

## Tölvunarfræði 1 Heimadæmi 9

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### Dæmi 1

Leyndo(4,5) skilar 1024, og almennt skilar það  $a^b$ .

### Dæmi 2

```
public class RecursivePower {

    public static int exp(int base, int n) {
        if(n == 0) return 1;

        else return base * exp(base, n-1);
    }

    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int base = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
        System.out.println(exp(base, n));
    }
}
```

### Dæmi 3

$f_n = f_{(n-1)} + f_{(n-2)} - f_{(n-5)}$

Með endurkvæmni:

```
public class Fibonacci4 {

    public static long fib(int n) {
        if (n == 0) return 0;
        if (n == 1) return 1;
        if (n == 2) return 1;
        if (n == 3) return 2;
        if (n == 4) return 3;
        if (n == 5) return 4;
        else return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2) - fib(n-5);
    }
}
```

Með fylki:

```
public class Fibonacci4 {

    public static long fibo(int n) {
        long[] f = new long[n+5];

        f[1] = 1;
        f[2] = 1;
        f[3] = 2;
        f[4] = 3;
        f[5] = 4;

        for (int i=6; i<=n; i++) {
            f[i] = f[i-1] + f[i-2] -f[i-5];
        }
        return f[n];
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
        StdOut.println(fibo(N));
    }
}
```

#### **Dæmi 4**

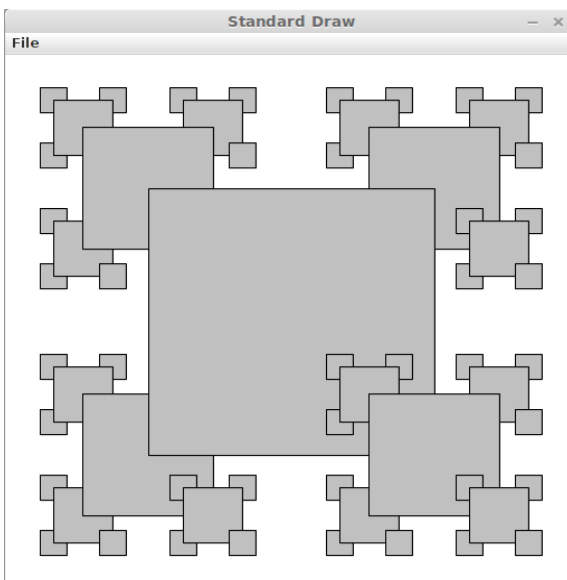
Nr 1:

```
public static void draw(int n, double x, double y, double size) {
    if (n == 0) return;

    // 2.2 ratio looks good
    double ratio = 2.2;

    // recursively draw 4 smaller trees of order n-1

    draw(n-1, x - size/2, y - size/2, size/ratio); // lower left
    draw(n-1, x - size/2, y + size/2, size/ratio); // upper left
    draw(n-1, x + size/2, y + size/2, size/ratio); // upper right
    drawSquare(x, y, size);
    draw(n-1, x + size/2, y - size/2, size/ratio); // lower right
}
```

