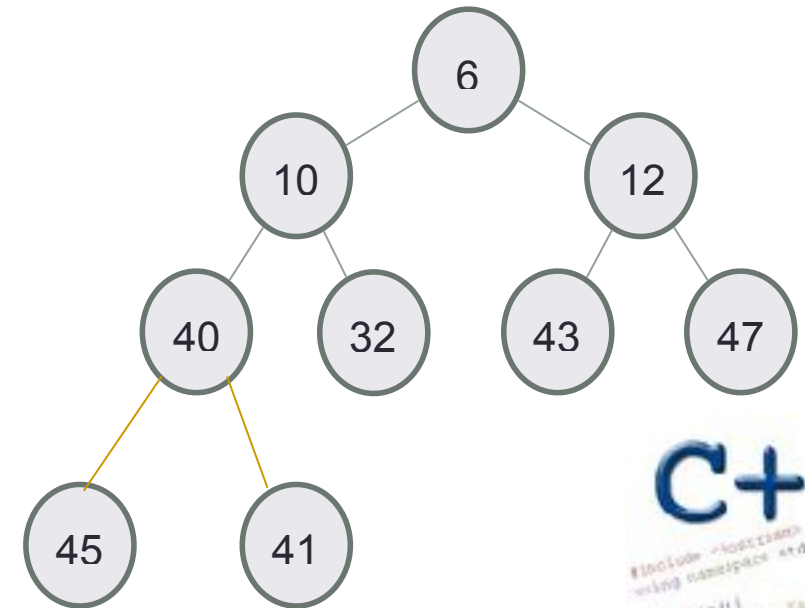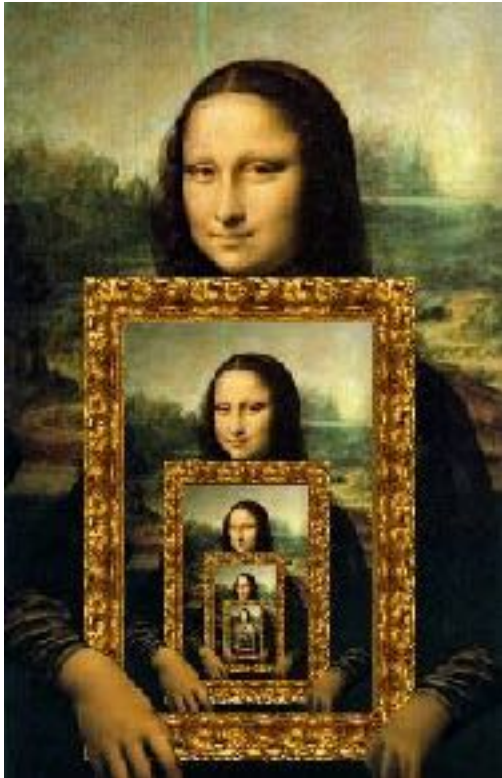# RECURSION

Problem Solving with Computers-I

Let recursion draw you in….

