

Fundamentos de Algoritmos e Estrutura de Dados

Aula 04 - Recursividade e Árvores Binárias

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Plano de Aula

- Discussão Trabalho Hash (Apresentação Grupos)
- Recursão
- Árvores Binárias
 - Codificação Colaborativa: [\[Link DeepNote\]](#)

Recursividade

- Funções que invocam a si mesma (laço)
- Critério de Parada
- Incremento ou Decremento

```
def print_rec(i):  
    → if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(i)  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
    ↑
```

Recursividade

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        |    return  
  
    print(i)  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement
```

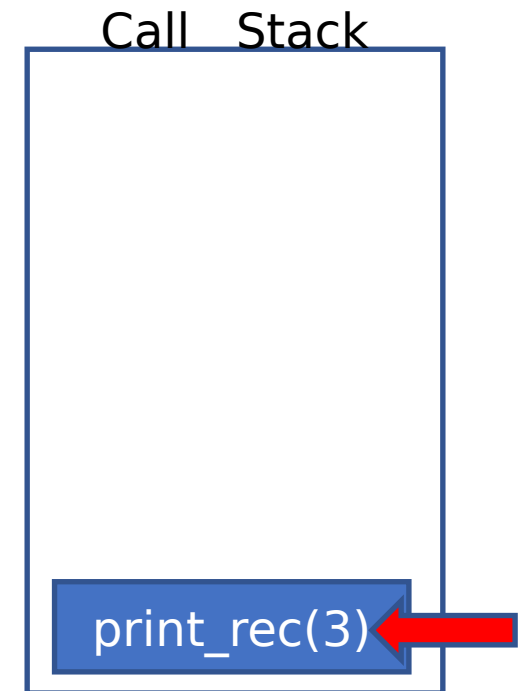
```
print('main')  
print_rec(3) ←
```

```
print('voltei main')
```



Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```



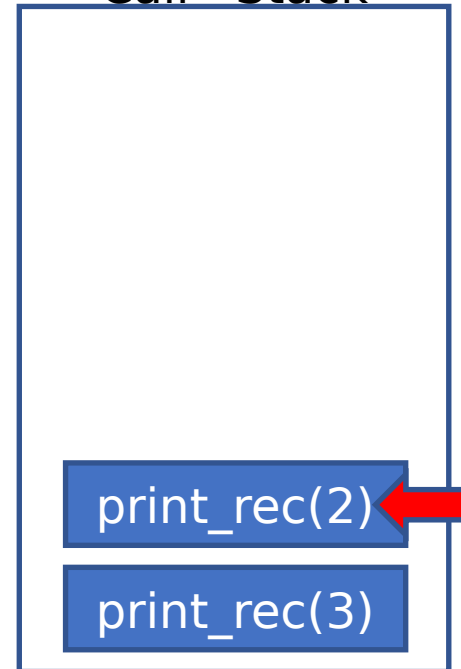
Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(2)  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```



Call Stack



Recursivid

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(2)  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(1):  
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(1)  
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement
```



Call Stack

print_rec(1)

print_rec(2)

print_rec(3)

Recursivid

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(2)  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(1):  
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(1)  
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(0):  
    if (0<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return
```



Call Stack

print_rec(0)

print_rec(1)

print_rec(2)

print_rec(3)



Recursivid

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(2)  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(1):  
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print(1)  
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement
```



Call Stack

print_rec(1)

print_rec(2)

print_rec(3)

