

# 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:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ...

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](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).

	$a_n$	$a_{n-1}$	$a_{n-2}$	$\dots$	$a_0$
$\alpha$	$b_n$	$b_{n-1}$	$b_{n-2}$	$\dots$	$b_0$
	=	=	=	$\dots$	=
	$a_n$	$\alpha \cdot b_n + a_{n-1}$	$\alpha \cdot b_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$	$\dots$	$\underbrace{\alpha \cdot b_1 + a_0}_{R\text{-remainder}}$

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
=						
$\alpha$						

$B[1] = \alpha * B[0] + A[1]$   
 $11 = 2 * 5 + 3$

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;
}
```