Recursividade

Recursividade

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International

Service

Association


ZERO
DE UTILIDADE
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caso **recursivo**

caso **base**

caso **recursivo**

(sub-caso ou caso anterior)

---

caso **base**

caso **recursivo**

(sub-caso ou caso anterior)

---

caso **base**

(caso atômico ou inicial)

caso **recursivo**

(o que fazer a cada nível da recursão)

caso **base**

caso **recursivo**

(o que fazer a cada nível da recursão)

caso **base**

(o que fazer ao atingir o caso base)

cálculo fatorial

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1
- 2! = 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1
- 2! = 2 * 1
- 1! = 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1
- 2! = 2 * 1
- 1! = 1
- 0! = 1

cálculo fatorial

```
int fat_iter(int n)
{
   int fat = 1;
   while (n > 1) { fat *= n; n--; }
   return fat;
}
```

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1
- 2! = 2 * 1
- 1! = 1
- 0! = 1

cálculo fatorial

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

- 5! = 5 * 4!

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

- 5! = 5 * 4!

- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

- 5! = 5 * 4!

- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1

cálculo fatorial

- 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1

- 5! = 5 * 4!

- 4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
- 3! = 3 * 2 * 1

- 4! = 4 * 3!

cálculo **fatorial**

caso **recursivo**

---

caso **base**

cálculo **fatorial**

caso **recursivo**

(sub-caso ou caso anterior)

---

caso **base**

cálculo fatorial

caso recursivo

n! = n * (n-1)!

---

caso base

cálculo **fatorial**

caso **recursivo**

$n! = n * (n-1)!$

---

caso **base**

(caso atômico ou inicial)

cálculo fatorial

caso recursivo

$$n! = n * (n-1)!$$

---

caso base

$$0! = 1! = 1$$

cálculo fatorial

cálculo fatorial

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return 1;
   return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

cálculo fatorial

```c
int fat_iter(int n)
{
   int fat = 1;
   while (n > 1) { fat *= n; n--; }
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}
```

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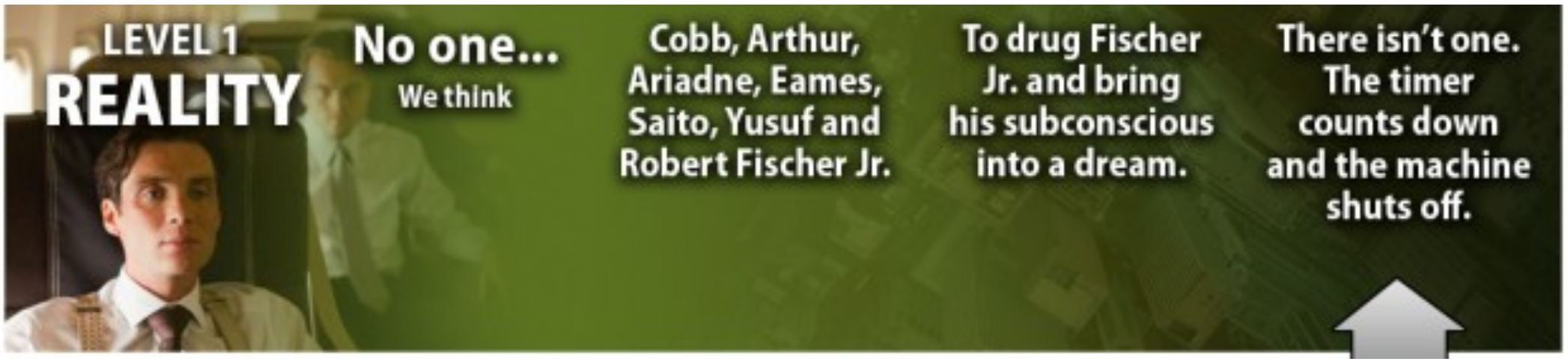
LEVEL 1
REALITY
No one...
We think
Cobb, Arthur, Ariadne, Eames, Saito, Yusuf and Robert Fischer Jr.
To drug Fischer Jr. and bring his subconscious into a dream.
There isn't one. The timer counts down and the machine shuts off.


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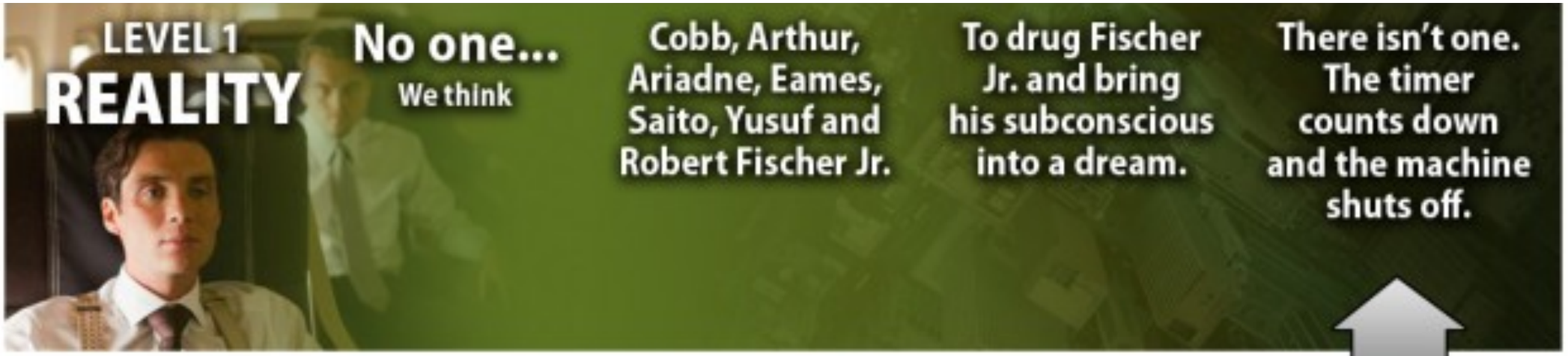
LEVEL 2
VAN CHASE
Yusuf
"The Chemist"
Cobb, Arthur, Ariadne, Eames, Saito, Yusuf and Robert Fischer Jr.
Fisher Jr. is kidnapped. They force him to give them random numbers which are used later, and begin planting the idea in his head that his father wants him to break up the company.
Yusef drives the van off a bridge. That fails. A second Kick occurs when the van hits the water.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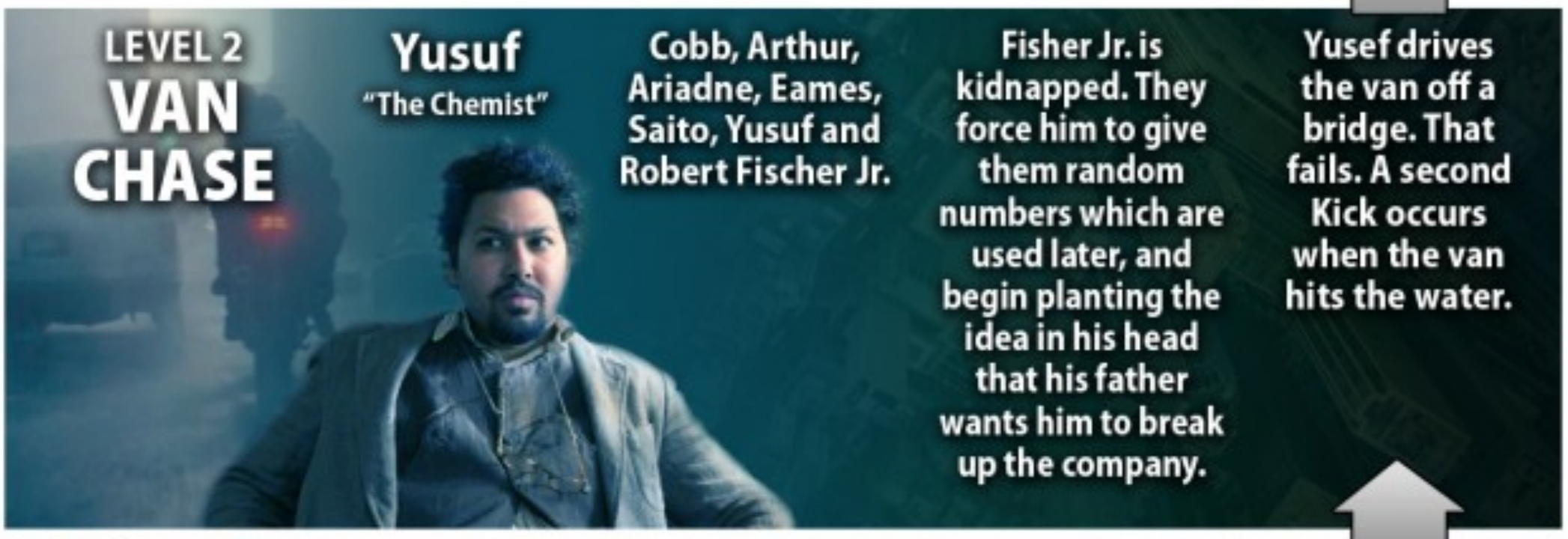
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LEVEL 3
THE
HOTEL
Arthur
"The Point Man"
Cobb, Arthur, Ariadne, Eames, Saito and Robert Fischer Jr.
Fischer Jr. is tricked into believ-ing Browning is a traitor. He joins the team for their next mission.
Arthur blows up an elevator, simulating freefall.


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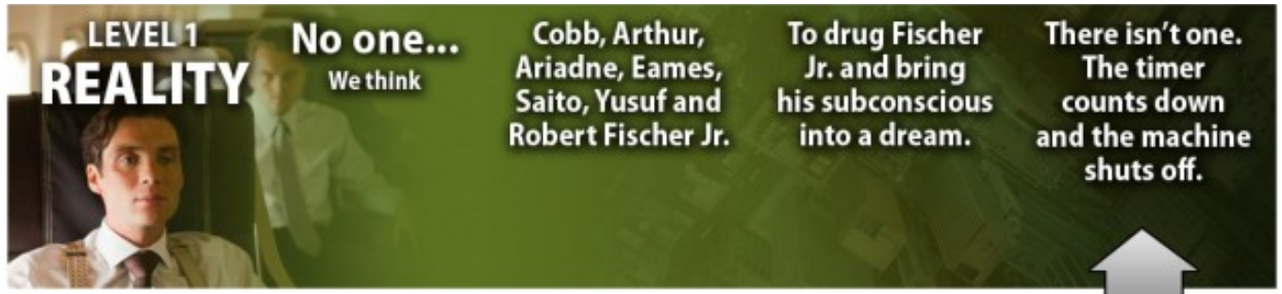
LEVEL 4
SNOW FORTRESS
Eames
"The Forger"
Cobb, Ariadne, Eames, Saito and Robert Fisher Jr.
Fischer Jr. must be taken to the fort, where the idea they wish to plant will finally take hold.
Eames blows up the supports of the fortress, dropping it and causing freefall.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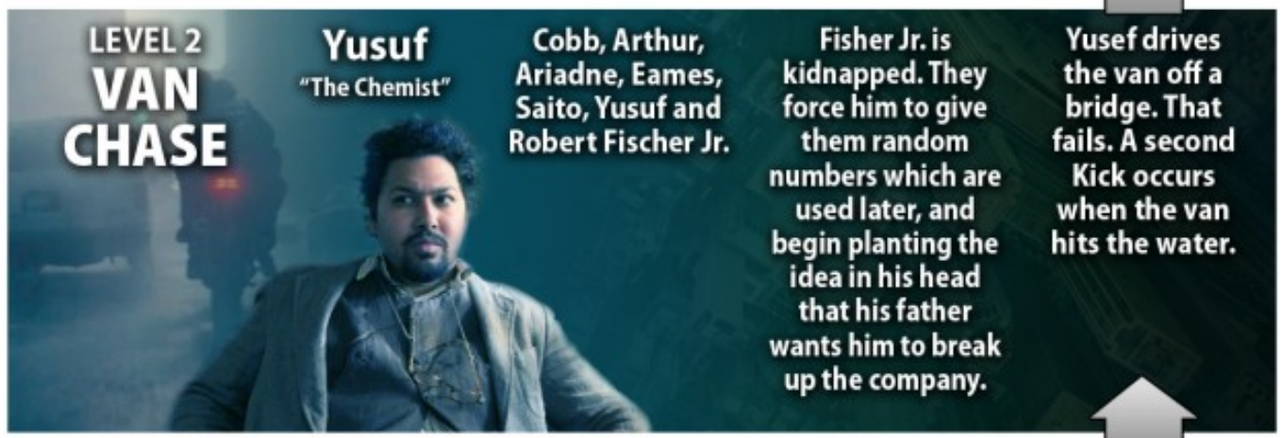
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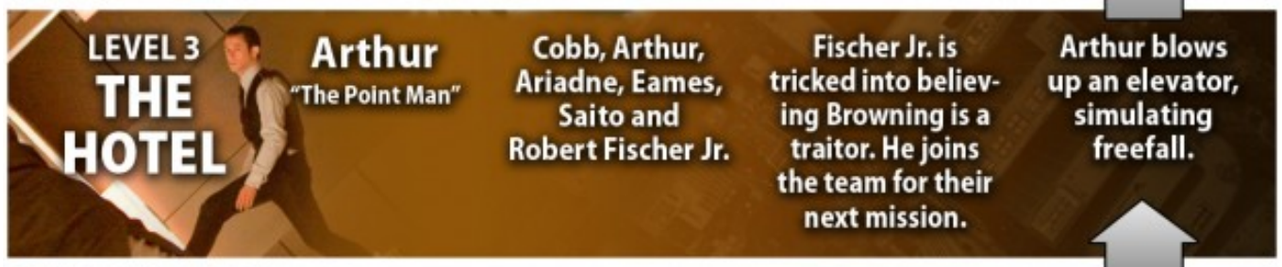
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LEVEL 5
LIMBO
No one
It's a shared state
Cobb, Ariadne, Saito, Robert Fischer Jr. and Mal's projection
To get Fischer Jr. and Saito out.
Ariadne and Fischer fall off a building. Cobb and Saito shoot themselves.
Artwork by Matt Sinopoli