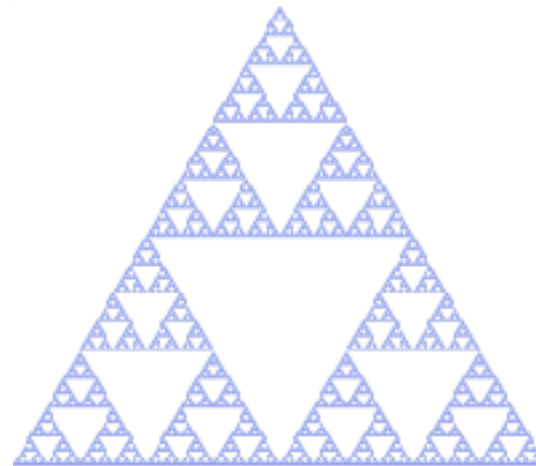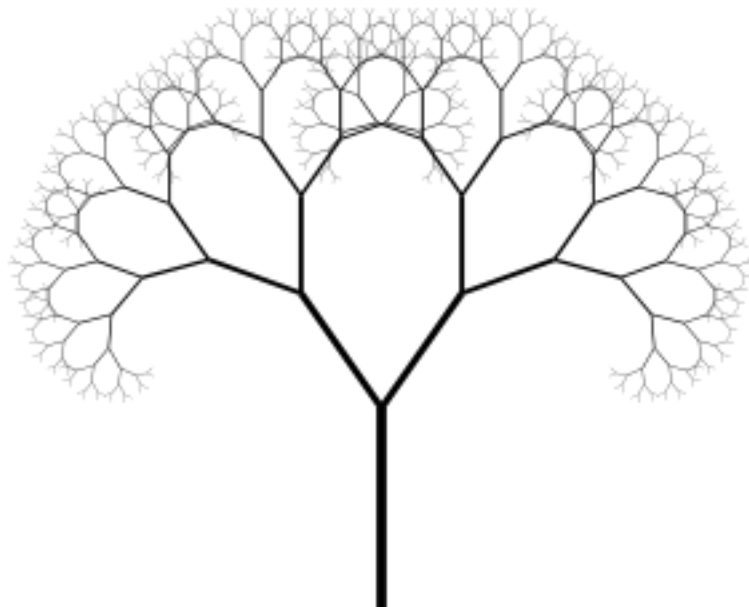- Identify the "recursive structure" in these pictures by describing them

Understanding recursive structures

- Recursive names: The pioneers of open source and free software used clever recursive names

GNU IS NOT UNIX

- Recursive structures in fractals

Sierpinski triangle

Zooming into a Koch's snowflake

Why is recursion important in Computer Science

Tool for solving problems (recursive algorithms)

To wash the dishes in the sink:

    Wash the dish on top of the stack

    If there are no more dishes

        you are done!
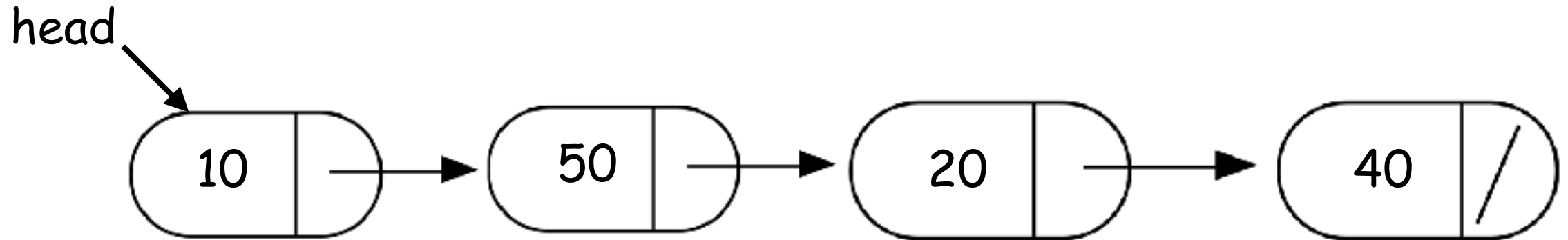
   Else:

        Wash the *remaining* dishes in the sink

A new way of looking at inputs

Arrays:

- Non-recursive description: **a sequence of elements**

- Recursive description: **an element, followed by a smaller array**

Recursive description of a linked list

- Non-recursive description of the linked list: **chain of nodes**

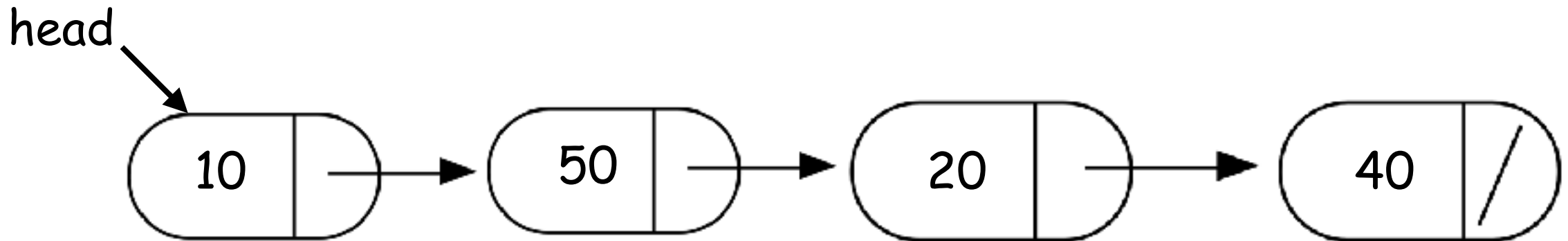- Recursive description of a linked-list: **a node, followed by a smaller linked list**

