

COMP1021
Introduction to Computer Science

Recursion

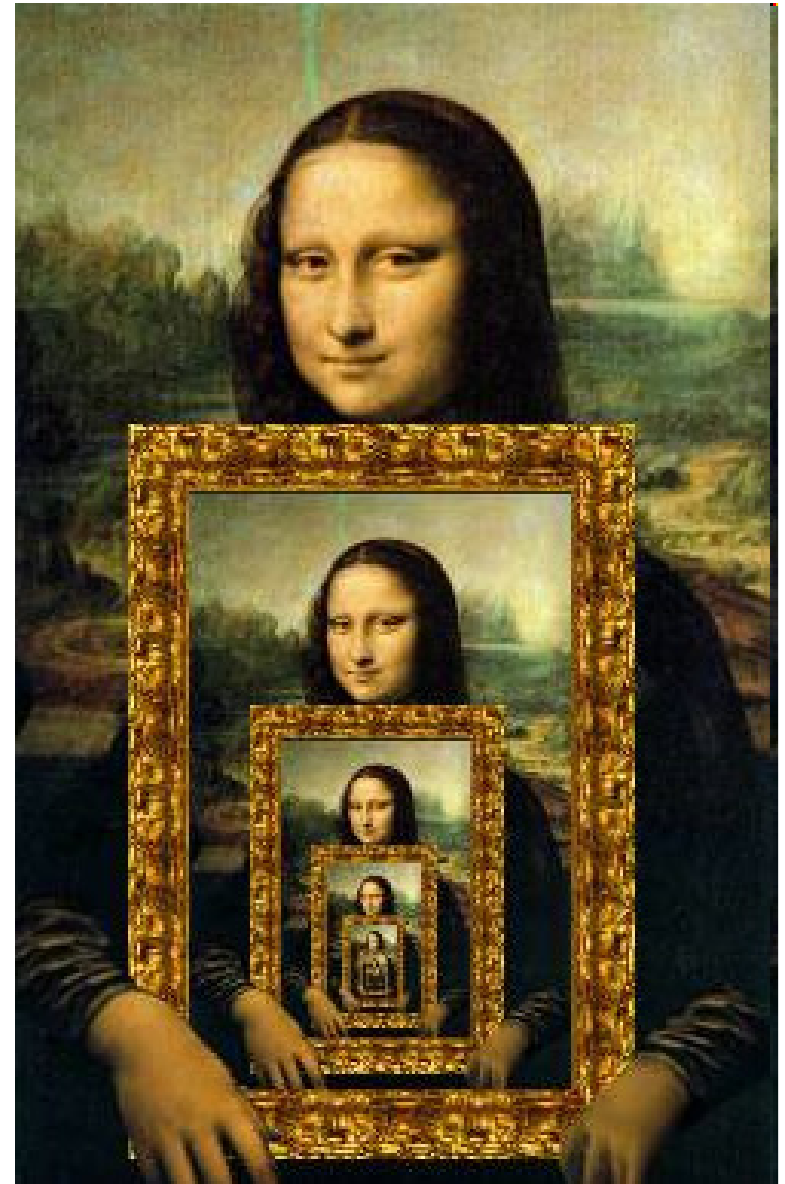
David Rossiter

Outcomes

- After completing this presentation, you are expected to be able to:
 1. Explain what recursion is
 2. Construct the recursion depth diagram of a recursive function

