

## 61A Lecture 20

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Friday, October 17

## Announcements

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- Guerrilla Section 4 on Sunday 10/19: Object-oriented programming and recursive data

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  - Review session on Saturday 10/25 3pm–6pm in 2050 VLSB

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  - 10am – 11pm in Wozniak Lounge

## Introducing Cohorts

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Each of you has been randomly placed in the cohort of a patron computer scientist

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Wrote first program

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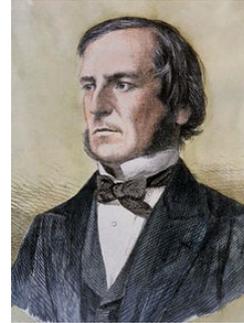
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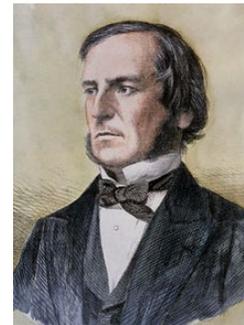
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## Measuring Efficiency

## Recursive Computation of the Fibonacci Sequence

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Our first example of tree recursion:

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def fib(n):  
    if n == 0:  
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fib(5)

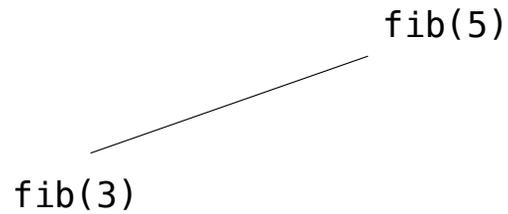
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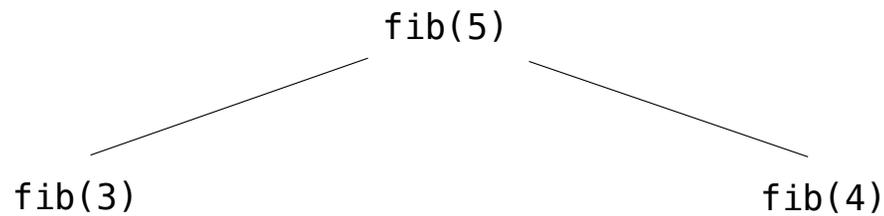
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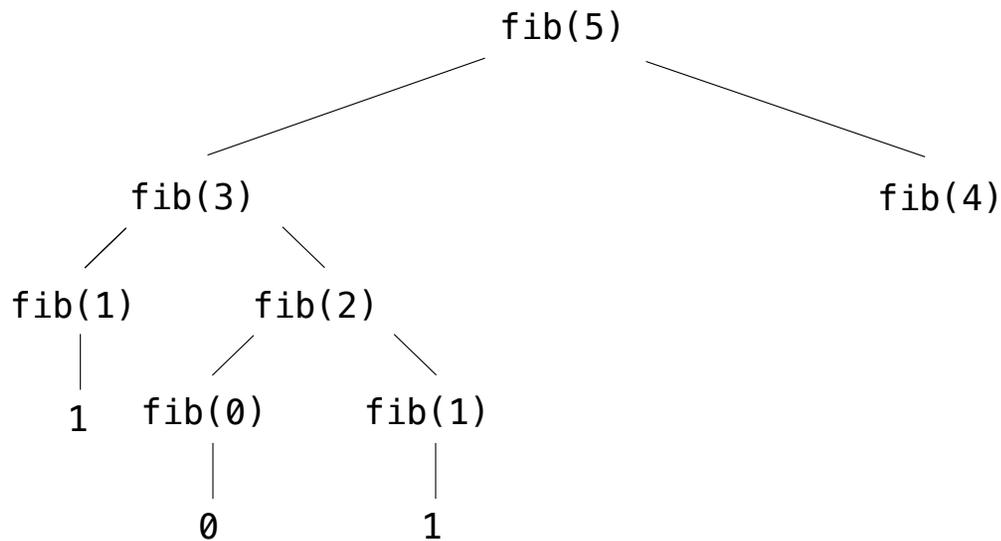


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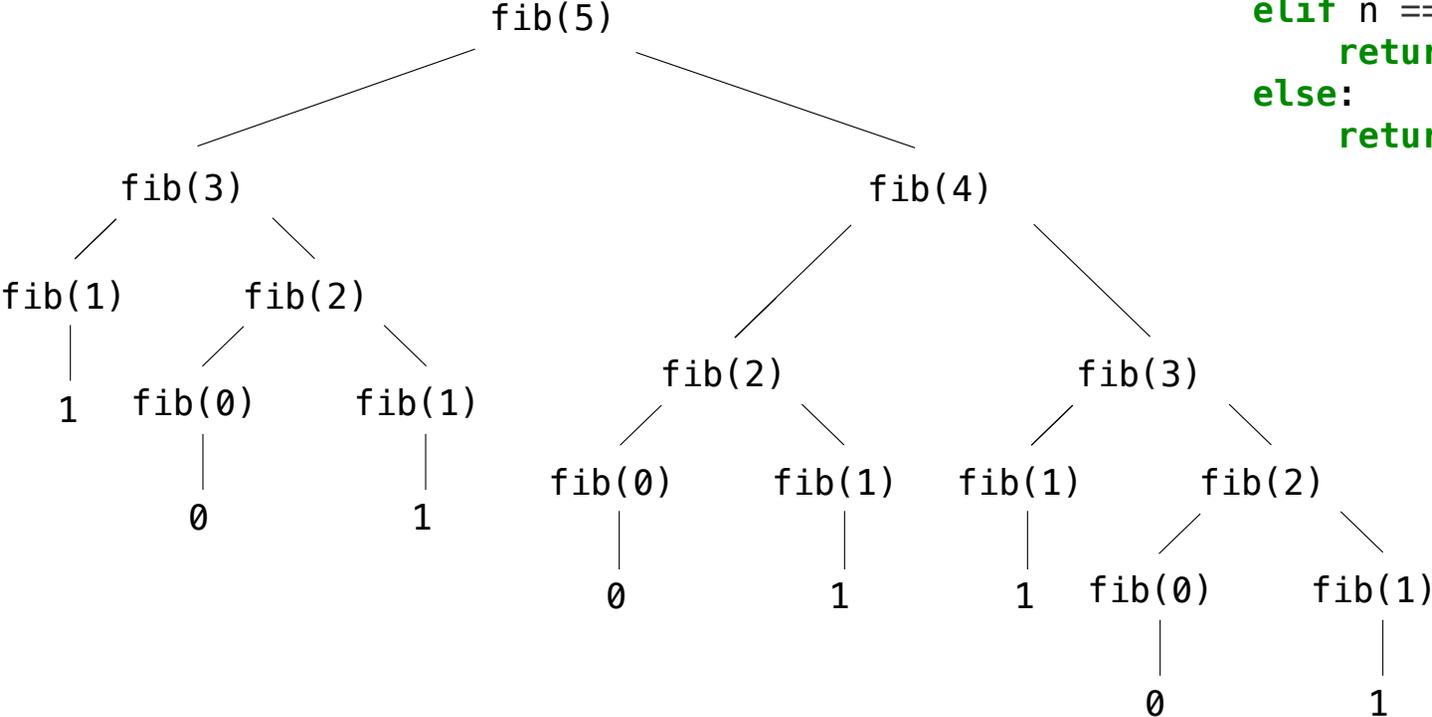


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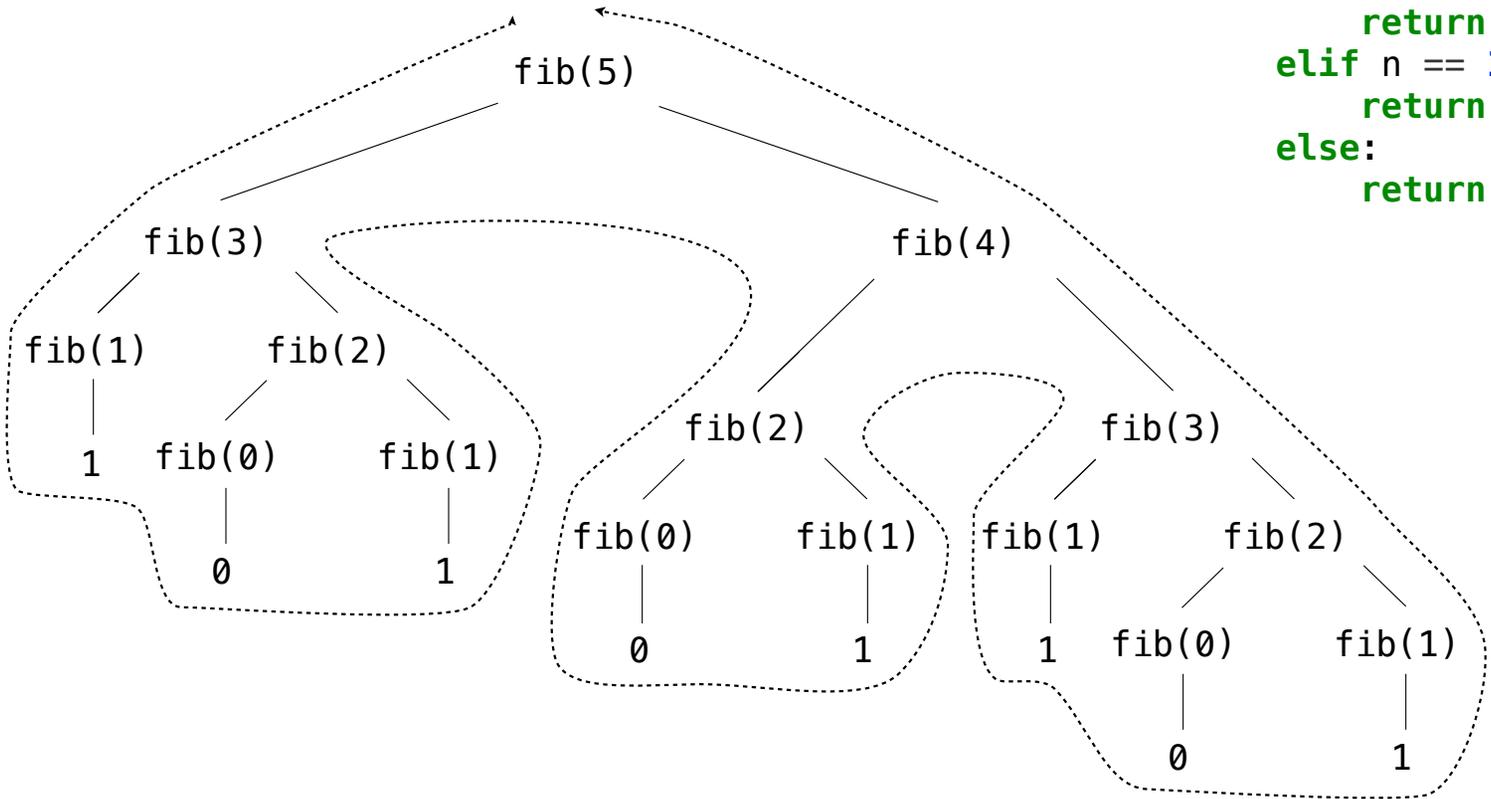


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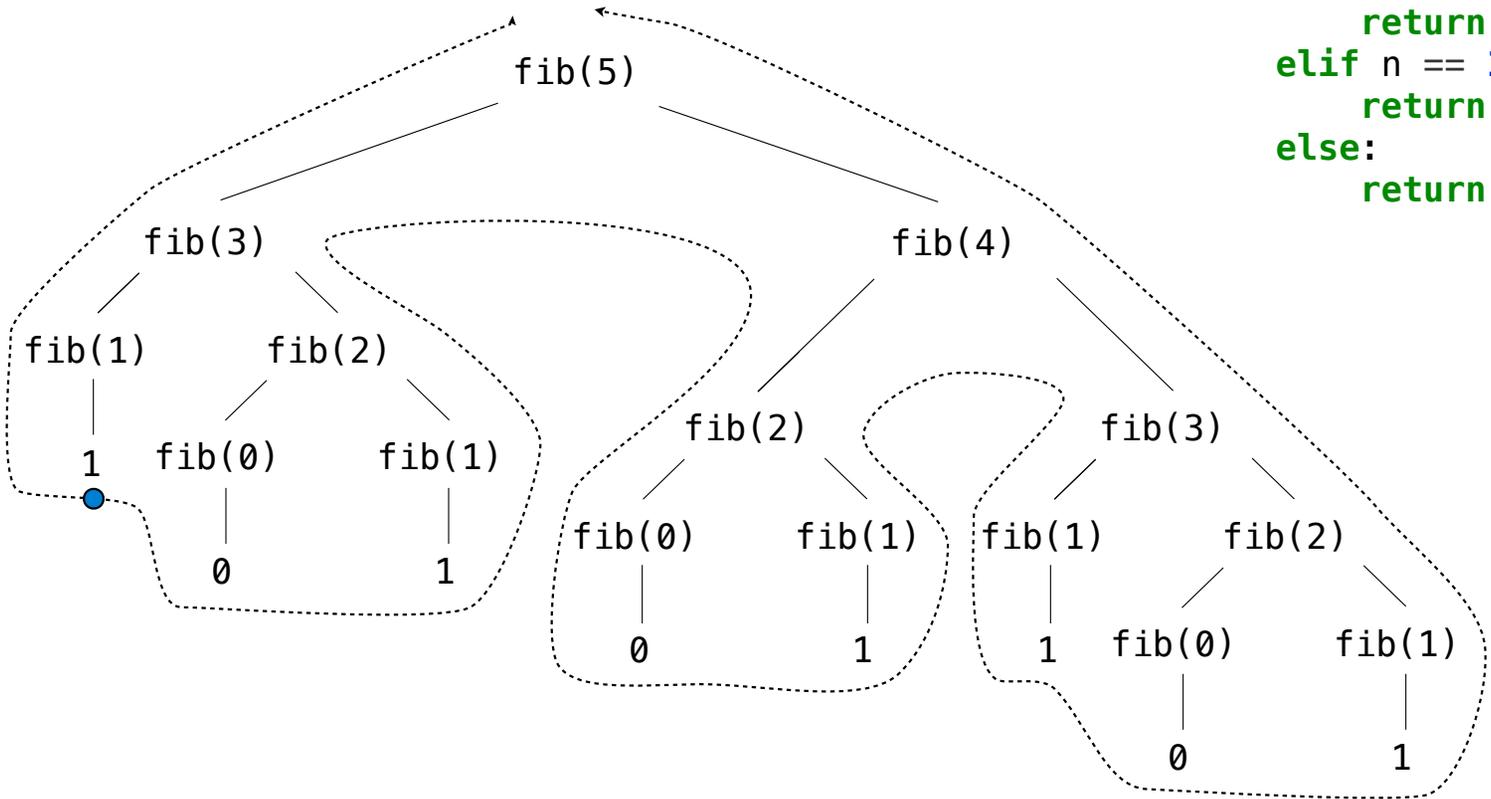


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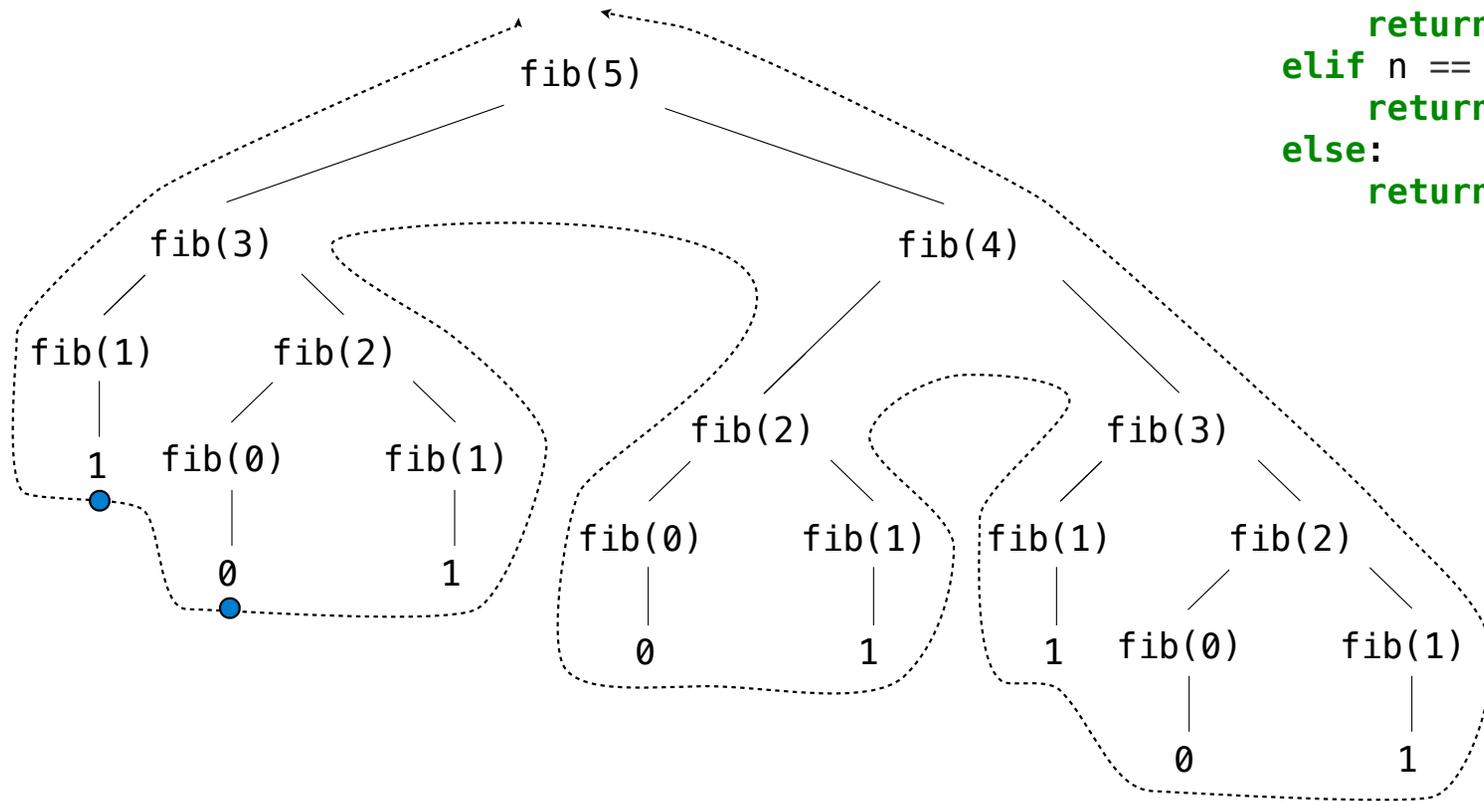


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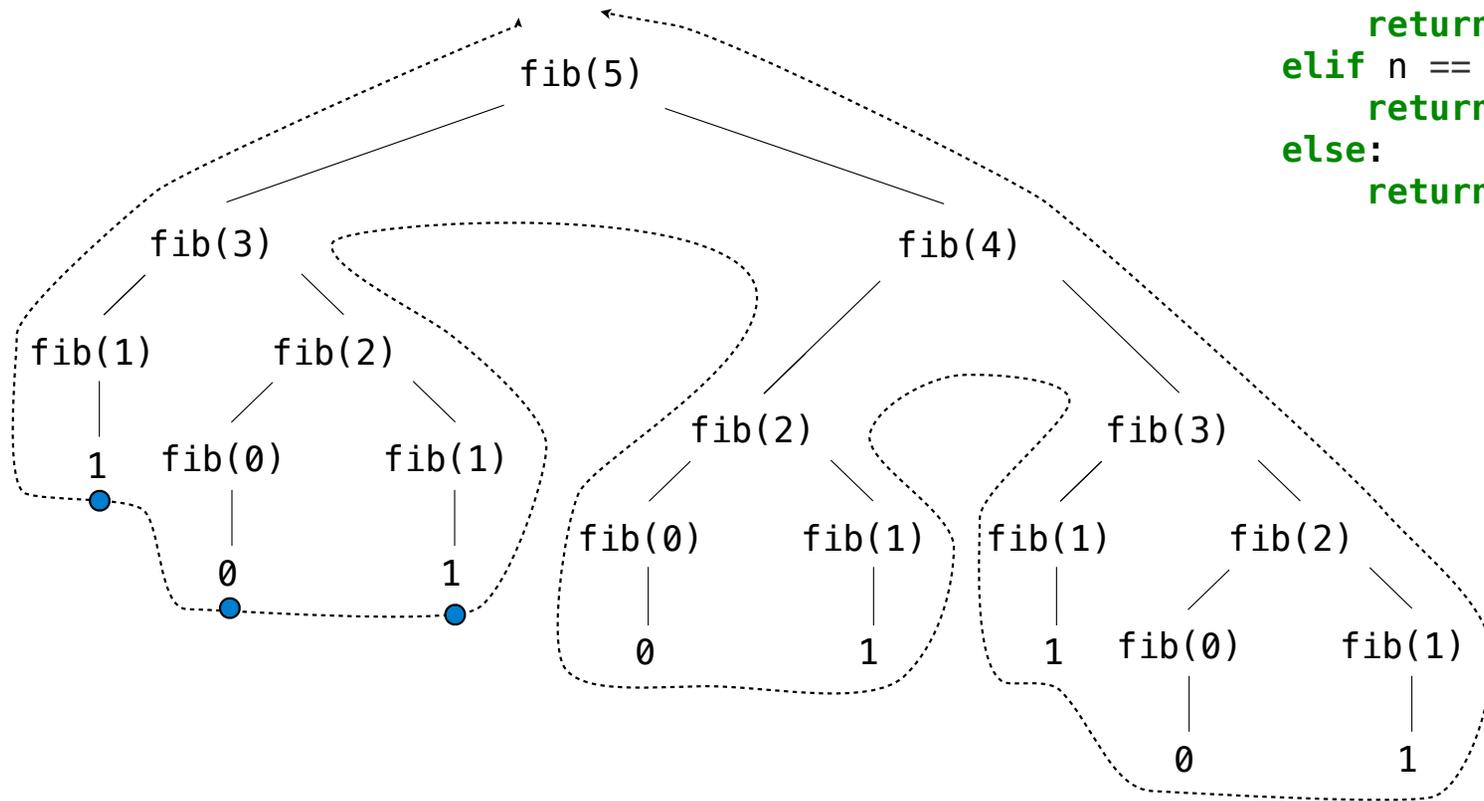


