

Recursion Basics

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Basics of Recursion

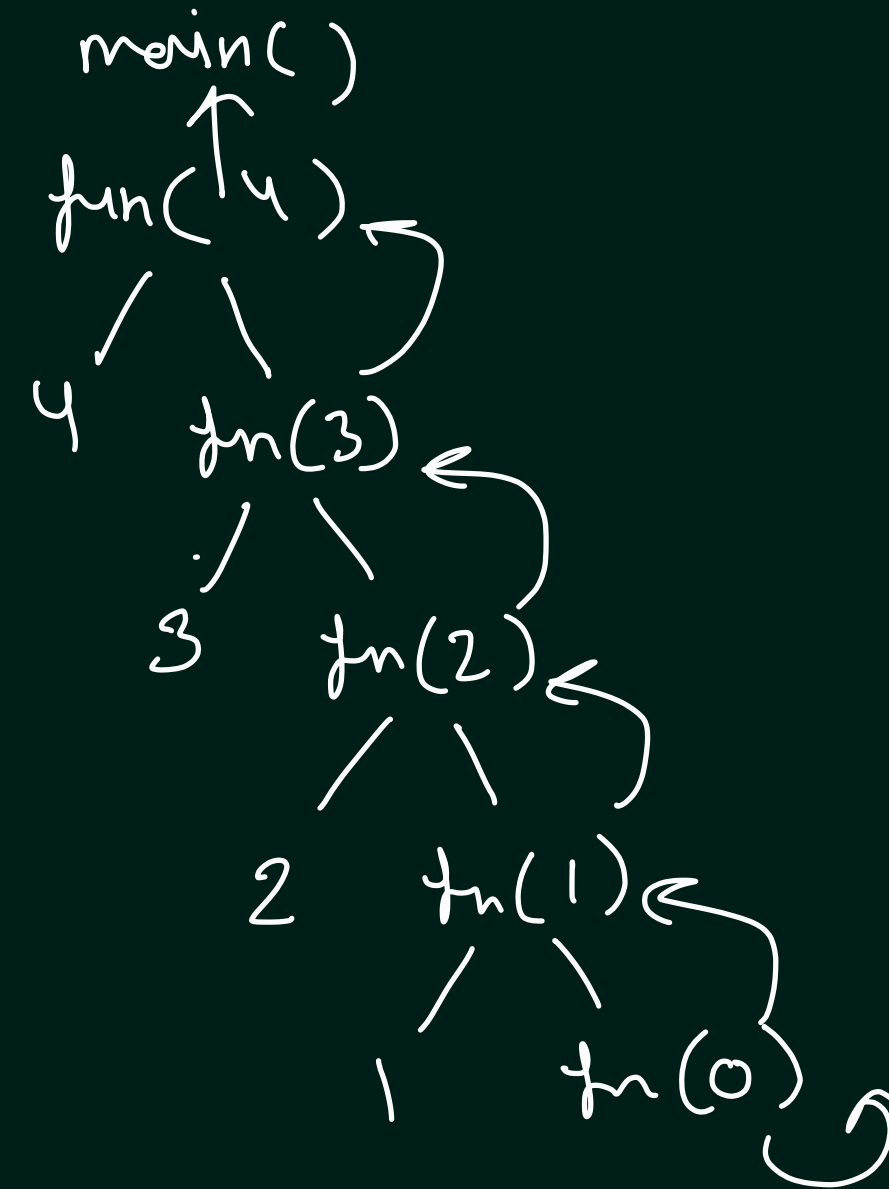
Recursion is the technique of making a function call itself. This technique provides a way to break complicated problems down into simple problems which are easier to solve.

