

# Lecture 9 Recursions

Prefix expression evaluation

Hanoi Tower Solving

Waiting time of Run pattern

# Outlines

- Stack
  - Simulation
  - Evaluation of Prefix Expressions
- Multiple stacks
  - Simulation
  - Hanoi Tower Panel
  - Auto-play

# STACK

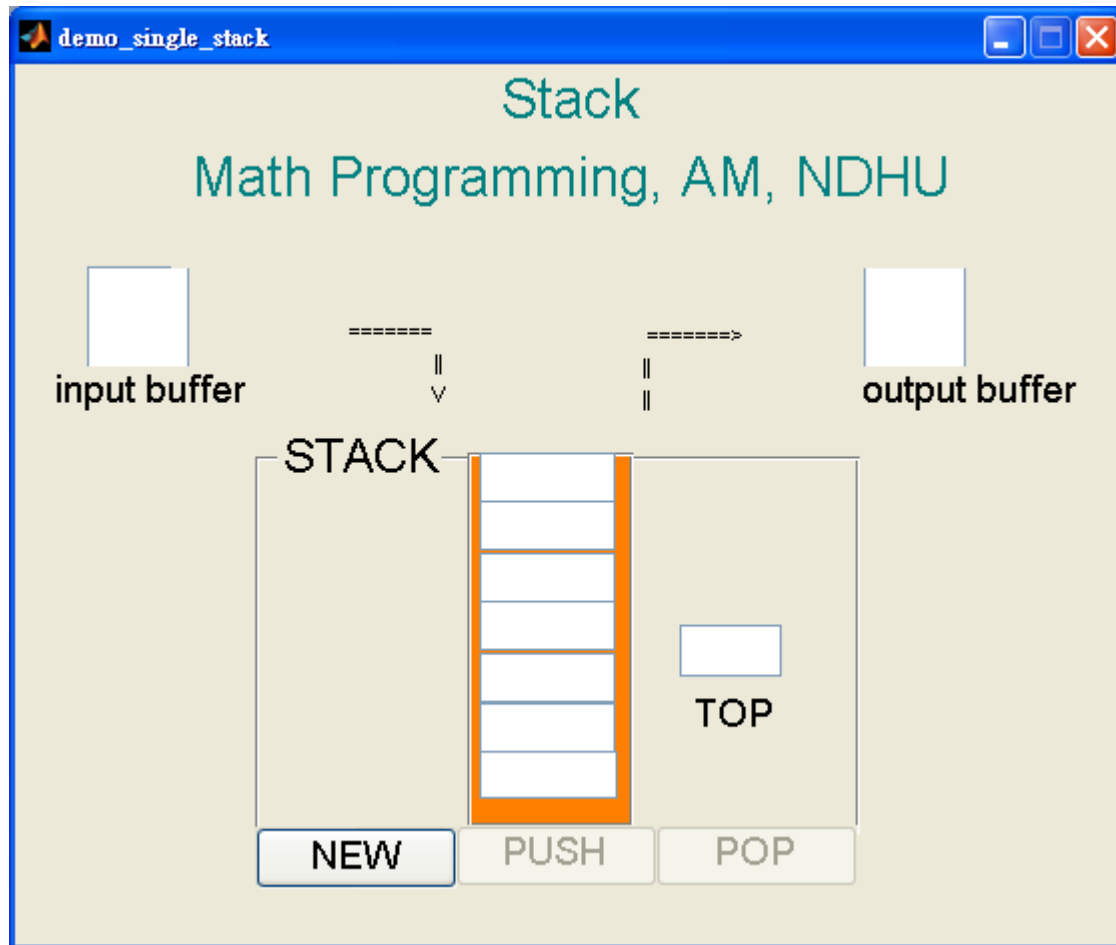
- Data structure
- Operations
  - Allocate an empty stack
  - Check empty
  - Push
  - Pop

# Data Structure

- Two fields
  - An array
  - Top

# Simulation of a stack

[demo\\_single\\_stack.m](#)  
[demo\\_single\\_stack.fig](#)



# New

- Function head: `stk=new_stack()`
- Function body:  
`stk.s=[];`  
`stk.top=0;`

# Pop

- Function head: `c=pop_stack(stk)`

- Function body:

```
If stk.top > zero
```

```
    j = stack.top
```

```
    c =stk.s(j)
```

```
    stack.top = stack.top -1
```

```
else
```

```
    c = -1
```

```
end
```



# Push

- Function head: `stk=push(c,stk)`
- Function body:  
`stk.s = [stk.s c];`  
`stk.top = stk.top + 1`

# Is\_empty

- Function head: `flag=is_empty (stk)`

- Function body:

```
If stk.top==0
```

```
    flag = 1
```

```
else
```

```
    flag = 0;
```