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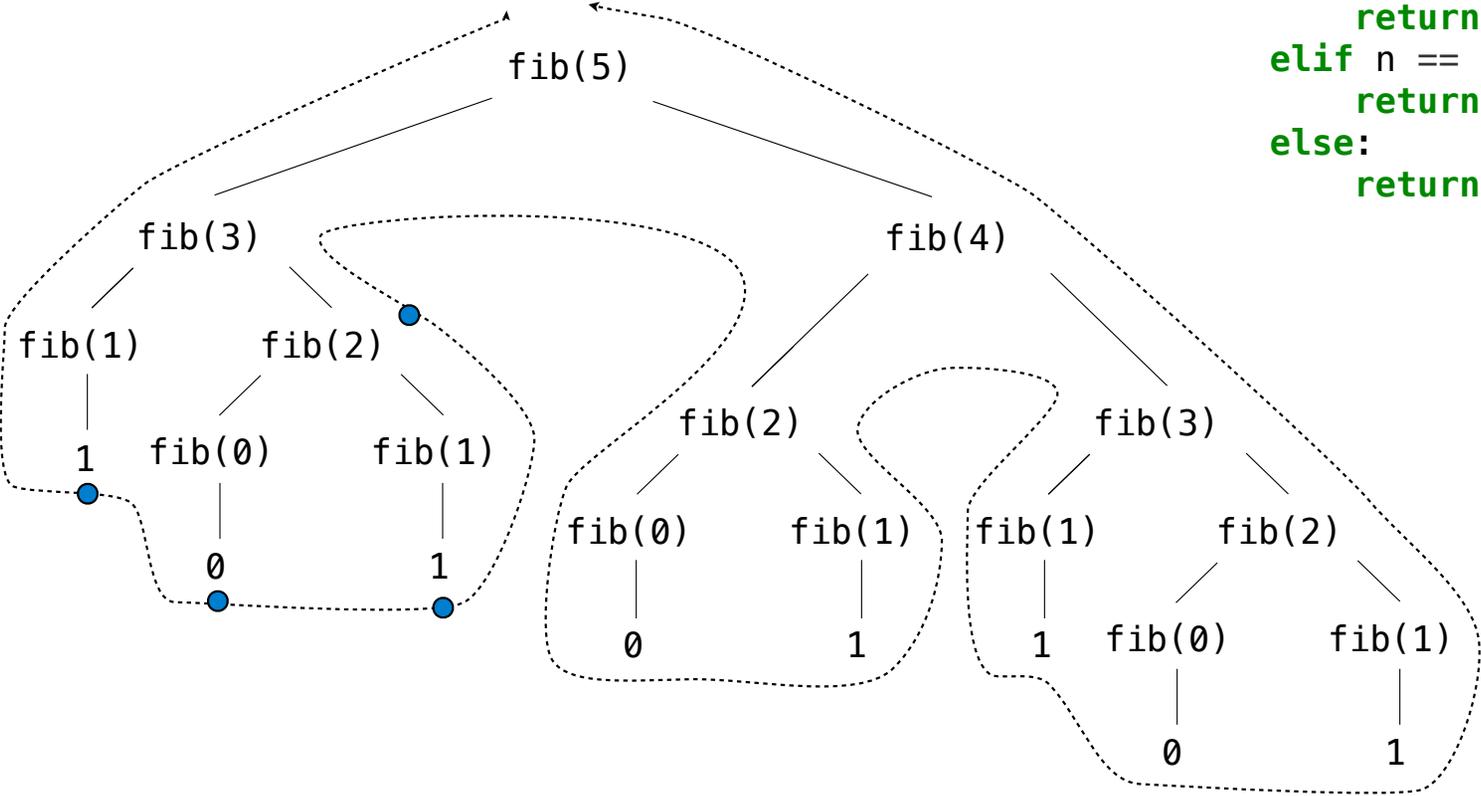
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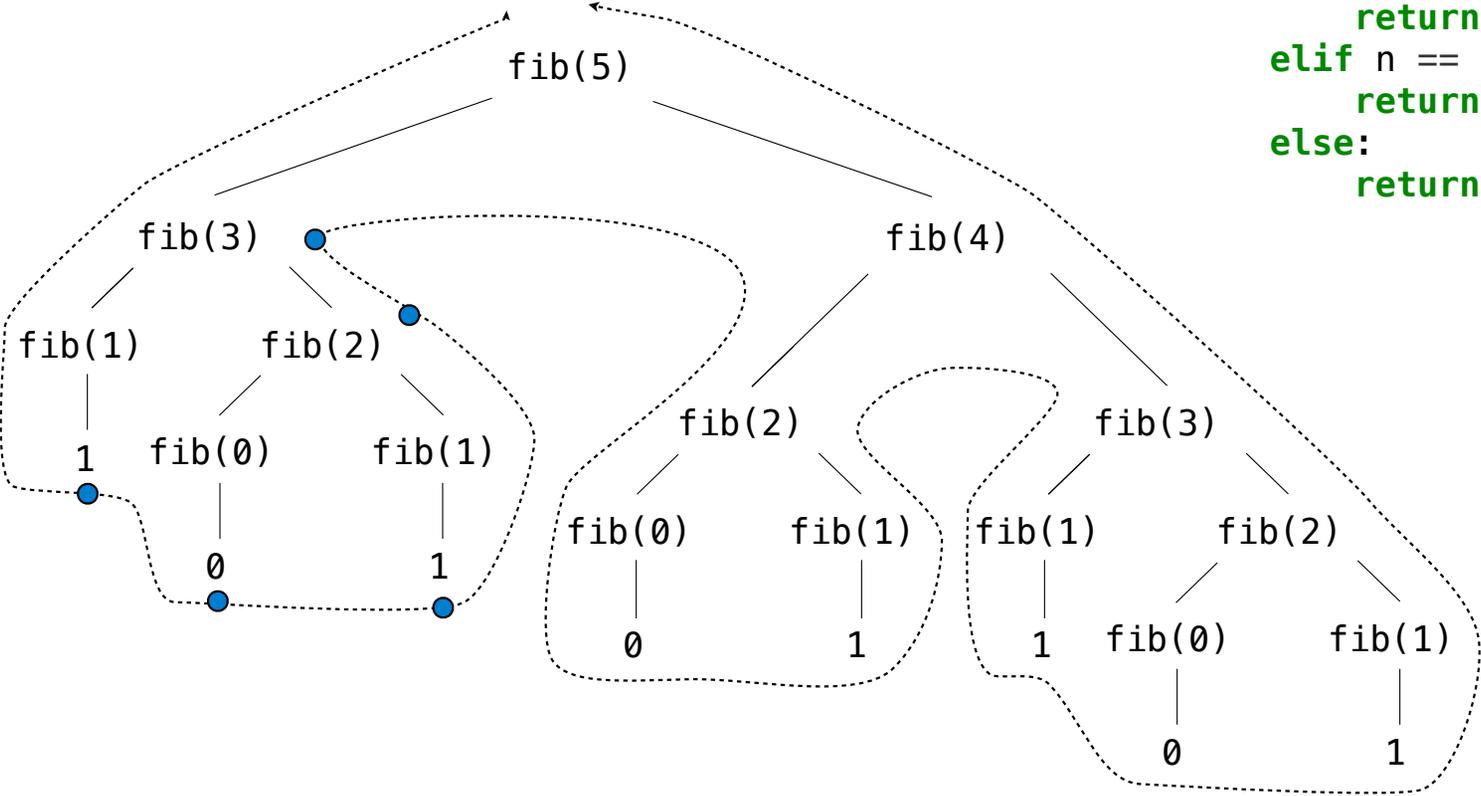
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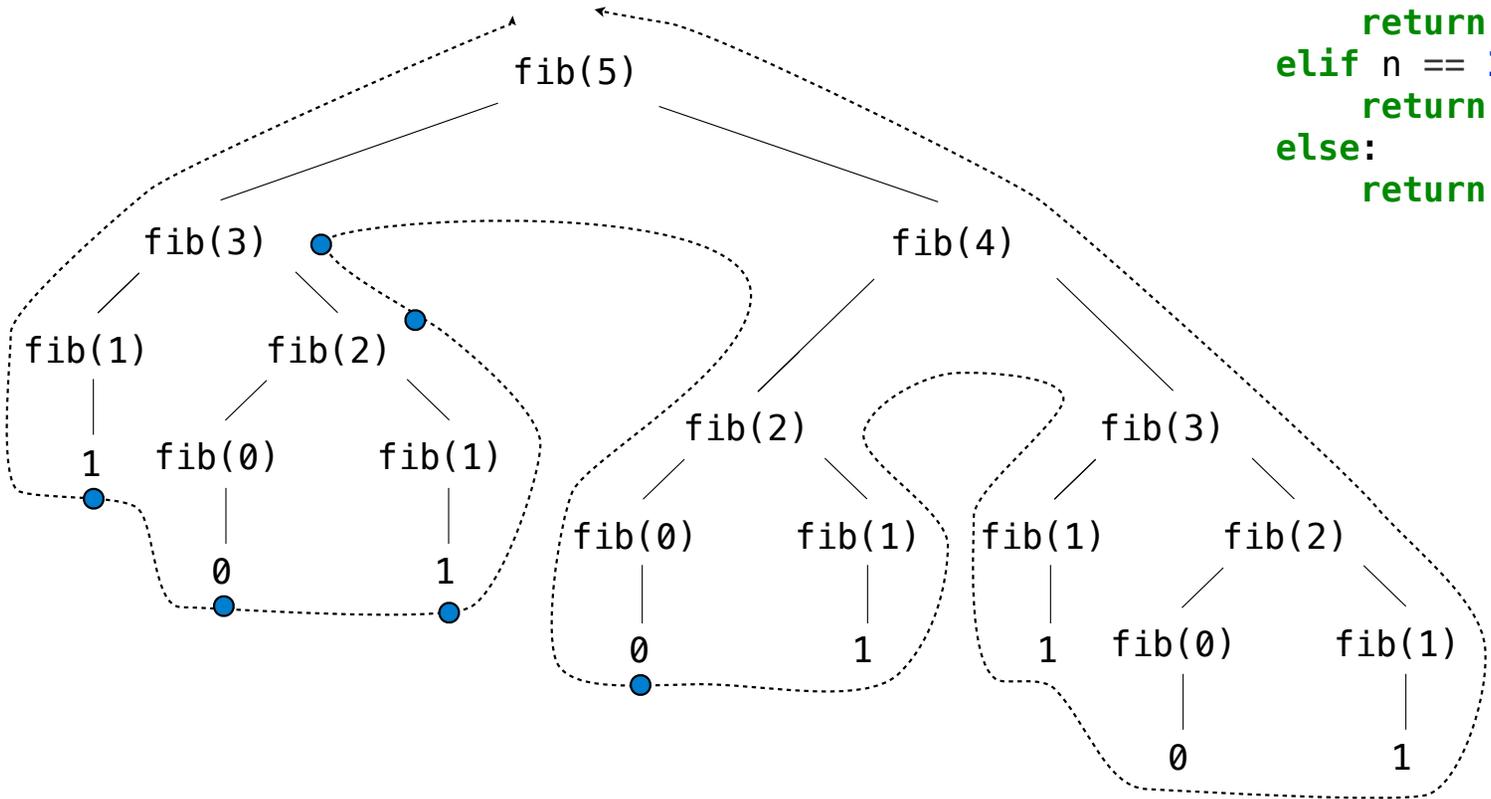
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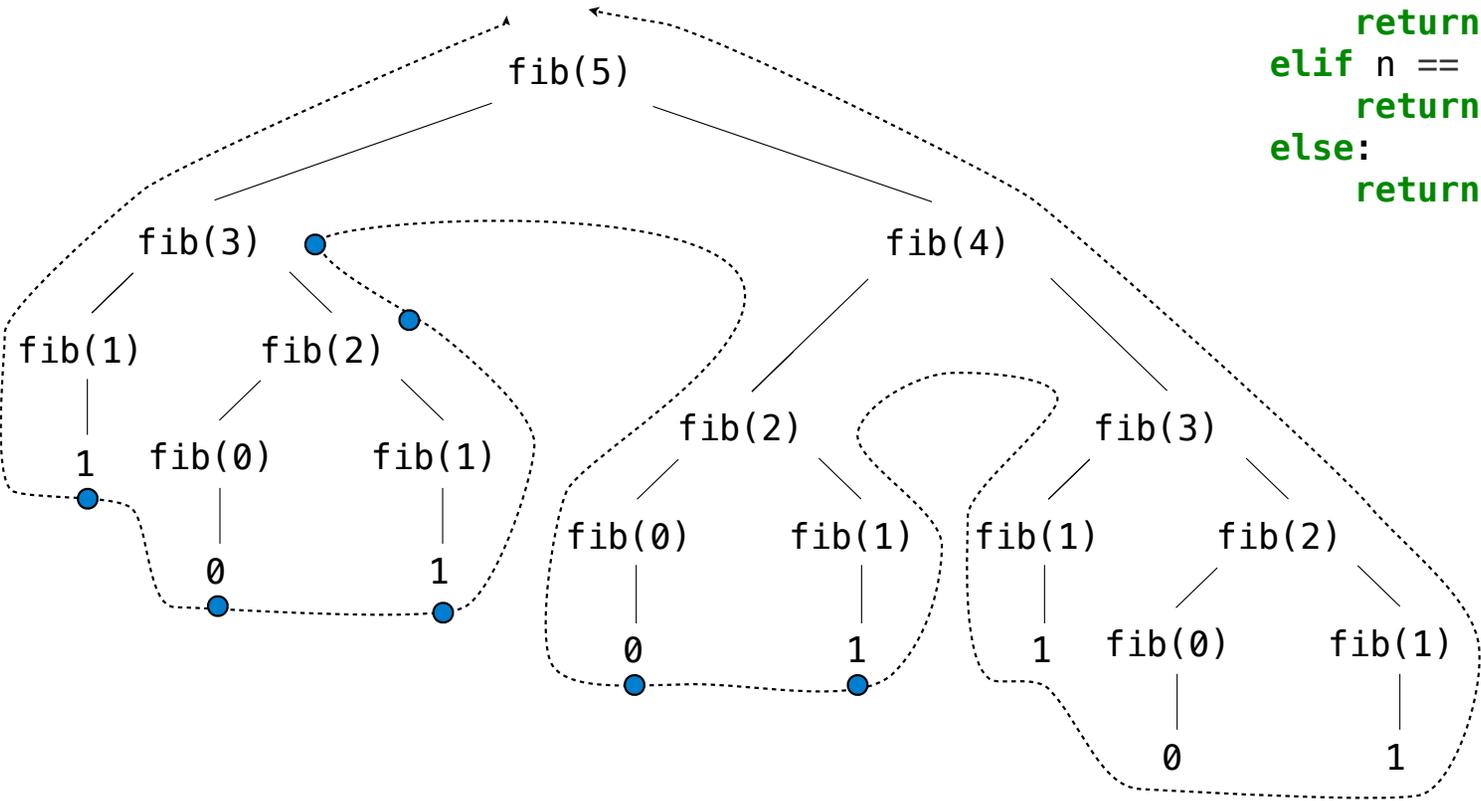
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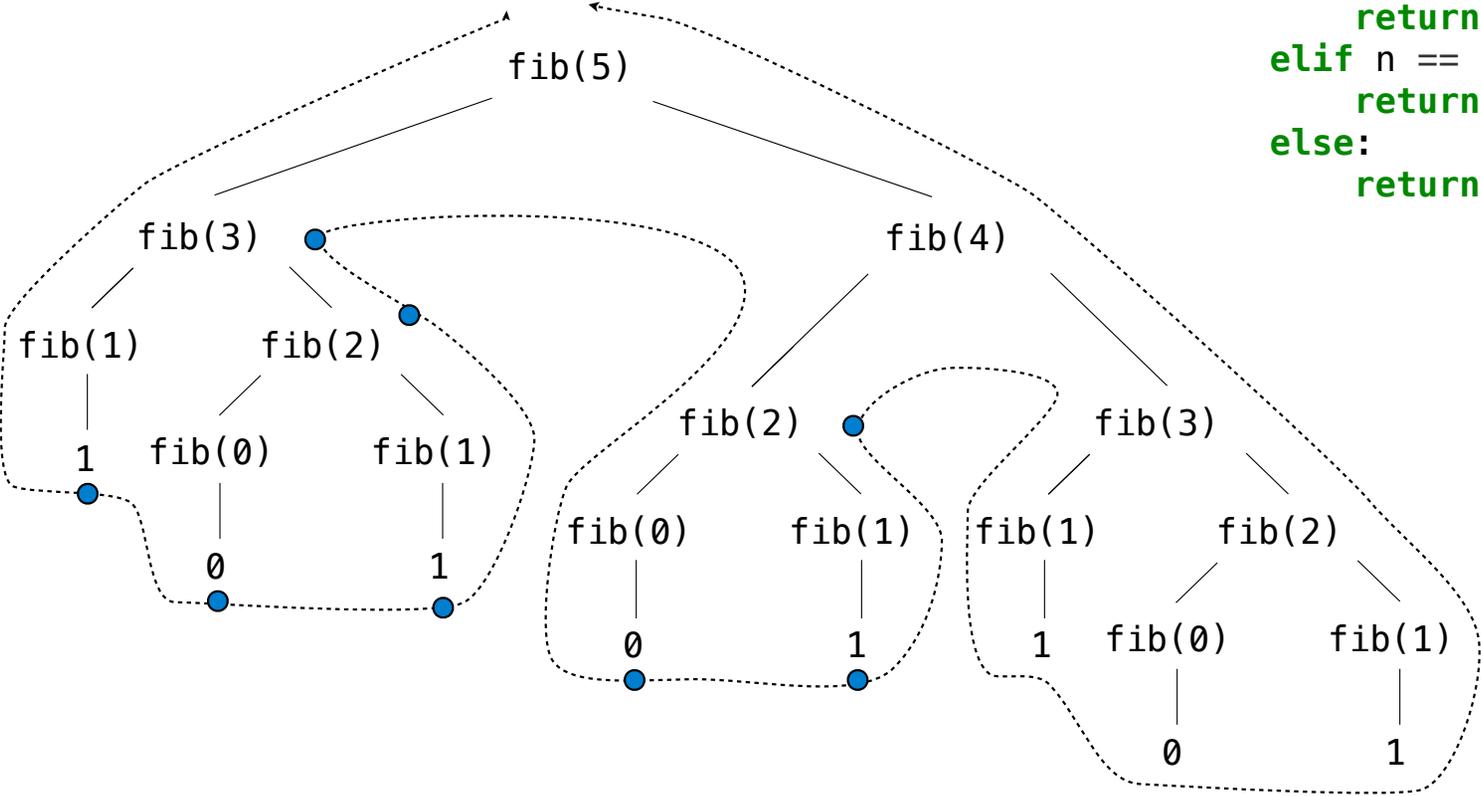
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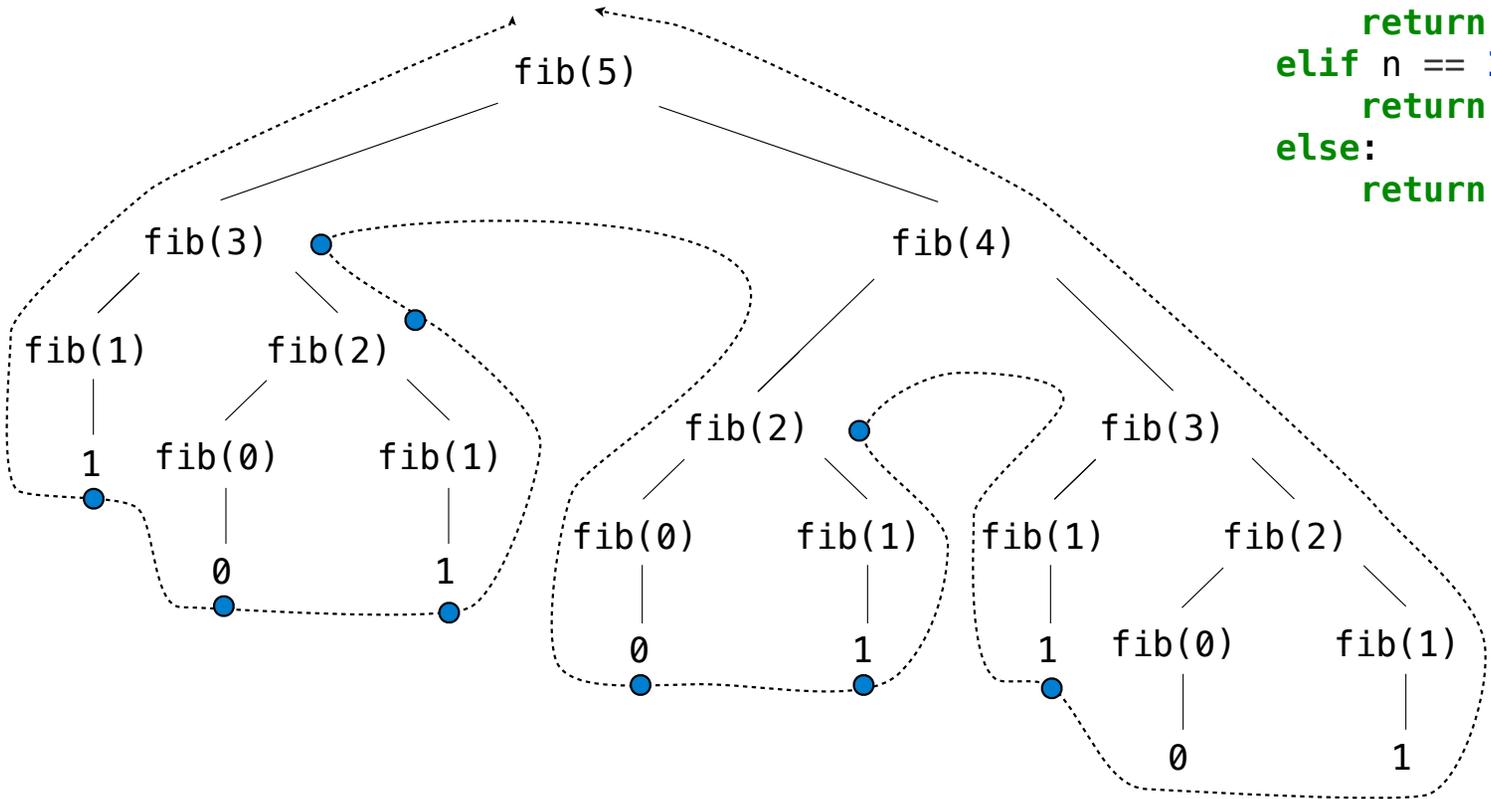
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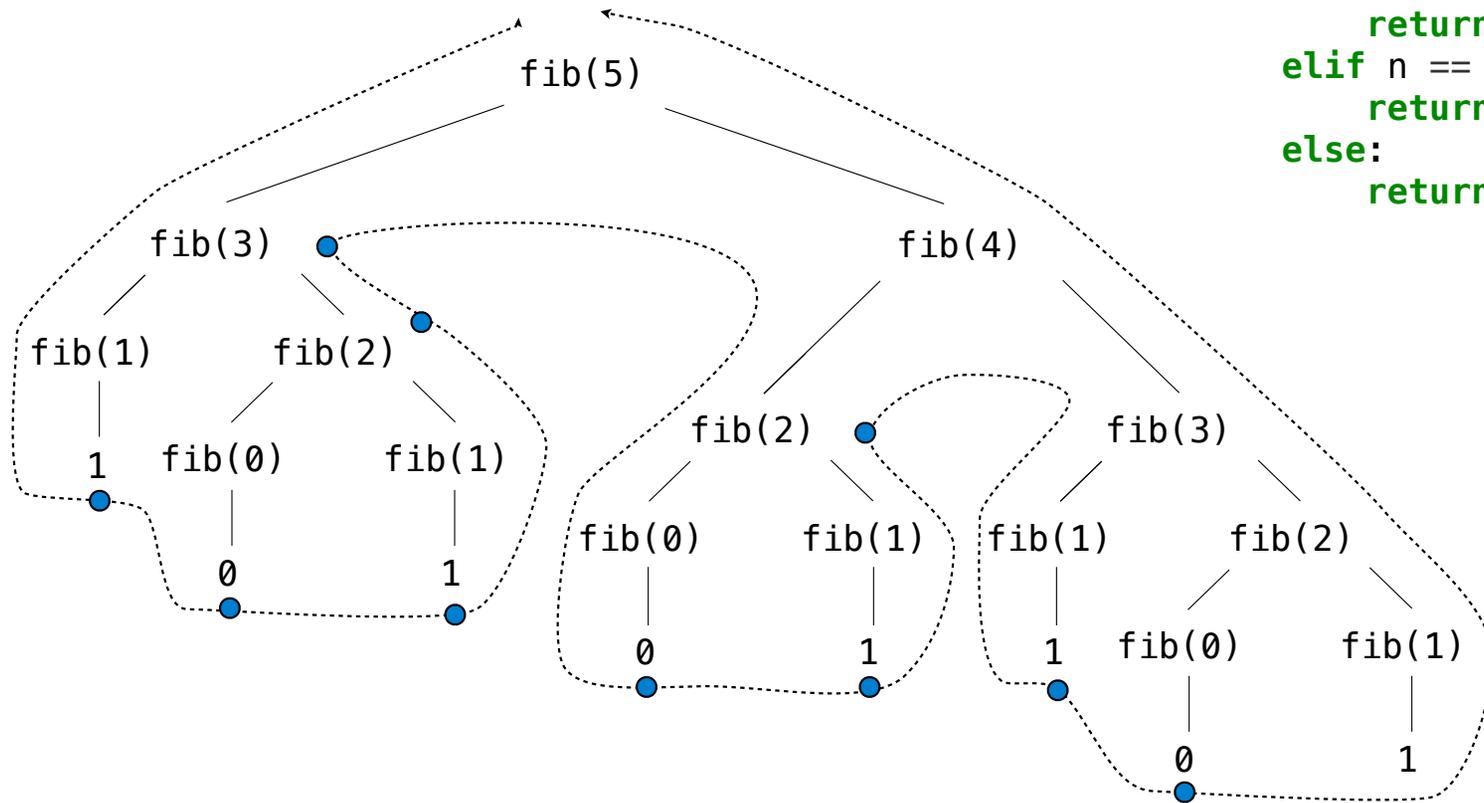


