

### Recursion:-

1. Recursive call
2. Self work.
3. Base case.

### ④ Recurrence Relation:-

→ The mathematical representation of the recursive function is called as recurrence relation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 5! &= 5 \times 4! \\
 &= 5 \times 4 \times 3! \\
 &= 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2! \\
 &= 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1! \\
 &= 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 0!
 \end{aligned}$$

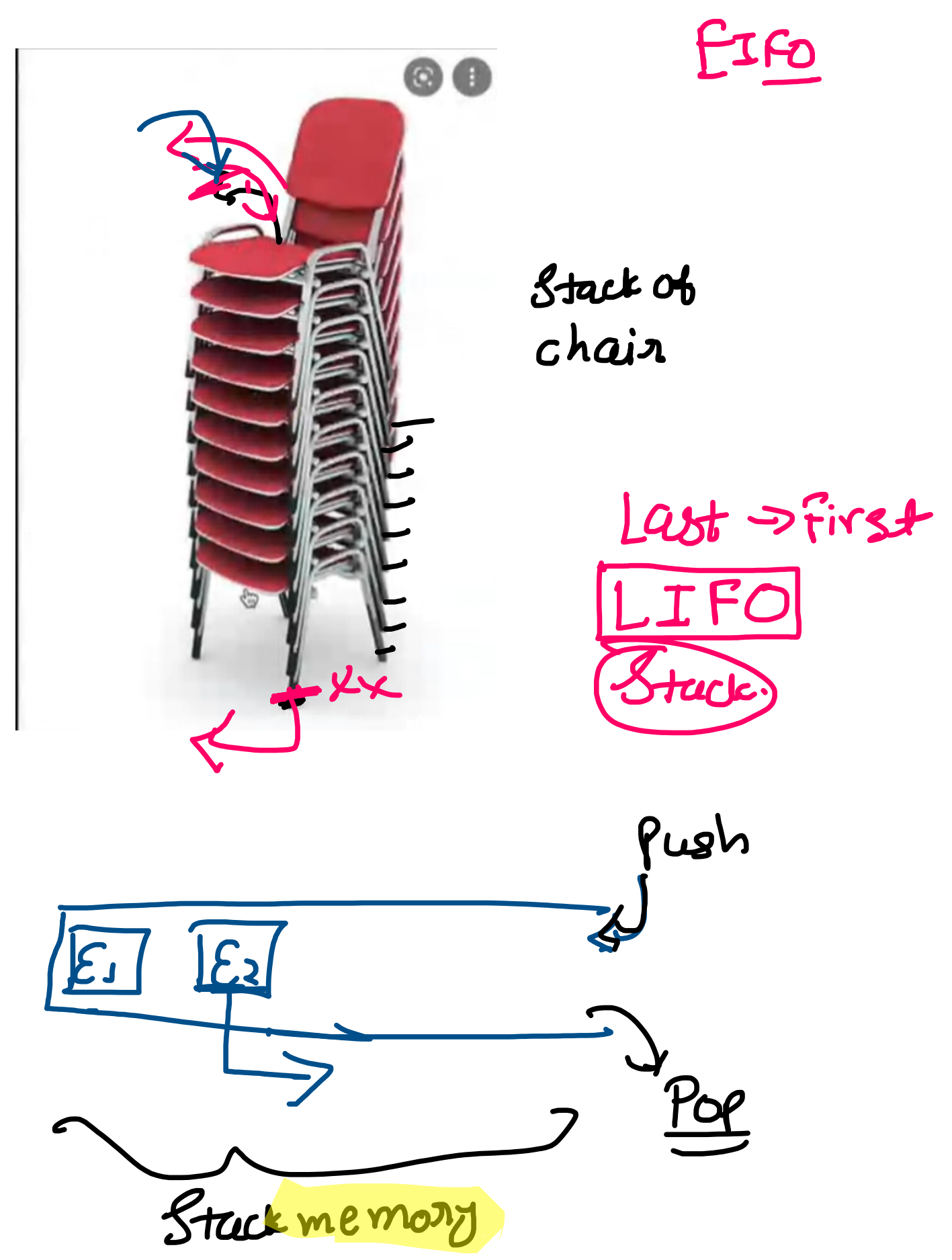
Base Condition

$n = 5$   