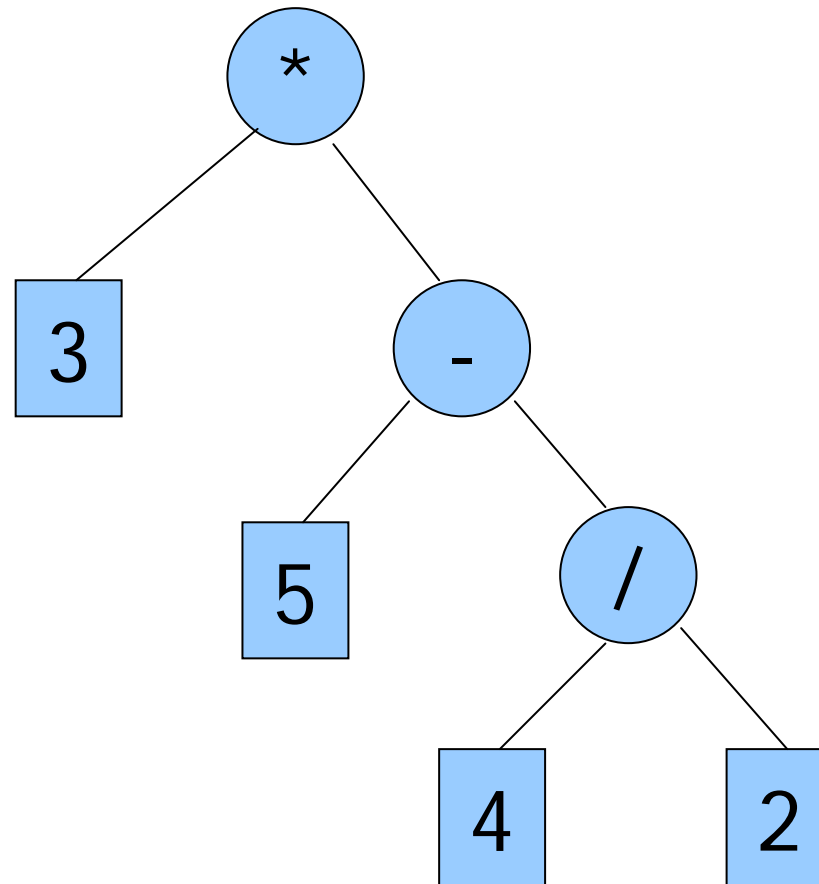
```
end
```

# Application

Evaluation of prefix notations

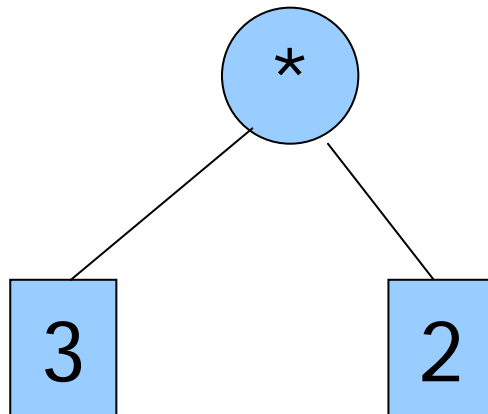
# Binary tree

- $V=3*(5-4/2)$



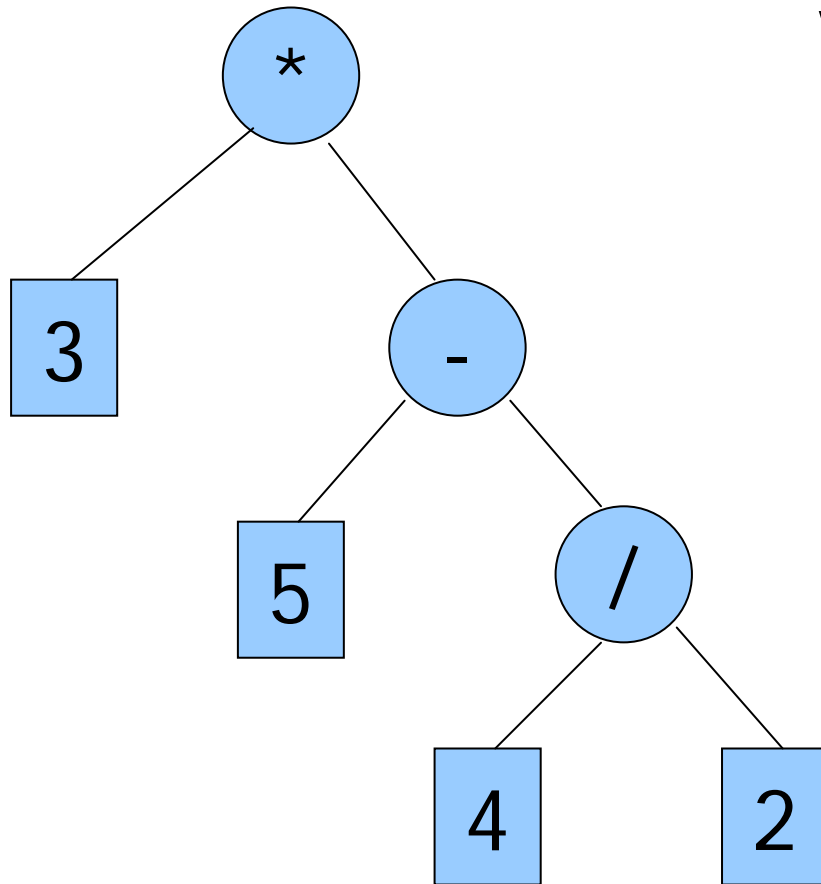
# Prefix notations

- The operator is prefixed to two operands in an expression
- \*32

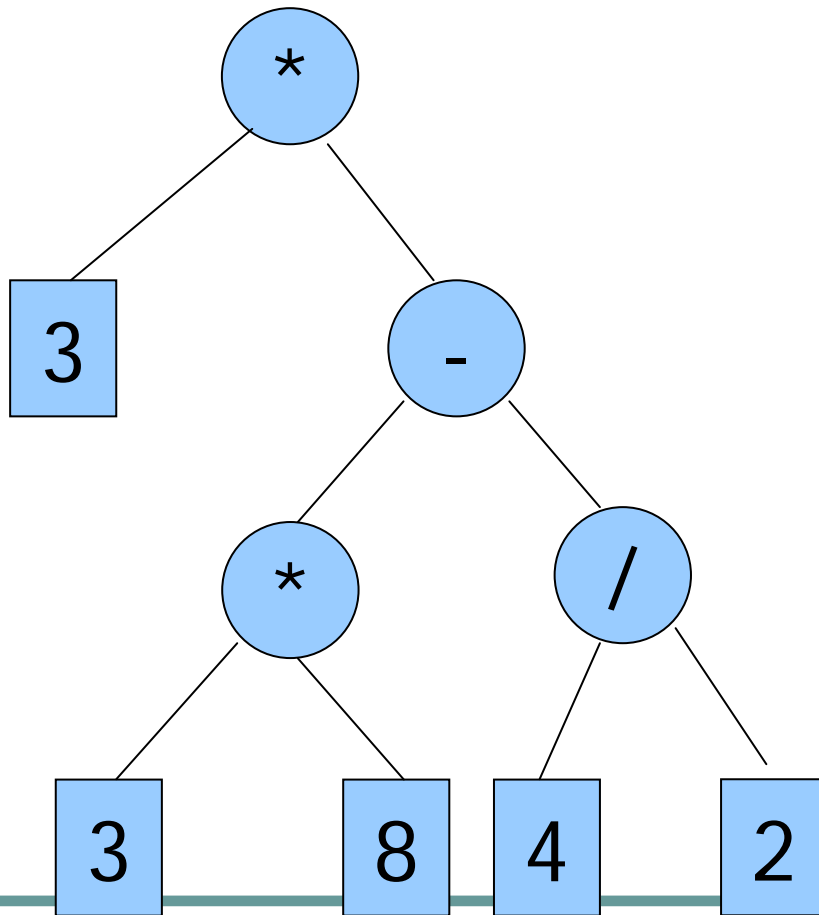


# Example

$$V = *3-5/42$$

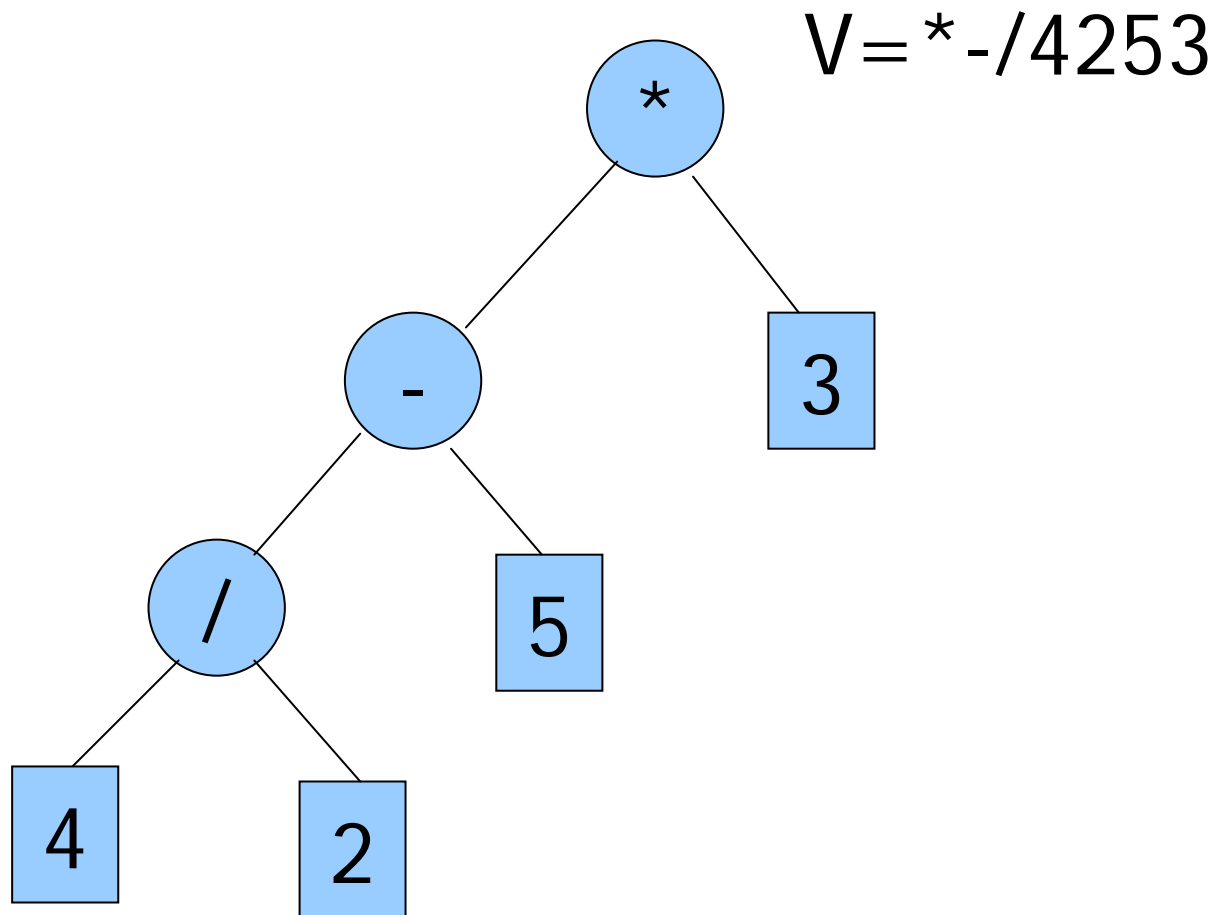


# Prefix notations



$$V = *3 - *38 / 42$$

# Example





# A simulator

- Prefix notations simulated here are constrained by
  - Operands in an expression are positive integers within  $\{1,2,\dots,9\}$
  - Operators are within  $\{+,-,*,/\}$
  - $/ab$  is realized by  $\text{floor}(a/b)$

# Evaluation of Prefix notations

prefix\_one\_stack.m

prefix\_one\_stack.fig

prefix\_one\_stack

### Prefix notations Pannel

Math Programming, AM, NDHU

INPUT

$\Rightarrow$

$\downarrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$

$\downarrow$   $\uparrow$

STACK


stack

2

TOP

0

# Exercise

[Exercise2.pdf](#)

# Problem 7

- Apply an operator to two operands.

```
function v=evaluate(c,s1,s2)
    if c=='/'
        str=['v=floor(' s1 c s2 ')'];
    else
        str=['v=' s1 c s2];
    end
    eval(str);
```

