



# Discussion Section Week 7

Recursion



# What is recursion?

- Calling a function within itself
- **Base Case**
- Idea is to break a problem down into its simplest forms, and build the solution back up

# Example

```
3 | unsigned long int rec_suffix_sum(unsigned int n, unsigned int s);
4 |
5 | int main(void)
6 | {
7 |     std::cout << rec_suffix_sum(10, 5) << std::endl;
8 |     return 0;
9 | }
10 |
11 | unsigned long int rec_suffix_sum(unsigned int n, unsigned int s){
12 |     //Base case when only the last number is wanted, returns that number
13 |     if (s == 1){
14 |         return n;
15 |     }
16 |
17 |     //Add together suffix sums until s reaches the base case
18 |     return n + rec_suffix_sum(n - 1, s - 1);
19 | }
```

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

```
derek@DESKTOP-3L8T6AU: /mnt/c/Users/Derek_Jacobs/Desktop/CSC/TA/211$ g++ test.cpp && ./a.out
40
```

# Where is it useful?

- Some algorithms are meant to be recursive
  - Fibonacci
- Sometimes it's just easier
  - Binary Search

# Check if a value is in a sorted array (Binary Search)

- Given an array A, the size of that array n, and a search key k, check if
  - Base Case:
    - Array is size 1
      - Check if the only element in A is equal to k
      - Return true or false based on that
  - If the element in the middle of the array is lesser than the key, search the right half
  - Otherwise if the middle element is greater, search the left half
  - Else if they're equal, you've found your key, return true

# Exercise 1 (10 min)

Implement Binary Search, test with the following input:  $A = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]$ ,  $n = 11$ ,  $k = 2$

Given an array  $A$ , the size of that array  $n$ , and a search key  $k$ , check if

- Base Case:
  - Array is size 1
    - Check if the only element in  $A$  is equal to  $k$
    - Return true or false based on that
- If the element in the middle of the array is lesser than the key, search the right half
- Otherwise if the middle element is greater, search the left half
- Else if they're equal, you've found your key, return true

# Solution

```
bool rec_bin_search(const int *A, unsigned int n, int k){
    if (n == 0){
        return false;
    } else if ((n == 1) && (k == *A)){
        return true;
    } else if ((n == 1) && (k != *A)){
        return false;
    }

    if (A[n / 2] > k){
        rec_bin_search(A, (n/2), k);
    } else if (A[n/2] < k){
        A += (n/2);
        if ((n % 2) == 0){
            rec_bin_search(A, (n/2), k);
        } else {
            rec_bin_search(A, (n/2) + 1, k);
        }
    } else if (A[n/2] == k){
        return true;
    }
}
```

# Iterative vs Recursive

- Anything that can be solved recursively can be solved iteratively and vice versa



## Exercise 2 (5 min)

Iteratively, do the following:

Multiply all elements in an array together

# Solution

```
int multElements(int *arr, int size)
{
    int product = 1;
    for(int i = 0; i < size; ++i) product *= arr[i];

    return product;
}
```

## Exercise 3 (10 min)

Solve the same problem, but recursively

# Solution

```
int multElements(int *arr, int size)
{
    if (size == 1) return arr[0];
    else return *arr * multElements(arr+1, size-1);
}
```

# Backtracking

- Trying a solution until it doesn't work
- Back up until it works

# Example

Solving Sudoku

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

5	3	4	6	7	8	9	1	2
6	7	2	1	9	5	3	4	8
1	9	8	3	4	2	5	6	7
8	5	9	7	6	1	4	2	3
4	2	6	8	5	3	7	9	1
7	1	3	9	2	4	8	5	6
9	6	1	5	3	7	2	8	4
2	8	7	4	1	9	6	3	5
3	4	5	2	8	6	1	7	9

