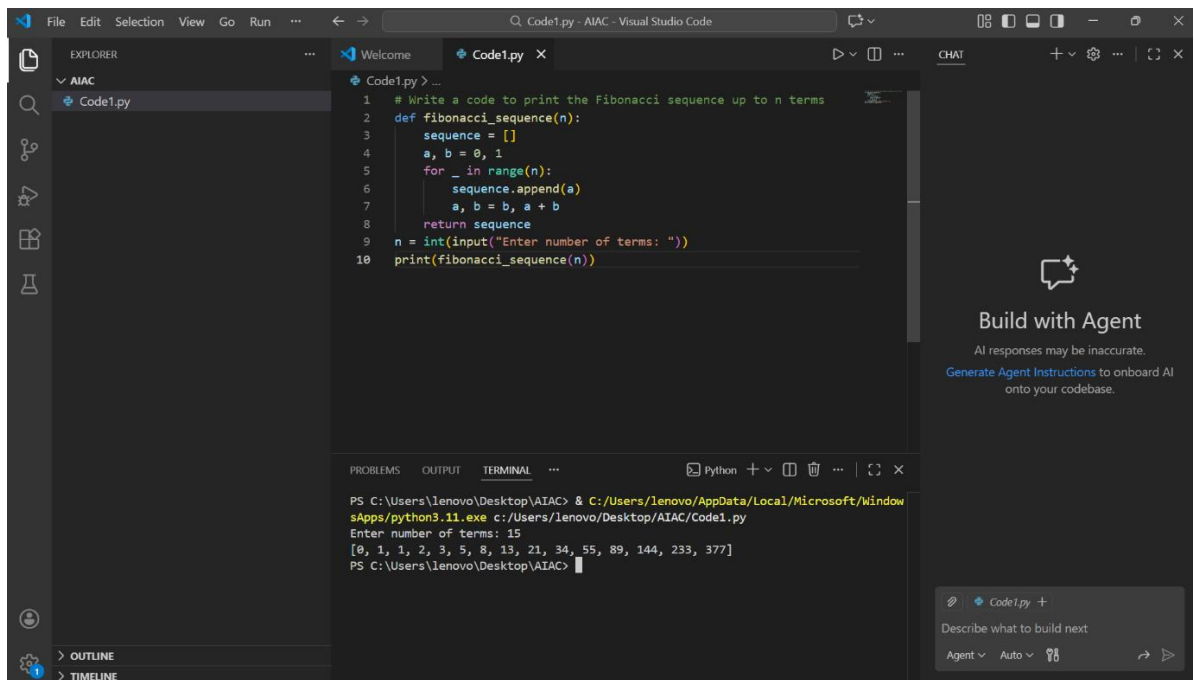


Shruthi Addagudi Batch – 37

AI-ASSISTED CODING ASSIGNMENT 1

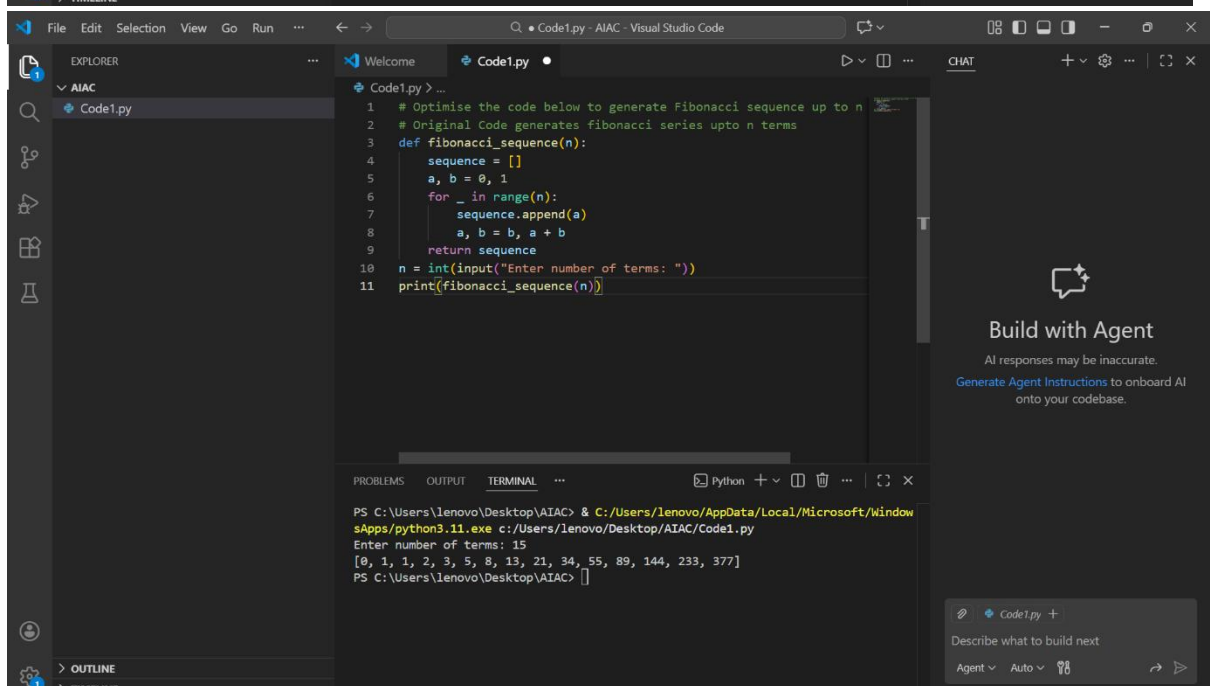


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a file named `Code1.py` open. The code is a Python script to generate the Fibonacci sequence. The terminal shows the command to run the script and the resulting output.

```
1 # Write a code to print the Fibonacci sequence up to n terms
2 def fibonacci_sequence(n):
3     sequence = []
4     a, b = 0, 1
5     for _ in range(n):
