Teil X

Rekursion

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$$f(n) = n!$$

▶ iterativ:

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$$f(n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} i$$

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rekursiv:

$$f(n) = n!$$

$$f(n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} i$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ n \cdot f(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

iterativ:

 $f(n) = \prod^{n} i$

rekursiv:

```
f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ n \cdot f(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}
```

```
public static long fakultaetForLoop(
long n
     ) {
     long result = 1;
     for (long i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
          result *= i;
     }
     return result;
}</pre>
```

f(n) = n!

iterativ:

rekursiv:

$$f(n)=n!$$

$$f(n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} i$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ n \cdot f(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

```
1    public static long fakultaetForLoop(
2         long n
3     ) {
4         long result = 1;
5         for (long i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
6             result *= i;
7         }
8         return result;
10     }</pre>
```

iterativ:

rekursiv:

$$f(n) = n!$$

$$f(n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} i$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ n \cdot f(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

```
1   public static long fakultaetForLoop(
2     long n
3     ) {
4         long result = 1;
5         for (long i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
6             result *= i;
7         }
8         return result;
10     }</pre>
```

```
public static long fakultaetRecursive(
long n
) {
    if (n > 1) {
        return n * fakultaetRecursive(n - 1);
    } else {
        return 1;
    }
}
```

Odd-Even

$$odd(n) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} true & n=1 \ even(n-1) & n>1 \end{array}
ight. \qquad even(n) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} false & n=1 \ odd(n-1) & n>1 \end{array}
ight.$$

Odd-Even

```
even(n) = \begin{cases} false & n=1 \\ odd(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}
  odd(n) = \begin{cases} true & n=1\\ even(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}
public static boolean odd(
                                       1 public static boolean even(
   int n
                                       2 int n
   if (n == 0) {
                                       4 if (n == 0) {
5 return false;
                                       5 return true;
6 } else {
                                       6 } else {
7    return even(n - 1);
8 }
                                      7 return odd(n - 1);
```

Fibonacci-Folge

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 1 & n = 2 \\ f(n-1) + f(n-2) & n > 2 \end{cases}$$

Fibonacci-Folge

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 1 & n = 2 \\ f(n-1) + f(n-2) & n > 2 \end{cases}$$

```
1 public static long fibonacci(
  long n
  if (n == 1) {
5 return 1:
6 } else if (n == 2) {
 return 1:
8 } else {
   return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2):
10
11
```

Fibonacci-Folge

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 1 & n = 2 \\ f(n-1) + f(n-2) & n > 2 \end{cases}$$

```
public static long fibonaccilterative (
                                                      long n1 = 1;
  long n
                                                      long n2 = 1:
                                                      long current = 2:
  if (n = 1) {
                                                      long result = 0;
                                                      while (current < n) {
   return 1;
                                                      result = n1 + n2;
  if (n = 2) {
                                                        n1 = n2:
   return 1:
                                                        n2 = result;
                                                        ++current:
                                               19
                                               20
                                                      return result;
                                               21
```

Ackermannfunktion

$$a(0,m) = m+1$$

 $a(n+1,0) = a(n,1)$
 $a(n+1,m+1) = a(n,a(n+1,m))$

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Ackermannfunktion

```
a(0,m) = m+1

a(n+1,0) = a(n,1)

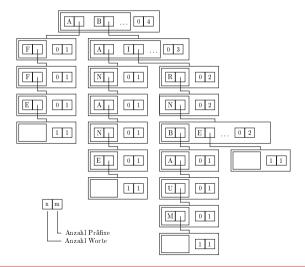
a(n+1,m+1) = a(n,a(n+1,m))
```

```
public static int ackermann(
    int n,
    int m

    ) {
        if (n = 0) {
            return m + 1;
        } else if (m = 0) {
            return ackermann(n - 1, 1);
        } else {
            return ackermann(n - 1, ackermann(n, m - 1));
        }
}
```

