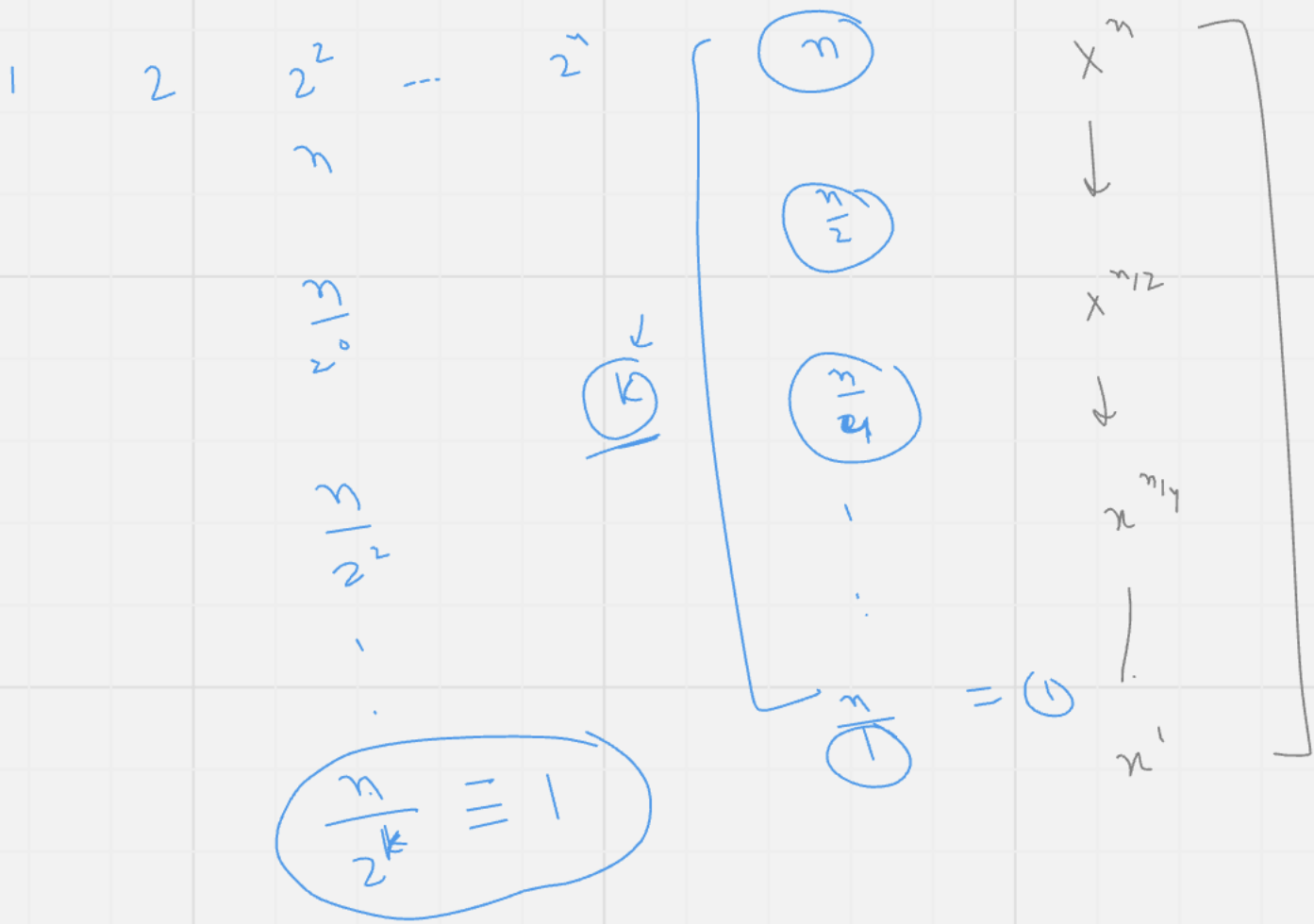
improve ??
 m_1

6
2
↓
2⁵
↓
2⁴
↓
2³
↓
2²
↓
2¹

Base Case

6 level





$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1$$

Take Log

$$\log n = \log(2^k)$$

$$\log n = k \log 2$$

$$k = \log n$$

$x \rightarrow 5$ $y \rightarrow 10$

5 6 7 8 9 10
output

$x \rightarrow 2$ $y \rightarrow 6$

2 3 4 5 6

$x \rightarrow 2$ $y \rightarrow 6$ iterative

Recursion

$x \rightarrow 2$

$y \rightarrow 6$

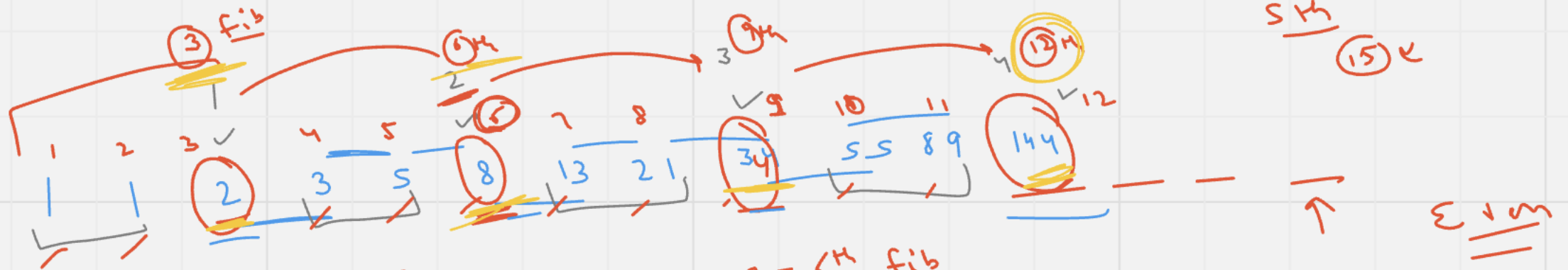
$x == y$
print

rec

my Ans

x $y-1$
2 3 4 5 6
y

Correct



$$\boxed{\text{2nd Even fib}} = \underline{8} \approx 2 * 3 = \underline{6^{\text{th}} \text{ fib}}$$

$$= 144 \approx 4 * 3 = \underline{12^{\text{th}} \text{ fib}}$$

4th Even fib

$$\text{1st Even fib} = 2 \approx 1 * 3 = \underline{3^{\text{th}}}$$

$$\text{nth fib} \rightarrow \left(\begin{matrix} n-1 \\ n-2 \end{matrix} \right) +$$

SOL
TLE

$$5 \text{ Even fib} \equiv$$

$$5 * 3 \equiv \underline{15^{\text{th}} \text{ fib}}$$

