# 파이썬으로 배우는 데이터 구조

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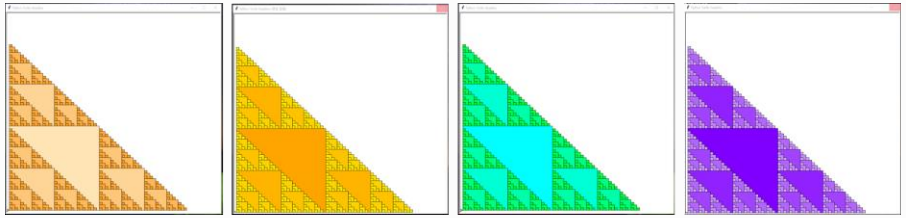
# 학습 목표

재귀함수를 이용한 핵심적인 예시들의

알고리즘을 이해하고 구현할 수 있다

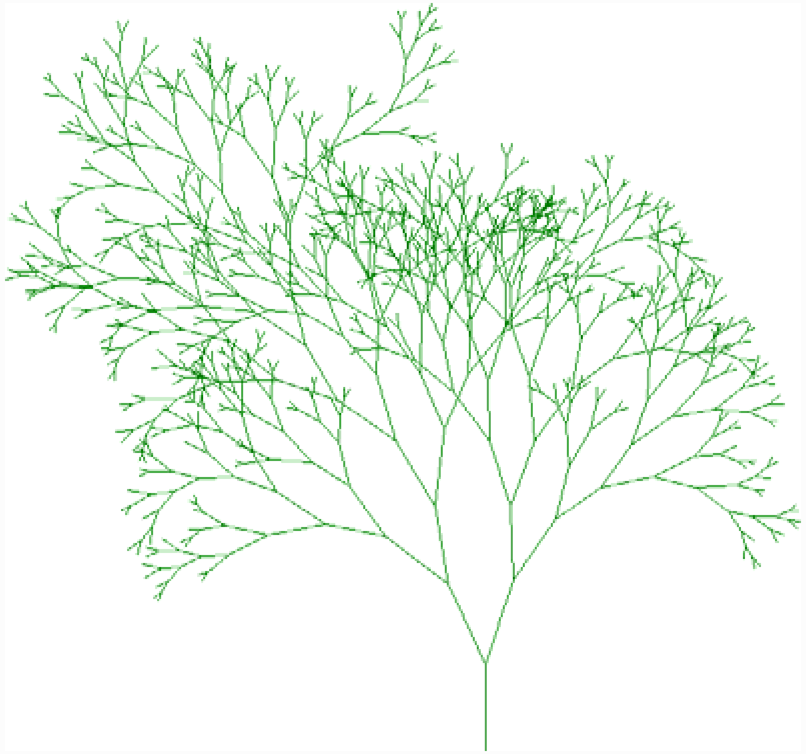
## Data Structures in Python
## Chapter 4

- Recursion Concepts
- Recursion Stack and Memoization
- **Recursive Algorithms**
- Recursive Graphics
- Exercise - Stacking boxes



# Agenda

- Recursion and Stack
- More Examples and Algorithms
  - Radix Conversion
  - The Fibonacci Sequence
  - The Towers of Hanoi



# Radix Conversion

- Radix is the base of number representation.
- Examples:
  - Decimal, 10
  - Binary, 2
  - Octal, 8
  - Hexadecimal, 16

| Decimal | Binary | Octal | Hexadecimal |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | $10100_2$ | $24_8$ | $14_{16}$ |
| 7 | $111_2$ | $7_8$ | $7_{16}$ |
| 32 | $100000_2$ | $40_8$ | $20_{16}$ |

# Radix Conversion

- Radix conversion by division from larger base to a smaller base.
- Example: Convert a decimal number into other bases
  - radix(99, 2)    1100011
  - radix(99, 3)    10200
  - radix(99, 4)    1203
  - radix(99, 5)    344
  - radix(99, 6)    243
  - radix(99, 7)    201
  - radix(99, 8)    143
  - radix(99, 9)    120

# Radix Conversion

- Radix conversion from other bases to decimal
  - Digits are multiplied by powers of the base or10, 8, 2, or whatever.

