

# Lecture 6: Recursion

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Marvin Zhang  
06/28/2016

# Announcements

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- Quiz 2 is *this Thursday*

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  - <http://cs61a.org/articles/about.html#checkoffs>
- Quiz 2 is *this Thursday*
  - Topics covered may include environment diagrams and higher-order functions

# Roadmap

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Introduction

Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

# Roadmap

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  - To study this idea through:

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    - recursion (today and tomorrow!)

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- This week (Functions), the goals are:
  - To understand the idea of *functional abstraction*
  - To study this idea through:
    - higher-order functions
    - recursion (today and tomorrow!)
    - orders of growth

# Recursion

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- A function is *recursive* if the body of that function contains a call to itself

# Recursion

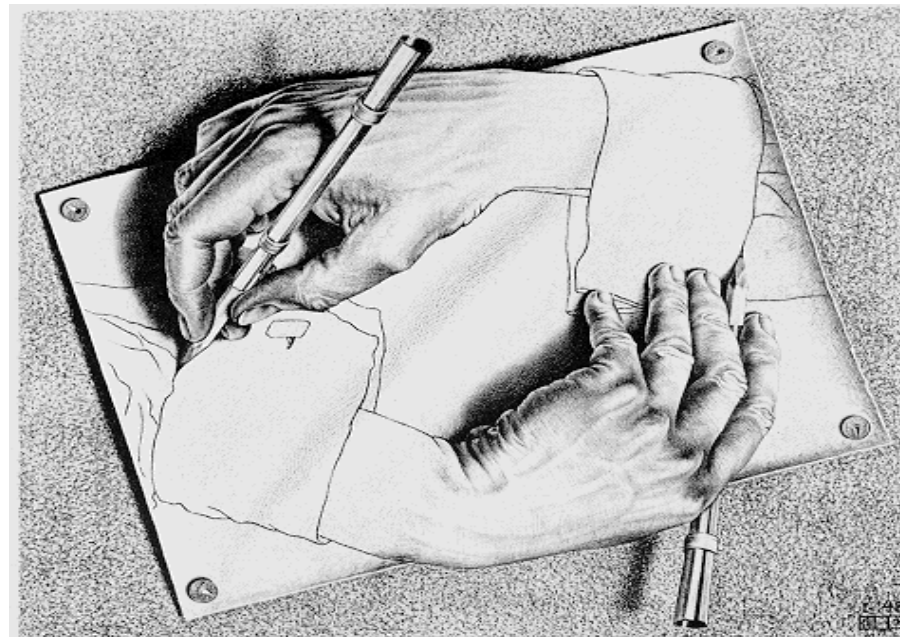
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- A function is *recursive* if the body of that function contains a call to itself
  - This implies that executing the body of a recursive function may require applying that function
- How is this possible? We'll see some examples next.



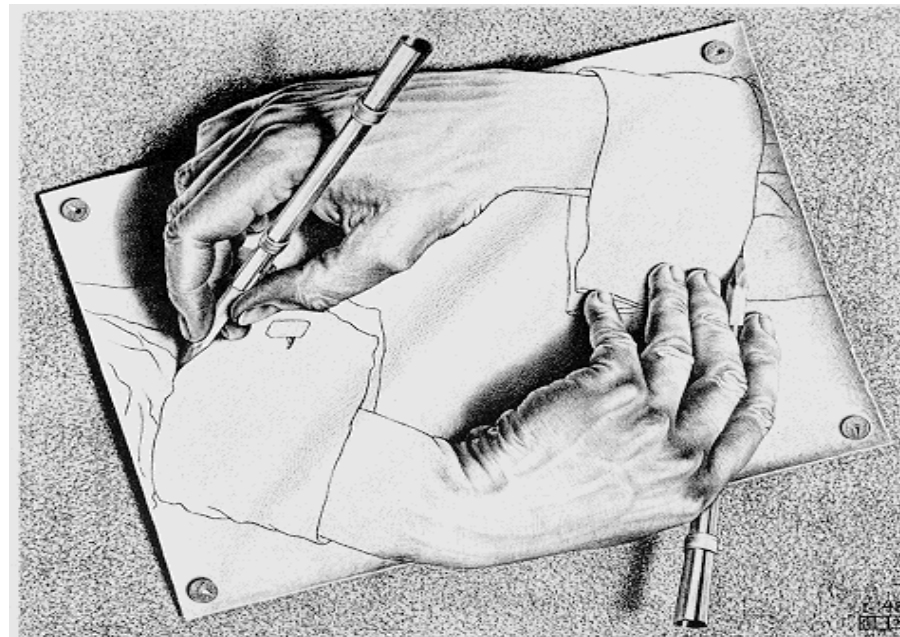
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- Why would we want to do this?