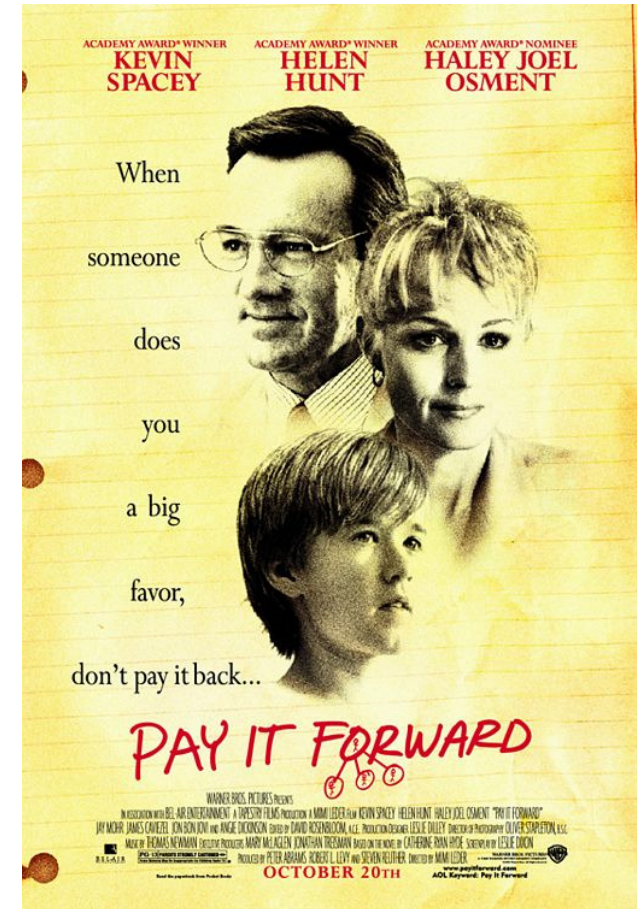
What is Recursion?

- A recursive function is one which calls itself
- Recursive functions are sometimes very useful for some computing tasks
- For example, you can use one cleverly written small recursive function instead of lots of lines of code



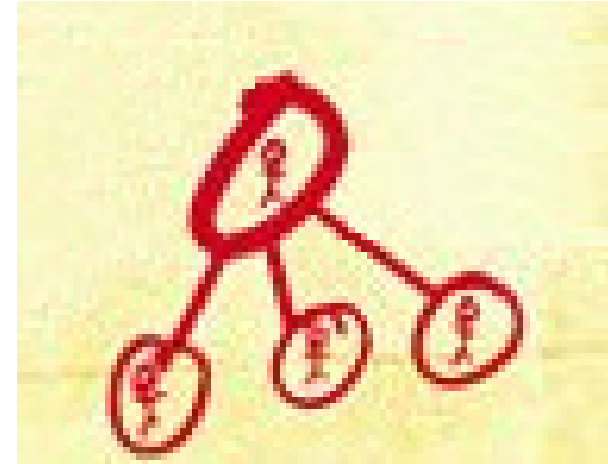
‘Pay It Forward’

- A movie about a boy who has been asked to come up with a plan that will change the world
- He comes up with the plan that when someone receives a good deed, he/she helps 3 different other people



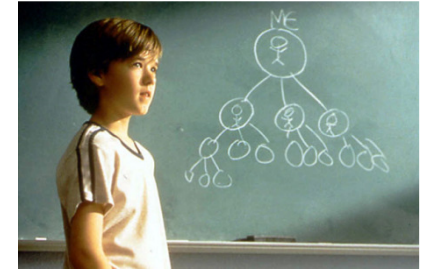
‘Pay It Forward’ Pseudo-Code

```
def help(benefactor, person):  
    person receives help from benefactor  
    help(person, random_person1)  
    help(person, random_person2)  
    help(person, random_person3)
```

