

#### Recursion and Tower of Hanoi

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### Recursion

- A process by which a function calls itself repeatedly.
- Such a function is called a recursive function

- Recursion may be direct or cyclically in a chain
- Direct recursion.
- When a function f(...) calls f(...).
- Cyclically in a chain recursion.
  - f1(...) calls f2(...), f2(...) calls f3(...) ... fi(...) calls f1(...)

# Some Examples of Recursion

• Example 1: Factorial calculation

```
n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times ... \times 3 \times 2 \times 1

n! = n \times (n-1)!

factorial(n) = n \times factorial(n-1)
```

• Example 2: Fibonacci number sequence

```
1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, .....
n_{i} = n_{i-1} + n_{i-2}
fibonacci(n) = fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2)
```

# Some Examples of Recursion

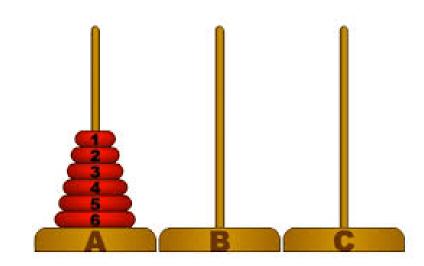
• Example 3: GCD of two positive integers

$$gcd(10, 15) = 5, gcd(11, 13) = 1$$
  
 $gcd(m,n) = gcd(m-n,n), if m > n else gcd(m,n-m)$ 

• Example 4: Recursion formula

$$T(n) = n + 2 \times T(n-1)$$
  
 $T(100) = ?$ 

Example 5: Tower of Hanoi
Move n disks from A C
= move (n-1) disks from A to B
+ move the disk from A to C
+ move (n-1) disk from B to C



# Some Examples of Recursion

Example 6: SortingMerge Sort, Quick Sort,

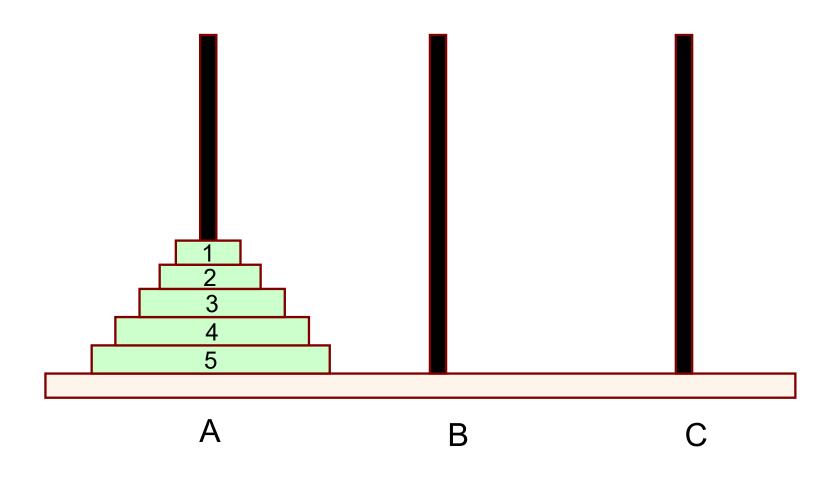
• Example 7: Traversal of Binary Tree

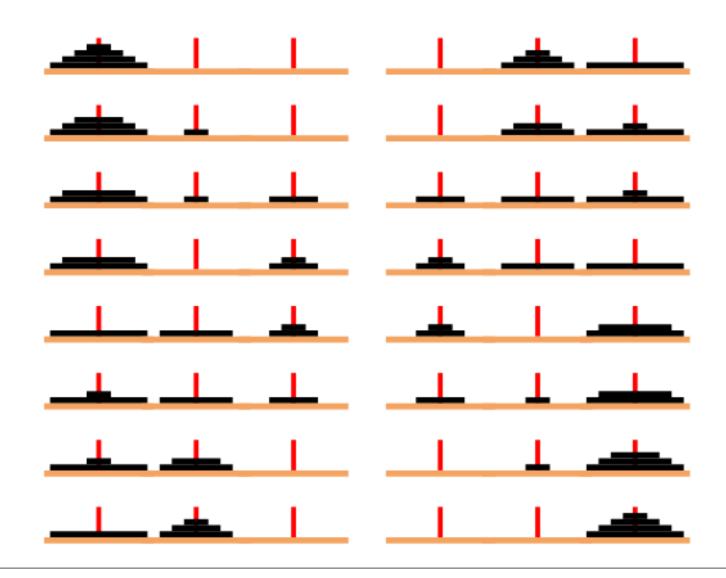
Pre-order, Inorder, Postorder Traversal of Binary Tree

### Base case and Recursive case

• For a function to be written in recursive form, two conditions are to be satisfied:

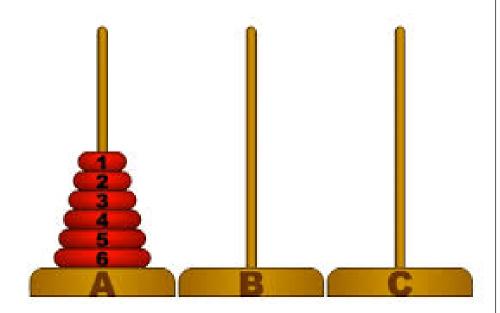
- Condition 1: **Base case** 
  - The problem statement must include a stopping condition. A simple occurrence that can be answered directly.
- Condition 2: **Recursive case** 
  - It should be possible to express the problem in recursive form.
  - A more complex occurrence of the problem that cannot be directly answered, but can instead be described in terms of smaller occurrences of the same problem.



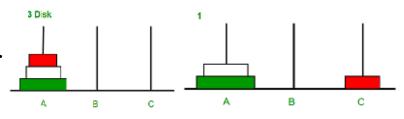


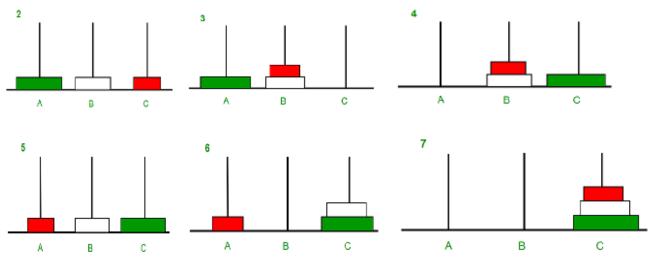
- The problem statement
- Initially all the disks are stacked on the A pole.
- Required to transfer all the disks to the C pole.
  - Only one disk can be moved at a time.
  - A larger disk cannot be placed on a smaller disk.





- Recursive statement of the general problem of n disks
- Step 1:
  - Move the top (n-1) disks from A to B
- Step 2:
  - Move the largest disk from A to C.
- Step 3:
  - Move the (n-1) disks from B to C.





```
#include <stdio.h>
void move(int n, char A, char B, char C);
int main()
{ int n; /* Number of disks */
   scanf ("%d", &n);
  move (n, 'A', 'B', 'C');
   return 0;
void move (int n, char A, char B, char C)
   if (n > 0)  {
           move (n-1, A, C, B);
           printf ("Move disk %d from %c to %c \n'', n, A, C);
           move (n-1, B, C, A);
return;
```

### Towers of Hanoi – Execution

Move disk 1 from A to C
Move disk 2 from A to B
Move disk 1 from C to B
Move disk 3 from A to C
Move disk 1 from B to A
Move disk 2 from B to C
Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 1 from A to B Move disk 2 from A to C Move disk 1 from B to R Move disk 3 from A to B Move disk 1 from C to L Move disk 2 from C to B Move disk 1 from A to B Move disk 4 from A to C Move disk 1 from B to C Move disk 2 from B to A Move disk 1 from C to A Move disk 3 from B to C Move disk 1 from A to B Move disk 2 from A to C Move disk 1 from B to C

How many moves are required for *n* disks?

Move disk 1 from A to C Move disk 2 from A to B Move disk 1 from C to B Move disk 3 from A to C Move disk 1 from B to A Move disk 2 from B to C Move disk 1 from A to C Move disk 4 from A to B Move disk 1 from C to B Move disk 2 from C to A Move disk 1 from B to A Move disk 3 from C to B Move disk 1 from A to C Move disk 2 from A to B Move disk 1 from C to B Move disk 5 from A to C Move disk 1 from B to A Move disk 2 from B to C Move disk 1 from A to C Move disk 3 from B to A Move disk 1 from C to B Move disk 2 from C to A Move disk 1 from B to A Move disk 4 from B to C Move disk 1 from A to C Move disk 2 from A to B Move disk 1 from C to B Move disk 3 from A to C Move disk 1 from B to A Move disk 2 from B to C Move disk 1 from A to C

תודה רבה

Ευχαριστώ

Hebrew

Greek

Спасибо

Danke

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German

धन्यवादः

Merci

ধন্যবাদ

Sanskrit

நன்றி

**Tamil** 

شكراً Arabic

French

Gracias

Spanish

Bangla

Thank You English

നന്ദി

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು Kannada

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多謝

Grazie

Italian

ధన్యవాదాలు

Telugu

આભાર Gujarati

**Traditional Chinese** 

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धन्यवाद

Hindi & Marathi

多谢

Simplified Chinese

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Obrigado Portuguese ありがとうございました apanese

ขอบคุณ Thai

감사합니다

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