# Evaluation of a prefix expression

- Function head:  $v = \text{prefix}(ss)$
- Function body
  - Allocate a stack,  $stk$
  - $n = \text{length}(ss)$
  - For  $j = n:-1:1$ 
    - $c = ss(j)$
    - If  $c$  is a digit, push  $c$  to stack  $stk$ .
    - If  $c$  is an operator,
      - If  $stk.top$  is greater than two
        - pop an element from  $stk$  and set it to  $d1$
        - pop an element from  $stk$  and set it to  $d2$
        - apply operand  $c$  to  $d1$  and  $d2$  and set the result to  $v$
        - push  $v$  to stack  $stk$
      - otherwise display('an invalid prefix expression')

# Multiple Stacks

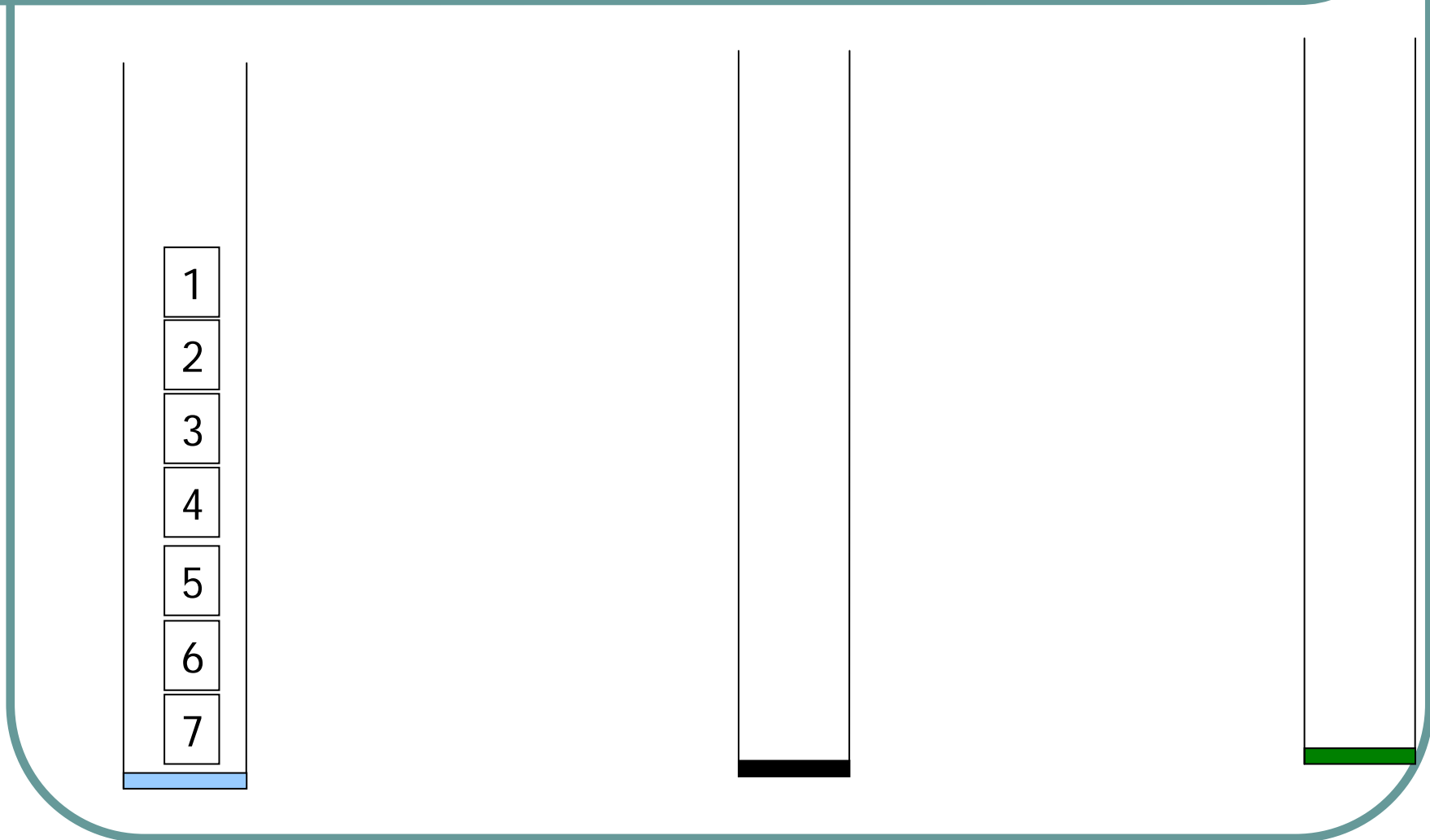
Hanoi Tower Play Panel

# Problem statement

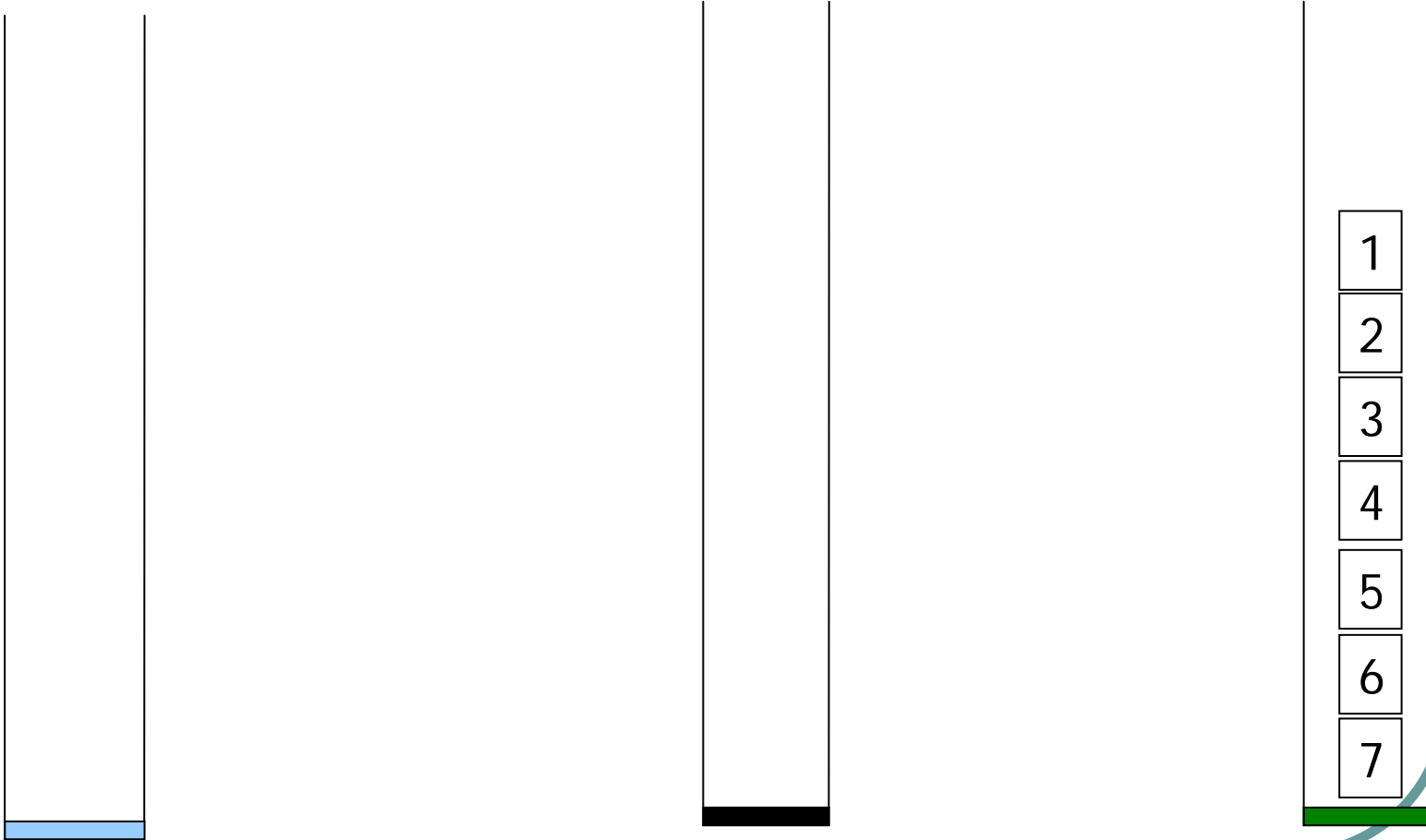
- Three stacks
- The first stack contains  $n$  disks, numbered from  $1, \dots, n$
- Move all disks from the first stack to the third stack.
- A disk is never on the top of a smaller disk



