Tower of Hanoi is a mathematical puzzle proposed by Eduard Lucas, a French mathematician in 1883. This puzzle is based on the legend about the Tower of Brahma which has 3 rods with one of them being surrounded by 64 disks. The main idea of solving this puzzle is to determine the number of steps required to move the n-number of disks in the Lucas puzzle, from the source rod to the target rod through a spare rod, with the rule that the disk placed on top of a disk must be larger than the one below. The closed pattern to determine the minimal number of steps to move the disk is represented as  $T_n = 2^n - 1$  and  $T_n = 2T_{n-1} + 1$ .

The equation above can be considered as a loop (recurrence relation). It involves calling itself repeatedly up to or without a certain limit to calculate the exact number of steps that this solution requires. This is where the recursive takes place in solving the Tower of Hanoi.

We start with n-number of disks on the first rod. According to the puzzle rule, we can transfer n-1 disks from the top to the third rod with  $T_{n-1}$  step. The largest plate on the first rod is then moved to the second rod with one step. Next, move the disks on the third rod using the  $T_{n-1}$  step to the second rod, placing the disks on top of the largest disk we placed earlier. So we can see that

$$T_n = 2T_{n-1} + 1$$

With the initial condition being  $T_1 = 1$ , because we can move one disk from the first rod to the second rod in only one step.