LEVEL 1
REALITY
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To drug Fischer Jr. and bring his subconscious into a dream.
There isn't one. The timer counts down and the machine shuts off.
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VAN CHASE
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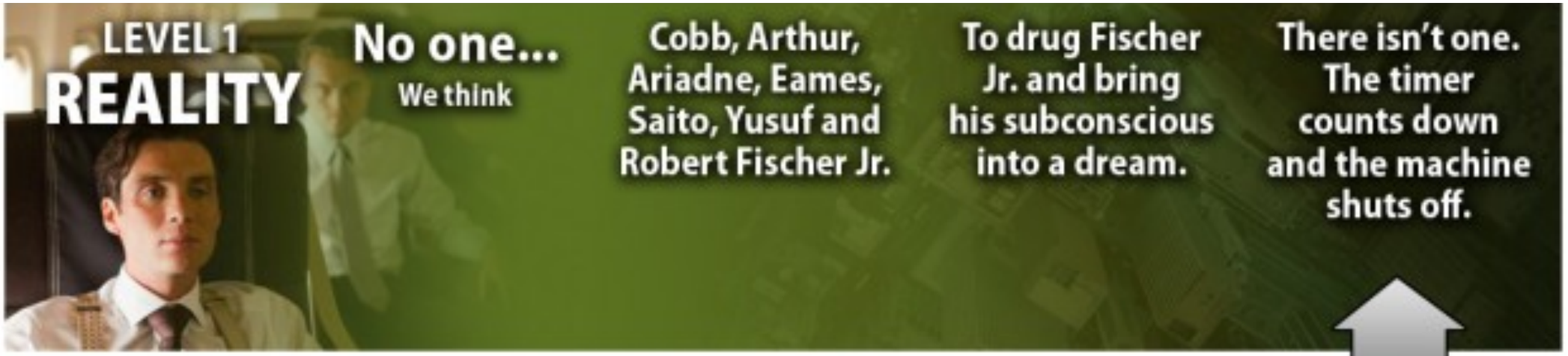
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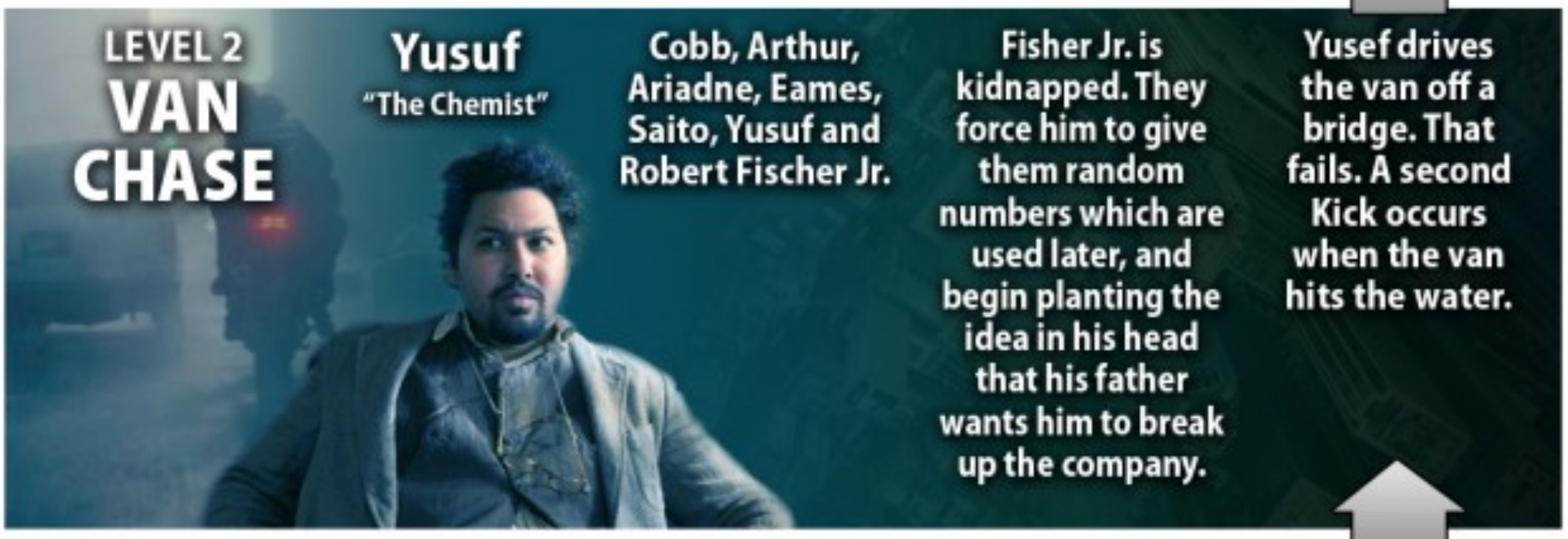
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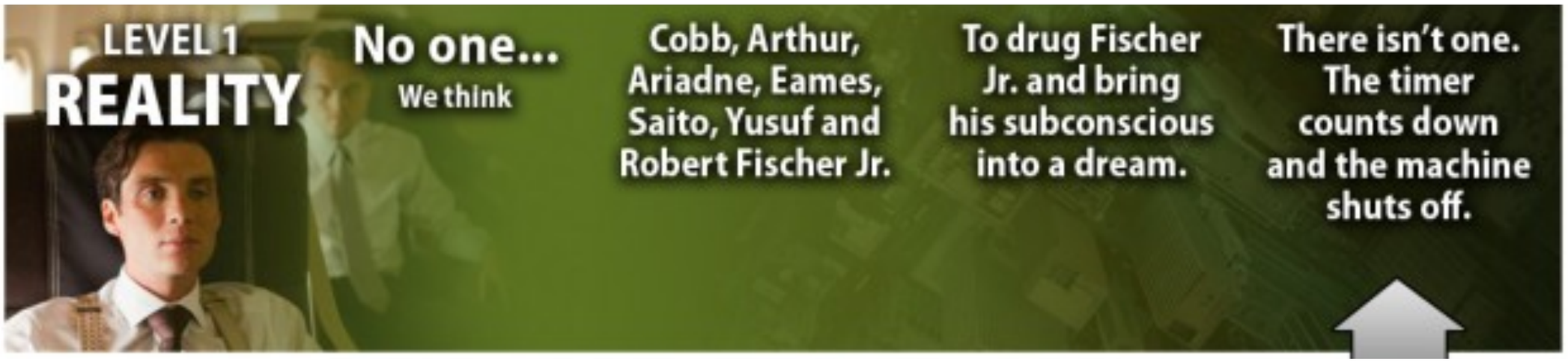
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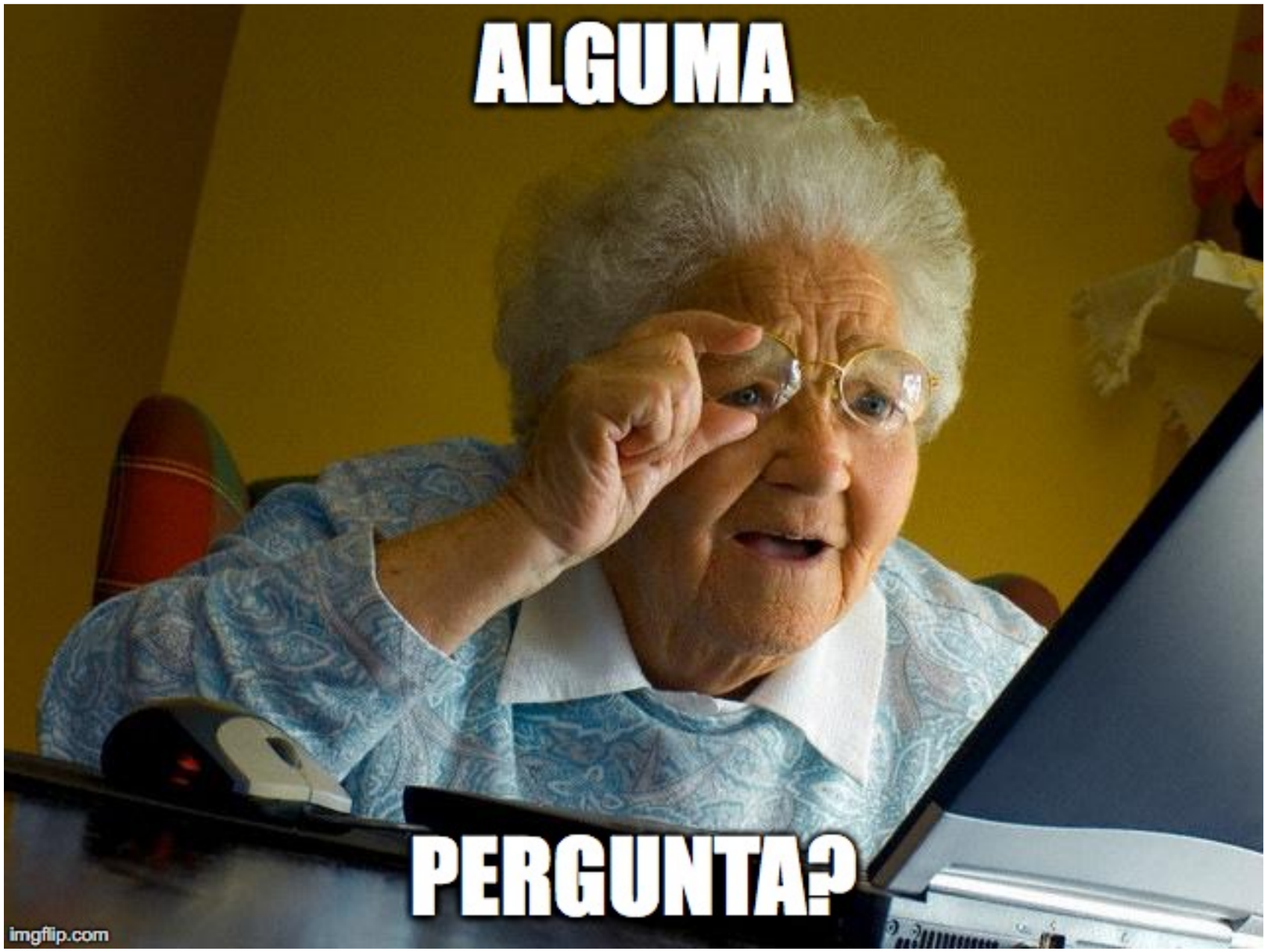
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PERGUNTA?
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cálculo fatorial

cálculo fatorial

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return 1;
   return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

cálculo fatorial

```c
int fat_iter(int n)
{
   int fat = 1;
   while (n > 1) { fat *= n; n--; }
   return fat;
}
```

```c
int fat_rec(int n)
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```
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```

cálculo fatorial

```
int fat_iter(int n)
{
   int fat = 1;
   while (n > 1) { fat *= n; n--; }
   return fat;
}
```

Melhor caso

- O(n)

Pior caso

- O(n)

cálculo fatorial

```c
int fat_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return 1;
   return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

cálculo fatorial

Caso **base**

- ?

Caso **recursivo**

- ?

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return 1;
   return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

cálculo fatorial

Caso **base**

- 2

Caso **recursivo**

- 2 + T(n-1)

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return 1;
   return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

cálculo fatorial

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = (T(n-2) + 2) + 2$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = (T(n-2) + 2) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + 4$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = (T(n-2) + 2) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + 4$$

$$T(n) = (T(n-3) + 2) + 4$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = (T(n\text{-}2) + 2) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}2) + 4$$

$$T(n) = (T(n\text{-}3) + 2) + 4$$

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}3) + 6$$

cálculo fatorial

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + 4$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + 4$$

$$T(n) = T(n-3) + 6$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + 4$$

$$T(n) = T(n-3) + 6$$

...

cálculo fatorial

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}1) + 2$$

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}2) + 4$$

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}3) + 6$$

...

$$T(n) = T(n\text{-}k) + 2k$$

cálculo fatorial

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + 2k$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + 2k$$

Fazendo $k = n$:

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + 2k$$

Fazendo $k = n$:

$$T(n) = T(n-n) + 2n$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + 2k$$

Fazendo $k = n$:

$$T(n) = T(n-n) + 2n$$

$$T(n) = T(0) + 2n$$

cálculo **fatorial**

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + 2k$$

Fazendo $k = n$:

$$T(n) = T(n-n) + 2n$$

$$T(n) = T(0) + 2n$$

$$T(n) = 2 + 2n$$

cálculo fatorial

- T(n) = 2 + 2n
- O(n)

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return 1;
   return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

cálculo fatorial

cálculo fatorial

iterativo	

cálculo fatorial

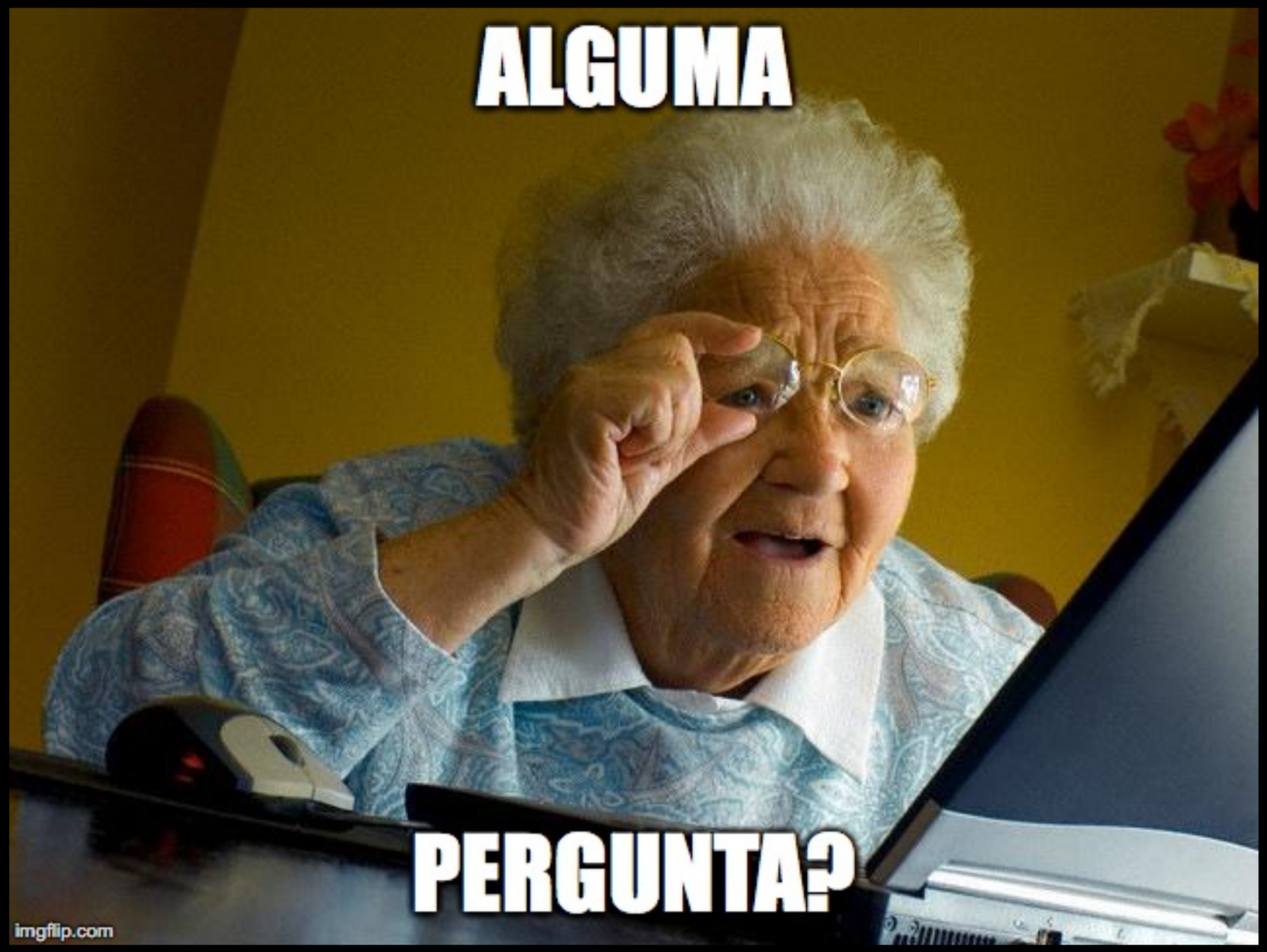
iterativo	recursivo

cálculo fatorial

iterativo	recursivo
O(n)	