# Initial state of the three stacks

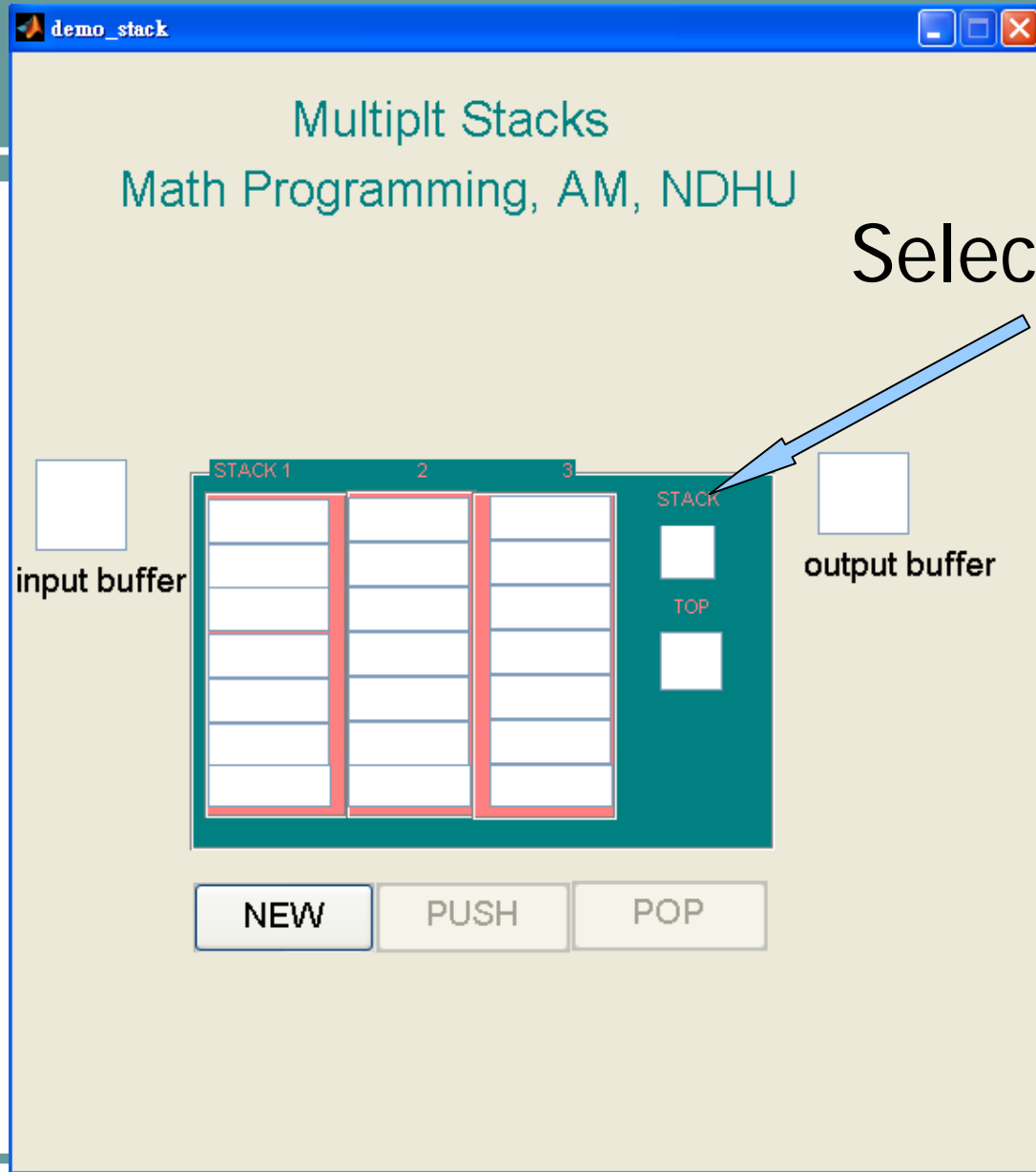


# Final state



# A GUI simulator of multiple stacks

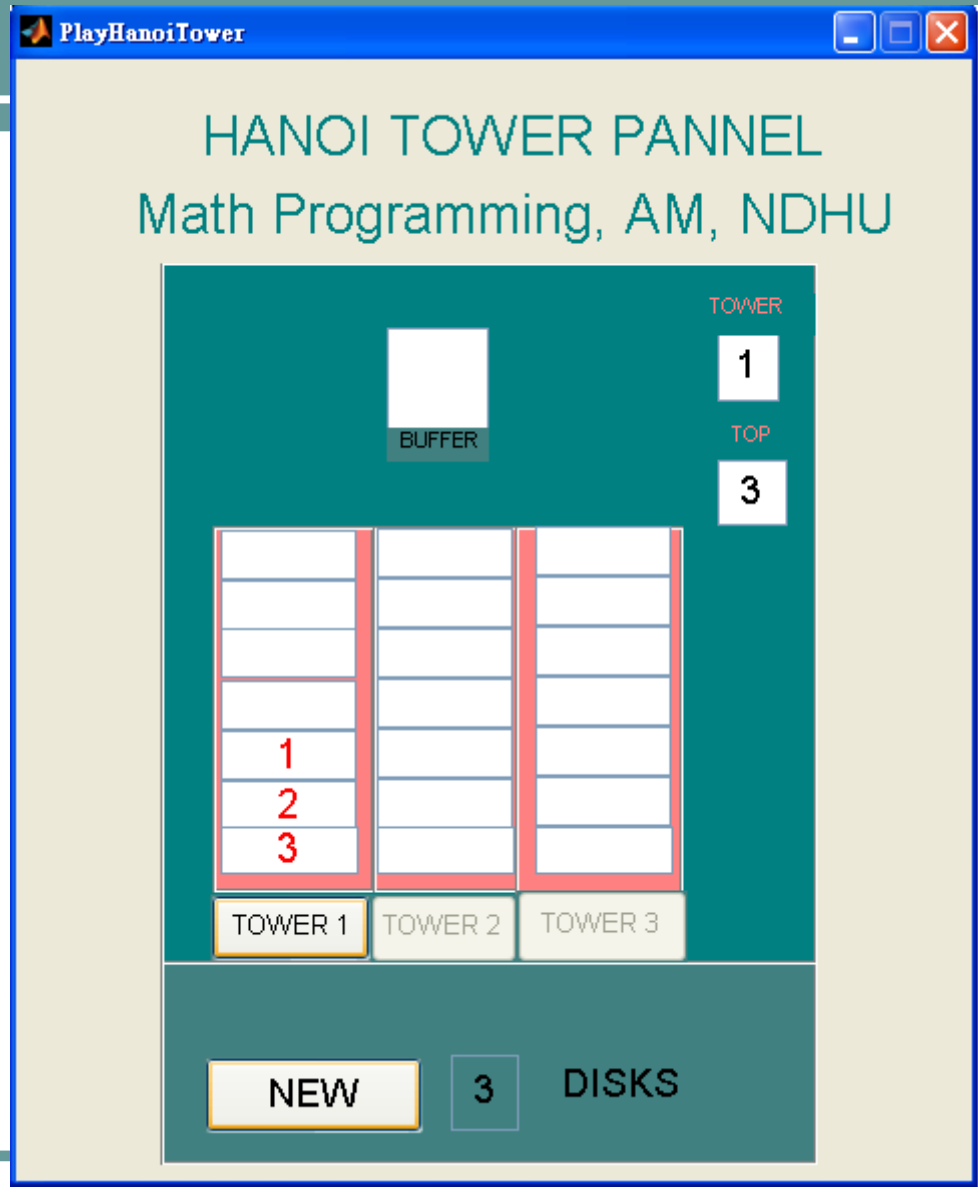
demo\_stack.m  
demo\_stack.fig



Select a stack

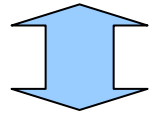