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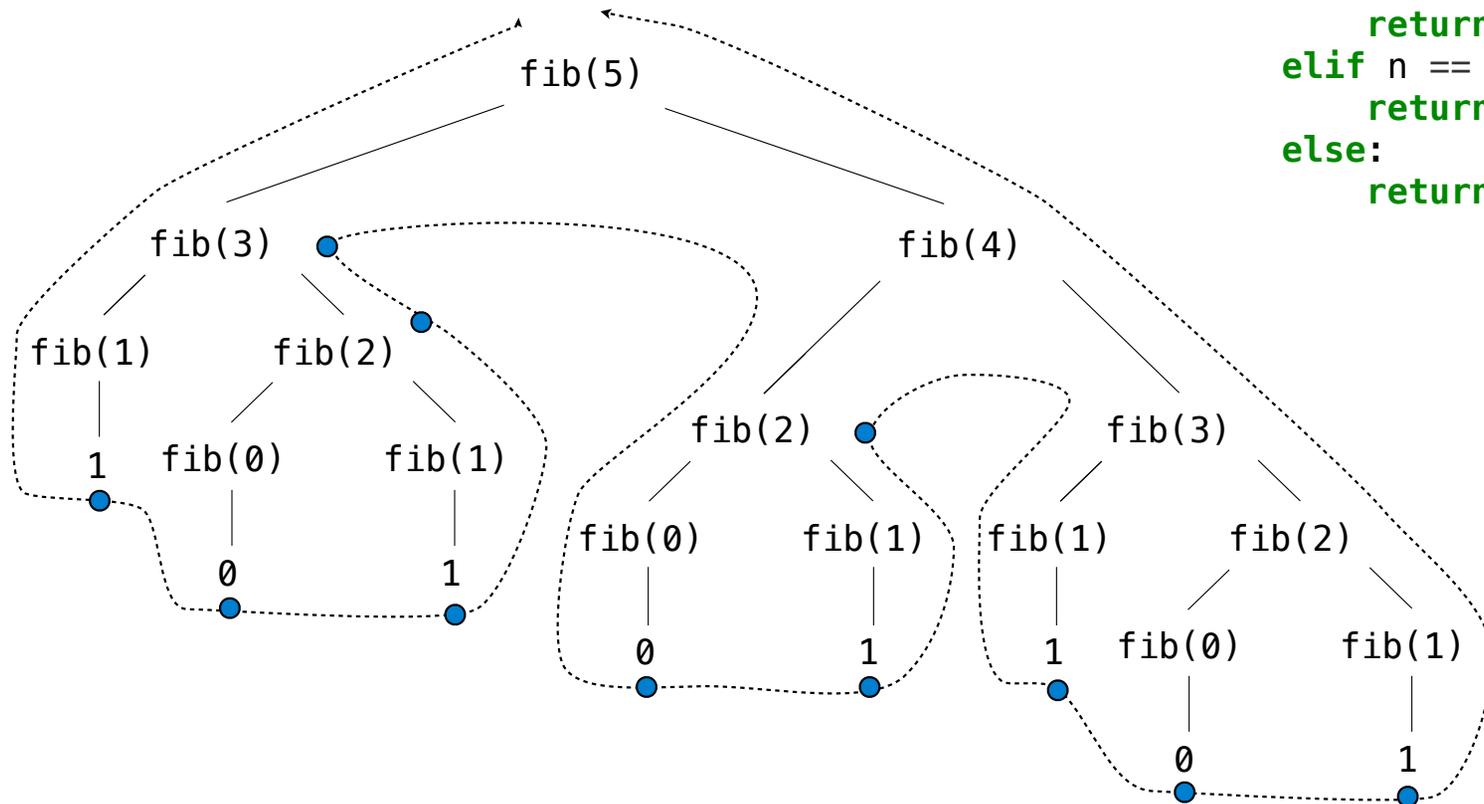


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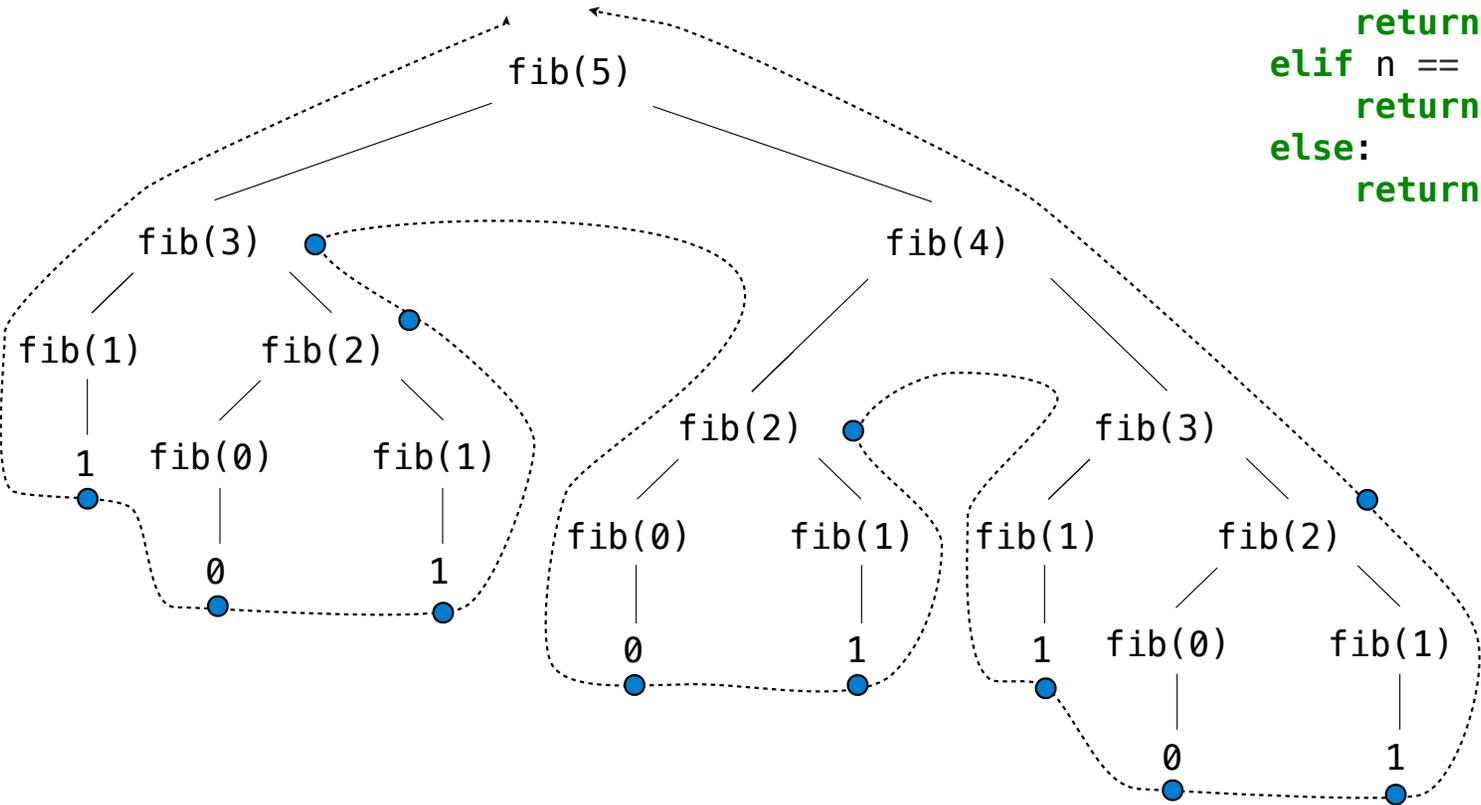
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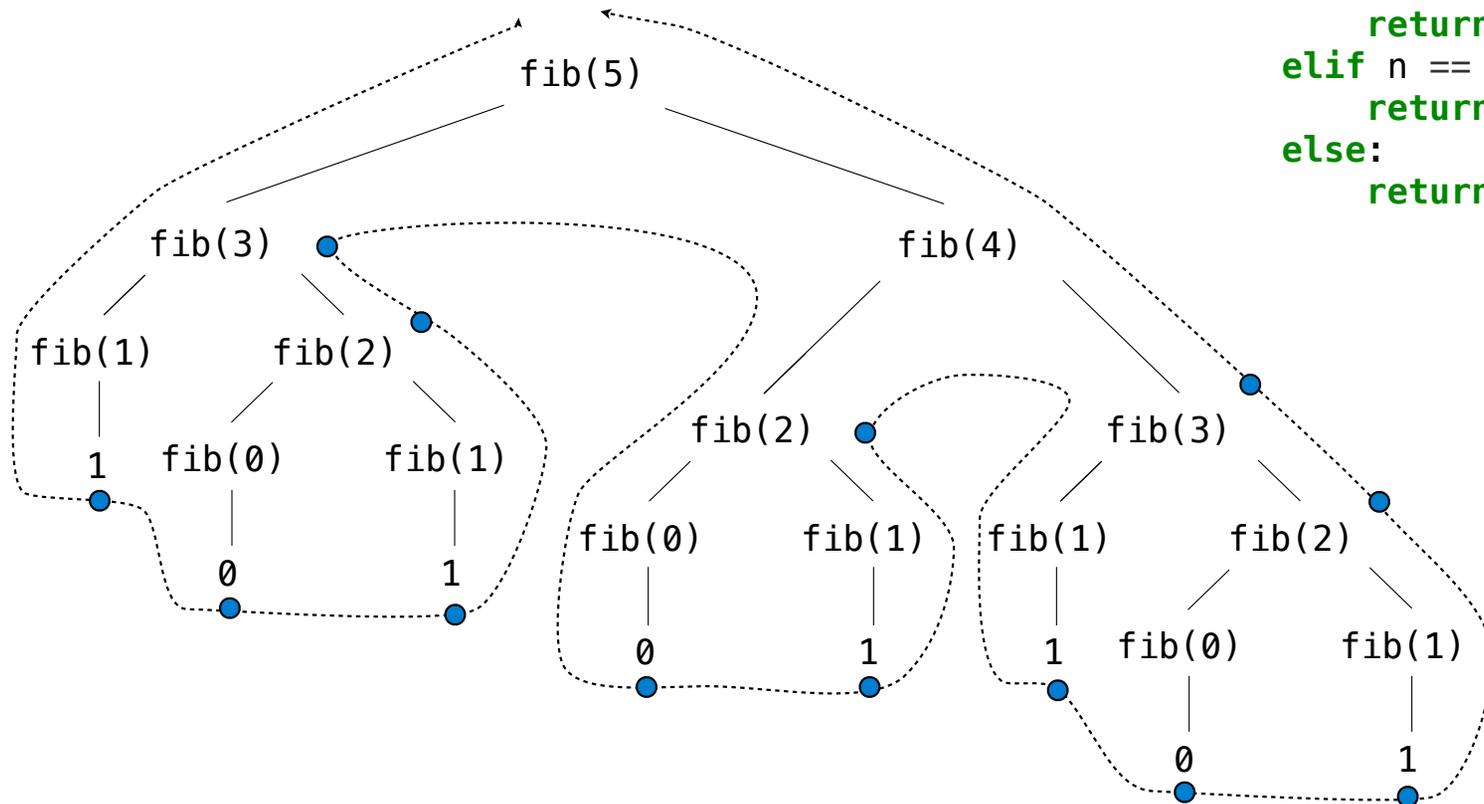
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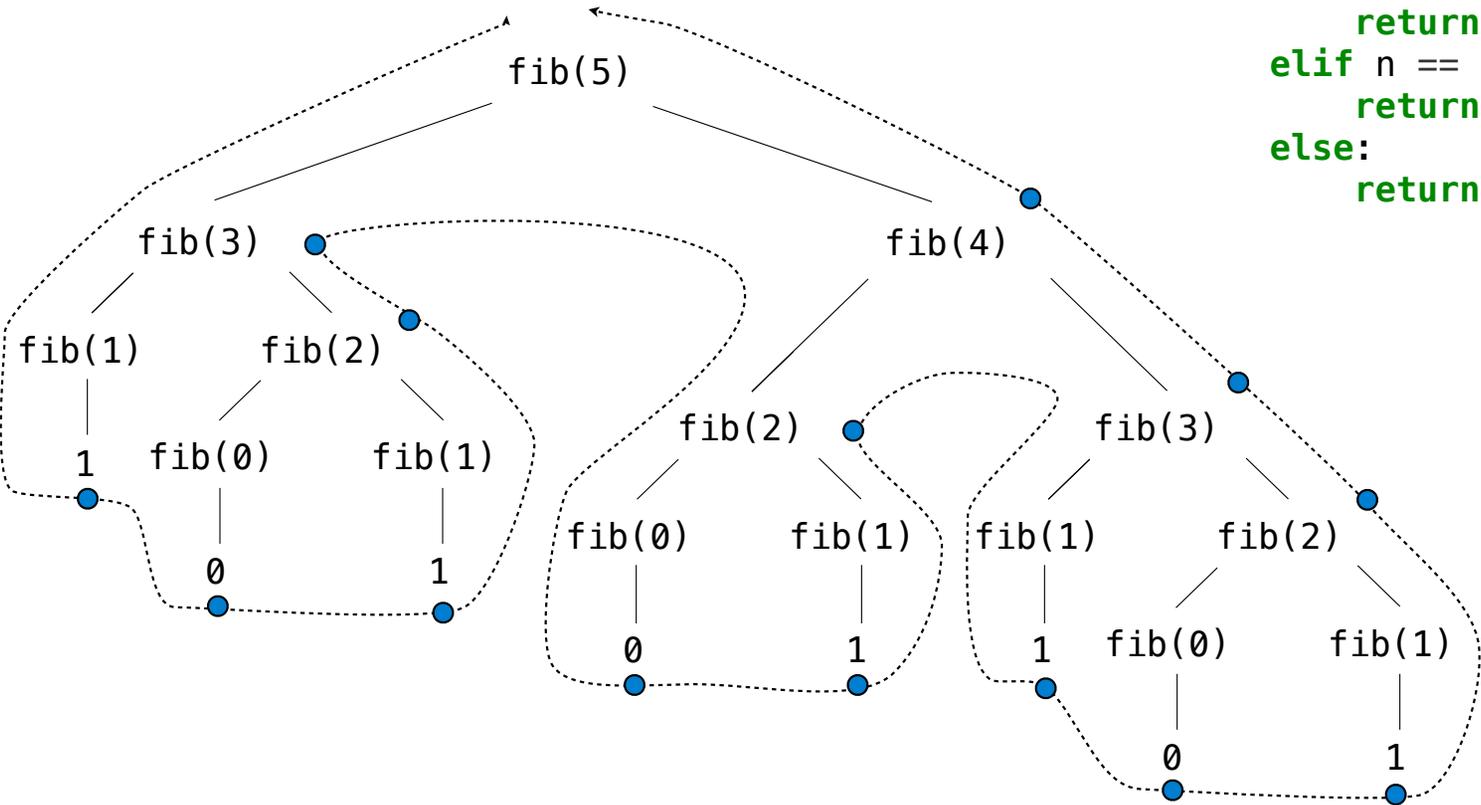
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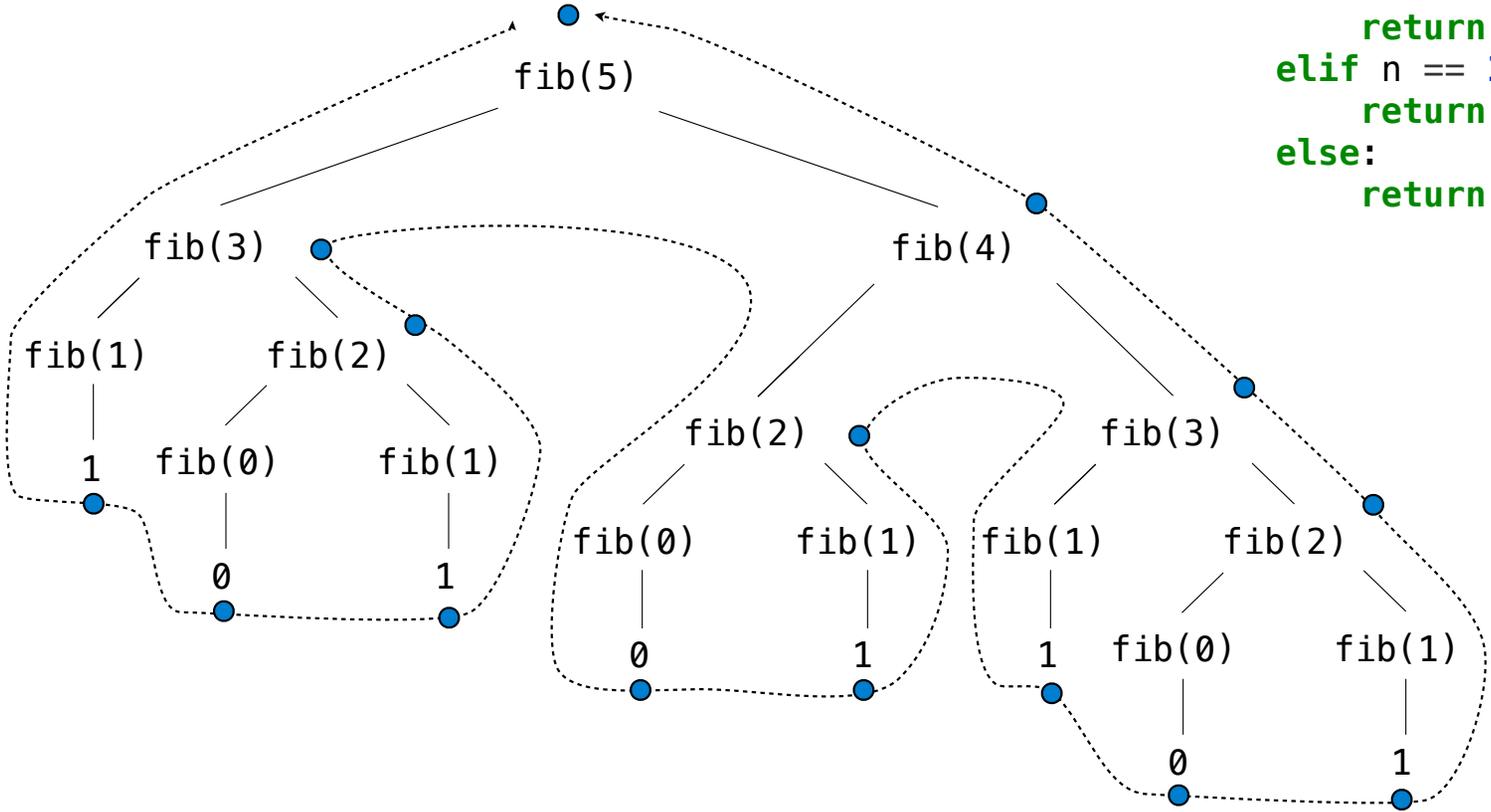
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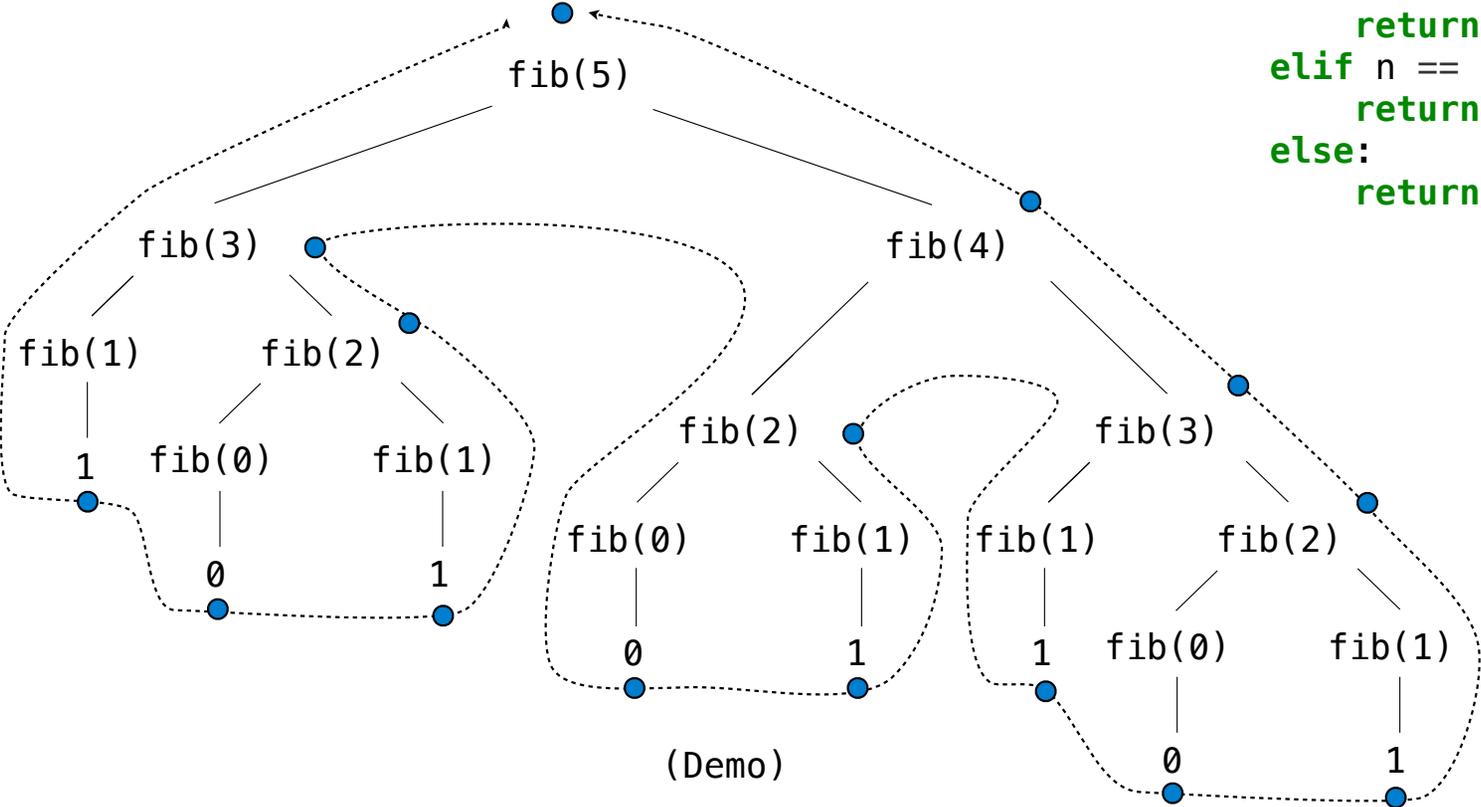
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Same behavior as f, if f is a pure function