 $n \times (n-1)!$

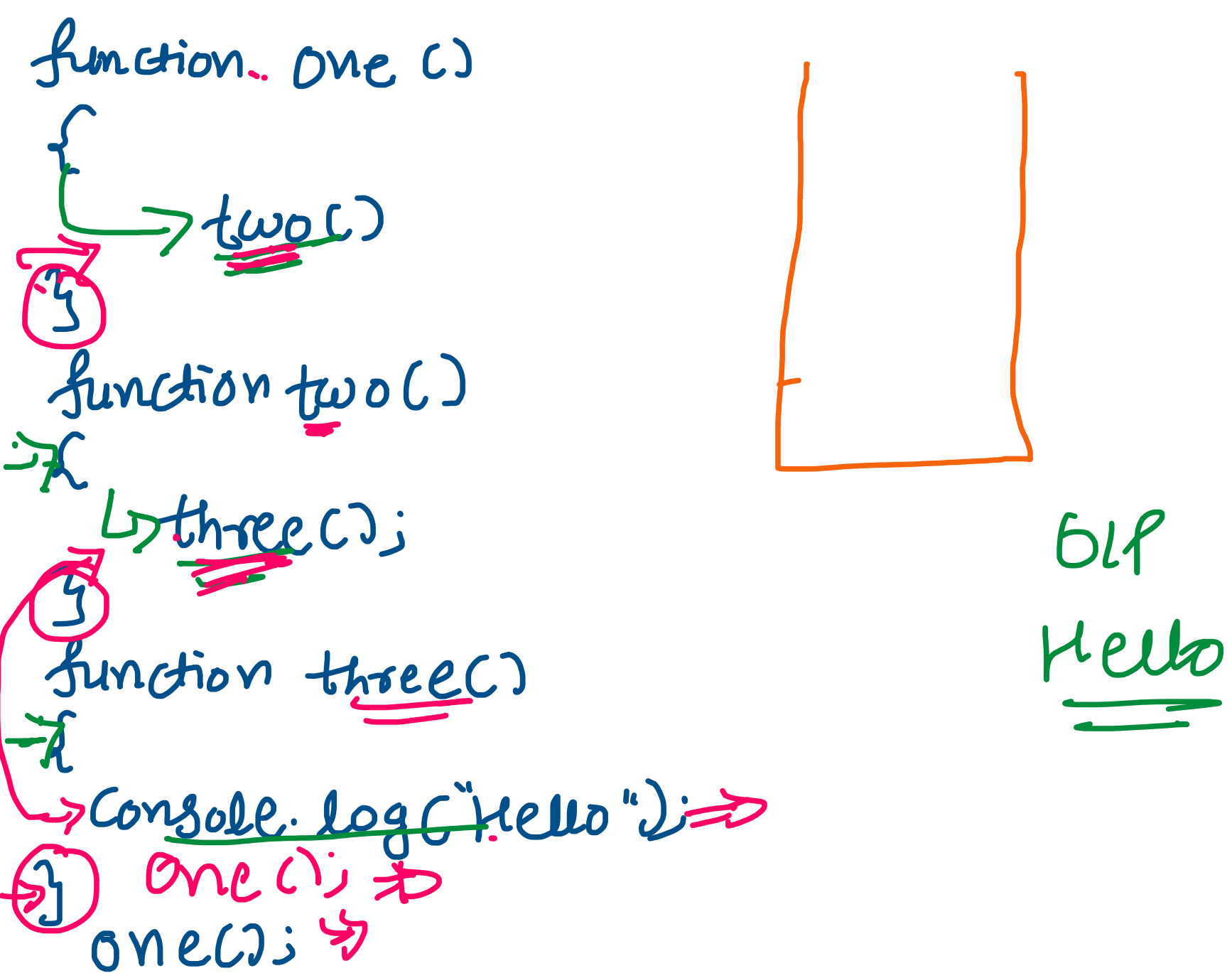
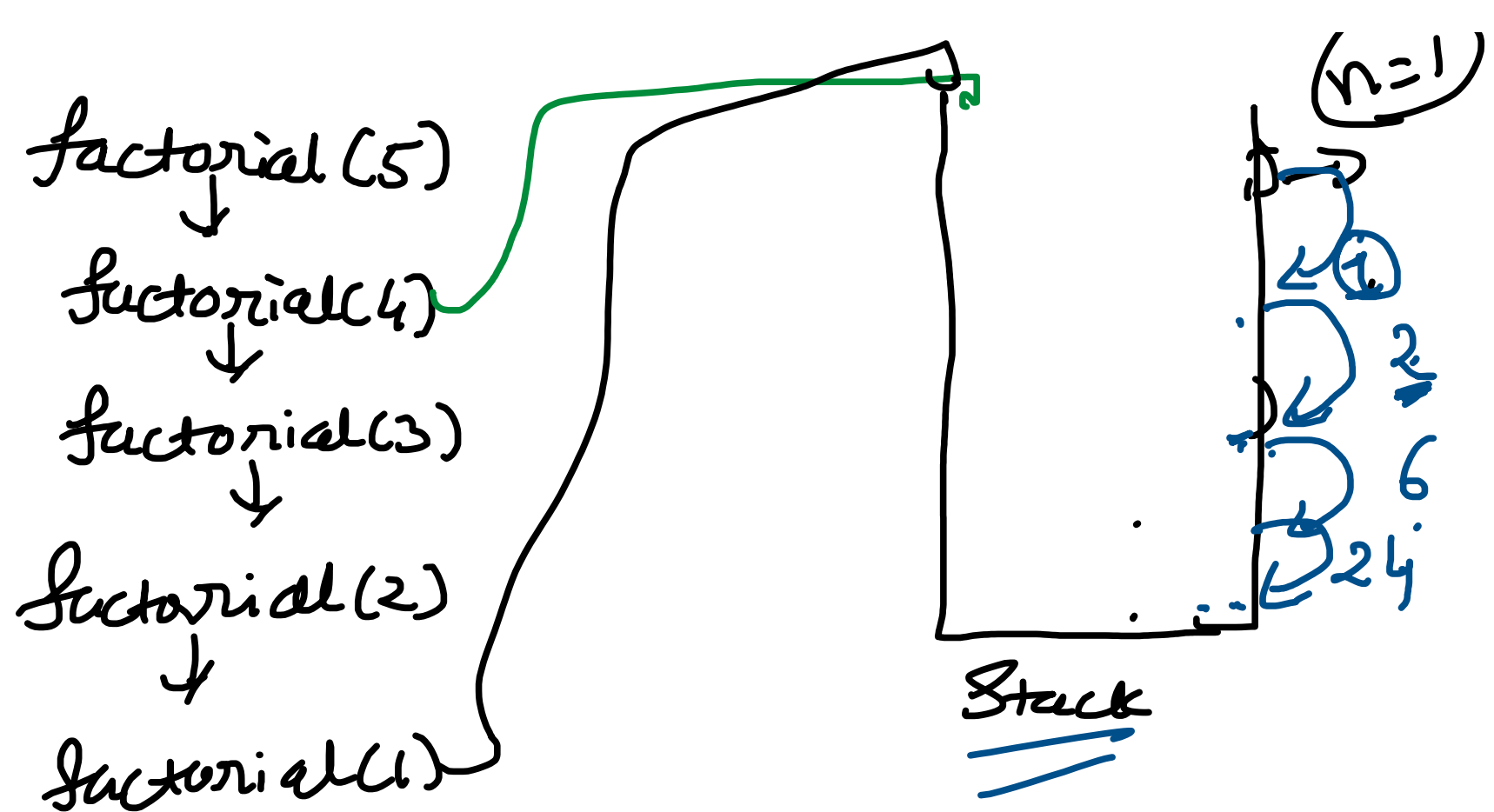
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{fact}(5) &= \text{fact}(4) * 5 \\
 \text{fact}(n) &= \text{fact}(n-1) * n \\
 \text{fact}(n) &= \text{fact}(n-1) * 1
 \end{aligned}$$