Recursivid

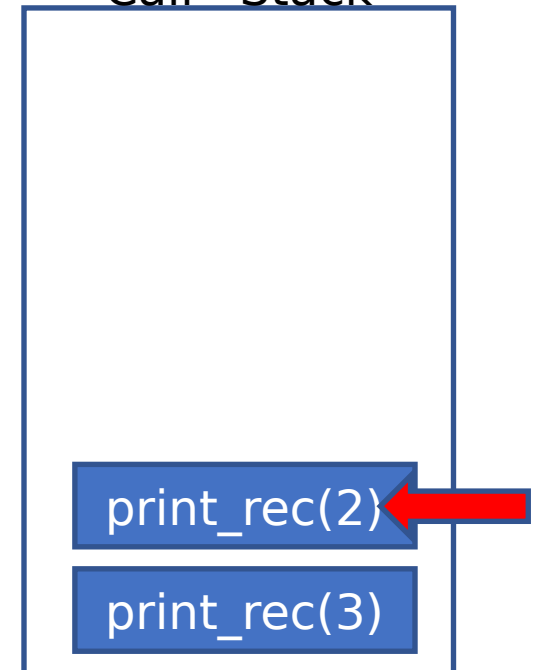
```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

→

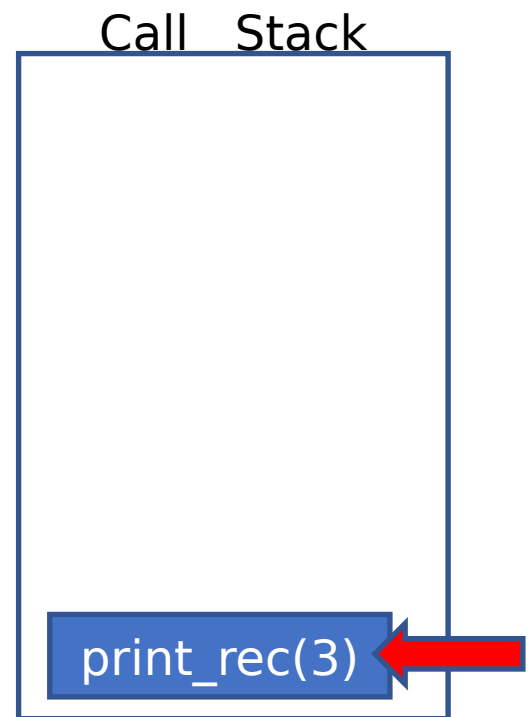
```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(2)  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```



Call Stack

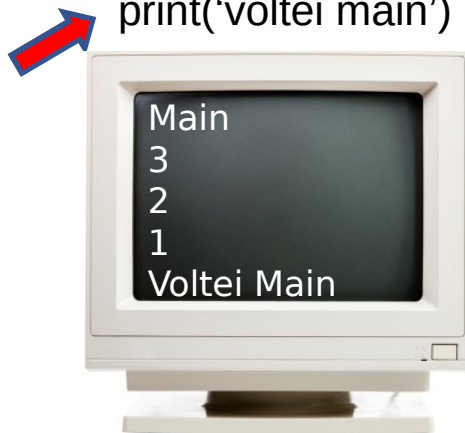


```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(3)  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```



Recursivid

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(i)  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
  
print('main')  
print_rec(3)  
print('voltei main')
```



Recursividade

- Qual a diferença entre as duas funções abaixo:

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(i)  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
    print(i)
```

Recursividade

- Qual a diferença entre as duas funções abaixo:

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print(i)  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement
```

print(i) executa no empilhamento

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
    print(i)
```

print(i) executa no desempilhamento

Recursividade

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
    print(i)  
  
print_rec(3)
```

