

Welcome.TU.code

Recursion



## Recap

- What types of errors do you know?
- Where are the differences?
- What are Exceptions?
- What kind of Exceptions do you know?



### Recap

- What is a function?
- What is a return value?
- What is a parameter?

#### return type

```
public static void int sum(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}
parameter
```



#### Recursion

- A Method which calls itself
- simplifies a problem each method call
- needs a stopping condition



# Recursion Example

```
static void fairy()
{
   wish();
   wish();
   fairy();
}
```





### Recursion Example 2

```
static void down( int n )
{
    System.out.print( n + ", " );
    down( n - 1 );
}

Output:
10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4, ...
```



### Recursion Example 3

```
static void down ( int n )
  if (n<=0) {
     return; // End
  System.out.print( n + ", " );
     down(n-1);
Output:
10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
```



### Exercise 1

```
static void up( int n )
{
...
}
```



### **Factorial**

```
5! = 5 * 4!

5! = 5 * 4 * 3!

5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2!

5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1!

5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1
```

n!	n				
1	0				
11	1				
2	2				
6	3				
24	4				
120	5				
3.628.800	10				
2,432 · 10 <sup>18</sup>	20				
3,041 · 10 <sup>64</sup>	50				
9,332 · 10 <sup>157</sup>	100				



#### **Factorial**

fact(n) = n \* fact(n-1);

```
fact(5) = 5 * fact(4)

fact(4) = 4 * fact(3)

fact(3) = 3 * fact(2)

...
```



#### **Factorial**

```
static int fact (int n)
   if (n==1) {
      return 1; // End
   System.out.println(n+"*fact("+(n-1)+")");
      return n * fact(n-1);
                                    Output:
                                    5*fact(4)
                                    4*fact(3)
System.out.println(fact(5))
                                    3*fact(2)
                                    2*fact(1)
                                    120
```



### Recursion vs Loop

```
static int fact( int n ) {
   if (n==1) {
       return 1;
       return n * fact(n-1);
             VS
static int fact( int n ) {
   int fact=0;
   for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) {
       fact = fact * i;
       return fact;
```



# Recursion (vs. Loop)

every recursion could be implemented as loop every loop could be implemented as recursion

- + easier solutions
- more complex solutions

depending on situation

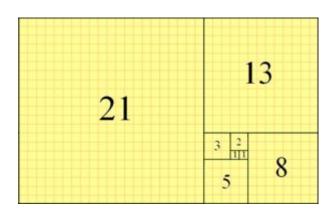
runtime overhead



### Task Fibonacci Numbers

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>4</sub>	F <sub>5</sub>	F <sub>6</sub>	F <sub>7</sub>	F <sub>8</sub>	F <sub>9</sub>	F <sub>10</sub>	F <sub>11</sub>	F <sub>12</sub>	F <sub>13</sub>
0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233





## Method call handling on stack

