



Recursion on Arrays

→ `facth`: prints array ele `arr[0] . . . arr[n-1]`

`Void printArray(int[] arr, int n)`

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

`printArray(arr, n-1);` → print array ele `arr[0] . . . arr[n-2]`

`System.out.print(arr[n-1] + " ");`

```
}
```

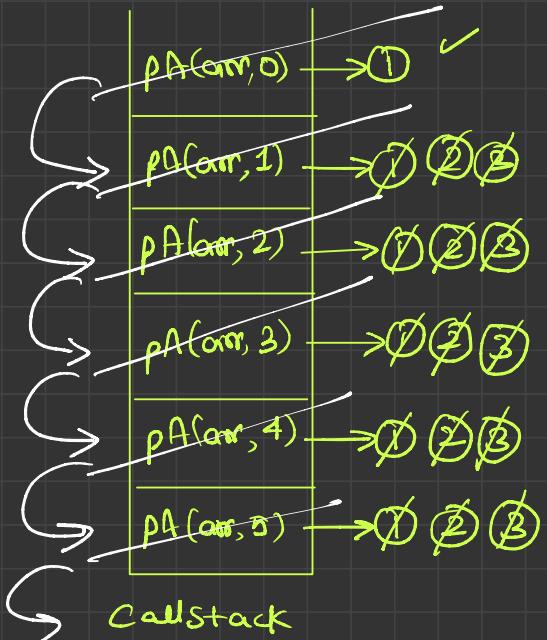
```

void printArray(int[] arr, int n)
{
    ① if (n == 0)
        return;
    ② printArray(arr, n-1);
    ③ System.out.print(arr[n-1] + " ");
}

```

0 |
10 12 -1 5 6

int[] arr = { 10, 12, -1, 5, 6 }
int n = 5



Q

$\text{arr}[] = \{10, 4, 5, -1\}$

O/P -1 5 4 10

→ facth!: print array ele from $\text{arr}[n-1] \dots \text{arr}[0]$

Void printReverse (int[] arr, int n)

{

If ($n == 0$) return;

System.out.print($\text{arr}[n-1]$ + " ");

printReverse (arr, n-1); $\rightsquigarrow \text{arr}[n-2] \dots \text{arr}[0]$

}

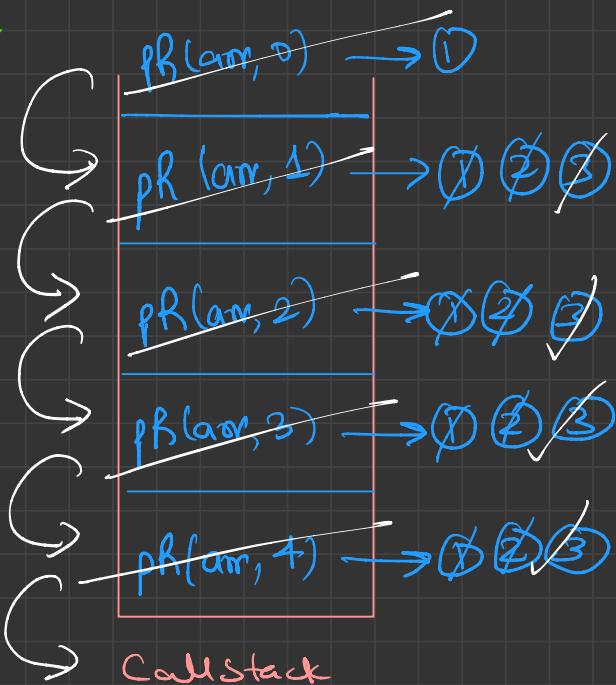
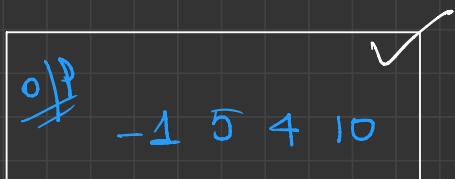
```

void PointReverse( int[ ] arr, int n )
{
    ① if (n == 0) return;
    ② System.out.print(arr[n-1] + " ");
    ③ PointReverse(arr, n-1);
}