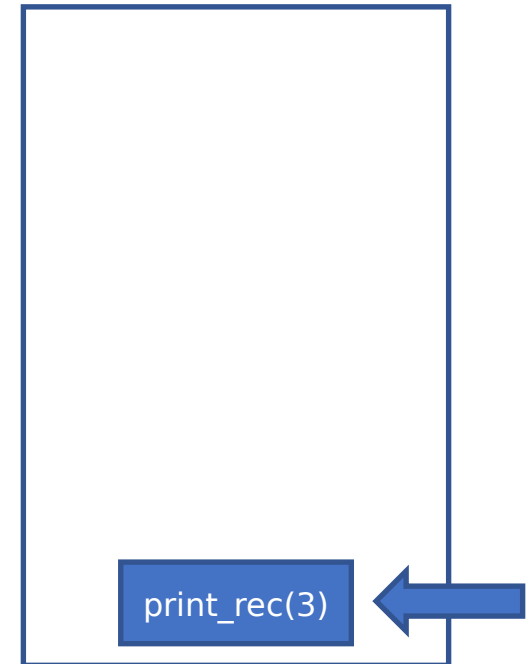


Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```



Call Stack



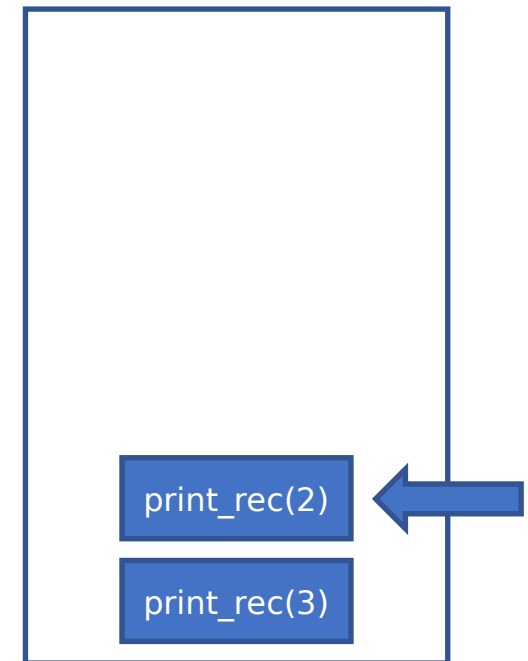
Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement  
    print(2)
```



Call Stack



Recursividade

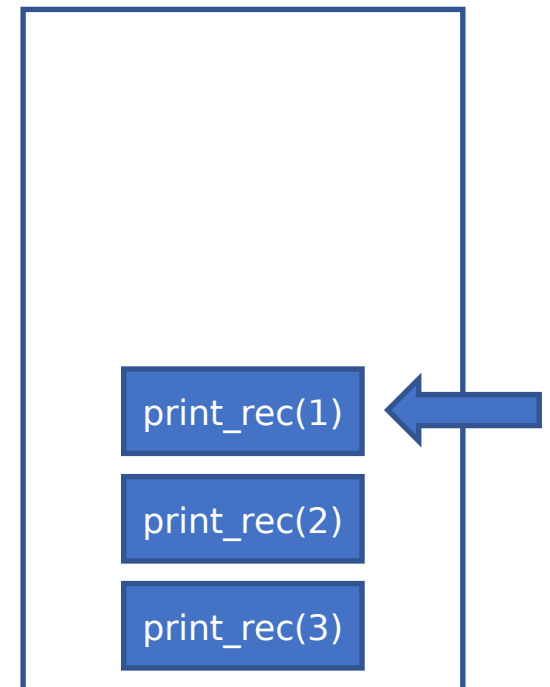
```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement  
    print(2)
```

```
def print_rec(1):  
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement  
    print(1)
```



Call Stack



Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement  
    print(2)
```

```
def print_rec(1):  
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement  
    print(1)
```

```
def print_rec(0):  
    if (0<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return
```



Call Stack

print_rec(0)
print_rec(1)
print_rec(2)
print_rec(3)



Recursividade

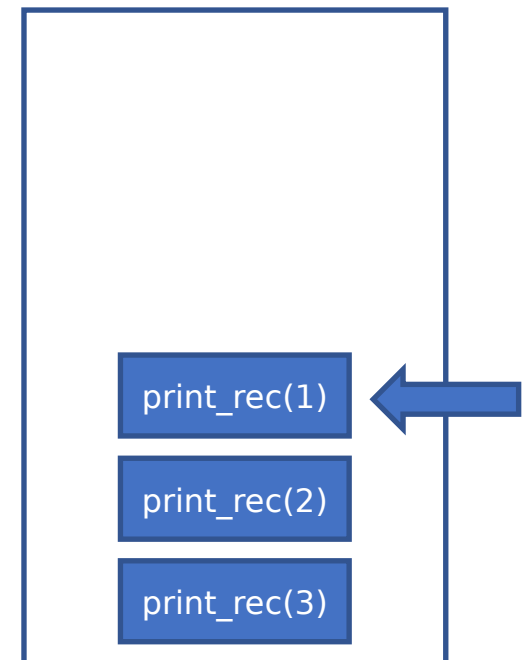
```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement  
    print(2)
```

```
def print_rec(1):  
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement  
    print(1)
```



