# 61A Lecture 6

Monday, February 2

Announcements	

• Homework 2 due Monday 2/2 @ 11:59pm

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- Project 1 due Thursday 2/5 @ 11:59pm

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  - Partner party on Wednesday 2/4 3pm-4pm in Wozniak Lounge, Soda Hall

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  - Partner party on Wednesday 2/4 3pm-4pm in Wozniak Lounge, Soda Hall
  - •Earn 1 bonus point if you finish by Wednesday 2/4 @ 11:59pm

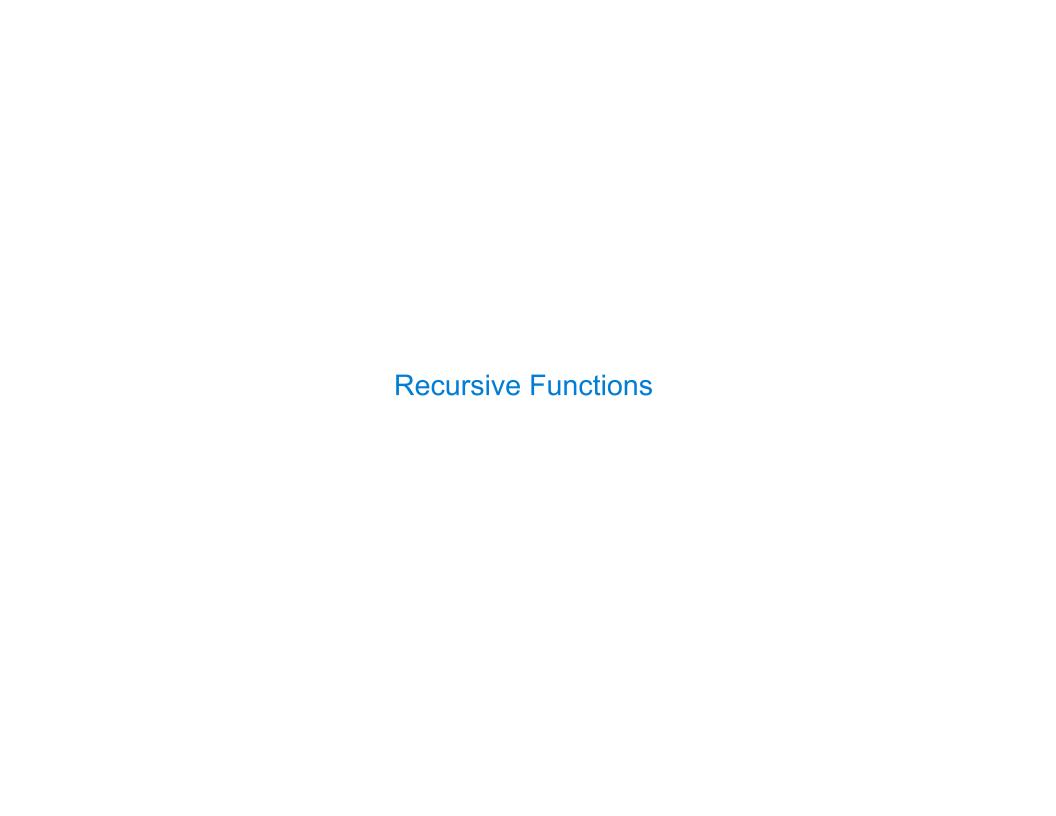
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- Midterm 1 on Monday 2/9 7pm-9pm
  - Conflict? Fill out the conflict form today! <a href="http://goo.gl/2P5fKq">http://goo.gl/2P5fKq</a>



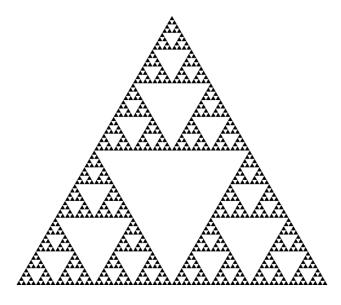
Definition: A function is called recursive if the body of that function calls itself, either directly or indirectly.

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Implication: Executing the body of a recursive function may require applying that function.

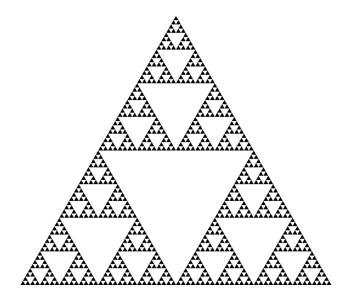
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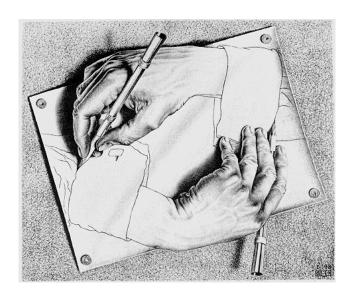
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Drawing Hands, by M. C. Escher (lithograph, 1948)

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•If a number a is divisible by 9, then sum\_digits(a) is also divisible by 9.