function calls itself:- → Recursion:-

With every recursive call, we actually add a new stack frame in our call stack.



Stack → variables & fn will be stored  
 Heap → Objects



Q Print increasing series.

n=5

↳ 1 2 3 4 5

n=3

↳ 1 2 3

↳ 1 2 3

n=7

↳ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

n=5  
1 2 3 4 5 → 8

1 2 3 4

1 2 3

1 2

1

Print(5) {

Print(4) //

}

Print(n) {

Print(n-1);

console.log(n);

}

Pseudo code

PrintInc(n) {

if(n == 1) {

console.log(1);

return;

→ PrintInc(n-1); // Recursive call

console.log(n); // Self work

}

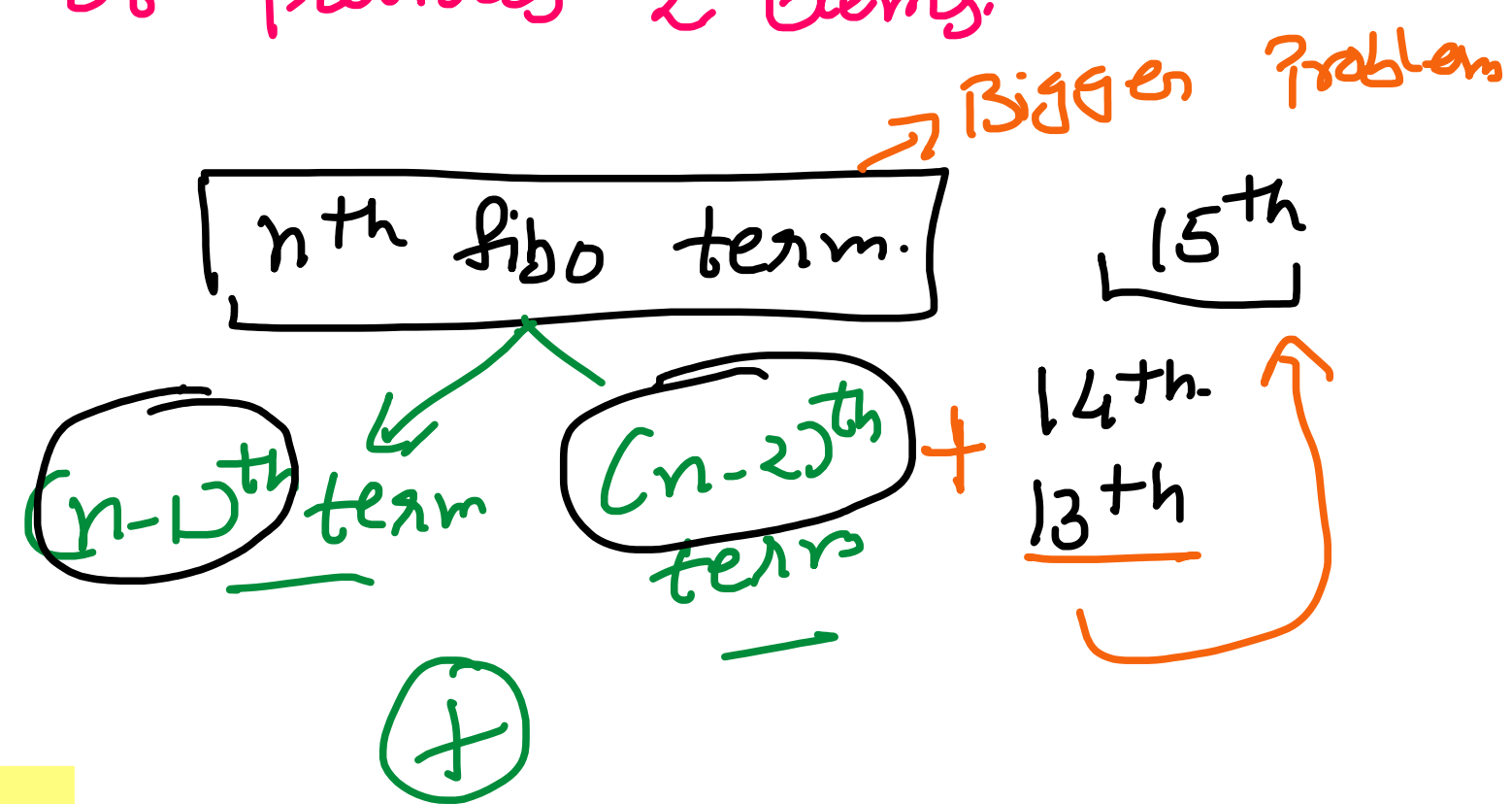
Q Fibonacci Series:-

Find nth fibonacci term/no  
 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 ....  
0th 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th ...

$$n = 3 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$n = 5 \rightarrow (5)$$

*ith term of a fibo series is a sum of previous 2 elems.*



Recurrence relation.

