

1ⁿ 10ⁿ (11)ⁿ 0110 (1²ⁿ)

$I \rightarrow \lambda, I \rightarrow II$ $I \rightarrow \lambda, I \rightarrow III$

$I \rightarrow \lambda, I \rightarrow 0I$

$I \rightarrow 0A$

~~$A \rightarrow \lambda$~~ $A \rightarrow II$

$I \rightarrow IA, A \rightarrow \lambda, A \rightarrow 0A$

$A \rightarrow IIA$

1ⁿ 10ⁿ (11)ⁿ 0110 0(1²ⁿ)

I → 2, I → 11 I → 2, I → 111

I → 2, I → 01

I → 0A

~~A → 2~~ A → 11

I → 1A, A → 2, A → 0A

A → 11A

10ⁿ

I → 1
~~I → 0~~

I → 20
I → 1

I
1
I
1

1000
ist⁴, or I?

0000
01?

000
01?

200
1
100

IJ →

Digit := '0' | '1' | '2' | ... | '9'

EMPTY := 'ε'

B 100101 B
↑

(S₀, 0, S₀, 0, R)

(S₀, 1, S₀, 1, R)

(S₀, B, S₁, 1, L)

B 1001001100110111010
↑↑↑↑↑↑↑
↑

00

(S₀, 0, S₀, 0, R)

(S₀, 1, S₁, 1, R)

(S₀, B, S_q, B, R)

(S₂, 1, S_q, 0, R)

// found 13th case

(S₁, 0, S₀, 0, R)

(S₁, B, S_q, B, R)

(S₁, 1, S₂, 0, L)

A recurrence relation is a way to describe a sequence of numbers, where the n^{th} number is some function of the first $(n-1)$ numbers.

Ex: Bacteria growth
pop. doubles every hour
init pop = 10

$$P(n) = 2 * P(n-1)$$

$$P(0) = 10$$

$$P(3) = 2 \cdot P(2)$$

$$P(2) = 2 \cdot P(1)$$

$$P(1) = 2 \cdot P(0)$$

$$\rightarrow P(2) = 2 \cdot P(1) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot P(0) \\ = 2^2 \cdot P(0)$$

$$\rightarrow P(3) = 2 \cdot P(2) = 2 \cdot 2^2 P(0)$$

$$= 2^3 P(0)$$

$$? P(n) = 2^n \cdot P(0)$$

$$n! = (n-1)! (n)$$

$$1! = 1$$

$$2^n = 2(2^{n-1})$$

$$2^0 = 1$$

strlen("~~~~")

$$\text{strlen}(S) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } S[0] == '\backslash 0' \\ 1 + \text{strlen}(S \text{ starting from } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ char}) \end{cases}$$

```
{2707} towers
1 --> 2 1 --> 3 2 --> 3 1 --> 2 3 --> 1
3 --> 2 1 --> 2 # of calls to tower(): 7
```

```
{2708} !vi
vi towers.c
{2709} !gc
gcc -o towers towers.c
```

```
{2710} towers
1 --> 3 1 --> 2 3 --> 2 1 --> 3 2 --> 1
2 --> 3 1 --> 3 1 --> 2 3 --> 2 3 --> 1
2 --> 1 3 --> 2 1 --> 3 1 --> 2 3 --> 2
# of calls to tower(): 15
```

```
{2711} !vi
vi towers.c
{2712} !gc
gcc -o towers towers.c
```

```
{2713} Towers
-bash: Towers: command not found
```

```
{2714} towers
1 --> 2 1 --> 3 2 --> 3 1 --> 2 3 --> 1
3 --> 2 1 --> 2 1 --> 3 2 --> 3 2 --> 1
3 --> 1 2 --> 3 1 --> 2 1 --> 3 2 --> 3
1 --> 2 3 --> 1 3 --> 2 1 --> 2 3 --> 1
2 --> 3 2 --> 1 3 --> 1 3 --> 2 1 --> 2
1 --> 3 2 --> 3 1 --> 2 3 --> 1 3 --> 2
1 --> 2 # of calls to tower(): 31
```

```
{2715}
```


n disks $2^n - 1$ moves

$(n+1)$ disks n disks
|
 n disks

Let $T(n) = \#$ of moves for n disks

$$\begin{aligned} T(n+1) &= T(n) + 1 + T(n) \\ &= 2T(n) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(1) = 1$$

