

National University of Singapore
School of Computing
IT5003: Data Structure and Algorithm
Semester I, 2019/2020
Special Practice Questions
Recursion

Although you can give pseudo code for the following questions, it is easier (and better practice) if you express it in Python.

1. [Recursion on Number] Give a recursive function $\text{LogR}(N, B)$ that takes in a number N and a base B , both positive (i.e. > 0). The function returns $\lfloor \log_B N \rfloor$. e.g. $\text{LogR}(7, 2) = 2$, $\text{LogR}(1234, 10) = 4$.
2. [Recursion on List] Give a recursive function $\text{filter}(L, \text{target})$ that takes in a Python List L (containing numbers) and a target number. This function removes all copies of target number from the list L and return L . e.g. $\text{filter}([3, 1, 3, 2, 6, 3], 3) \rightarrow [1, 2, 6]$; $\text{filter}([3, 1, 3, 2, 6, 3], 5) \rightarrow [3, 1, 3, 2, 6, 3]$
3. [Recursion on Linked List] Give a recursive function $\text{countIf}(R, \text{target})$ that takes in a Singly Linked List R and a target number. This function returns the number of occurrences of target in the list R . You can assume we used the `SinglyNode` class to build the linked list.

e.g. Suppose R is a linked list with $5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 2$, then $\text{countIf}(R, 2) \rightarrow 3$; $\text{countIf}(R, 7) \rightarrow 0$

As mentioned in lecture, you need to "rewire your brain" to use recursive effectively. 😊 Do not discuss / search for answer, as understanding from solution is actually counter-productive. You'll lose the chance to understand and apply the thinking process behind a recursive solution. So, take some time and figure out the answers by yourself.

We will discuss 1-2 of the questions above as "pre-lecture" question.