

Our first example of tree recursion:

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def fib(n):
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    elif n == 1:
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    else:
        return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)
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```
Our first example of tree recursion:

fib(5)
```

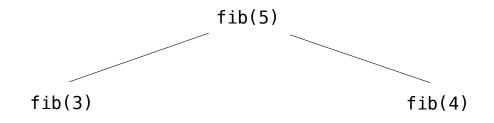
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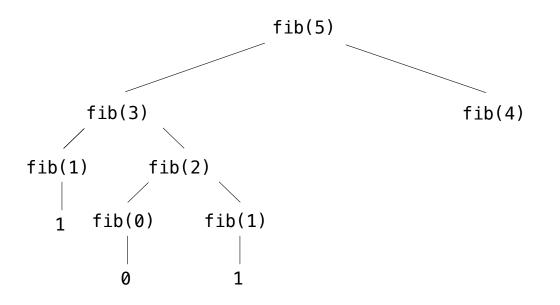
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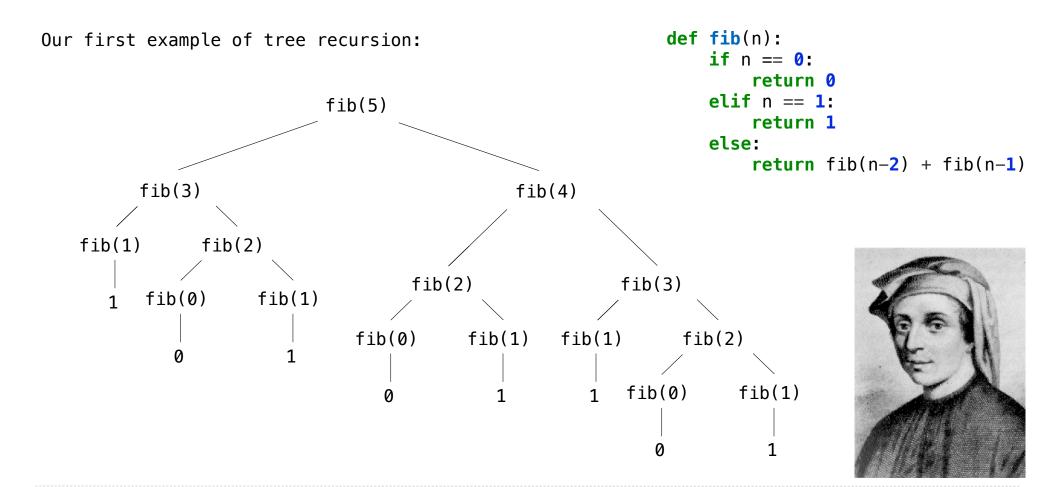
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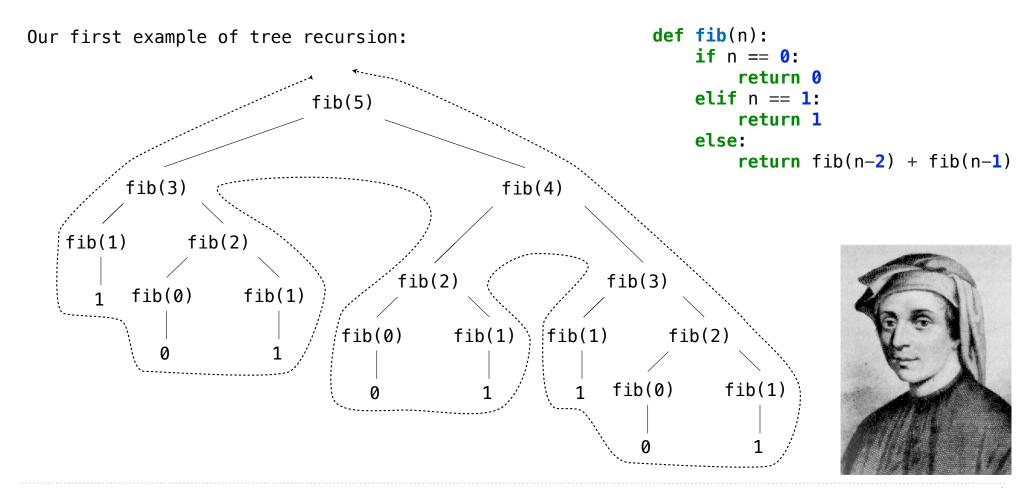


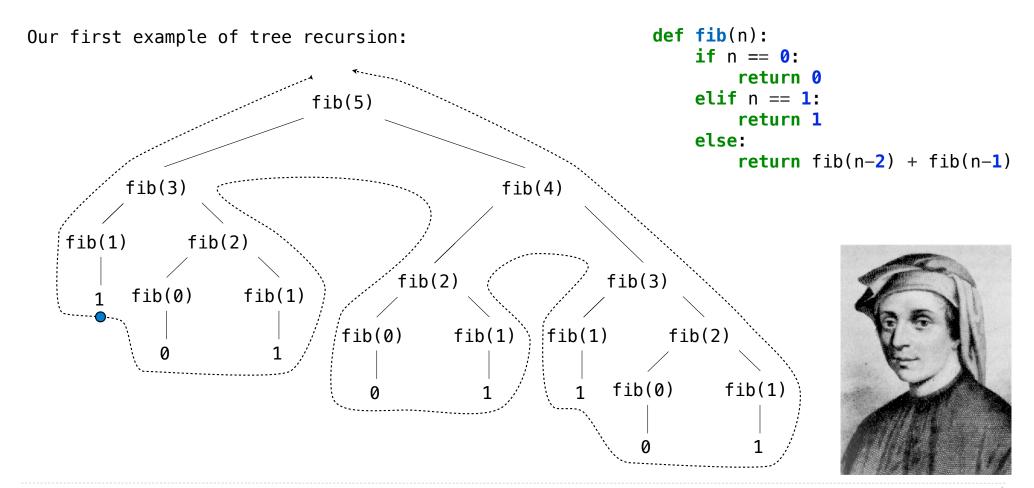


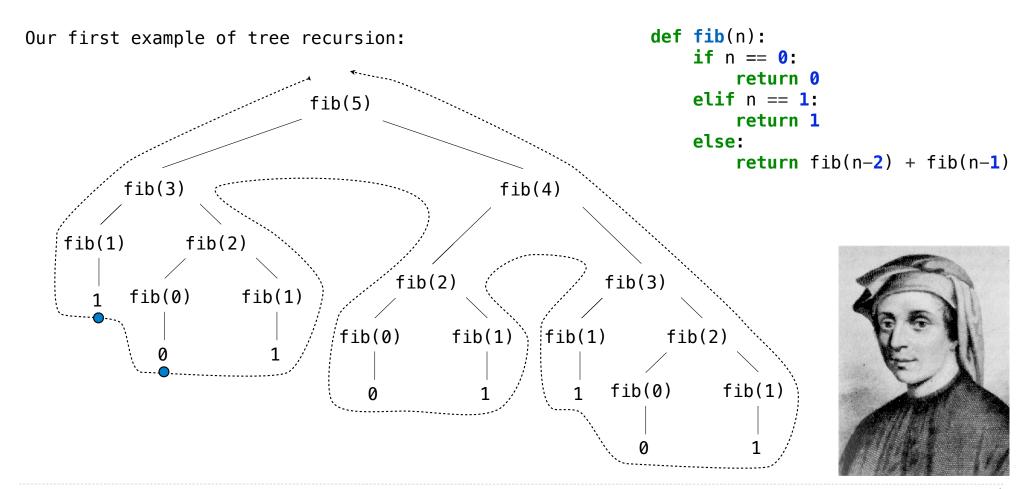
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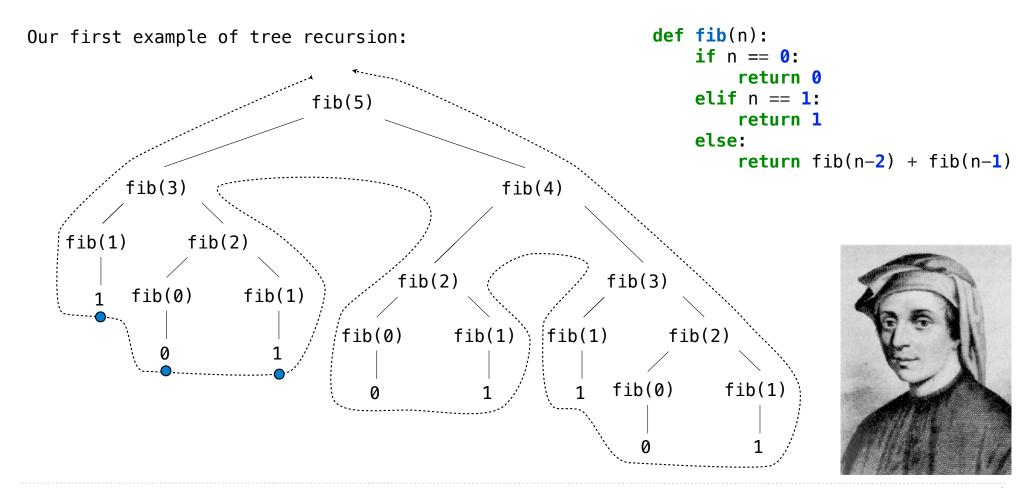


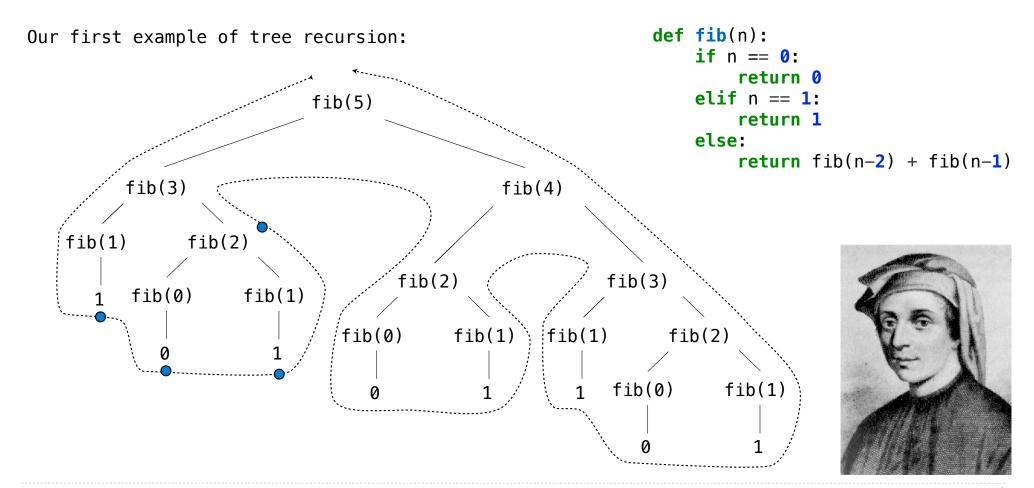


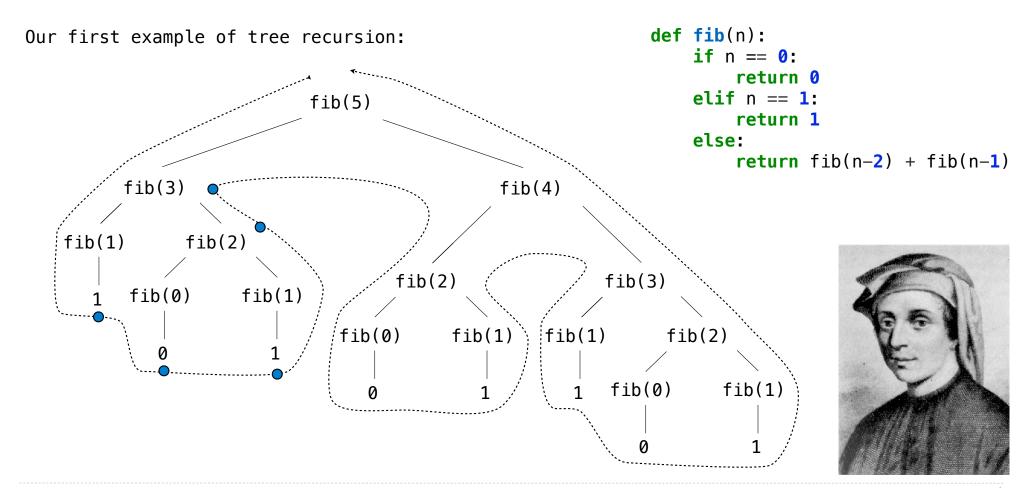


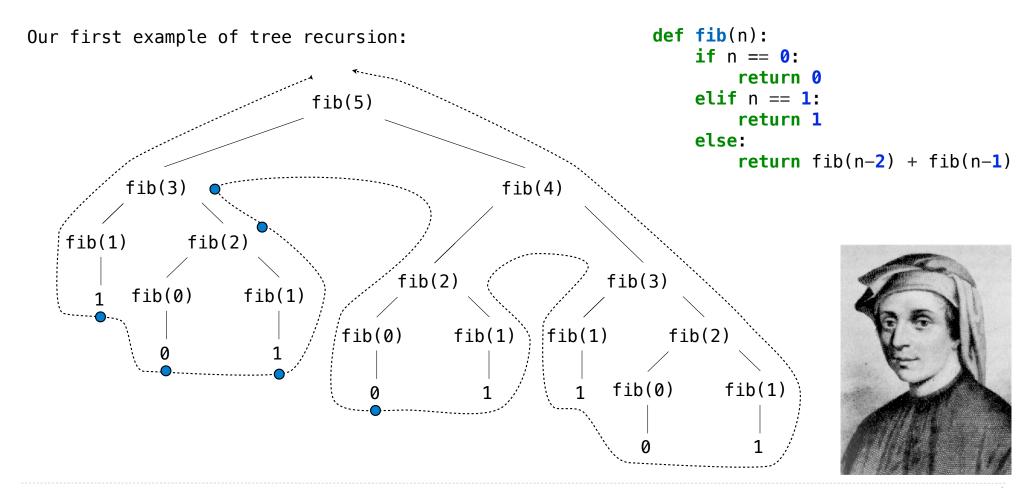