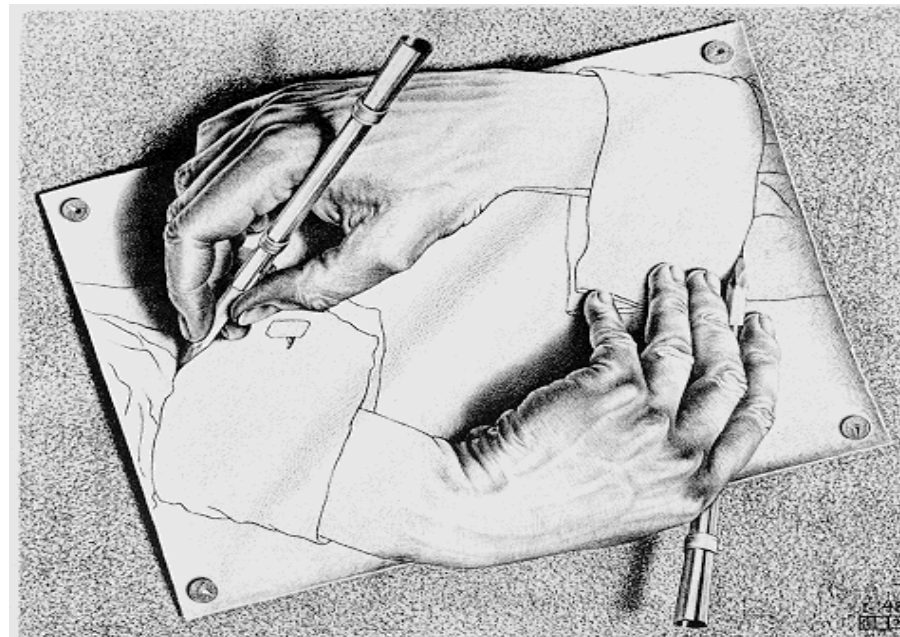




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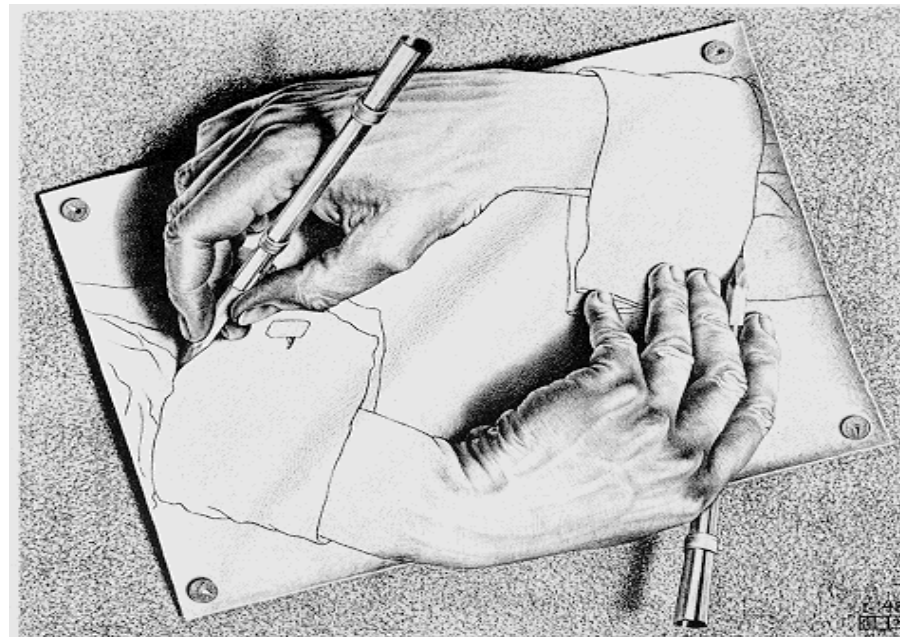
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  - For example, how would you write a function that, given a string, returns the reversed version of the string?





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  - This is exactly what recursion does!
  - For example, how would you write a function that, given a string, returns the reversed version of the string?



# Anatomy of a Recursive Function

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```
def factorial(n):  
    """Return the factorial of n."""  
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# Verifying Correctness

---

The easy way, and the right way

# Recursion in Environment Diagrams

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Global frame

fact

f1: fact [parent=Global]

n | 3

f2: fact [parent=Global]

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f3: fact [parent=Global]

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f4: fact [parent=Global]

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Return  
value | 1


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- The same function `fact` is called multiple times
- Different frames keep track of the different arguments in each call
- What `n` evaluates to depends upon the current environment
- Each call to `fact` solves a simpler problem than the last: smaller `n`

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2. Assume that factorial(n-1) is correct.
3. Verify that factorial(n) is correct.