cálculo fatorial

iterativo	recursivo
O(n)	O(n)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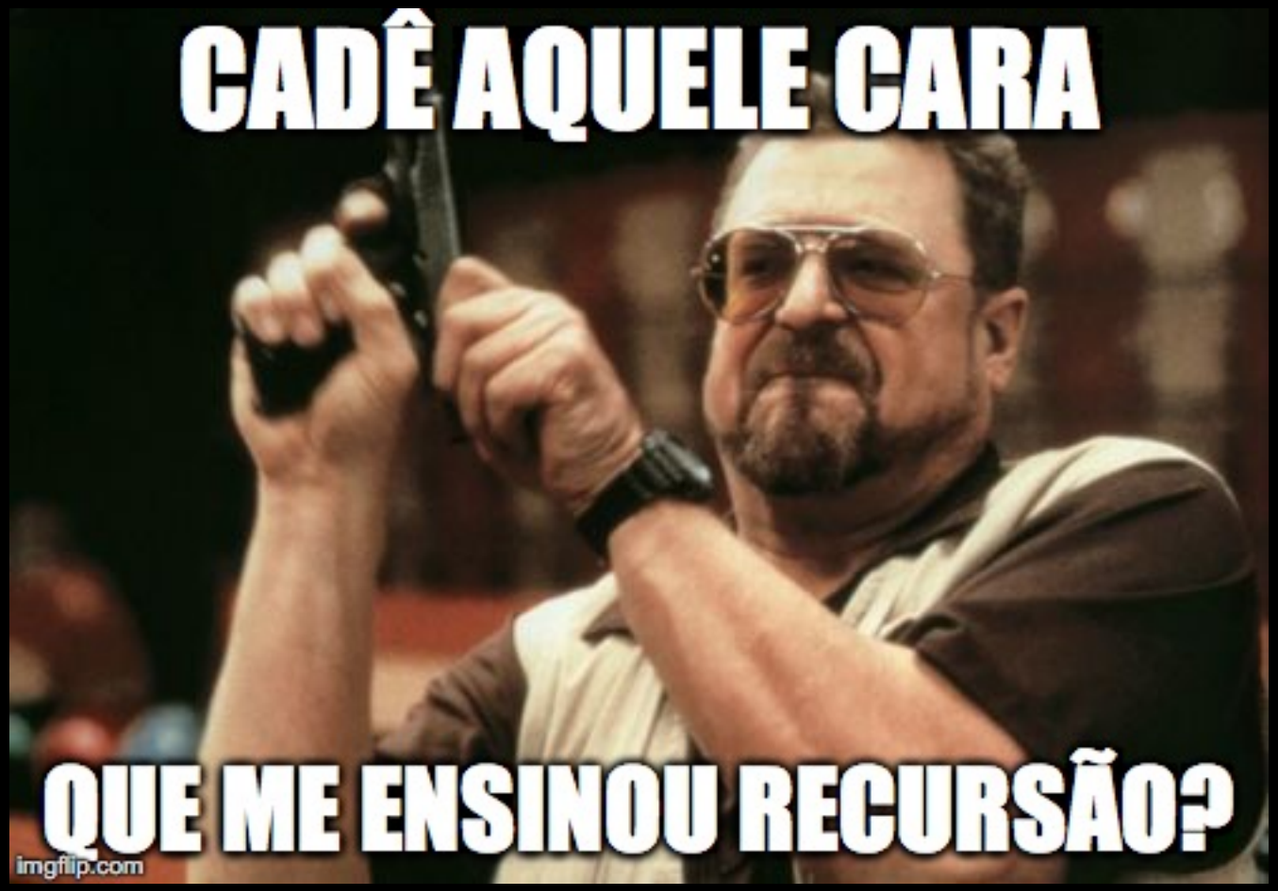

CADÊ AQUELE CARA
QUE ME ENSINOU RECURSÃO?
imgflip.com

dividir para conquistar	

dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas

dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas
recursão de cauda	

dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas
recursão de cauda	demais casos

dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas
recursão de cauda	demais casos

dividir para conquistar

dividir para conquistar

dividir para conquistar

dividir para conquistar

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

dividir para conquistar

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

1	4	7	10

15	16	18	21

dividir para conquistar

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

1	4	7	10

15	16	18	21

1	4

7	10

dividir para conquistar

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

1	4	7	10

15	16	18	21

1	4

7	10

15	16

18	21

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

1	4	7	10

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

1	4	7	10

1	4

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

O(log n)

1	4	7	10	15	16	18	21

1	4	7	10

1	4

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	7	4	15	10	21	18	16

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	7	4	15	10	21	18	16

1	7	4	15

10	21	18	16

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	7	4	15	10	21	18	16

1	7	4	15

10	21	18	16

1	7

4	15

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

1	7	4	15	10	21	18	16

1	7	4	15

10	21	18	16

1	7

4	15

10	21

18	16

dividir para conquistar

busca(3)

O(n)

1	7	4	15	10	21	18	16

1	7	4	15

10	21	18	16

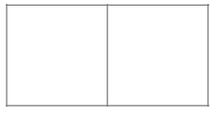
1	7

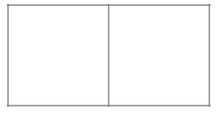
4	15

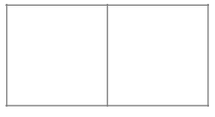
10	21

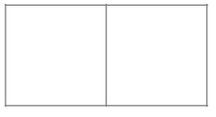
18	16

dividir para conquistar



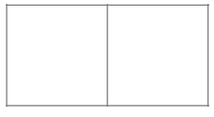


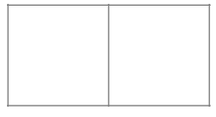


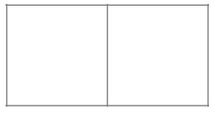


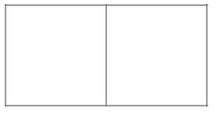
dividir para conquistar

aT(n/b)









dividir para conquistar

$aT(n/b)$

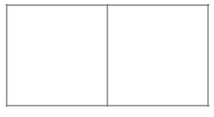
a	fator de arborescência
b	fator de divisão

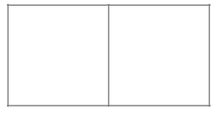
dividir para conquistar

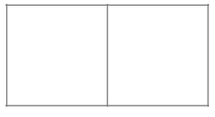
T(n/2)

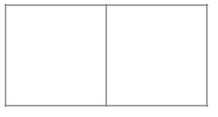
dividir para conquistar

2T(n/2)



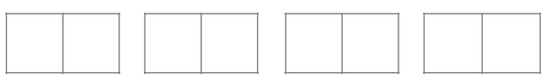






dividir para conquistar

$4T(n/2)$



dividir para conquistar

4T(n/4)

dividir para conquistar

dividir para conquistar

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

dividir para conquistar

$$T(n) = \underbrace{aT(n/b)}_{\text{dividir}} + f(n)$$

dividir para conquistar

conquistar

$$T(n) = \underbrace{aT(n/b)}_{\text{dividir}} + f(n)$$

busca binária

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
   if (chave == v[meio]) { return meio; }
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
   if (chave == v[meio]) { return meio; }
   else if (chave < v[meio]) {
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
if (chave == v[meio]) { return meio; }
else if (chave < v[meio]) {
   return bin_rec(v, chave, inicio, meio);
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
if (chave == v[meio]) { return meio; }
else if (chave < v[meio]) {
   return bin_rec(v, chave, inicio, meio);
}
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
if (chave == v[meio]) { return meio; }
else if (chave < v[meio]) {
   return bin_rec(v, chave, inicio, meio);
}
return bin_rec(v, chave, meio + 1, fim);
```

busca binária