Call Stack



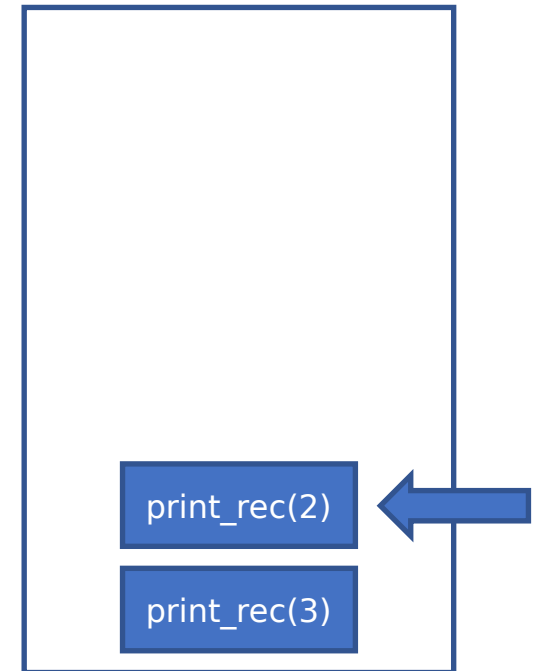
Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```

```
def print_rec(2):  
    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement  
    print(2)
```

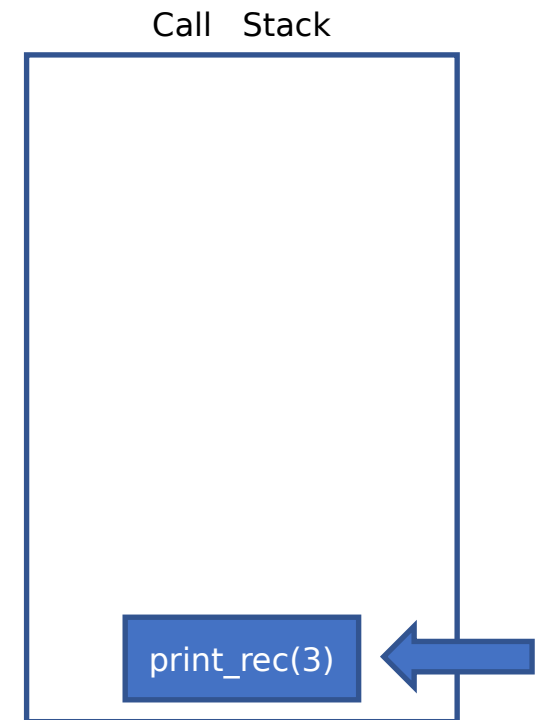


Call Stack



Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):  
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement  
    print(3)
```



Recursividade

```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
    print(i)  
  
