

Recursion Class 1

Prerequisites

- Iteration / Loops
- Functions

Maths

$$f(x) = x^2 - \text{given}$$

$$\boxed{f(f(x))} = f(x^2)$$

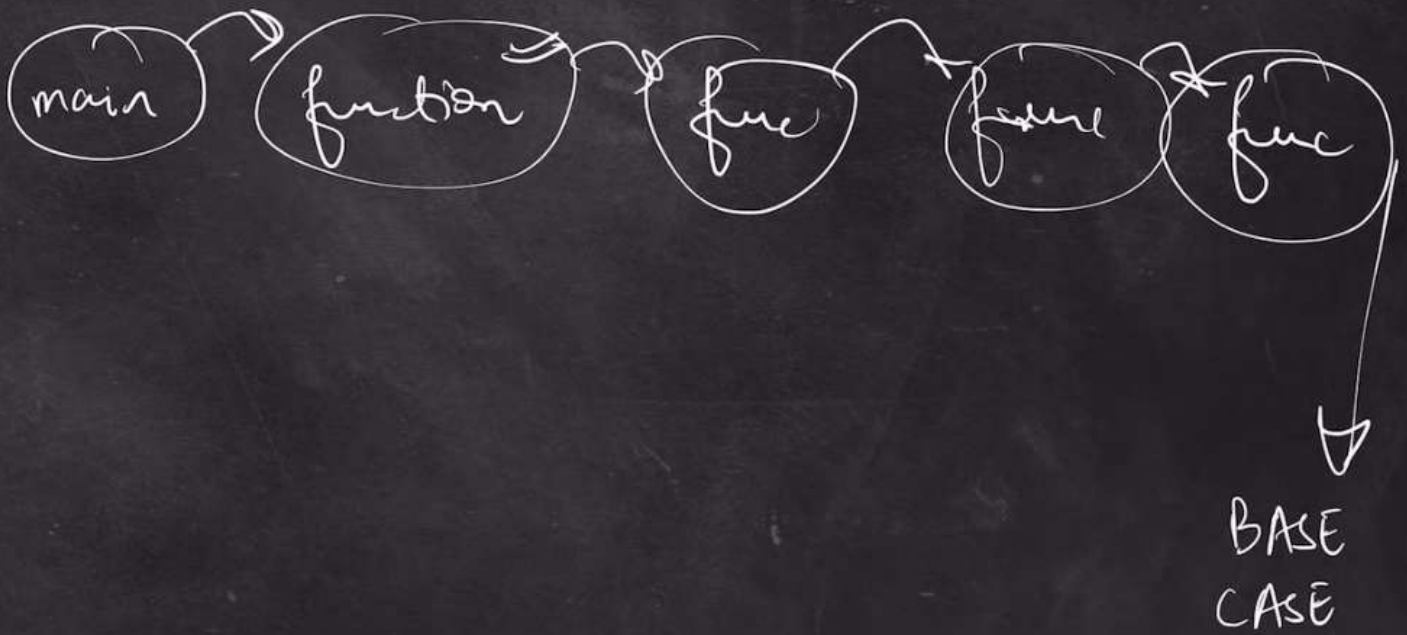
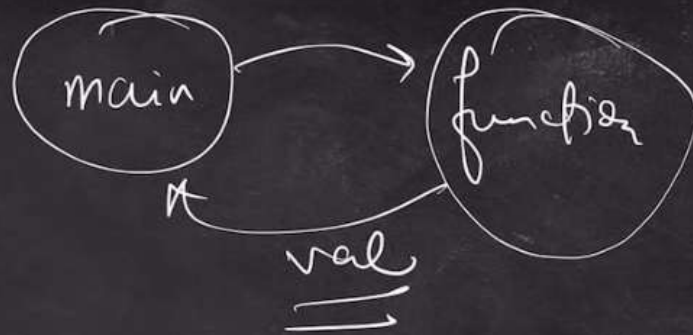
↳ Recursion

