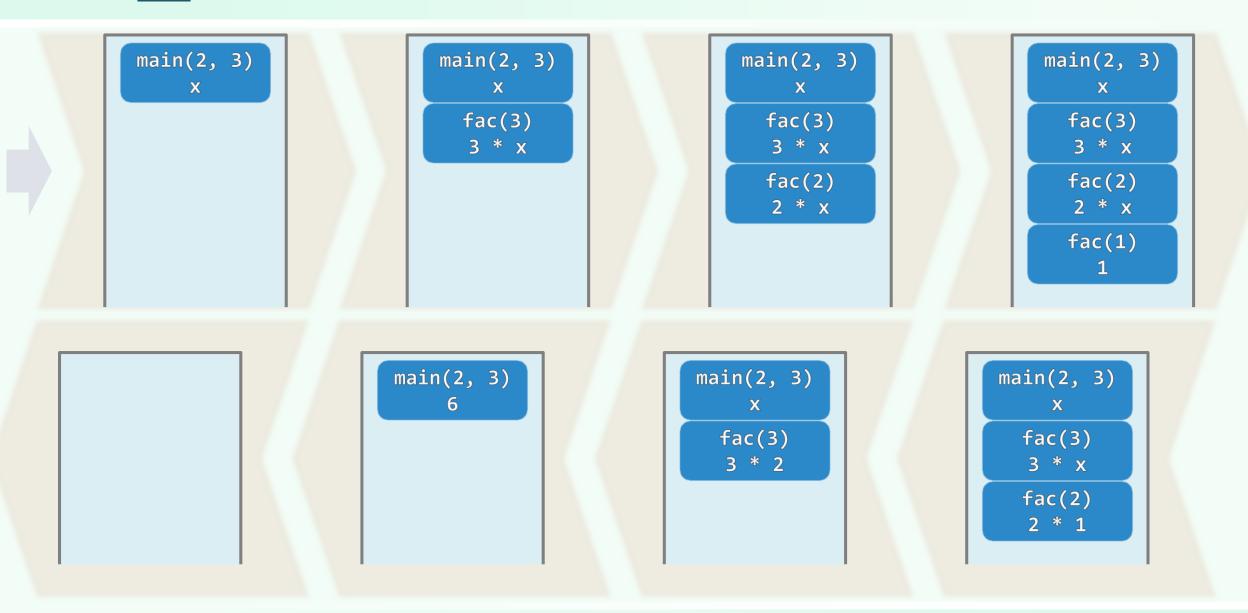
栈与队列

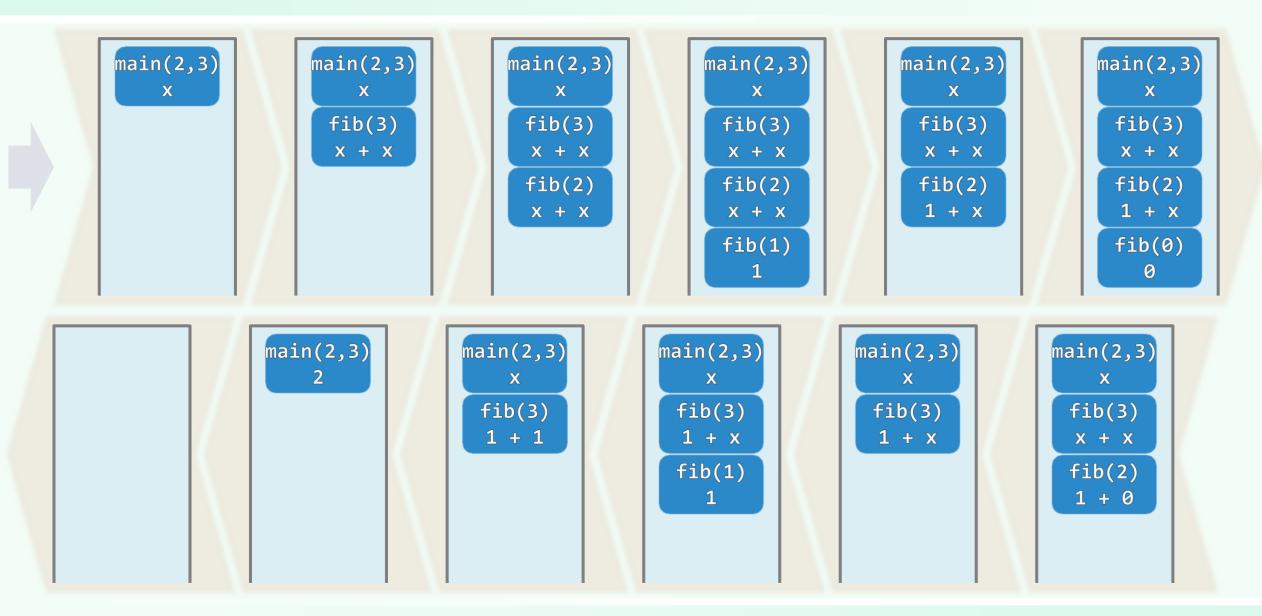
调用栈: 深度与空间

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int fac(int n) { return (n < 2) ? 1 : n * fac(n - 1); }</pre>



int fib(int n) { return (n < 2) ? n : fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2); }



空间复杂度

```
❖ hailstone(int n) {
    if (1 < n)
       n % 2 ? odd( n ) : even( n );
 even( int n ) { hailstone( n / 2 ); }
 odd( int n ) { hailstone( 3*n + 1 ); }
❖ main( int argc, char* argv[] )
 { hailstone( atoi( argv[1] ) ); }
❖ 可见, 递归算法所需的空间
 主要取决于递归深度,而非递归实例总数
```

call stack main(2, 10) hailstone(10) even(10) hailstone(5) odd(5)hailstone(16) even(16) hailstone(8) even(8) hailstone(4) even(4) hailstone(2) even(2) hailstone(1)

```
call stack
 main(2, 27)
hailstone(27)
   odd(27)
hailstone(82)
   even(82)
hailstone(41)
   odd(41)
hailstone(124)
  even(124)
hailstone(62)
  even(62)
hailstone(31)
   odd(31)
hailstone(94)
   • • • • • •
```