base
case

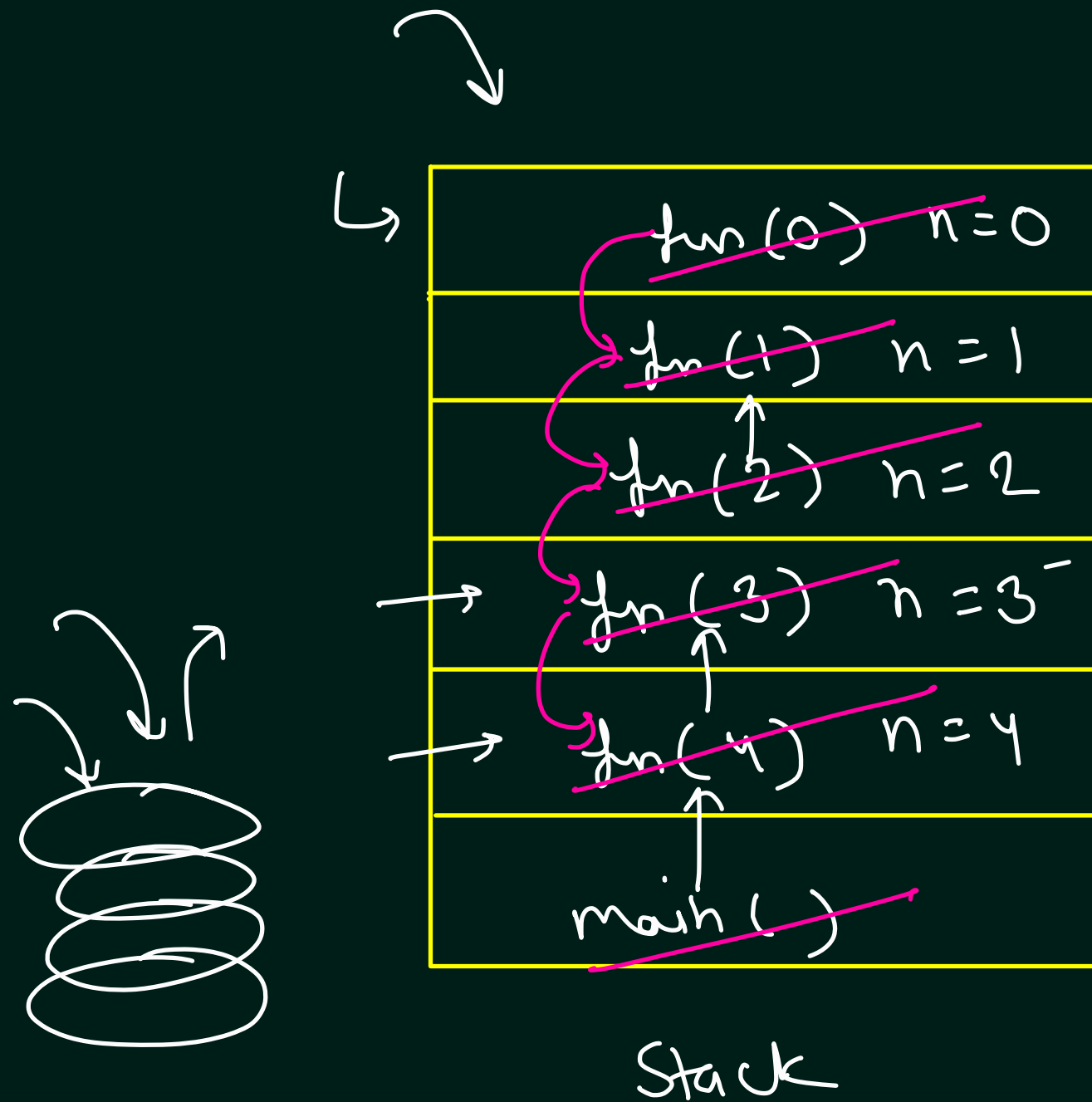
```
2 usages
static void fun(int n) {
1 | if(n > 0) { ←
2 |     System.out.println(n);
3 |     fun(n - 1);
  | }
  }
```