  - Decimal numbers multiply digits by powers of 10

    $9507_{10} = 9 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^2 + 0 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$

  - Octal numbers - power of 8

    $1567_8 = 1 \times 8^3 + 5 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0$
    $= 512 + 320 + 48 + 7 = 887_{10}$

  - Binary numbers - power of 2

    $1101_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$
    $= 8 + 4 + 0 + 1 = 13_{10}$

# Radix Conversion Example:

- Convert 5 from base 10 to base 2.
  1. Divide 5 by new base 2, then quotient 2 and **remainder 1**
  2. Divide quotient 2 by 2, then quotient 1 and **remainder 0**
  3. Divide quotient 1 by 2, then quotient 0 and **remainder 1**
     Stop when the quotient is 0.

$$5_{10} = 101_2$$

- Convert 99 from base 10 to base 8.
  1. Divide 99 by new base 8, then quotient 12 and **remainder 3**
  2. Divide quotient 12 by 8, then quotient 1 and **remainder 4**
  3. Divide quotient 1 by 8, then quotient 0 and **remainder 1**
     Stop when the quotient is 0.

$$99_{10} = 143_8$$

# Possible Solutions:

- We could either
  - store remainders in a list by appending.
    - must continue the output until we get the quotient = 0
  - reverse the list
  - return the result as a compact string from the list.

- Iterative Algorithm
  - while the decimal number > 0
    - Divide the decimal number by the new base.
    - Set the decimal number = decimal number divided by the base.
    - Store the remainder to the left of any preceding remainders.

# Recursive Algorithm

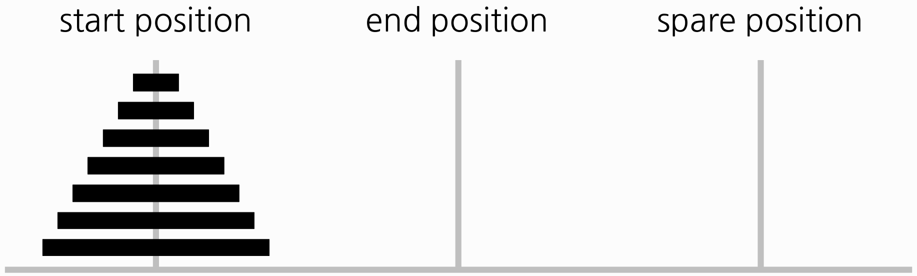
- Base case:
  - if decimal number == 0, do nothing (or return "")
- Recursive case
  - if decimal number > 0
    - solve a simpler version of the problem
      - use the quotient as the argument to the next call
    - store the current remainder (number % base) in the correct place

```
def radix(num, base):
    if num == 0:
        return ''
    return radix(num//base, base) + str(num % base)
```

  - Note: This code above does not convert a decimal to a hexadecimal. It is left as an exercise.
- Question: Let's suppose that radix(99, 4) is called for the first time:
  - How many more times would radix() be called to have the first meaningful letter by str(num % base)
  - What is the value of string or num?

# The Towers of Hanoi

- The famous towers of Hanoi consists of n discs and three poles.
  - The discs are of different size and have holes to fit themselves on  the poles.
  - Initially all the discs are on one pole, e.g., pole A.
  - The task is to move all n discs to another pole, while obeying the following rules.
    - Move only one disc at a time.
    - Never place a larger disc on a smaller one.
  - One legend says that the world will end when a certain group of monks accomplishes this task in a temple with 64 golden discs on three diamond needles. But how can the monks accomplish the task at all, playing the rules?
  - To solve the problem, **our goal is to issue a sequence of instructions for moving the discs.**

