Fundamentos de Algoritmos e Estrutura de Dados
Aula 04 – Recursividade e Arvores Binárias

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Plano de Aula

- Discussão Trabalho Hash (Apresentação Grupos)
- Recursão
- Arvores 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):

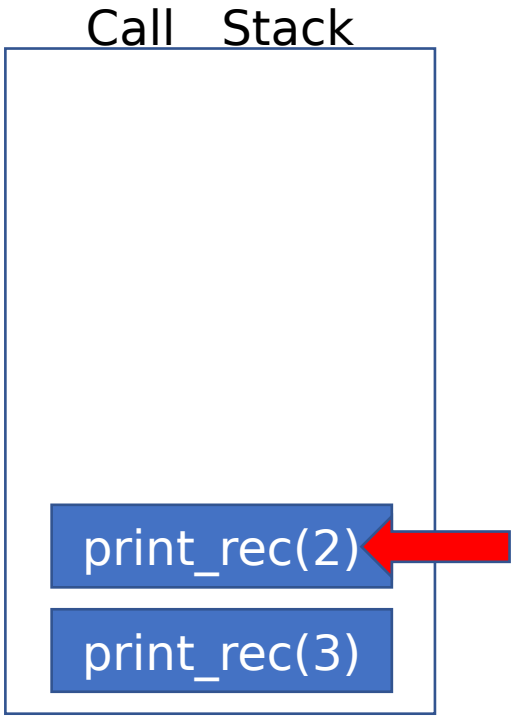
    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria
        return

    print(3)
    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(2):

    if (2<=0): #Stop Criteria
        return

    print(2)
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```



Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):

    if (3<=0): #Stop Criteria
        return

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    print_rec(2) #increment/decrement
```

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def print_rec(2):

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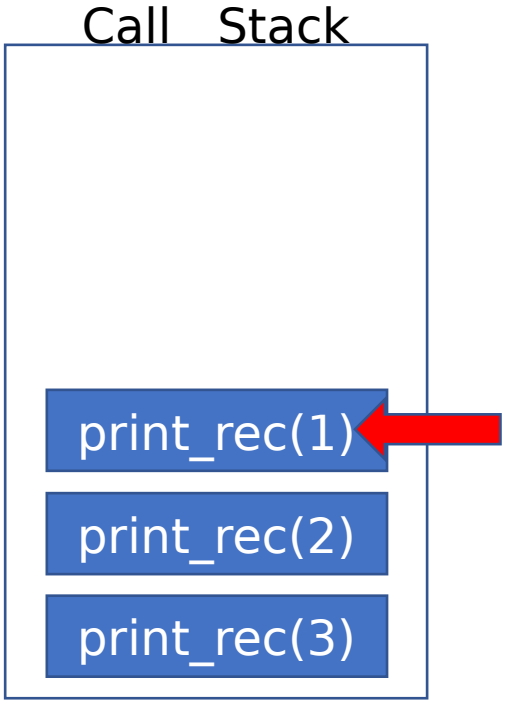
        return

    print(2)
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(1):

    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria
        return

    print(1)
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement
```



Recursividade

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def print_rec(2):

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    print(2)
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(1):

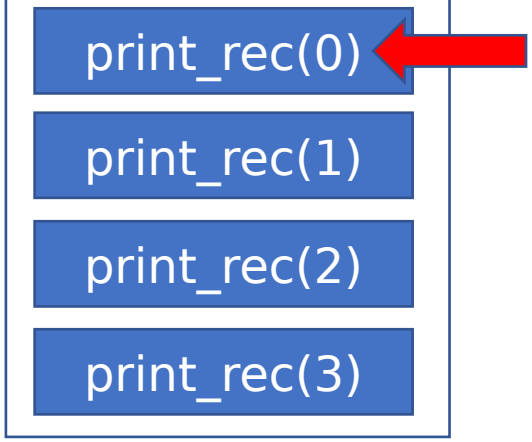
    if (1<=0): #Stop Criteria
        return

    print(1)
    print_rec(0) #increment/decrement
```

```
def print_rec(0):