$n = 4/3/2/1/0$

o/p : 4 3 2 1



Recursion Stack

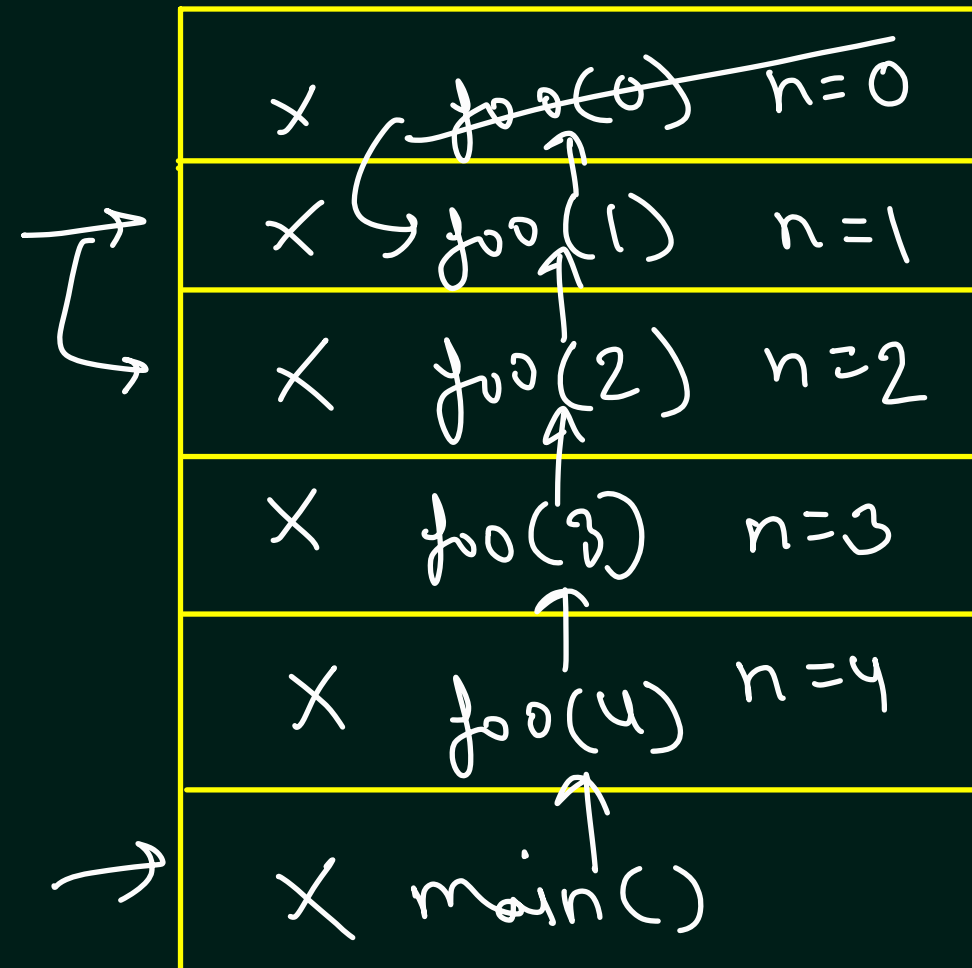
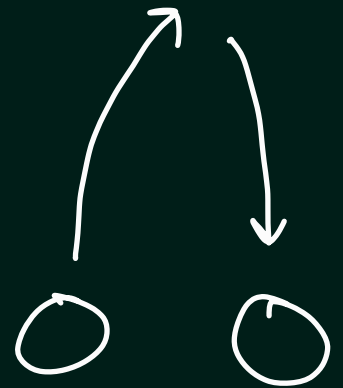


op/ : 4 3 2 1

2 usages

```
static void fun(int n) {  
    if(n > 0) {  
        System.out.println(n);  
        → fun(n: n - 1);  
    }  
}
```