print_rec(3)
```



Recursividade

- Implemente uma soma recursiva de $0 \dots N$
 - $N = 3$ | Soma = $3 + 2 + 1$ ou $1 + 2 + 3$
 - $N = 3$ | Soma = $5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$ ou $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$
- Implemente o Fibonacci Iterativo

Recursão vs Iteração

- Cada situação demanda uma abordagem
- Via de regra, a recursão apresenta *overhead* em relação a iterativa
 - No entanto, veremos que em algumas situações a aplicação de recursão é sugestiva

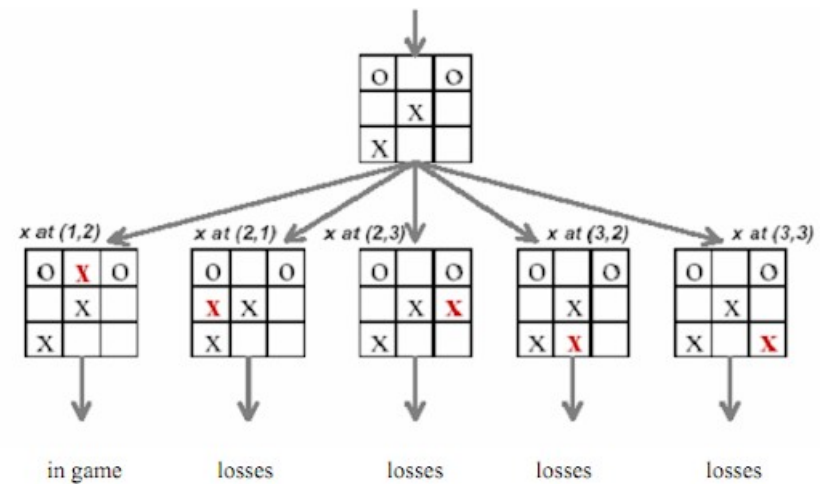
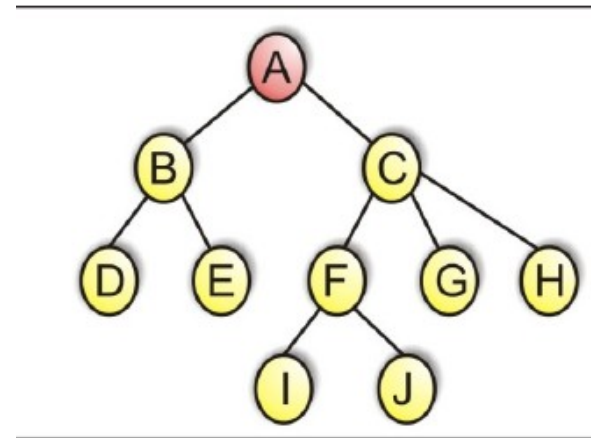
```
def print_rec(i):  
    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria  
        return  
  
    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement  
    print(i)
```

```
def print_iter(i):  
    for n in range(i)  
        print(n)
```

Árvores

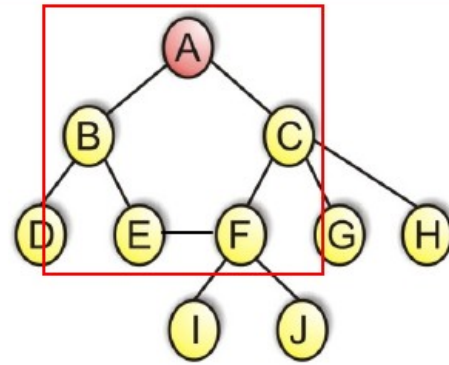
Árvores

- Estrutura não linear
- Representação Hierárquica
- Aplicações
 - Verificadores de sintaxe
 - Banco de Dados
 - Roteadores
 - Escalonadores de processos
 - I.A



Árvores - Conceitos

- **Árvore não contém ciclos**



- **Grau:**

- **Número de sub-árvores**

- **Nós: A=2, C=3, D=0**

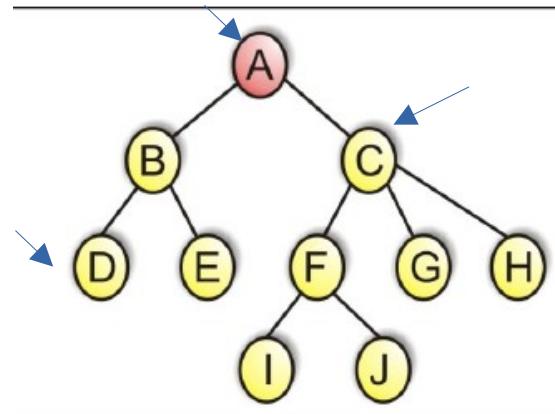
- **Grau Árvore: 3**

- **Nível**

- **Distância entre o vértice até a raiz**

- **Nós: D=2, I=3**

- **Nível da Árvore: 3**



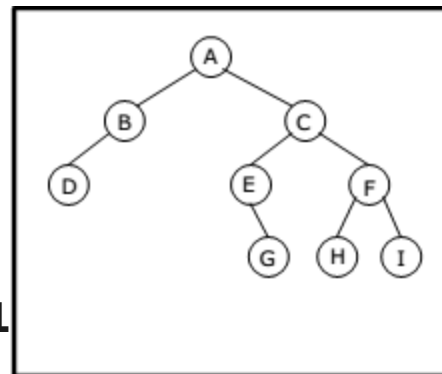
Árvores - Binárias

- Árvores Binárias tem grau 2



- Caminhamento

- Pré-Ordem: raiz→esq→dir
- Pós-Ordem: esq →dir→raiz
- In-Ordem: esq→raiz→dir
- Nível*: raízes(N=0)→raízes(N=1)



- Preorder
A, B, D, C, E, G, F, H, I
- Postorder
D, B, G, E, H, I, F, C, A
- Inorder
D, B, A, E, G, C, H, F, I
- Level order
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

(*) Método não recursivo

(*) Árvore deve ser convertido em fila

Árvores - Implementação

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data # Assign data
        self.left = None # Initialize as None
        self.right = None # Initialize as None

class Binary_Tree:

    # Init Class
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.root = Node(data)

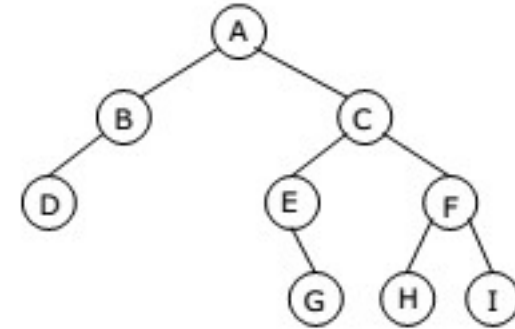
    def push(self, data):

        if self.root is None:
            print("Root")
            self.root = Binary_Tree(data)

        if data > self.root.data:
            if self.root.right is None:
                print("Add Right")
                self.root.right = Binary_Tree(data)
            else:
                self.root.right.push(data)

        else:
            if self.root.left is None:
                print("Add Left")
                self.root.left = Binary_Tree(data)
            else:
                self.root.left.push(data)

    return
```