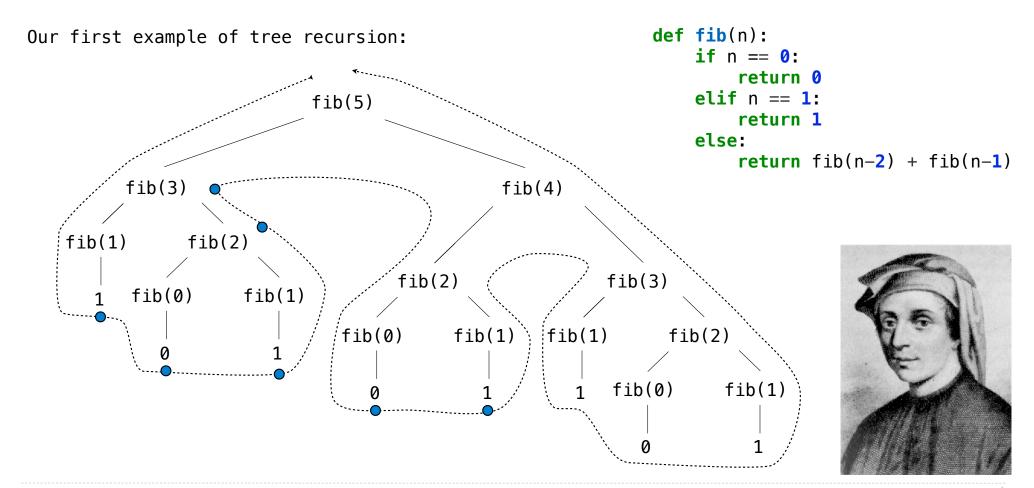


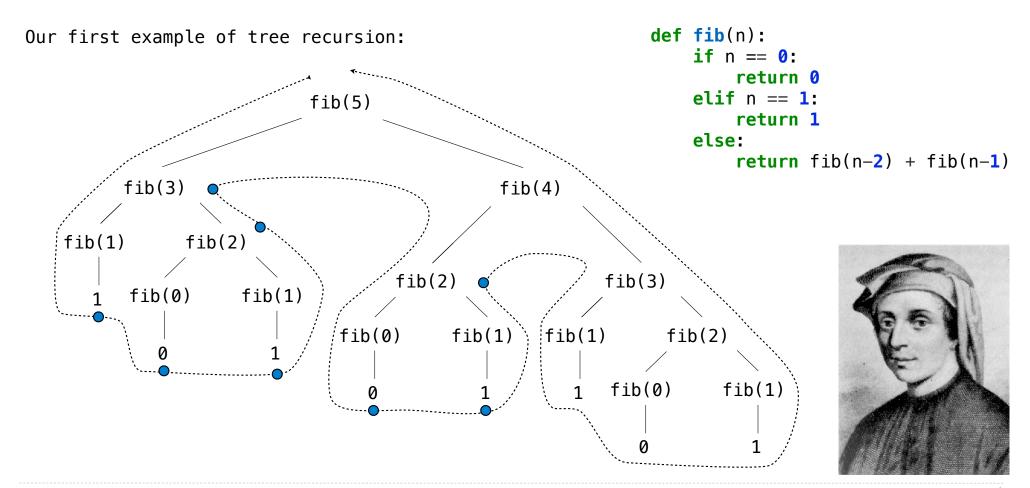


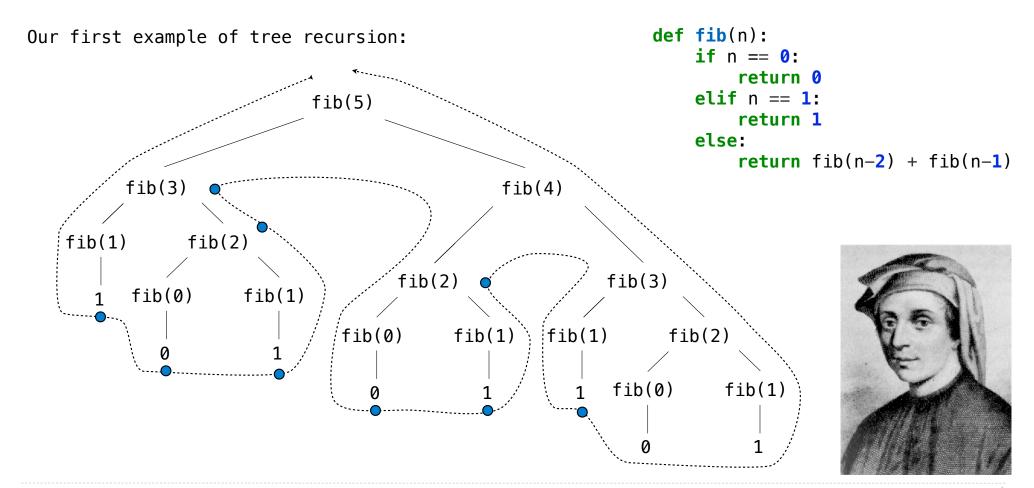


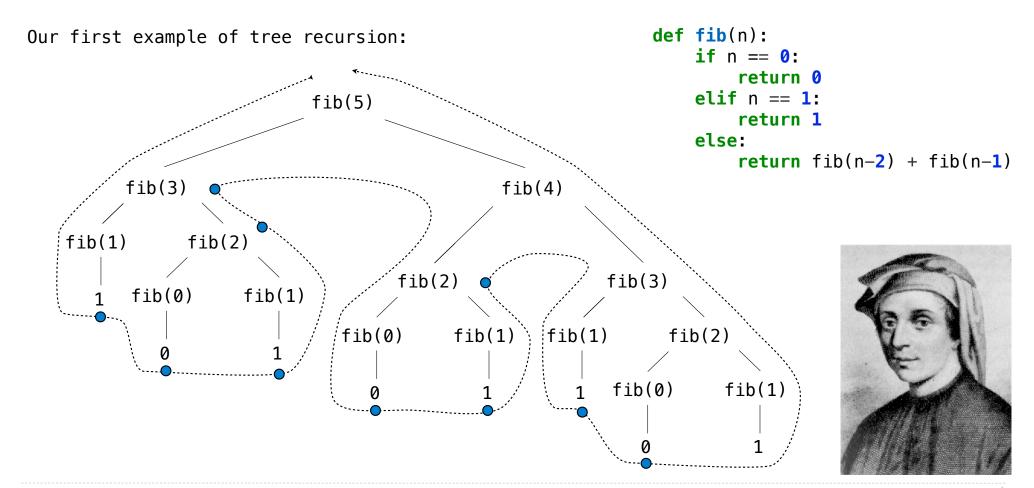


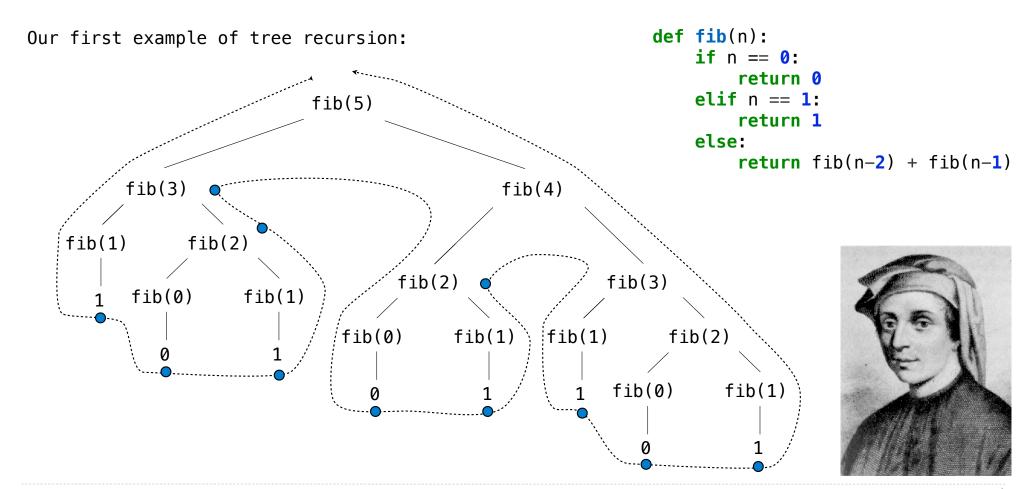


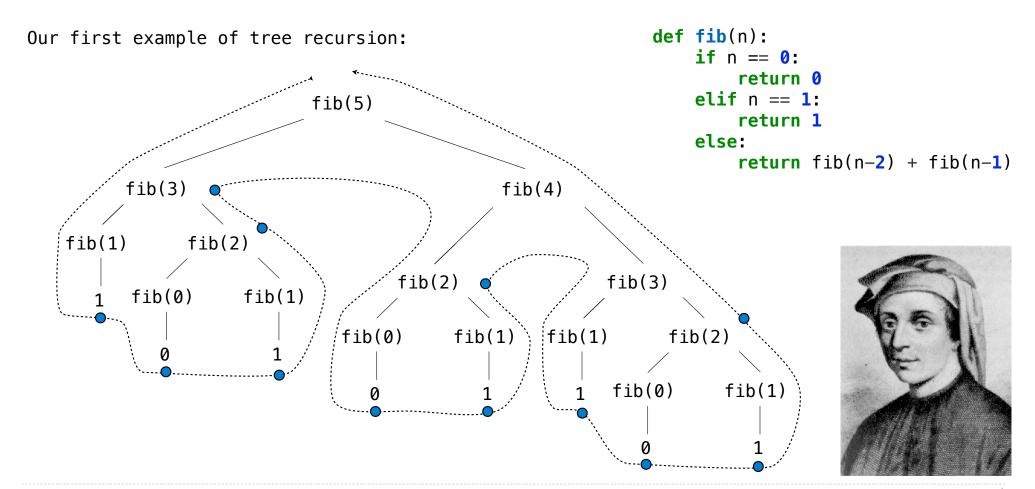


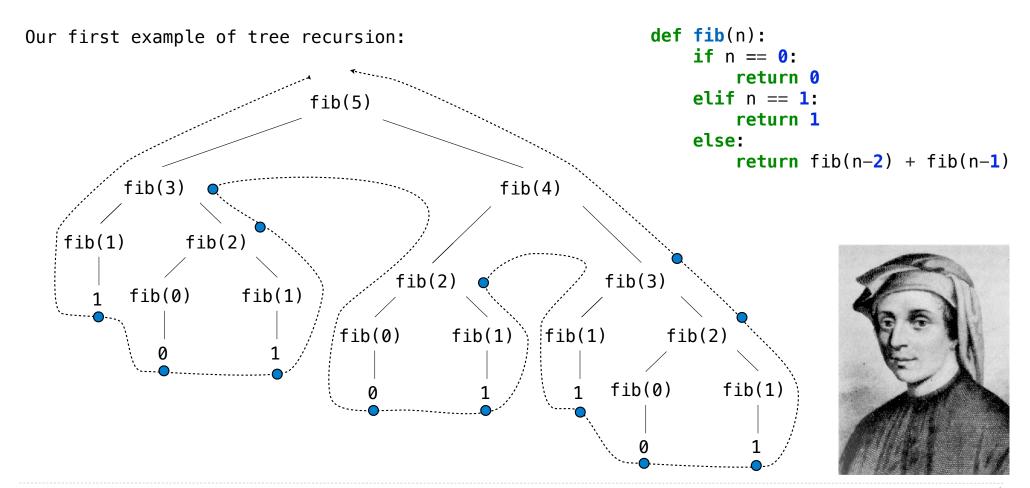


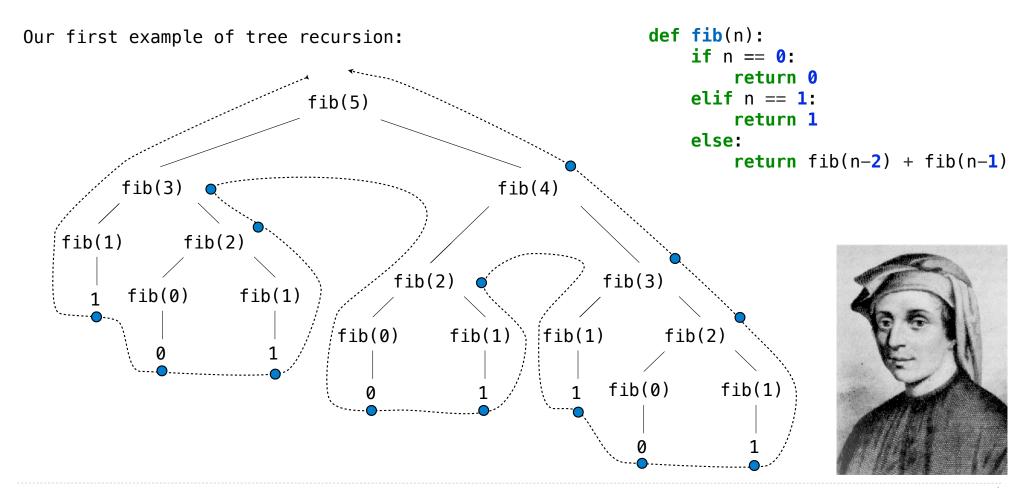


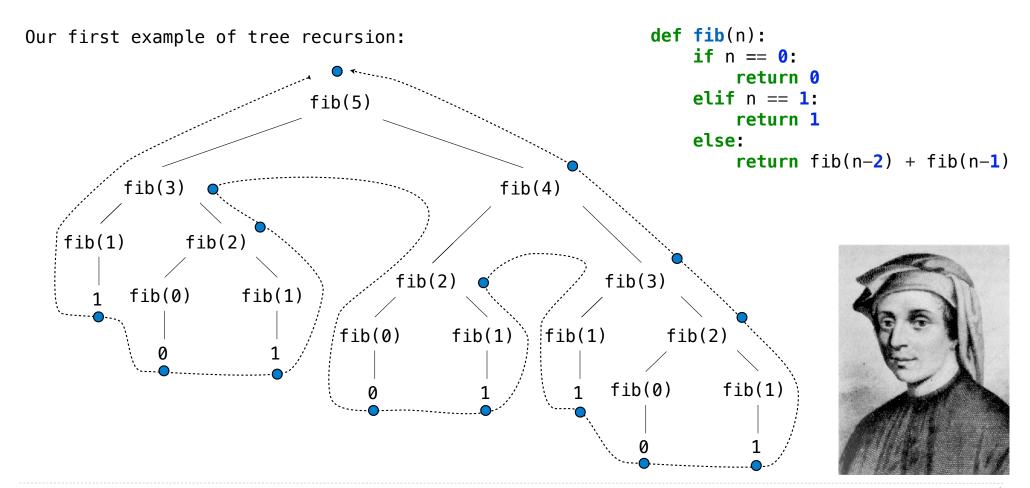


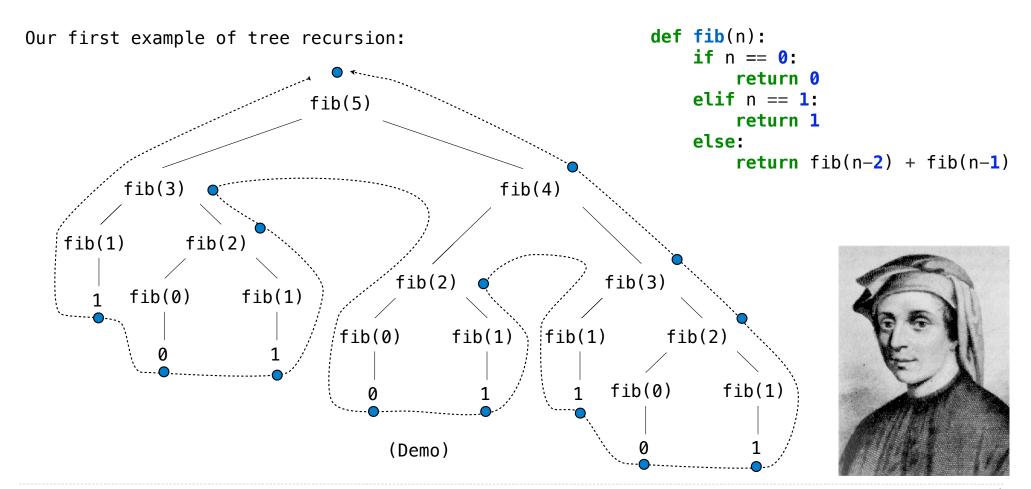


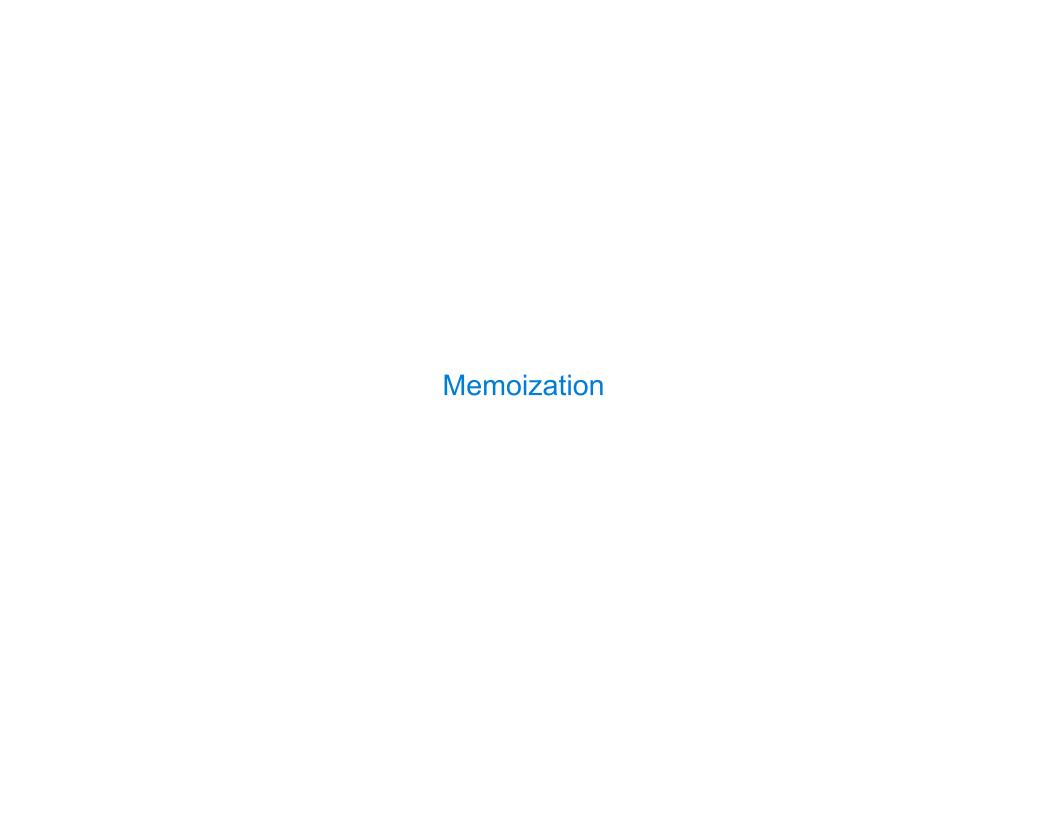












Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

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def memo(f):

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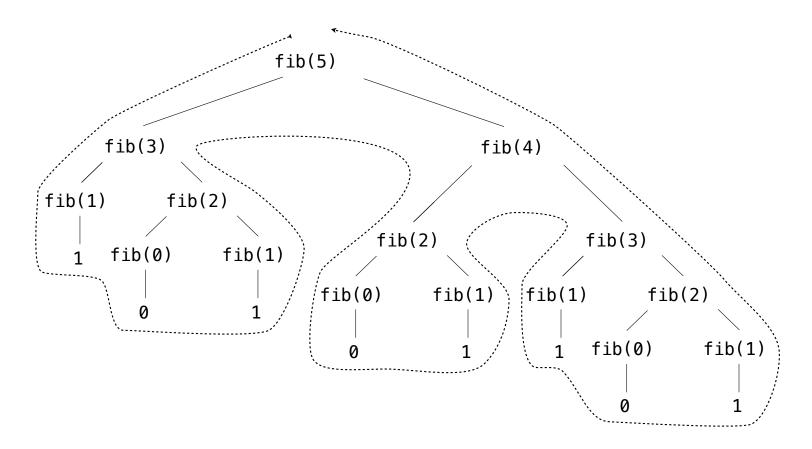
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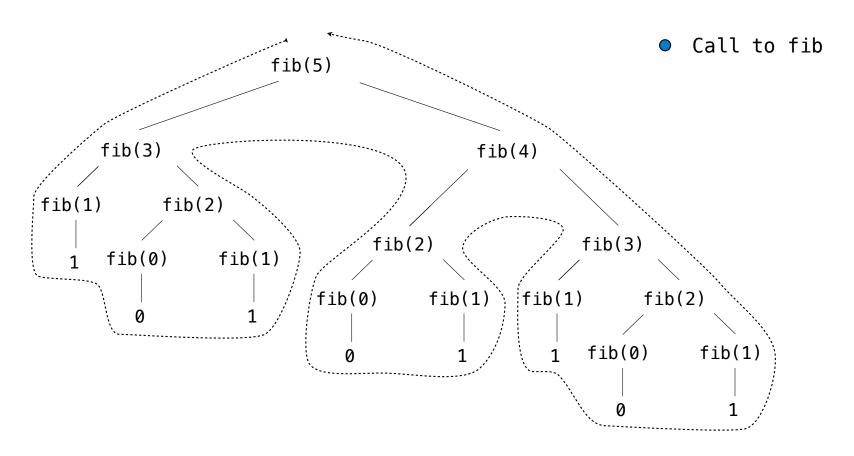
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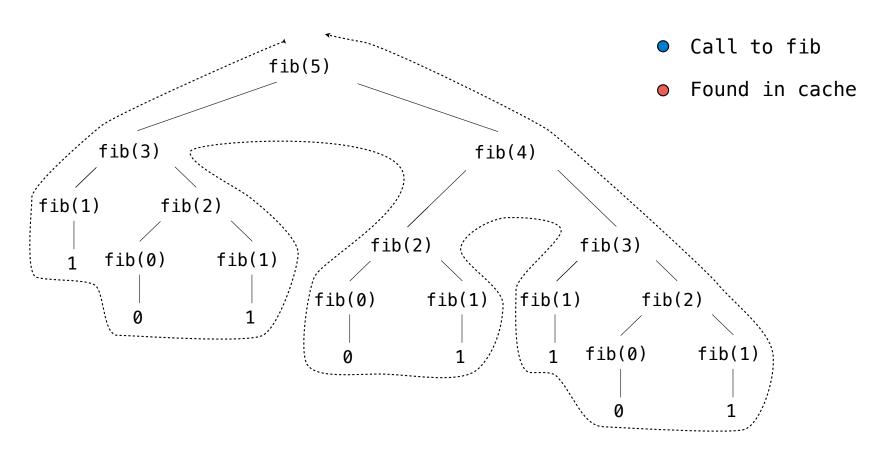
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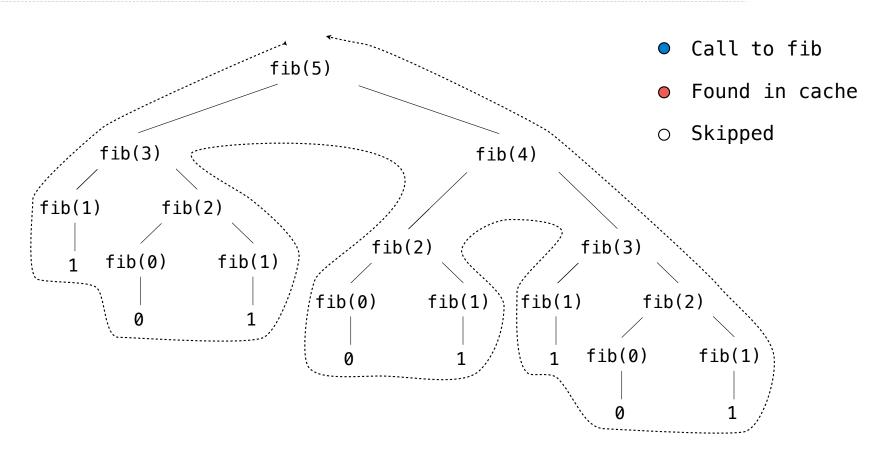
(Demo)

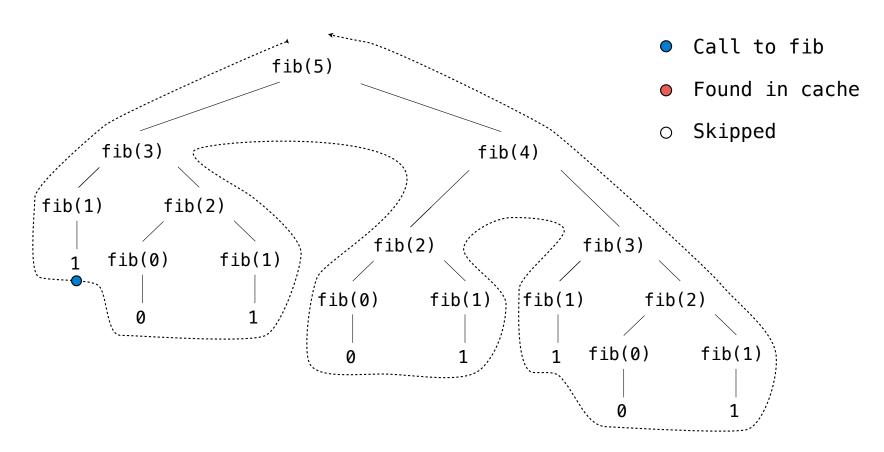