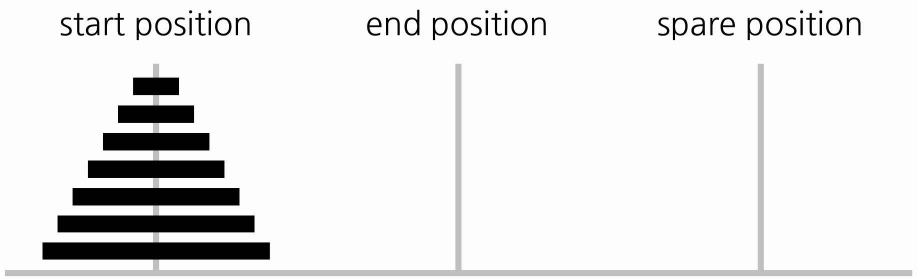


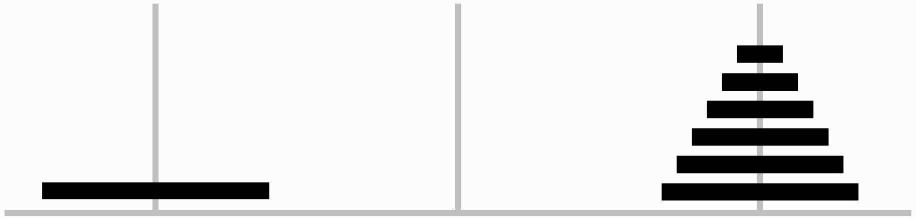
# The Towers of Hanoi

- Examples:
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q6RicK1FCUs
  - https://sikaleo.tistory.com/29 (한국어)

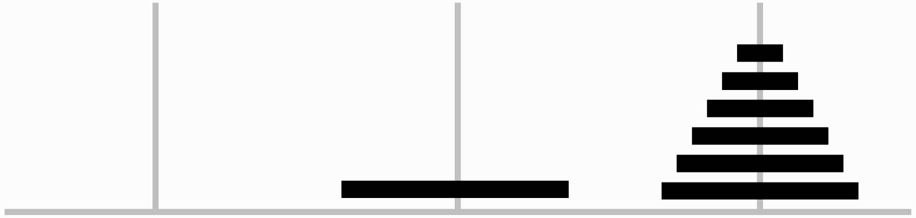
# The Towers of Hanoi

- Recursive algorithm:
  1. Move the top **n-1** discs from **start to spare (using end), recursively**.
  2. Move the **remaining (largest)** disc from **start to end**.
  3. Move the **n-1** discs from **spare to end (using start), recursively.**

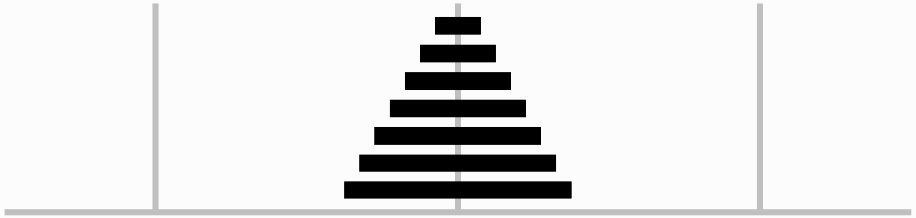


move n-1 discs to the spare position (using end) recursively



move largest disc to the end position.