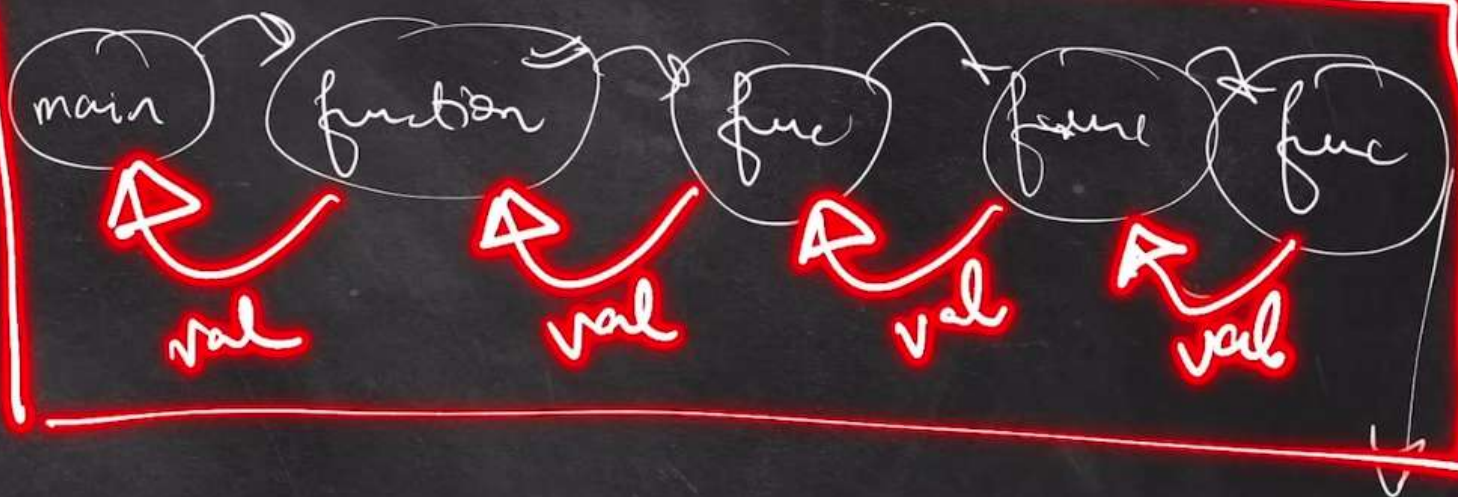
function that calls itself.

$$\underline{x=2}$$

$$f(x) = 2^2 = \underline{4}$$

$$f(\underline{f(x)}) = f(4) = 4^2 = \underline{\underline{16}}$$





BASE
CASE

Qs. Print Numbers from 5 to 1

```
for(int i=5; i>0; i--) {  
    syso(i);  
}
```

```
public static void printNumb(int n) {  
    if(n==0) {  
        return; } BASE  
  
    syso(n); } print  
    printNumb(n-1); ✓ } recursion
```

Recursion Class 1

What happens in Memory?

```
public static void printNumb(int n) {  
    if (n == 0) {  
        return; } BASE  
    syso(n); { print n > 1  
    printNumb(n-1); } recursion.  
    ≡ n > 2
```



Print n
Print n
Print n

STACK OVERFLOW

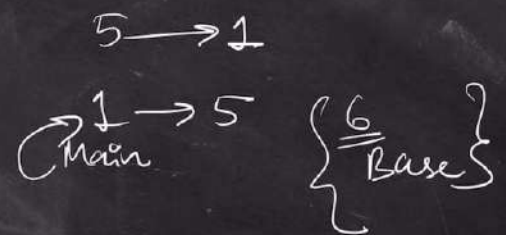



A hand-drawn diagram on a chalkboard. The text 'STACK OVERFLOW' is written in yellow chalk. Below it, two parallel horizontal lines are drawn, also in yellow. A vertical line is drawn from the bottom of the text, extending downwards and crossing the two horizontal lines, representing a stack pointer or memory boundary.

