

# CS339: Abstractions and Paradigms for Programming

*Recursion and Iteration*

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# Example: Newton's method for computing square roots

- Start with a guess and “improve” the guess until it is “good enough”
- Square root of 2:

Guess [y]	Quotient [x/y]	Average [(y+x/y)/2]
1	$2/1 = 2$	$(1+2)/2 = 1.5$
1.5	$2/1.5 = 1.3333$	1.4167
1.4167	1.4118	1.4142
1.4142	...	...

- Say we stop when the square of the guess is equal to the number up to three decimal places.



# Example: Newton's square root [Cont.]

```
(define (sqrt-iter guess x)
  (if (good-enough? guess x)
      guess
      (sqrt-iter (improve guess x) x)))

(define (improve guess x)
  (average guess (/ x guess)))

(define (average x y)
  (/ (+ x y) 2))

(define (good-enough? guess x)
  (< (abs (- (square guess) x)) 0.001))

(define (sqrt x)
  (sqrt-iter 1.0 x))
```

```
(define (abs x)
  (if (< x 0)
      (- x)
      x))

(define (square x)
  (* x x))
```

➤ Can you identify two “bad” things about this code?



# Example: Newton's square root [Cont.]

```
(define (average x y) ...)  
(define (square x) ...)  
(define (abs x) ...)  
(define (sqrt x)  
  (define (improve guess)  
    (average guess (/ x guess)))  
  (define (good-enough? guess)  
    (< (abs (- (square guess) x)) 0.001))  
  (define (sqrt-iter guess)  
    (if (good-enough? guess)  
        guess  
        (sqrt-iter (improve guess))))  
  (sqrt-iter 1.0))
```

Packaged  
together

**Namespace Abstraction**

Unnecessary  
arguments gone

**Lexical  
Scoping**



What's the secret behind `sqrt-iter`?

# Let's look at the processes generated by procedures

- Factorial of a number:

$$\text{fact}(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & , n=1 \\ n * \text{fact}(n-1) & , \text{o/w} \end{cases}$$

- A procedure to compute the same:

```
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 1)
    1
    (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```



# The generated process for fact(5)

```
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 1)
    1
    (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```

Time:  $O(n)$   
Space:  $O(n)$

**Recursive Process**

```
(fact 5)
(* 5 (fact 4))
(* 5 (* 4 (fact 3)))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (fact 2))))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (fact 1)))))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 1))))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 2)))
(* 5 (* 4 6))
(* 5 24)
120
```

# How about this one?

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- Another way to compute factorial:

```
(define (fact n)
  (define (fact-iter prod ctr n)
    (if (> ctr n)
      prod
      (fact-iter (* ctr prod)
                  (+ ctr 1)
                  n)))
(fact-iter 1 1 n))
```




# The generated process for fact(5)

```
(define (fact n)
  (define (fact-iter prod ctr n)
    (if (> ctr n)
      prod
      (fact-iter (* ctr prod)
                  (+ ctr 1)
                  n)))
(fact-iter 1 1 n))
```

Time:  $O(n)$   
Space:  $O(1)$

**Iterative Process**

```
(fact 5)
(fact-iter 1 2 5)
(fact-iter 2 3 5)
(fact-iter 6 4 5)
(fact-iter 24 5 5)
(fact-iter 120 6 5)
120
```



