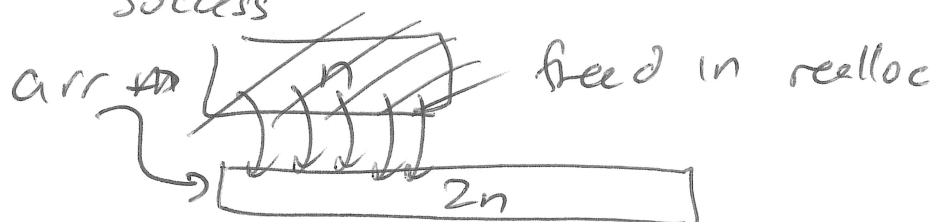


Looked @ Exam Review Info on typed up Notes

What if realloc fails?

usually (pretend arr is int array size n)

$arr = \underset{\text{success}}{\text{realloc}}(arr, 2 * n + \text{sizeof(int)});$



if fails

$arr \rightarrow x$ n has nothing pointing to it
memory leak

$int * tmp = \text{realloc}(arr, 2 * n + \text{sizeof(int)});$

$arr \rightarrow \boxed{\text{orig}}$

$tmp \rightarrow x$

if $(tmp == \text{NULL}) \{$

$\text{free}(arr);$

$arr = \text{NULL};$

$\}$

avoid
memory
leak

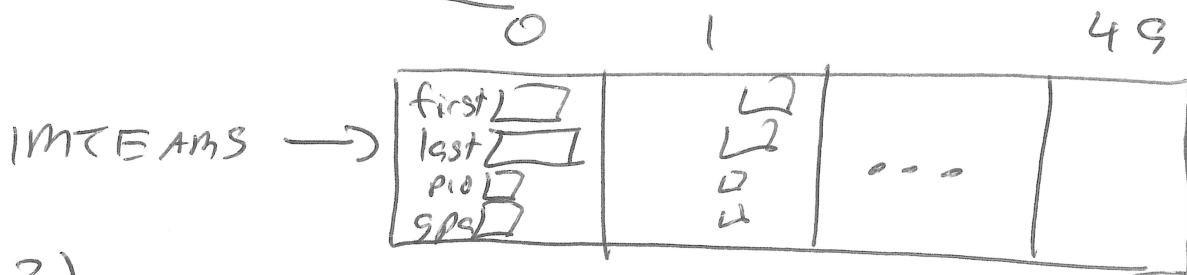
$int * arr = \text{malloc}(\dots)$

if $(arr == \text{NULL}) \{$

// malloc failed

$\}$

F13 E1 Q1



3)

```

int studentcmp(const studentT* ptrA, const studentT* ptrB) {
    if (ptrA->gpa < ptrB->gpa) return -1;
    if (ptrB->gpa < ptrA->gpa) return 1;
    int tmp = strcmp(ptrA->last, ptrB->last);
    if (tmp != 0) return tmp;
    tmp = strcmp(ptrA->first, ptrA->last);
    if (tmp != 0) return tmp;
    return ptrA->PID - ptrB->PID;
}
    
```

F13 E1 Q4

$f(3, 5)$

$$\frac{5f(2, 4)}{3} = \frac{5 \times 6}{3} = 10$$

$$f(2, 4) = \frac{4f(1, 3)}{2} = \frac{4 \times 3}{2} = 6$$

$$f(1, 3) = \frac{3f(0, 2)}{1} = 3$$

$f(a, b)$

if $(a == 0)$ return 1;
return $b * f(a-1, b-1) / a$

$$\frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 2 \times 1$$

as long as int div
doesn't screw things up

$$\binom{b}{a} = \frac{b!}{a!(b-a)!}$$