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

Call Stack



Recursividade

```
def print_rec(3):

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

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

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    print(1)
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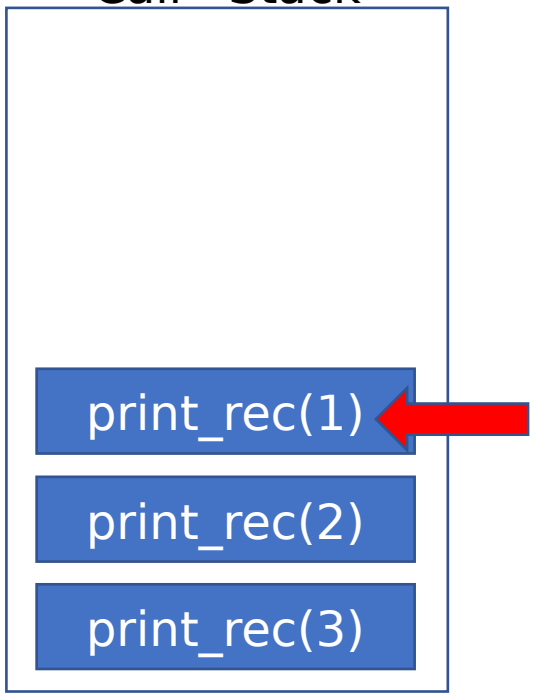
```

Call Stack



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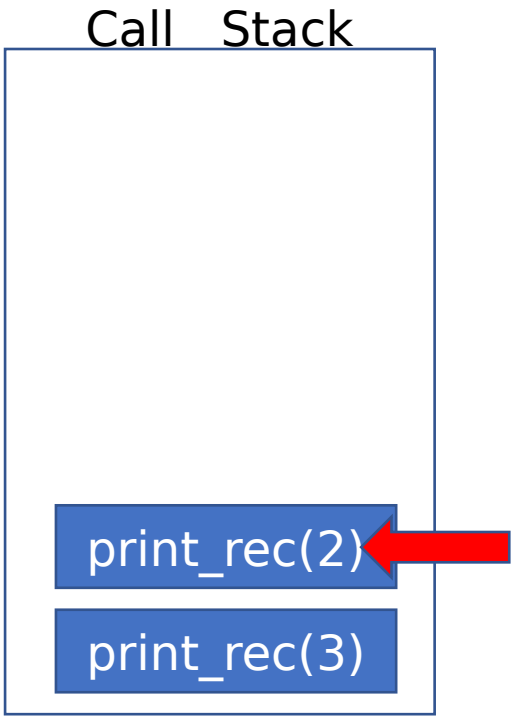

```python
def print_rec(3):

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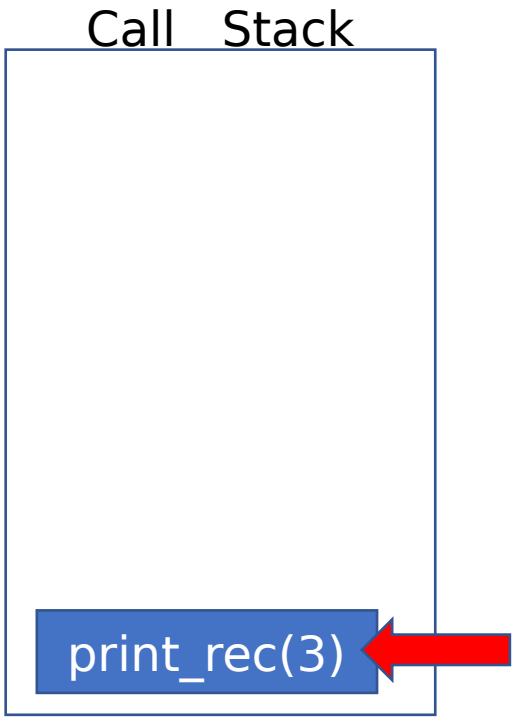

Recursividade

