



#CodeYork

Session 3: Recursion and Examples

Recap

- Last time, we looked at:
 - Defining functions
 - Calling functions
 - For loops
 - The range function
 - While loops

Questions? Speak up now!



The Schedule

1. Introduction
2. Functions and Control
3. **Recursion and Examples**
4. Two Player Games



Part 1: Introduction to Recursion

Recursion

We can define how to solve both the simplest case and how to reduce the difficulty of solving a problem, bit by bit



What's Recursion?

- Recursion is defining a solution in terms of itself
 - Our problem needs to have some cases where the solution is immediately obvious, and others where the problem can be simplified to a smaller one
 - Keep simplifying our problem again and again until we get a case with an obvious solution
- The simple cases (base cases)
- The other cases, where the problem must be simplified (recursive cases)



Factorials

- The factorial function is: $n! = n * (n - 1) * ... * 2 * 1$
- Some examples are:
 - $1! = 1$
 - $2! = 1 * 2 = 2$
 - $3! = 1 * 2 * 3 = 6$
 - $10! = 10 * 9 * 8 * 7 * 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 3628800$
- This can be expressed recursively (see exercises)



Palindromes

- A palindrome is a word, phrase, number, or other sequence of characters which reads the same backward or forward.
 - eg. “madam” or “kayak”
- There are two ways to check if a string is a palindrome:
 - Directly from the definition, we can just reverse the string, and then check if it's equal
 - We can use recursion to check if the first and last character are the same, and then, check the if middle part is a palindrome, recursively (see exercises)



Course Website


<https://york.gjcampbell.co.uk/>

Factorials Task Solution

```
def factorial(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n * factorial(n - 1)  
  
print(factorial(4))
```

Base Case

Recursive Case



Palindromes Task Solution

```
def is_palindrome(word):  
    if len(word) < 2:  
        return True  
    elif word[0] == word[-1]:  
        return is_palindrome(word[1:-1])  
    else:  
        return False
```

Base Case 1

Recursive Case

Base Case 2

```
print(is_palindrome('hannah'))
```



Part 2: Interesting Examples

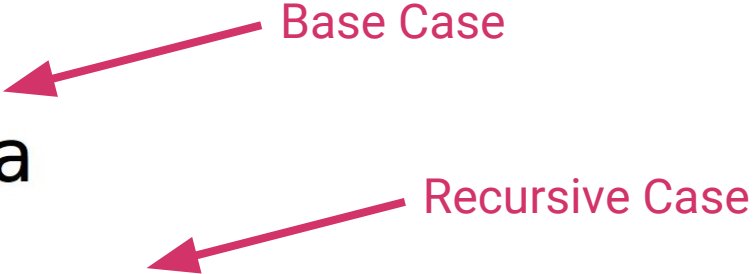
Intro to Euclid's Algorithm

- The GCD of two integers is their greatest common divisor/factor (HCF)
- For example:
 - $\text{gcd}(2, 3) = 1$
 - $\text{gcd}(4, 6) = 2$
 - $\text{gcd}(21, 18) = 3$
- The Euclidean Algorithm finds the GCD of two integers
- This is an example of a recursive algorithm



Euclid's Algorithm Implementation

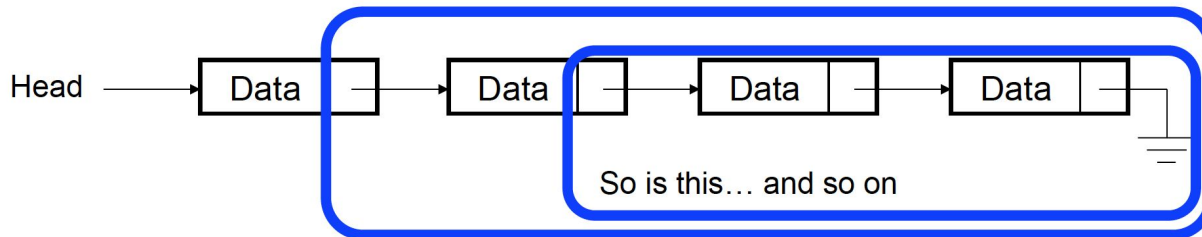
```
def gcd(a, b):  
    if b == 0:  ← Base Case  
        return a  
    else:      ← Recursive Case  
        return gcd(b, a % b)
```



Recursive Data Structures

- Just like algorithms, we can define data structures recursively.
- A linked list is an example of such a data structure.
 - Base case: The linked list is nothing, eg. *None* in Python.
 - Recursive case: The linked list has two items: the first element and the rest of the list.

This is a linked list:



This is also a linked list

Interpreters and Compilers

- Interpreters and compilers are programs that take programs as input!
- Interpreters then run these input programs, if they are valid, and if not they may give us information about why they are invalid, so we can fix them
 - You have seen this with the Python interpreter when using IDLE
- Compilers also take programs as input, but they output programs
 - Programs may be in the same language, but more commonly, are in some lower level language, such as assembly code for a CPU
- Interpreters and compilers use recursion!



“To understand recursion, one must first understand recursion.”



- Stephen Hawking

Summary

- Today, we have looked at:

- Recursive definitions
- Factorials
- Palindromes
- GCD and Euclid's Algorithm
- Recursive Data Structures
- Interpreters and Compilers

} Don't worry about this stuff!
Really just for interest's sake!

Questions? Speak up now!



Thanks!

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