



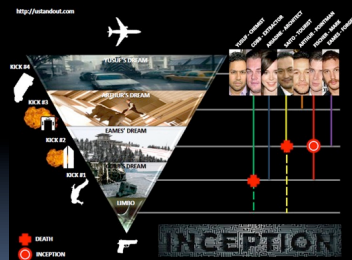
# The Beauty and Joy of Computing

## Lecture #9 Recursion I



### Go See Inception!

The coolest movie two years ago highlights recursion, and it was up for best picture. If you haven't seen it yet, you should, because it will help you understand recursion!!



**New Rule: Use scratch paper in lab!**

The problems are hard enough that you won't be able to keep it in your head!

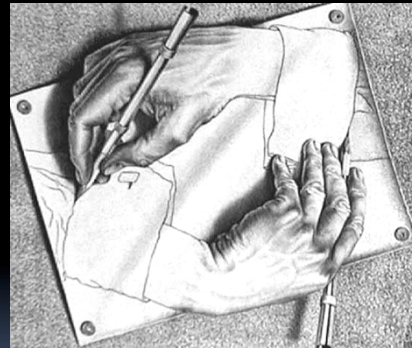


# (Cal) Overview

## ▪ Recursion

- Demo
  - Vee example & analysis
  - Downup
- You already know it!
- Definition
- Trust the Recursion!
- Conclusion

M. C. Escher : *Drawing Hands*



# Recursion: Vee Demo

# Recursion: Downup Demo

# (Cal) "I Understood Vee & Downup"

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

M. C. Escher : *Fish and Scales*



**Recursion:  
Definition, You  
Know It, Trust It**




# Definition

- **Recursion: (noun)** See recursion. 😊
- *An algorithmic technique where a function, in order to accomplish a task, calls itself with some part of the task*
- **Recursive solutions involve two major parts:**
  - **Base case(s)**, the problem is simple enough to be solved directly
  - **Recursive case(s)**. A recursive case has three components:
    - **Divide** the problem into one or more simpler or smaller parts
    - **Invoke** the function (recursively) on each part, and
    - **Combine** the solutions of the parts into a solution for the problem.
- **Depending on the problem,**  
any of these may be trivial or complex.




# You already know it!




1


There is a little green house  
And inside the little green house  
There is a little brown house  
And inside the little brown house  
There is a little yellow house  
And inside the little yellow house  
There is a little white house  
And inside the little white house  
There is a little red heart  
Warm and loving



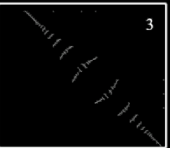
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12



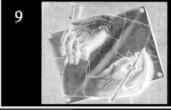
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3

2


$$n! = n \cdot (n - 1)!$$



9




14



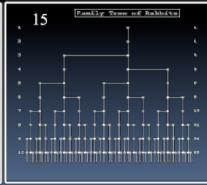
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10

A KING IS A SON OF A KING

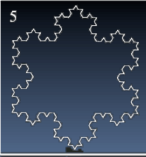


11




15

Family Tree and Rabbits



5



7

IF ALL WERE ONE

If all the men were one man,  
When a great man that would be!  
And if all the trees were one tree,  
When a great tree that would be!  
And if all the ants were one ant,  
When a great ant that would be!  
And if all the ones were one one,  
When a great one that would be!  
And if the great man took the great tree,  
And cut down the great tree,  
And let it fall into the great sea,  
What a splash splash that would be!



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# Trust the Recursion

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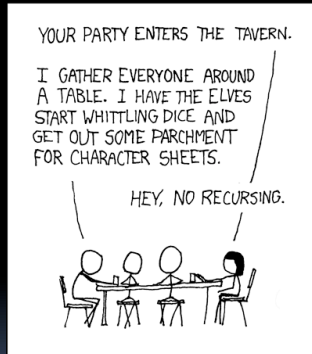
- When authoring recursive code:
  - The base is usually easy: “when to stop?”
  - In the recursive step
    - How can we break the problem down into two:
      - A piece I can handle right now
      - The answer from a smaller piece of the problem
    - Assume your self-call does the right thing on a smaller piece of the problem
    - How to combine parts to get the overall answer?
- Practice will make it easier to see idea



# Summary

- Behind Abstraction, **Recursion is the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest idea about programming in this course**
- Format (usually) is 2 cases:
  - Base Case
  - Recursive case
    - Divide, Invoke, Combine
- It's most useful when the problem is self-similar
- It's no more powerful than iteration, but **often leads to more concise & better code**

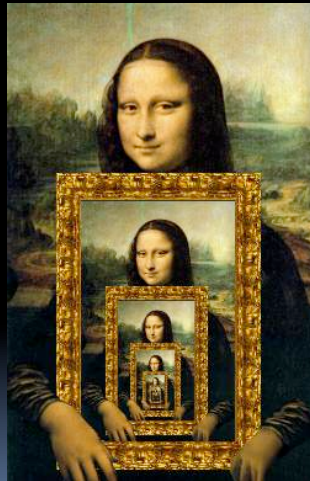
[xkcd.com/244/](http://xkcd.com/244/)





# (Cal) Sanity Check

- Recursion is ■ Iteration (i.e., loops)
- Almost always, **writing a recursive solution is ♦ than an iterative one**
  - a) more powerful than, easier
  - b) just as powerful as, easier
  - c) more powerful than, harder
  - d) just as powerful as, harder



<http://www.dominiek.eu/blog/?m=200711>