```
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

- Qual a diferença entre as duas funções abaixo:

```
def print_rec(i):

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

    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria
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    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

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def print_rec(3):

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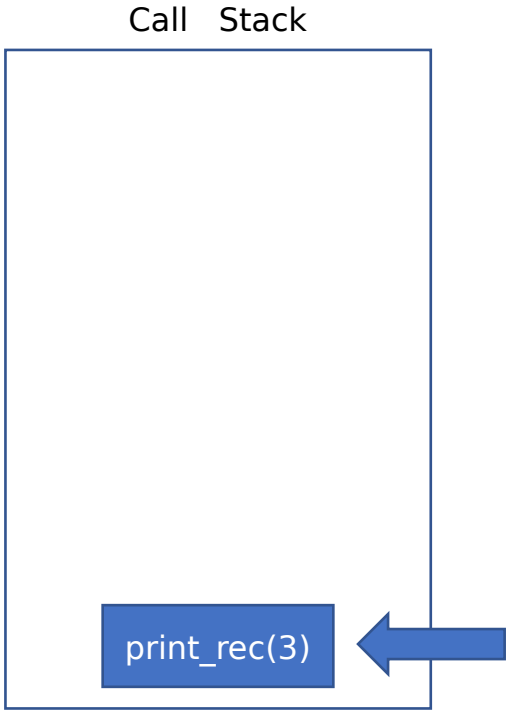

Recursividade

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def print_rec(3):

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def print_rec(2):

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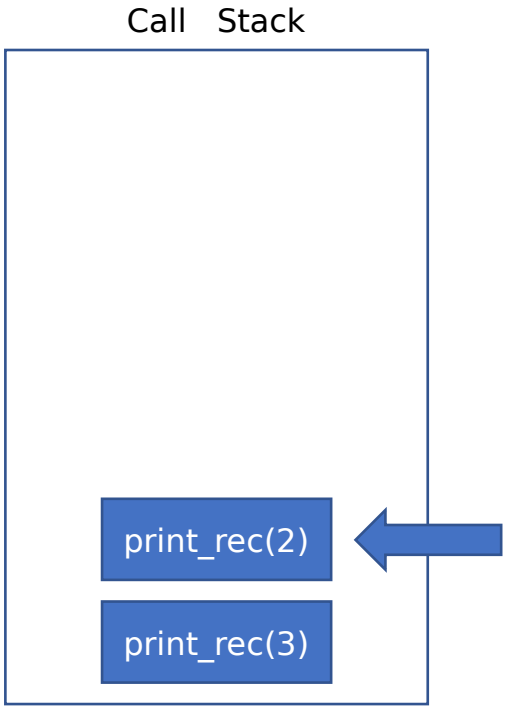
    print_rec(1) #increment/decrement
    print(2)
```



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def print_rec(1):

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    print(1)
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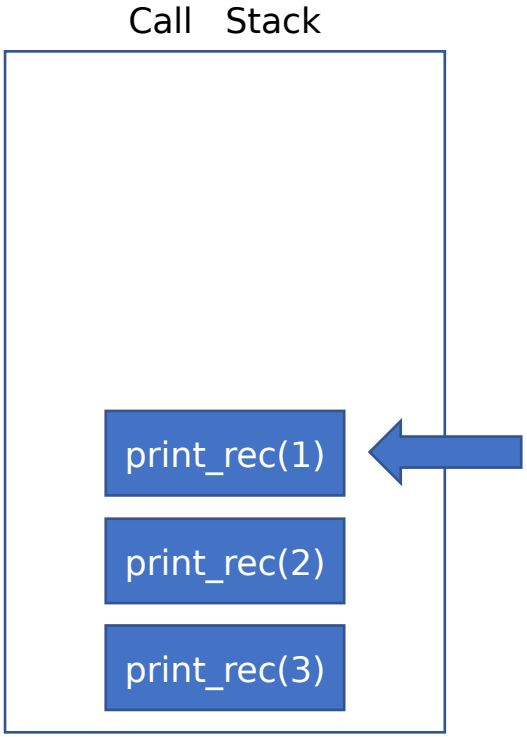