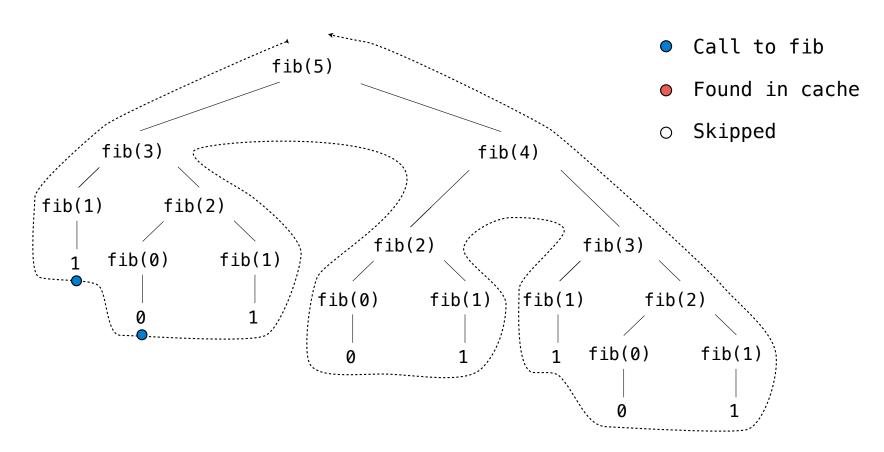


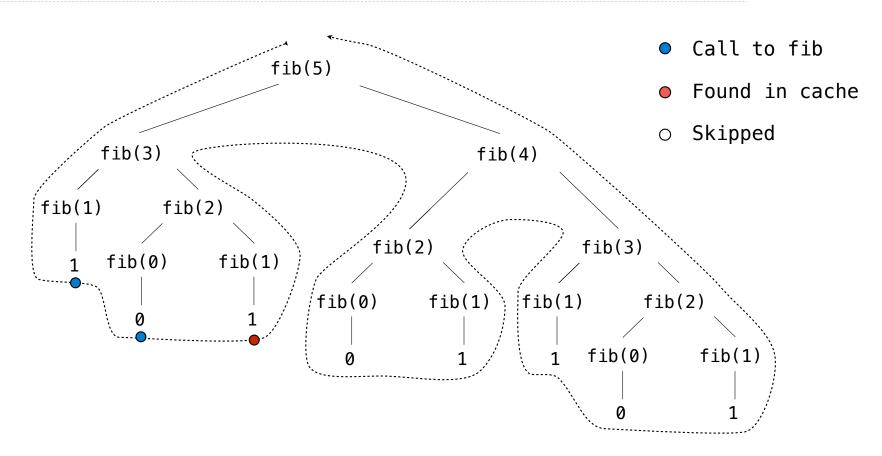
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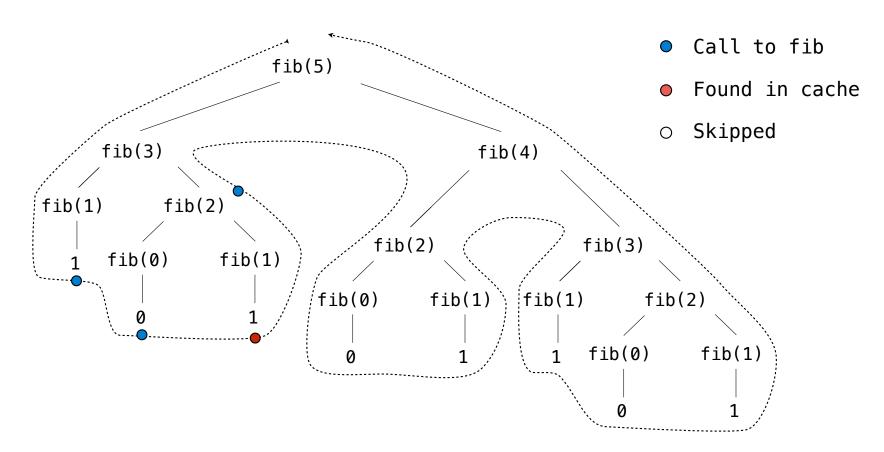


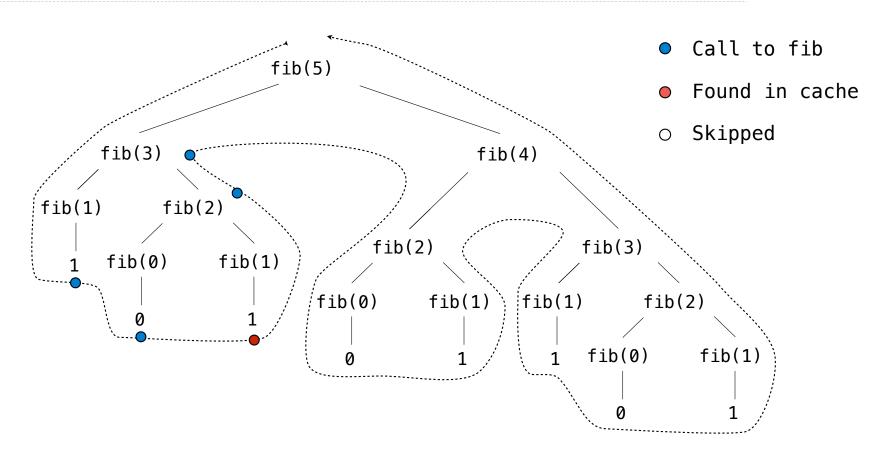


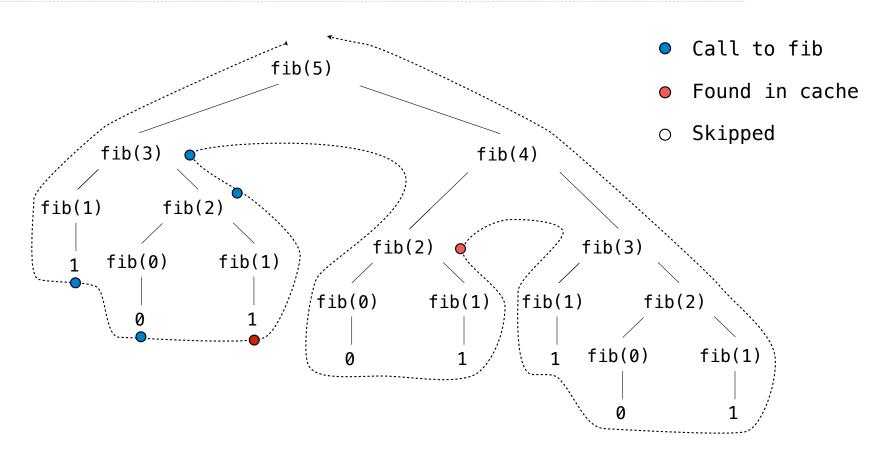


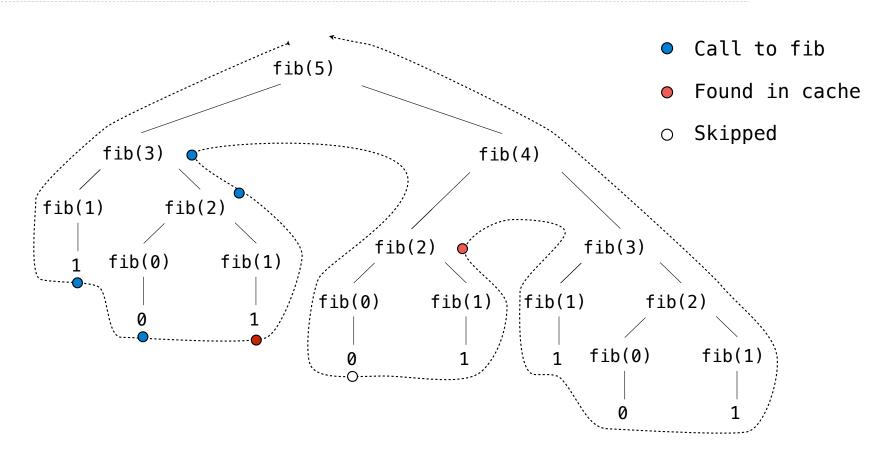


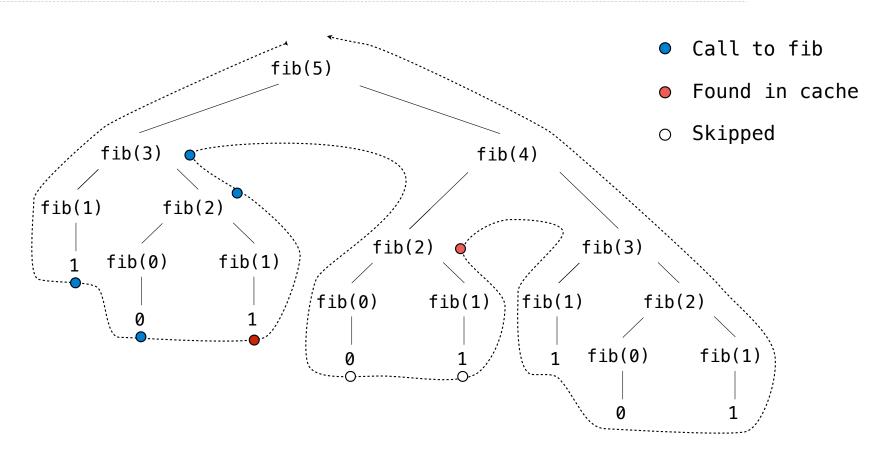




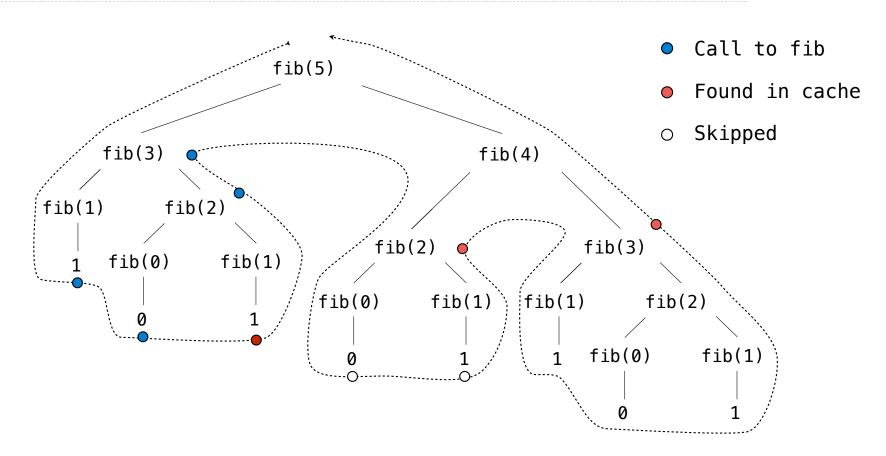




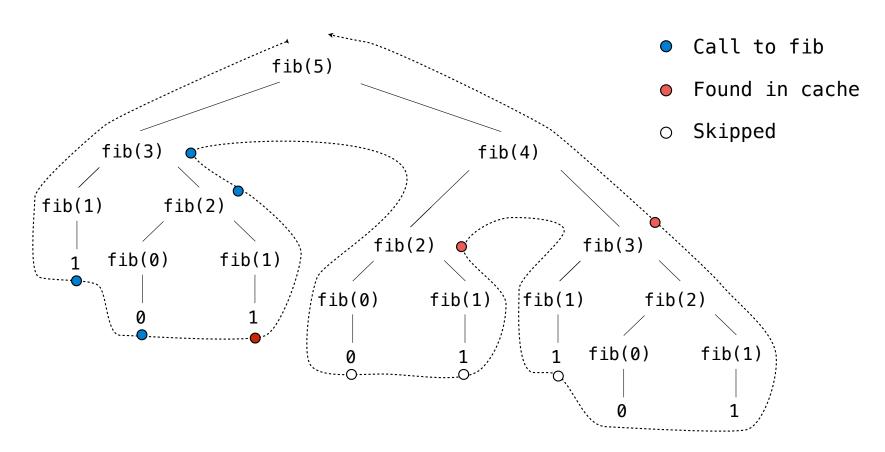


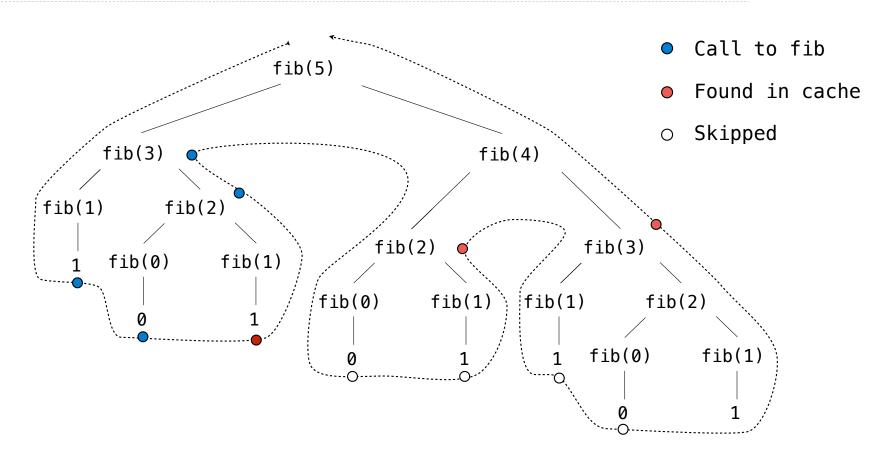


