

Recursion

...

Who answers when you call yourself ?

But first, what is recursion ?

It is a method of solving problems that uses a function that calls itself from inside.

It looks something like that:

```
def myRecursiveFunction():  
    return myRecursiveFunction()  
  
print(myRecursiveFunction())
```

Warning : this code might show what recursion looks like, but it has several problems, can you spot it ?

"To understand recursion,
you must first understand
recursion"

14 year old programmer:



Oh shit, that's deep

So, what is wrong with it ?

```
def myRecursiveFunction():  
    return myRecursiveFunction()  
  
print(myRecursiveFunction())
```

1. The function has no parameters =>
 - i. The function calls an identical version of itself
 - ii. It is impossible to change the behaviour of the function
2. There is no base cases => what do we return when we hit the end of the loop

```
def myRecursiveFunction(n):  
    if n==0:  
        return 1  
    return myRecursiveFunction(n-1)*n  
  
print(myRecursiveFunction(9))
```

When to use it ?

-Main problem is divisible in similar smaller problems

-We could use it almost everywhere :

Iteration \Leftrightarrow Recursion

So why use recursion at all ?

-Combine MULTIPLE sub-problems to get the final solution



Some examples

Fibonacci sequence : $F_0 = 0$ | $F_1 = 1$ | $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

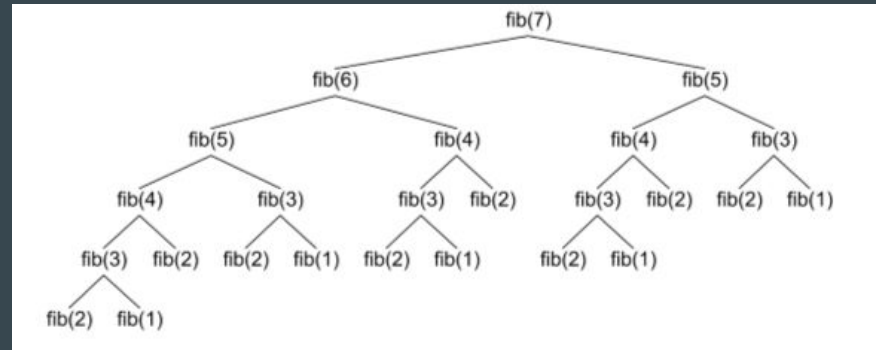
What we see: To know F_n we must first know the two termes before.

In summary, F_n is divisible in the same problems but smaller => Let's use recursion

```
def fibonacci(n):  
    if n==0: return 0  
    if n==1: return 1  
    return fibonacci(n-1)+fibonacci(n-2)  
  
print(fibonacci(7))
```

Works but be careful of the complexity !

Complexity : $O(2^n)$



Some examples

We have a family tree, and want to count the number of descendants of one person.

=> it is the sum of each child of this person and the number of descendants of each child

We can write $\text{numDesc}(\text{person}) = \text{numChild} + \sum(\text{numDesc}(\text{child}) \text{ for each child})$

```
def numDesc(person):  
    childs = person.childs  
    numD = len(person.childs)  
    for(child in childs):  
        numD += numDesc(child)  
    return numD
```

How to make it ?

- Create a function (python syntax : `def myFunction(param):`)
- Divide the main problem in smaller problem (find the equation between problems)
- Identify how to stop the loop (base cases/no more parsing possible)
- Remember to return a result

```
def fibonacci(n):  
    if n==0: return 0  
    if n==1: return 1  
    return fibonacci(n-1)+fibonacci(n-2)  
  
print(fibonacci(7))
```

```
def numDesc(person):  
    childs = person.childs  
    numD = len(person.childs)  
    for child in person.childs:  
        numD += numDesc(child)  
    return numD
```

function

problem division

exit condition

return

Question ?