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    print(1)
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        return
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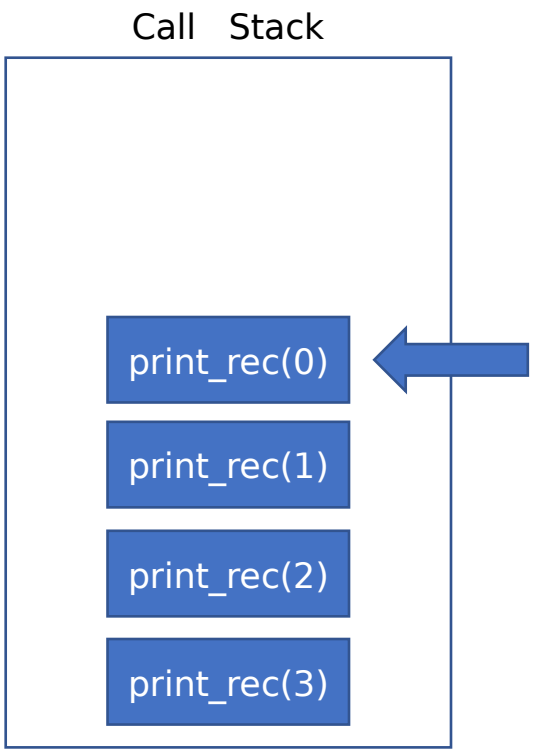

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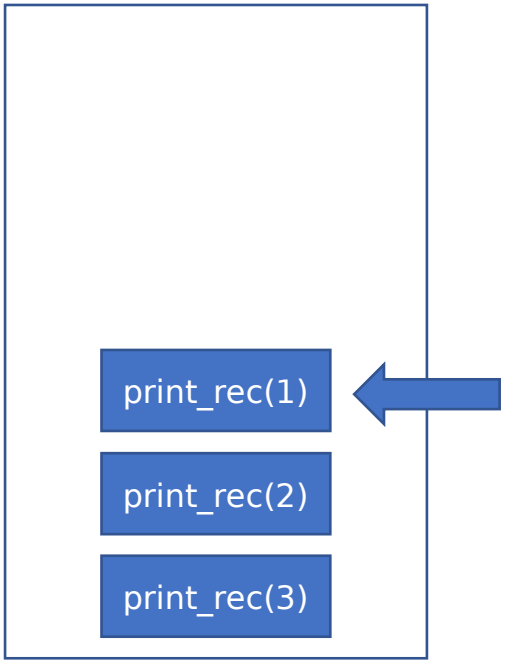

