

程式設計-第五章-函式

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5.14 遞迴



- **遞迴函式 (recursive function)** 就是一種可以直接或間接呼叫自己的函式。遞迴是進階電腦科學課程中所討論的一項複雜的課題。

- 用遞迴方法計算階乘

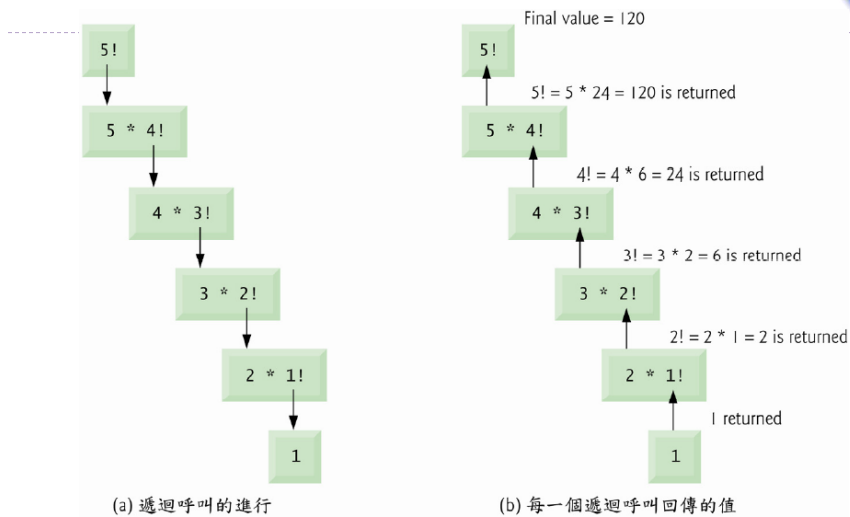
– 非負整數的階乘 n ，寫成 $n!$ (讀作「 n 階乘」)如以下乘積：

$$n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

的乘積，而 $1!$ 等於1， $0!$ 也定義成1

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- 5! 的計算可以如圖5.17所示執行。



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```

0! = 1
1! = 1
2! = 2
3! = 6
4! = 24
5! = 120
6! = 720
7! = 5040
8! = 40320
9! = 362880
10! = 3628800
11! = 39916800
12! = 479001600
13! = 6227020800
14! = 87178291200
15! = 1307674368000
16! = 20922789888000
17! = 355687428096000
18! = 6402373705728000
19! = 121645100408832000
20! = 2432902008176640000
21! = 14197454024290336768

```

圖5.18 以遞迴函式計算階乘

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- 圖5.18的程式利用遞迴來計算並印出0到10之整數的階乘值。



```

1 // Fig. 5.18: fig05_18.c
2 // Recursive factorial function.
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 unsigned long long int factorial( unsigned int number );
6
7 // function main begins program execution
8 int main( void )
9 {
10     unsigned int i; // counter
11
12     // during each iteration, calculate
13     // factorial( i ) and display result
14     for ( i = 0; i <= 21; ++i ) {
15         printf( "%u! = %llu\n", i, factorial( i ) );
16     } // end for
17 } // end main
18
19 // recursive definition of function factorial
20 unsigned long long int factorial( unsigned int number )
21 {
22     // base case
23     if ( number <= 1 ) {
24         return 1;
25     } // end if
26     else { // recursive step

```

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```

14     for ( i = 0; i <= 21; ++i ) {
15         printf( "%u! = %llu\n", i, factorial( i ) );
16     } // end for
17 } // end main
18
19 // recursive definition of function factorial
20 unsigned long long int factorial( unsigned int number )
21 {
22     // base case
23     if ( number <= 1 ) {
24         return 1;
25     } // end if
26     else { // recursive step
27         return ( number * factorial( number - 1 ) );
28     } // end else
29 } // end function factorial

```



圖5.18 以遞迴函式計算階乘(2/3)

練習



- 請撰寫一支程式功能可列出費氏函數：
 - 使用者輸入一個數字
 - 系統輸出該數的費氏函數
 - 可以輸入很多次

```
fibonacci(0) = 0
fibonacci(1) = 1
fibonacci(n) = fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2)
```

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21,

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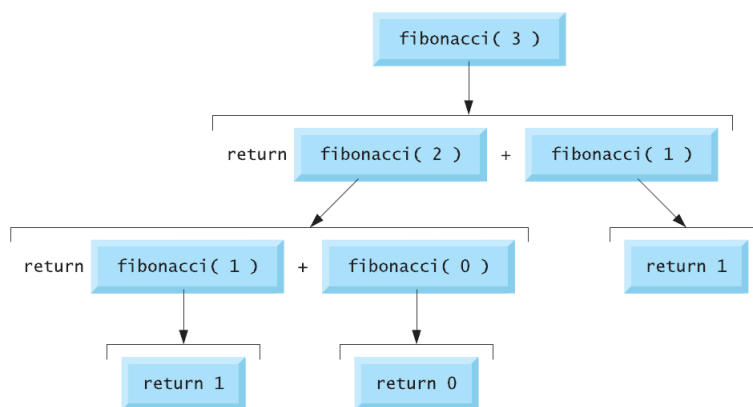


圖5.20 呼叫 **fibonacci(3)** 的遞迴呼叫

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Enter an integer: 0
Fibonacci(0) = 0

Enter an integer: 1
Fibonacci(1) = 1

Enter an integer: 2
Fibonacci(2) = 1

Enter an integer: 3
Fibonacci(3) = 2

Enter an integer: 10
Fibonacci(10) = 55

Enter an integer: 20
Fibonacci(20) = 6765

Enter an integer: 30
Fibonacci(30) = 832040

Enter an integer: 40
Fibonacci(40) = 102334155

圖5.19 遞迴產生Fibonacci數範例

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```

1 // Fig. 5.19: fig05_19.c
2 // Recursive fibonacci function
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 unsigned long long int fibonacci( unsigned int n ); // function prototype
6
7 // function main begins program execution
8 int main( void )
9 {
10     unsigned long long int result; // fibonacci value
11     unsigned int number; // number input by user
12
13     // obtain integer from user
14     printf( "%s", "Enter an integer: " );
15     scanf( "%u", &number );
16
17     // calculate fibonacci value for number input by user
18     result = fibonacci( number );
19
20     // display result
21     printf( "Fibonacci( %u ) = %llu\n", number, result );
22 } // end main
23

```

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```

24 // Recursive definition of function fibonacci
25 unsigned long long int fibonacci( unsigned int n )
26 {
27     // base case
28     if ( 0 == n || 1 == n ) {
29         return n;
30     } // end if
31     else { // recursive step
32         return fibonacci( n - 1 ) + fibonacci( n - 2 );
33     } // end else
34 } // end function fibonacci

```

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遞迴與迴圈



- 都含有重複性：
 - 迴圈使用重複描述；
 - 遞迴使用重複的函式呼叫
- 都有終止檢測：
 - 迴圈繼續條件失敗時
 - 遞迴到達基本情況時
- 重複控制
 - 迴圈會持續改變計數器的值直到不符合迴圈持續的條件為止；
 - 遞迴則持續將原來的問題簡化，直到問題變成基本狀況為止。
- 都可能產生無窮迴圈：
 - 當條件永遠符合的時候
 - 當問題無法收斂到基本狀況時

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遞迴思考練習



- 請以遞迴完成下列程式要求
 - 主程式要求使用者給定一個變數，呼叫函式計算
 - 函式回傳從1累加到該數的總和
- 例如:輸入10
則輸出 55
- 提示:以前使用迴圈，現在改以遞迴呼叫函式的方式