

■ CHAPTER 2 ■

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Across

1. If preconditions imply postconditions then the algorithm is termed as _____ [CORRECT]
4. A sequence that starts with a positive integer and ends with 1 is called a _____ sequence [COLLATZ]
5. A process that checks whether an algorithm output is right for all valid inputs is called algorithm _____ [VALIDATION]
6. A formal statement that shows that an algorithm works correctly is called a _____ [PROOF]
8. The pictorial form of an algorithm [FLOWCHART]
11. The process of mapping a message to cipher is called _____ [ENCRYPTION]
12. The definition of an object in terms of itself is a _____ definition [RECURSIVE]
15. A recursive call that involves no pending operations is called _____ recursion [TAIL]
16. A statement that asserts a condition [ASSERTION]
17. The series 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13 is called a _____ sequence [FIBONACCI]
18. The length of a Collatz sequence is called the _____ length [ULAM]
19. Stepwise refinement was formulated by _____ [NIKLAUSWIRTH]
20. The number 1.618 is associated with the _____ ratio [GOLDEN]

Down

2. A function that calls itself is called a _____ function [RECURSIVE]
3. A predicate that is always true in a looping condition is called a _____ [LOOPINVARIANT]
7. Formal writing of algorithms is called algorithm _____ [SPECIFICATION]
9. The bottom-up design can be traced to _____ [RENEDESCARTES]
10. Assertion about the status of a program before execution [PRECONDITION]
13. The non-recursive part of a recursive definition is called _____ [BASECASE]
14. If a point P is not dominated by any other point, then the point is called a _____ point [MAXIMAL]