Recursividade

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```

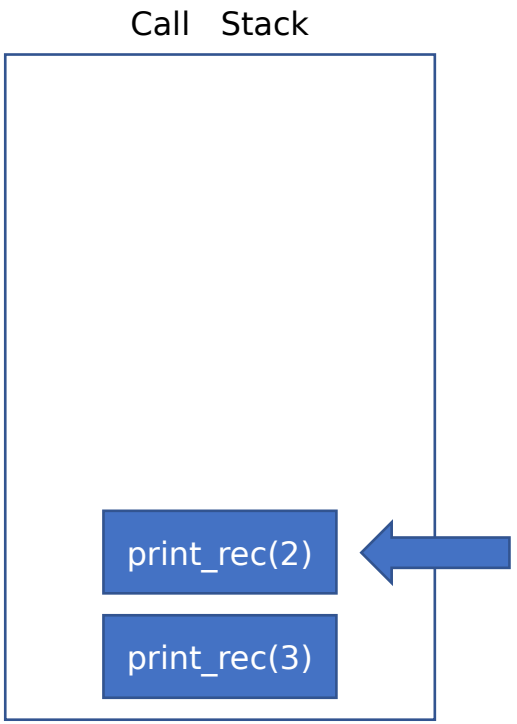

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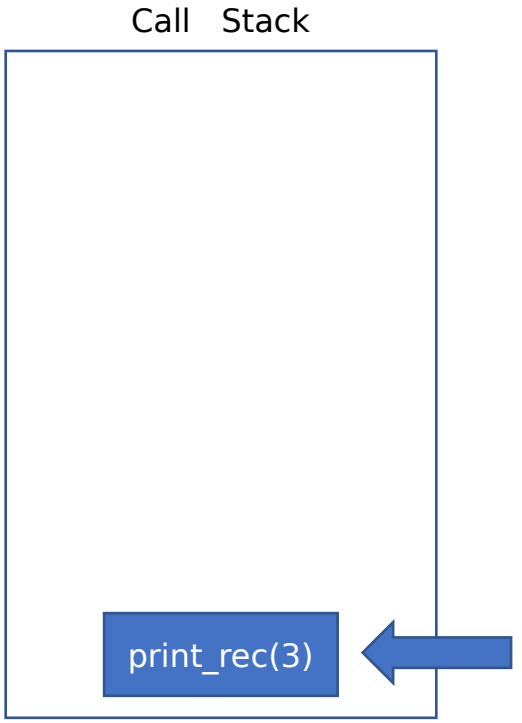


Recursividade

```
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....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

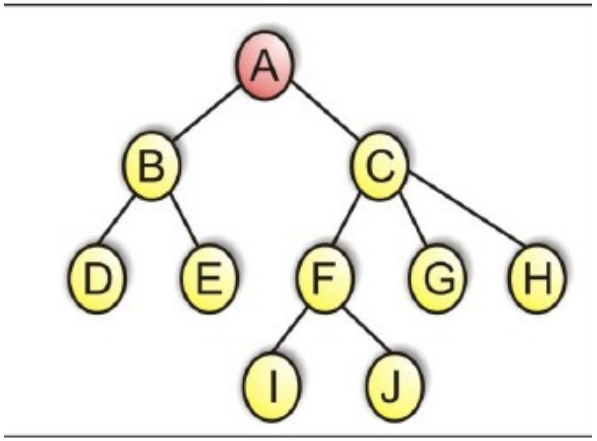
```
def print_rec(i):

    if (i<=0): #Stop Criteria
        return

    print_rec(i-1) #increment/decrement
    print(i)
```

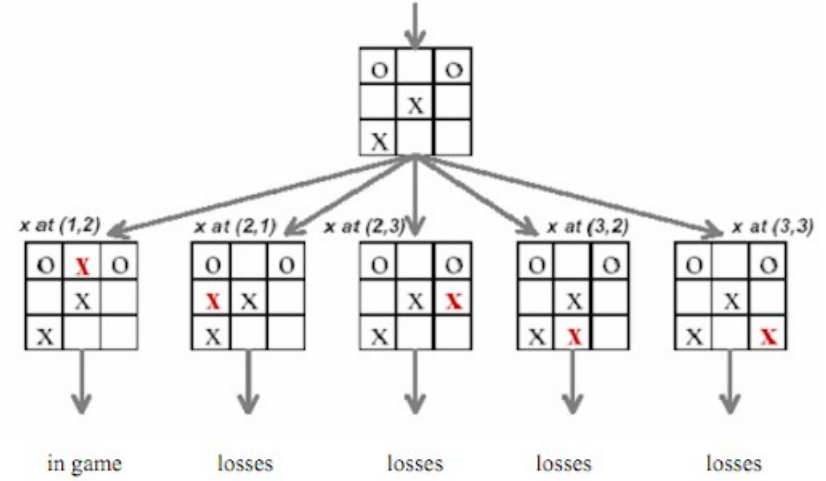
```
def print_iter(i):