```

$$arr[] = \{ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 10 & 4 & 5 & -1 \end{smallmatrix} \}$$

$$N = 4$$



getSmallest

arr[] = {2, 5, -1, 100, 1, 20} index = 0

→ fact: returns min ele present in arr array
starting from idx to arr.length - 1.

int getMin (int[] arr, int idx)

{

if (idx == arr.length) return Integer.MAX_VALUE;

int a = getMin (arr, idx + 1);

return Math.min (arr[idx], a);

}

$\text{arr}[] = \{2, 5, -1, 100\}$ ✓ $\text{index} = 0$

int getMin (int arr[], int idx)

{
① if ($\text{idx} == \text{arr.length}$) return Integer.MAX_VALUE;

② int a = getMin (arr, idx+1);

③ return Math.min (arr[idx], a);

}

-)



Palindrome

$$arr] = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ | & | & | & | & | \\ 1 & 2, 3, 2, 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

→ return if array between index begin and start is palindromic or not.

int isPalindromic(int arr, int begin, int end)

{
if (begin > end)
return 1;

int a = isPalindromic(arr, begin+1, end-1);

if (a == 0) return 0;
else

if (arr[begin] == arr[end]) return 1;
else return 0;

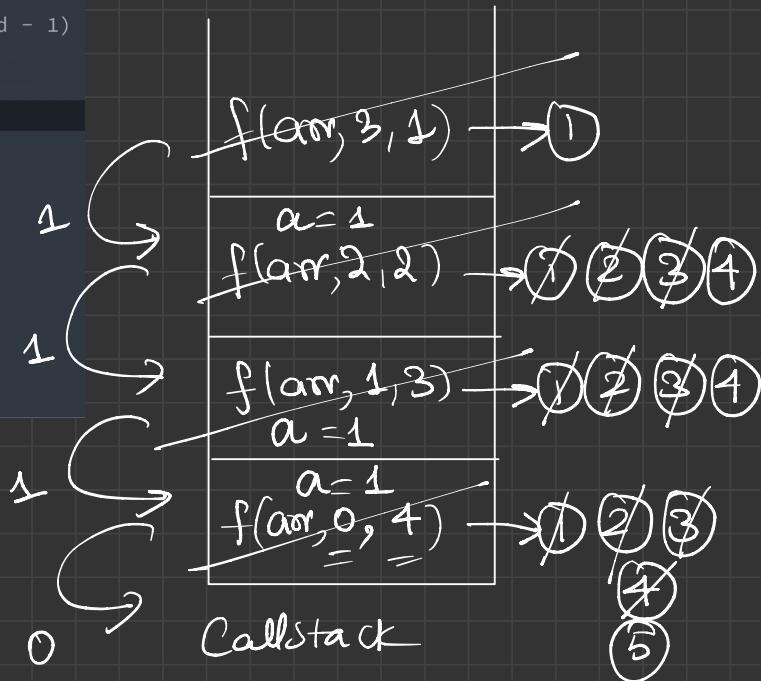
}

```
// Faith: returns if array is palandromic between index begin and end
public static int isPalindromic(int[] arr, int begin, int end) {
    1 if (begin > end) {
        return 1;
    }
```

```
2 // returns if array is palandromic between index (begin + 1) and (end - 1)
int a = isPalindromic(arr, begin + 1, end - 1);
```

```
3 if (a == 0) {
    return 0;
} else {
    A if (arr[begin] == arr[end]) {
        return 1;
    } else {
        G return 0;
    }
}
```

$$arr[] = \{1, 2, 3, 2, 4\}$$



first Occurance

$$\text{int[]} \text{ arr} = \{ 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6 \} \quad T=2 \quad \text{startIndex} = 0$$

0 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

→ fourth: first Occ. of the Element in the Array starting from

int firstIndex(int[] arr, int T, int startIndex)

startIndex

{ if (startIndex == arr.length) return -1;

if (arr[startIndex] == T)
return startIndex;

int a = firstIndex(arr, T, startIndex+1);
return a;

}

$\text{int[]} \text{ arr} = \{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1, 2, 3, 2 \end{matrix} \}$

