

Recursion



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What is Recursion

- Recursion is when a function calls itself.
- The purpose of a recursive function:
 - To find the solution to a small piece of a bigger problem, thereby through iterations, solve the original (bigger) problem
 - It can be a useful programming technique

How To Write A Recursive Function

- All you need to do to make a recursive function is to have the function call its own name.
- When the function calls itself, a new stack frame is pushed on the stack, and execution jumps back to the start of the function.

```
void RecursiveFunction()  
{  
    RecursiveFunction();  
}
```



```
void InfiniteLoop()  
{  
    while(true)  
    {  
    }  
}
```

How To Write A Recursive Function

- If we look at the example to the right, if it ran it would
 - Enter the function
 - Call itself
 - Enter the function
 - Call itself
 - Enter the function
 - Call itself
 - Enter the function
 - Call itself
 - ...

```
void RecursiveFunction()  
{  
    RecursiveFunction();  
}
```

```
void InfiniteLoop()  
{  
    while(true)  
    {  
    }  
}
```

How to End a Recursive Function

- To end a recursive function, you need a branch somewhere that breaks the infinite recursion.

```
void RecursiveCount(int count)
{
    if ( count > 0 )
    {
        RecursiveCount(count - 1);
    }
    else
    {
        return;
    }
}
```



```
void CountLoop()
{
    int count = 10;
    while(count > 0)
    {
        count = count - 1;
    }
}
```

Tail and NonTail Recursion

- A tail recursive function
 - Calls itself at the very end of the function, no statements follow and no recursive call before

```
void PrintNumberReverse(int x)
{
    if(x <= 0)
        return;

    cout << " " << x;
    PrintNumberReverse(x - 1);
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char * argv[])
{

    cout << "Recursion example " << endl << endl;

    PrintNumberReverse(10);

    return 0;
}
```

NonTail Recursion

- Example

```
void nonTail(int i)
{
    if(i > 0)
    {
        nonTail(i - 1);
        cout << i << ' ';
        nonTail(i - 1);
    }
}
```

- What will this print out if its argument is set to 3?
 - the output will be 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1

More examples

- A factorial of n is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to ' n '. Recursion can be used to find the factorial of ' n '

```
// Factorial: compute n!  
int Factorial(int n)  
{  
    if(n <= 1)  
        return 1;  
  
    return n*(Factorial(n-1));  
}
```

Recursion Calls

- What happens if we call Factorial(3)?
- Calculate Factorial(3) from the last slide?
 - Call 1: Factorial(3)
 - Call 2: Factorial(2)
 - Call 3: Factorial(1)
 - Call 4: Factorial(0)
 - Return: Factorial(0)
 - Return: Factorial(1)
 - Return: Factorial(2)
 - Return: Factorial(3)

Recursion Limitations

- Because recursion returns to the state that calls the function, if recursive function do not have an explicit early exit condition, can cause the stack to overflow
- There is a limit to the number of times a function can recurse
 - Depends on the stack size (default is 1MB), and the complexity and size of the recursive function
- You need to careful you do not cause a stack overflow.

Summary

- Recursion is when a function calls itself
- Recursion solves problems that can be broken up into smaller versions of themselves.
- Used mainly for trees and graphs.

References