Recursion Stack

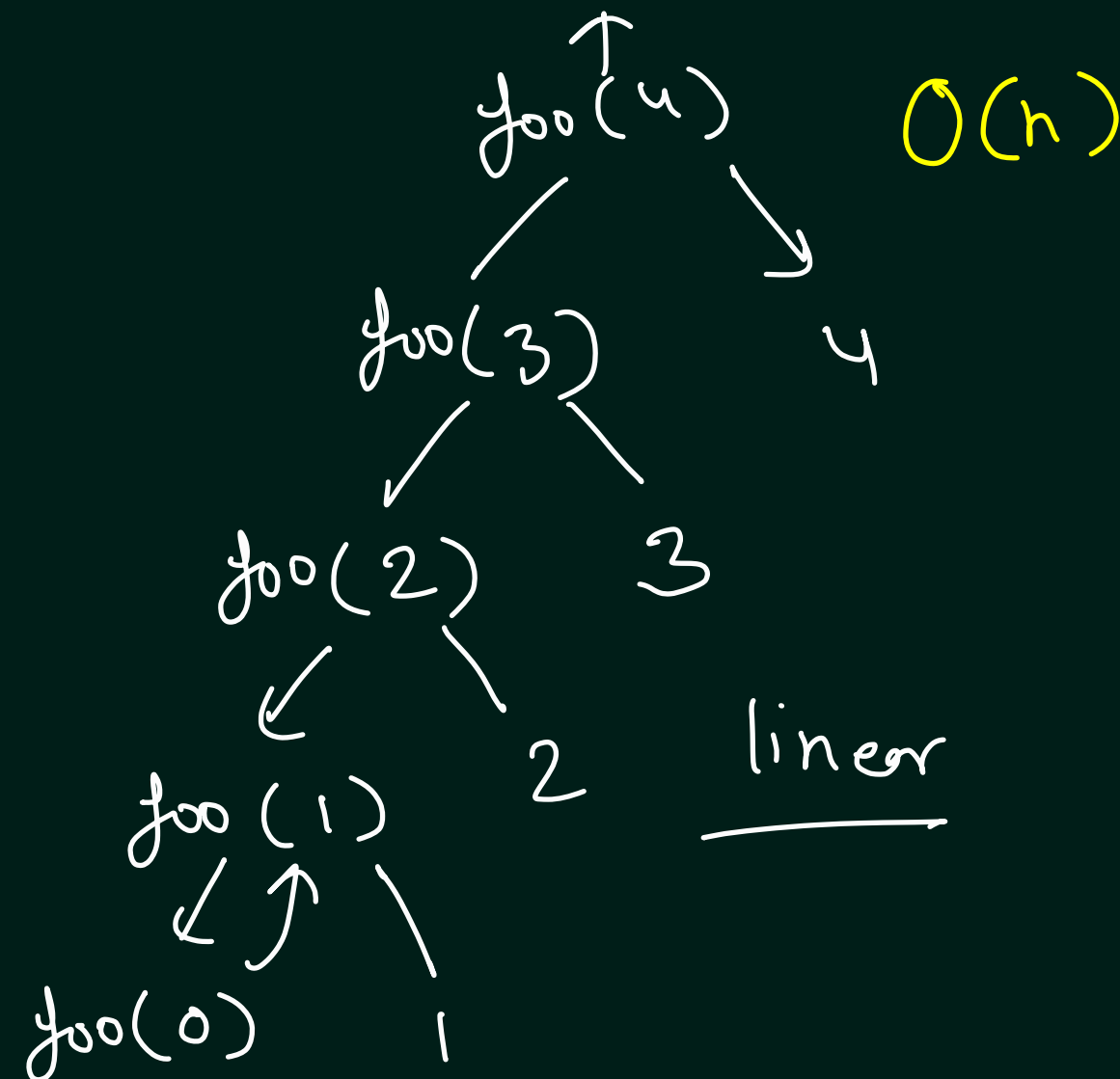


Op: 1 2 3 4

```

main()
  ↓
2 usages
static void foo(int n) {
    if(n > 0) {
        foo(n: n - 1);
        System.out.println(n); ← desc
    }
}
  
```

Arrows show the call from main() to foo(2), and the recursive call from foo(2) to foo(1), and