Additional exercises

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Exercise

Implement program that will count binomial coefficient.

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}, \quad \binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

Binomial coefficients appears in Newton-binom equation:

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

- create scanner, give opportunity to insert n,k.
- create functions:
 - factorial(input n)
 - binomial_coef(input n, k)
- use if statement to avoid input of negative number or zero



Exercise

Fibonacci sequence!

The Fibonacci Sequence is the series of numbers:

The next number is sum of the two numbers before it. The sequence F_n of Fibonacci numbers is defined by the recurrence relation:

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2},$$

 $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1.$

for more information about Fibonacci sequence see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibonacci_number.



Exercise

Another great thing to implement in JAVA as program is Horner's method!

Horner's method is used to calculate remainder of polynomial division (remainder of f(x) on division by $x - \alpha, \alpha$ is integer).

For example: Find remainder of division polynomial $P(x) = 4x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 2$ with Q(x) = x - 2.

$$A[0] = B[0]$$

	4	3	-2	1	2	=A
2	(4)	11	20	41	84	=B
=		↓ B[1]	$= \alpha * B$	[0] + A[1	1]	
α		11	= 2 *		-	



Remainder can be also found using Bézout's theorem. It states that the remainder of the division of a polynomial f(x) by a linear polynomial x - r is equal to f(r). In our example it means:

$$P(2) = 4 \cdot 2^4 + 3 \cdot 2^3 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^0 = 84.$$

Here is solution:

```
public static int Bezuot(int n, int alpha, int[] coeff){
   int sum=0;
   for (int i=0; i<=n; i++){
      sum = (int) (sum+coeff[i]*Math.pow(alpha,n-i));
   }
   return sum;
}</pre>
```