$T=5$ Start index = 0

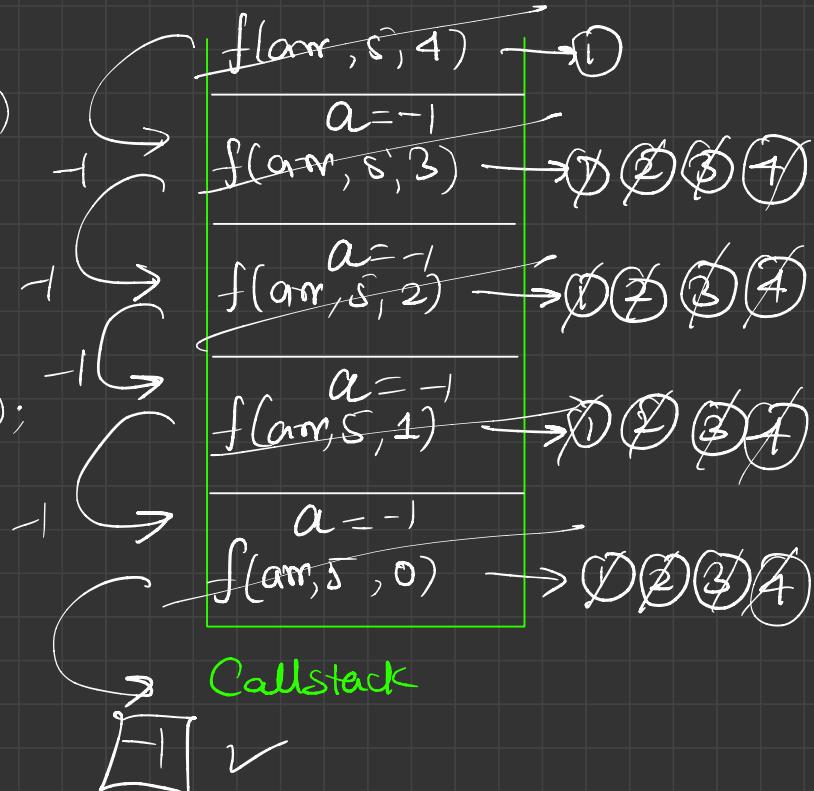
$\text{int firstIndex}(\text{int[]} \text{ arr}, \text{int } T, \text{int startindex})$

{ ① if ($\text{startindex} == \text{arr.length}$) return -1;

② if ($\text{arr[startindex]} == T$)
return startindex ;

③ $\text{int } a = \text{firstIndex}(\text{arr}, T, \text{startindex} + 1);$

④ return a ;



Last Occ

o

→ function : returns last index of ele T in array arr, ending with ei'.

int lastIndex (int []arr, int T, int ei')

{ if (ei' < 0) return -1;

if (arr[ei'] == -1)

return ei';

int a = lastIndex (arr, T, ei'-1);

return a;

}

$\text{arr}[] = \{ 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4 \}$

$T = 2$

```
// Faith: returns last occ of T in the array starting from startIndex
static int lastIndex(int A[], int T, int startIndex) {
    if (startIndex == A.length) {
        return -1;
    }

    int a = lastIndex(A, T, startIndex + 1);
    if (a != -1) {
        return a;
    } else {
        if (A[startIndex] == T) {
            return startIndex;
        } else {
            return -1;
        }
    }
}
```



4 → Call stack

Find all index

→ point all index of x in arr from $0 \rightarrow N-1$

void findIndex(int arr, int N, int x)

{

if ($N == 0$)
return;

findIndex (arr, $N-1$, x) ; $\rightsquigarrow [0 \rightarrow N-2]$

if ($arr[N-1] == x$)

point($N-1$) ;

}

N^{th} Even Fibonacci

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th
1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34

$$\begin{aligned}f(n) &= f(n-1) + f(n-2) \\&= f(n-2) + f(n-3) + f(n-3) + f(n-7) \\&= f(n-2) + 2 \times f(n-3) + f(n-4) \\&= f(n-3) + f(n-4) + 2 \times f(n-3) + f(n-4) \\&= 3 \times f(n-3) + f(n-4) + f(n-5) + f(n-6) \\&= 3 \times f(n-3) + f(n-3) + f(n-6)\end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = 4 \times f(n-3) + f(n-6)$$

Even Fibonacci Series

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

$$\begin{array}{rcl} n=1 & \longrightarrow & 2 \\ n=2 & \longrightarrow & 8 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$