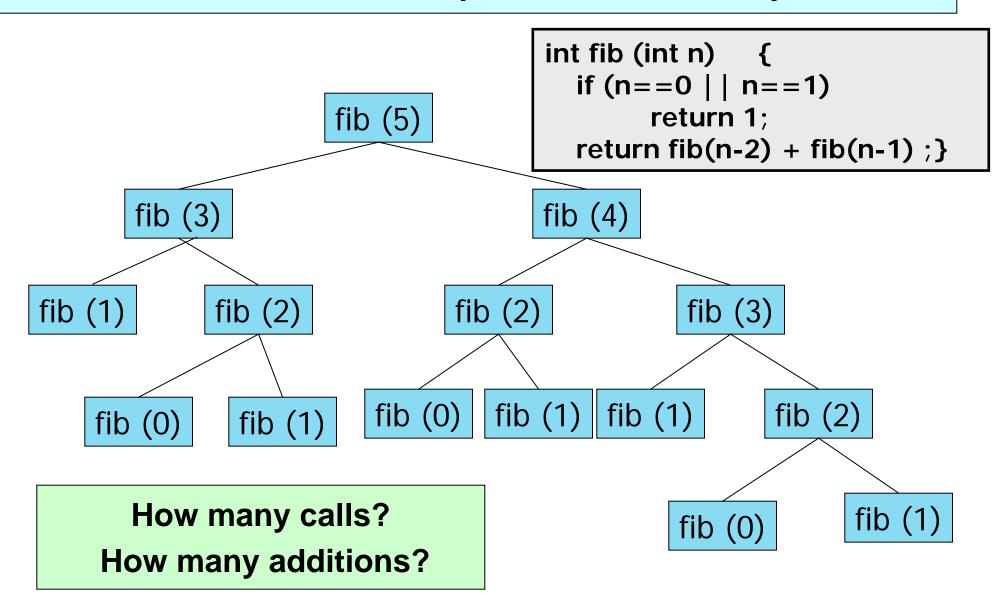
Relook at recursive Fibonacci:

Not efficient !! Same sub-problem solved many times.



Iterative Fib

```
int fib( int n)
{ int i=2, res=1, m1=1, m2=1;
 if (n == 0 || n == 1) return res;
 for (; i<=n; i++)
 { res = m1 + m2;}
  m2 = m1;
  m1 = res;
 return res;
void main()
{ int n;
 scanf("%d", &n);
 printf(" Fib(%d) = %d \n", n, fib(n));
```

Much Less Computation here! (How many additions?)

An efficient recursive Fib

```
int Fib(int m1, int m2, int n, int i)
int Fib (int, int, int, int);
                                           int res;
                                           if (n == i)
void main()
                                             res = m1 + m2;
                                           else
 int n;
                                             res = Fib(m1+m2, m1, n, i+1);
 scanf("%d", &n);
                                           return res;
 if (n == 0 || n == 1)
  printf("F(\%d) = \%d \n", n, 1);
 else
  printf("F(%d) = %d \n", n, Fib(1,1,n,2));
                            Much Less Computation here!
```

(How many calls/additions?)

Run

int Fib (int, int, int, int); void main() { int n; scanf("%d", &n); if (n == 0 || n == 1) printf("F(%d) = %d \n", n, 1); else printf(" $F(\%d) = \%d \n$ ", n, Fib(1,1,n,2)); int Fib(int m1, int m2, int n, int i) { int res; printf("F: m1=%d, m2=%d, n=%d, $i=\%d\n$ ", m1, m2, n, i);if (n == i)res = m1 + m2;else res = Fib(m1+m2, m1, n, i+1);return res;

Output

```
$./a.out
3
F: m1=1, m2=1, n=3, i=2
F: m1=2, m2=1, n=3, i=3
F(3) = 3
$ ./a.out
5
F: m1=1, m2=1, n=5, i=2
F: m1=2, m2=1, n=5, i=3
F: m1=3, m2=2, n=5, i=4
F: m1=5, m2=3, n=5, i=5
F(5) = 8
```

Static Variables

```
int Fib (int, int);
void main()
  int n;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  if (n == 0 || n == 1)
    printf("F(%d) = %d \n", n, 1);
  else
    printf("F(\%d) = \%d \n", n,
 Fib(n,2);
```

```
int Fib(int n, int i)
{
  static int m1, m2;
  int res, temp;
  if (i==2) {m1 =1; m2=1;}
  if (n == i) res = m1 + m2;
  else
     temp = m1;
      m1 = m1 + m2;
     m2 = temp;
     res = Fib(n, i+1);
  return res;
```

Static variables remain in existence rather than coming and going each time a function is activated

Static Variables: See the addresses!

```
int Fib(int n, int i)
 static int m1, m2;
 int res, temp;
 if (i==2) {m1 =1; m2=1;}
 printf("F: m1=%d, m2=%d, n=%d,
             i=\%d\n'', m1,m2,n,i);
 printf("F: &m1=%u, &m2=%u\n",
                    &m1,&m2);
 printf("F: &res=%u, &temp=%u\n",
               &res,&temp);
 if (n == i) res = m1 + m2;
 else { temp = m1; m1 = m1+m2;
    m2 = temp;
    res = Fib(n, i+1); 
 return res;
```

Output

```
F: m1=1, m2=1, n=5, i=2
F: &m1=134518656, &m2=134518660
F: &res=3221224516, &temp=3221224512
F: m1=2, m2=1, n=5, i=3
F: &m1=134518656, &m2=134518660
F: &res=3221224468, &temp=3221224464
F: m1=3, m2=2, n=5, i=4
F: &m1=134518656, &m2=134518660
F: &res=3221224420, &temp=3221224416
F: m1=5, m2=3, n=5, i=5
F: &m1=134518656, &m2=134518660
F: &res=3221224372, &temp=3221224368
\mathbf{F}(5) = \mathbf{8}
```