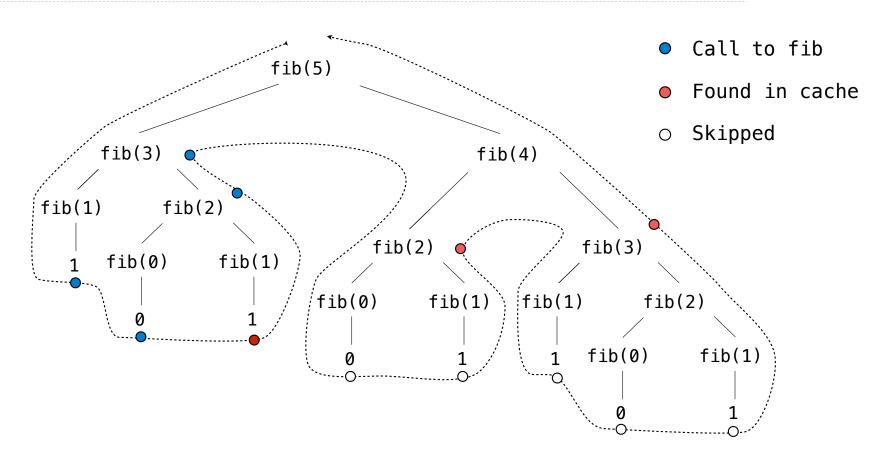
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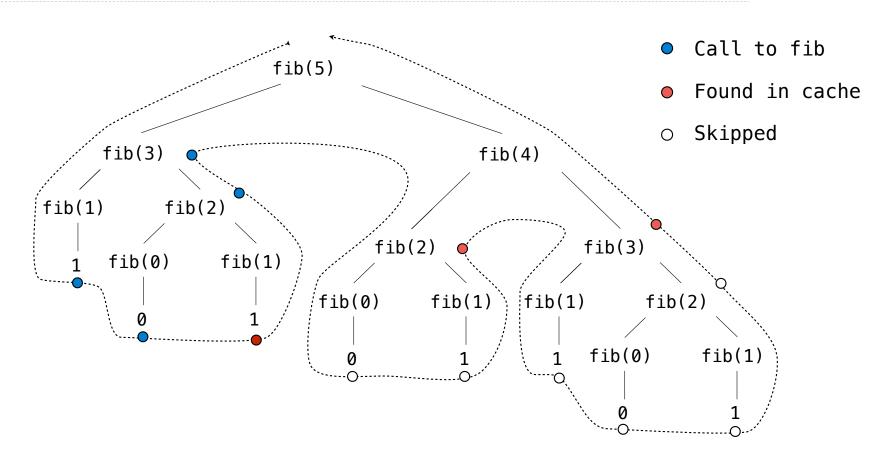


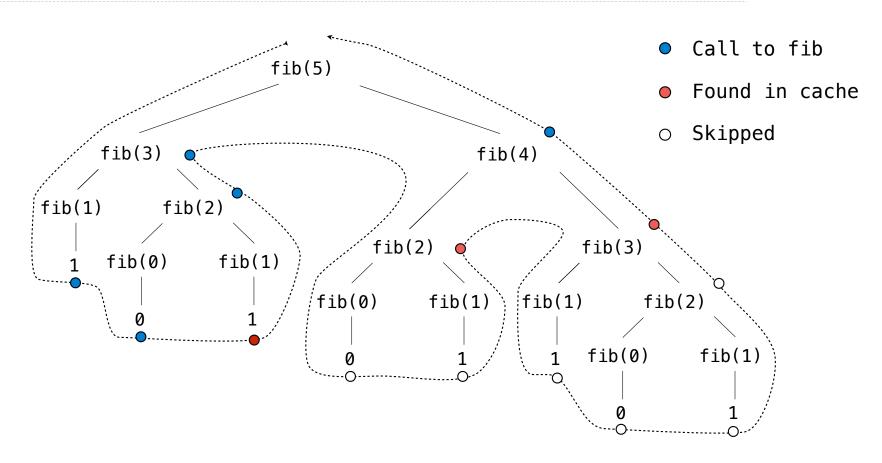
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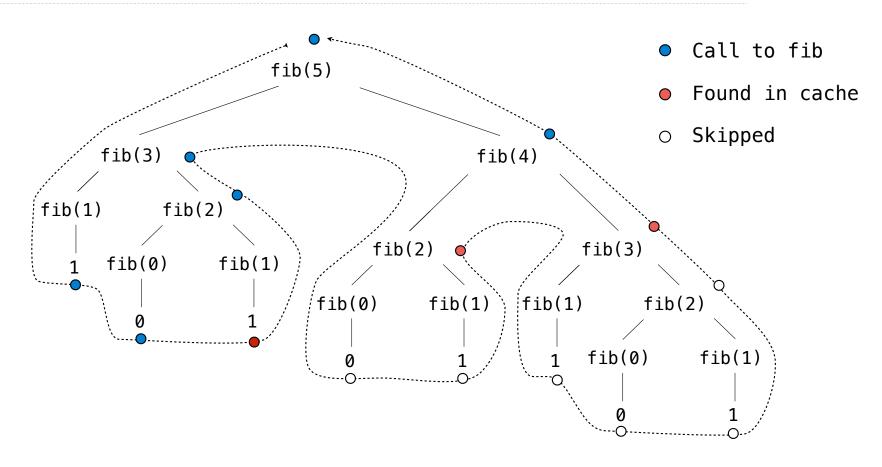


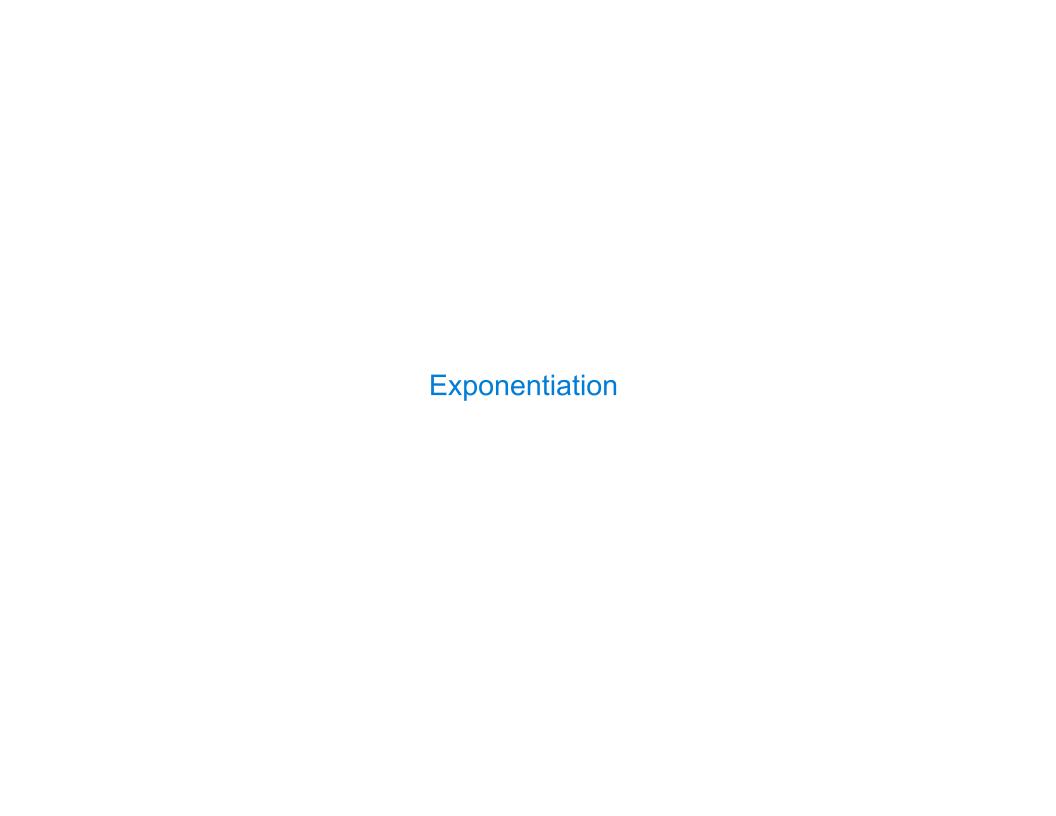












Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

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```
def exp(b, n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return b * exp(b, n-1)
```