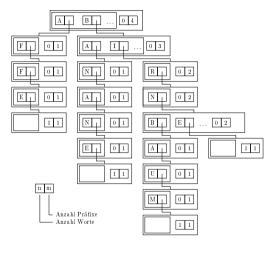
Datenstruktur Trie

Beispiel eines Tries:



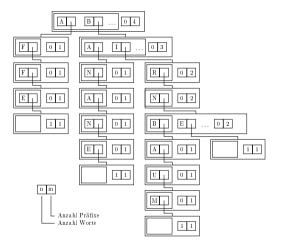
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Trie



```
public class Trie {
       private final TrieNode
         root = new TrieNode():
 5
 6
       public void add(
         String word
 8
         root.add(word):
10
11
       public int getPrefixCount(
         String prefix
14
       ) {
15
         return root.getPrefixCount(prefix);
16
17
18
       public int getWordCount(
19
         String word
20
       ) {
21
           return root.getWordCount(word):
```

TrieNode: Attribute



```
public class TrieNode {

private final Map<Character, TrieNode>
successors = new TreeMap<>();

private int prefixCount = 0;

private int wordCount = 0;

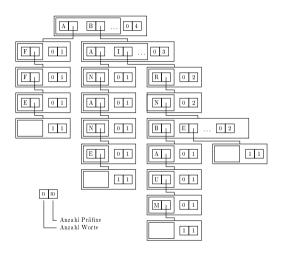
public TrieNode() {

}

...

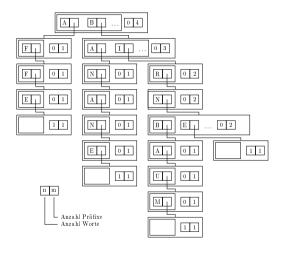
}
```

TrieNode: add



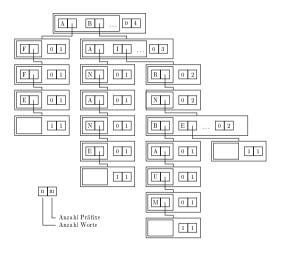
```
public class TrieNode {
       private final Map < Character, TrieNode >
         successors = new TreeMap <>();
       private int prefixCount = 0;
       private int wordCount = 0:
       public void add(
         String word
10
11
         ++prefixCount;
         if (word.isEmptv()) {
13
           ++wordCount:
14
         } else {
15
           Character currentChar = word.charAt
          (0):
16
           TrieNode trieNode
17
             = successors.get(currentChar);
18
           if (trieNode == null) {
19
             trieNode = new TrieNode();
20
             successors.put(currentChar.
          trieNode):
22
           trieNode.add(word.substring(1));
23
24
25
```

TrieNode: getPrefixCount



```
public class TrieNode {
       private final Map < Character, TrieNode >
         successors = new TreeMap <>();
       private int prefixCount = 0;
       private int wordCount = 0:
       public int getPrefixCount(
         String prefix
10
11
         if (prefix.isEmpty()) {
           return prefixCount:
13
         } else {
14
           Character currentChar = prefix.
          charAt(0):
15
           TrieNode trieNode
16
             = successors.get(currentChar);
17
           if (trieNode == null) {
18
             return 0:
19
20
           return trieNode.getPrefixCount(
                     prefix.substring(1)
                   ):
23
24
```

TrieNode: getWordCount



```
public class TrieNode {
       private final Map < Character, TrieNode >
         successors = new TreeMap <>();
       private int prefixCount = 0;
       private int wordCount = 0:
       public int getWordCount(
         String word
10
11
         if (word.isEmpty()) {
           return wordCount:
13
         } else {
14
           Character currentChar = word.charAt
           (0);
15
           TrieNode trieNode
16
             = successors.get(currentChar);
17
           if (trieNode == null) {
18
             return 0:
19
20
           return trieNode.getWordCount(
                     word.substring(1)
                  ):
23
24
25
```