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$$

Base case

$$0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1$$

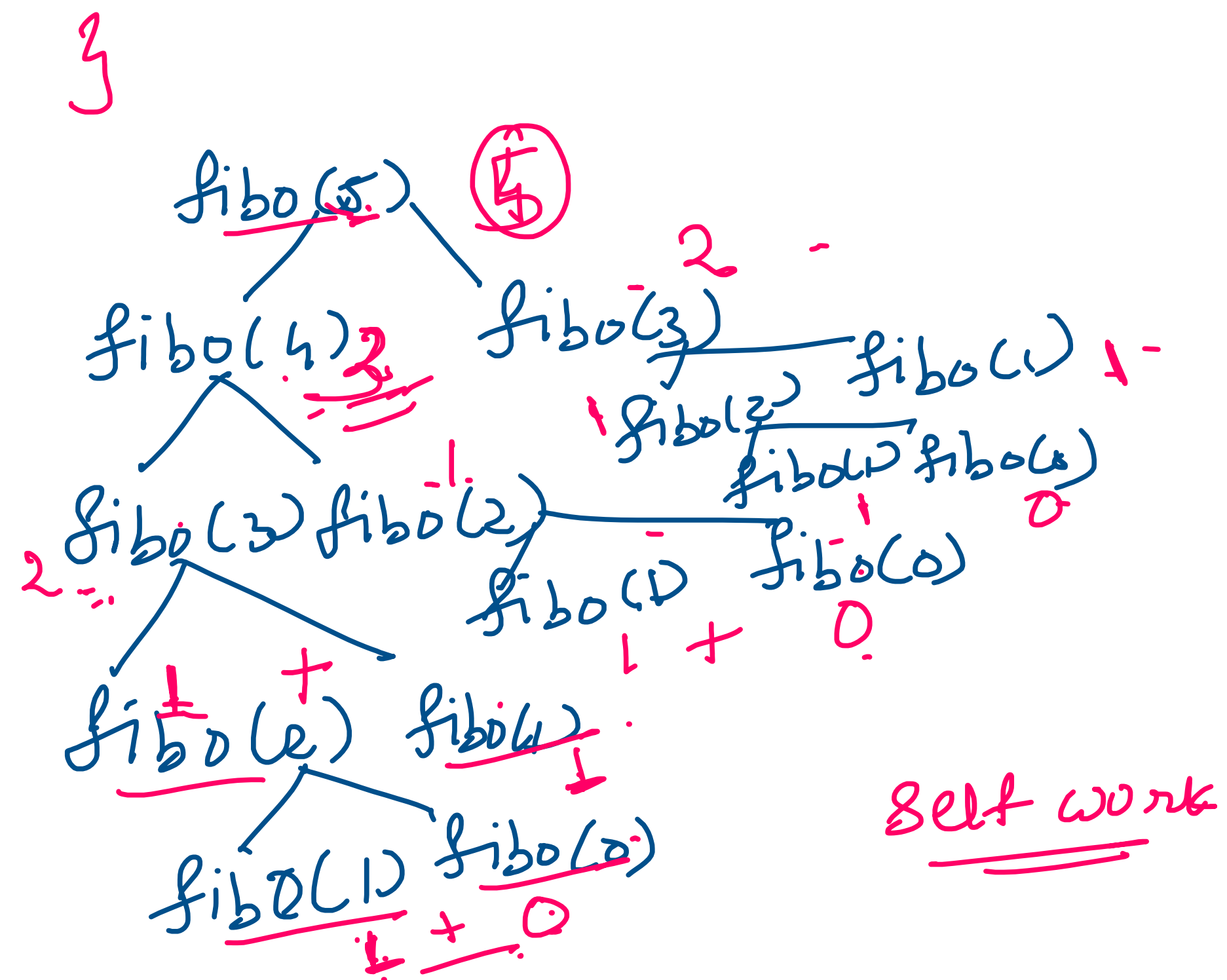
function fibo(n) (5)