then to foo(0). The return path is indicated by arrows pointing up from each level to the one below it.



Linear Recursion & Tree Recursion

↑

```

fn(n) {
  if ( ) {
    → fn(n-1);
  }
}

```

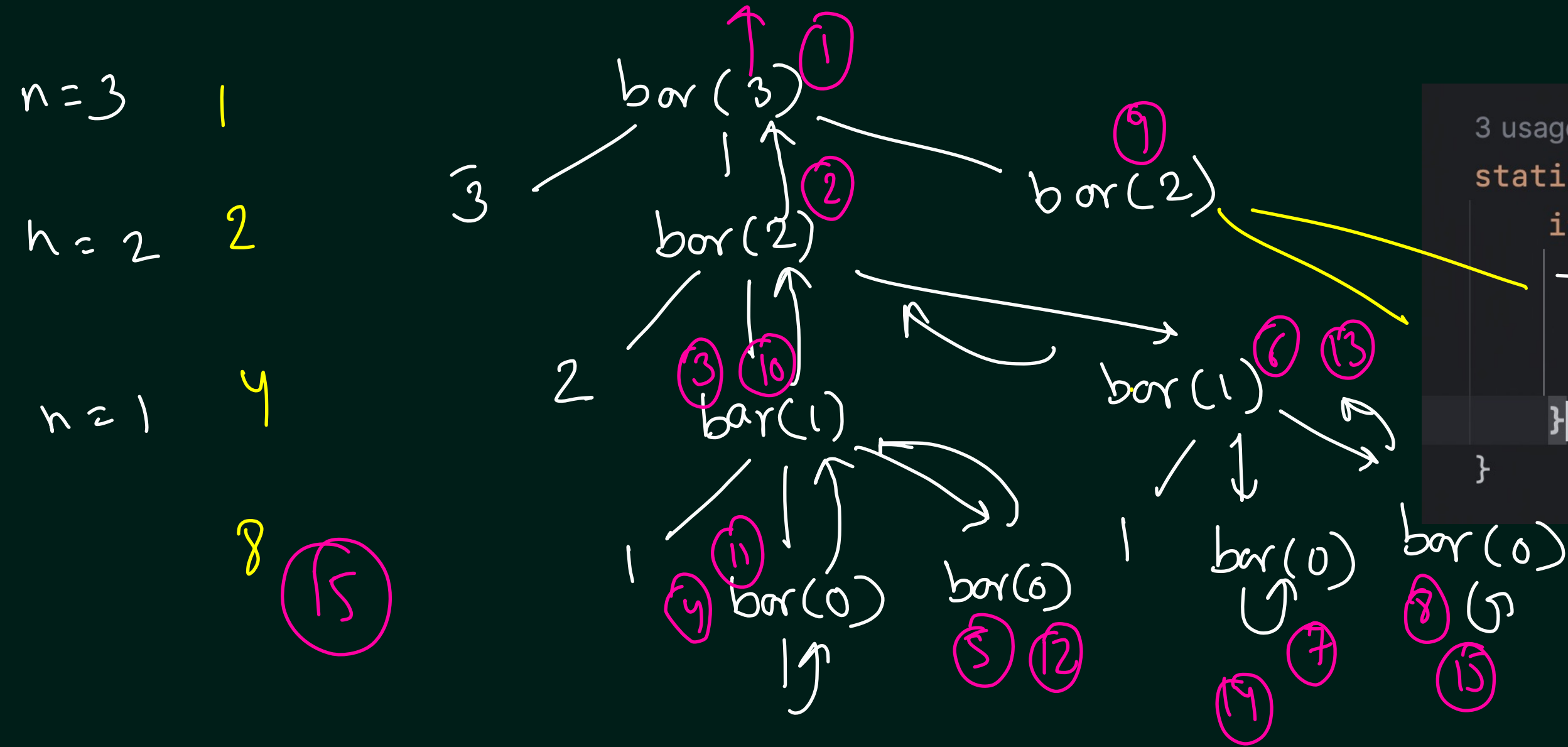


```

fn(n) {
  if ( ) {
    → fn(n-1);
    → fn(n-1);
  }
}

