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Skill 28.3 Exercise 1		
Complete the stack diagram for the code block shown, then indicate the output.		
<pre> class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {         Recursion.reduceByOne(4);     } }  class Recursion{      public static void reduceByOne(int n) {         if(n &gt; 0)             System.out.println(n);             reduceByOne(n-1);             System.out.println(n);         }     } } </pre>	<b>Stack</b>	<b>Output</b>
	<del>reduceByOne(0)</del> <del>reduceByOne(1)</del> <del>reduceByOne(2)</del> <del>reduceByOne(3)</del> <del>reduceByOne(4)</del> main	4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4

Skill 28.4 Exercise 1		
Complete the stack diagram for the code block below.		
Consider the following method.		
<pre> public static int calcMethod(int num) {     if (num == 0)     {         return 10;     }     return num + calcMethod(num / 2); } </pre>		
We cannot return anything until the recursion is complete!		
Complete the stack diagram for the following call, then indicate what is returned.		
calcMethod(16)		
Stack	Output	
calcMethod(0) → Base case so return 10	Note: 1/2 = 0, so we are returning whatever calcMethod(0) returned which is 10	
calcMethod(1) → returns 1 + calcMethod(1/2) = 11		
calcMethod(2) → returns 2 + calcMethod(2/2) = 2 + 11 = 13		
calcMethod(4) → returns 4 + calcMethod(4/2) = 4 + 13 = 17		
calcMethod(8) returns 8 + calcMethod(8/2) = 8 + 17 = 25		
calcMethod(16) returns 16 + calcMethod(16/2) = 16 + 25 = 41		

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### Skill 28.4 Exercise 2

Complete the stack diagram for the code block below.

Consider the following method.

```
public String goAgain(String str, int index)
{
    if (index >= str.length())
        return str;

    return str + goAgain(str.substring(index), index + 1);
}
```

We cannot return anything until the recursive calls are complete!

Complete the stack diagram for the following call, then indicate what is printed.

```
System.out.println(goAgain("today", 1));
```

Stack	Output
<div> <div>goAgain("ay", 3)</div> <div>returns ay</div> </div> <div> <div>goAgain("oday", 2)</div> <div>returns oday + goAgain("ay", 3) = odayay</div> </div> <div> <div>goAgain("today", 1)</div> <div>returns today + goAgain("oday", 2) = todayodayay</div> </div>	

### Skill 28.4 Exercise 3

Complete the stack diagram for the code block shown, then indicate the output.

```
class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println(Recursion.pls(4));
}
}
class Recursion{

    public static int pls(int n)
    {
        if (n == 0)
            return 5;
        else if (n == 1)
            return 11;
        else
            return pls(n - 1) + 2 * pls(n - 2);
    }
}
```

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pls(0)

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Stack	
<pre> graph TD     n4[pls(4)] --&gt; n3[pls(3)]     n4 --&gt; n2_1[pls(2)]     n3 --&gt; n2_2[pls(2)]     n3 --&gt; n1_1[pls(1)]     n2_1 --&gt; n1_2[pls(1)]     n2_1 --&gt; n2_3[pls(2)]     n2_2 --&gt; n1_3[pls(1)]     n2_2 --&gt; n0_1[pls(0)]     n2_3 --&gt; n1_4[pls(1)]     n2_3 --&gt; n0_2[pls(0)]     n1_1 --&gt; r1_1[  ]     n1_2 --&gt; r1_2[  ]     n1_3 --&gt; r1_3[  ]     n1_4 --&gt; r1_4[  ]     n0_1 --&gt; r0_1[5]     n0_2 --&gt; r0_2[5]      n4 --&gt; c4["pls(n-1) + 2 * pls(n-2) 43 + 2 * 21 = 85"]     n3 --&gt; c3["pls(n-1) + 2 * pls(n-2) 21 + 2 * 11 = 43"]     n2_1 --&gt; c2_1["21"]     n2_3 --&gt; c2_2["21"]     n1_1 --&gt; c1_1["11"]     n1_2 --&gt; c1_2["11"]     n1_3 --&gt; c1_3["11"]     n1_4 --&gt; c1_4["11"]     n0_1 --&gt; c0_1["5"]     n0_2 --&gt; c0_2["5"]      n4 --&gt; r4["85"]     n3 --&gt; r3["43"]     n2_1 --&gt; r2_1["21"]     n2_3 --&gt; r2_2["21"]     n1_1 --&gt; r1_1["  "]     n1_2 --&gt; r1_2["  "]     n1_3 --&gt; r1_3["  "]     n1_4 --&gt; r1_4["  "]     n0_1 --&gt; r0_1["5"]     n0_2 --&gt; r0_2["5"] </pre>	
Output	
85	

Skill 28.4 Exercise 4		
Complete the stack diagram for the code block shown, then indicate the output.		
<pre>class Main { public static void main(String[] args) {      Recursion.homer(9));  }  }  class Recursion{ public static void homer(int n) {     if (n &lt;= 1)         System.out.print(n);     else         homer(n / 2);  System.out.print(", " + n);  }</pre>	<div>Stack</div> <div>homer(1)</div> <div>homer(2)</div> <div>homer(4)</div> <div>homer(9)</div>	<div>Output</div> <div>1, 1, 2, 4, 9</div>

AP Computer Science A  
Ticket Out the Door  
Set 28: Recursion

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