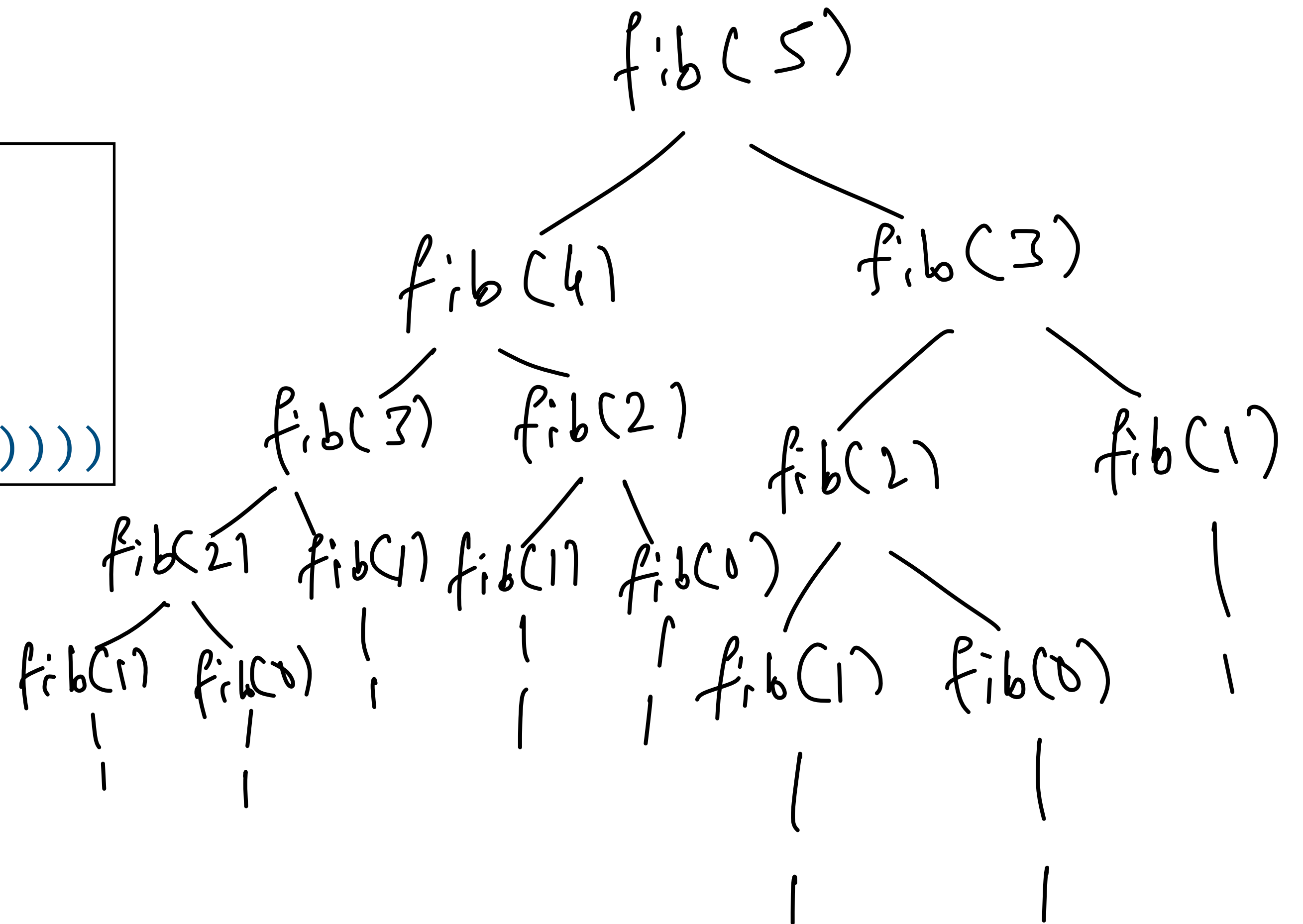


# Another recursive process

## ► Fibonacci numbers:

```
(define (fib n)
  (cond ((= n 0) 0)
        ((= n 1) 1)
        (else (+ (fib (- n 1))
                    (fib (- n 2))))))
```

Tree-Recursive Process



# Recursive vs Iterative Processes

```
(fact 5)
(* 5 (fact 4))
(* 5 (* 4 (fact 3)))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (fact 2))))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (fact 1)))))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 1))))
(* 5 (* 4 (* 3 2)))
(* 5 (* 4 6))
(* 5 24)
120
```

- Recursive: Grow then shrink.
- Recursive: Require more space.
- Iterative: State variables.
- Iterative: Can be resumed easily.
- Recursive: More *bureaucratic*.
- But even an iterative process generated by a recursive procedure requires more space!

