

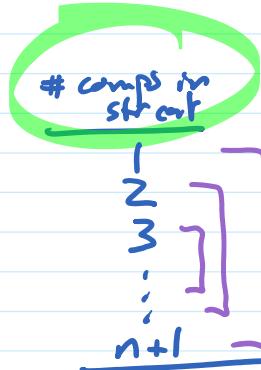
```

make_banner(wall, "#", 1000000);
...
void make_banner(char dest[], char src[], int n)
{
    strcpy(dest, "");
    int len = strlen(src);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        strcat(dest, src);
    }
}

```

$$\begin{array}{l} \cancel{\Theta(n^2)} \quad \text{vs} \quad 1000000n \\ \cancel{\frac{n^2}{2}} \quad \text{vs} \quad 10^{2 \cdot n} \\ \cancel{\Theta(n^2)} \quad \text{vs} \quad \Theta(n) \end{array}$$

$\frac{i}{0}$   
 $\vdots$   
 $n$



$$\frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2} + \frac{3}{2}n + 1$$

there is a large enough  $n_0$ , s.t.  $f(n) \geq g(n)$  for all  $n > n_0$

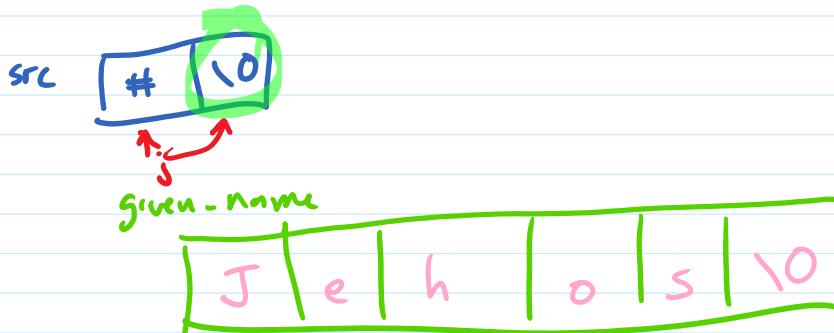
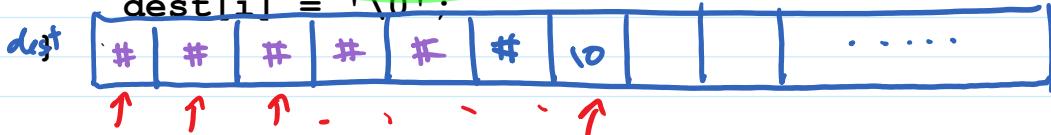
$$\Theta(n^2)$$

```
void strcat(char dest[], char src[]) {
```

```

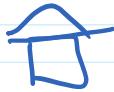
    int i = 0;
    while (dest[i] != '\0') { for n-char dest, n+1 executions
        i++;
    }
    int j = 0;
    while (src[j] != '\0') { dest[i] = src[j]; i++; j++; }
    dest[i] = '\0';

```



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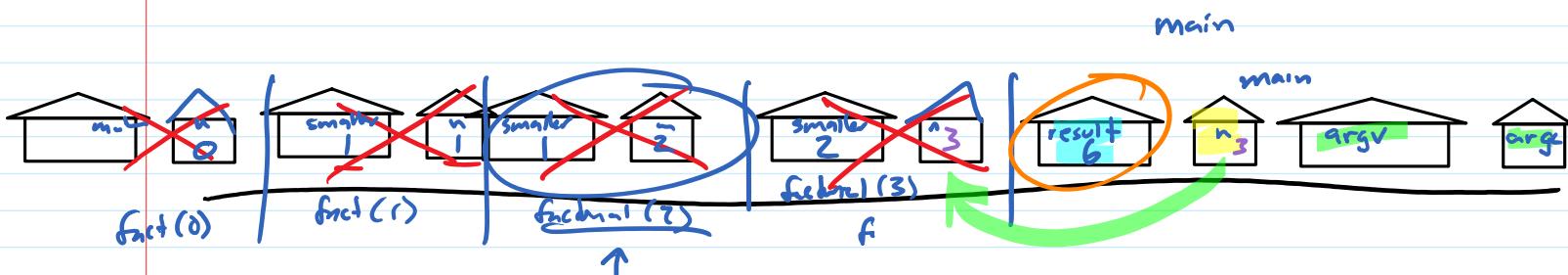
Stack



stack frame

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    int a = 10;  
    increment(a);  
    printf("a=%d\n", a);  
}
```

```
int increment(int x) {  
    x = x + 1;  
}
```



```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    int n;  
    scanf("%d", &n);  
    long result = factorial(n);  
    printf("%d! = %ld\n", n, result);  
}
```

```
long factorial(int n) {  
    if (n == 0)  
        return 1;  
    else {  
        long smaller = factorial(n - 1);  
        return n * smaller;  
    }  
}
```

increment



memory address of an int  
pointer to an int



main



type pointed to

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    int a = 10;  
    increment(&a);  
    printf("a=%d\n", a);  
}
```

type pointed to

```
void increment(int *x) {  
    *x = *x + 1;  
}  
10 + 1  
11
```