# A Hanoi Tower Panel

PlayHanoiTower.m  
PlayHanoiTower.fig

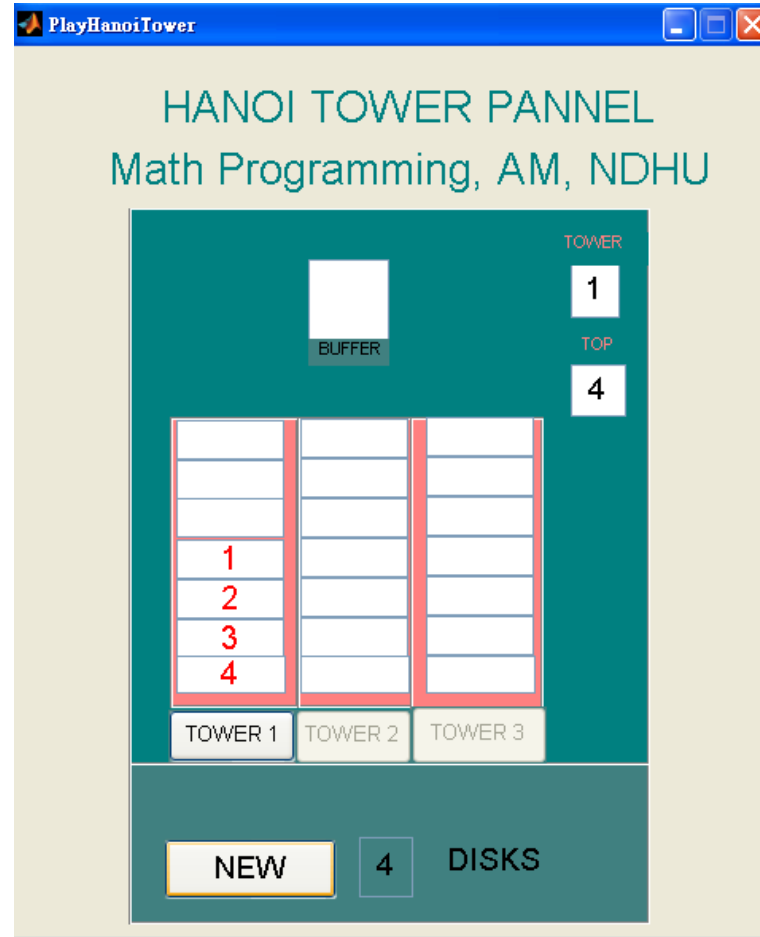


## Three steps for auto-play

- Move  $n-1$  objects from stack 1 to stack 2
- Move 1 object from stack 1 to stack 3
- Move  $n-1$  objects from stack 2 to stack 3

