Q3: (Tutorial) Warm Up: Recursive Multiplication

These exercises are meant to help refresh your memory of topics covered in lecture and/or lab this week before tackling more challenging problems.

Write a function that takes two numbers m and n and returns their product. Assume m and n are positive integers. Use **recursion**, not mul or *!

Hint:
$$5 * 3 = 5 + (5 * 2) = 5 + 5 + (5 * 1)$$
.

For the base case, what is the simplest possible input for multiply?

For the recursive case, what does calling multiply(m - 1, n) do? What does calling multiply(m, n - 1) do? Do we prefer one over the other?

Challenge: Try to implement the multiply function tail recursively.

Q4: (Tutorial) Recursive Hailstone

Recall the hailstone function from Homework 1. First, pick a positive integer n as the start. If n is even, divide it by 2. If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1. Repeat this process until n is 1. Write a recursive version of hailstone that prints out the values of the sequence and returns the number of steps.

```
def hailstone(n):
"""Print out the hailstone sequence
starting at n, and return the number of elements in the
sequence.
>>> a = hailstone(10)
10
5
16
8
4
2
1
>>> a
7
"""
"*** YOUR CODE HERE ***"
```

Hint: When taking the recursive leap of faith, consider both the return value and side effect of this function.

Q6: (Tutorial) Count K

Consider a special version of the **count_stairways** problem, where instead of taking 1 or 2 steps, we are able to take up to and including **k** steps at a time. Write a function **count_k** that figures out the number of paths for this scenario. Assume **n** and **k** are positive.

```
def count_k(n, k):
""" Counts the number of paths up a flight of n stairs
when taking up to and including k steps at a time.
>>> count_k(3, 3) # 3, 2 + 1, 1 + 2, 1 + 1 + 1
4
>>> count_k(4, 4)
8
>>> count_k(10, 3)
274
>>> count_k(300, 1) # Only one step at a time
1
"""
"*** YOUR CODE HERE ***"
```