Note: The necessary material for some of these problems may not have been covered by end of class on Monday, the day before the exam. If so, those problems should be considered as review for midterm 2.

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 \( \text{sum}(n) \) that computes the sum of the integers from 1 to \( n \). Hint: recall the recursive function \( \text{fact}(n) \) 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 \( \text{sumArray}() \) 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 the \( n \)th element from the left, then return the sum.
   b. Recur on \( A[1...n-1] \), add the result to the \( n \)th element from the right, 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 \( \text{MergeSort}() \).

4. Write a modification of the recursive function \( \text{BinarySearch}() \) that prints out the sequence of array elements that 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. Use what you learned in problem 6 above to create a recursive function called `integerToString()` that returns a String representation of an integer n expressed in base b. For instance the function call `integerToString(100,8)` would return the String “144”, which is what was printed in problem 6.

```java
static String integerToString(int n, int b){
    // your code starts here
    // your code ends here
}
```

8. 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.
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{
    public int item;
    public Node next;
    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
    }
}
```
10. Given the Node class in problem 8 above and a linked list based on that class, fill in the function definitions below.

a. Write a recursive function called `printForward()` that prints out the items from head to tail.

   ```java
   static void printForward(Node H) {
     // your code starts here
     // your code ends here
   }
   ```

b. Write a recursive function called `printBackward()` that prints out the items from tail to head.

   ```java
   Static void printBackward(Node H) {
     // your code starts here
     // your code ends here
   }
   ```