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$$b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$b^{n} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0\\ (b^{\frac{1}{2}n})^{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even}\\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

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def exp(b, n):
                                                                                   b^n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
       if n == 0:
              return 1
       else:
              return b * exp(b, n-1)
def exp fast(b, n):
       if n == 0:
              return 1
       elif n % 2 == 0:
                                                                                   b^{n} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0\\ (b^{\frac{1}{2}n})^{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even}\\ b \cdot b^{n-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}
              return square(exp_fast(b, n//2))
       else:
              return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)
def square(x):
       return x * x
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(Demo)

Goal: one more multiplication lets us double the problem size

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def exp(b, n):
    if n == 0:
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    else:
        return b * exp(b, n-1)

def exp_fast(b, n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    elif n % 2 == 0:
        return square(exp_fast(b, n//2))
    else:
        return b * exp_fast(b, n-1)

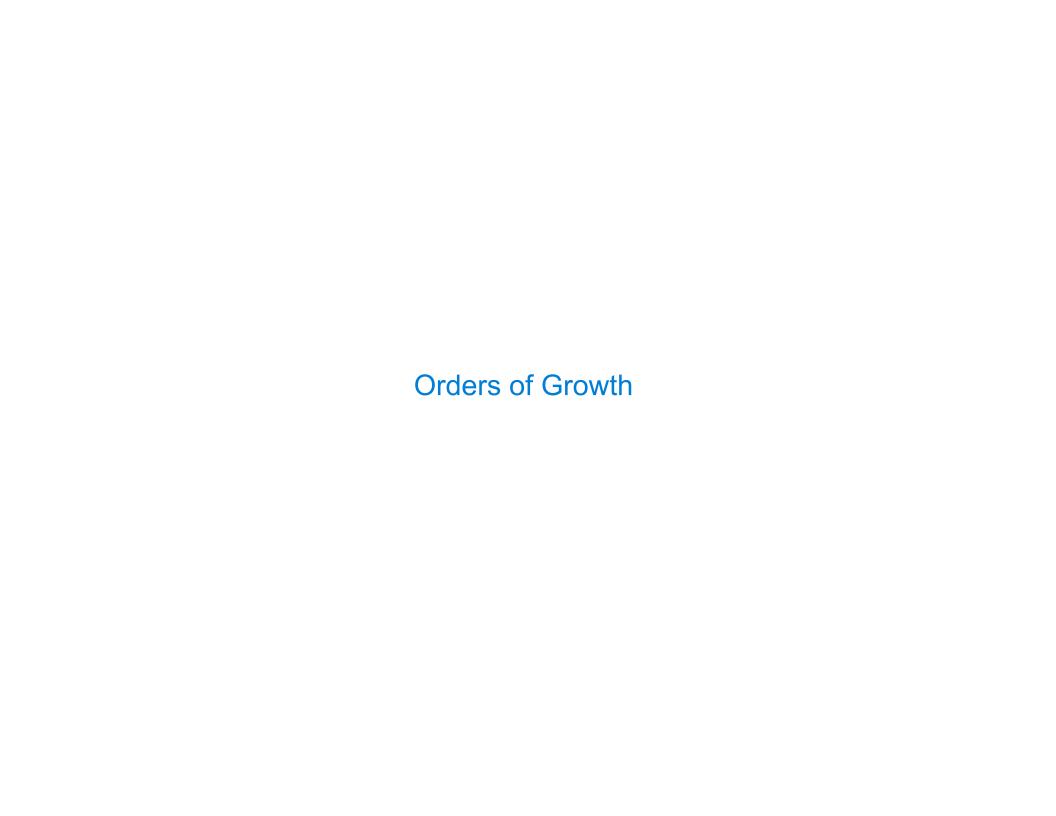
def square(x):
    return x * x
```

Linear time:

- Doubling the input doubles the time
- 1024x the input takes 1024x as much time

Logarithmic time:

- Doubling the input increases the time by one step
- 1024x the input increases the time by only 10 steps



Quadratic Time

Functions that process all pairs of values in a sequence of length n take quadratic time

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```
def overlap(a, b):
    count = 0
    for item in a:
        for other in b:
            if item == other:
                 count += 1
    return count

overlap([3, 5, 7, 6], [4, 5, 6, 5])
```

Quadratic Time

Functions that process all pairs of values in a sequence of length n take quadratic time

<pre>def overlap(a, b): count = 0 for item in a:</pre> 4		<u> </u>		,	0
	4	0	0	0	0
<pre>for other in b: if item == other:</pre>	5	0	1	0	0
<pre>count += 1 return count</pre>	6	0	0	0	1
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12

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```
3
def overlap(a, b):
    count = 0
                                                     0
                                                          0
                                               4
    for item in a:
        for other in b:
                                                     0
                                                          1
                                               5
             if item == other:
                 count += 1
    return count
                                                          0
                                                     0
                                               6
overlap([3, 5, 7, 6], [4, 5, 6, 5])
                                                          1
                                                     0
                                               5
```

(Demo)

7

6

0

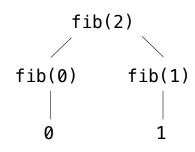
Tree-recursive functions can take exponential time

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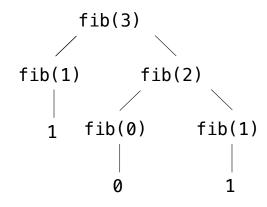
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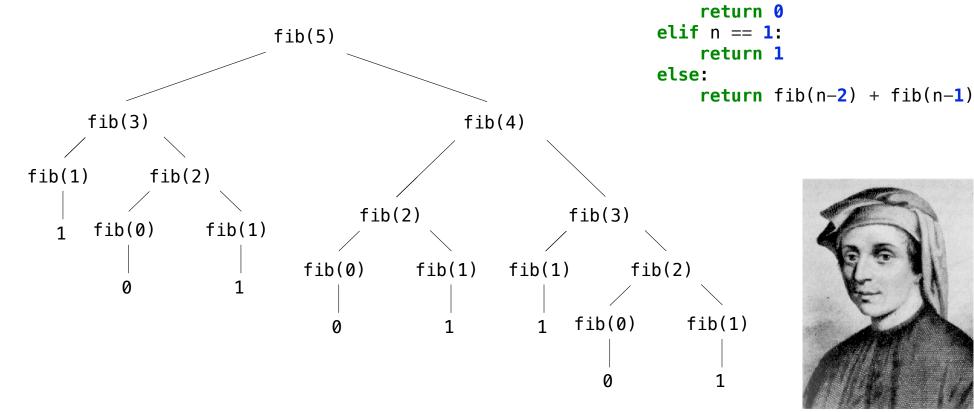
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                                           fib(4)
                                  fib(2)
                                                     fib(3)
                            fib(0) fib(1) fib(1)
                                                          fib(2)
                                                               fib(1)
                                                  1 fib(0)
```

Tree-recursive functions can take exponential time





def fib(n):

if n == **0**:

Exponential growth. E.g., recursive fib

Quadratic growth. E.g., overlap

Linear growth. E.g., slow exp

Logarithmic growth. E.g., exp_fast

Exponential growth. E.g., recursive fib

$$a \cdot b^{n+1} = (a \cdot b^n) \cdot b$$

Quadratic growth. E.g., overlap

$$a \cdot (n+1)^2 = (a \cdot n^2) + a \cdot (2n+1)$$

Linear growth. E.g., slow exp

$$a \cdot (n+1) = (a \cdot n) + a$$

Logarithmic growth. E.g., exp_fast

$$a \cdot \ln(2 \cdot n) = (a \cdot \ln n) + a \cdot \ln 2$$

Common Orders of Growth

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Exponential growth. E.g., recursive fib Incrementing *n* multiplies *time* by a constant

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Time for input n

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Incrementing n increases time by a constant

$$\boxed{a \cdot (n+1) = (a \cdot n) + a}$$

Logarithmic growth. E.g., exp_fast

$$a \cdot \ln(2 \cdot n) = (a \cdot \ln n) + a \cdot \ln 2$$

Time for input n+1

Time for input n

Common Orders of Growth

Exponential growth. E.g., recursive fib Incrementing *n* multiplies *time* by a constant

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Quadratic growth. E.g., overlap

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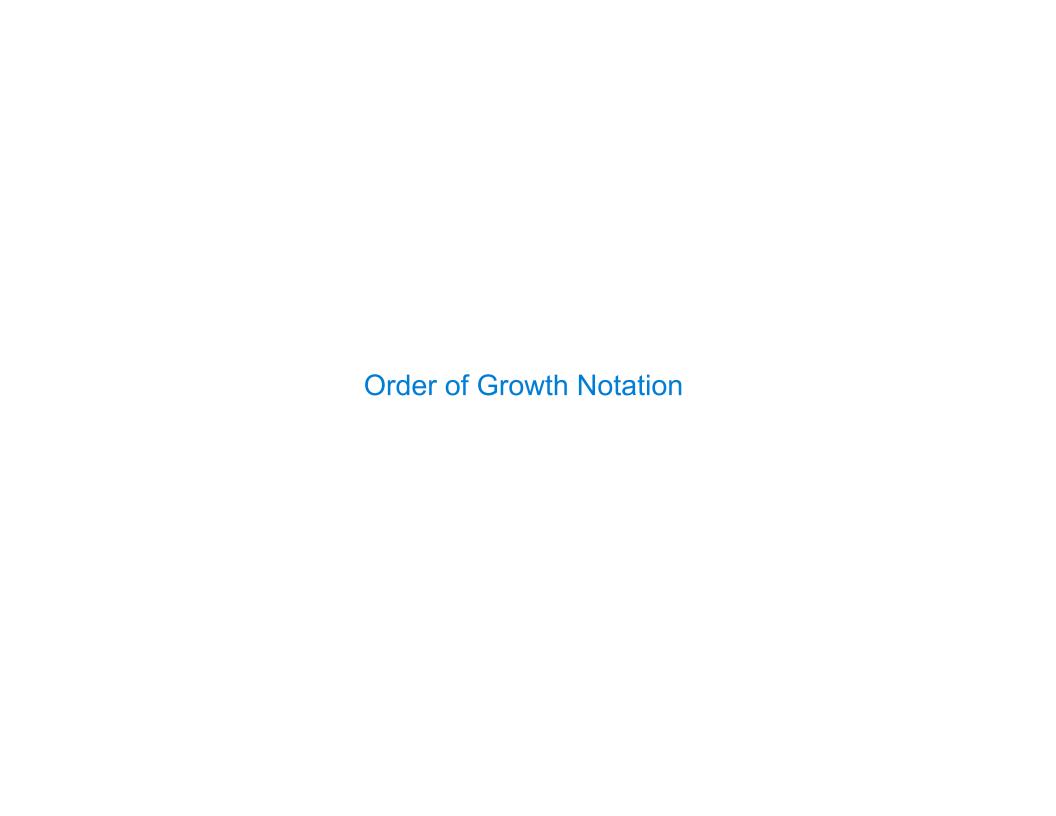
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Logarithmic growth. E.g., exp_fast