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The Bank of 61A

1234 5678 9098 7658

OSKI THE BEAR

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The Bank of 61A

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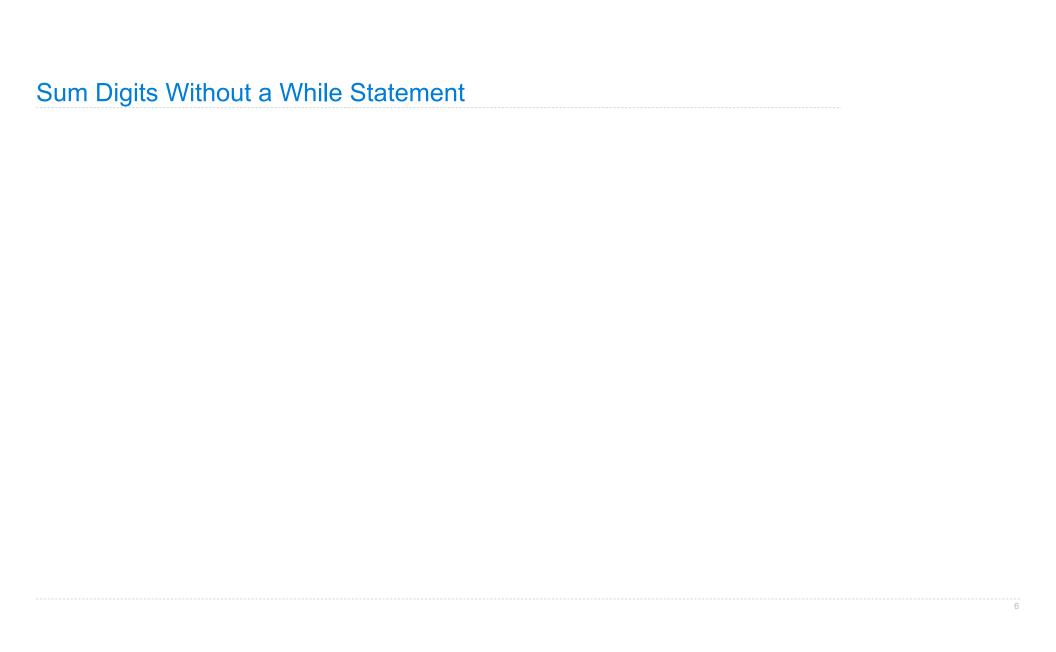
A checksum digit is a function of all the other digits; It can be computed to detect typos

$$2+0+1+5 = 8$$

- •If a number a is divisible by 9, then sum\_digits(a) is also divisible by 9.
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Credit cards actually use the Luhn algorithm, which we'll implement after digit\_sum.



```
def split(n):
    """Split positive n into all but its last digit and its last digit."""
    return n // 10, n % 10

def sum_digits(n):
    """Return the sum of the digits of positive integer n."""
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Conditional statements check for base cases

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(Demo)

<u>Interactive Diagram</u>

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```
(Demo)
def fact(n):
     if n == 0:
                                       Global frame
                                                                     >> func fact(n) [parent=Global]
                                                       fact
          return 1
     else:
                                       f1: fact [parent=Global]
    return n * fact(n-1)
                                                         n 3
fact(3)
                                       f2: fact [parent=Global]
                                                         n 2
                                       f3: fact [parent=Global]
                                                         n |1
                                       f4: fact [parent=Global]
                                                     Return
```

<u>Interactive Diagram</u>

value

The same function fact is called multiple times.

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Global frame
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- Each call to fact solves a simpler problem than the last: smaller n.

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def fact_iter(n):
    total, k = 1, 1
    while k <= n:
        total, k = total*k, k+1
    return total</pre>
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$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0\\ n \cdot (n-1)! & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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n, fact

Verifying Recursive Functions



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```



```
def fact(n):
    if n == 0:
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Is fact implemented correctly?
```



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def fact(n):
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Is fact implemented correctly?

1. Verify the base case.
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Is fact implemented correctly?
1. Verify the base case.
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Treat **fact** as a functional abstraction!



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def fact(n):
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Is fact implemented correctly?