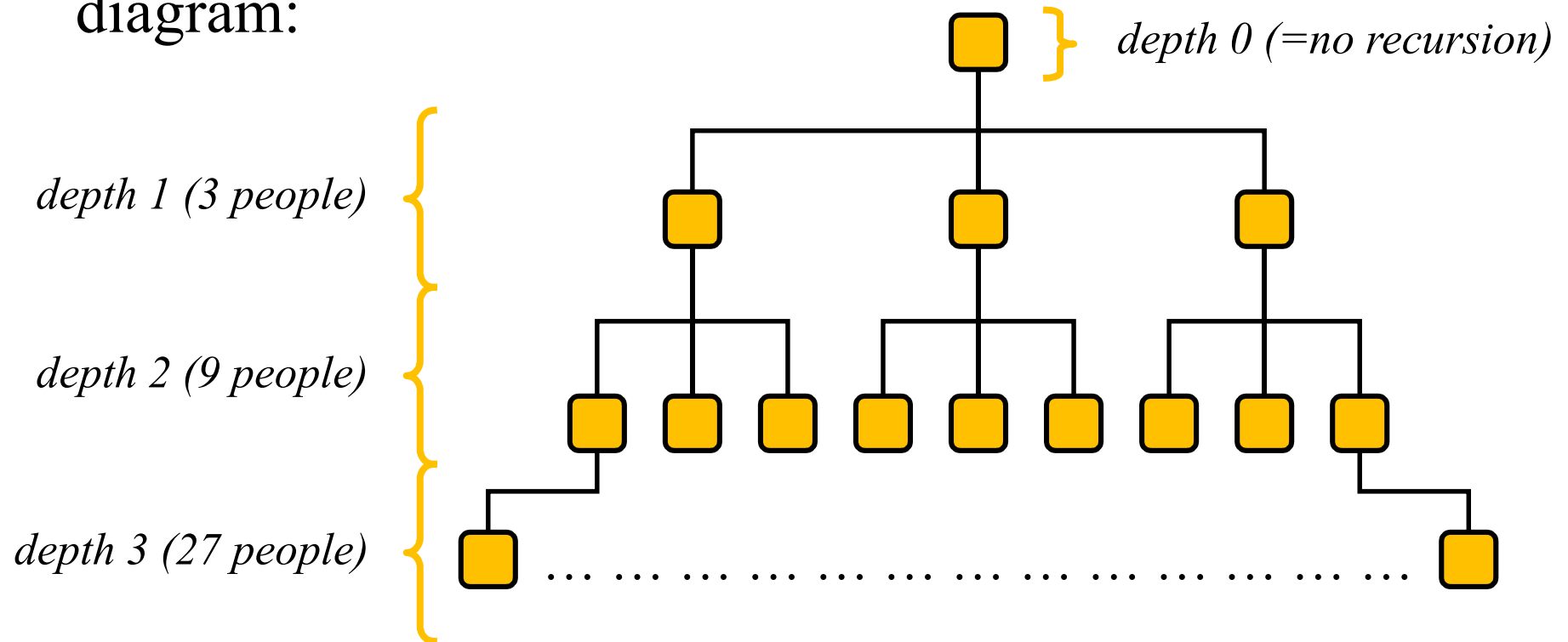


- The whole process starts with one person helping another, for example: `help(me, you)`
- The above example uses pseudo-code, but the rest of this presentation uses real Python code

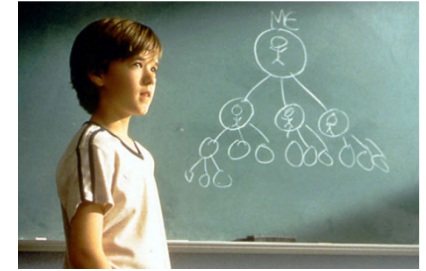
Recursive Depths 1/2



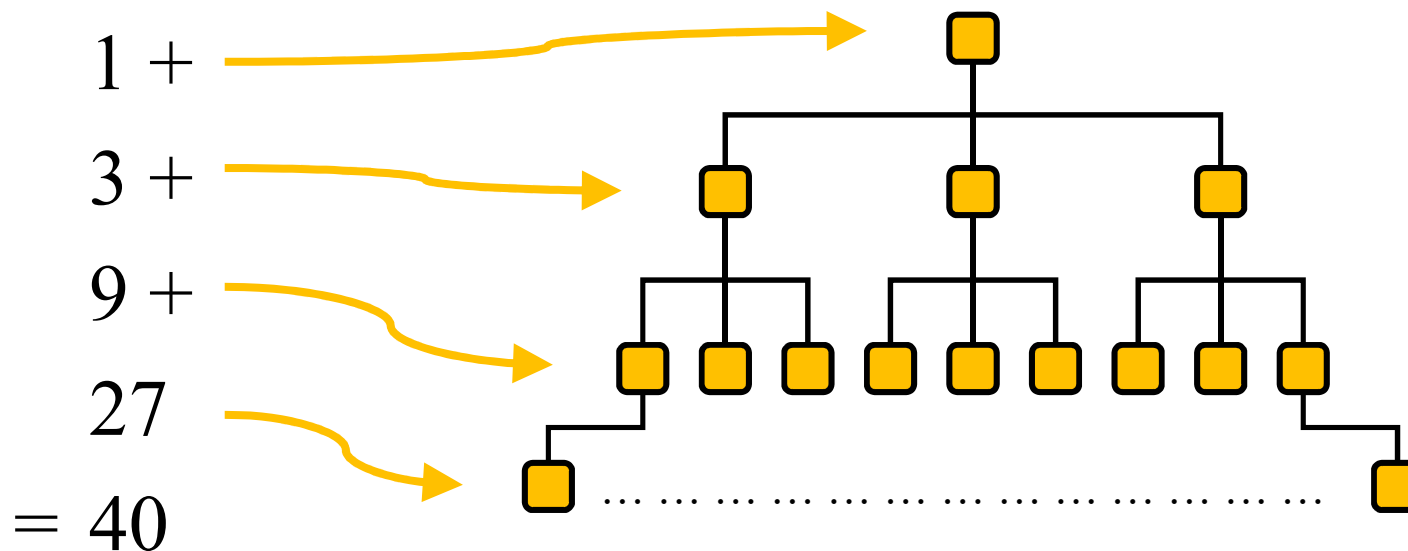
- How many good deeds are done in total after 3 depths?
- You can see what we mean by *depth* in the following diagram:



Recursive Depths 2/2



- The answer is that when the maximum depth is 3, the total number of good deeds is:




A Recursive Function in Python

- Here is an example recursive function:

```
def printsomenumbers (num) :  
    print (num)  
    if num < 4 :  
        printsomenumbers (num + 1)
```

```
printsomenumbers (0)
```



*The recursive function is started by
running* printsomenumbers (0)

- This is the execution of the code `printsomenumbers(0)`

`printsomenumbers(0)`

```
def printsomenumbers( 0 ):
```

```
    print(0)
```

```
    printsomenumbers(0 + 1)
```

```
def printsomenumbers( 1 ):
```

```
    print(1)
```

```
    printsomenumbers(1 + 1)
```

```
def printsomenumbers( 2 ):
```

```
    print(2)
```

```
    printsomenumbers(2 + 1)
```

```
def printsomenumbers( 3 ):
```

```
    print(3)
```

```
    printsomenumbers(3 + 1)
```

```
def printsomenumbers( 4 ):
```

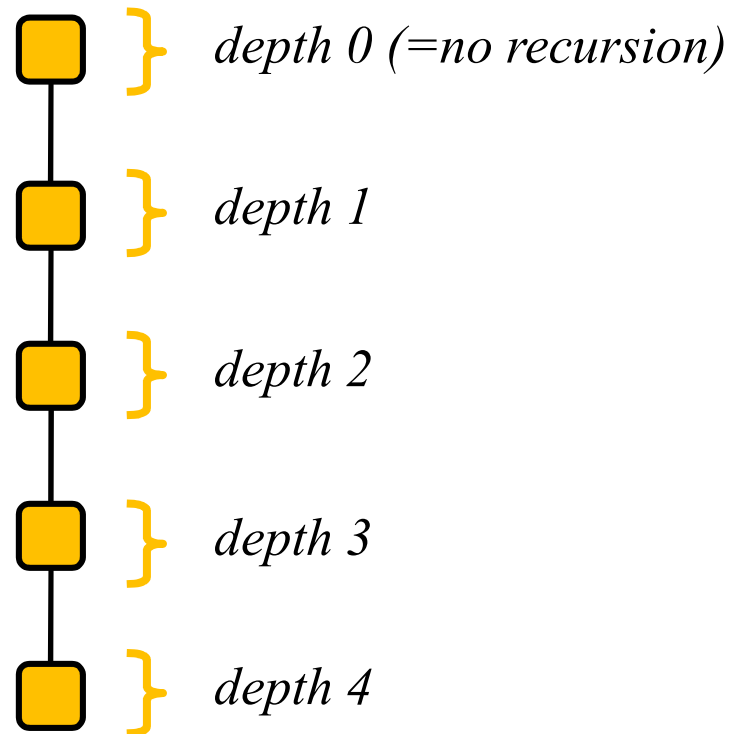
```
    print(4)
```

*There are no more **function calls** when this value becomes 4, because of the **if** statement*