```

Linear Recursion & Tree Recursion



```

3 usages      n=3
static void bar(int n) {
    if(n > 0) {
        → System.out.println(n);
        → bar(n: n-1);
        → bar(n: n-1); bar(2)
    }
}
  
```

$$\rightarrow 2^{n+1} - 1$$

op: 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 $2^4 - 1 = 15$

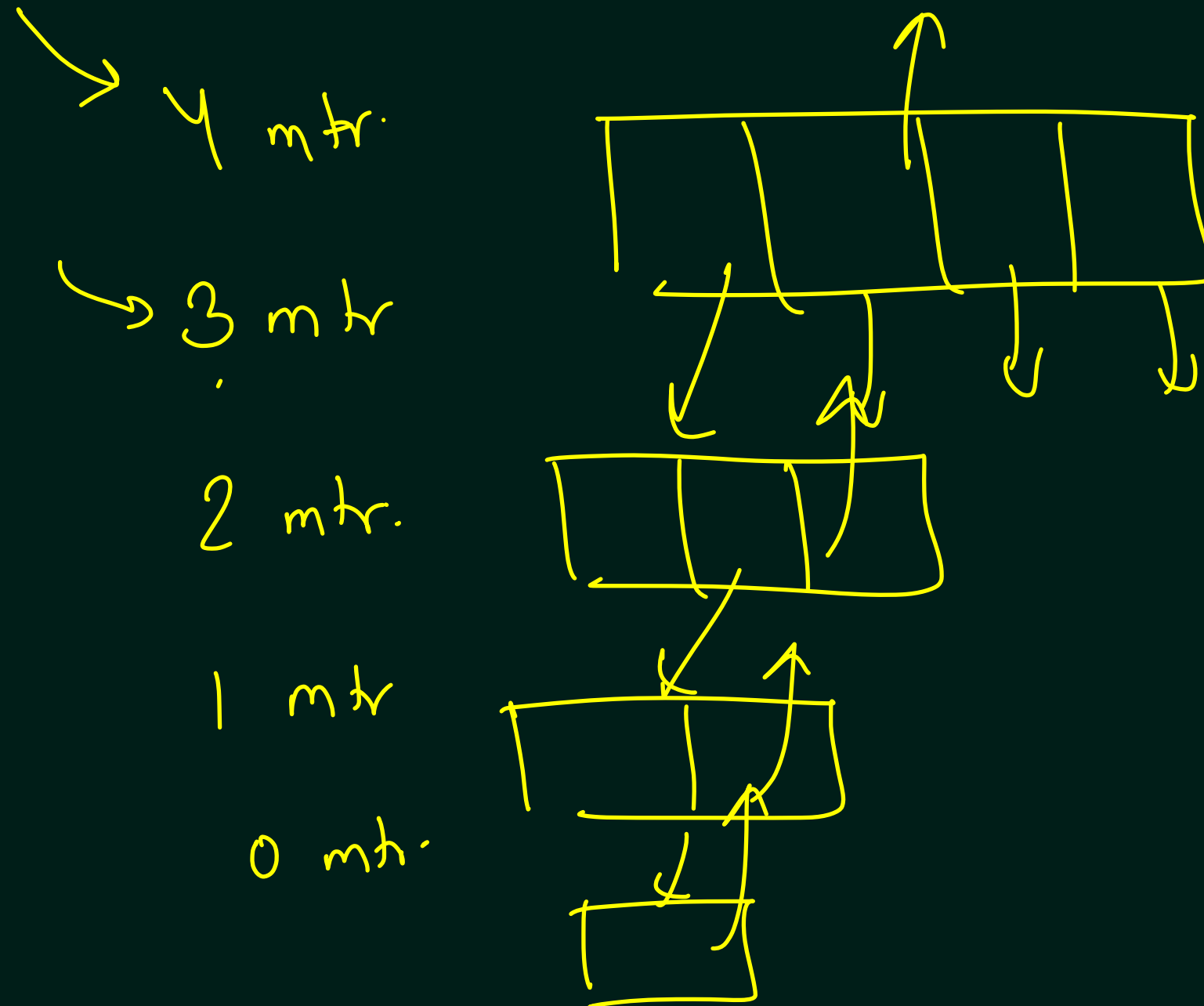
$$[2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 \dots 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1] \rightarrow [O(2^n)]$$

