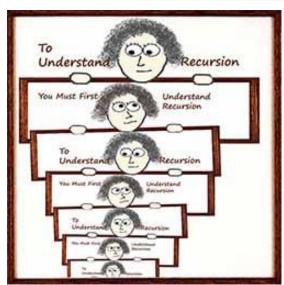
## RECURSION



#### Problem Solving with Computers-I

https://ucsb-cs24-sp17.github.io/



# How much more time do you need to get 80% or more on PA4?

- A. I already have that score
- B. I am on track to complete the PA tonight
- C. One more day
- D. One more week
- E. I plan to let this PA slide

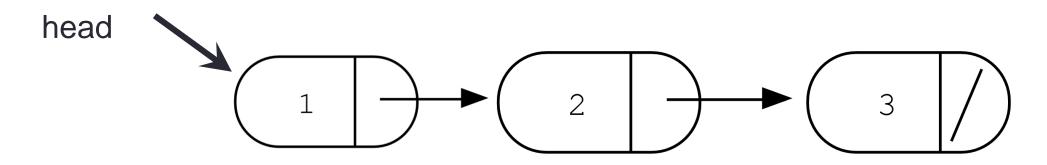
### Thinking recursively!

- Many structures in nature and CS that are recursive
- A recursive solution to a problem is all about describing the problem in terms of a smaller version of itself!

### Thinking recursively!

- 1. Base case: solve the smallest version(s) of the problem
- 2. Recursive case: describe the problem in terms of itself!
  - Assume you have a solution with smaller input size!
  - Describe the problem in terms of a smaller version of itself.

Example problem: Print all the elements of a linked-list backwards!



What is the smallest version of this problem?

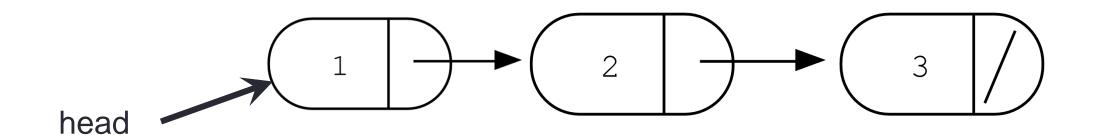
#### Step 1: Base case!

//Write code for the smallest version of the problem void printBackwards(Node \* head){

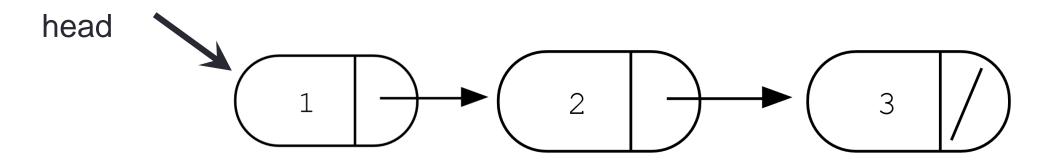
#### Step 2: Write the recursive case!

- Assume you have a solution for a smaller version of the problem!!!!
- Describe the problem in terms of a smaller version of itself

```
void printBackwards(Node * head){
if (head == NULL) //Base case
  return;
```



#### Example 2: Find the sum of the elements of a linked-list

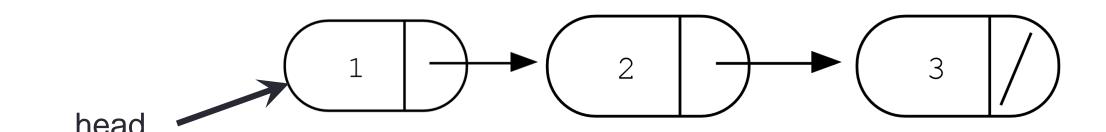


#### Step 1: Base case!

 Write code for the smallest version of the problem int sum(Node \* head){

#### Step 2: Write the recursive case!

- Assume you have a solution for a smaller version of the problem!!!!
- Describe the problem in terms of a smaller version of itself void sum(Node \* head){
   if (head == NULL) //Base case



#### Example 3: Backwards with arrays

name 'B' 'o' 'n' 'd' '0' '0' '7'

```
void printElementsBackwards(char *arr, int len){
 if(len<=0){ //Base case
    return;
 }
 //Write your code here</pre>
```

#### Next time

Binary Search Trees