

Recursion

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Recursion takes
time to understand.

It comes with practice.

Mathematical Recursive Formula

Recursive formulas give us two pieces of information:

1. The first term of the sequence
2. The pattern rule to get any term from the term that comes before it

Here is a recursive formula of the sequence 3, 5, 7, ... along with the interpretation for each part.

$$\begin{cases} a(1) = 3 & \leftarrow \text{the first term is 3} \\ a(n) = a(n-1) + 2 & \leftarrow \text{add 2 to the previous term} \end{cases}$$

Recursion in work

$$\begin{cases} a(1) = 3 & \leftarrow \text{the first term is 3} \\ a(n) = a(n-1) + 2 & \leftarrow \text{add 2 to the previous term} \end{cases}$$

$$a(n) = a(n-1) + 2$$

$$a(1) = 3$$

$$a(2) = a(1) + 2 = 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$a(3) = a(2) + 2 = 5 + 2 = 7$$

$$a(4) = a(3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$$

$$a(5) = a(4) + 2 = 9 + 2 = 11$$

We can apply this same
concept to computer science

How Calling a Method Works

```
public void someMethod()  
{  
    // stuff  
    int r1 = anotherMethod();  
    // more stuff  
    // and more stuff  
}
```

```
public int anotherMethod()  
{  
    // stuff  
    int result = oneMoreMethod();  
    // do something with result  
    return result;  
}
```

```
public int oneMoreMethod()  
{  
    // stuff  
    // no more methods  
    // more stuff  
    return some int;  
}
```

Code here doesn't get called until the `oneMoreMethod()` call finishes running (and if it doesn't you have a problem)

This would be a really simple computation, so you don't need to break it down further

Recursion Steps - MUST HAVE

- 1. Base Case (i.e. when to stop)**
- 2. Work towards Base Case**
- 3. Recursive Call (i.e. calling itself)**

For example, we can define the operation "find your way home" as:

1. If you are at home, stop moving.
2. Take one step toward home.
3. "find your way home".

Recursion Example - Factorial

Factorial ($n!$) : product of all the numbers $1...n$. So

$$4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1$$

Notice:

$$4! = 4 * 3!$$

$$3! = 3 * 2!$$

$$2! = 2 * 1!$$

$1! = 1$ (by definition) - this is so simple you don't have anything else to do

1. Base Case - Factorial

When input == 1.

```
public static void factorial(int n){  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
}
```

2. Work towards Base Case

Multiply n to itself.

```
public static void factorial(int n){  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return n * #;  
}
```

3. Recursive Call

Call factorial on -1

```
public static void factorial(int n){  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return n * factorial(n-1);  
}
```

Let's try recursion!

Given one number, print out that number all the way to 1
and back up to the number.

Ex: `function(3)`

Output: 3 2 1 1 2 3

[Example](#)

Lab: Recursion

1. Implement factorial as recursive
2. Implement a recursive Power function
 - a. `public static void recurPower(int base, int n)`
 - b. This method should recursively determine the base raised to the nth power.
 - c. Assume $0 \leq n$