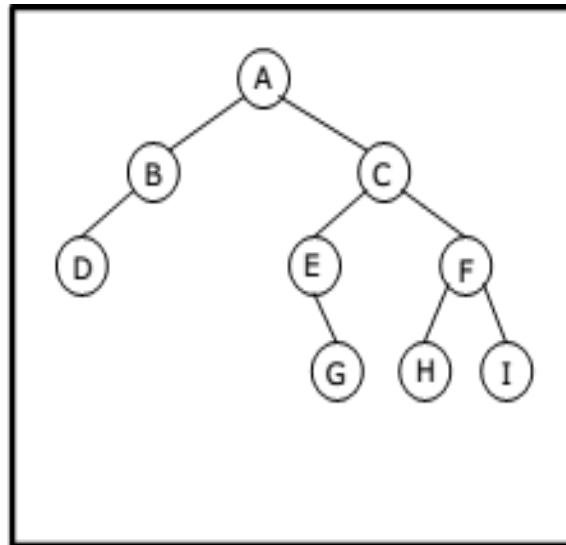


Árvores - Caminhamento

```
def walk_preorder(self):  
    print(self.root.data)  
    if self.root.left is not None:  
        self.root.left.walk_preorder()  
    if self.root.right is not None:  
        self.root.right.walk_preorder()
```

```
def walk_inorder(self):  
    if self.root.left is not None:  
        self.root.left.walk_inorder()  
    print(self.root.data)  
    if self.root.right is not None:  
        self.root.right.walk_inorder()
```

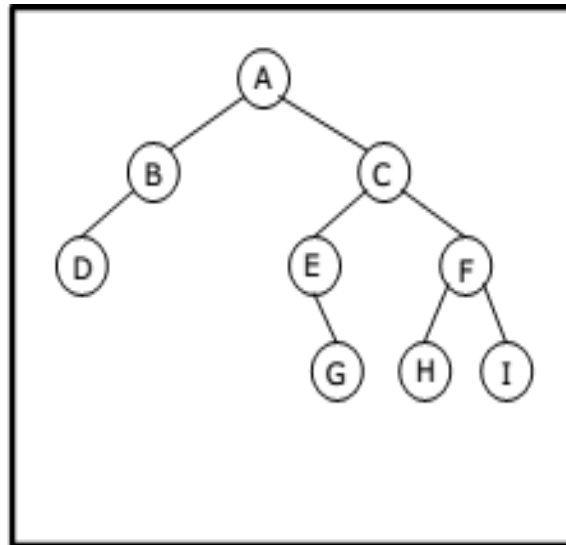
```
def walk_postorder(self):  
    if self.root.left is not None:  
        self.root.left.walk_postorder()  
    if self.root.right is not None:  
        self.root.right.walk_postorder()  
    print(self.root.data)
```



