

06-01-2026 - Explore data structures such as Stacks, learn about their operations, and use them to solve problems in a variety of domains.

06 January 2026 13:31

=> Iterative / Recursive

=> Recursion:

Type of a method
that executes itself.

Loops:

for
while
do, while

=> Factorial

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

fact (^{int} x) { ← Function

 for (i=1; i≤x; i++) {

 x *= x

}

$\Rightarrow \text{fact}(n) \{$

if $n == 0$

return 1

return $n \times \text{fact}(n-1)$

$\Rightarrow \text{fact}(5) \Rightarrow 5 \times 24 = \underline{\underline{120}}$

if $5 == 0 \times$

return $5 \times \cancel{\text{fact}(5)}$ 24

if $4 == 0 \times$

return $4 \times \cancel{\text{fact}(4)} = 6$

if $3 == 0 \times$

return $3 \times \cancel{\text{fact}(3)}$

if $2 == 0 \times$

$2 \times \cancel{\text{fact}(2)}$

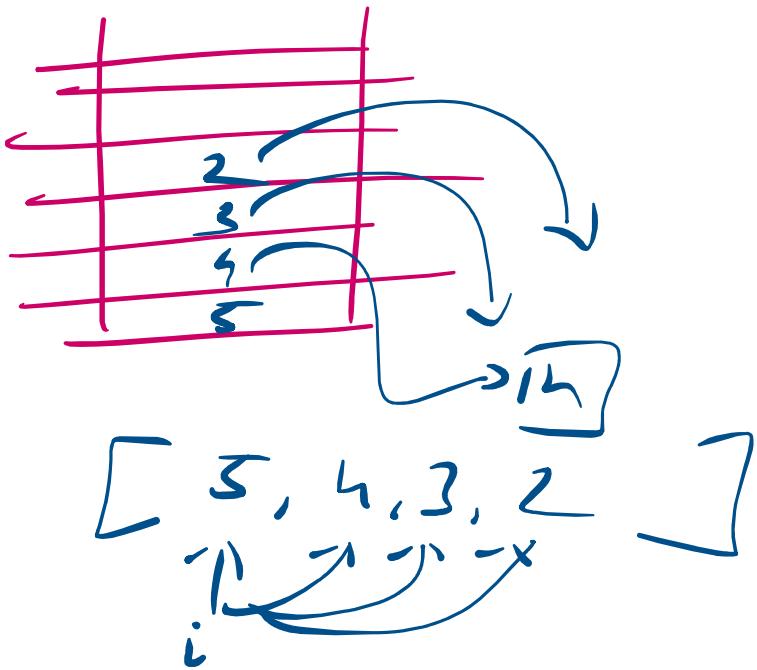
1

if $1 == 0 \times$



~~$f(1 == 0 \times$~~
 ~~$1 + f(0))$~~ ← (1)
 ↓
 if $0 == 0$ ✓
 return (1)

⇒ STACKS :



LIFO : Last In First Out

3) ⇒ $f(*arr, n)$
 $f(n <= 0)$
 return 0
 else if $(*arr \% 2 == 0)$

desc if ($*arr \% 2 == 0$)

return $*arr + f(*arr+1, n-1)$

desc

return $*arr - f(*arr+1, n-1)$

main() {

arr = {12, 7, 13, 4, 11, 6}

n = 6

f(*arr, 6)

$\Rightarrow f(12, 6) = 15$

if $6 \leq 0 \times$

desc if ($12 \% 2 == 0$) ✓

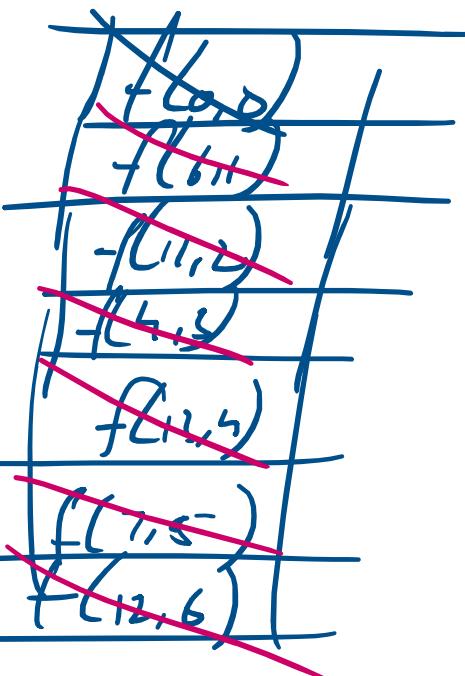
return $[12 + f(7, 5)]$

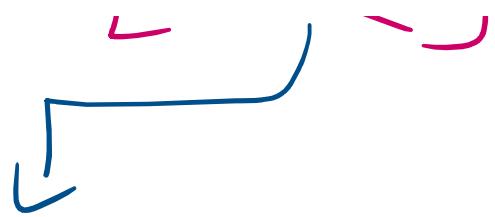
15

if $7 \leq 0 \times$

$7 \% 2 == 0 \times$

return $[7 - f(13, 5)]$





$13 \leq 0 \times$

$13 / 2 == 0 \checkmark$

return $[13 - f(13, 3)] 9$



$4 \leq 0 \times$

$4 / 2 == 0 \checkmark$

return $[4 - f(4, 2)] 5$



$11 \leq 0 \times$

$11 / 2 == 0 \times$

return $11 - f(6, 1) 6$



$6 \leq 0 \times$

$6 / 2 == 0 \checkmark$

return $6 - f(0, 0) 0$



$o < o$

~~return~~ 0