3 Steps To Solve Recursion Problem

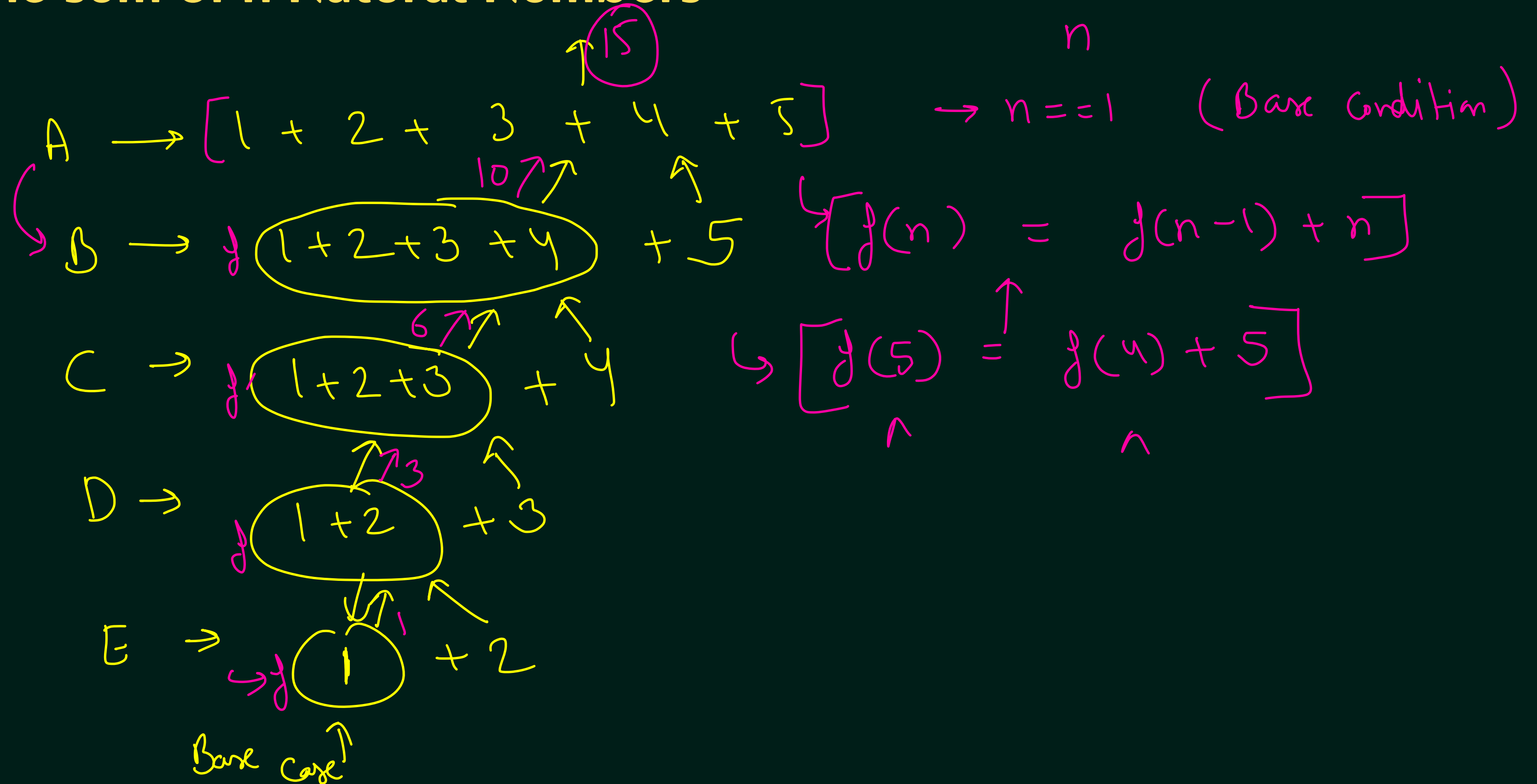
→ Step 1: Find the Base Case

→ Step 2: Find the relation between the Problem and the Sub Problem

Step 3: Generalise the relation found in the step 2



The sum of n Natural Numbers



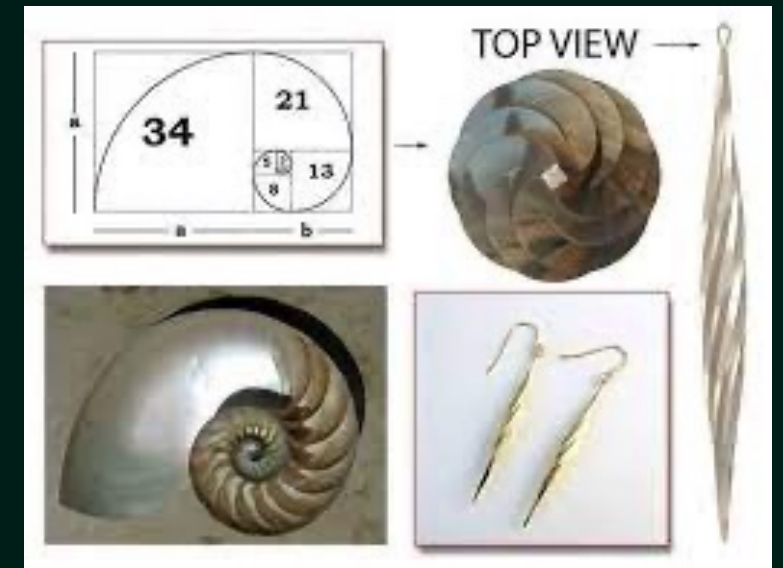
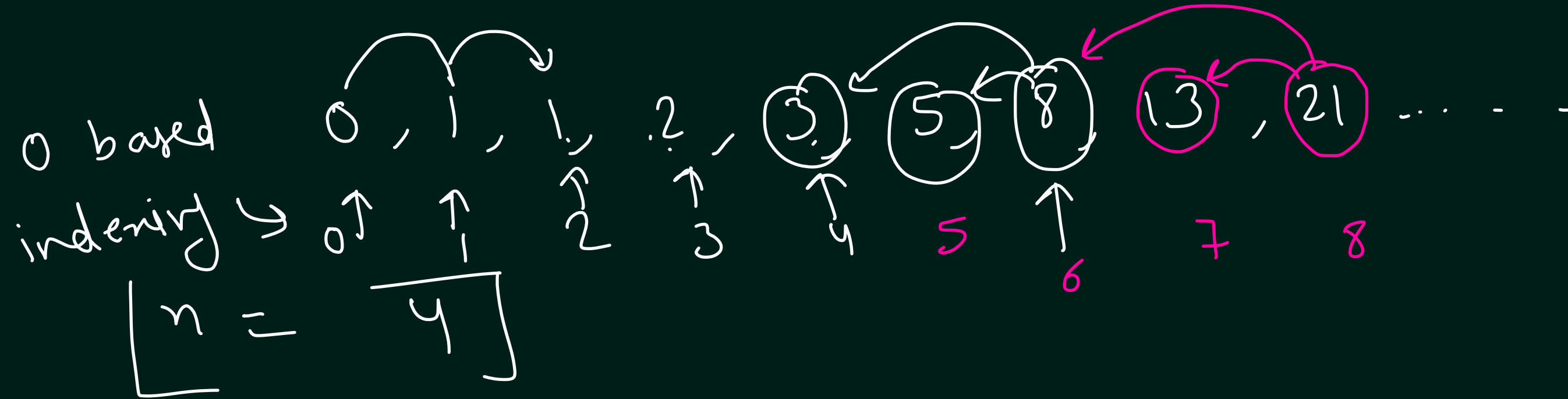
The sum of n Natural Numbers

$$\begin{array}{l} f(5) + 5 \xrightarrow{15} \\ \swarrow \nearrow 10 \\ f(4) + 4 \\ \swarrow \nearrow 6 \\ f(3) + 3 \\ \swarrow \nearrow 3 \\ f(2) + 2 \\ \swarrow \nearrow 1 \\ f(1) \end{array}$$

```
15 → System.out.println(sumOfN(n: 5)); ← main
    }

2 usages      n = 5
static int sumOfN(int n) {
    if(n == 1) return 1;
    return sumOfN(n: n-1) + n;
}              10 + 5
```

