## Python递归代码模板

```
def recursion(level, param1, param2, ...):
# recursion terminator
if level > MAX_LEVEL:
process_result
return

# process logic in current level
process(level, data...)

# drill down
self_recursion(level + 1, p1, ...)

# reverse the current level status if needed 清理当前层
```

首先,写上递归终止条件;第二步,处理当前层逻辑;第三步,下探到下一层;最后,清理当前层(有时不需要)

## 思维要点

- 1. 不要人肉进行递归(最大误区)
- 2. 找到最近最简方法,将其拆解成可重复解决的问题(重复子问题)
- 3. 数学归纳法思维

## 分治代码模板

```
def divide_conquer(problem, param1, param2, ...):
# recursion terminator
if problem is None:
    print_result
    return
# prepare data
data = prepare_data(problem)
subproblems = split_problem(problem, data)
# conquer subproblems
subresult1 = self.divide_conquer(subproblems[0], p1, ...)
subresult2 = self.divide_conquer(subproblems[1], p1, ...)
subresult3 = self.divide_conquer(subproblems[2], p1, ...)
...
# process and generate the final result
result = process_result(subresult1, subresult2, subresult3, ...)
# revert the current level states
```

首先,终止条件写出来,接着,处理当前逻辑(把这个大问题如何分解成子问题),第三步,调用函数,下探一层,最后,组装结果,返回

关键:如何把大问题拆分成子问题,子结果如何合并