```
int bin_rec(int v[], int chave, int inicio, int fim)
{
   int tamanho = fim - inicio;
   if (tamanho == 0) { return -1; }
   int meio = inicio + floor(tamanho / 2);
   if (chave == v[meio]) { return meio; }
   else if (chave < v[meio]) {
      return bin_rec(v, chave, inicio, meio);
   }
   return bin_rec(v, chave, meio + 1, fim);
}
```

dividir para conquistar

conquistar

$$T(n) = \underbrace{aT(n/b)}_{\text{dividir}} + f(n)$$

dividir para conquistar

T(n/2) + 1

dividir para conquistar

$T(n/2) + 1$

1

dividir para conquistar

$T(n/2) + 1$

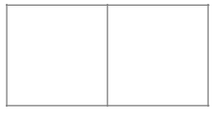
1

dividir para conquistar

T(n/2) + 1

1

1



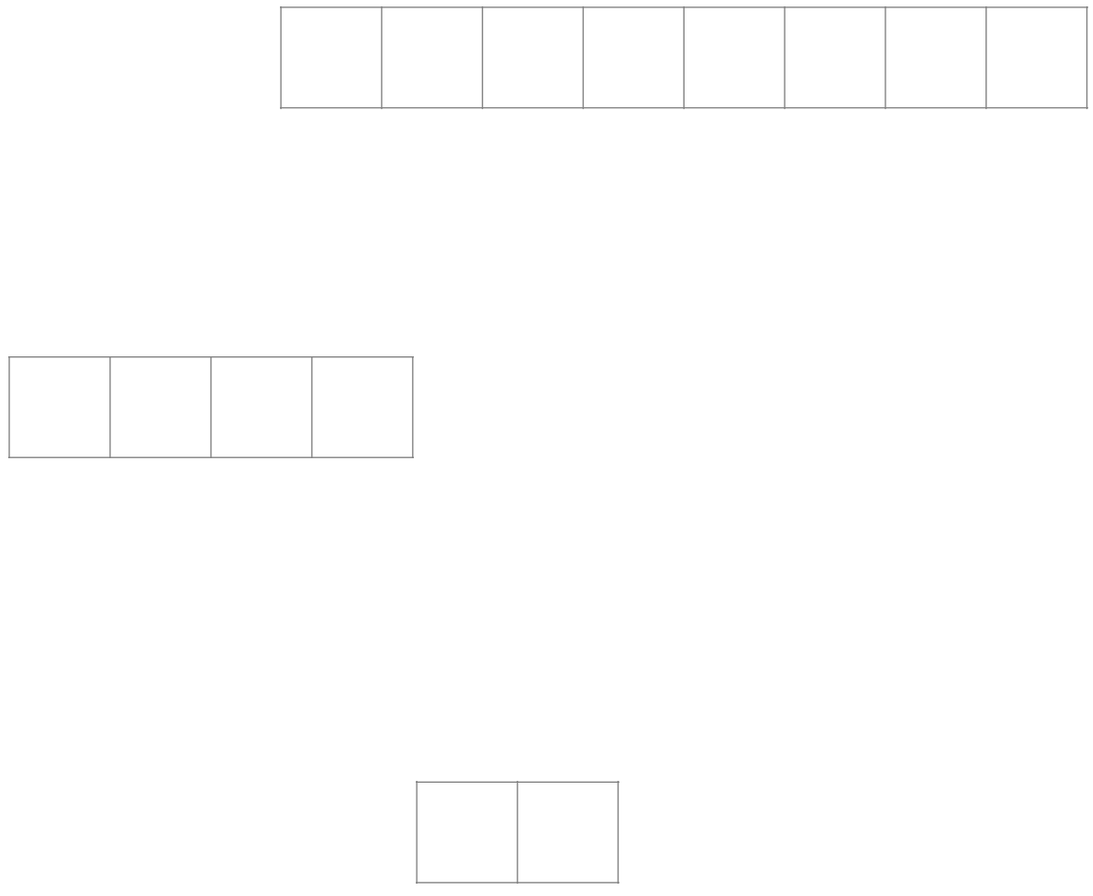
1

dividir para conquistar

T(n/2) + 1

dividir para conquistar

T(n/2) + 1



log n

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + 1$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + 1$

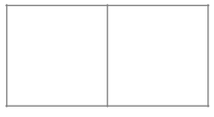
1

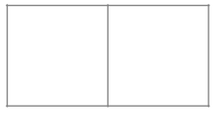
dividir para conquistar

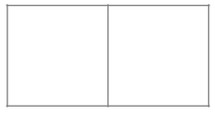
$2T(n/2) + 1$

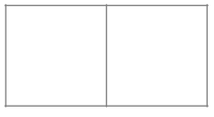
1

2









dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + 1$

1

2

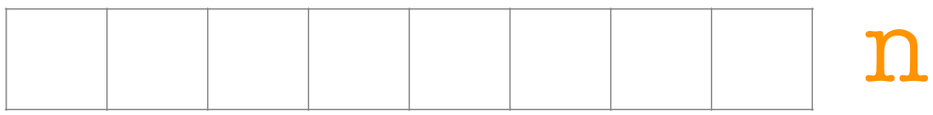
4

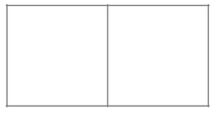
dividir para conquistar

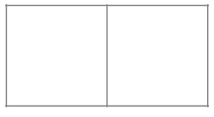
$$2T(n/2) + n$$

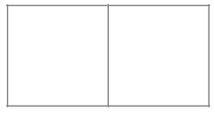
dividir para conquistar

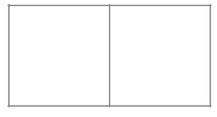
$2T(n/2) + n$











dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n$

n

n

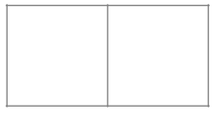
dividir para conquistar

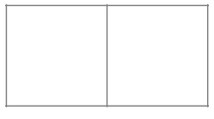
$2T(n/2) + n$

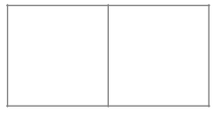
n

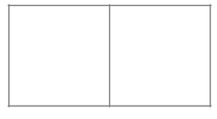
n

n/2









dividir para conquistar

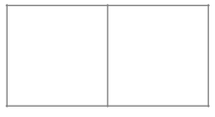
$2T(n/2) + n$

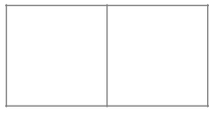
n

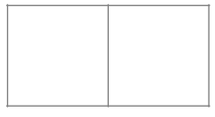
n

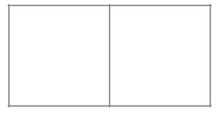
n/2

n/2









dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n$

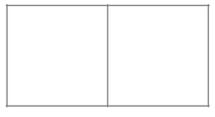
n

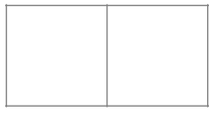
n

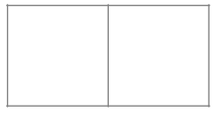
n/2

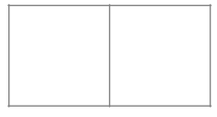
n/2

n









dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n$

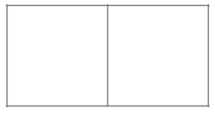
n

n

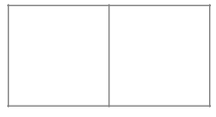
n/2

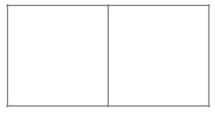
n/2

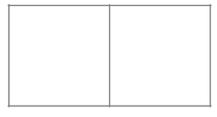
n



n/4







dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n$

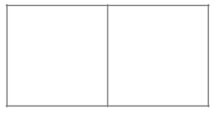
n

n

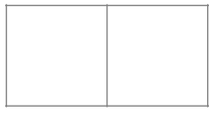
n/2

n/2

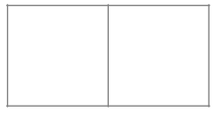
n

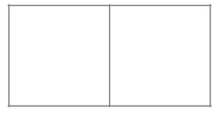


n/4



n/4





dividir para conquistar

$$2T(n/2) + n$$

n

n

n/2

n/2

n

n/4

n/4

n/4

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n$

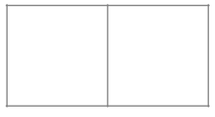
n

n

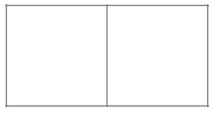
n/2

n/2

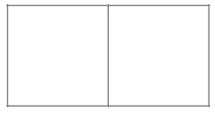
n



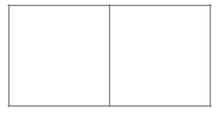
n/4



n/4



n/4



n/4

dividir para conquistar

$$2T(n/2) + n$$

n

n

n/2

n/2

n

n/4

n/4

n/4

n/4

n

dividir para conquistar

$$2T(n/2) + n^2$$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

$(n/2)^2$

dividir para conquistar

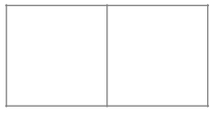
$2T(n/2) + n^2$

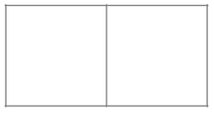
n^2

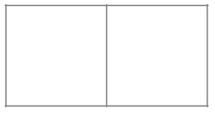
n^2

$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$







dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$

$n^2/2$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$

$n^2/2$

$(n/4)^2$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$

$n^2/2$

$(n/4)^2$

$(n/4)^2$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$

$n^2/2$

$(n/4)^2$

$(n/4)^2$

$(n/4)^2$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

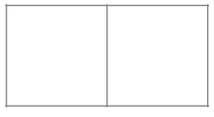
n^2

n^2

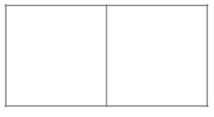
$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$

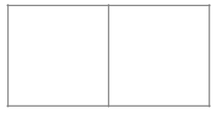
$n^2/2$



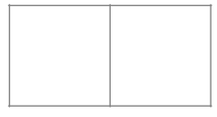
$(n/4)^2$



$(n/4)^2$



$(n/4)^2$



$(n/4)^2$

dividir para conquistar

$2T(n/2) + n^2$

n^2

n^2

$(n/2)^2$

$(n/2)^2$

$n^2/2$

$(n/4)^2$

$(n/4)^2$

$(n/4)^2$

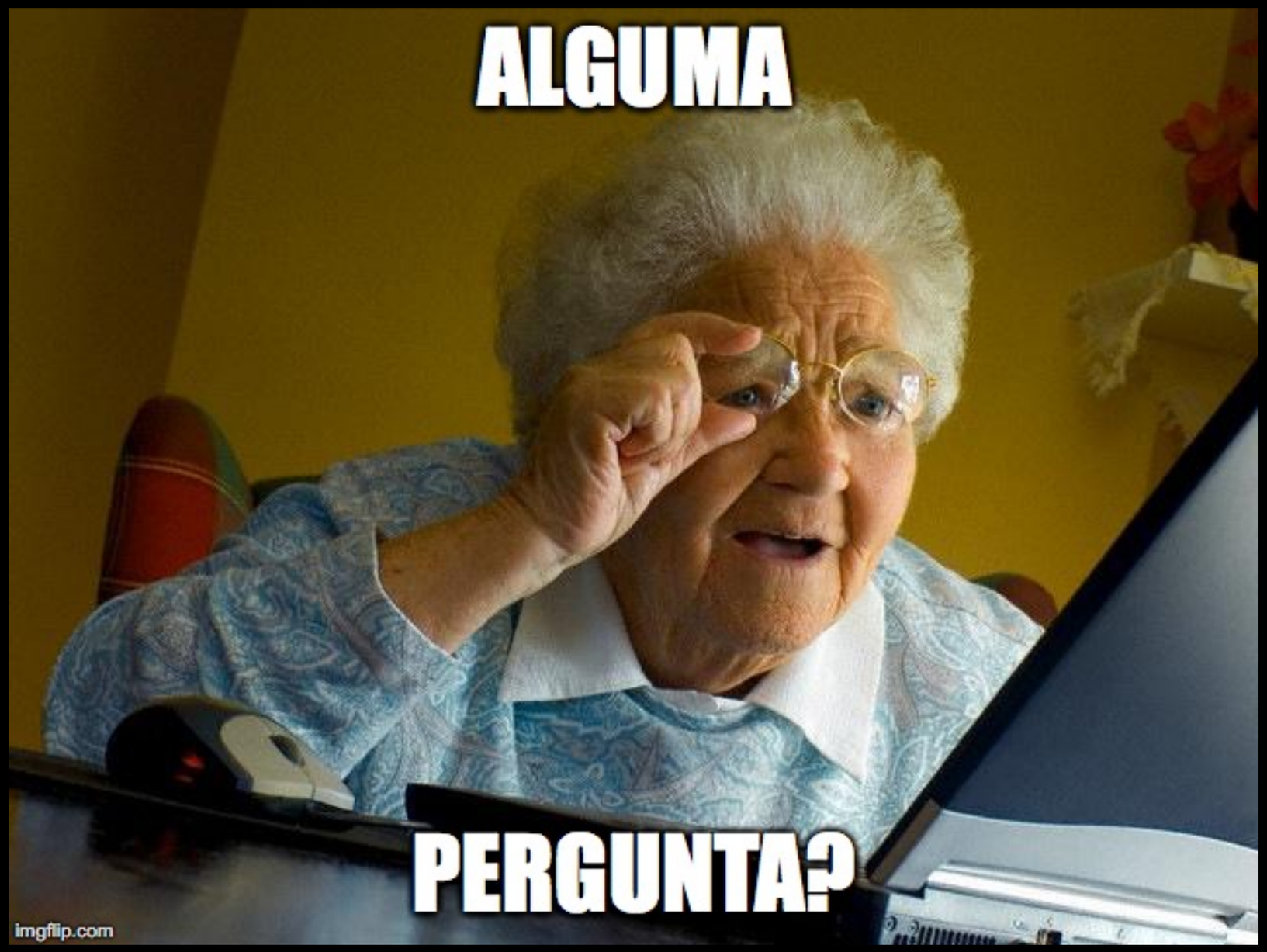
$(n/4)^2$

$n^2/4$

dividir para conquistar

conquistar

$$T(n) = \underbrace{aT(n/b)}_{\text{dividir}} + f(n)$$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dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas
recursão de cauda	demais casos

sequência de fibonacci

sequência de fibonacci

- 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ...

sequência de fibonacci

- 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ...

- fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)

sequência de fibonacci

- 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ...
- fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
- fib(0) = 0, fib(1) = 1

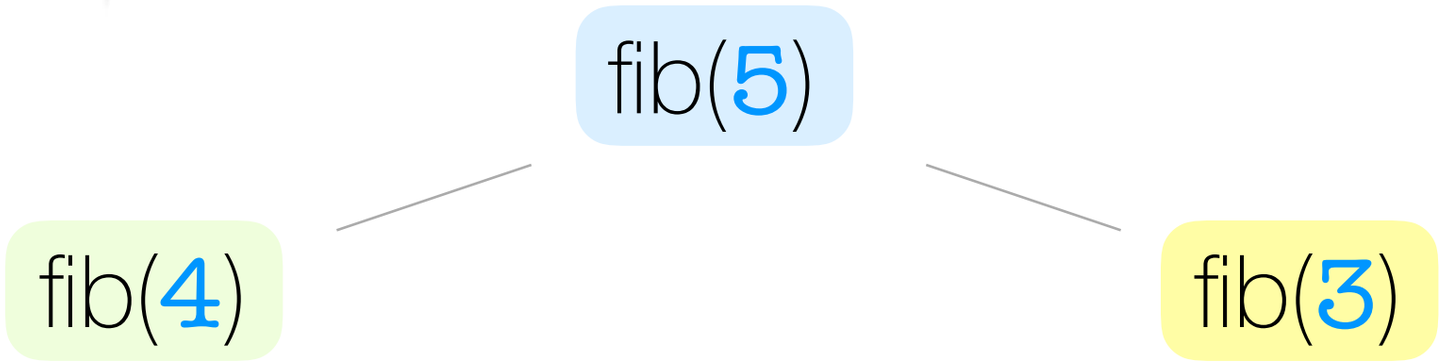
sequência de fibonacci