- The result is **0 1 2 3 4**

Recursive Depth Diagram

- So for this example, the pattern of depth looks like this:



Recursive Functions and Iterative Code

- The recursive example discussed in the last few slides generates a result of:
0
1
2
- On the next slide we will show two *iterative* code examples which produce the same result
3
4
- ‘Iterative’ means ‘looping without recursion’

Iterative Code Examples

- Iterative code example 1:

```
for num in range(0, 5):  
    print(num)
```

- Iterative code example 2:

```
num = 0  
while num < 5:  
    print(num)  
    num = num + 1
```

- You can write recursive code and iterative code which do the same thing
- However, sometimes it is easier to write things using recursion, as you will see later

Changing the Order

- Let's change the example recursive function by swapping two parts of the code:

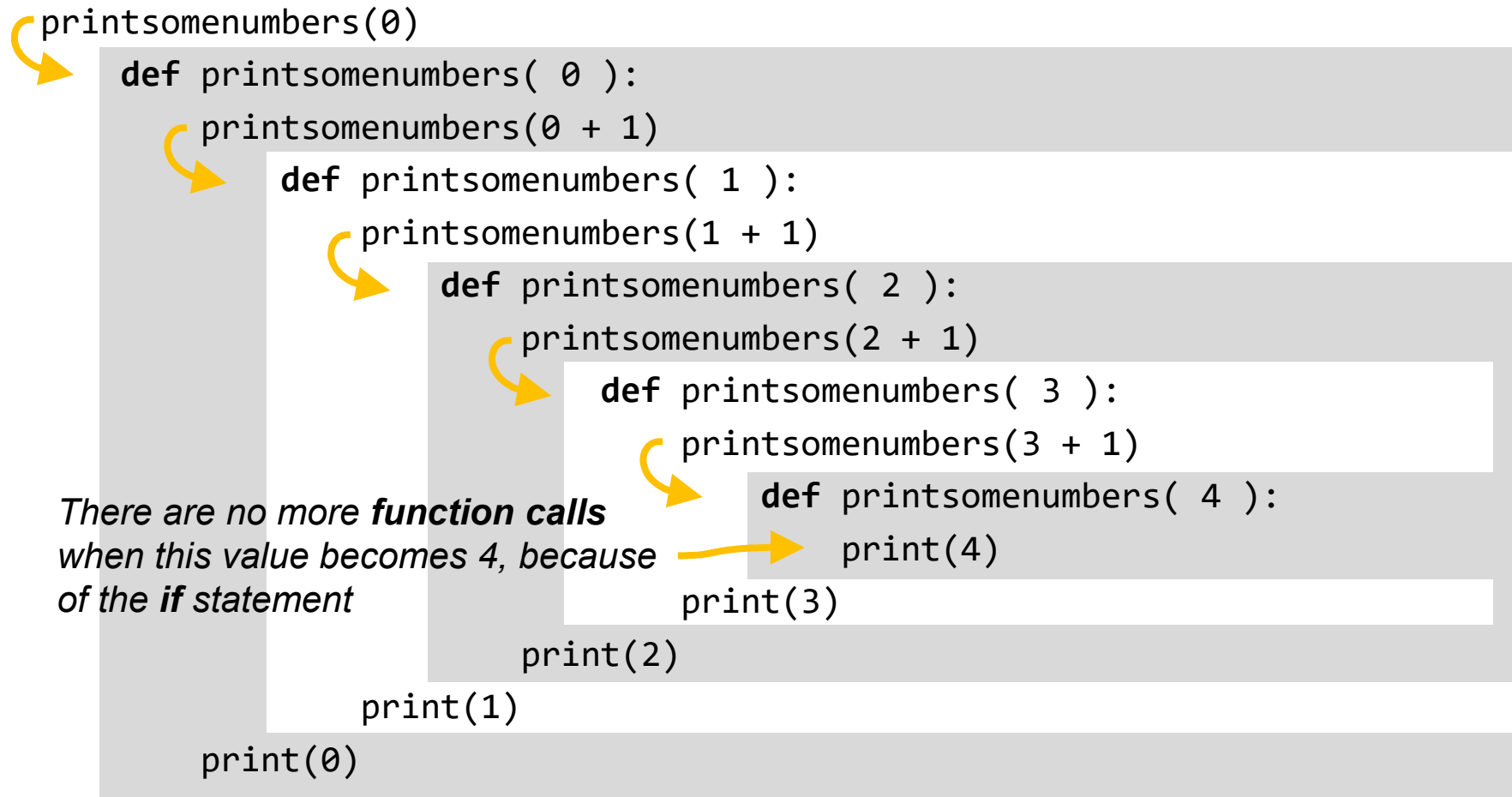
```
def printsomenumbers (num) :  
    if num < 4 :  
        printsomenumbers (num + 1)  
    print (num)
```



```
printsomenumbers (0)
```