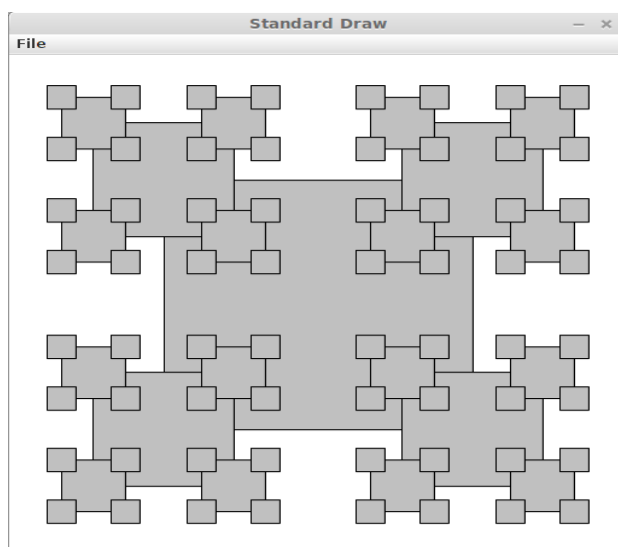


Nr 2:

```
public static void draw(int n, double x, double y, double size) {
    if (n == 0) return;

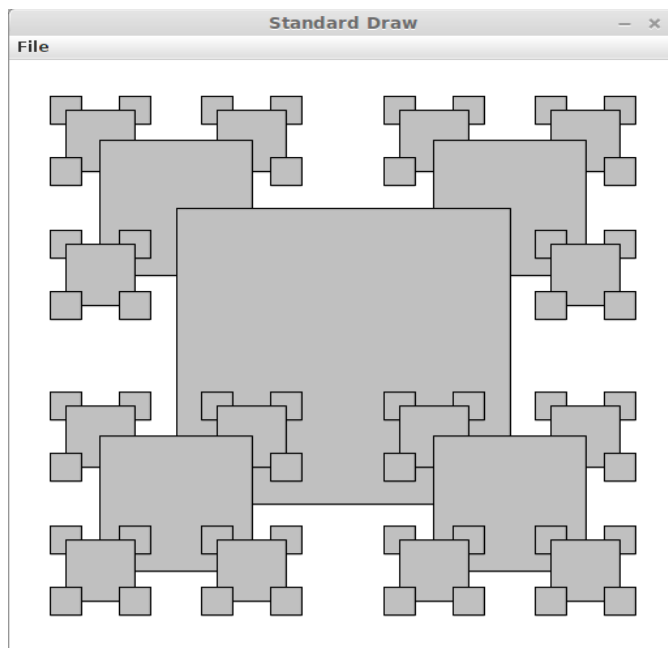
    // 2.2 ratio looks good
    double ratio = 2.2;

    // recursively draw 4 smaller trees of order n-1
    drawSquare(x, y, size);
    draw(n-1, x - size/2, y - size/2, size/ratio); // lower left
    draw(n-1, x - size/2, y + size/2, size/ratio); // upper left
    draw(n-1, x + size/2, y + size/2, size/ratio); // upper right
    draw(n-1, x + size/2, y - size/2, size/ratio); // lower right
}
```



Nr 3:

```
public static void draw(int n, double x, double y, double size) {  
    if (n == 0) return;  
  
    // 2.2 ratio looks good  
    double ratio = 2.2;  
  
    // recursively draw 4 smaller trees of order n-1  
    drawSquare(x, y, size);  
  
    draw(n-1, x - size/2, y + size/2, size/ratio); // upper left  
    draw(n-1, x + size/2, y + size/2, size/ratio); // upper right  
    drawSquare(x, y, size);  
    draw(n-1, x + size/2, y - size/2, size/ratio); // lower right  
    draw(n-1, x - size/2, y - size/2, size/ratio); // lower left  
  
}
```



## Dæmi 5

```
public class MySierpinski {

    public static void drawTri(double[] x, double[] y) {
        StdDraw.filledPolygon(x,y); }

    public static void draw(int n,double x0, double x1, double x2,
                           double y0, double y1, double y2 ) {
        if (n==0) return;

        double [] x = new double[3];
        double [] y = new double[3];

        x[0] = (x0+x1)/2.0;
        x[1] = (x1+x2)/2.0;
        x[2] = (x2+x0)/2.0;
        y[0] = (y0+y1)/2.0;
        y[1] = (y1+y2)/2.0;
        y[2] = (y2+y0)/2.0;

        StdDraw.setPenColor(StdDraw.WHITE);
        drawTri(x,y);

        draw(n-1, x[0], x[1], x1, y[0], y[1], y1);
        draw(n-1, x[1], x[2], x2, y[1], y[2], y2);
        draw(n-1, x[2], x[0], x0, y[2], y[0], y0);
    }

    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int N =Integer.parseInt(args[0]);

        double[] x = {0.0, 0.5, 1.0};
        double[] y = {0.0, 0.866, 0.0};

        double x0 = 0.0, y0 = 0.0;
        double x1 = 0.5, y1 = 0.866;
        double x2 = 1.0, y2 = 0.0;

        StdDraw.setPenColor(StdDraw.BLACK);
        drawTri(x,y);
        draw(N, x0, x1, x2, y0, y1, y2);
    }
}
```

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