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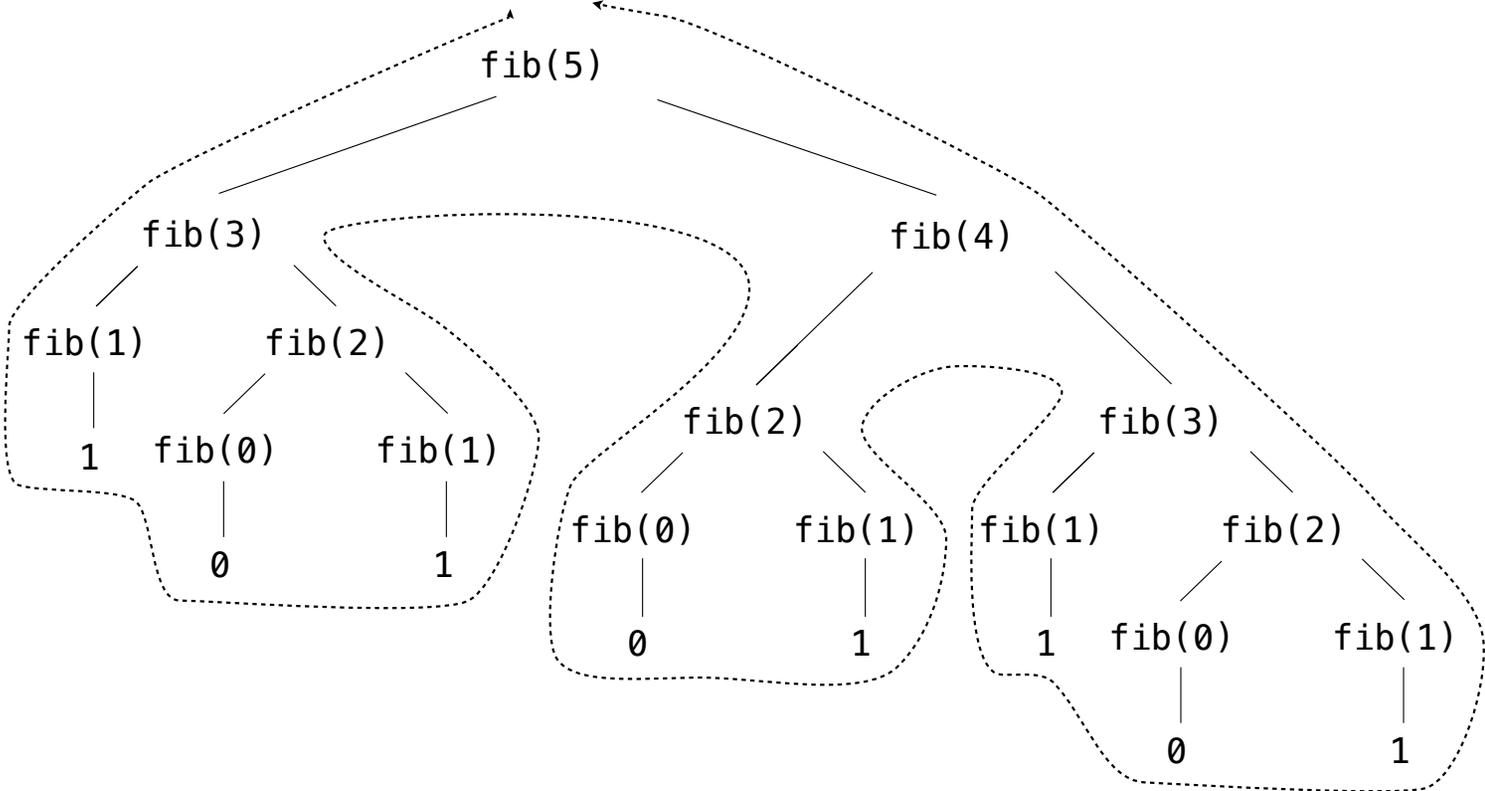
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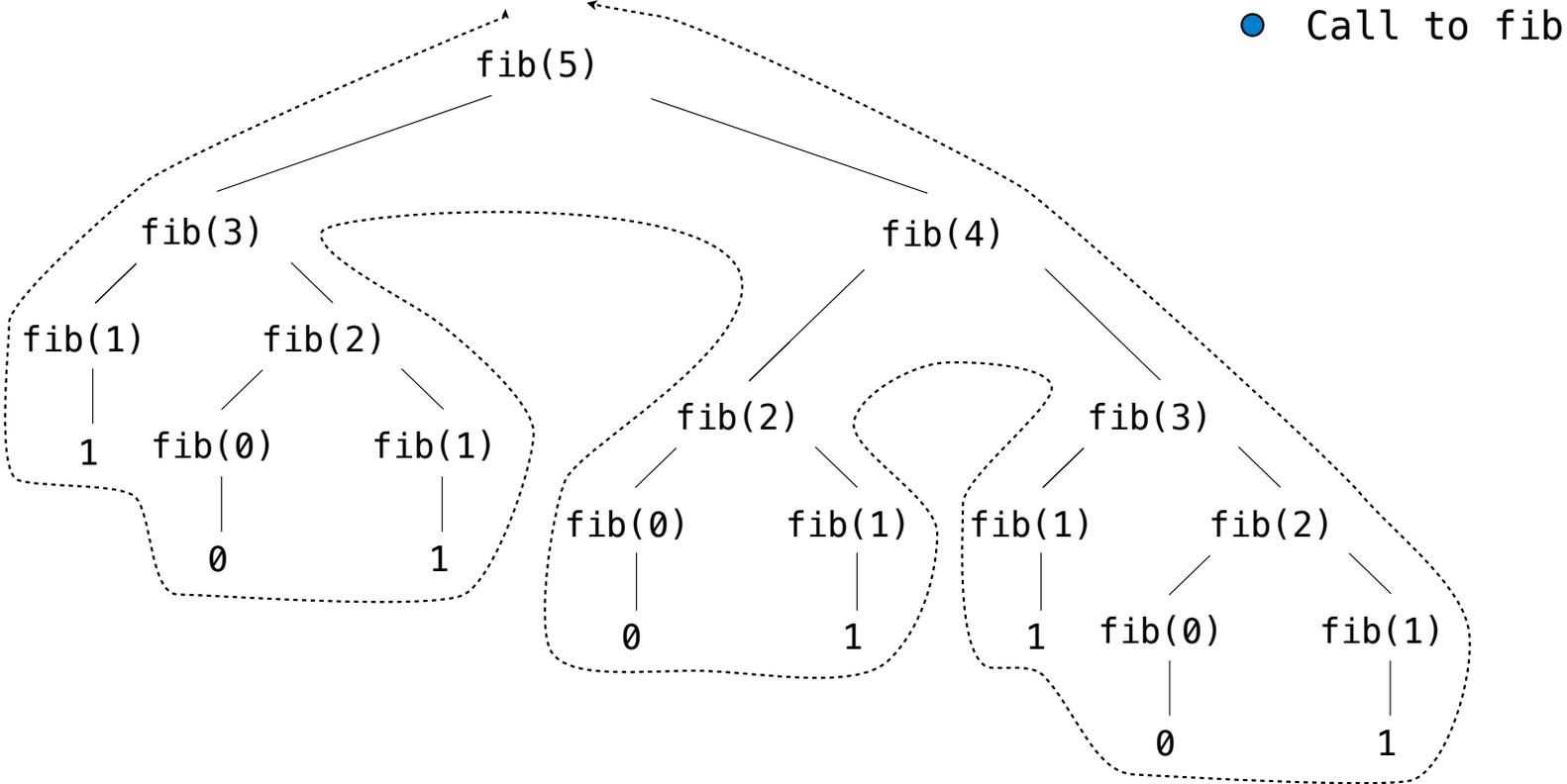
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(Demo)