```
int fib_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return n;
   return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
}
```

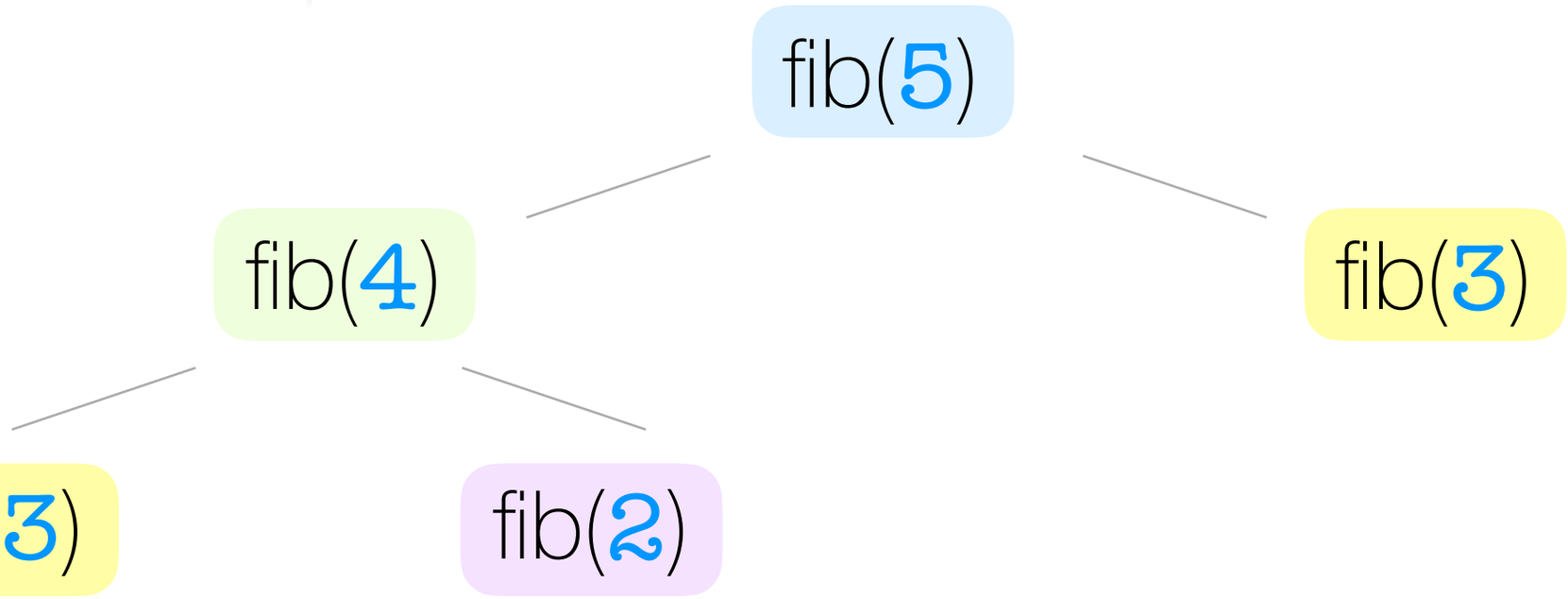
- 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ...
- fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
- fib(0) = 0, fib(1) = 1

intersecções entre subproblemas

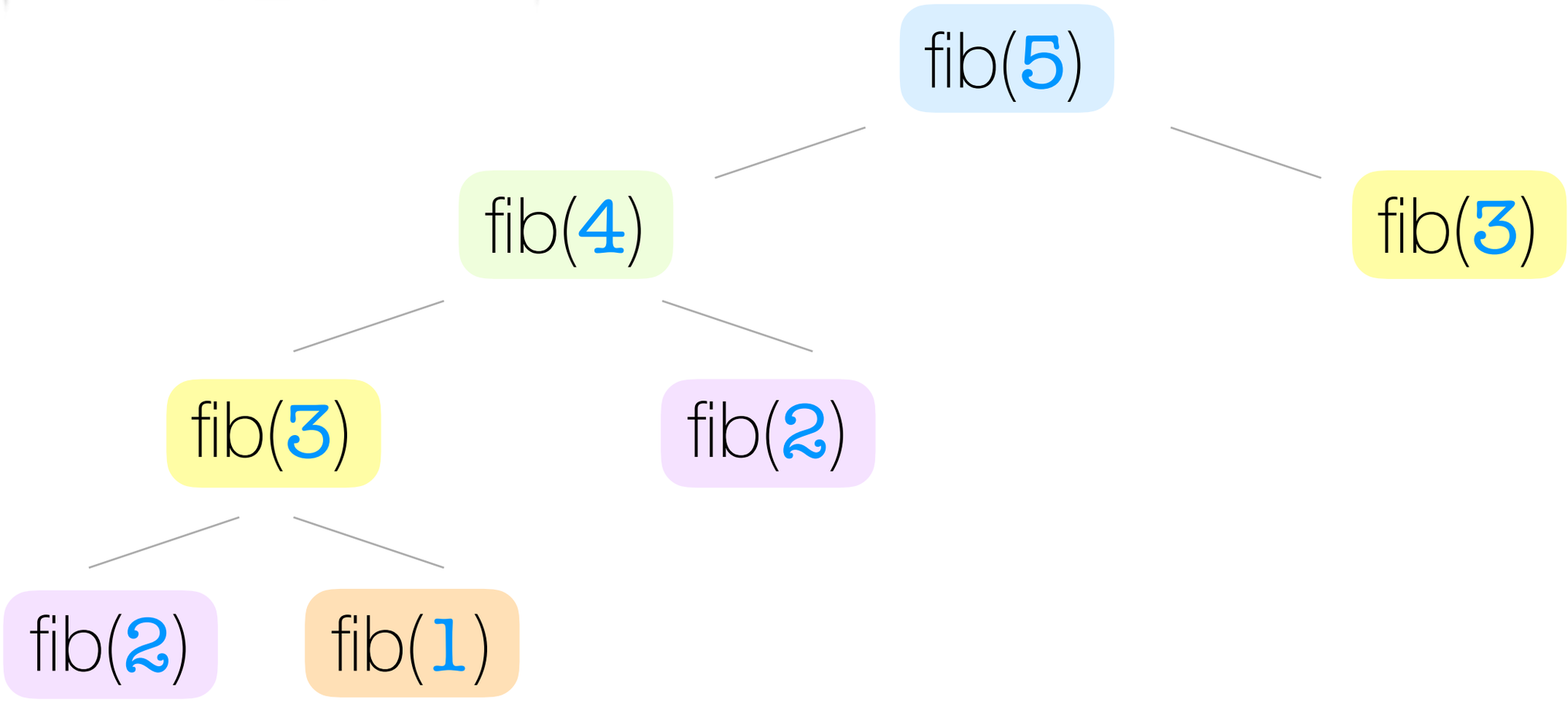
intersecções entre subproblemas



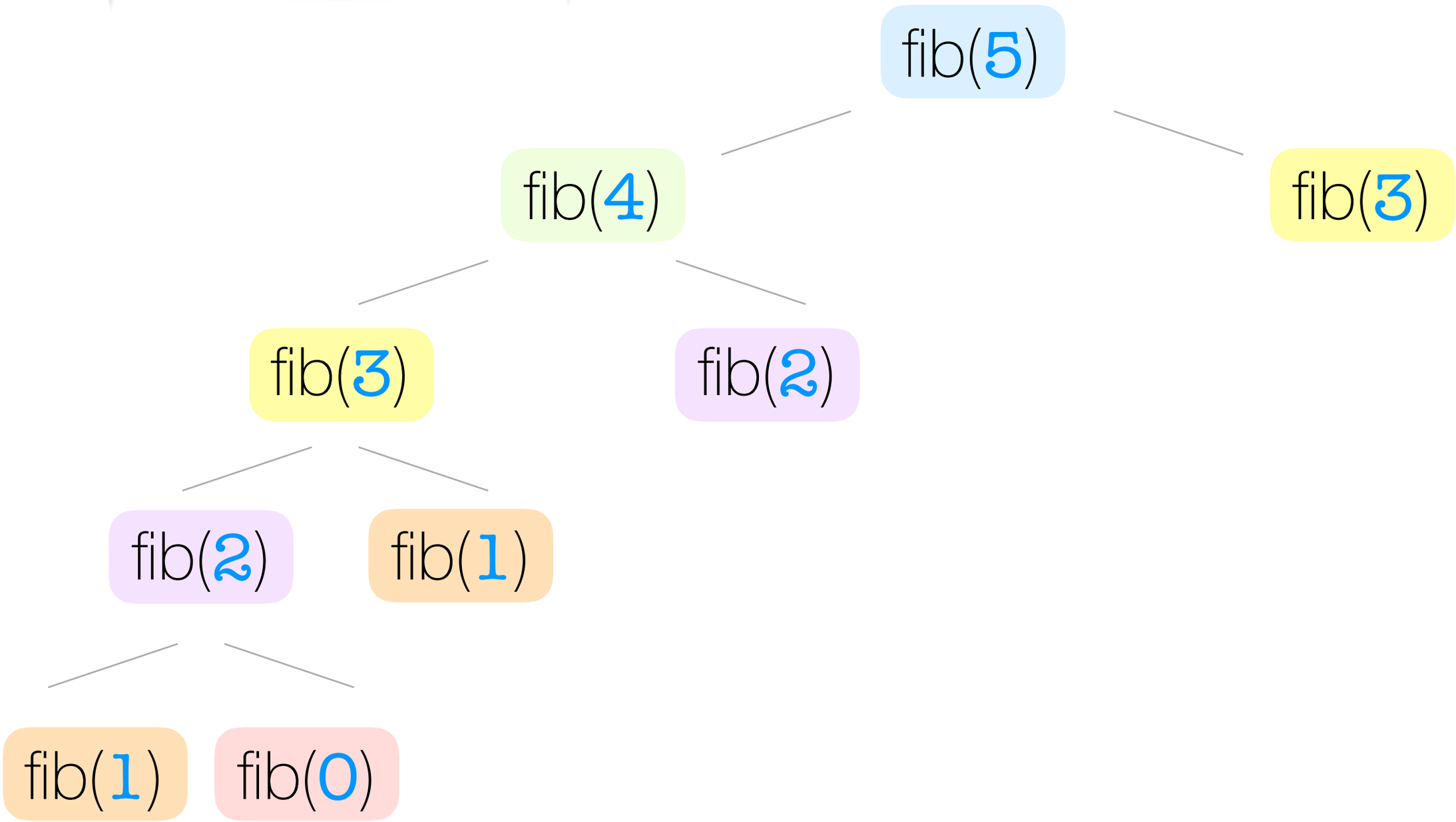
intersecções entre subproblemas



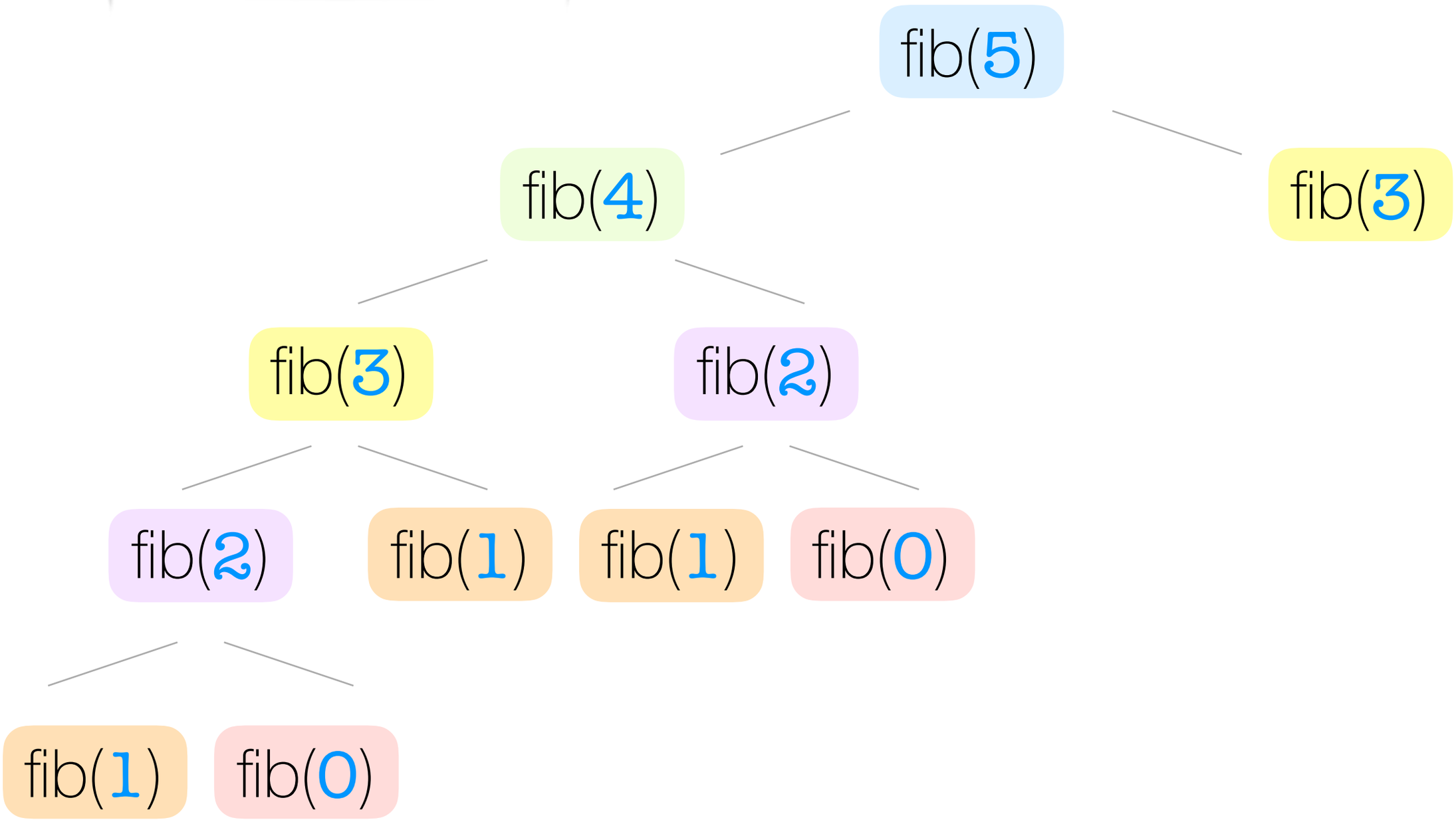
intersecções entre subproblemas



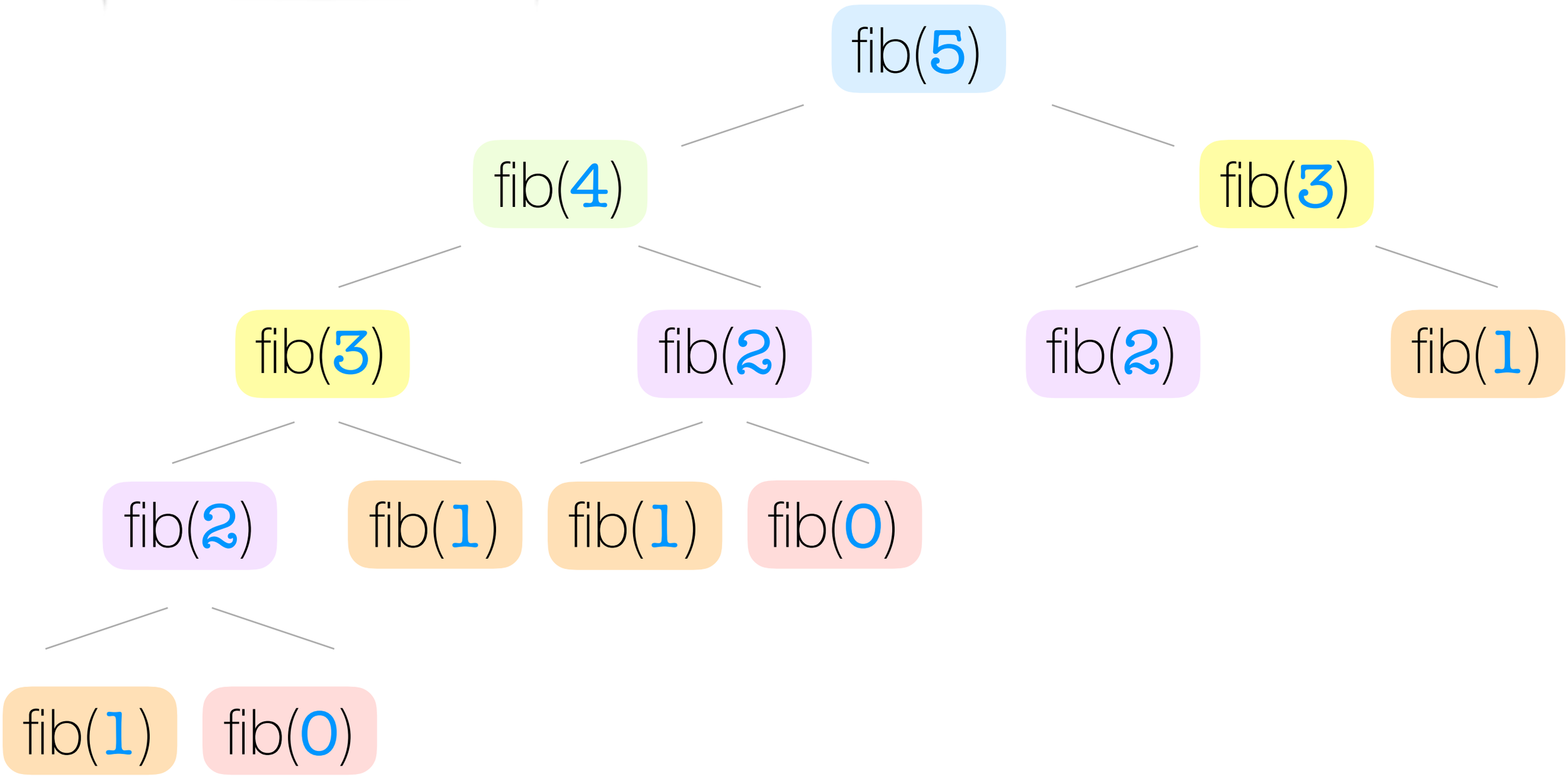
intersecções entre subproblemas



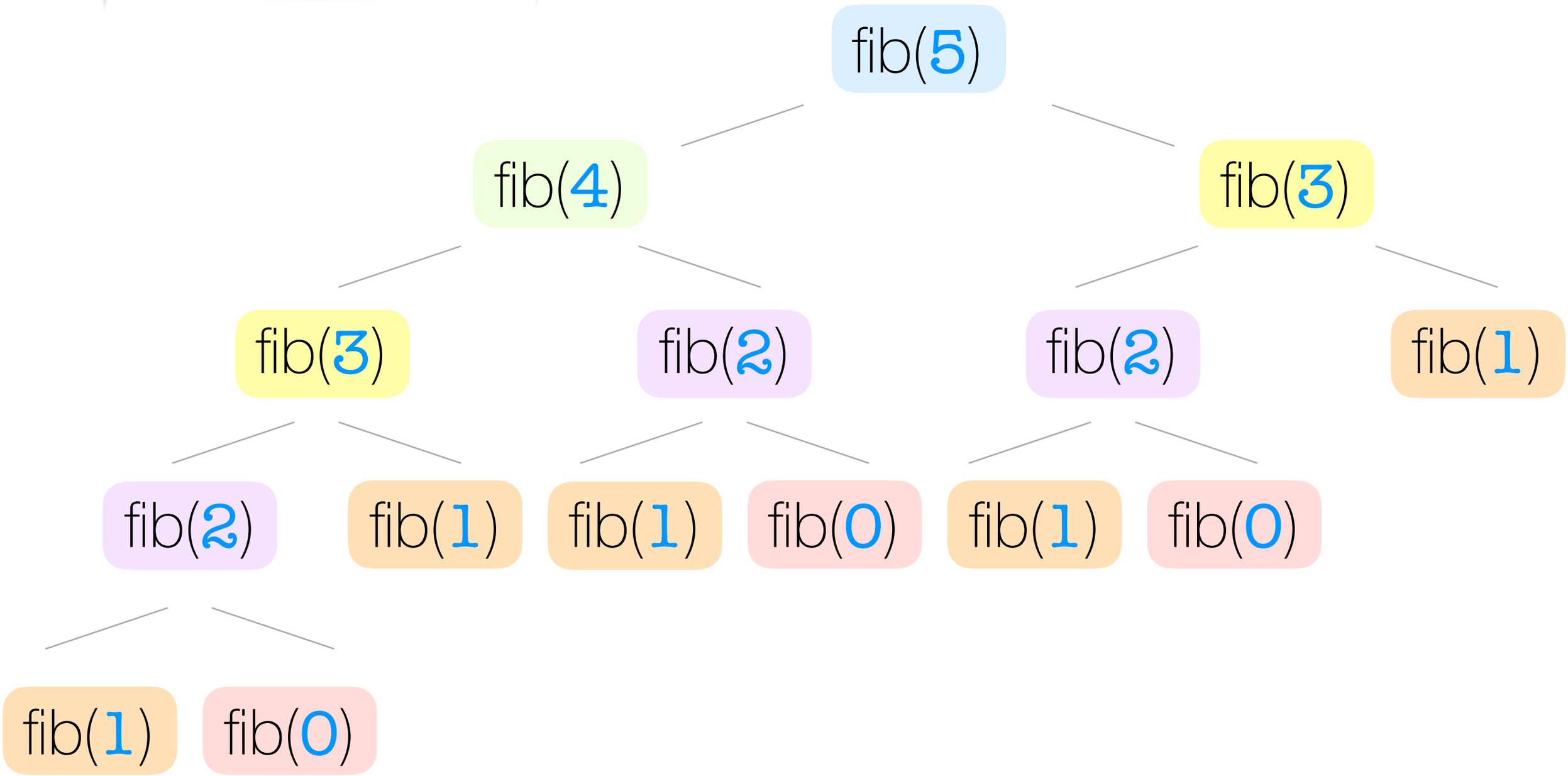
intersecções entre subproblemas



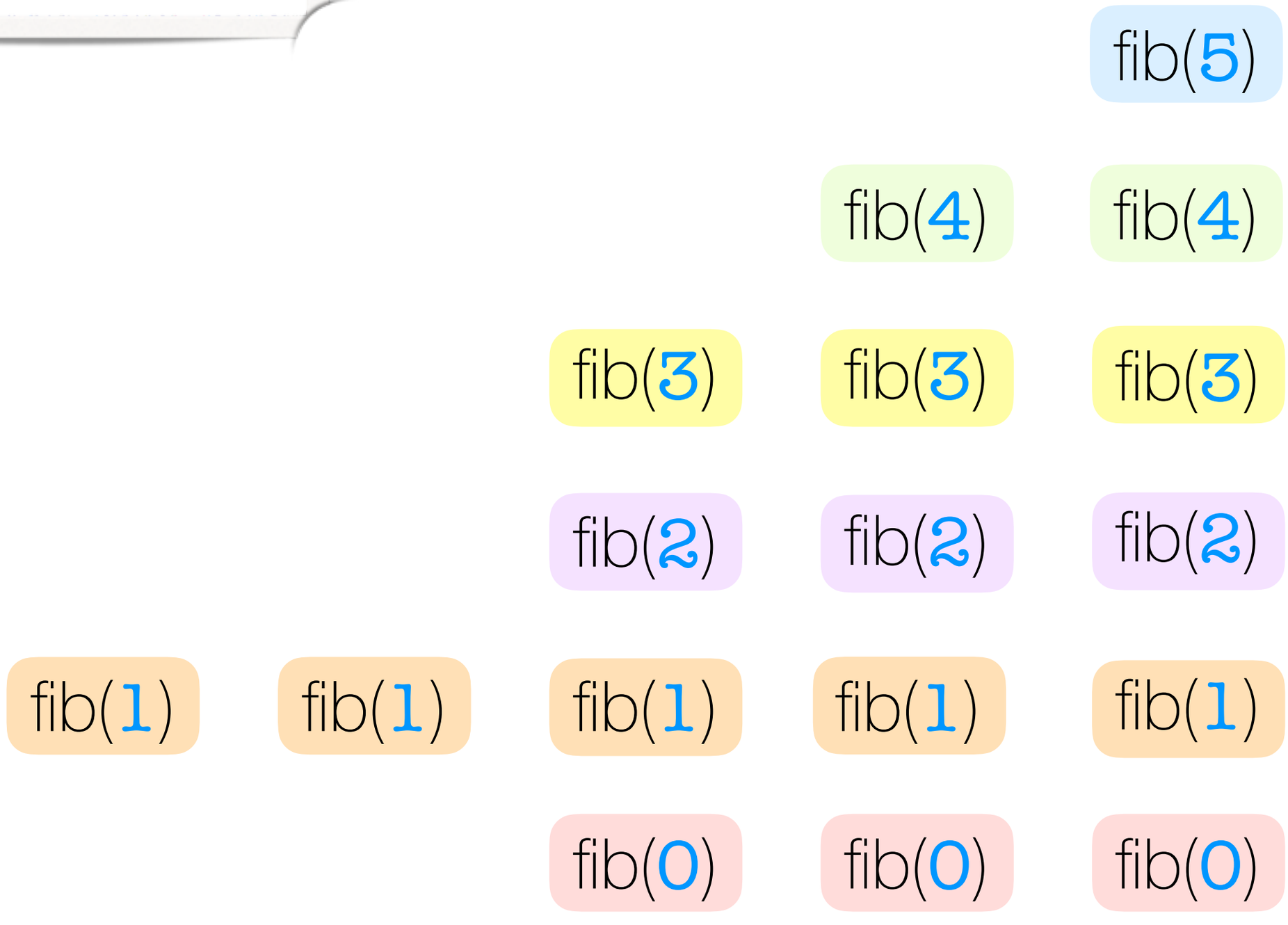
intersecções entre subproblemas



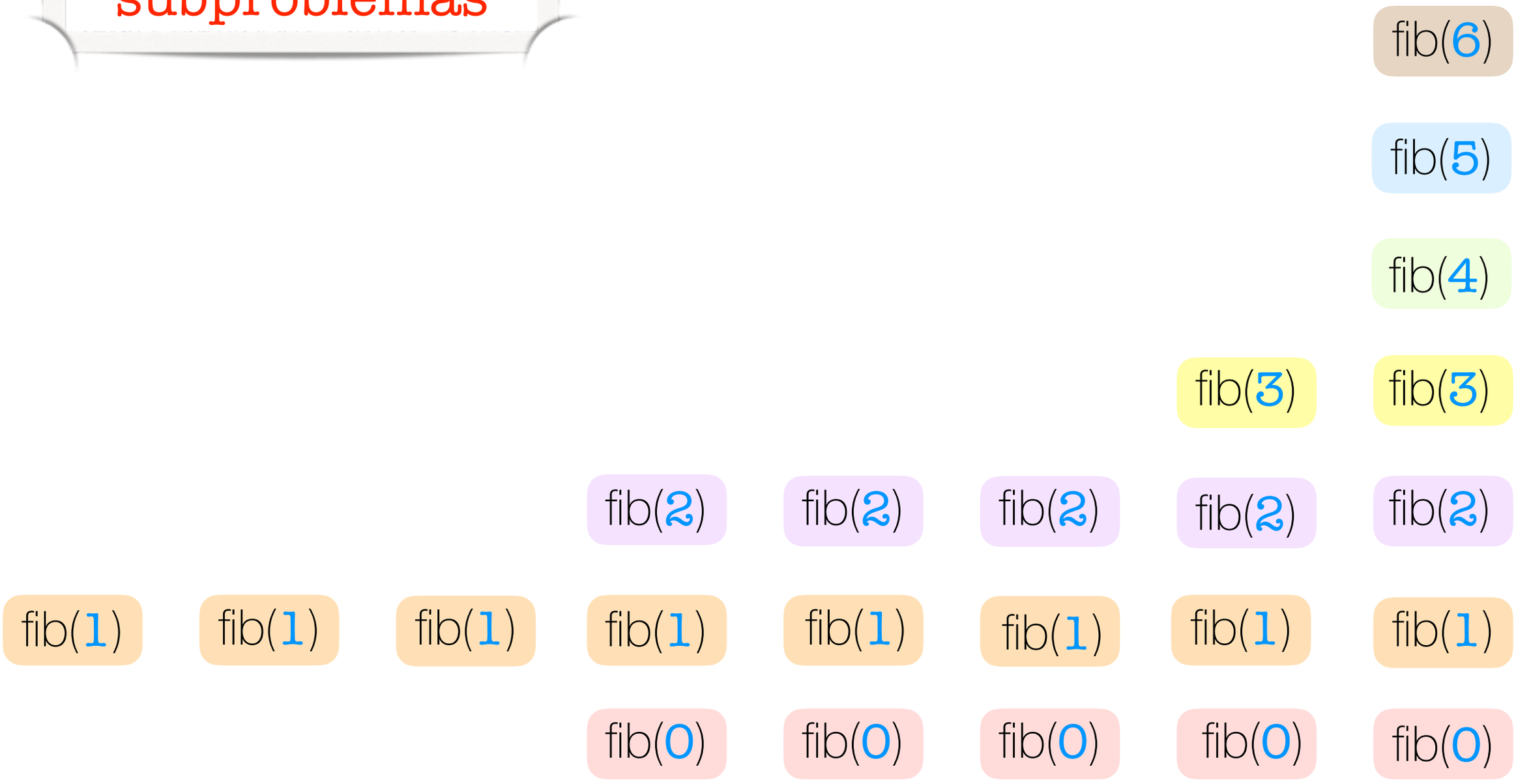
intersecções entre subproblemas



intersecções entre subproblemas



intersecções entre subproblemas



intersecções entre subproblemas

(programação dinâmica)

intersecções entre subproblemas

fib(0) fib(1)

(programação dinâmica)

intersecções entre subproblemas

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2)

(programação dinâmica)

intersecções entre subproblemas

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3)

(programação dinâmica)

intersecções entre
subproblemas

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3) fib(4)

(programação dinâmica)

intersecções entre subproblemas

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3) fib(4) fib(5)

(programação dinâmica)

intersecções entre subproblemas

(programação dinâmica)

(programação dinâmica)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
```

