

$$\text{mean}(\text{abs}(\text{Subtract}(L, \text{mean}(L))))$$

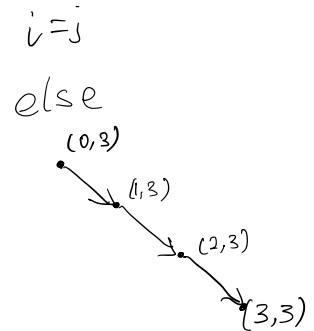
$$\uparrow$$

$$\text{mean}(A, k) = \text{mean}(A)$$

3.2 a

$$\text{sum}(i, j) = \begin{cases} l_i & i=j \\ l_i + \text{sum}(i+1, j) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum}(0, 3) &= l_0 + \text{sum}(1, 3) \\ &= l_0 + l_1 + \text{sum}(2, 3) \\ &= l_0 + l_1 + l_2 + \text{sum}(3, 3) \\ &= l_0 + l_1 + l_2 + l_3 \end{aligned}$$



idea is to take the first element out...

→ We can replace recursion ↔ iteration.
 Elegant.
 faster

$$\text{sum}(i, j) = \text{sum}(i, m) + l_m + \text{sum}(m+1, j)$$

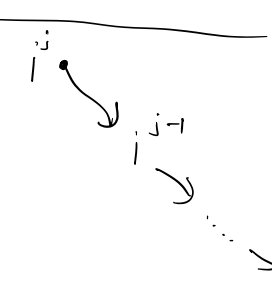
this solution is **not any better!** Minimally we need to go through each element!



3.2 b

Assume $j > 0$

$$i^j = \begin{cases} i \times i^{j-1} & \text{otherwise} \\ i & j=1 \\ \text{root}(i, j) & j < 1 \end{cases}$$



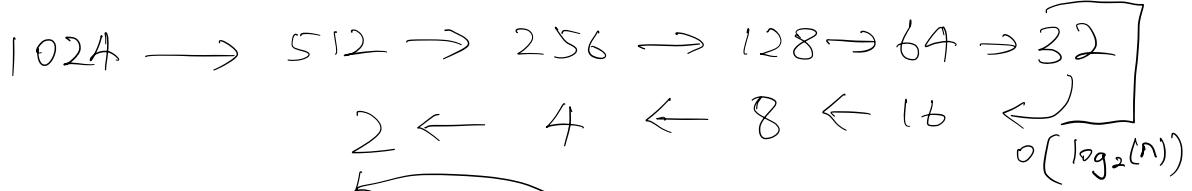
If we want to be careful, we should also consider $i=0$, $j=0$, etc...

Base Case.

Can we improve?

$$2^4 \rightarrow 2^2 \times \boxed{2^2} \rightarrow 2 \times \boxed{2^2}$$

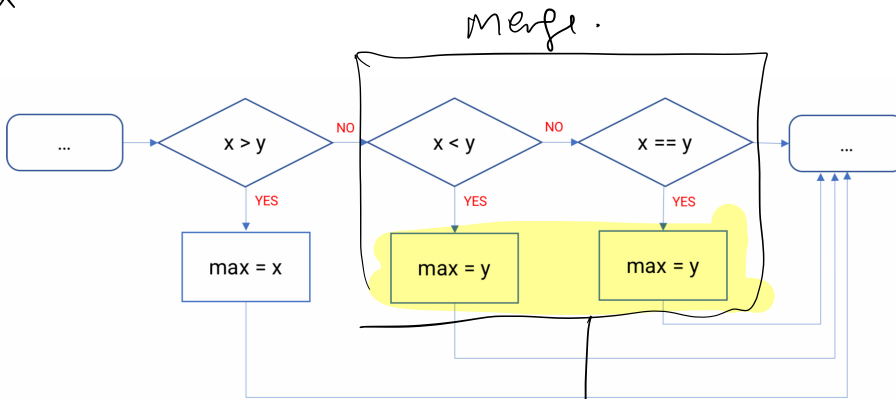
$$2^{1024} = (2^{512})^2 = (2^{256})^2 = (2^{128})^2$$



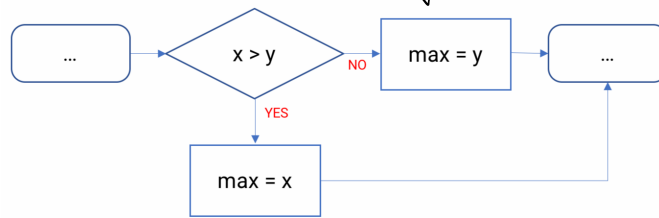
$$i^j = \left(i^{\lfloor j/2 \rfloor} \right)^2 \quad \text{only computing it once!}$$

When we 'split' like this, you need to be very careful with the counting!

8.1a



8.1b



8.2

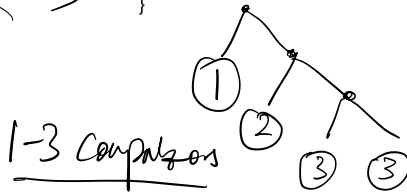
```

if (score >= 5) {
  // Table 3
  if (score >= 8) {
    // A
  } else {
    // B
  }
} else {
  // Table 4
  if (score >= 3) {
    // C
  } else {
    // D
  }
}
  
```

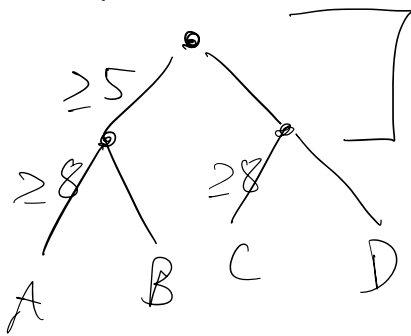
```

if (score >= 8) {
  // A
} else if (score >= 5) {
  // B
} else if (score >= 3) {
  // C
} else {
  // D
}
  
```

OR
↔



1-3 comparisons



Always.
2 comparisons