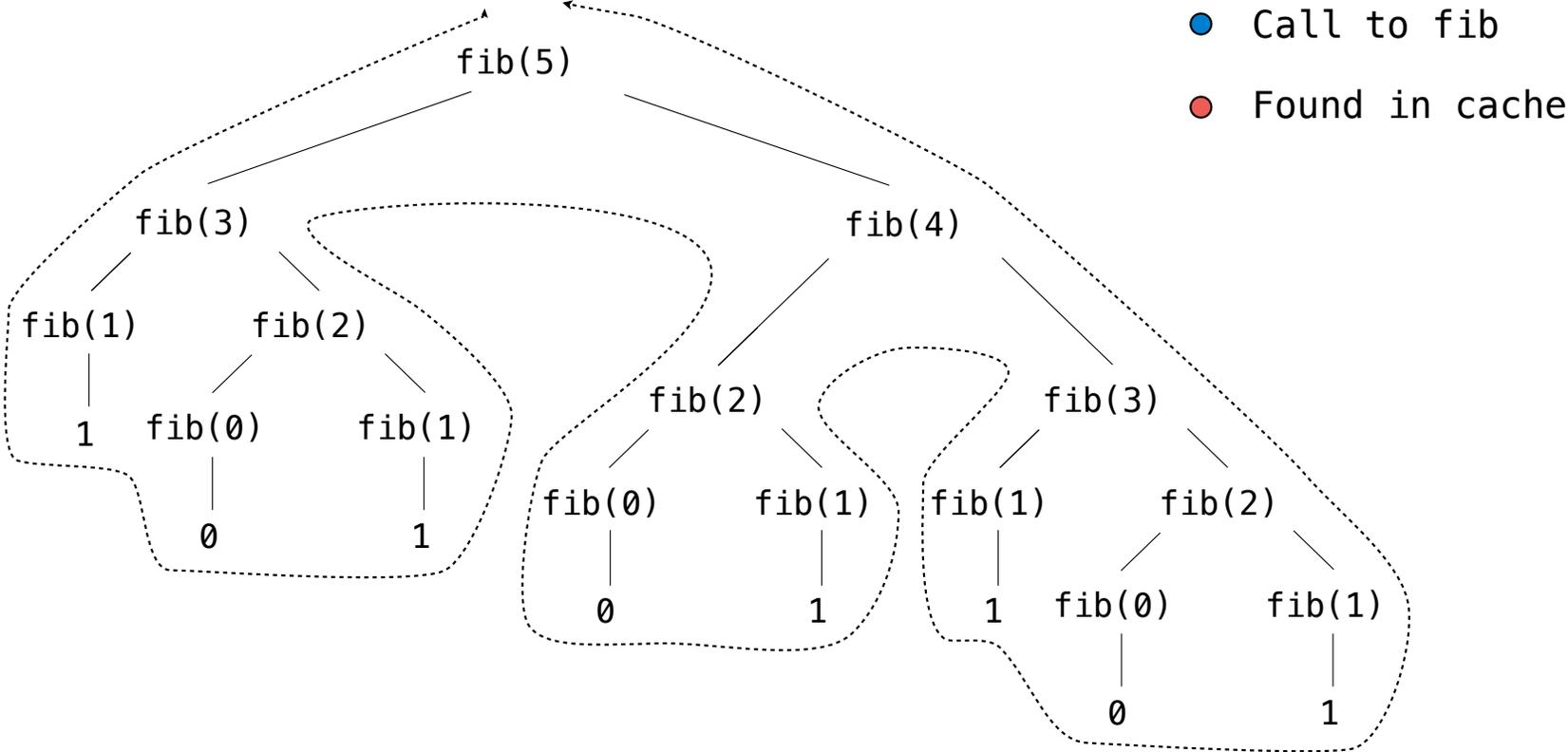
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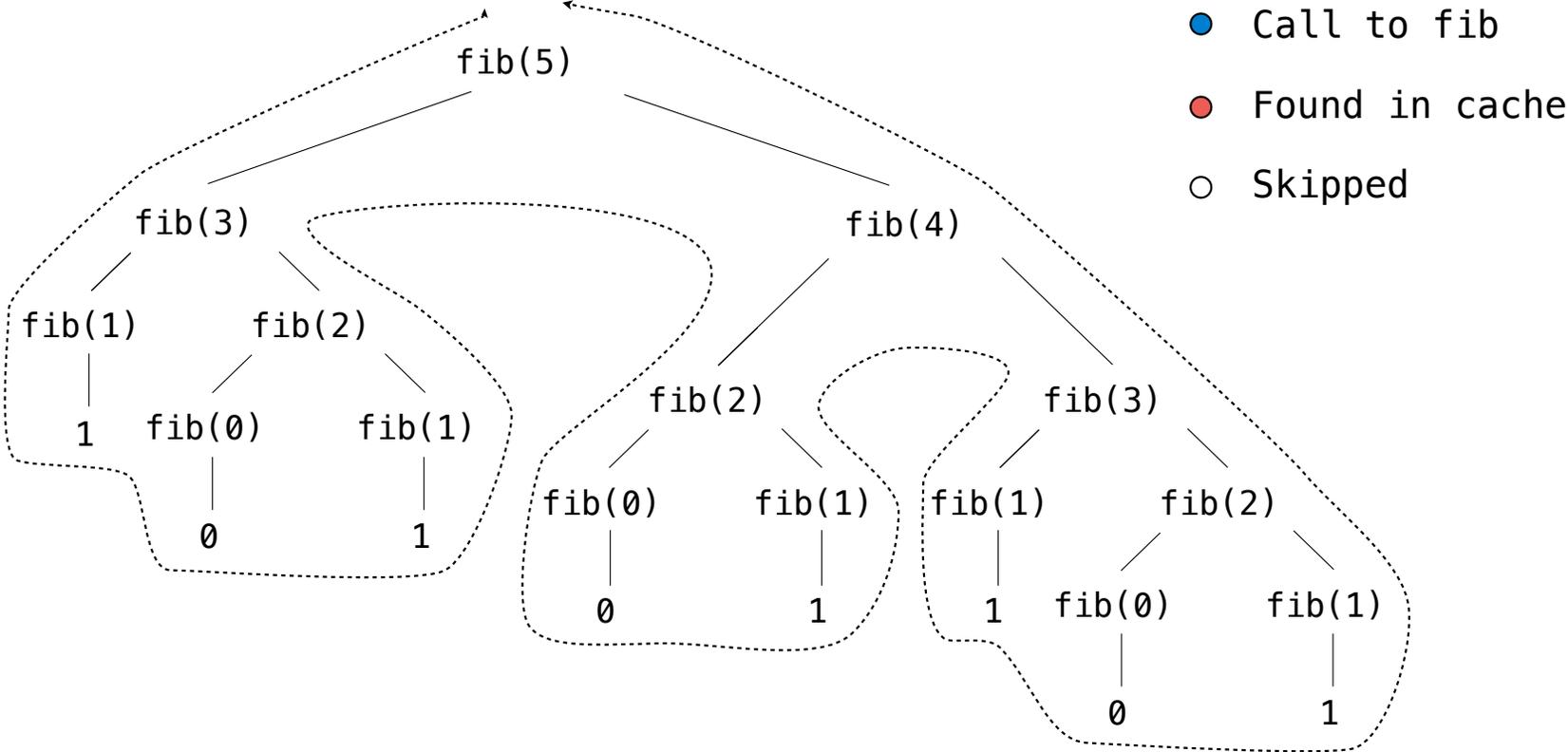
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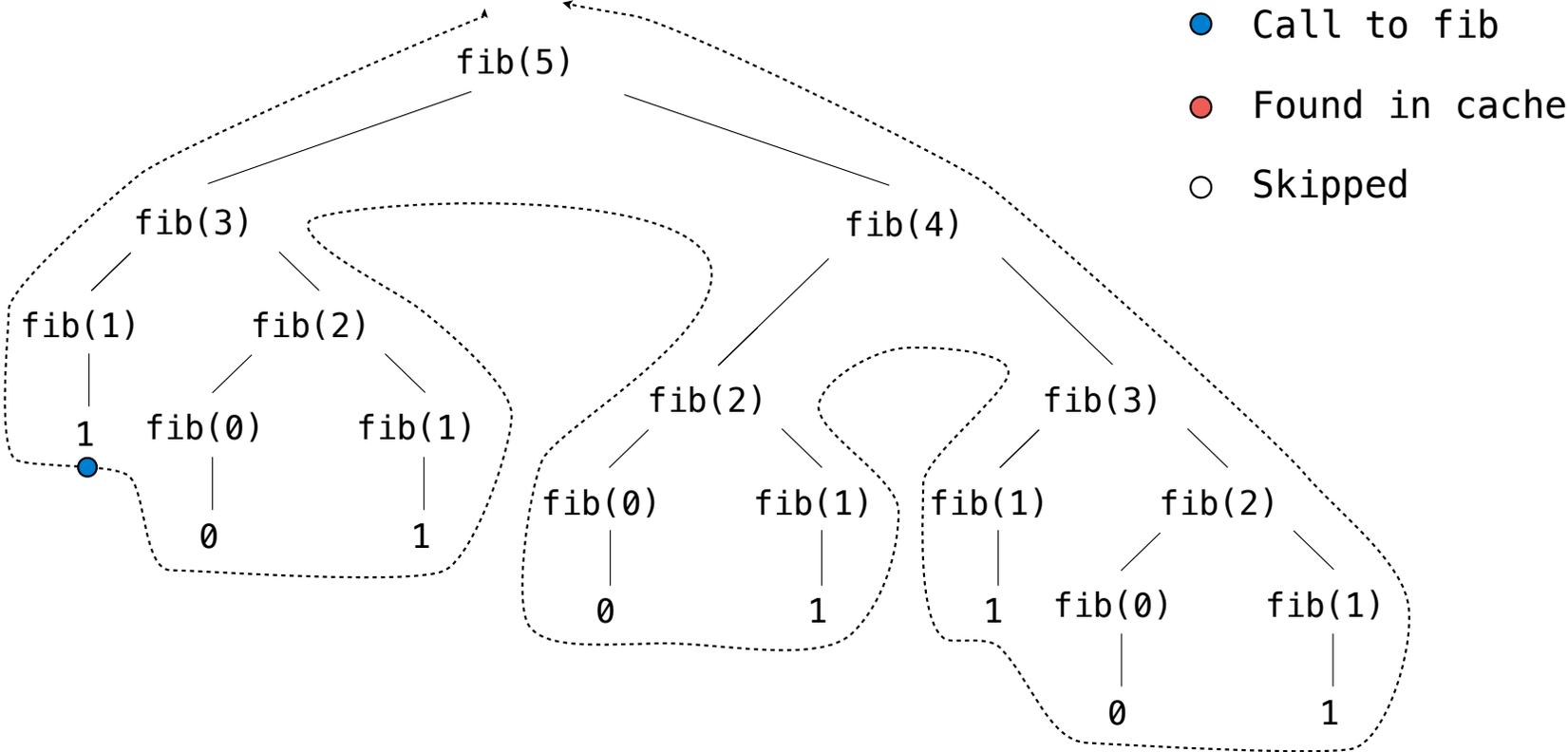
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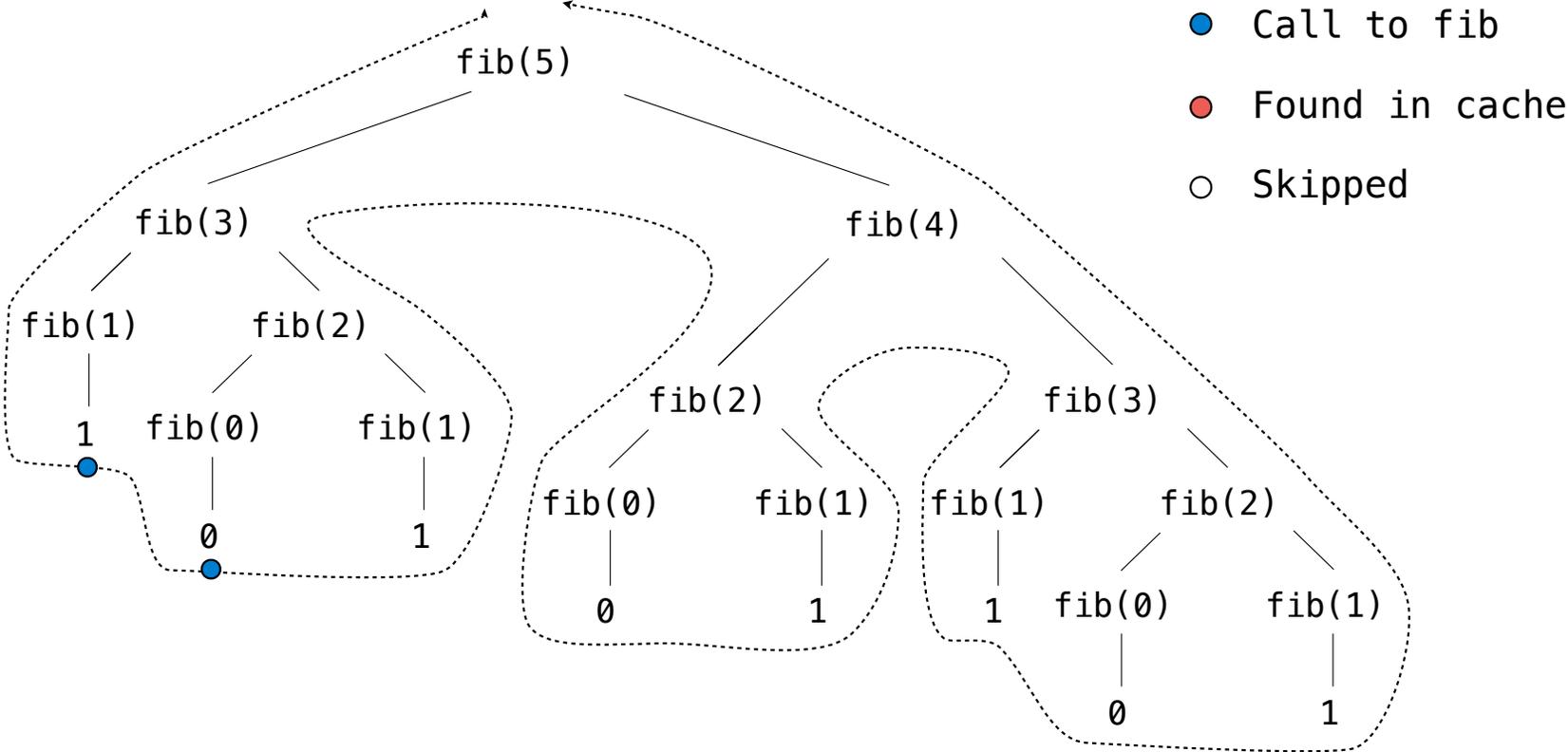
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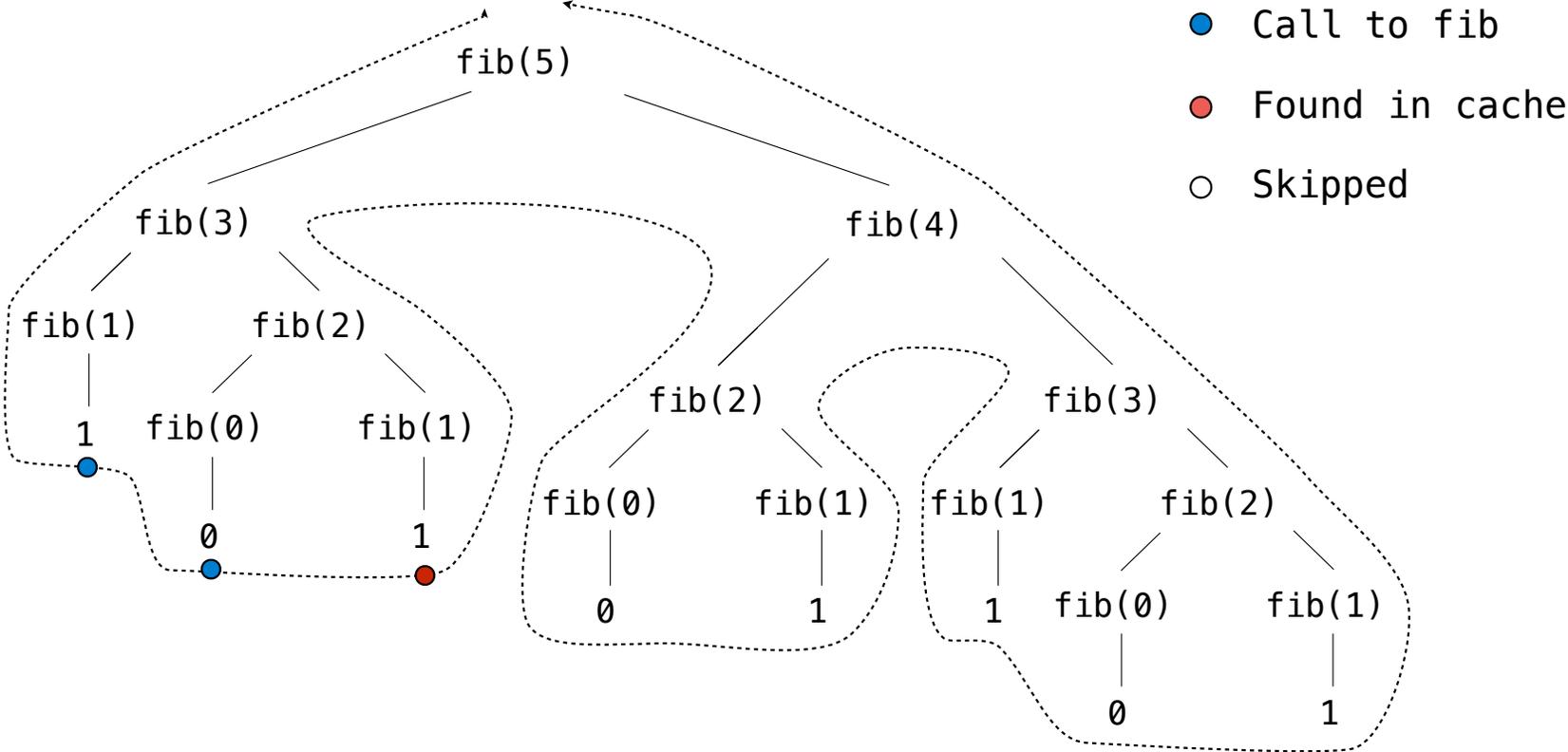
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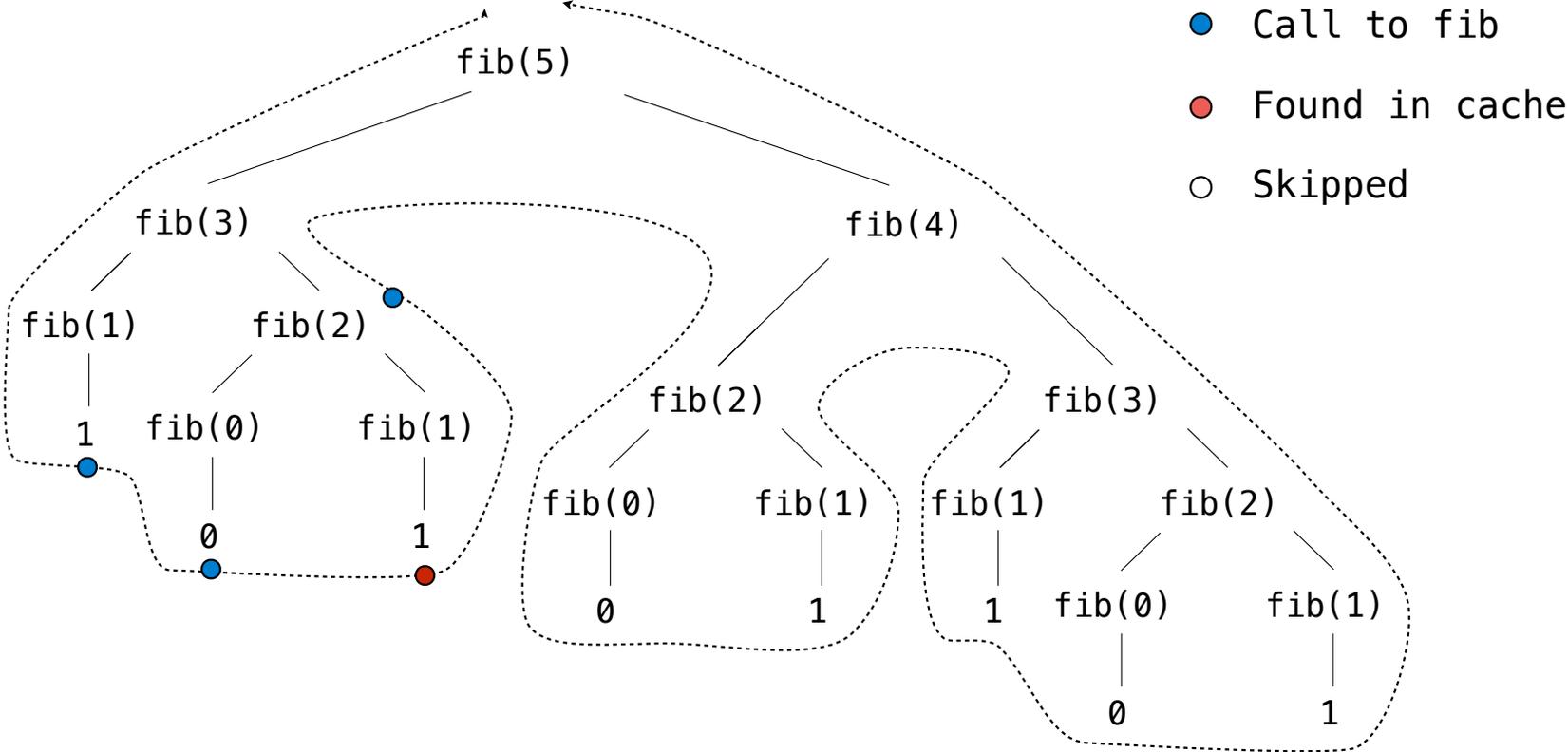
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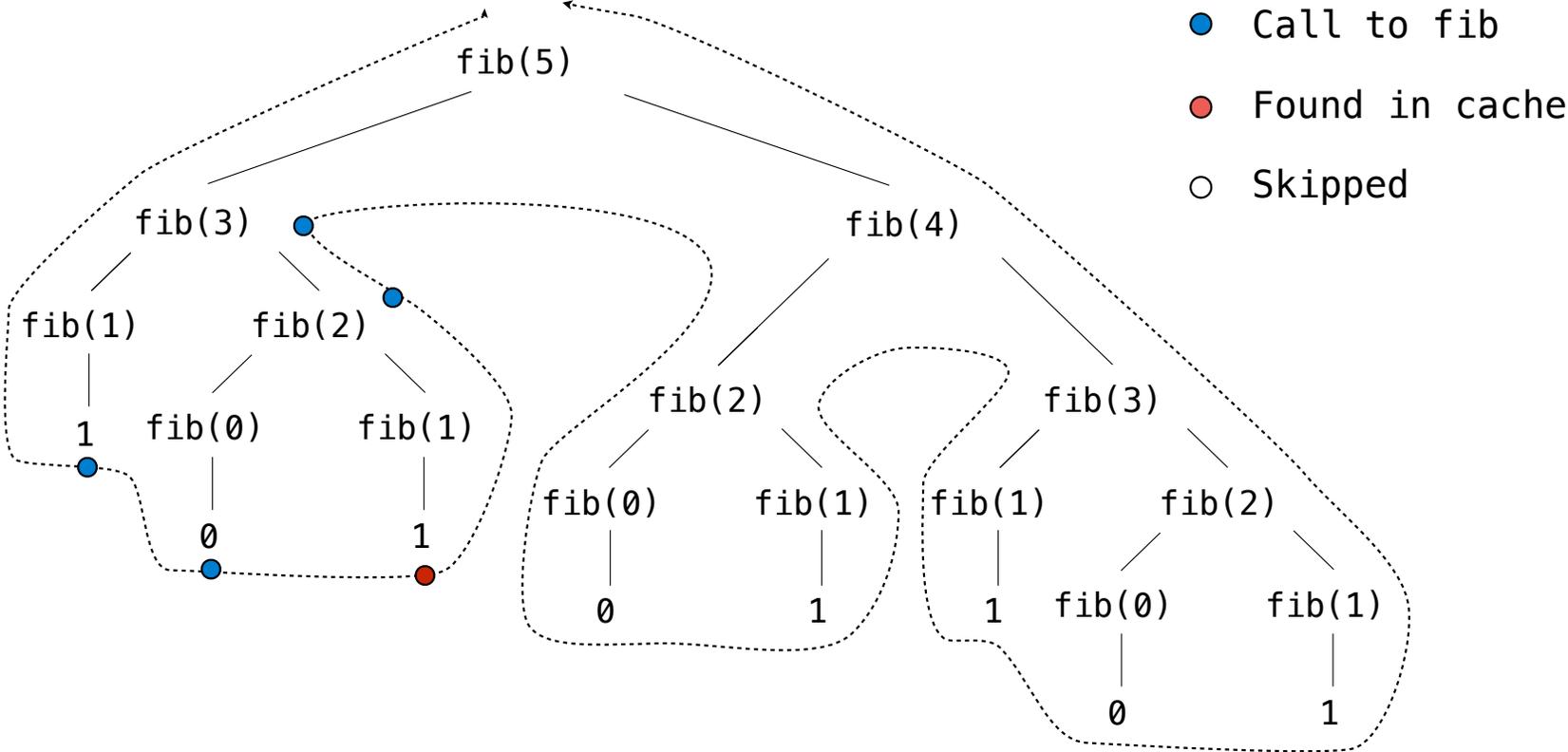
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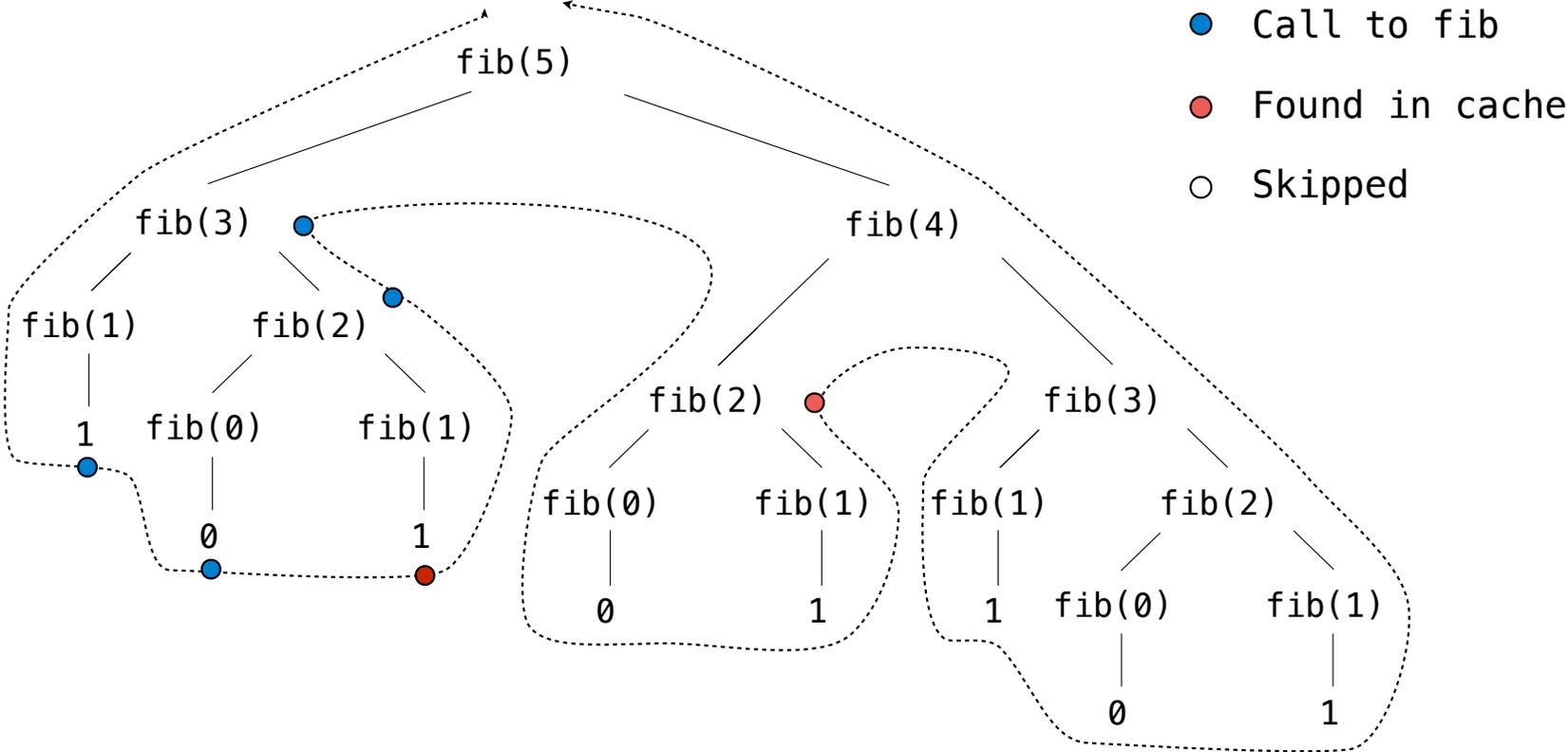
