

- In that case when b is odd, the recursive call is made with $b / 2$. I will store the value return by $\text{power}(a, b / 2)$ in result variable and will return square of result variable multiplied by a i.e $(a * \text{result} * \text{result})$.

Q4 : There are n stairs, a person standing at the bottom wants to reach the top. The person can climb either 1 stair or 2 stairs at a time. Count the number of ways the person can reach the top.

Examples:

Input: $n = 1$

Output: 1

There is only one way to climb 1 stair

Input: $n = 2$

Output: 2

There are two ways: (1, 1) and (2)

Input: $n = 4$

Output: 5

(1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2), (2, 1, 1), (1, 2, 1), (2, 2)

Solution:

Code : [LP_Code5.java](#)

Output :

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Enter the number : 4
The number of ways to reach nth stair is : 5
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Approach:

- We can easily find the recursive nature in the above problem. The person can reach the n th stair from either $(n-1)$ th stair or from $(n-2)$ th stair. Hence, for each stair n , we try to find out the number of ways to reach $n-1$ th stair and $n-2$ th stair and add them to give the answer for the n th stair. Therefore the expression for such an approach comes out to be :

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

- The above expression is actually the expression for Fibonacci numbers, but there is one thing to notice, the value of $\text{ways}(n)$ is equal to $\text{fibonacci}(n+1)$.

$$\text{ways}(1) = \text{fib}(2) = 1$$

$$\text{ways}(2) = \text{fib}(3) = 2$$

$$\text{ways}(3) = \text{fib}(4) = 3$$

*Please refer to the approach of the fibonacci series.