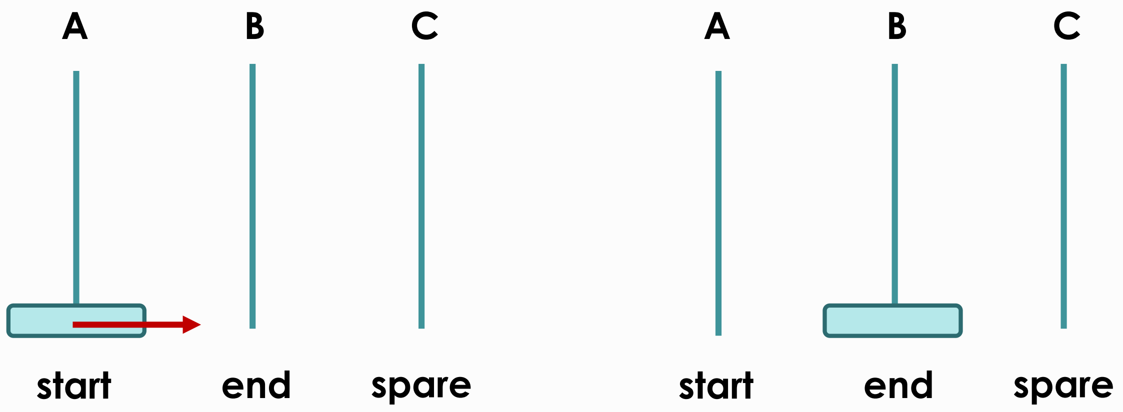


move n-1 discs to the end position (using start) recursively.

# The Towers of Hanoi

- Recursive algorithm:
  1. Move the top **n-1** discs from **start to spare (using end), recursively**.
  2. Move the **remaining (largest)** disc from **start to end**.
  3. Move the **n-1** discs from **spare to end (using start), recursively.**

**One disc case:**
(1) move a disc from A to B.

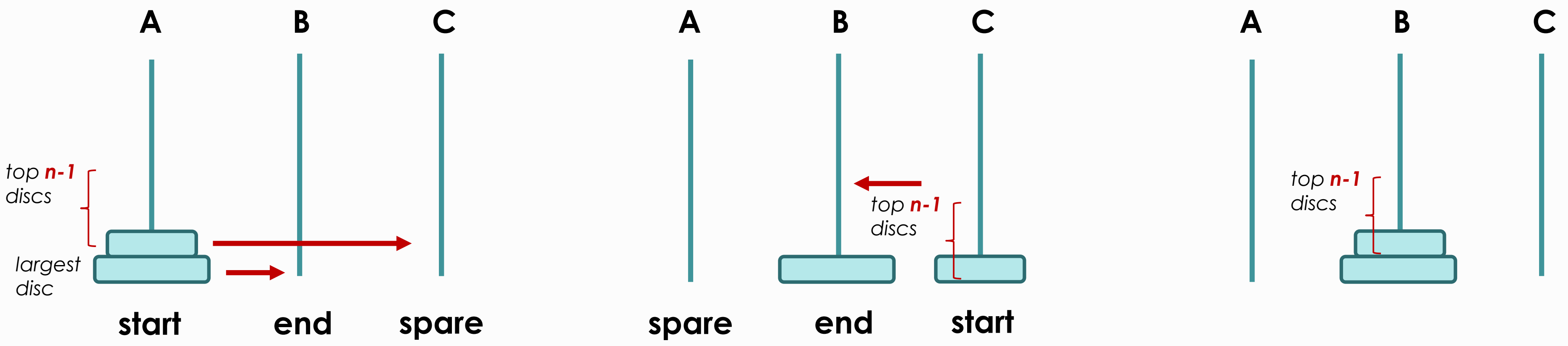


# The Towers of Hanoi

- Recursive algorithm:
  1. Move the top **n-1** discs from **start to spare (using end), recursively**.
  2. Move the **remaining (largest)** disc from **start to end**.
  3. Move the **n-1** discs from **spare to end (using start), recursively.**

**Two disc case:**
(1) move a disc from A to C **using B.**
(2) move a disc from A to B.
(3) move a disc from C to B **using A.**

since it is not the end(or destination)




1 disk case

# The Towers of Hanoi

**Three discs case:**
(1) move **two discs** from A to C **using B**.
(2) move a disc from A to B.
(3) move **two discs** from C to B **using A**

