## Jutge.org

The Virtual Learning Environment for Computer Programming

## Simulating recursion (1)

```
In \(\mathrm{C}++\), consider this program (whose inclusions have been removed):
    void work(int \(n\) ) \{
        if \((n>0)\{\)
            cout \(\ll ' \quad\) ' \(<n ;\)
            work ( \(n-1\) );
            work( \(n-1\) );
        \}
    \}
    int main() \{
        int \(n\);
        while \((\boldsymbol{c i n} \gg n)\{\)
            work(n);
            cout \(\ll\) endl;
        \}
    \}
In Python, consider this program:
```


## from yogi import tokens

```
def work( \(n\) : int) \(\rightarrow\) None:
```

def work( $n$ : int) $\rightarrow$ None:
if $n>0$ :
print(' ',$n$, end=' ')
work ( $n-1$ )
work $(n-1)$
def main() $\rightarrow$ None:
for $n$ in tokens (int):
work(n)
print ()
$\operatorname{main}()$

```

Take a look at the sample input and sample output to see what this program prints for every given number.

Without modifying main(), reimplement the procedure \(\operatorname{work}(n)\) with no calls at all, recursive or not, so that the output of the program does not change.

\section*{Input}

Input consists of several strictly positive natural numbers.

\section*{Output}

For every number, print a line identical to the one written by the program above.

\section*{Observation}

To solve this exercise, the only containers that you should use are stacks.
```

Sample input
1
2
3
4

```
```

Sample output

```
Sample output
1
1
1 1
1 1
3
3
4
```

4

```

\section*{Problem information}

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https://jutge.org```