Fibonacci Number

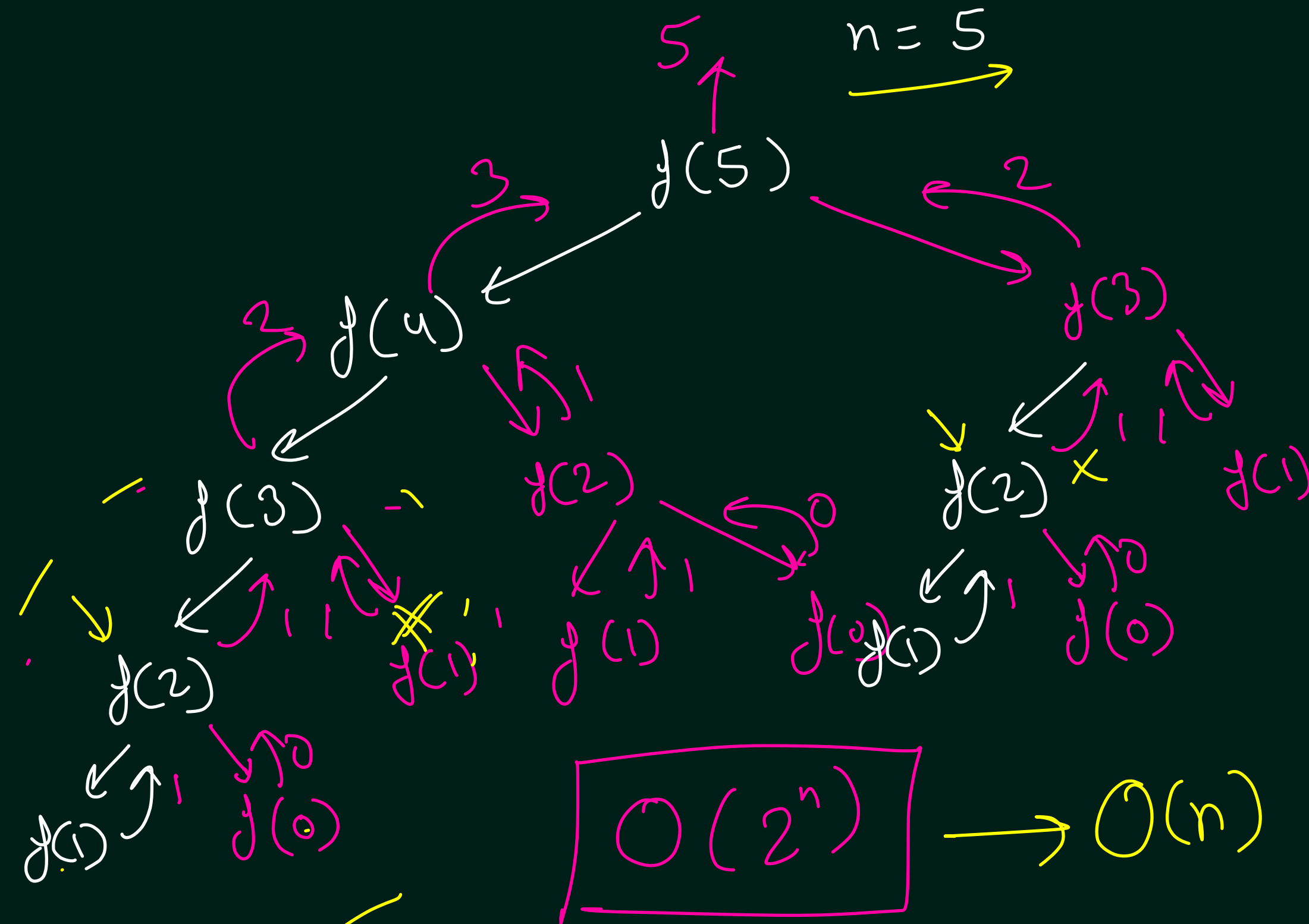


$$\rightarrow f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(8) &= f(7) + f(6) \\ &= 13 + 8 = 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(2) = f(1) + f(0) = 1$$





3 usages

5

```
static int fibOfN(int n) {
    if(n <= 1) return n;
    return fibOfN(n-1) + fibOfN(n-2);
}
```

$\text{fib}(4) = 3$ $\text{fib}(3) = 2$

memoization

0	1	1	2	3	5
0	1	2	3	4	5