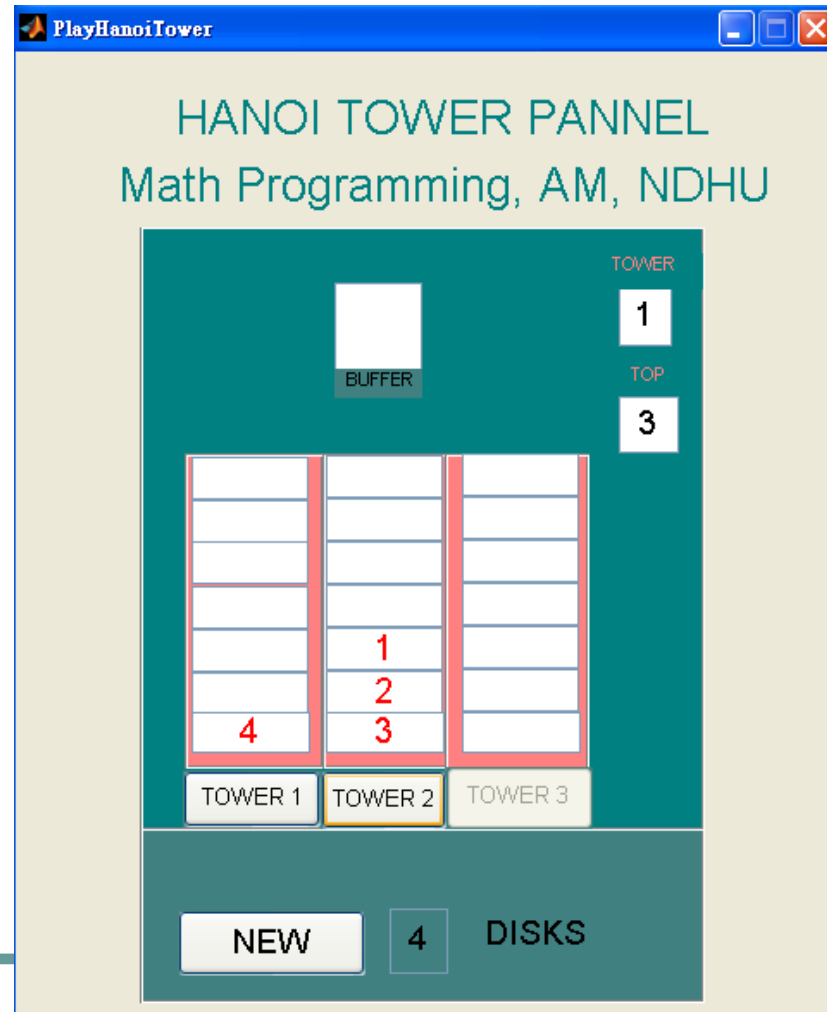


# Initial state of 4-disk problem

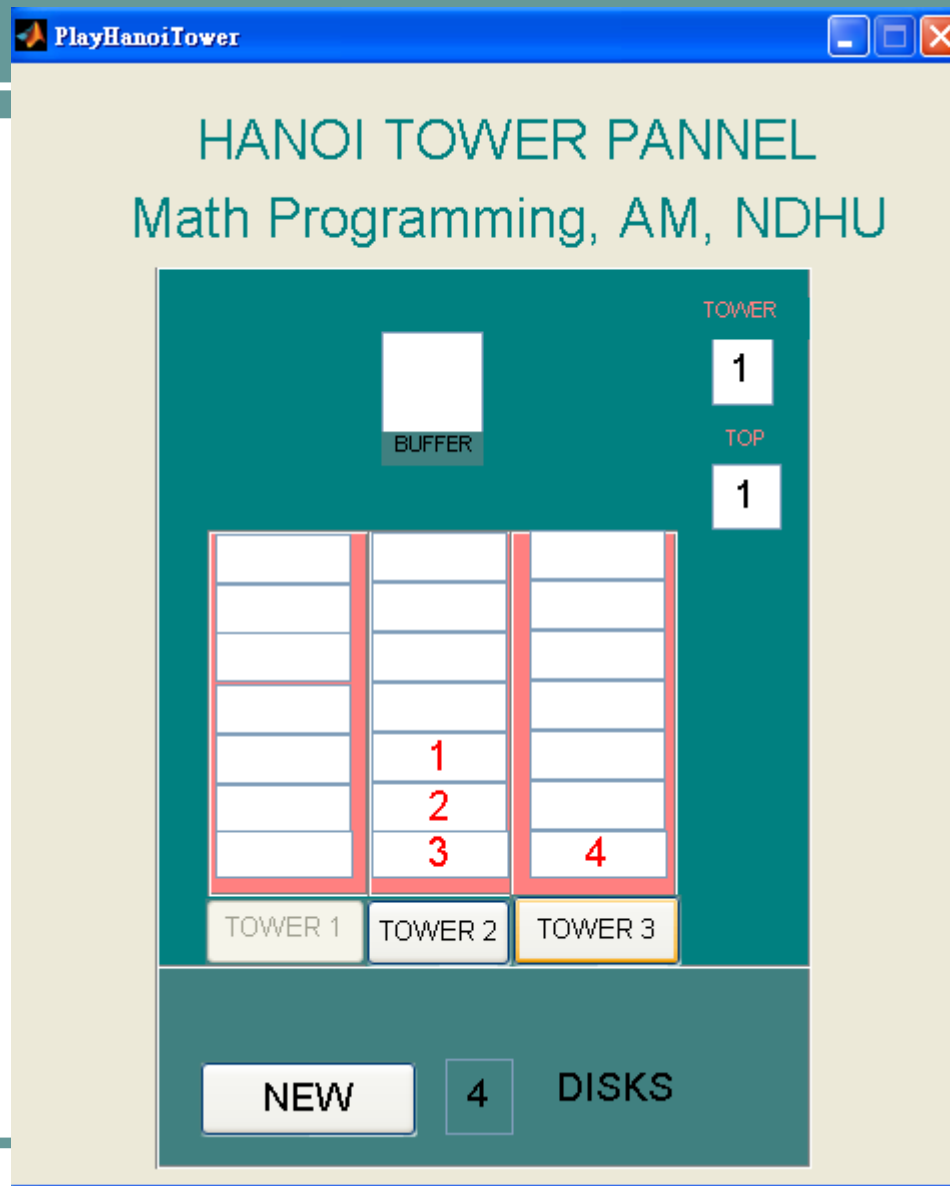




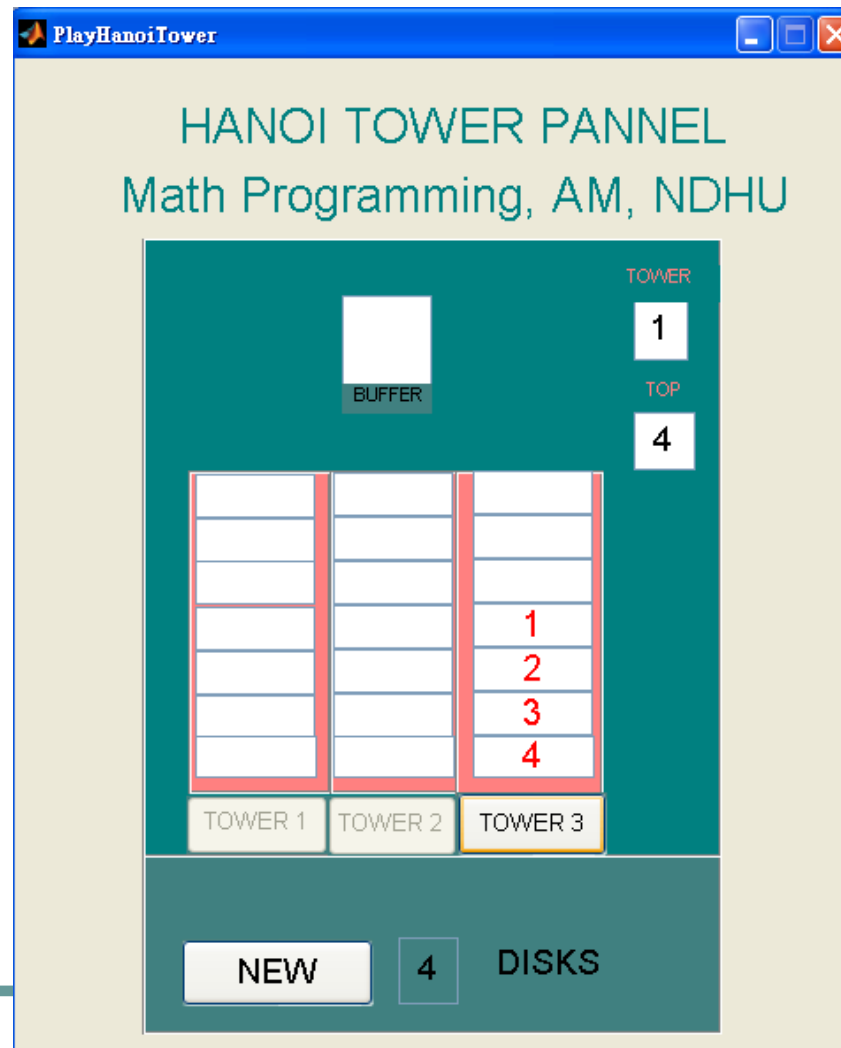
# Move 3 disks from stack 1 to 2



# Move disk 4



# Move 3 disks from stack 2 to 3



# Hanoi-tower auto-play panel

HanoiTower.m  
HanoiTower.fig