1. Verify the base case.

2. Treat fact as a functional abstraction!

3. Assume that fact(n-1) is correct.
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Is fact implemented correctly?

1. Verify the base case.

2. Treat fact as a functional abstraction!

3. Assume that fact(n-1) is correct.

4. Verify that fact(n) is correct, assuming that fact(n-1) correct.
```



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def sum_digits(n):
    """Return the sum of the digits of positive integer n."""
    if n < 10:
        return n
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        all_but_last, last = split(n)
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The sum\_digits function computes the sum of positive n correctly because:

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The sum_digits function computes the sum of positive n correctly because:
The sum of the digits of any n < 10 is n.
                                                                          (base case)
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                                                                         (base case)
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for all k with fewer digits than n,
                                                                         (simpler case)
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                                                                        (abstraction)
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sum_digits(n) will be sum_digits(n//10) plus the last digit of n. (conclusion)
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The Luhn Algorithm	

Used to verify credit card numbers

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From Wikipedia: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm</a>

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Used to verify credit card numbers

From Wikipedia: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm</a>

• From the rightmost digit, which is the check digit, moving left, double the value of every second digit; if product of this doubling operation is greater than 9 (e.g., 7\*2=14), then sum the digits of the products (e.g., 10:1+0=1, 14:1+4=5).

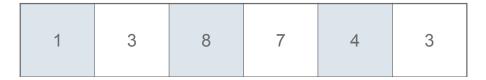
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Used to verify credit card numbers

- From the rightmost digit, which is the check digit, moving left, double the value of every second digit; if product of this doubling operation is greater than 9 (e.g., 7 \* 2 = 14), then sum the digits of the products (e.g., 10: 1 + 0 = 1, 14: 1 + 4 = 5).
- Take the sum of all the digits.

Used to verify credit card numbers

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From Wikipedia: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn\_algorithm</a>

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Used to verify credit card numbers

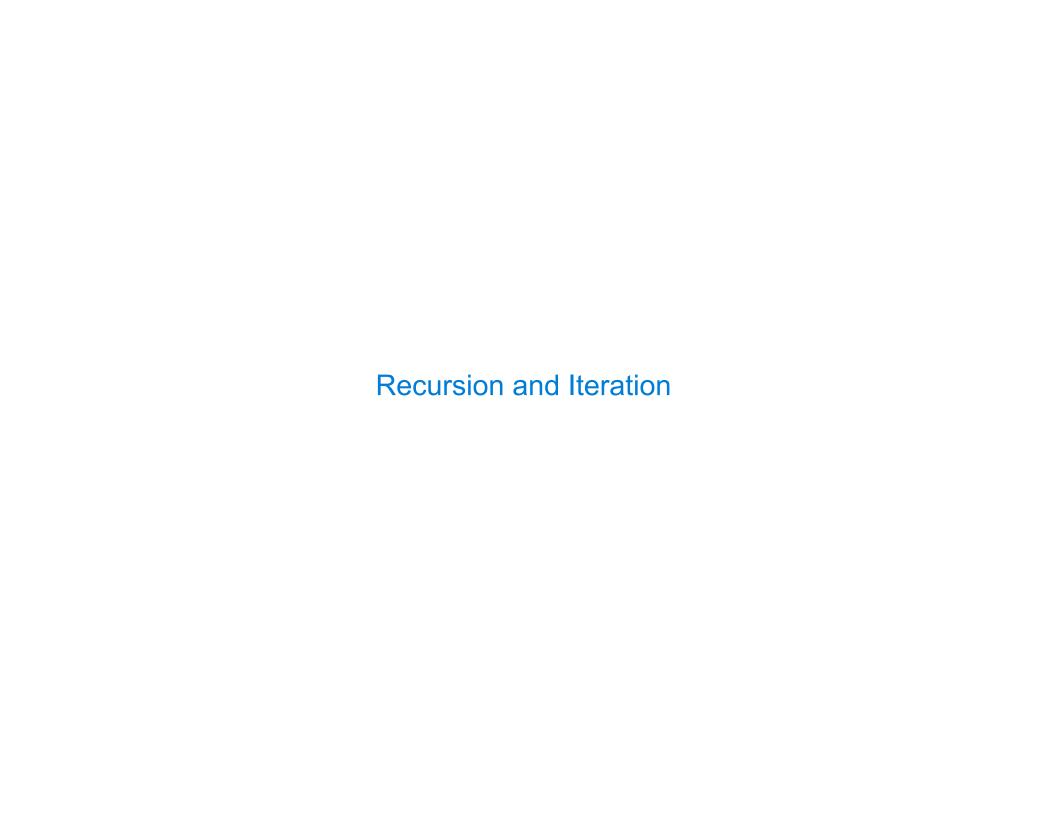
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(Demo)



Can be tricky: Iteration is a special case of recursion.

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Idea: Figure out what state must be maintained by the iterative function.

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def sum_digits(n):
    """Return the sum of the digits of positive integer n."""
    if n < 10:
        return n
    else:
        all_but_last, last = split(n)
        return sum_digits(all_but_last) + last</pre>
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Converting Iteration to Recursion	
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def sum_digits_iter(n):
    digit_sum = 0
    while n > 0:
        n, last = split(n)
        digit_sum = digit_sum + last
    return digit_sum
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      if n == 0:
          return digit_sum
      else:
          n, last = split(n)
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  def sum_digits_rec(n, digit_sum):
      if n == 0:
                                     ...arguments to a recursive call
          return digit sum
      else:
          n, last = split(n)
          return sum_digits_rec(n, digit_sum + last)
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