- Preorder
A, B, D, C, E, G, F, H, I
- Postorder
D, B, G, E, H, I, F, C, A
- Inorder
D, B, A, E, G, C, H, F, I
- Level order
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Árvores - Caminhamento

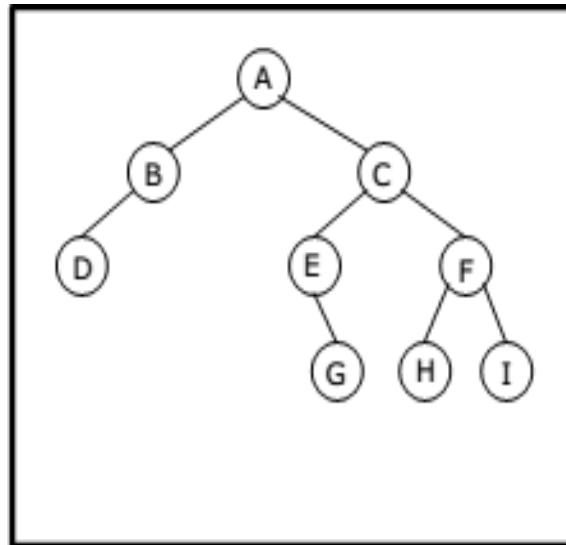
```
def walk_preorder(self):  
    print(self.root.data)  
    if self.root.left is not None:  
        self.root.left.walk_preorder()  
    if self.root.right is not None:  
        self.root.right.walk_preorder()
```



- Preorder
A, B, D, C, E, G, F, H, I
- Postorder
D, B, G, E, H, I, F, C, A
- Inorder
D, B, A, E, G, C, H, F, I
- Level order
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

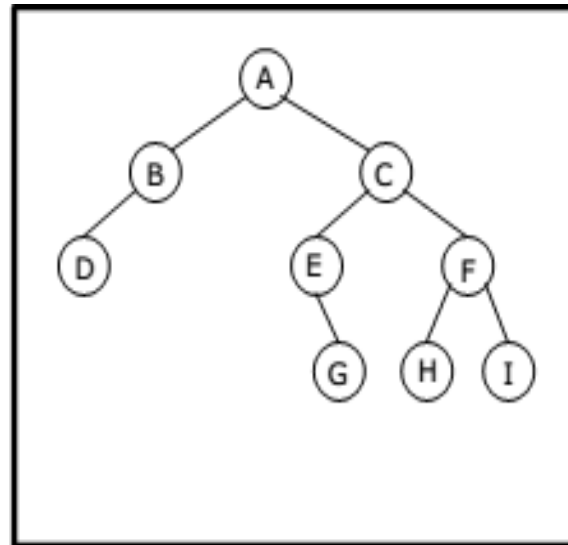
Árvores - Caminhamento

```
def walk_inorder(self):  
    if self.root.left is not None:  
        self.root.left.walk_inorder()  
  
    print(self.root.data)  
  
    if self.root.right is not None:  
        self.root.right.walk_inorder()
```



- Preorder
A, B, D, C, E, G, F, H, I
- Postorder
D, B, G, E, H, I, F, C, A
- Inorder
D, B, A, E, G, C, H, F, I
- Level order
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Árvores - Caminhamento



- Preorder
A, B, D, C, E, G, F, H, I
- Postorder
D, B, G, E, H, I, F, C, A
- Inorder
D, B, A, E, G, C, H, F, I
- Level order
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

```
def walk_postorder(self):  
    if self.root.left is not None:  
        self.root.left.walk_postorder()  
  
    if self.root.right is not None:  
        self.root.right.walk_postorder()  
  
    print(self.root.data)
```

Árvores - Exercício

Implementação de um tradutor de código morse