6         sequence.append(a)
7         a, b = b, a + b
8     return sequence
9 n = int(input("Enter number of terms: "))
10 print(fibonacci_sequence(n))
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/lenovo/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe c:/Users/lenovo/Desktop/AIAC/Code1.py
Enter number of terms: 15
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377]
PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC>
```

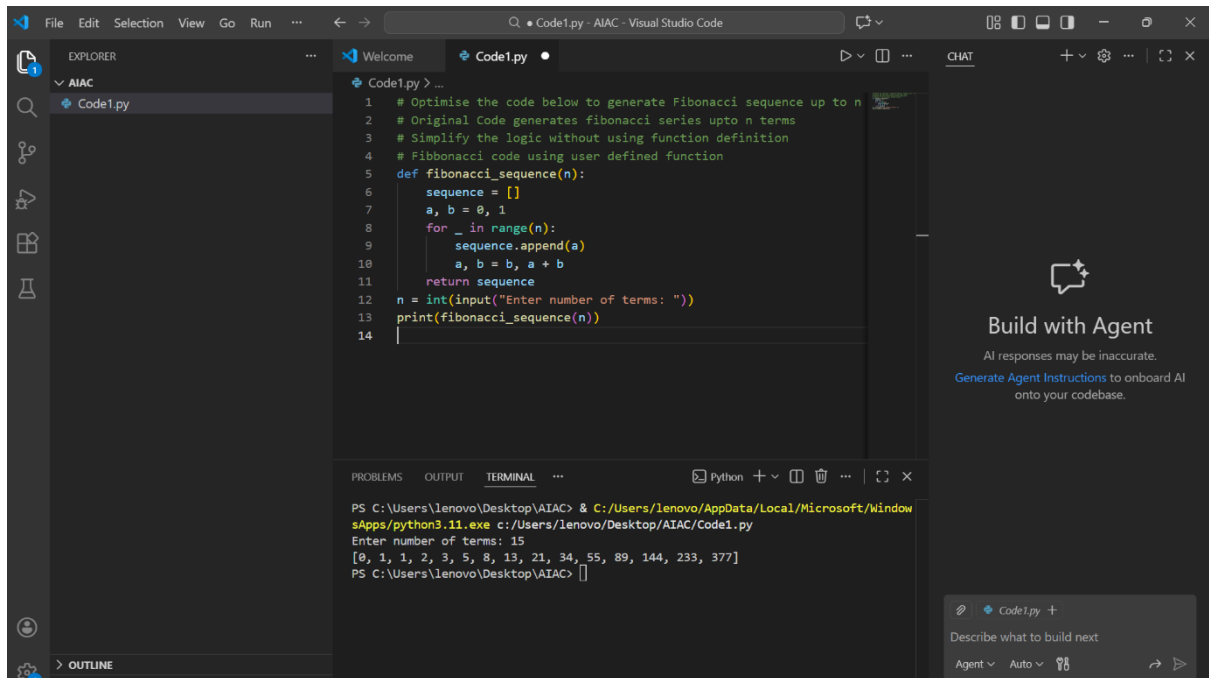
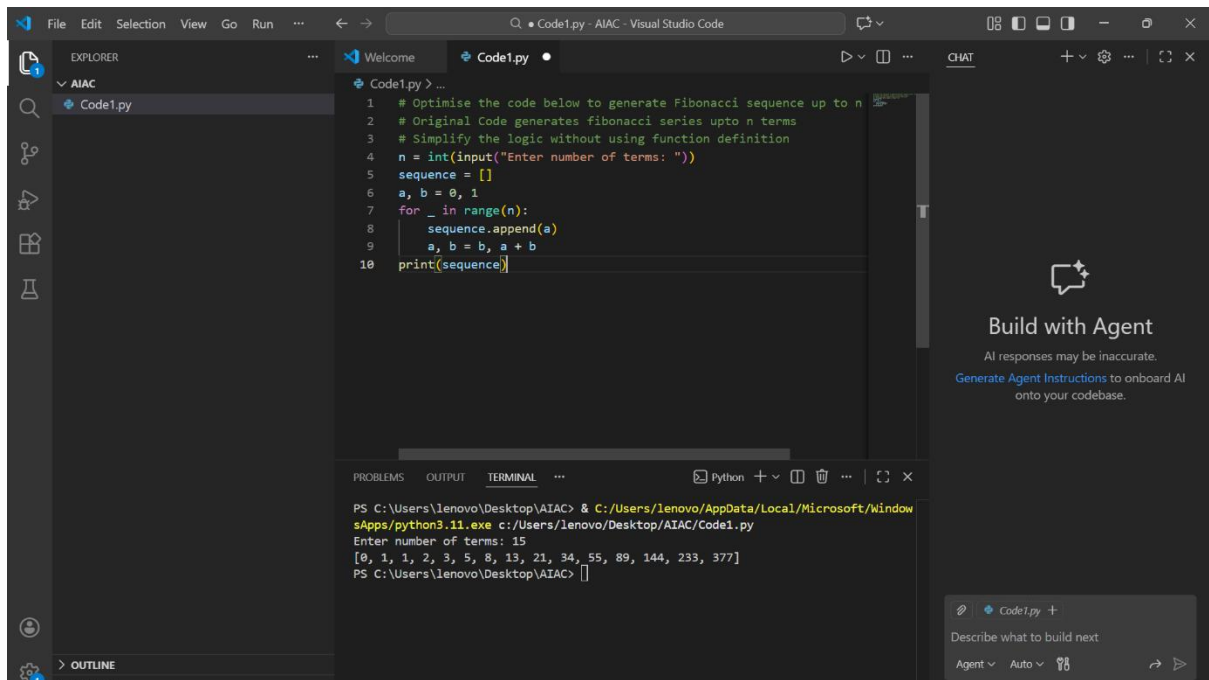


