a) Recursion terminates (with an integer) when a majority was found (the passed array reaches the base size) or no majority has been found.

b) If N is odd, the last element of the passed array will always be returned UNLESS no other potential majority candidates were found. If N is the smallest odd number possible for an array (3), a majority is checked for manually.

c) Worst-case scenario: Every element of the array is the same -> O(log2 n)

Best-case scenario: Every element of the array is different -> O(N)

d) The contents of the passed array could be deleted and overwritten with the new value once adjacent values get compared; this would require decrementing the loop value when contents get deleted.