


# The Beauty and Joy of Computing

## Lecture #11 Recursion II

UC Berkeley EECS  
Lecturer  
Gerald Friedland

**RECURSIVE DRAWING**  
Toby Shachman created this amazing spatial programming language called "Recursive Drawing" that allows you to create drawings (even recursive ones) without typing a line of code. It's a great example of a next-generation interface...

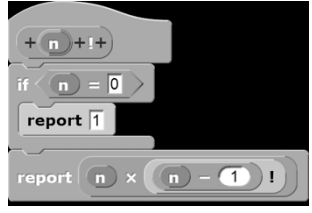


[recursivedrawing.com](http://recursivedrawing.com)

# How the Computer Works ... n!

- Factorial(n) = n!**  
Inductive definition:
  - $n! = 1, n = 0$
  - $n! = n * (n-1)!, n > 0$
- Let's act it out...**
  - "contractor" model
  - 5!

n	n!
0	1
1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120




UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (2)

# Order of growth of # of calls of n!

- a) Constant
- b) Logarithmic
- c) Linear
- d) Quadratic
- e) Exponential

(source: FallingFifth.com)

## PIE-EATING CONTEST



I can eat more pies than you. I will eat 6!

There is no way you will eat 720 pies.

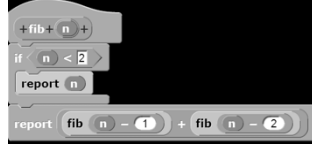
UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (3)

# How the Computer Works ... fib(n)


- Inductive definition:**
  - $\text{fib}(n) = n, n < 2$
  - $\text{fib}(n) = \text{fib}(n-1) + \text{fib}(n-2), n > 1$
- Let's act it out...**
  - "contractor" model
  - fib(5)

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibonacci\_number  
www.ics.uci.edu/~eppstein/161/960109.html

$$F(n) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0; \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1; \\ F(n-1) + F(n-2) & \text{if } n > 1. \end{cases}$$



n	fib(n)
0	0
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	5



Leonardo da Vinci aka, Fibonacci


Let's now trace... (gif from Ybungalobill@wikimedia)

UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (4)

# Order of growth of # of calls of fib(n)

- a) Constant
- b) Logarithmic
- c) Linear
- d) Quadratic
- e) Exponential

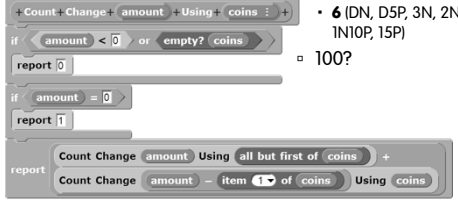
Chimney of Turku Energia, Turku, Finland featuring Fibonacci sequence in 2m high neon lights. By Italian artist Marco Merz for an environmental art project. - Wikipedia



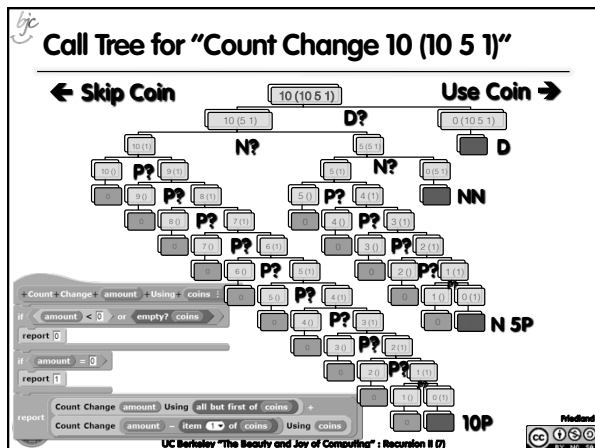
UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (5)

# Counting Change (thanks to BH)

- Given coins {50, 25, 10, 5, 1} how many ways are there of making change?**
  - 5
  - 2 (N, 5P)
  - 10
  - 4 (D, 2N, N5P, 10P)
  - 15
  - 6 (DN, D5P, 3N, 2N5P, 1N10P, 15P)
  - 100?



UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (6)



**"I understood Count Change"**

- a) Strongly disagree
- b) Disagree
- c) Neutral
- d) Agree
- e) Strongly agree

UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (8)

**Summary**

- It's important to understand the machine model
- It's often the cleanest, simplest way to solve many problems
  - Esp those recursive in nature!
- Recursion is a very powerful idea, often separates good from great (you're great!)

UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Recursion II (9)