

$S =$ "perché mi... fai male"

⊗ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{for } i := 0; i < \text{len}(s); i++ \{ \\ \dots s[i] \dots \\ \} \end{array} \right.$

Ⓢ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{for } \textcircled{i}, \underline{r} := \text{range } s \{ \\ \dots r \dots \\ \} \end{array} \right.$

$t := \text{[]rune}(s)$

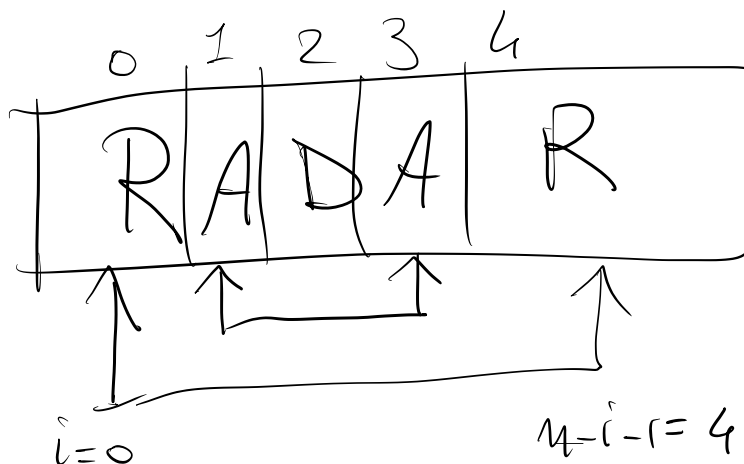
STABILIRE
STRINGA

~~SE~~
E

UNA
PALINDROMA

①

```
fun is PalIter (s string) bool {  
  n := len(s)  
  for i := 0; i < n/2; i++ {  
    if s[i] != s[n-i-1] {  
      return false  
    }  
  }  
  return true  
}
```



$n=5$

②

```

func is Palin Iter(s string) bool {
    t := []rune(s)
    n := len(t)
    for i := 0; i < n/2; i++ {
        if t[i] != t[n-i-1] {
            return false
        }
    }
    return true
}

```

omordotua nuora aaro un autodromo ↑

mordotua nuora aaro un autodromo ↑

ordotua nuora aaro un autodromo

VERSIONE RICORSIVA

- ① una stringa di lunghezza ≤ 1 è palindroma
②  $c = d$ e S è palindroma

③
func isPalin(s string) bool {
 if $\text{len}(s) \leq 1$ {
 return true

 }
 if $s[0] \neq s[\text{len}(s)-1]$ {
 return false

 }
 return isPalin($s[1:\text{len}(s)-1]$)

}



return $s[0] == s[\text{len}(s) - 1]$
 $\&\& \text{isPalin}(s[1 : \text{len}(s) - 1])$

④
func $\text{isPalin}(s \text{ string})$ bool {
 $t := \text{[]rune}(s)$
 if $\text{len}(t) \leq 1$ {
 return true
 }
 return $t[0] == t[\text{len}(t) - 1]$
 \&\& $\text{isPalin}(\text{string}(t[1 : \text{len}(t) - 1]))$
 }

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B

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A

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A ... F

(5)

ABAF A

← Anna

Depe

ATFEA
AABEC

2	1
1	2