    for n in range(i)
        print(n)
```

Árvores

Árvores

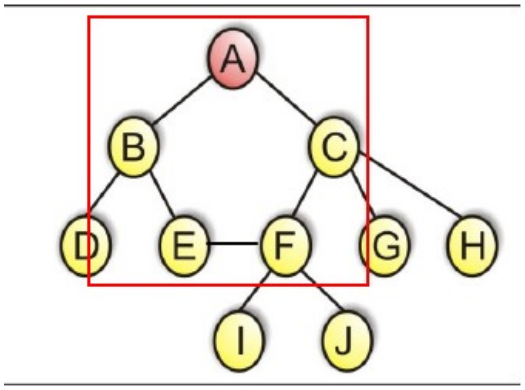
- Estrutura não linear
- Representação Hierárquica
- Aplicações
  - Verificadores de sintaxe
  - Banco de Dados
  - Roteadores
  - Escalonadores de processos
  - I.A



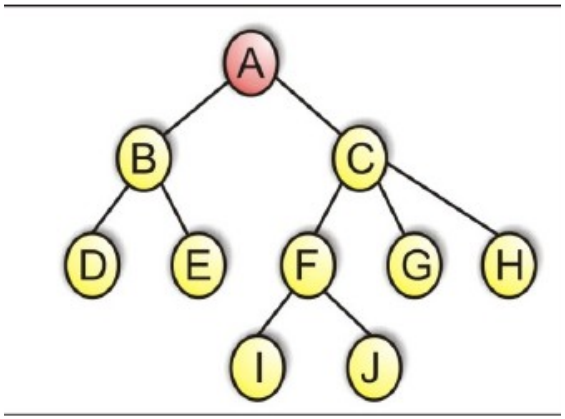


Árvores - Conceitos

- Árvore não contém ciclos

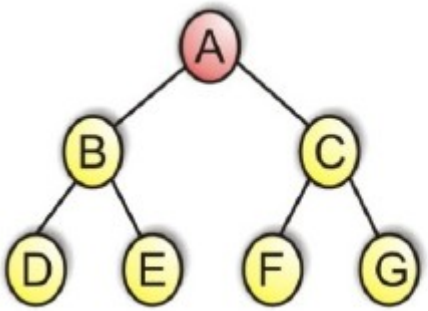


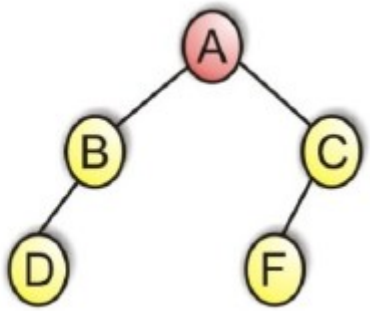
- Grau:
  - Número de sub-árvores
    - A=2, C=3, D=0
    - Grau Árvore: 3
- Nível
  - Distância entre o vértice até a raiz
    - D=2, I=3
    - Nível da Árvore: 3



Árvores - Binárias

- **Árvores Binárias tem grau 2**

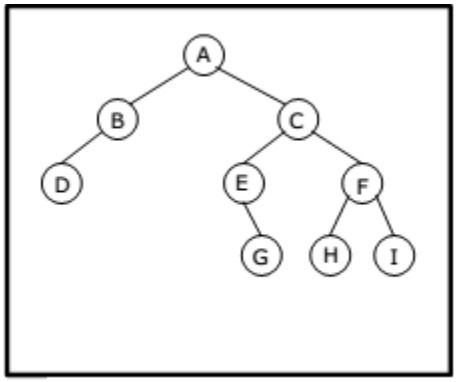




- **Caminhamento**
  - **Pré-Ordem: raiz→esq→dir**
  - **Pós-Ordem: esq →dir→raiz**
  - **In-Ordem: esq→raiz→dir**
  - **Nível*: raizes(N=0)→raizes(N=1)....**

    (*) Método não recursivo

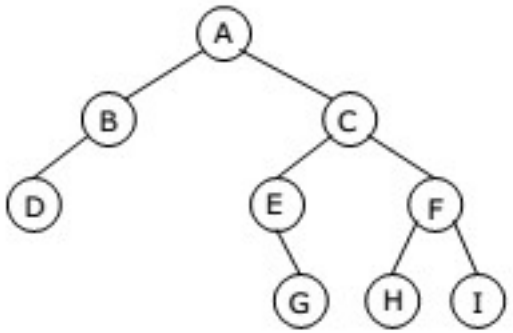
    (*) Árvore deve ser convertido em fila



- 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

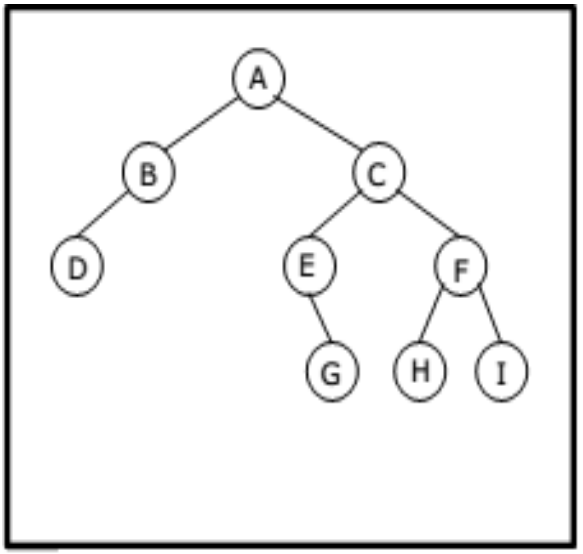
Árvores - Implementação