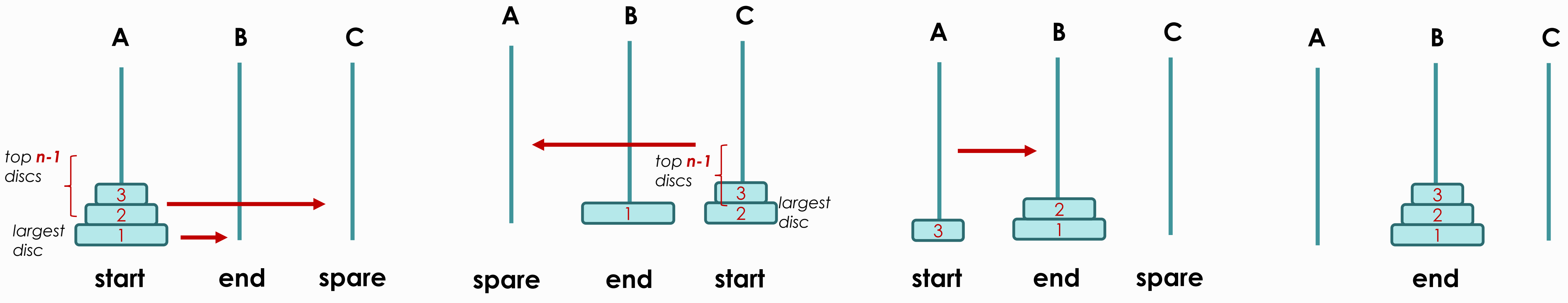
for n discs

**for n discs:**
(1) move **n – 1 discs** from A to C **using B**.
(2) move a disc from A to B.
(3) move **n – 1 discs** from C to B **using A**

since it is not the end(or destination)

This is a recursive step.
We already have done this two discs case before.

```
def hanoi(n, start, end, spare):
    if n >= 1:
        hanoi(n - 1, start, spare, end)
        print(f"move disc {n} from {start} to {end}")
        hanoi(n - 1, spare, end, start)
if __name__=='__main__':
    hanoi(3, 'A', 'B', 'C')
```