Designing recursive code: print all the elements of an array

Arrays:

- Recursive description: **an element, followed by a smaller array**

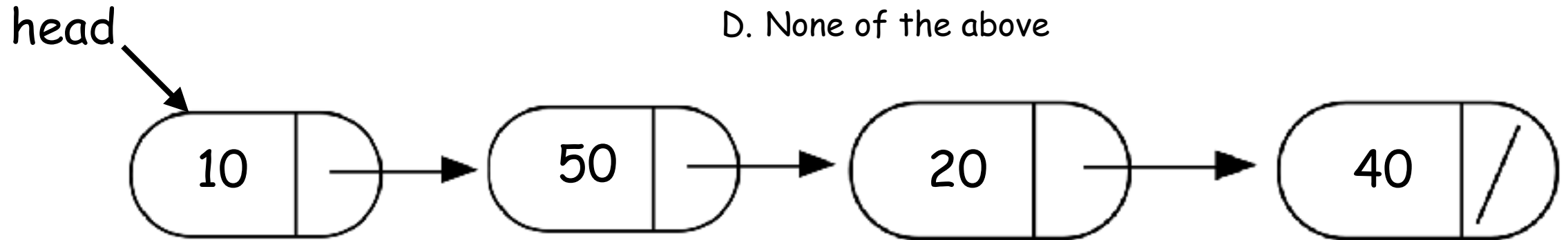# Designing recursive code: sum elements in a linked-list

- Recursive description of a linked-list: **a node, followed by a smaller linked list**

What's in a base case?

What happens when we execute this code on the example linked list?
A. Returns the correct sum (120)
B. Program crashes with a segmentation fault
C. Program runs forever
D. None of the above

head


```
double sumList(Node* head){

    double sum = head->value + sumList(head->next);
    return sum;
}
```
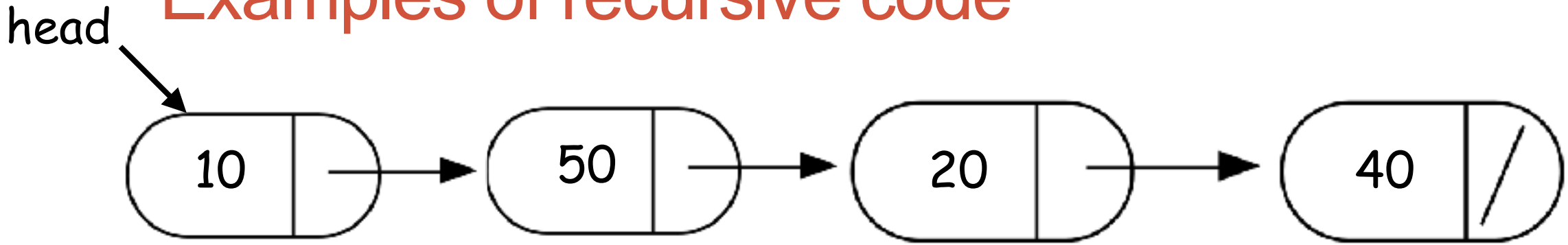
Examples of recursive code

head

```
10 → 50 → 20 → 40 /
```

```
double sumList(Node* head){
    if(!head) return 0;


    double sum = head->value + sumList(head->next);


    return sum;
}
```

Find the min element in a linked list

```
double min(Node* head){
    // Assume the linked list has at least one node
    assert(head);
    // Solve the smallest version of the problem




}
See code written in lecture for the complete solution
```

Helper functions

- Sometimes your functions takes an input that is not easy to recurse on
- In that case define a new function with appropriate parameters: This is your helper function
- Call the helper function to perform the recursion

For example

```
double sumLinkedList(LinkedList* list){
    return sumList(list->head); //sumList is the helper
    //function that performs the recursion.


}
```