```
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)
```



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  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:
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```

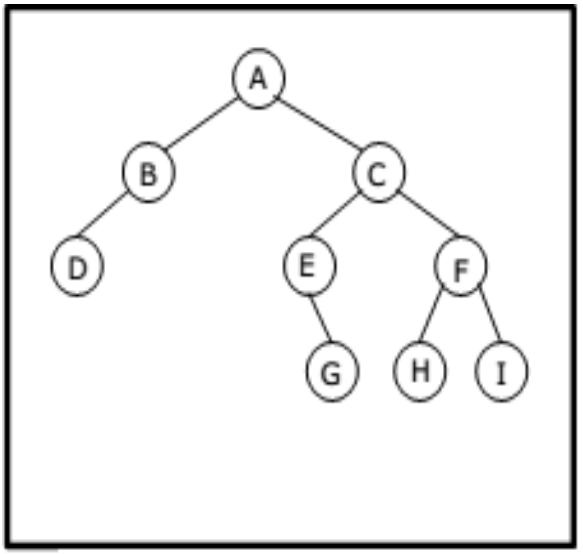

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- Level order
  A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

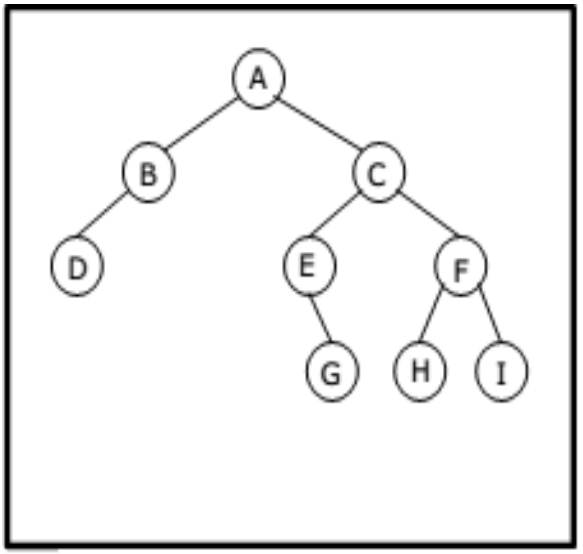
Árvores - Caminhamento