# Problems with recursion

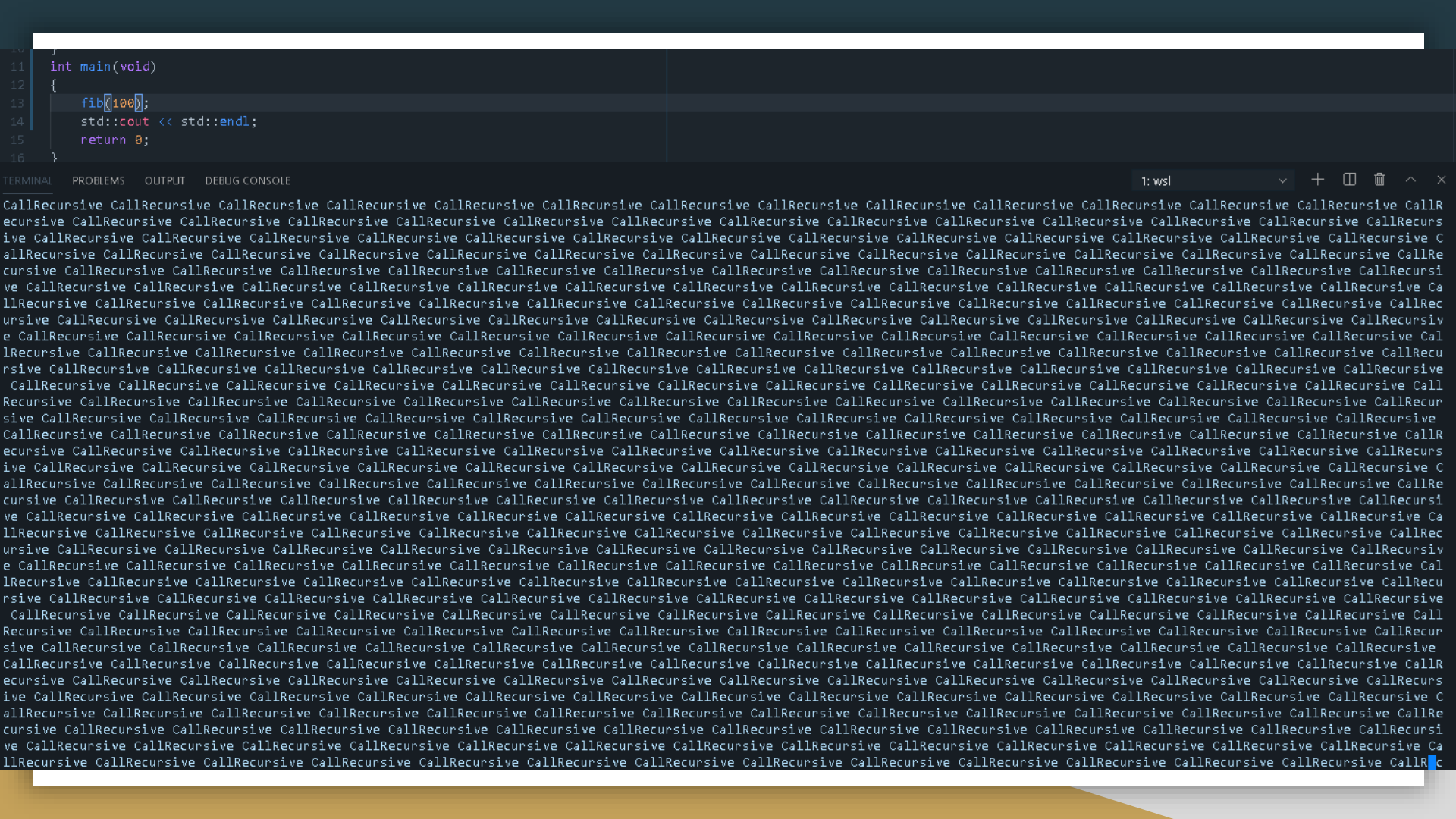
- Complexity
  - Time and Space

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

```
1: wsl
```

```
derek@DESKTOP-3L8T6AU:/mnt/c/Users/Derek_Jacobs/Desktop/CSC/TA/211$ g++ test.cpp && ./a.out
```





# Final Remarks

- Recursion is neat (but tricky)
- Anything you can do iteratively, you can also do it recursively
- Be weary of the complexity of your programs