Doubling n only increments time by a constant

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Big Theta and Big O Notation for Orders of Growth

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Quadratic growth. E.g., overlap Incrementing n increases time by n times a constant

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Big Theta and Big O Notation for Orders of Growth

Exponential growth. E.g., recursive fib

 $\Theta(b^n)$

Incrementing n multiplies time by a constant

Quadratic growth. E.g., overlap

 $\Theta(n^2)$

Incrementing n increases time by n times a constant

Linear growth. E.g., slow exp

 $\Theta(n)$

Incrementing n increases time by a constant

Logarithmic growth. E.g., exp_fast

 $\Theta(\log n)$

Doubling *n* only increments *time* by a constant

Constant growth. Increasing n doesn't affect time

 $\Theta(1)$

Big Theta and Big O Notation for Orders of Growth

Exponential growth. E.g., recursive fib Incrementing n multiplies $time$ by a constant	$\Theta(b^n)$	$O(b^n)$
Quadratic growth. E.g., overlap Incrementing n increases $time$ by n times a constant	$\Theta(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$
Linear growth. E.g., slow exp Incrementing n increases $time$ by a constant	$\Theta(n)$	O(n)
Logarithmic growth. E.g., exp_fast Doubling n only increments $time$ by a constant	$\Theta(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Constant growth. Increasing n doesn't affect time	$\Theta(1)$	O(1)



Space and Environments	 	

Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

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At any moment there is a set of active environments

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- Parent environments of functions named in active environments

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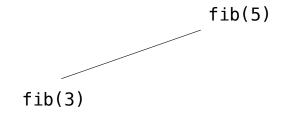
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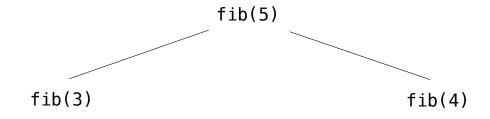
Active environments:

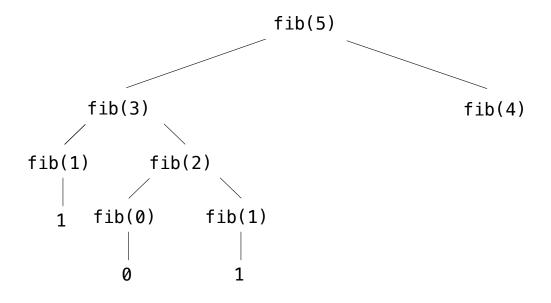
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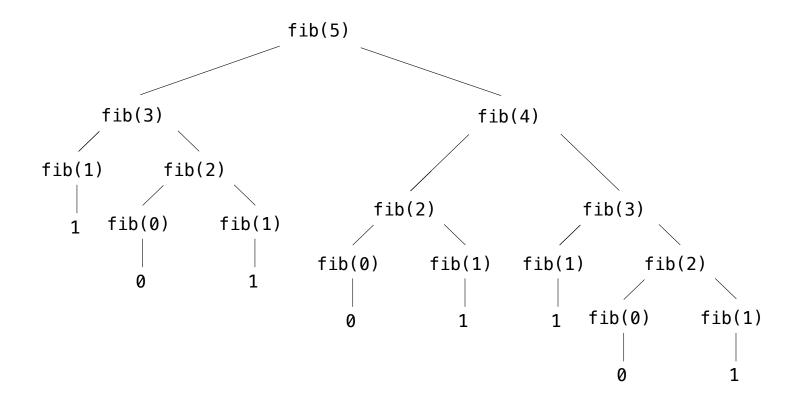
(Demo)

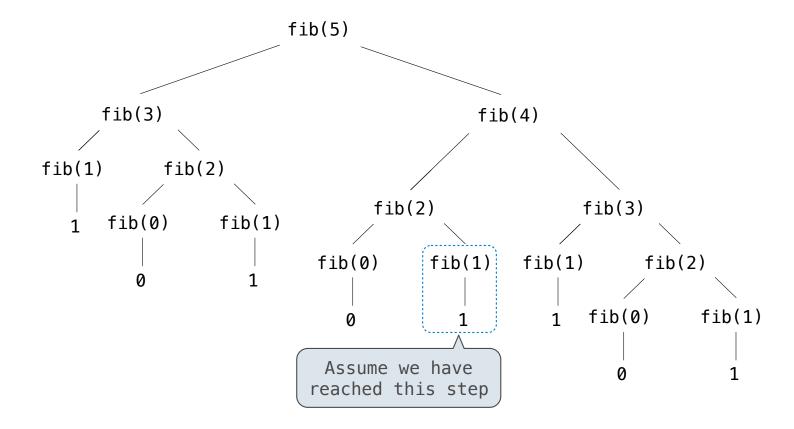
fib(5)

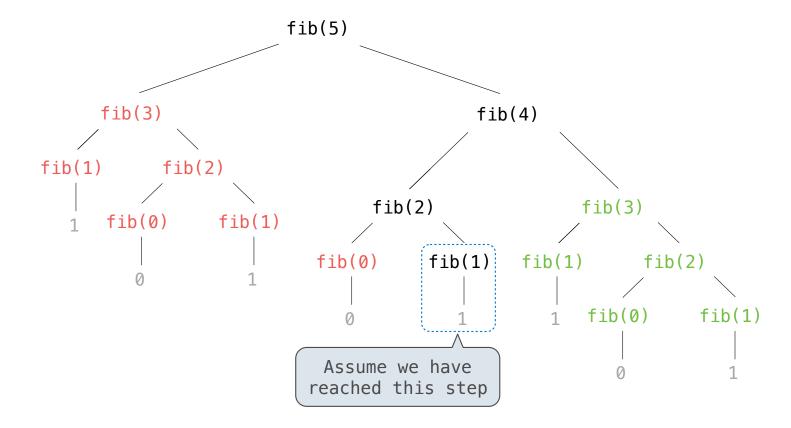






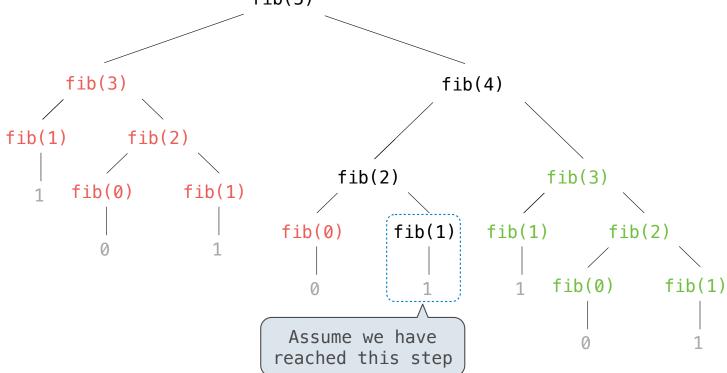


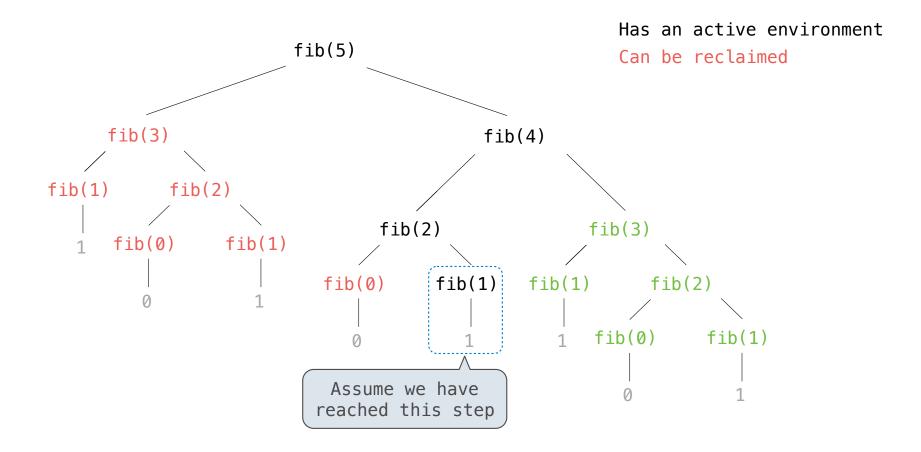




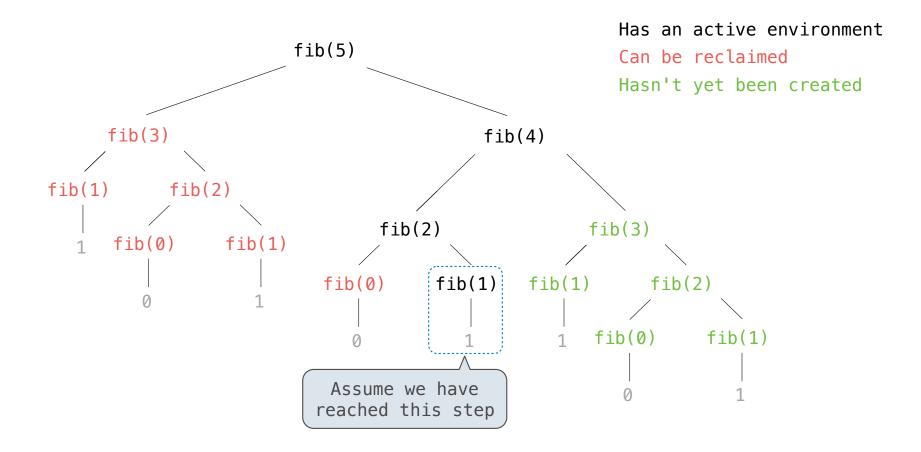
.....

fib(5) Has an active environment





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