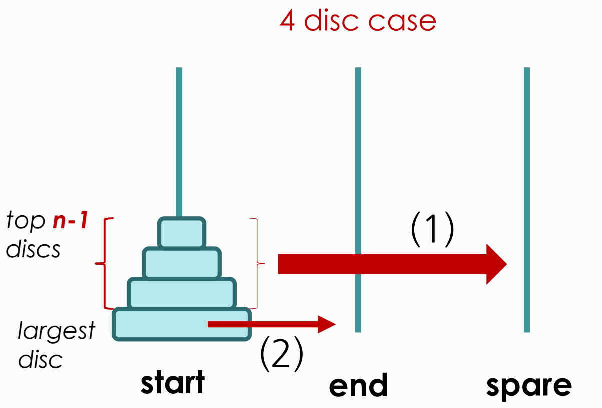


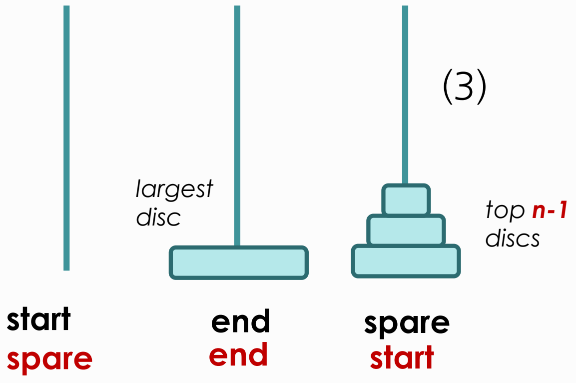

2 disk case

1 disk case

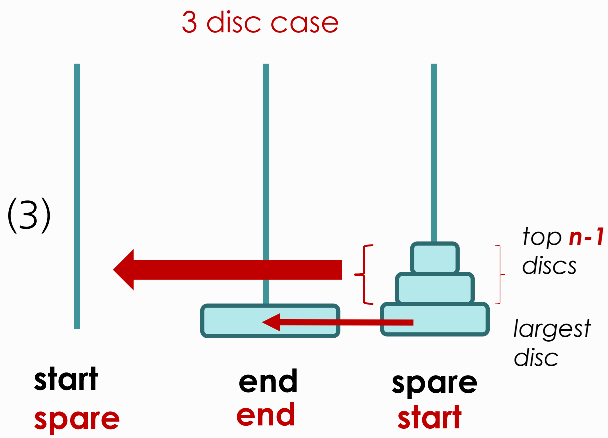
# The Towers of Hanoi

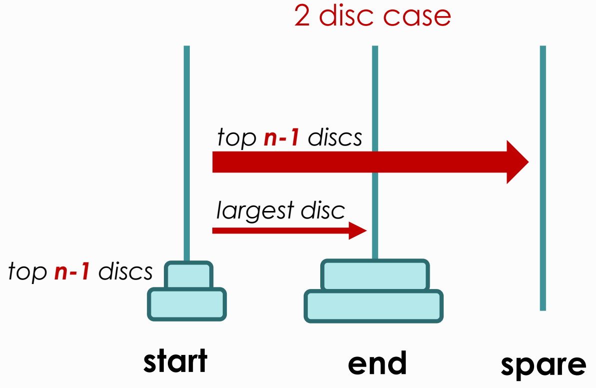
- Recursive algorithm:
  1. Move the top **n-1** discs from **start to spare (using end), recursively**.
  2. Move the **remaining (largest)** disc from **start to end**.
  3. Move the **n-1** discs from **spare to end (using start), recursively.**




(3) It becomes a **3 disc case.**
Go back to step 1.
Treat the **spare as start** and the **start as spare**.



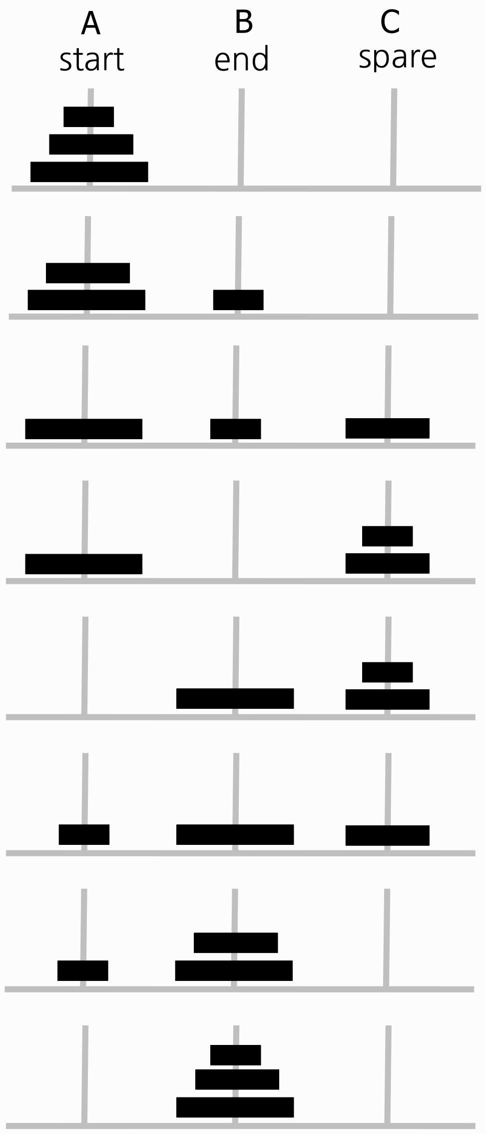
# The Towers of Hanoi - Algorithm

- Question: How many moves and recursive calls made?

```
def hanoi(n, start, end, spare):
    if n >= 1:
        hanoi(n - 1, start, spare, end)
        print(f"move disc {n} from {start} to {end}")
        hanoi(n - 1, spare, end, start)

if __name__=='__main__':
    hanoi(3, 'A', 'B', 'C')
```

```
move disc 1 from A to B
move disc 2 from A to C
move disc 1 from B to C
move disc 3 from A to B
move disc 1 from C to A
move disc 2 from C to B
move disc 1 from A to B
```



