1. Recall the recursive function $C(n, k)$ in the class BinomialCoefficients discussed in lecture and posted on the webpage. Write a box trace of the function call $C(5, 3)$. Use this trace to find the value of $C(5, 3)$. Notice that in the full recursion tree for $C(5, 3)$, the value $C(3, 2)$ is evaluated 2 times, and $C(2, 1)$ is evaluated 3 times. Suggest a modification to the function that would allow it to avoid computing the same values multiple times. (Don’t write the code, just explain it in words.)

2. Write a recursive function called `sum(n)` that computes the sum of the integers from 1 to $n$. Hint: recall the recursive function `fact(n)` in the class Factorial discussed in lecture and posted on the webpage. Modify your answer so as to recursively compute the sum of the integers from $n$ to $m$, where $n \leq m$. (If $n > m$, return 0.)

3. Write a recursive function called `sumArray()` that determines the sum of the integers in an array $A[0...n-1]$. Do this in 3 ways.
   a. Recur on $A[0...n-2]$, add the result to $A[n-1]$, then return the sum.
   b. Recur on $A[1...n-1]$, add the result to $A[0]$, then return the sum.
   c. Split $A[0...n-1]$ into two subarrays of length (approximately) $n/2$, recur on the two subarrays, add the results and return the sum. Hint: think about `MergeSort()`.

4. Write a modification of the recursive function `BinarySearch()` that prints out the sequence of array elements which are compared to the target.

5. What output does the following program produce?

```java
public class problem5 {
    public static int getValue(int a, int b, int n){
        int x, c;
        System.out.println("arrive: a = " + a + " b = " + b);
        c = (a+b)/2;
        if( c*c <= n ){
            x = c;
        }else{
            x = getValue(a, c-1, n);
        }
        System.out.println("depart: a = " + a + " b = " + b);
        return x;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args){
        System.out.println(getValue(3, 13, 5));
    }
}
```
6. The following Java method converts a positive decimal integer to base 8 (octal) and displays the result. Explain how the function works and trace it on the input \( n = 100 \).

```java
static void displayOctal(int n){
    if(n>0){
        if(n/8>0){
            displayOctal(n/8);
        }
        System.out.println(n%8);
    }
}
```

7. Recall the IntegerList ADT discussed in class whose states were the finite integer sequences, and whose operations were `isEmpty()`, `size()`, `get()`, `add()`, `remove()`, and `removeAll()`. Write the methods described below using only these six ADT operations. In other words you are writing methods belonging to a client of `IntegerList`.
   a. Write a static void method called `swap(IntegerList L, int i, int j)` that will interchange the items currently at positions `i` and `j` of the List.
   b. Write a static int method called `search(IntegerList L, int x)` that will perform a linear search of \( L \) for the target \( x \). `search()` will return the List index where \( x \) was found, or it will return 0 if no such index exists. (Recall List indices range from 1 to `size()`.)
   c. Write a static void method called `reverse(IntegerList L)` that reverses the order of the items in \( L \).
Note: the material supporting the following problem may or may not have been reached by end of class on Tuesday. If not, skip this one.

8. Given classes `Node` and `NodeTest` defined below, answer the following questions.
   a. Draw a picture of the linked data structure at point (a) in function `main()` of `NodeTest.java`.
   b. Trace execution of `main()` up to point (b) and write the output as it would appear on the screen.
   c. Write instructions that will insert a new `Node` with item value 4 into position 3 of the list, i.e. insert
      the new `Node` between the 7 and the 5.

```java
// file: Node.java
public class Node{
    // fields
    public int item;
    public Node next;
    // constructor
    public Node(int x){
        item = x;
        next = null;
    }
}

// file: NodeTest.java
public class NodeTest{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Node H = new Node(9);
        H.next = new Node(7);
        H.next.next = new Node(5);
        // part (a) refers to this point in the code
        for(Node N=H; N!=null; N=N.next) System.out.print(N.item+" ");
        System.out.println();
        // part (b) refers to this point in the code

        // part (c) refers to this point in the code
        // your code goes here

        // your code ends here
    }
}
```