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the same file `Code1.py` open. The code is now optimized to generate the Fibonacci sequence. The terminal output is identical to the previous screenshot.

```
1 # Optimise the code below to generate Fibonacci sequence up to n
2 # Original Code generates fibonacci series upto n terms
3 def fibonacci_sequence(n):
4     sequence = []
5     a, b = 0, 1
6     for _ in range(n):
7         sequence.append(a)
8         a, b = b, a + b
9     return sequence
10 n = int(input("Enter number of terms: "))
11 print(fibonacci_sequence(n))
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/lenovo/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe c:/Users/lenovo/Desktop/AIAC/Code1.py
Enter number of terms: 15
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377]
PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC>
```



```

1 # Optimise the code below to generate Fibonacci sequence up to n
2 # Original Code generates fibonacci series upto n terms
3 # Simplify the logic without using function definition
4 # Fibonacci code using user defined function
5 # An iterative Fibonacci implementation
6
7 n = int(input("Enter number of terms: "))
8 sequence = []
9 a, b = 0, 1
10 for _ in range(n):
11     sequence.append(a)
12     a, b = b, a + b
13 print(sequence)

```

```

PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/lenovo/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe c:/Users/lenovo/Desktop/AIAC/Code1.py
Enter number of terms: 15
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377]
PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC>

```

```

1 # Optimise the code below to generate Fibonacci sequence up to n
2 # Original Code generates fibonacci series upto n terms
3 # Simplify the logic without using function definition
4 # Fibonacci code using user defined function
5 # An iterative Fibonacci implementation
6 # A recursive Fibonacci implementation
7 def fibonacci_recursive(n):
8     if n <= 1:
9         return n
10    return fibonacci_recursive(n - 1) + fibonacci_recursive(n - 2)
11
12 n = int(input("Enter number of terms: "))
13 for i in range(n):
14     print(fibonacci_recursive(i), end=" ")
15

```

```

PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/lenovo/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe c:/Users/lenovo/Desktop/AIAC/Code1.py
Enter number of terms: 15
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377]
PS C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\AIAC>

```

Approach Time Complexity Space Complexity

Iterative Fibonacci $O(n)$ $O(1)$

Recursive Fibonacci $O(2^n)$ $O(n)$

Performance for Large n

| Aspect | Iterative | Recursive |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Execution speed | Very fast | Very slow |

| Aspect | Iterative | Recursive |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Memory usage | Minimal | High (call stack) |
| Scalability | Excellent | Poor |
| Risk of crash | None | Stack overflow |

Conclusion:

- Iterative Fibonacci works efficiently even for large values like $n = 10000$.
- Recursive Fibonacci becomes extremely slow and may crash for values above $n = 40$.