An Interesting Recursion Example

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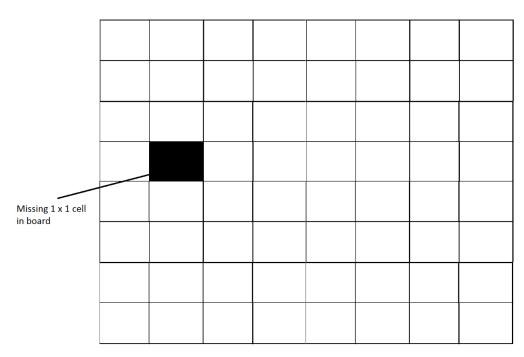
School of Computing and Inf. Sciences,

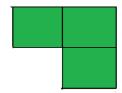
Florida International University

Example: Solving Tiling Problem using Recursion

- Given a n by n board
 - ▶ where n is of form 2^k where $k \ge 1$
 - ▶ (Basically n is a power of 2 with minimum value as 2).
- ▶ The board has one missing cell (of size 1 x 1).
- Fill the board using L shaped tiles.
- ► An L shaped tile is a 2 x 2 square with one cell of size 1×1 missing.

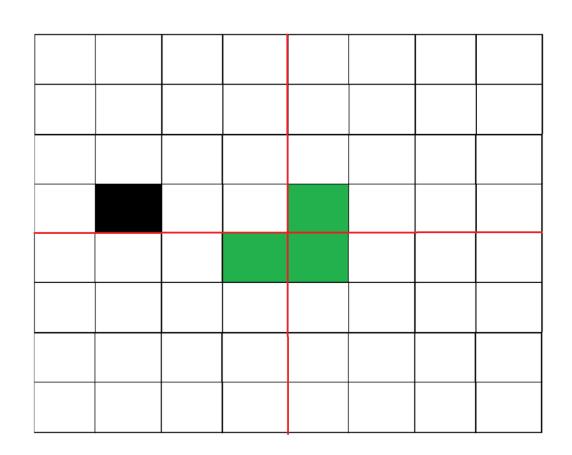
Example: Solving Tiling Problem using Recursion



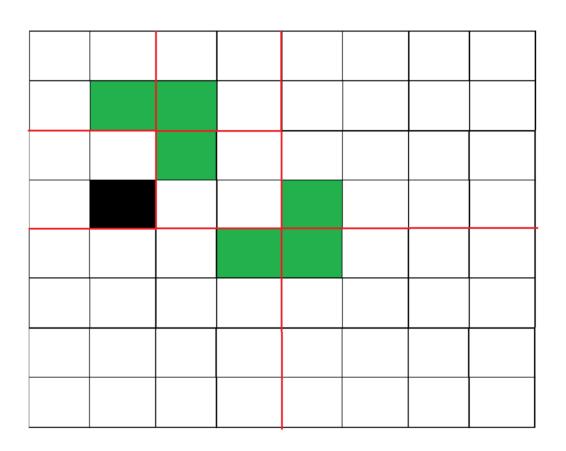


Given L shape tile that is to be used to fill the board with 1 missing cell

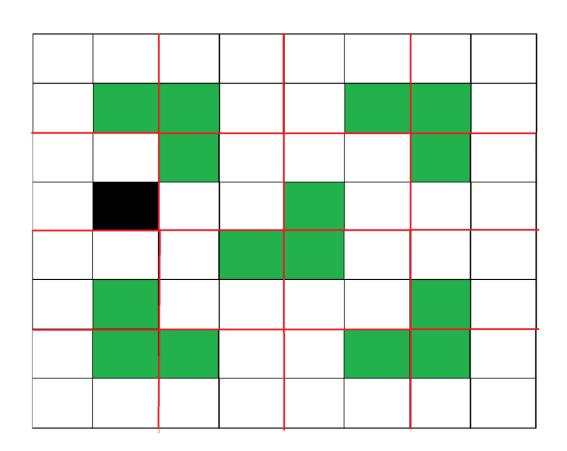
Recursion: Placing the First Tile & Making 4 Subproblems



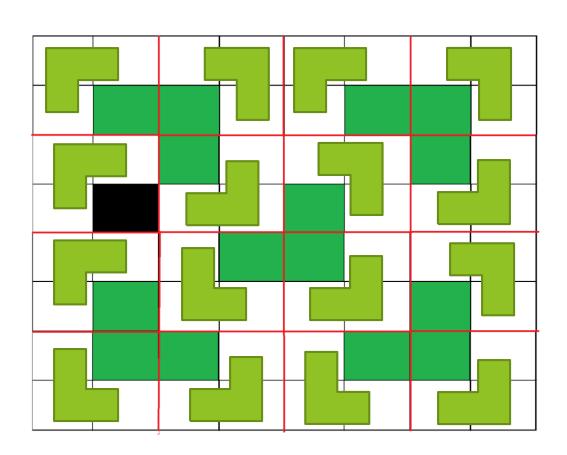
Recurring for the First Subproblem



Recurring for all First-Level Subproblems



Second-Level of Recursion: Filling a 2 x 2 Board



Java Solution

```
public class TileBoard {
private int width log;
private int x coordinate;
private in y coordinate;
public TileBoard (int awidth_log, int ax, int ay) {
    width log = awidth log;
    x coordinate = ax;
    y coordinate = ay;
private void placeTile (int x1, int y1, int x2, int
  y2, int x3, int y3){
    System.out.println ("Tile: ("+ x1+ ", "+ y1+ "),
       "+ "("+ x2+ ", "+ y2+ "), "+ "("+ x3+ ", "+
       y3+ ")");
```

Java Solution (Cont.)

```
public void recursiveTile () {
 int n = pow(2, width log);
 if (x coordinate < n/2 && y coordinate < n/2) {
     placeTile(n/2, n/2-1, n/2, n/2, n/2-1, n/2);
     subBoard1 = new TileBoard (width log-1,
                x coordinate, y coordinate);
     subBoard2 = new TileBoard (width log-1, 0,
        n/2-1);
     subBoard3 = new TileBoard (width log-1, n/2-
        1, 0);
     subBoard4 = new TileBoard (width log-1, 0,
        0);
     subBoard1.recursiveTile();
     subBoard2.recursiveTile();
     subBoard3.recursiveTile();
     subBoard4.recursiveTile();
 else if (x coordinate < n/2 && y coordinate >=
    n/2) \{...
```