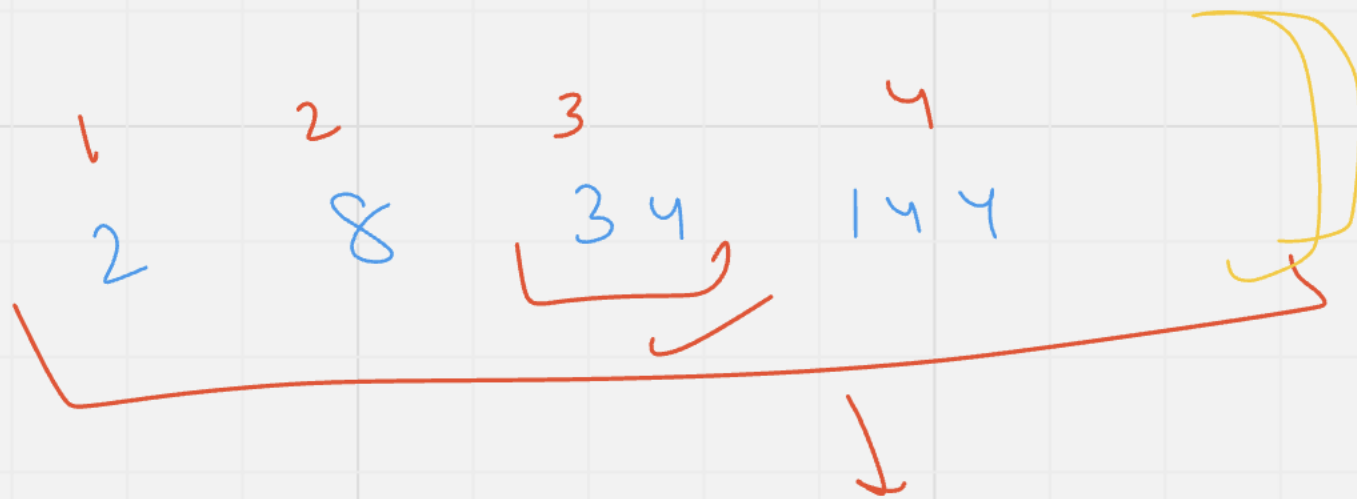
$$\underline{20^{\text{th}} \text{ Even fib}} \approx$$

$$20 * 3 = \underline{60^{\text{th}} \text{ fib}}$$

$$O(2^n)$$

TLE no

vv bad



formula

how

$$3^{n \text{ even}} = 4 * (n-1)_{\text{even}} + (n-2)_{\text{even}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 3^{\text{even}} &= 4 * 8 + 2 \\ &= 32 + 2 = \underline{\underline{34}} \end{aligned}$$

$$10 \sqrt{50} \rightarrow 0$$

rem $\rightarrow 0$

$$10 \sqrt{55} \rightarrow 5$$

0 — 9

$$10 \sqrt{59} \rightarrow 9$$

11 12 13

$$\frac{\text{number}}{n}$$

rem

0 ... n-1

correct

20th even fib

return

$$10^9 + 7$$

$$\frac{20\text{th even}}{m}$$

prime number

$$10^9 + 7$$

0 ...

unique

same

$$20\text{th} \equiv \frac{20\text{th}}{m}$$

diff value

high AN

$$\frac{20\text{th}}{m}$$

$$\frac{55}{10} \rightarrow \text{rem } 5$$

$$\frac{35}{10} \rightarrow \text{rem } 5$$

Prime

Prime

very few change
get same