{ if(n == 0 || n == 1)  
 { return n;  
 }

res1 = fibo(n-1) // *recursive call*

res2 = fibo(n-2) // *recursive call*

return res1 + res2



Q

[5, 4, 3, 2, 1] // false

1 2 3 4 5

Sorted

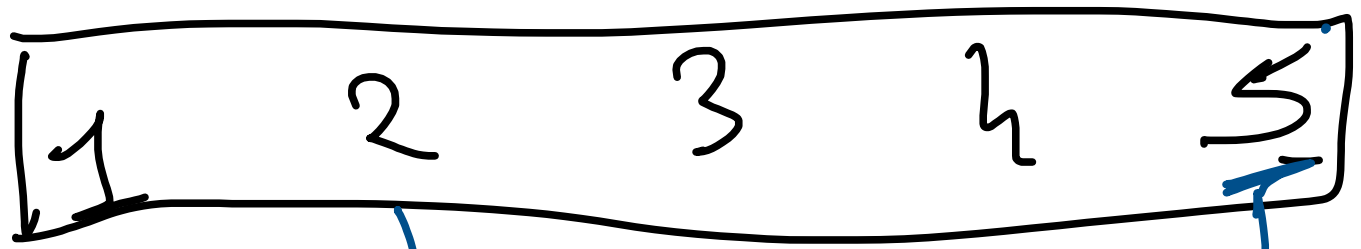
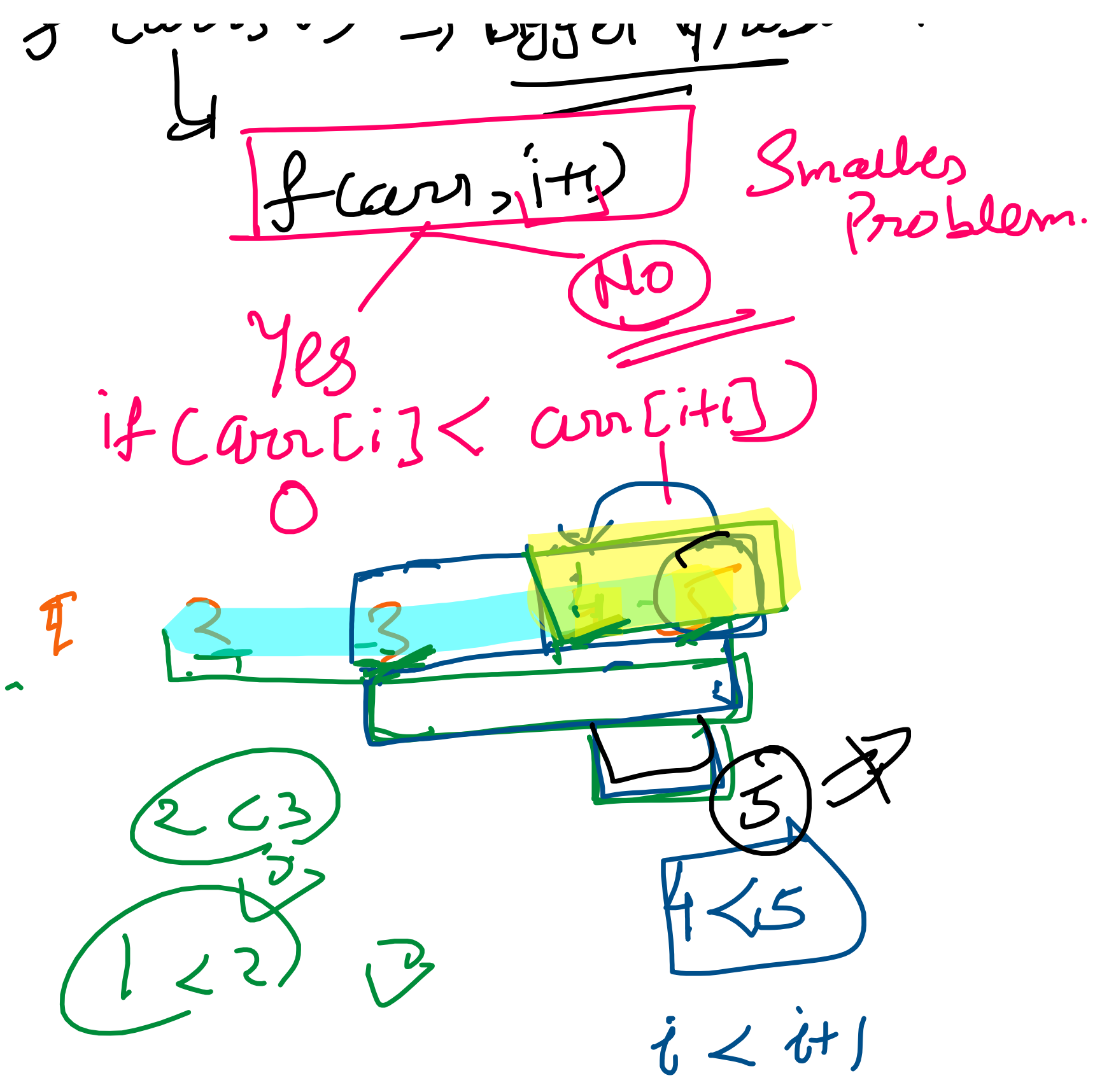
$$1 < 2$$

$$1 > 2$$

first < second

Q (arr, i) - Range Problem





if (i == arr.length - 1)  
return arr[i]