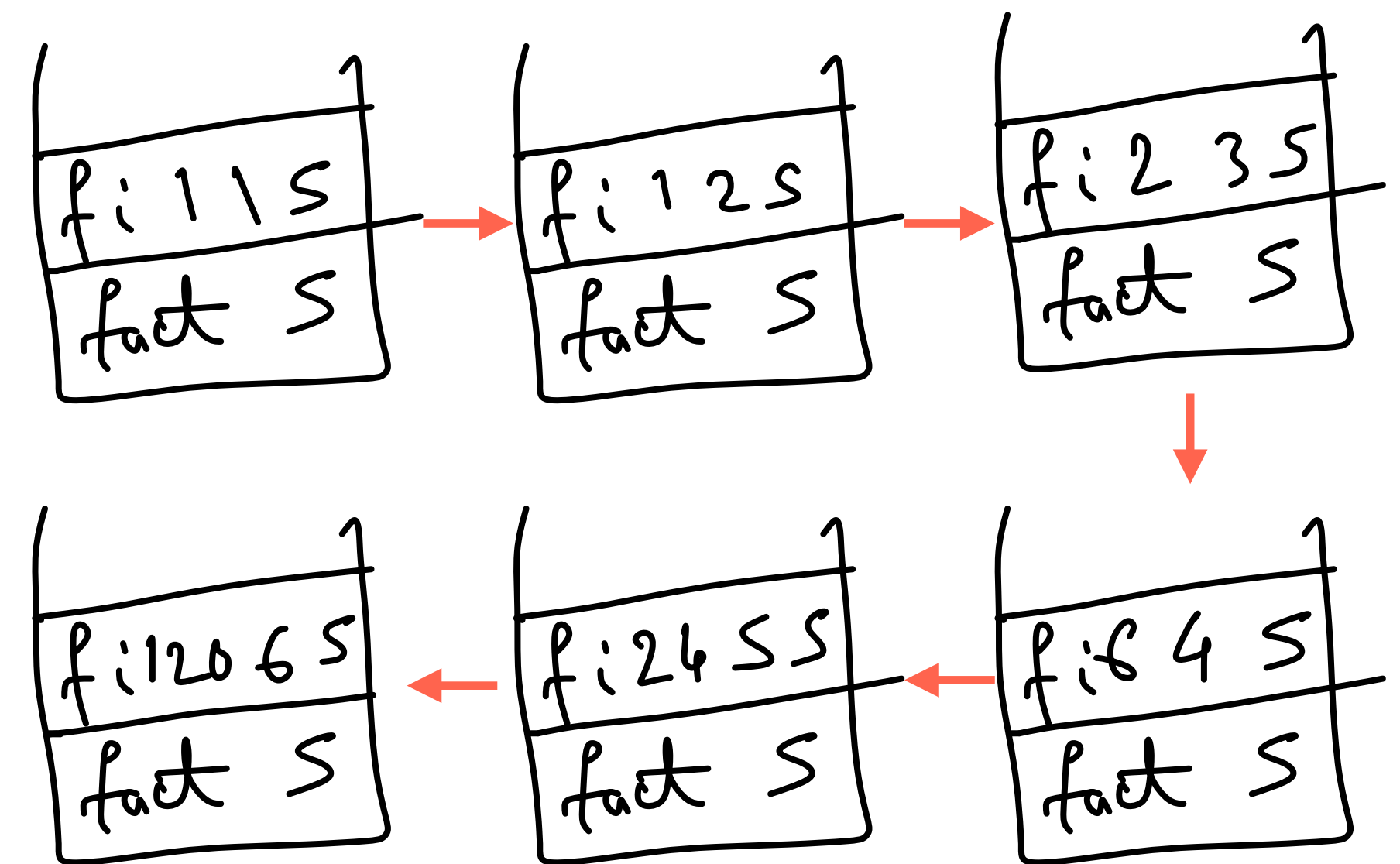
```
(fact 5)
(fact-iter 1 2 5)
(fact-iter 2 3 5)
(fact-iter 6 4 5)
(fact-iter 24 5 5)
(fact-iter 120 6 5)
120
```



# Tail-Call Optimization

- Iteration without looping constructs is expensive in space.
- But we can avoid returning when the recursive call is the tail!
- Saves stack space and makes iteration (nearly) as efficient as imperative languages with looping constructs.

```
(define (fact n)
  (define (fact-iter prod ctr n)
    (if (> ctr n)
      prod
      (fact-iter (* ctr prod)
                  (+ ctr 1)
                  n)))
  (fact-iter 1 1 n))
```



# Lab Modus Operandi

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- Each lab has to be done individually.
- Only lab desktops. Fixed seat. No mobile phones.
- TAs would clarify your doubts and evaluate by seeing your code as well as asking questions. Their judgment would be final. We would rotate TAs.
- You can skip one lab; more than that would cause loss of marks
- Maintain a silent atmosphere in the lab.
- DO NOT CHEAT.
- Your day would start by installing the *sicp* package in DrRacket.
- Batch 1A (**23B0901–23B0996**) today!