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def sum_digits(n):  
    """Return the sum of the digits of n.  
  
    >>> sum_digits(2016)  
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if n < 0:  
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if n < 10:  
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if n < 100:  
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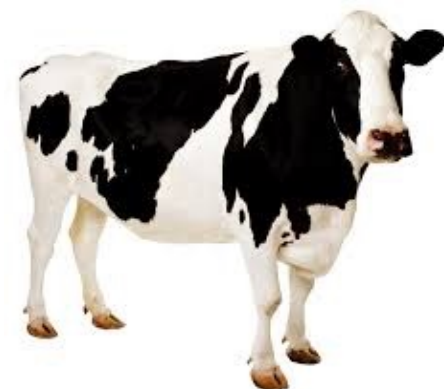
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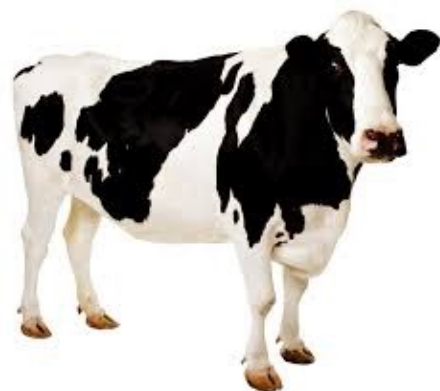
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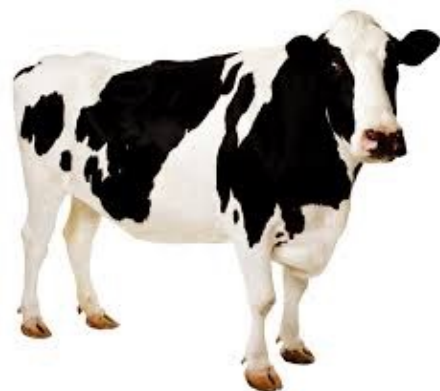
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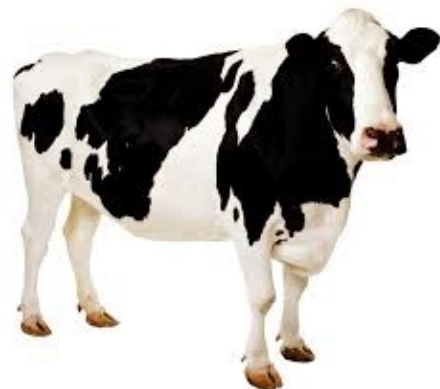
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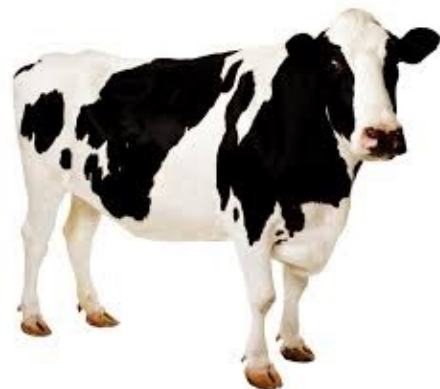
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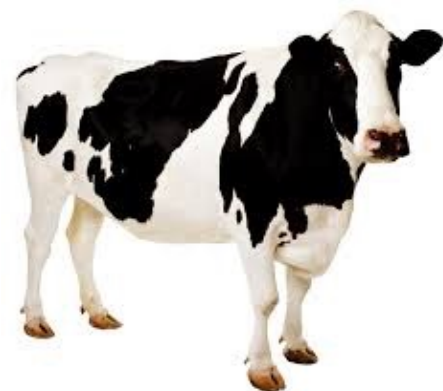
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# Iteration vs Recursion

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- Converting iteration to recursion is formulaic, but converting recursion to iteration can be more tricky

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Using iteration:

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Using iteration:

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def fact_iter(n):  
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    while k <= n:  
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$$n! = \prod_{k=1}^n k$$

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$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n \cdot (n-1)! & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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Names: `n`, `total`, `k`, `fact_iter`

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```

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n \cdot (n-1)! & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Iteration vs Recursion

(demo)

- Iteration is a special case of recursion
- Converting iteration to recursion is formulaic, but converting recursion to iteration can be more tricky

Using iteration:

```
def fact_iter(n):  
    total, k = 1, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total*k, k+1  
    return total
```

Math: 
$$n! = \prod_{k=1}^n k$$

Names: `n`, `total`, `k`, `fact_iter`

Using recursion:

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n * fact(n-1)
```

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n \cdot (n-1)! & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

`n`, `fact`

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```
def reverse(word):  
    """Return the reverse of the string word."""  
    if len(word) < 2:  
        return word  
    else:  
        return reverse(word[1:]) + word[0]
```

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  - Use the *leap of faith*