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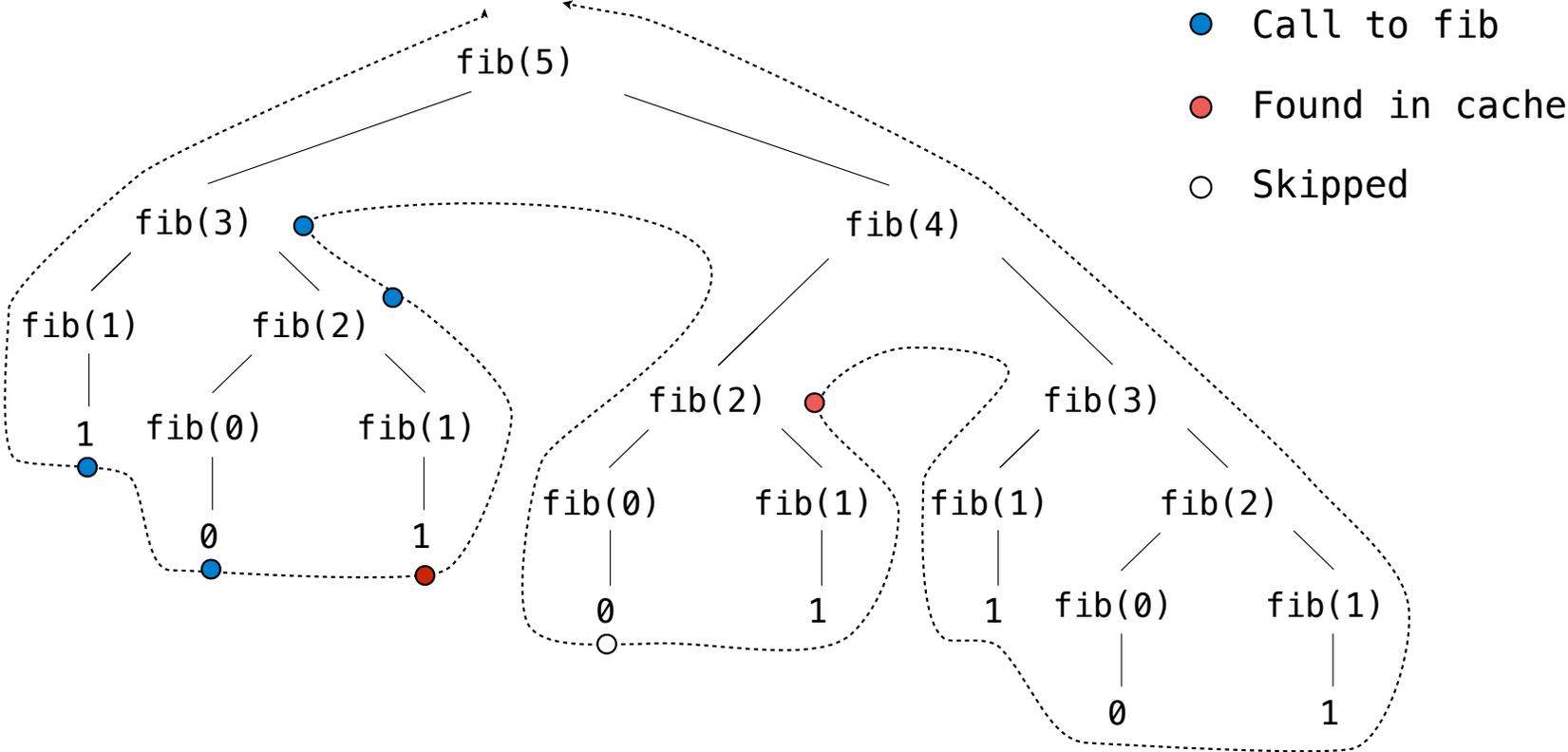
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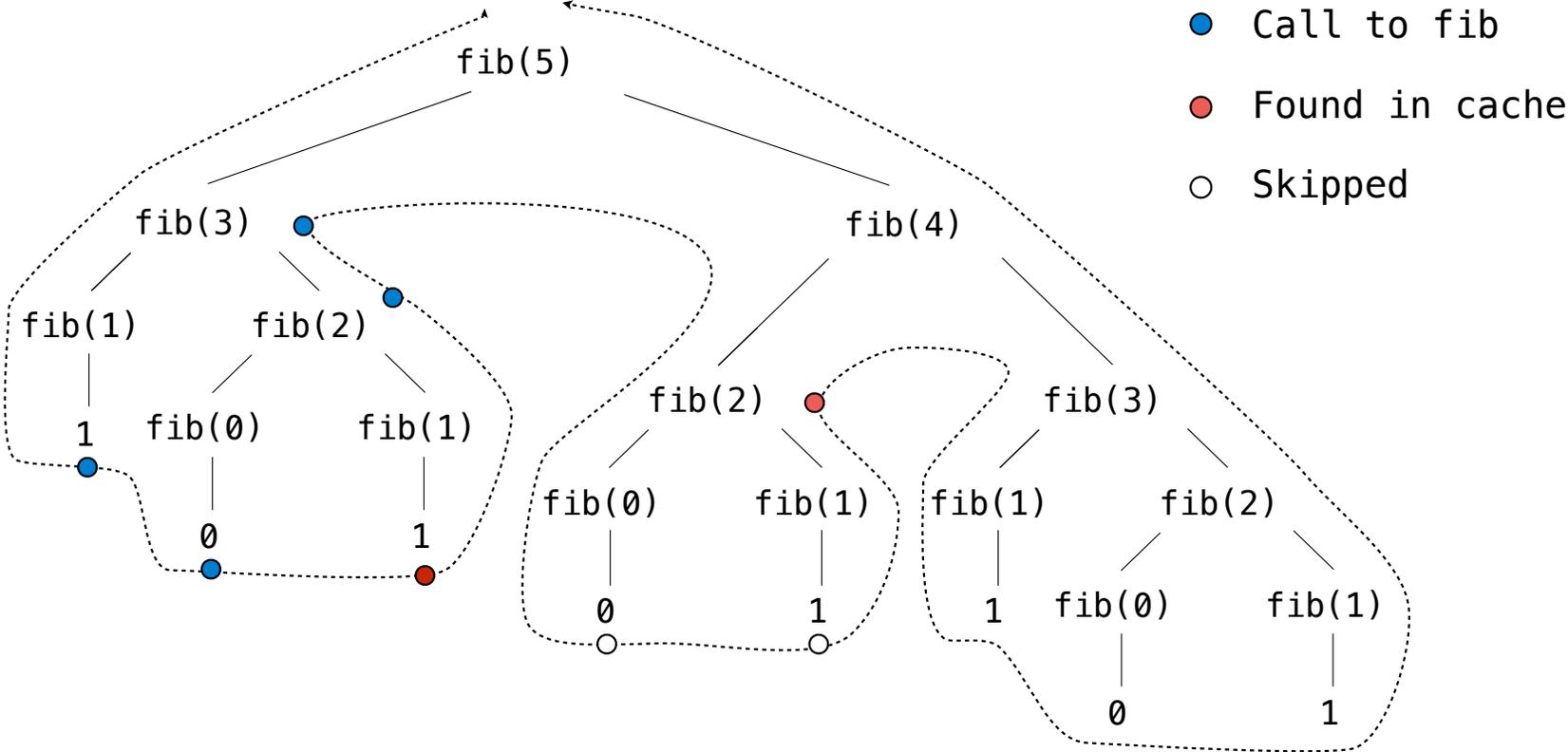
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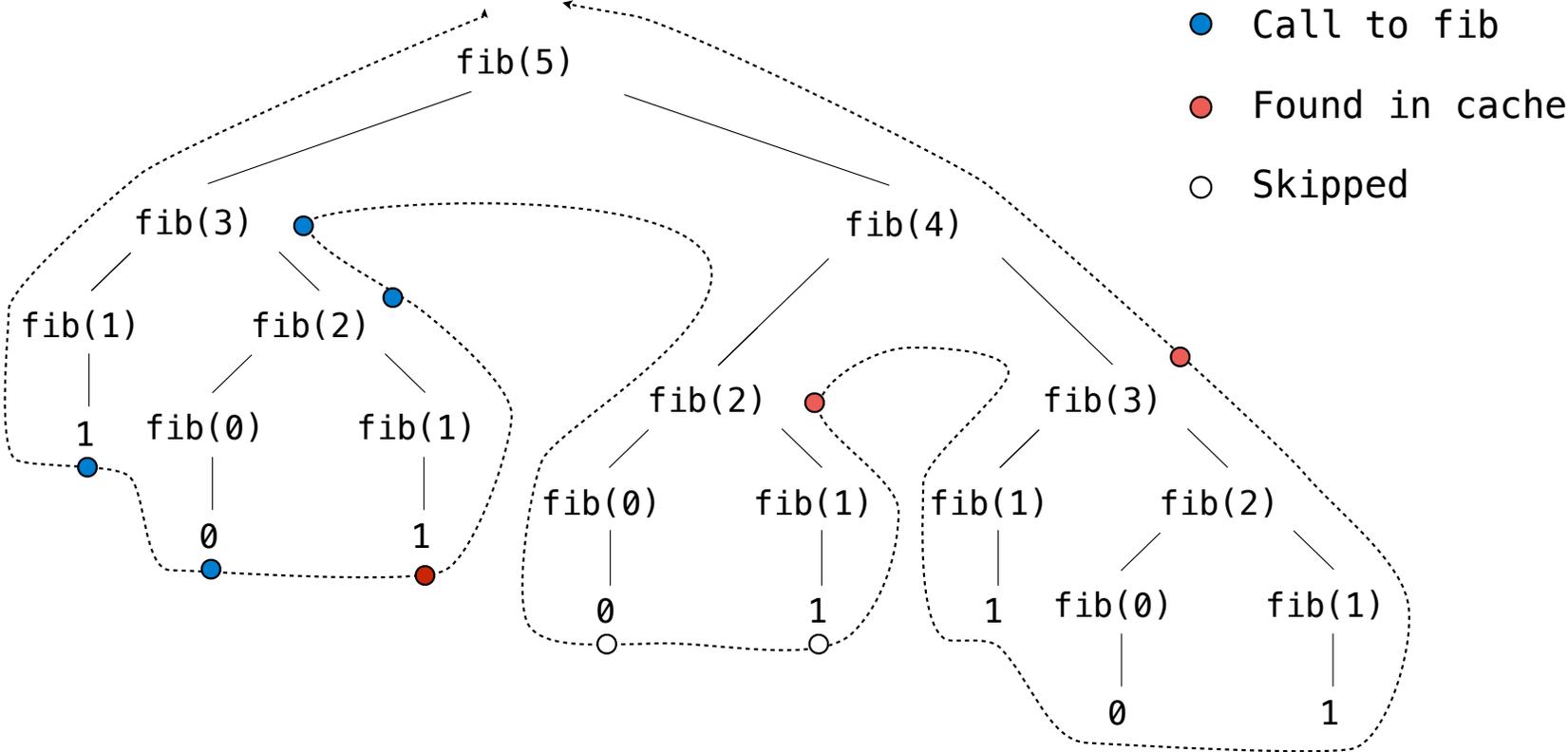
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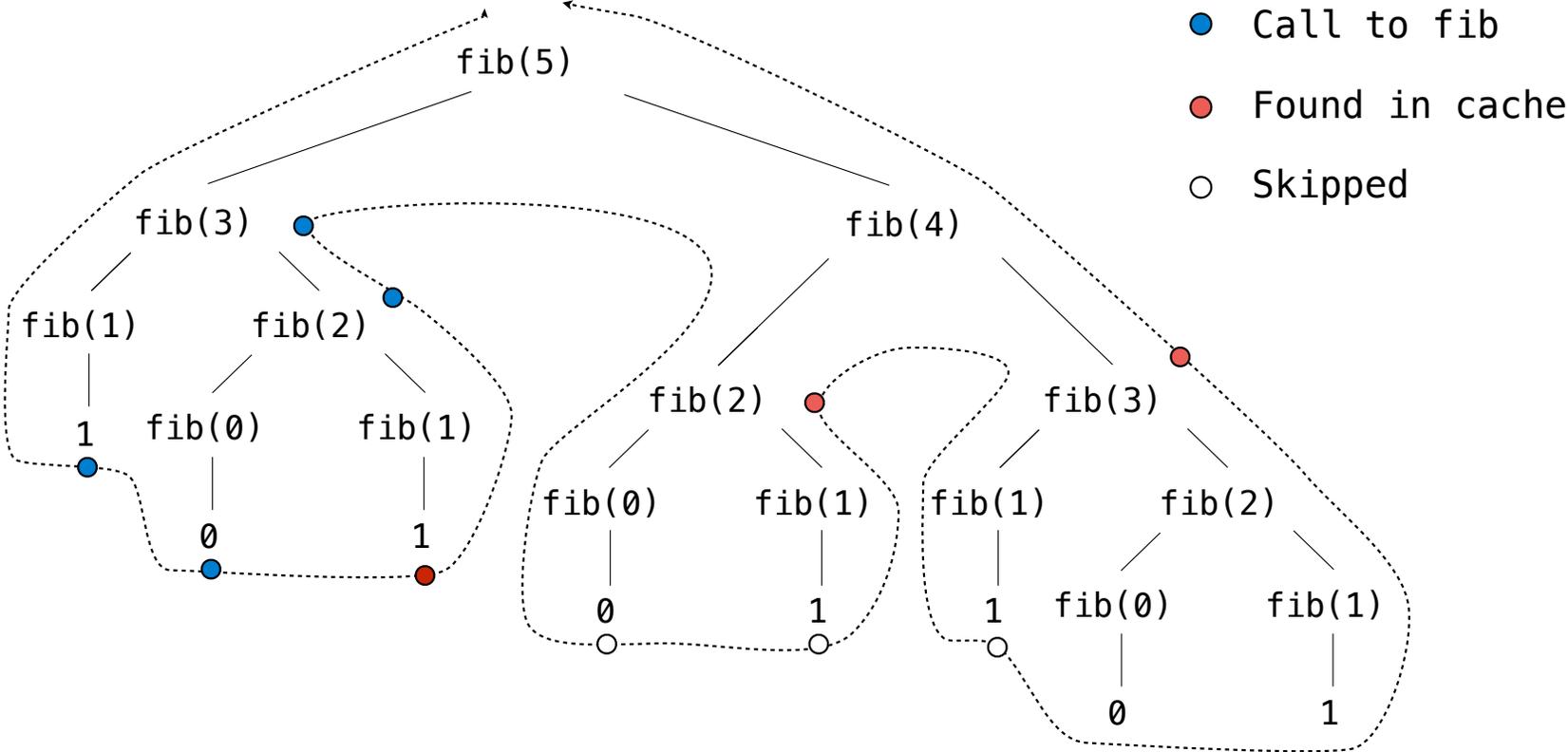
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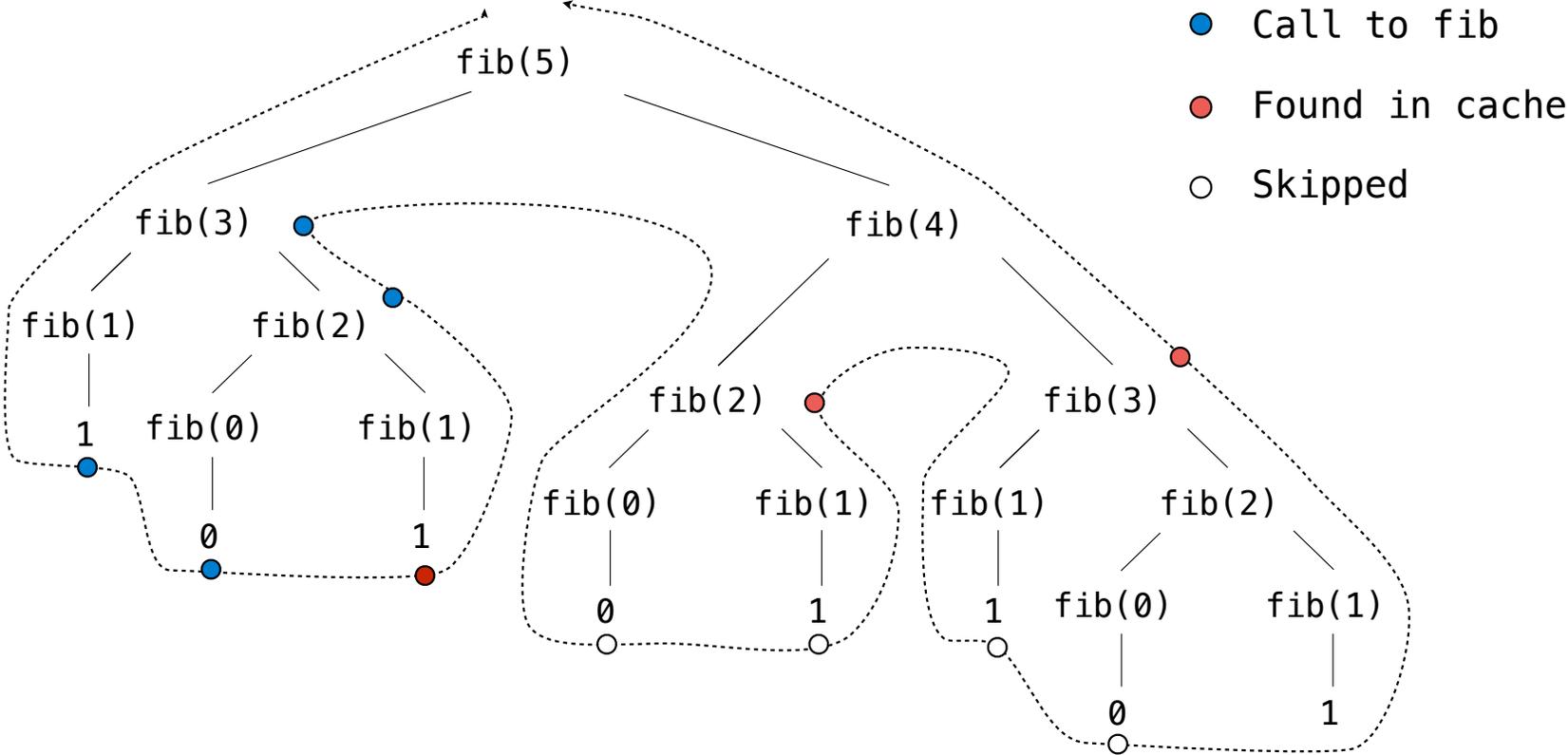
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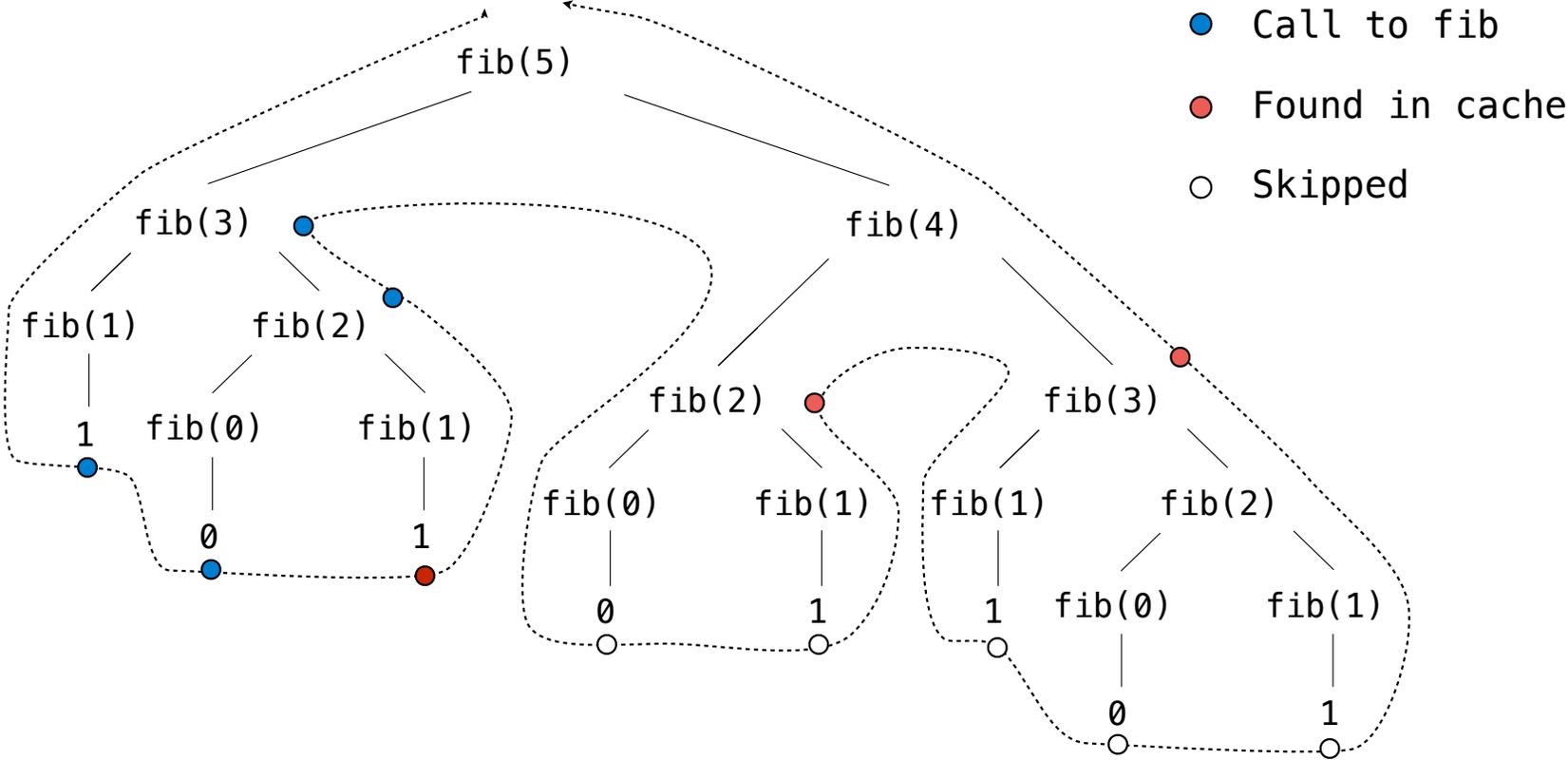
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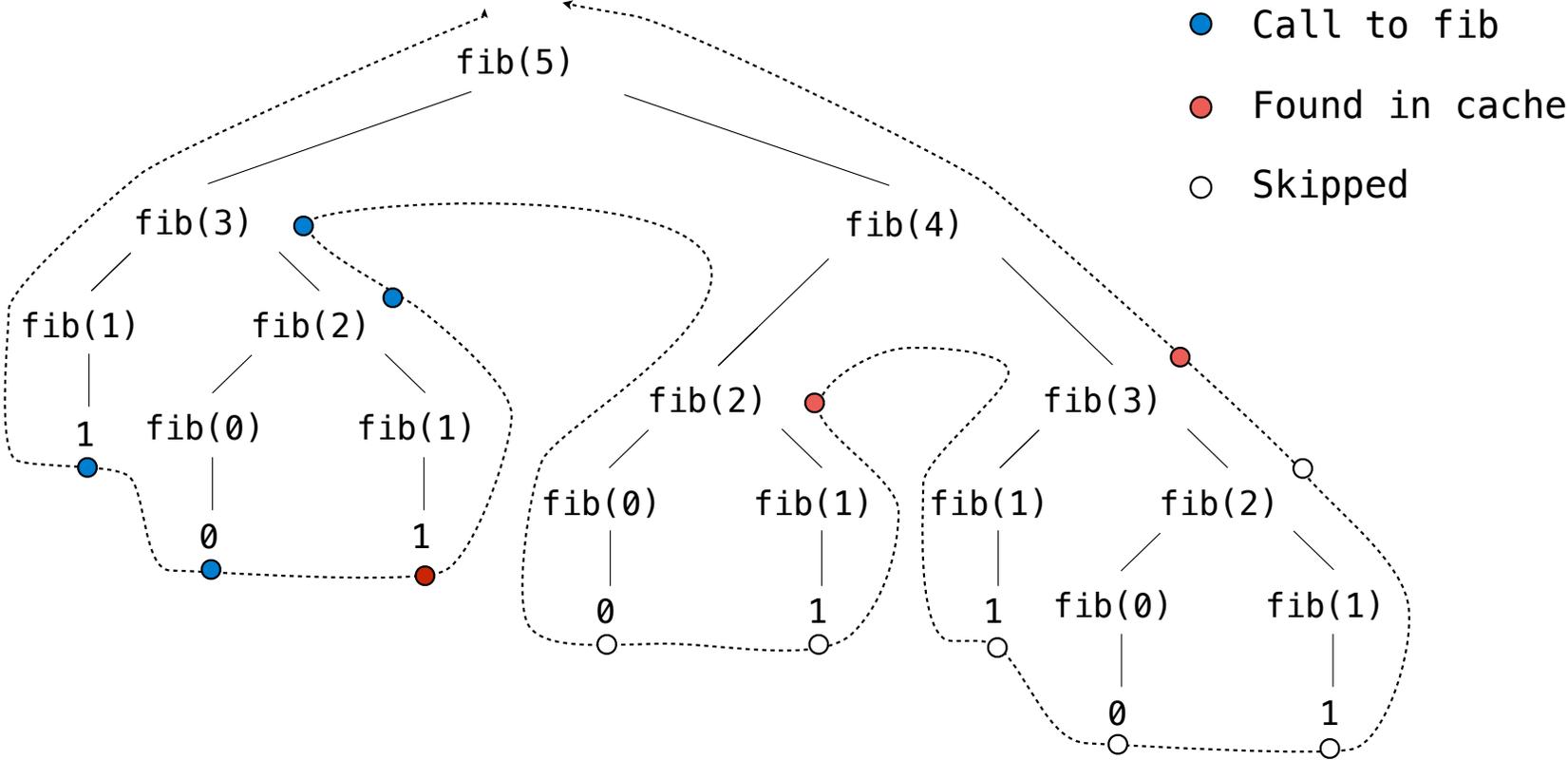
# Memoized Tree Recursion