AGE →							TOTAL
							1
1							1
	1						1
		1					2
1							2
1	1		1				3
							5
2	1	1		1			5
							8
3	2	1	1		1		8
							13
5	3	2	1	1		1	13

AGE →							TOTAL
TIME ↓							$P(1) = 1$
1	1						$P(2) = 1$
		1					$P(3) = 2$
1	1		1				$P(4) = 3$
				1			$P(5) = 5$
2	1	1			1		$P(6) = 8$
			1	1			$P(7) = 13$
3	2	1	1			1	$P(8) = P(7) + P(6)$
							Let $P(n) = \text{pop at time } n$
5	3	2	1	1			

Fibonacci Sequence $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} \quad n \geq 3$
 $f_1 = f_2 = 1$


```
{2727} !vi
vi fib1.c
{2728} fib1
fib(1)=1. fib was called 1 times
fib(2)=1. fib was called 1 times
fib(3)=2. fib was called 2 times
fib(4)=3. fib was called 3 times
fib(5)=5. fib was called 5 times
fib(6)=8. fib was called 8 times
fib(7)=13. fib was called 13 times
fib(8)=21. fib was called 21 times
fib(9)=34. fib was called 34 times
fib(10)=55. fib was called 55 times
fib(11)=89. fib was called 89 times
fib(12)=144. fib was called 144 times
fib(13)=233. fib was called 233 times
fib(14)=377. fib was called 377 times
fib(15)=610. fib was called 610 times
fib(16)=987. fib was called 987 times
fib(17)=1597. fib was called 1597 times
fib(18)=2584. fib was called 2584 times
fib(19)=4181. fib was called 4181 times
```

```
{2727} !vi
vi fib1.c
{2728} fib1
fib(1)=1. fib was called 1 times
fib(2)=1. fib was called 1 times
fib(3)=2. fib was called 2 times
fib(4)=3. fib was called 3 times
fib(5)=5. fib was called 5 times
fib(6)=8. fib was called 8 times
fib(7)=13. fib was called 13 times
fib(8)=21. fib was called 21 times
fib(9)=34. fib was called 34 times
fib(10)=55. fib was called 55 times
fib(11)=89. fib was called 89 times
fib(12)=144. fib was called 144 times
fib(13)=233. fib was called 233 times
fib(14)=377. fib was called 377 times
fib(15)=610. fib was called 610 times
fib(16)=987. fib was called 987 times
fib(17)=1597. fib was called 1597 times
fib(18)=2584. fib was called 2584 times
fib(19)=4181. fib was called 4181 times
```

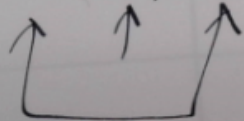
Age →							TOTAL
Time ↓							$P(1) = 1$
1	1						$P(2) = 1$
		1					$P(3) = 2$
1	1		1				$P(4) = 3$
1	1			1			$P(5) = 5$
2	1	1			1		$P(6) = 8$
3	2	1	1			1	$P(7) = 13$
5	3	2	1	1		1	$P(8) = P(7) + P(6)$

$$P(8) = P(7) + P(6)$$

Let $P(n)$ = pop at time n

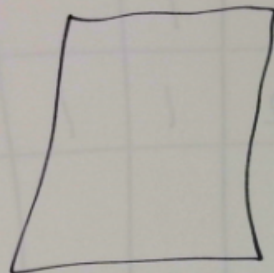
Fibonacci Sequence $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ $n \geq 3$
 $f_1 = f_2 = 1$

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ...



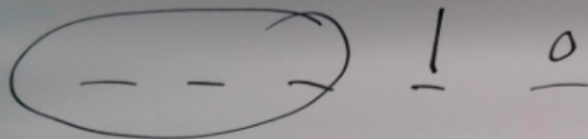
$$\frac{34}{21} \quad \frac{55}{34} \quad \frac{89}{55}$$

Golden Ratio



How many n -bit strings do not have
2 consecutive 0's?

Let $p(n)$ = # of n -bit strings w/out 2 consec. 0's.
 $p(5)$

 $p(3)$

 $p(4)$

$$p(5) = p(4) + p(3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

$$b(n) = b(n) + b(n)$$