Recursion Class 1

Qs. Print Numbers from 1 to 5

$\text{fun}(\text{int } n)$
 \leftarrow Base Case





```
public class Recursion1 {  
    public static void printNumb(int n) {  
        if(n == 6) {  
            return;  
        }  
        System.out.println(n);  
        printNumb(n+1);  
    }  
}
```

Run | Debug

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    int n = 1;  
    printNumb(n); // n=1  
}
```

```
}
```

Recursion Class 1

Qs. Print sum of first n natural numbers

```
public class Recursion1 {  
    public static void printSum(int i, int n, int sum) {  
        if(i == n) {  
            sum += i;  
            System.out.println(sum);  
            return; //?  
        }  
        sum += i;  
        printSum(i+1, n, sum);  
    }  
}
```

Run | Debug

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    printSum(1, 5, 0);  
}
```

```
}
```

Recursion Class 1

Qs. Print Factorial of a number n

```
public class Recursion1 {  
    public static int calcfactorial(int n) {  
        if(n == 1 || n == 0) {  
            return 1;  
        }  
        int fact_nm1 = calcfactorial(n-1);  
        int fact_n = n * fact_nm1;  
        return fact_n;  
    }  
}
```

Run | Debug

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    int n = 5;  
    int ans = calcfactorial(n);  
    System.out.println(ans);  
}  
}
```


Qs. Print the fibonacci sequence till nth term*

→ a b c



$$c = a + b$$

0 1 1 2 3 5

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```
public class Recursion1 {  
    public static void printFib(int a, int b, int n) {  
        if(n == 0) {  
            return;  
        }  
        int c = a + b;  
        System.out.println(c);  
        printFib(b, c, n-1);  
    }  
}
```