```
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()
```



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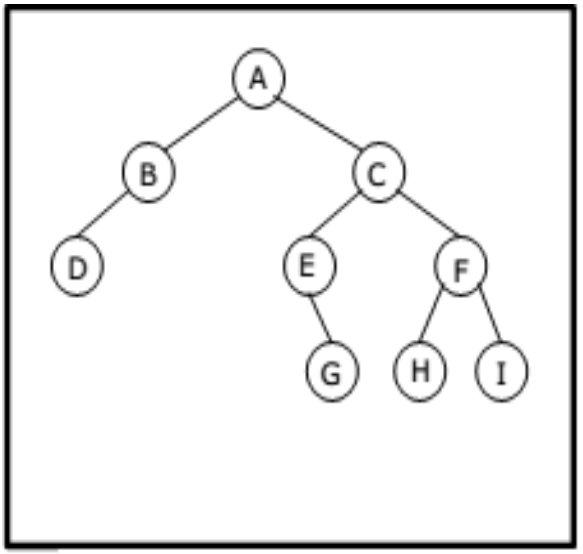
Árvores - Caminhamento



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

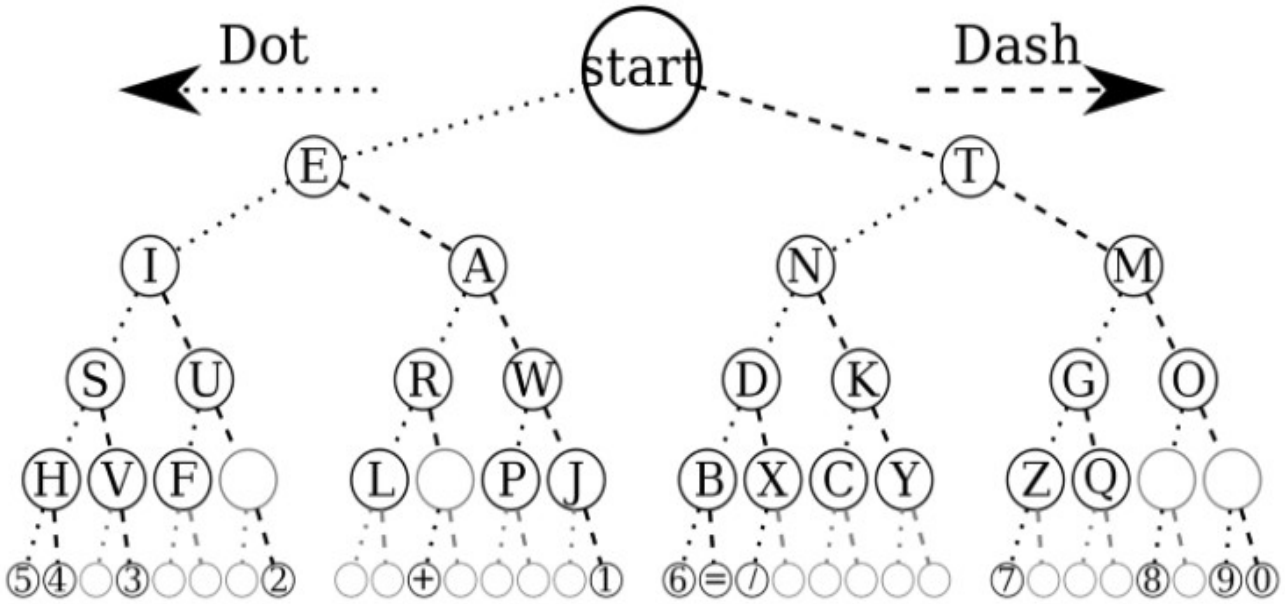
```
def walk_postorder(self):

    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 - Trabalho

Implementação de um tradutor de código morse

A	·–	J	·–––	S	···	2	··–––
B	–···	K	–·–	T	–	3	···–––
C	–·–·	L	·–··	U	··–	4	····–
D	–··	M	––	V	···–	5	·····
E	·	N	–·	W	·––	6	–····
F	··–·	O	–––	X	–··–	7	––···
G	––·	P	·––·	Y	–·––	8	–––··
H	····	Q	––·–	Z	––··	9	––––·
I	··	R	·–·	1	·––––	0	–––––

--- .-.. .-/-- ..- -. -.. --- = Ola Mundo



==> Verifique os detalhes no AVA!