# The Towers of Hanoi - Coding Exercise

- Idea: It is hard to check the correctness of the previous **`hanoi()`**.
  - Let us use a list to present a disc in a pole and display the result as shown below. The number in a list represents the size of the disc. `tower()` prints the current status of the tower in a list format. Test the cases such as n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

```
def hanoi(n, start, end, spare):
    if n >= 1:
        None

def tower(A, B, C):
    print(None)

if __name__=='__main__':
    n = 3
    A = [* range(1, n+1)]
    B = []
    C = []
    tower(A, B, C)
    hanoi(n, A, B, C)
```

```
start-[1, 2, 3]     end-[]           spare-[]
start-[2, 3]        end-[1]          spare-[]
start-[3]           end-[1]          spare-[2]
start-[3]           end-[]           spare-[1, 2]
start-[]            end-[3]          spare-[1, 2]
start-[1]           end-[3]          spare-[2]
start-[1]           end-[2, 3]       spare-[]
start-[]            end-[1, 2, 3]    spare-[]
```

# The Towers of Hanoi - Time complexity

- Recursive algorithm:
  - Move the top n-1 discs from start to spare.
  - Move the remaining (largest) disc from start to end.
  - Move the n-1 discs from spare to end.

$$\text{hanoi}(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot \text{hanoi}(n-1) + 1 & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Exercise: How many years will take to move 64 discs?
(1) hanoi(1) = 1
(2) hanoi(2) = 3
(3) hanoi(3) = 7
(4) hanoi(4) = 15
(5) hanoi(5) = 31
(6) hanoi(32) = 4,294,967,295
(7) hanoi(64) = 18,446,744,073,709,600,000

| hanoi(n = 4) |
|---|
| hanoi(4)<br>= 2*hanoi(3) + 1<br>= 2*(2*hanoi(2) + 1) + 1<br>= 2*(2*(2*hanoi(1) + 1) + 1) + 1<br>= 2*(2*(2*1 + 1) + 1) + 1<br>= 2*(2*(3) + 1) + 1<br>= 2*(7) + 1 = 15 |

## The Towers of Hanoi - Time complexity

- Solving the recurrence equation of the Hanoi Tower.
  - $T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1$
    $T(n-1) = 2T(n-2) + 1$
    $T(n-2) = 2T(n-3) + 1$

    T(n) can be rewritten some substitutions
    $T(n) = 2(2(2T(n-3) + 1) + 1) + 1$
    $= 2^3 T(\mathbf{n-3}) + 2^2 + 2^1 + 1$
    ...
    Expand this T(n) until it has $T(\mathbf{n-k})$ term since we know $T(1) = 1$.

  After generalization
  - $T(n) = 2^k T(\mathbf{n-k}) + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + \dots 2^2 + 2^1 + 1$

  Since base condition $T(1) = 1$, and then **n - k** = 1, k = n - 1
  - Replace k with k = n - 1.
  - $T(n) = 2^{n-1} T(0) + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-3} + \dots 2^2 + 2^1 + 1 = \mathbf{2^n - 1}$
  - The time complexity is $O(2^n)$
  - For 5 discs, n = 5, it will take $2^5 - 1 = 31$ moves.

# The Towers of Hanoi - Time complexity

- Write a recursive function to compute the number of disc's move first. Then compute the number of years to move 64 discs, while assuming that a group of monks really work diligently to move the disc fast like a computer clock speed or one disc per nano second ($10^{-9}$ sec). Show your code and computation below:

```
def hanoi(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return 1
    return ______________________________

if __name__ == '__main__':
    for n in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 32, 64]:
        t = hanoi(n)
        print(n, t)
```

```
1 1
2 3
3 7
4 15
5 31
10 1023
32 4294967295
64 18446744073709551615
35096.55 years
```

# Summary

- Recursion simplifies program structure at a cost of function calls (using the system stack).
- Understand and learn how to implement the recursive functions for different applications.

# 학습 정리

1) Radix 변환은 변환하고자 하는 수를 밑수(base, radix)로 계속 나누는 방식으로 작동된다

2) 하노이 탑(Hanoi Tower) 문제는 재귀 용법으로 접근하면 간단히 풀 수 있는 전형적인 문제이다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