Run | Debug

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    int a = 0, b = 1;  
    System.out.println(a);  
    System.out.println(b);  
    int n = 7;  
    printFib(a, b, n-2);  
}
```

Qs. Print x^n (stack height = n) x^n

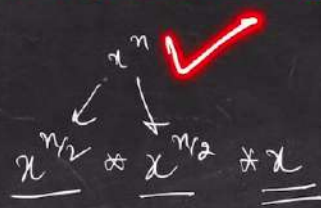
$$x^n = x * x * x * x * \dots \text{--- } \underline{\underline{n \text{ times}}}$$

① x, n

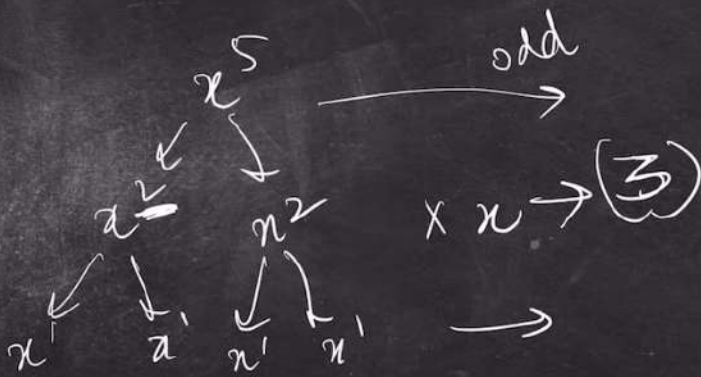
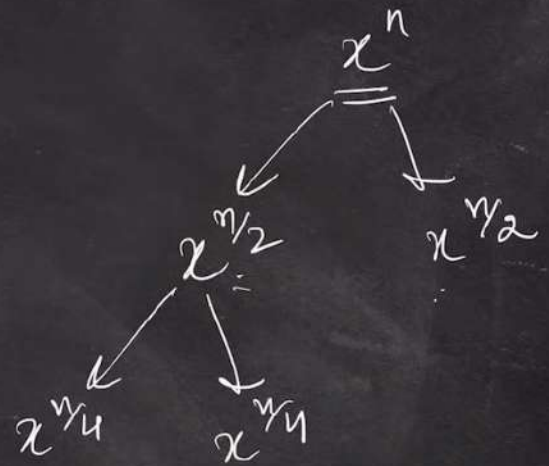
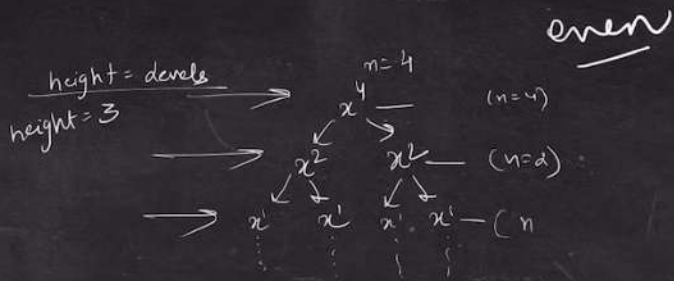
Recursion Class 1

Qs. Print x^n (stack height = $\log n$)

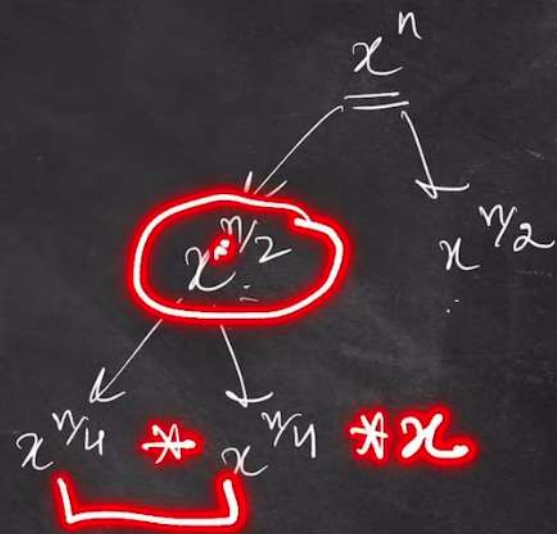
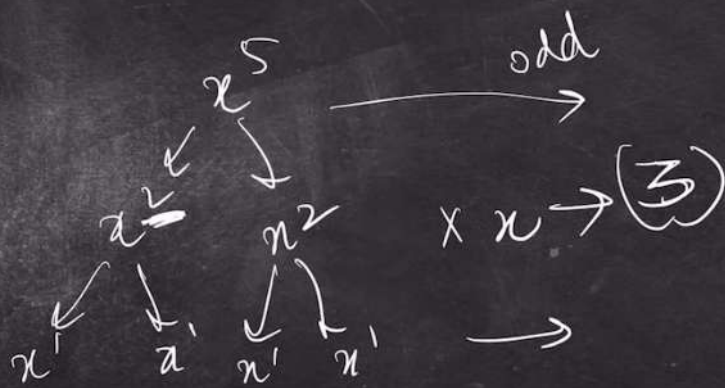
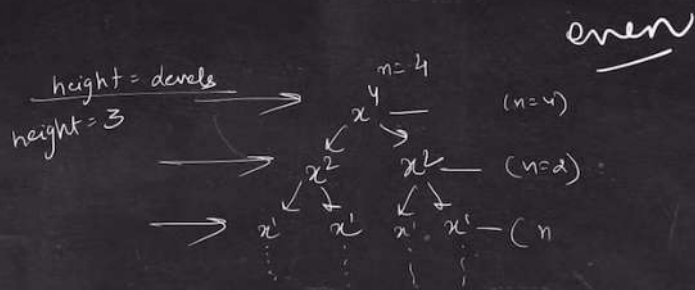
Qs. Print x^n (stack height = $\log n$)



Recursion Class 1



Recursion Class 1




```
public class Recursion1 {  
    public static int calcPower(int x, int n) {  
        if(n == 0) { //base case 1  
            return 1;  
        }  
        if(x == 0) { //base case 2  
            return 0;  
        }  
        //if n is even  
        if(n % 2 == 0) {  
            return calcPower(x, n/2) * calcPower(x, n/2);  
        }  
        else { // n is odd  
            return calcPower(x, n/2) * calcPower(x, n/2) * x;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Run | Debug

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
```