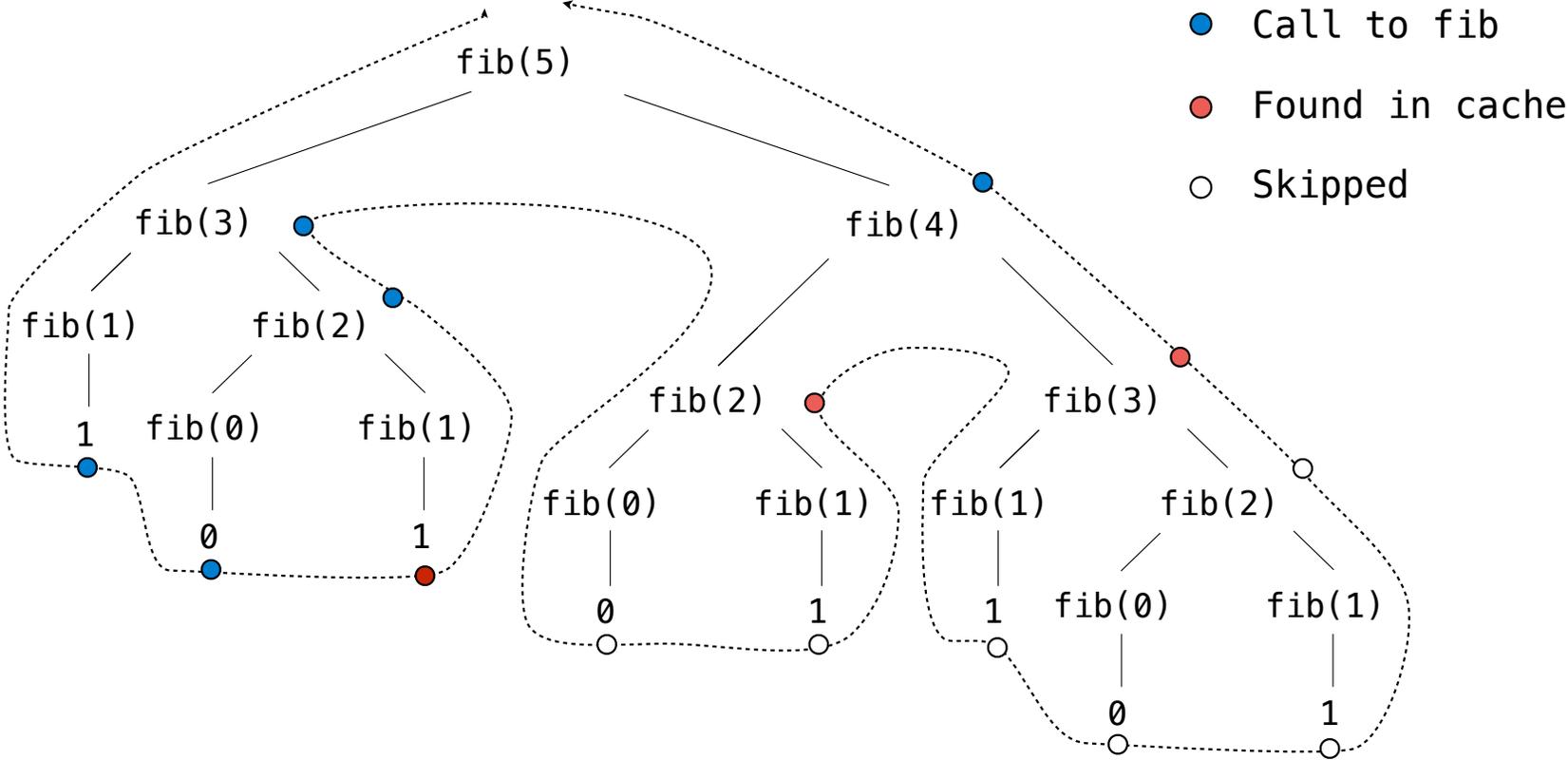
# Memoized Tree Recursion



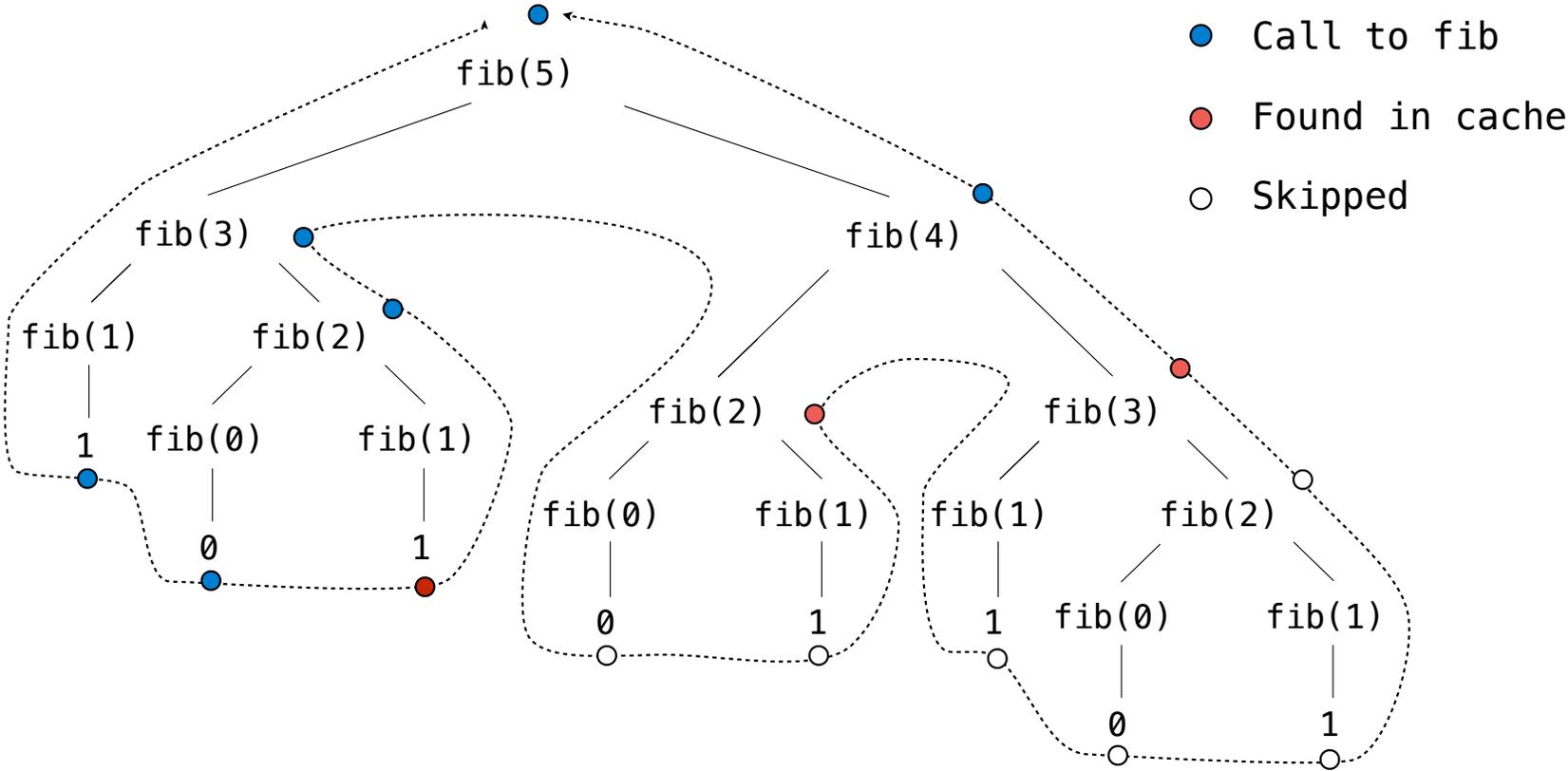
# Memoized Tree Recursion



# Memoized Tree Recursion



# Memoized Tree Recursion



## Linked List Class

## Linked Lists as Objects

---

## Linked Lists as Objects

---

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length

## Linked Lists as Objects

---

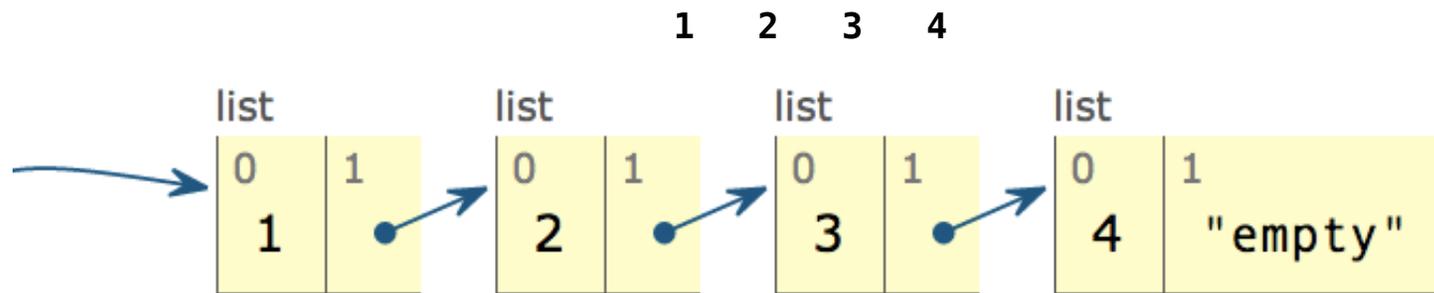
Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length

**1 2 3 4**

## Linked Lists as Objects

---

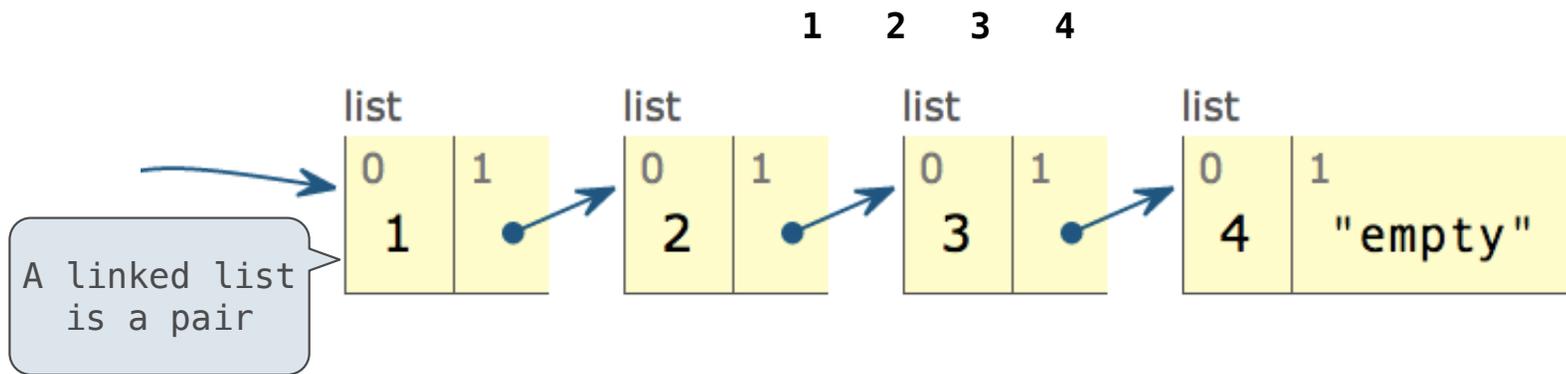
Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



## Linked Lists as Objects

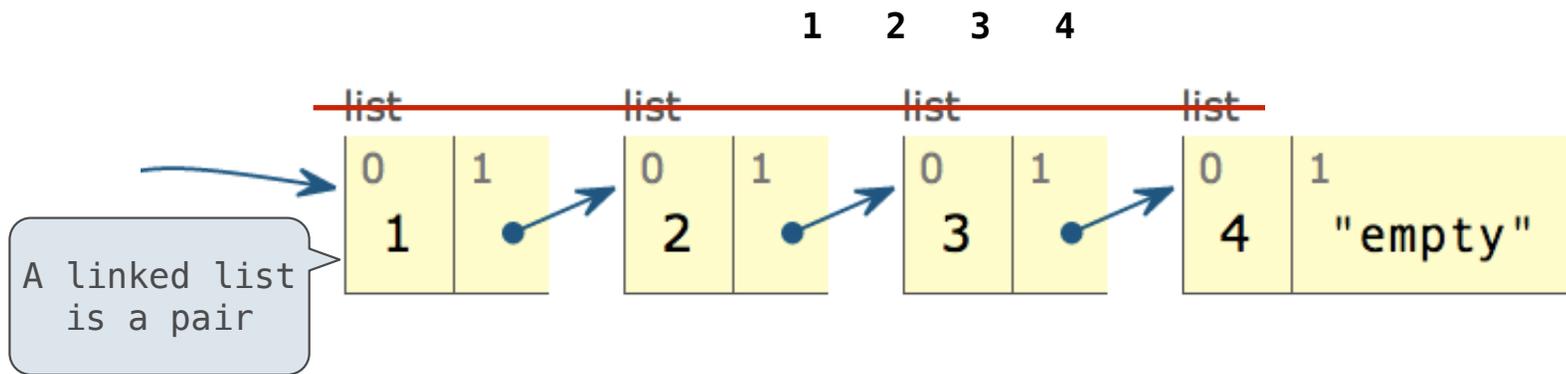
---

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



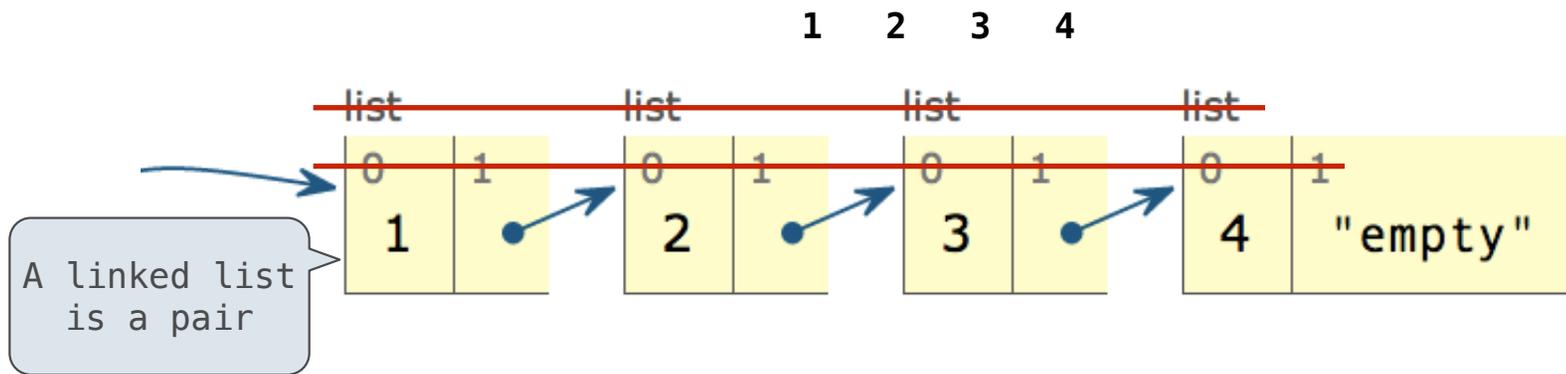
## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



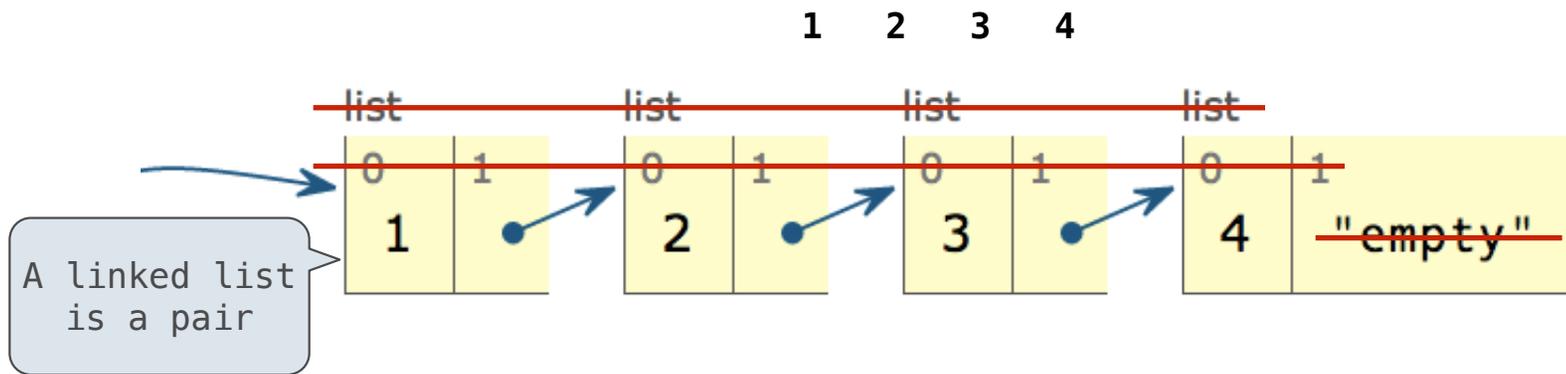
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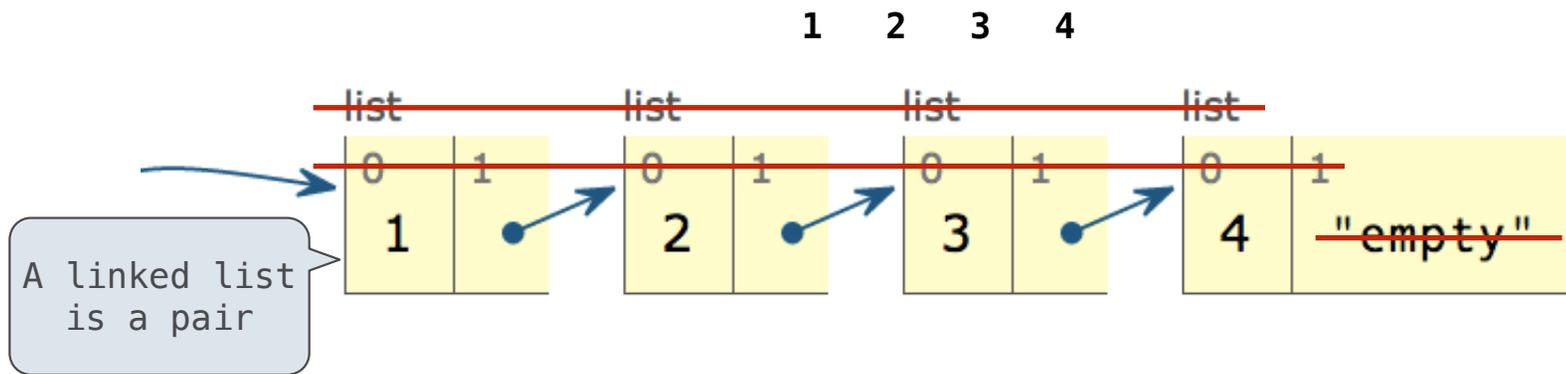
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## Linked Lists as Objects

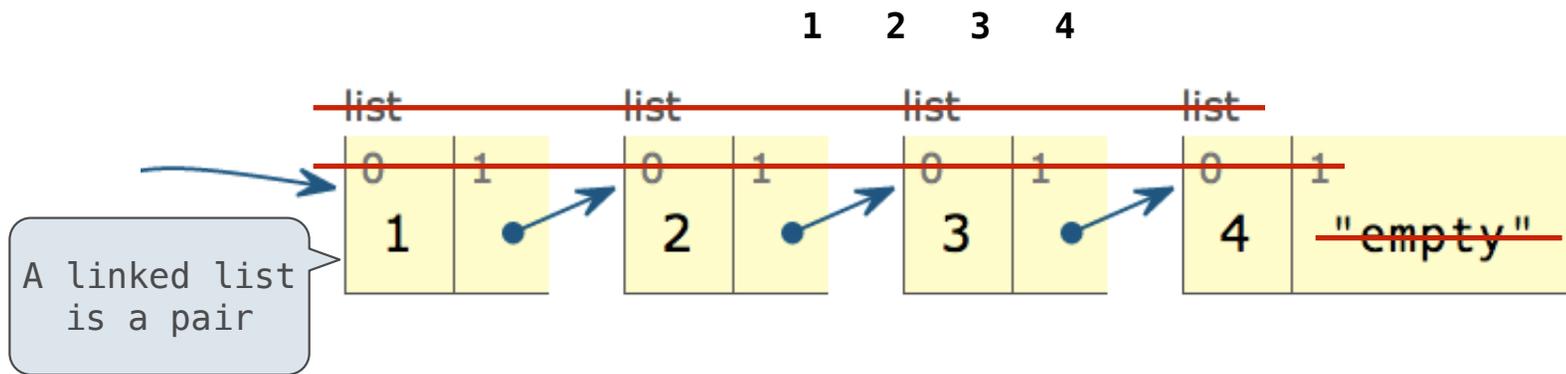
Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



**Data abstraction (old way):**

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length

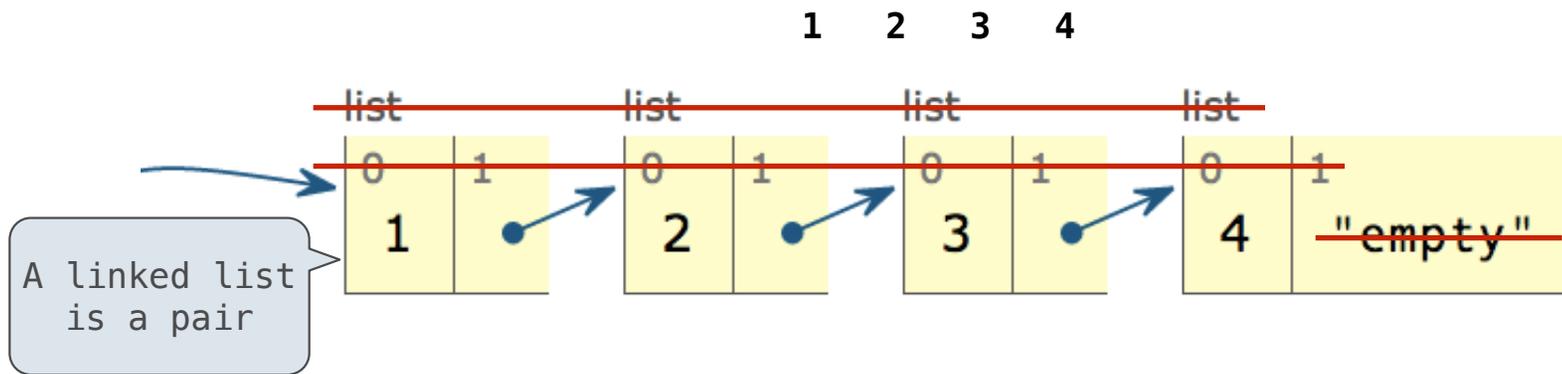


**Data abstraction (old way):**

**Link class (new way):**

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



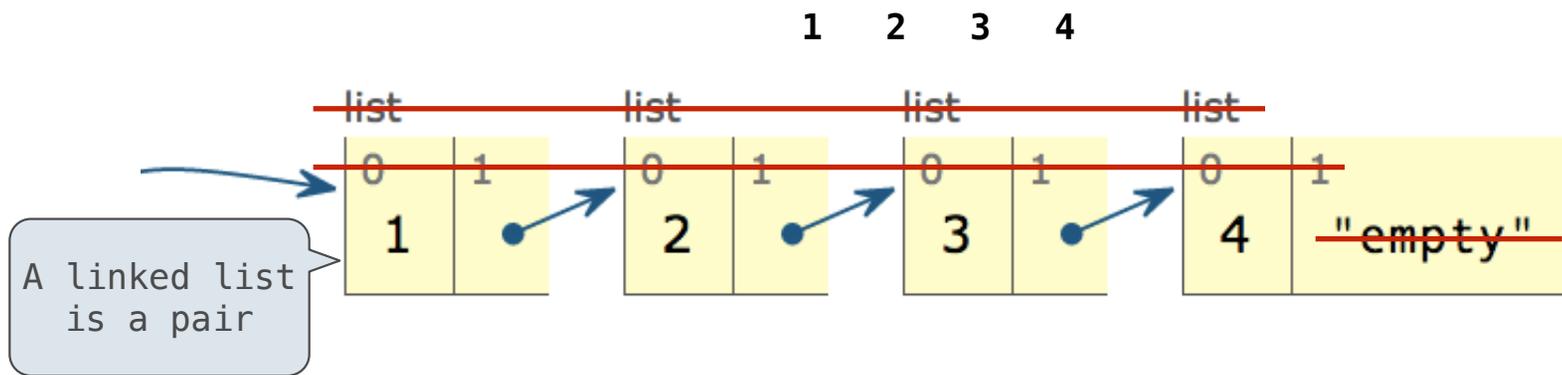
**Data abstraction (old way):**

```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
```

