**Name:** D.SURYA KIRAN

**Reg no:**19235057

**Course code:**CSA0678

**Course name:**DAA

**1.Write a program to find the reverse of a given number using recursive.**

**Program:**

def reverse\_number(n, rev=0):

if n == 0:

return rev

else:

return reverse\_number(n // 10, rev \* 10 + n % 10)

number = 12345

reversed\_number = reverse\_number(number)

print(f"The reverse of {number} is: {reversed\_number}")

**output:**

the reverse of the number 12345 is 54321

1. **Write a program to find the perfect number.**

**Program:**

def is\_perfect\_number(num):

sum\_divisors = 0

for i in range(1, num):

if num % i == 0:

sum\_divisors += i

return sum\_divisors == num

def find\_perfect\_numbers(limit):

perfect\_numbers = []

for i in range(1, limit + 1):

if is\_perfect\_number(i):

perfect\_numbers.append(i)

return perfect\_numbers

limit = 100

perfect\_numbers = find\_perfect\_numbers(limit)

print("Perfect numbers up to", limit, "are:", perfect\_numbers**)**

**output:**

perfect numbers upto 100 are 6,28

1. **Write a C program that demonstrates these notations' usage by analyzing the time complexity of some example algorithms.**

**Program:**

def linear\_search(arr, target):

for i in range(len(arr)):

if arr[i] == target:

return i

return -1

def binary\_search(arr, target):

low = 0

high = len(arr) - 1

while low <= high:

mid = (low + high) // 2

if arr[mid] == target:

return mid

elif arr[mid] < target:

low = mid + 1

else:

high = mid - 1

return -1

def factorial(n):

if n == 0:

return 1

else:

return n \* factorial(n-1)

1. **Write C programs demonstrating the mathematical analysis of non-recursive and recursive algorithms.**

**Program:**

def non\_recursive\_algorithm(n):

result = 0

for i in range(1, n+1):

result += i

return result

def recursive\_algorithm(n):

if n == 0:

return 0

return n + recursive\_algorithm(n-1)

1. **Write C programs for solving recurrence relations using the Master Theorem, Substitution Method, and Iteration Method will demonstrate how to calculate the time complexity of an example recurrence relation using the specified technique.**

**Program:**

def master\_theorem(a, b, k):

return f"T(n) = O(n^{k})"

def substitution\_method():

return f"T(n) = O(log(n))"

def iteration\_method():

return f"T(n) = O(n)"

1. **Given two integer arrays nums1 and nums2, return an array of their Intersection. Each element in the result must be unique and you may return the result in any order.**

**Program:**

def intersection(nums1, nums2):

set1 = set(nums1)

set2 = set(nums2)

return list(set1.intersection(set2))

1. **Given two integer arrays nums1 and nums2, return an array of their intersection. Each element in the result must appear as many times as it shows in both arrays and you may return the result in any order.**

**Program:**

def intersect(nums1, nums2):

count1, count2 = Counter(nums1), Counter(nums2)

return list((count1 & count2).elements())

nums1 = [1, 2, 2, 1]

nums2 = [2, 2]

print(intersect(nums1, nums2))

**8. Given an array of integers nums, sort the array in ascending order and return it. You must solve the problem without using any built-in functions in O(nlog(n)) time complexity and with the smallest space complexity possible.**

**Program:**

def merge\_sort(arr):

if len(arr) <= 1:

return arr

mid = len(arr) // 2

left = merge\_sort(arr[:mid])

right = merge\_sort(arr[mid:])

return merge(left, right)

def merge(left, right):

result = []

i = j = 0

while i < len(left) and j < len(right):

if left[i] < right[j]:

result.append(left[i])

i += 1

else:

result.append(right[j])

j += 1

result.extend(left[i:])

result.extend(right[j:])

return result

nums = [12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7]

sorted\_nums = merge\_sort(nums)

print(sorted\_nums)

1. **Given an array of integers nums, half of the integers in nums are odd, and the other half are even.**

**Program:**

nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

half\_length = len(nums) // 2

half\_odd = [num for num in nums if num % 2 != 0][:half\_length]

half\_even = [num for num in nums if num % 2 == 0][:half\_length]

result = half\_odd + half\_even

print(result)

1. **Sort the array so that whenever nums[i] is odd, i is odd, and whenever nums[i] is even, i is even. Return any answer array that satisfies this condition.**

**Program:**

def sort\_array(nums):

nums.sort(key=lambda x: (x % 2, x % 2 == 0))

return nums