(programação **dinâmica**)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
```

(programação **dinâmica**)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
```

(programação dinâmica)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
```

(programação **dinâmica**)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
```

(programação dinâmica)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
```

(programação **dinâmica**)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
```

(programação **dinâmica**)

```
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
```

(programação **dinâmica**)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
return fib;
```

(programação dinâmica)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

(programação dinâmica)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

fib(0) fib(1)

(programação dinâmica)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2)

(programação dinâmica)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3)

(programação dinâmica)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3) fib(4)

(programação **dinâmica**)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3) fib(4) fib(5)

(programação **dinâmica**)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
      fib = f1 + f2;
      f2 = f1;
      f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3) fib(4) fib(5) fib(6)

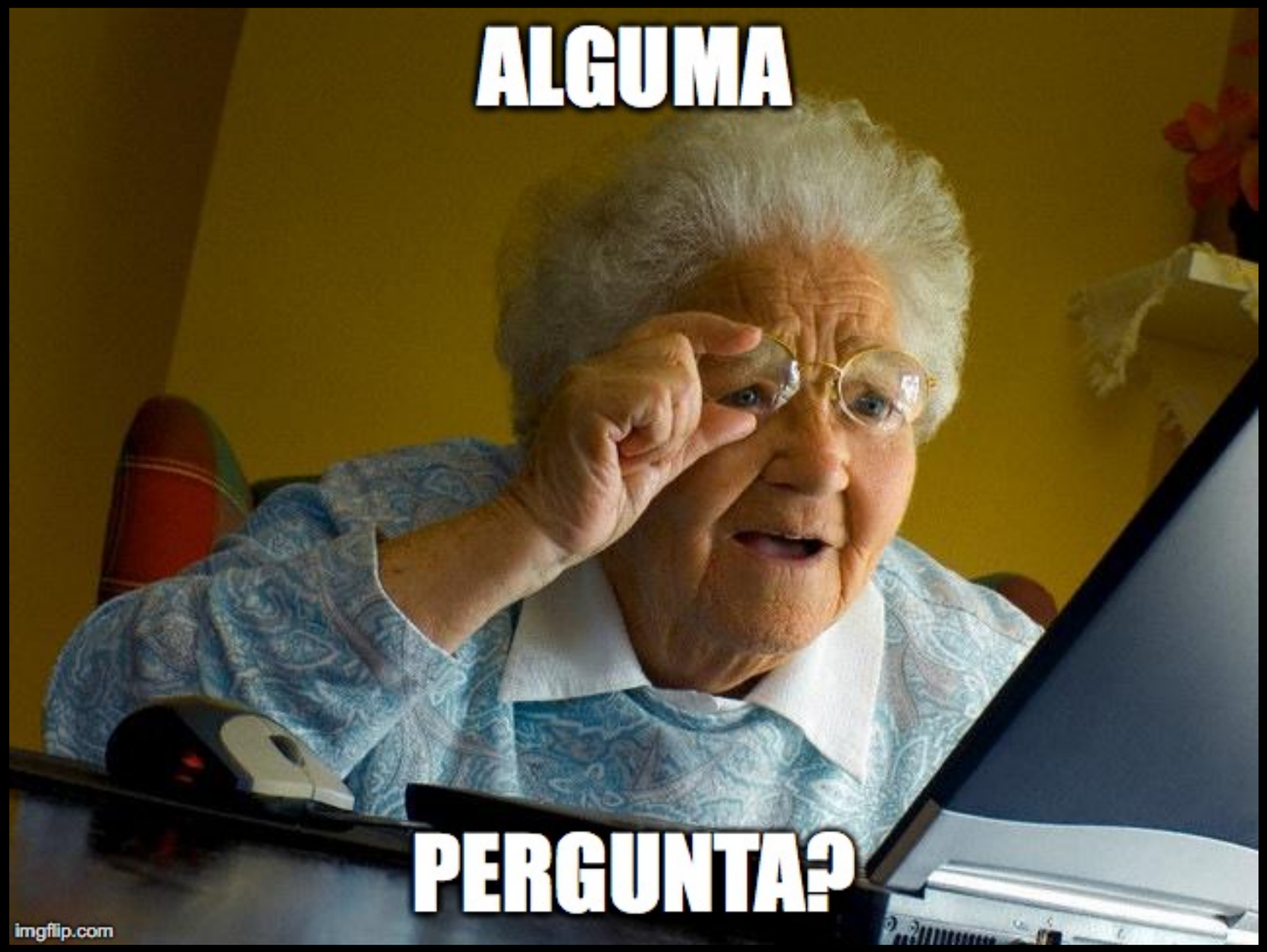
(programação **dinâmica**)

```c
int fib_iter(int n)
{
  int fib, f1 = 1, f2 = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
     fib = f1 + f2;
     f2 = f1;
     f1 = fib;
  }
  return fib;
}
```

```c
int fib_rec(int n)
{
   if (n <= 1) return n;
   return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
}
```

fib(0) fib(1) fib(2) fib(3) fib(4) fib(5) fib(6)

(programação **dinâmica**)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dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas
recursão de cauda	demais casos

recursão de cauda

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_rec(int n)
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
  if (n <= 1) return 1;
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
if (n <= 1) return 1;
return n * fat_rec(n-1);
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
  if (n <= 1) return 1;
  return n * fat_rec(n-1);
}
```

recursão de cauda

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
if (n <= 1) return f;
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
if (n <= 1) return f;
return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}
```

```
int fat_rec(int n)
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}
```

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}
```

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
  return fat_cauda(n, 1);
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}
```

```
int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

recursão de cauda

```
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
       f = n * f;
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
        f = n * f;
        n = n - 1;
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
       f = n * f;
       n = n - 1;
    }
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
       f = n * f;
       n = n - 1;
    }
    return f;
```

recursão de cauda

```c
int fat_cauda(int n, int f)
{
  if (n <= 1) return f;
  return fat_cauda(n-1, n* f);
}

int fat_rec(int n)
{
    return fat_cauda(n, 1);
}
```

```c
int fat(int n)
{
    int f = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
       f = n * f;
       n = n - 1;
    }
    return f;
}
```


recursão de
cauda

recursão de cauda

recursão de cauda

recursão de cauda

recursão de cauda

iterativo

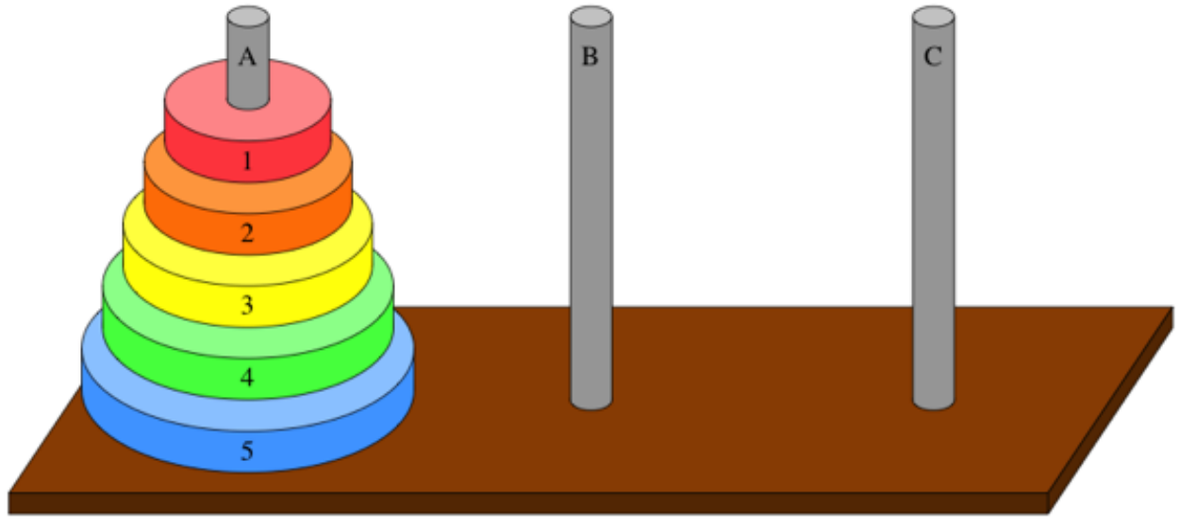
recursão de cauda

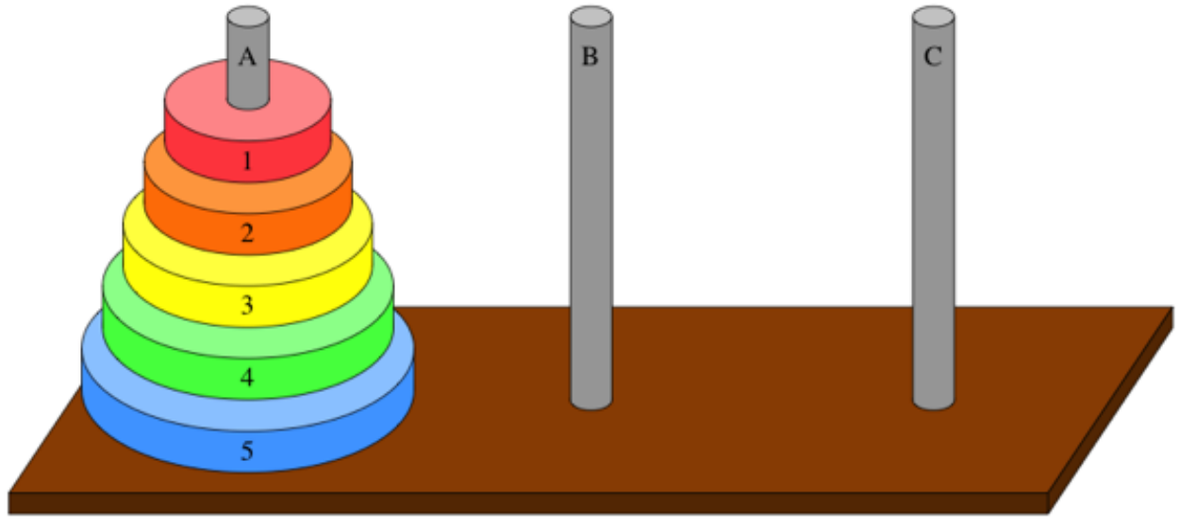
recursão de cauda

compilador

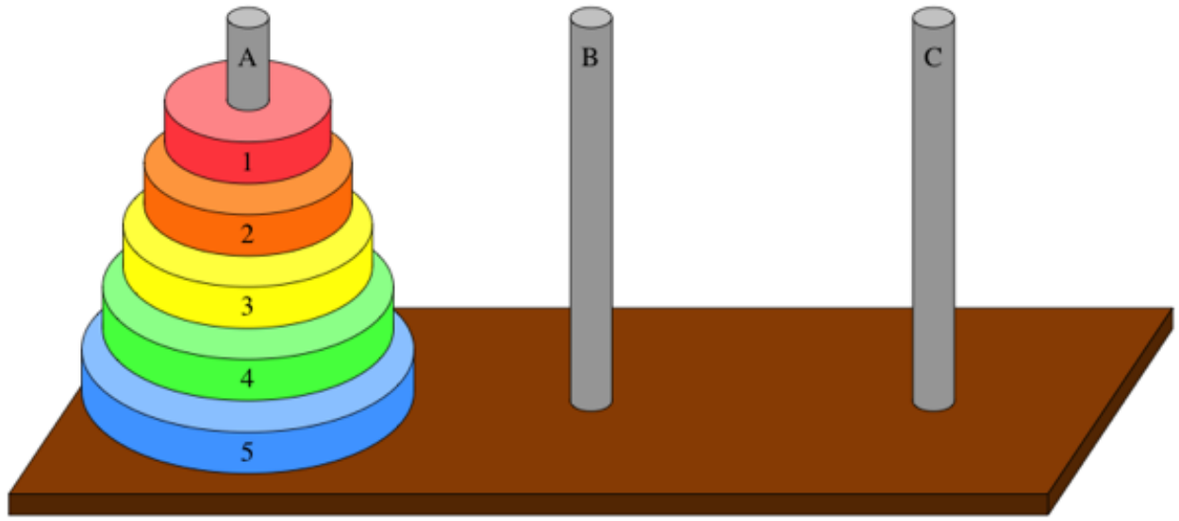
iterativo

dividir para conquistar	intersecções entre subproblemas
recursão de cauda	demais casos

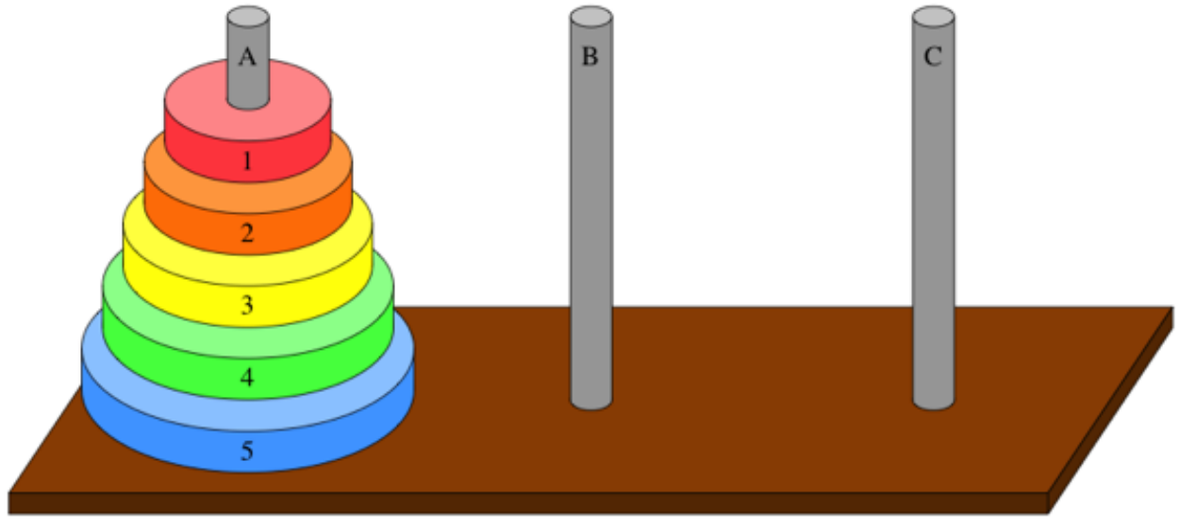

A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5




```
hanoi (altura, origem, destino, aux)
```




```
hanoi (altura, origem, destino, aux)
    if (altura == 1)
```

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hanoi (altura, origem, destino, aux)
    if (altura == 1)
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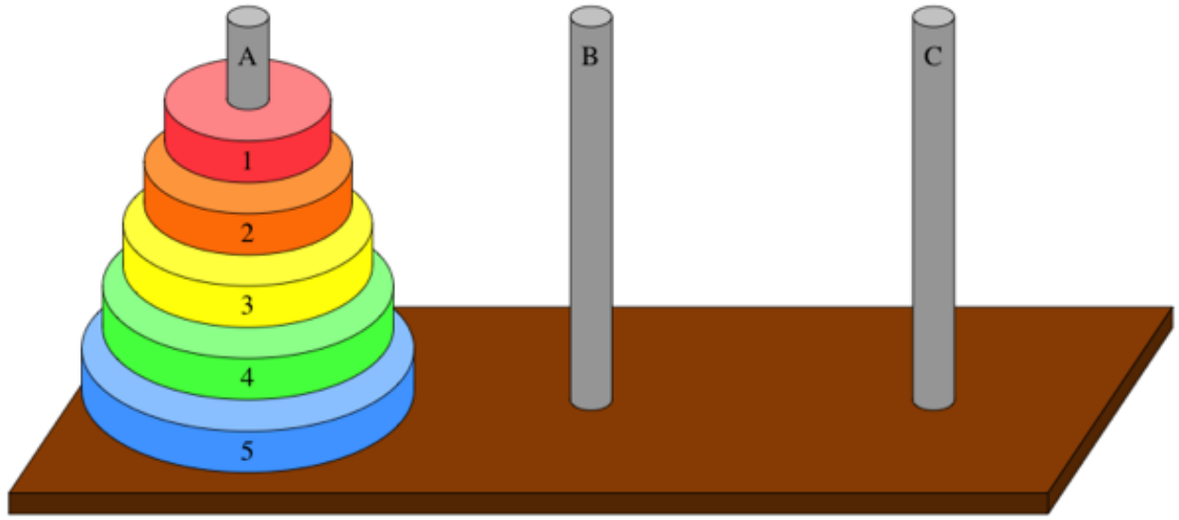