**Link class (new way):**

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



**Data abstraction (old way):**

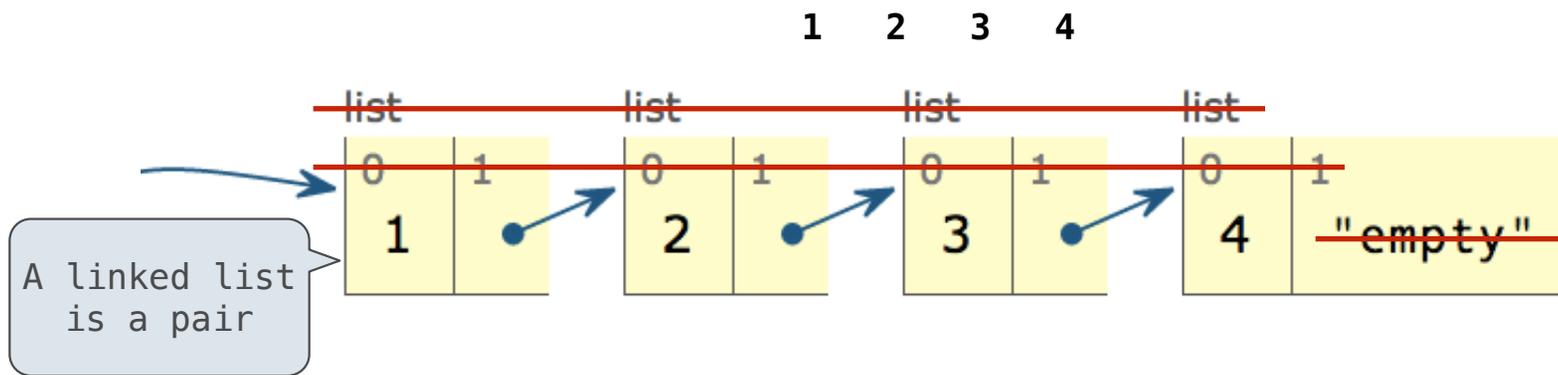
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**Link class (new way):**

```
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```

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



**Data abstraction (old way):**

```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
```

```
>>> len_link(s)
```

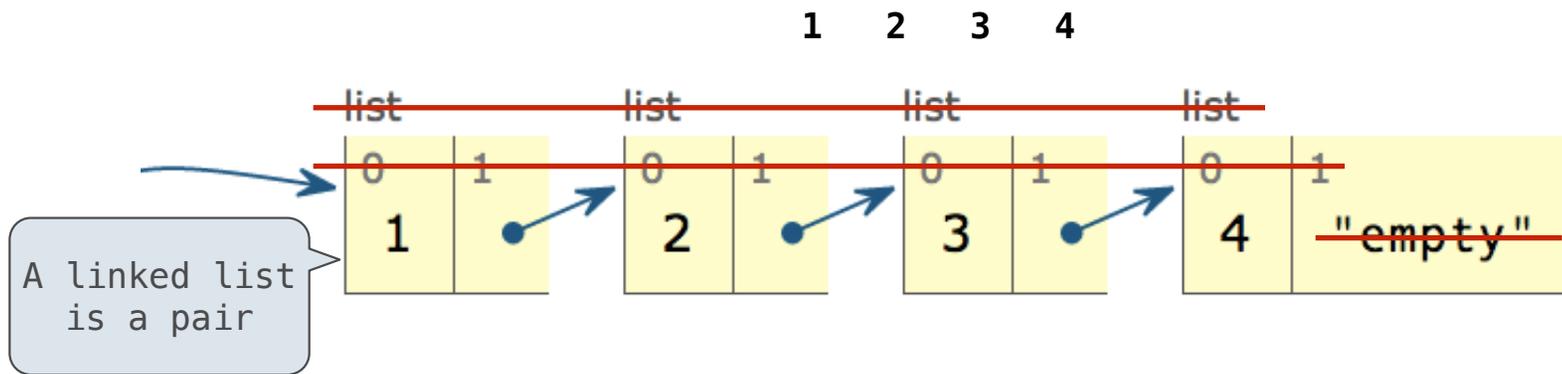
```
4
```

**Link class (new way):**

```
>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
```

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



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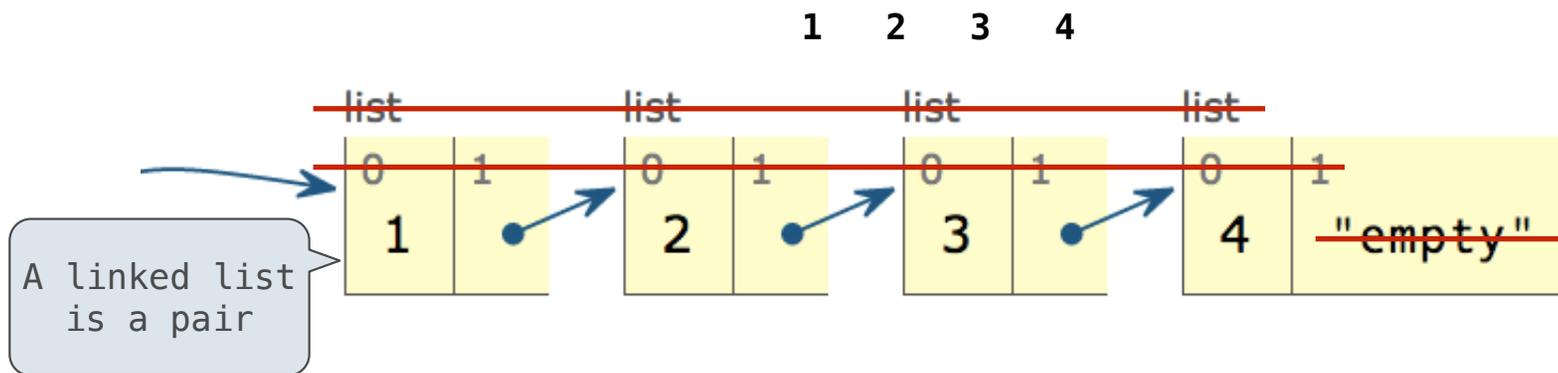
```
>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
```

```
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```

```
4
```

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



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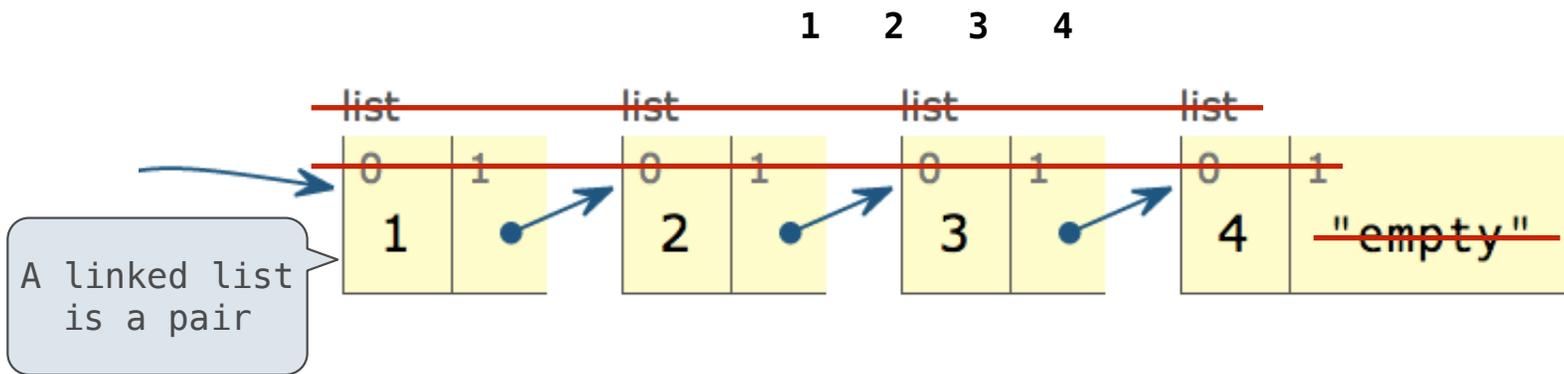
```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
>>> len_link(s)
4
>>> getitem_link(s, 2)
3
```

**Link class (new way):**

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## Linked Lists as Objects

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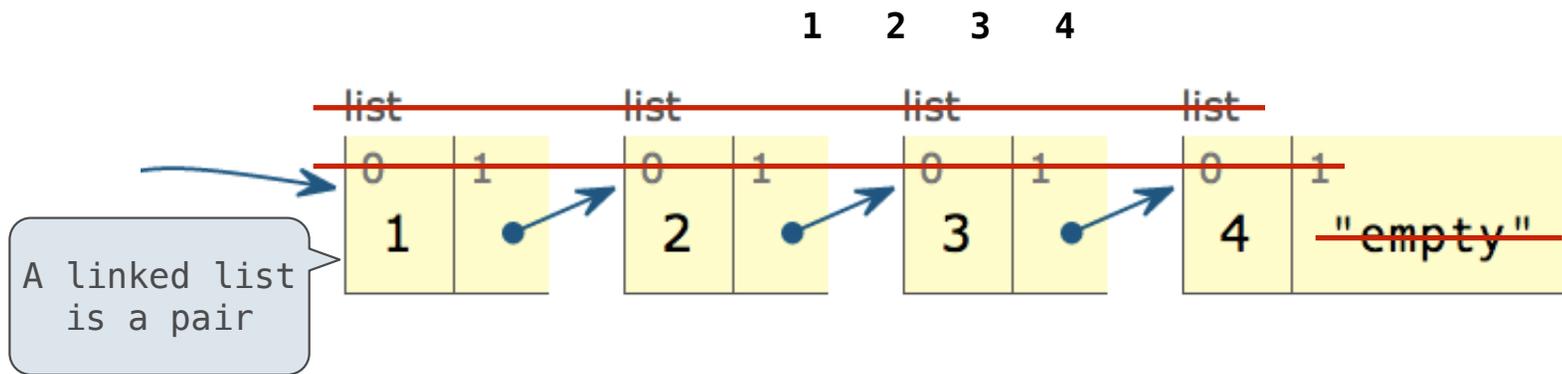
```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
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```

**Link class (new way):**

```
>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
>>> len(s)
4
>>> s[2]
3
```

## Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



**Data abstraction (old way):**

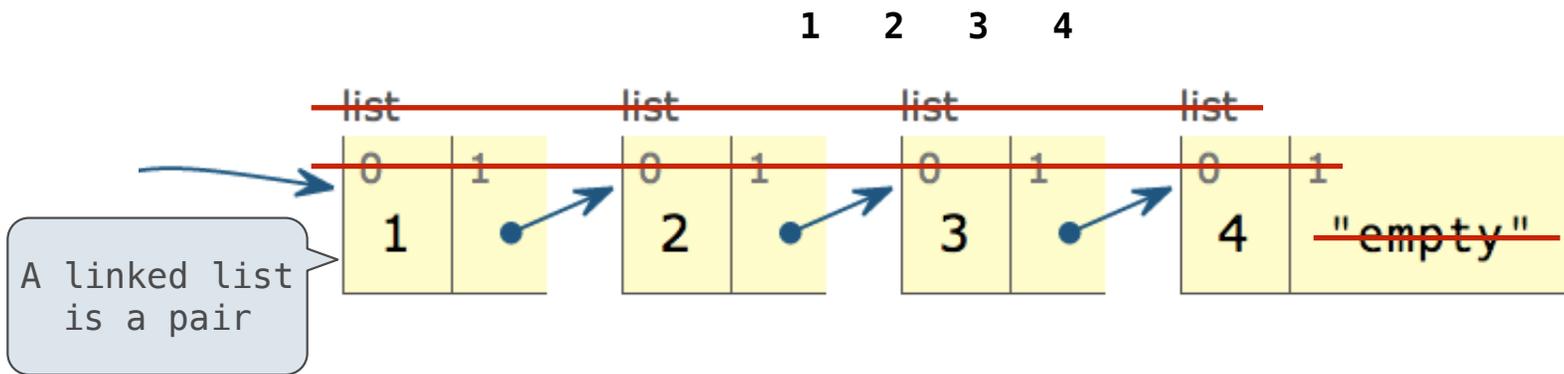
```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
>>> len_link(s)
4
>>> getitem_link(s, 2)
3
>>> s
[1, [2, [3, [4, 'empty']]]]
```

**Link class (new way):**

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## Linked Lists as Objects

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>>> s
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```

## Linked List Class

---

**More special method names:**

`__getitem__`      Element selection []  
`__len__`          Built-in len function

## Linked List Class

---

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

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<code>__getitem__</code>	Element selection []
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class Link:
```

**More special method names:**

`__getitem__`      Element selection []

`__len__`          Built-in len function

## Linked List Class

---

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

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class Link:

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
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**More special method names:**

<code>__getitem__</code>	Element selection []
<code>__len__</code>	Built-in len function

## Linked List Class

---

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

```
class Link:

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]
```

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<code>__getitem__</code>	Element selection []
<code>__len__</code>	Built-in len function

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This element  
selection syntax

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        self.first = first
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    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
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```

Calls this method

This element  
selection syntax

More special method names:

`__getitem__` Element selection []

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## Linked List Class

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Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

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class Link:

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]

    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

More special method names:

`__getitem__`      Element selection []

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Calls this method

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Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

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class Link:

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
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        self.rest = rest

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]

    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

Calls this method

This element  
selection syntax

Yes, this call  
is recursive too

**More special method names:**

`__getitem__`      Element selection []

`__len__`          Built-in len function

## Linked List Class

---

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

```
class Link:
    empty = ()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]

    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

Calls this method

This element  
selection syntax

Yes, this call  
is recursive too

**More special method names:**

`__getitem__`      Element selection []

`__len__`          Built-in len function

## Linked List Class

---

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

```
class Link:
```

```
empty = ()
```

Some zero length sequence

```
def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):  
    self.first = first  
    self.rest = rest
```

```
def __getitem__(self, i):  
    if i == 0:
```

Calls this method

```
        return self.first
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return self.rest[i-1]
```

This element selection syntax

```
def __len__(self):
```

```
    return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

Yes, this call is recursive too

More special method names:

`__getitem__` Element selection []

`__len__` Built-in len function

## Linked List Class

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

```
class Link:
```

```
empty = ()
```

Some zero length sequence

```
def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):  
    self.first = first  
    self.rest = rest
```

```
def __getitem__(self, i):  
    if i == 0:
```

```
        return self.first
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return self.rest[i-1]
```

Calls this method

This element selection syntax

```
def __len__(self):
```

```
    return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

Yes, this call is recursive too

More special method names:

`__getitem__` Element selection []

`__len__` Built-in len function

**Methods can be recursive too!**

(Demo)

## Tree Class

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

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```
class Tree:
```

## Tree Class

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A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
```

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
        self.entry = entry
```

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
        self.entry = entry
        for branch in branches:
            assert isinstance(branch, Tree)
```

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
        self.entry = entry
        for branch in branches:
            assert isinstance(branch, Tree)
```

Built-in `isinstance` function:  
returns True if `branch` has a class  
that *is or inherits from* `Tree`

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
        self.entry = entry
        for branch in branches:
            assert isinstance(branch, Tree)
        self.branches = list(branches)
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```
def fib_tree(n):
```

## Tree Class

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    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
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        for branch in branches:
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        self.branches = list(branches)
```

Built-in `isinstance` function:  
returns True if `branch` has a class  
that is or inherits from `Tree`

```
def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return Tree(n)
```

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
        self.entry = entry
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Built-in `isinstance` function:  
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```
def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return Tree(n)
    else:
        left = fib_tree(n-2)
        right = fib_tree(n-1)
```

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

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def fib_tree(n):
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        left = fib_tree(n-2)
        right = fib_tree(n-1)
        return Tree(left.entry + right.entry, (left, right))
```

## Tree Class

---

A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

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class Tree:
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def fib_tree(n):
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        left = fib_tree(n-2)
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        return Tree(left.entry + right.entry, (left, right))
```

(Demo)

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start 1

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start 1

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer $n$ as the start	1
If $n$ is even, divide it by 2	2
If $n$ is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until $n$ is 1	

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer $n$ as the start	1
If $n$ is even, divide it by 2	2
If $n$ is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until $n$ is 1	8

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer $n$ as the start	1
If $n$ is even, divide it by 2	2
If $n$ is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until $n$ is 1	8
	16

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer $n$ as the start	1
If $n$ is even, divide it by 2	2
If $n$ is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until $n$ is 1	8
	16
	32

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer $n$ as the start	1
If $n$ is even, divide it by 2	2
If $n$ is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until $n$ is 1	8
	16
	32
	64

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer $n$ as the start	1
If $n$ is even, divide it by 2	2
If $n$ is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until $n$ is 1	8
	16
	32
	64
	128

## Example: Hailstone Trees

---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1

1  
|  
2  
|  
4  
|  
8  
|  
16  
|  
32  
|  
64  
|  
128

## Example: Hailstone Trees

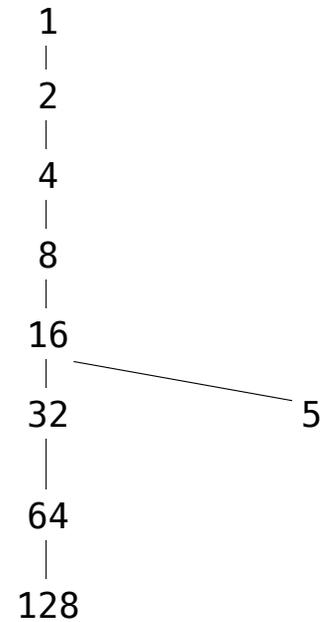
---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1



## Example: Hailstone Trees

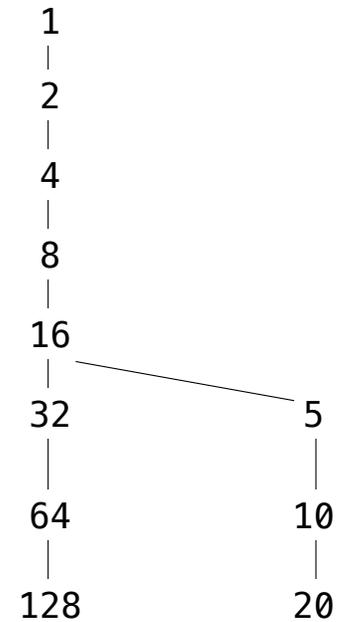
---

Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1



## Example: Hailstone Trees

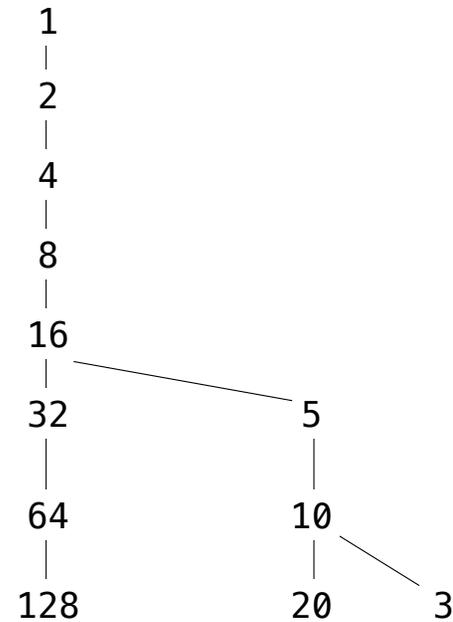
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If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

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## Example: Hailstone Trees

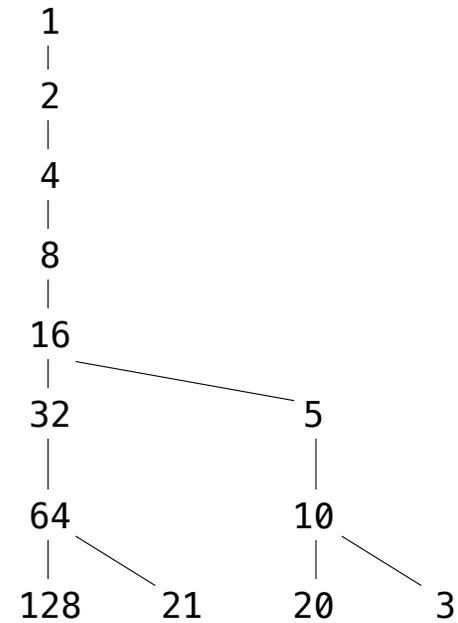
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Continue this process until  $n$  is 1



## Example: Hailstone Trees

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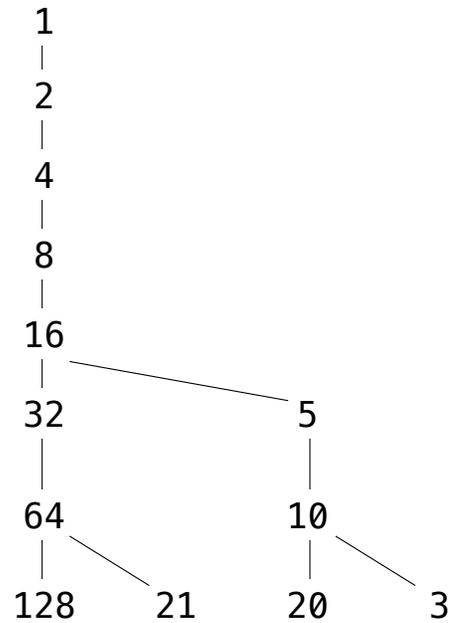
Pick a positive integer  $n$  as the start

If  $n$  is even, divide it by 2

If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1

All starting  $n$  that give an  
8-number-long hailstone sequence



# Example: Hailstone Trees

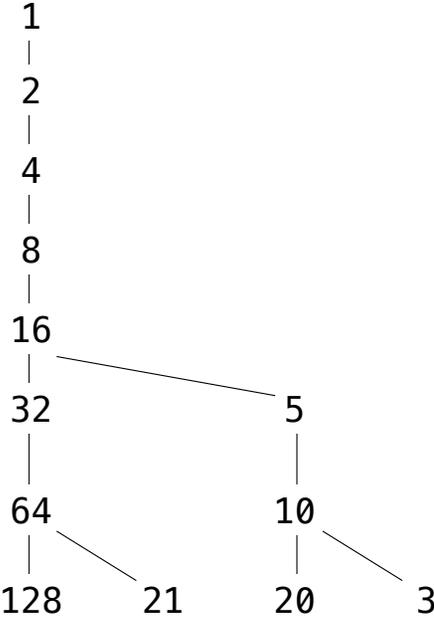
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If  $n$  is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until  $n$  is 1

All starting  $n$  that give an 8-number-long hailstone sequence



(Demo)