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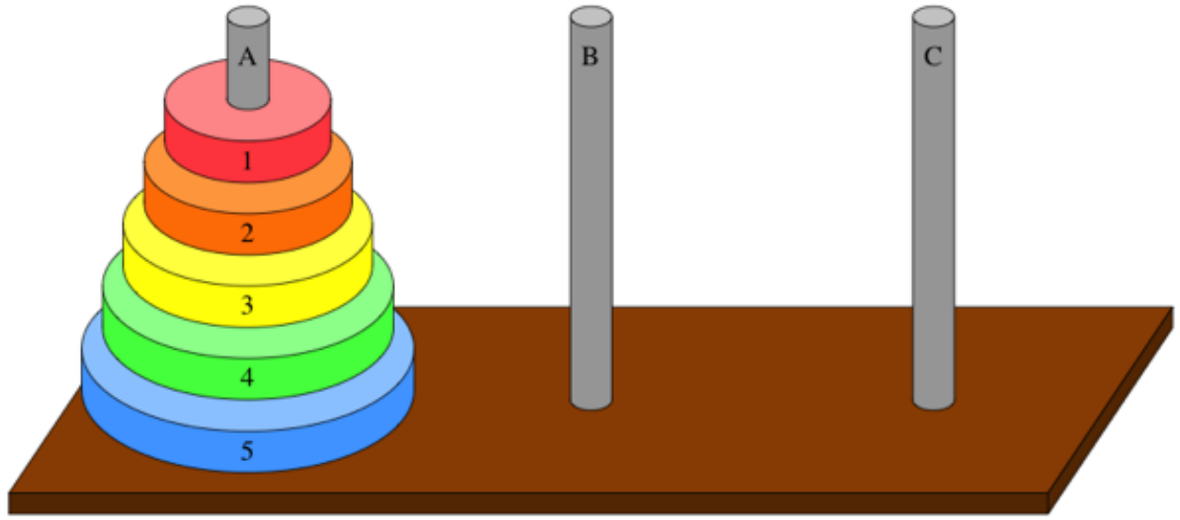


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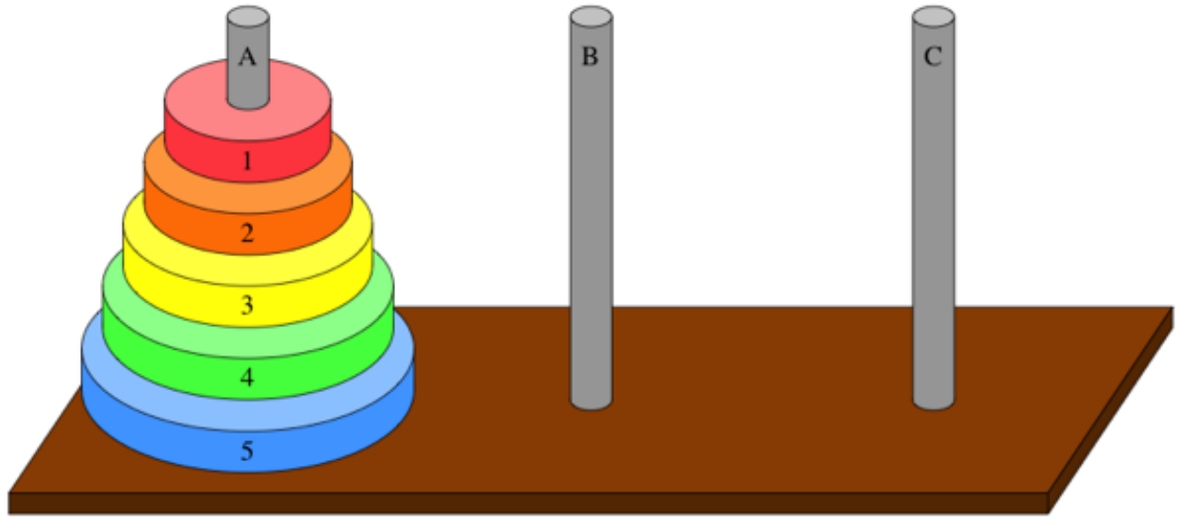


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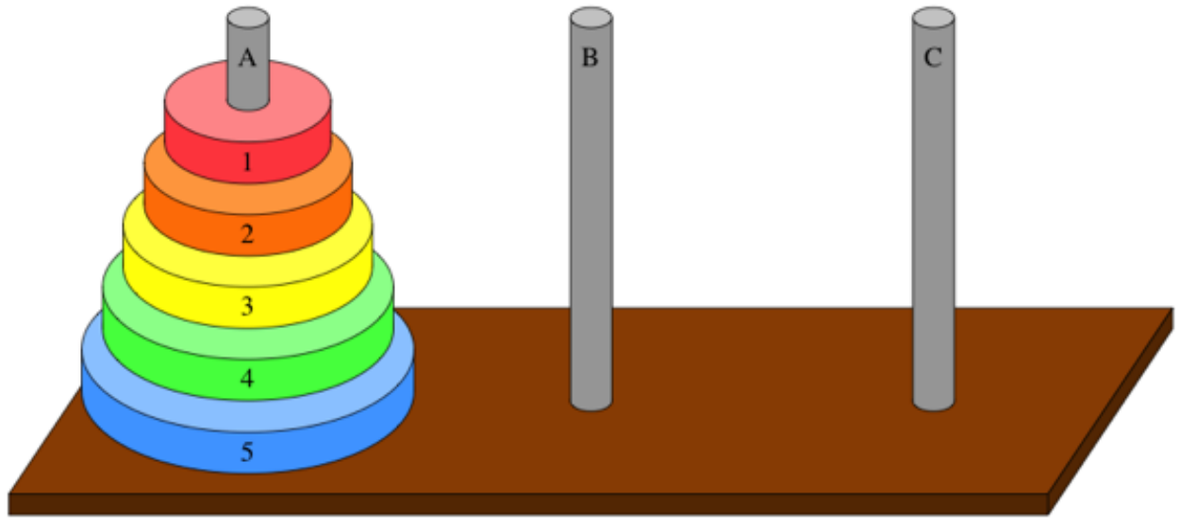


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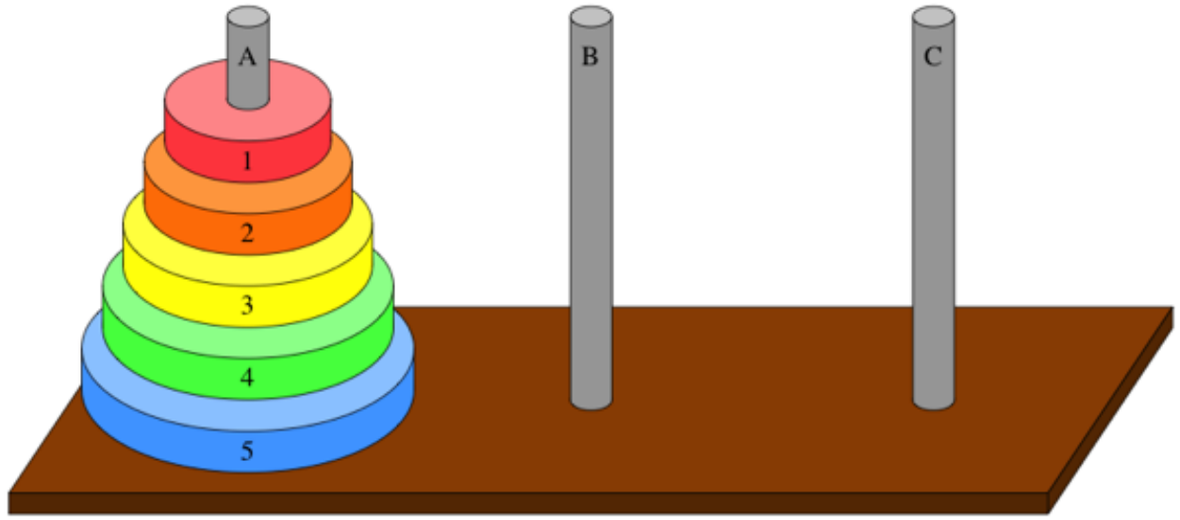


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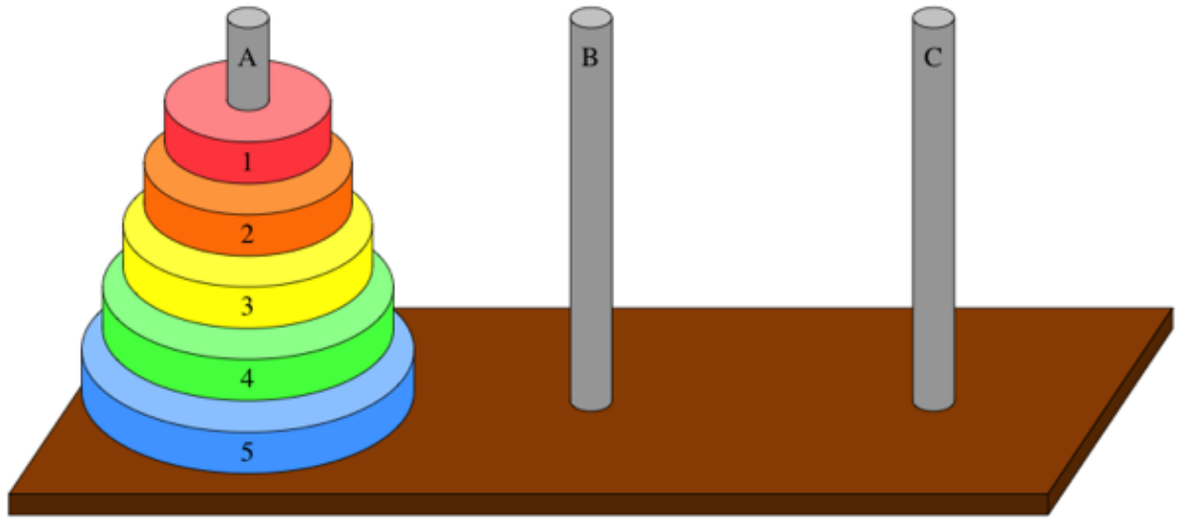


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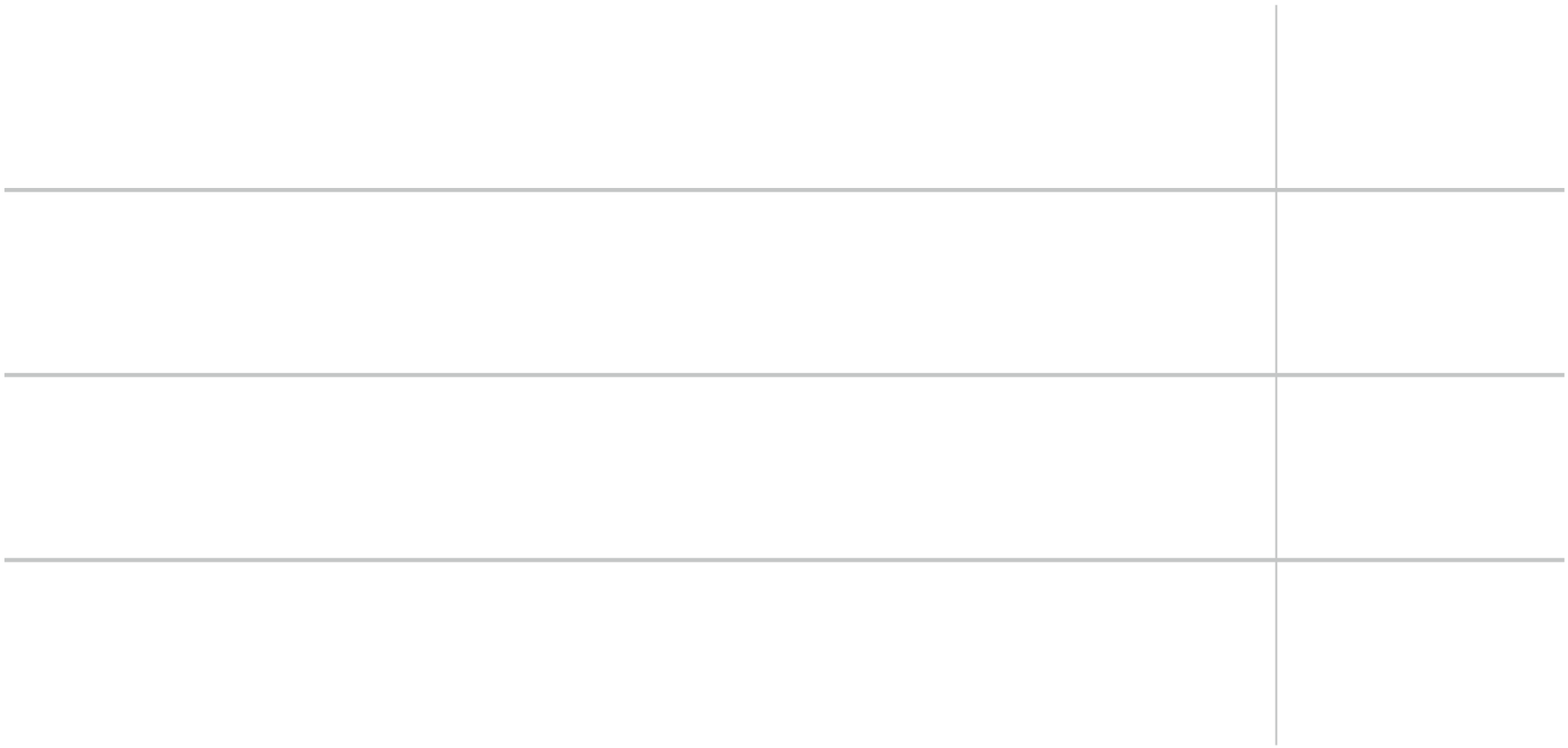
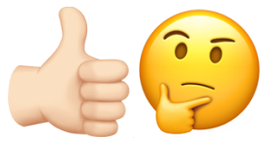


dividir para conquistar

dividir para conquistar	👍🍺
intersecções entre subproblemas	👎

dividir para conquistar	
intersecções entre subproblemas	
recursão de cauda	

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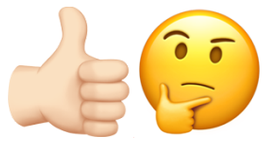
recursão de cauda	
demais casos