*These two parts of code
have been swapped*

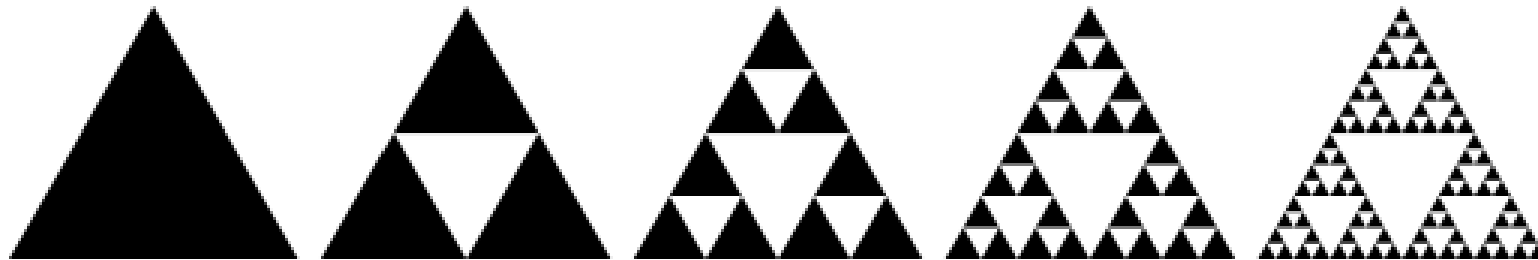
- This is the execution of the code `printsomenumbers(0)`



- The result is **4 3 2 1 0** , which is the opposite order compared to the previous program's result

Making Pictures with Recursion

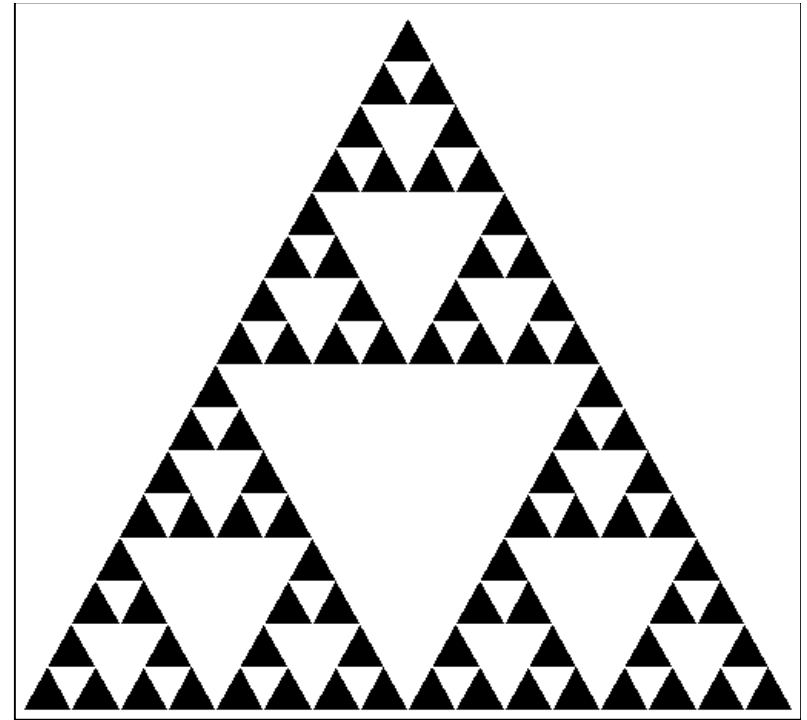
- Recursive functions are used for lots of purposes
- One of them is to make computer graphics containing a lot of repetitions, like this:



- In the following slides, we will discuss using recursion to draw the above triangles, and to build a tree

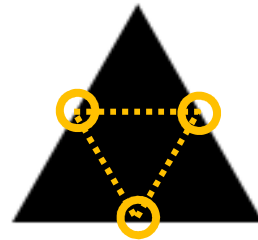
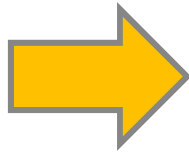
The Sierpinski Triangle

- The computer graphics example shown on the previous slide is called the Sierpinski triangle
- Basically, we start with a black triangle
- We draw a white triangle in the middle area
- Then the process repeats itself for the three ‘corner’ black triangles



Drawing the Sierpinski Triangle

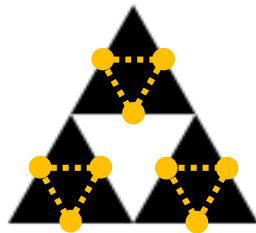
Depth = 0



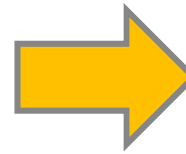
1. Start with a black triangle

2. Find the mid-point for each of the 3 sides, fill the middle triangle with white

Depth = 1



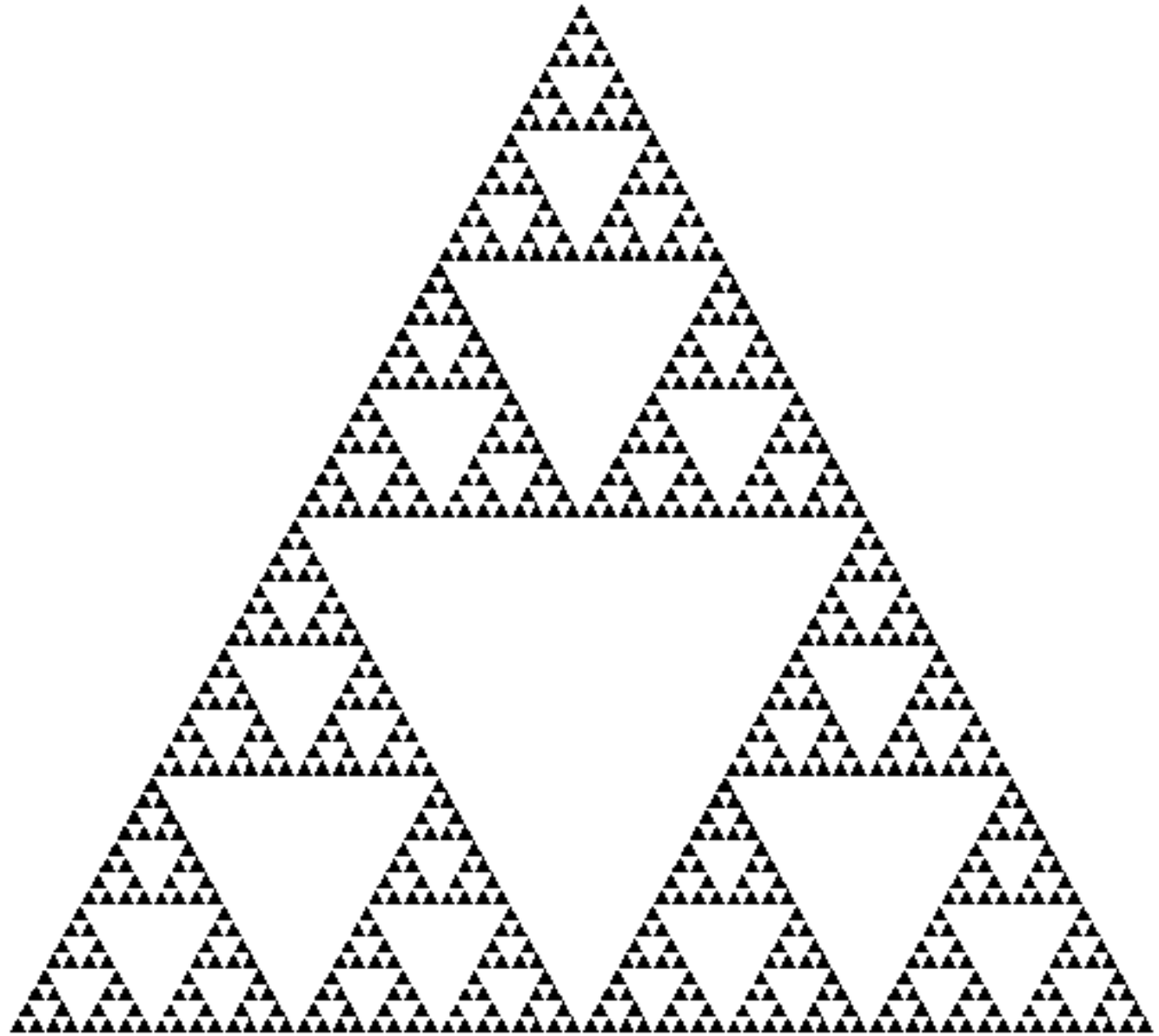
Depth = 2



3. Repeat step 2 with EACH of the three smaller black triangles

4. Keep on repeating step 2 with the smaller triangles

The
Sierpinski
triangle, with
a maximum
depth of 5

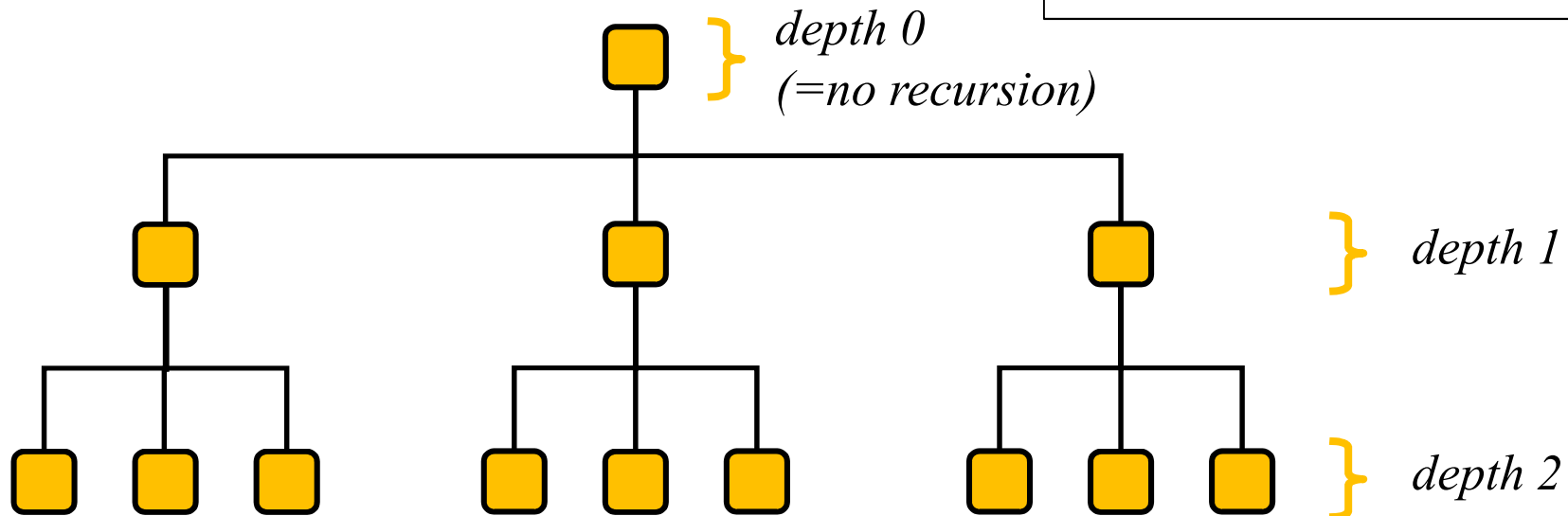
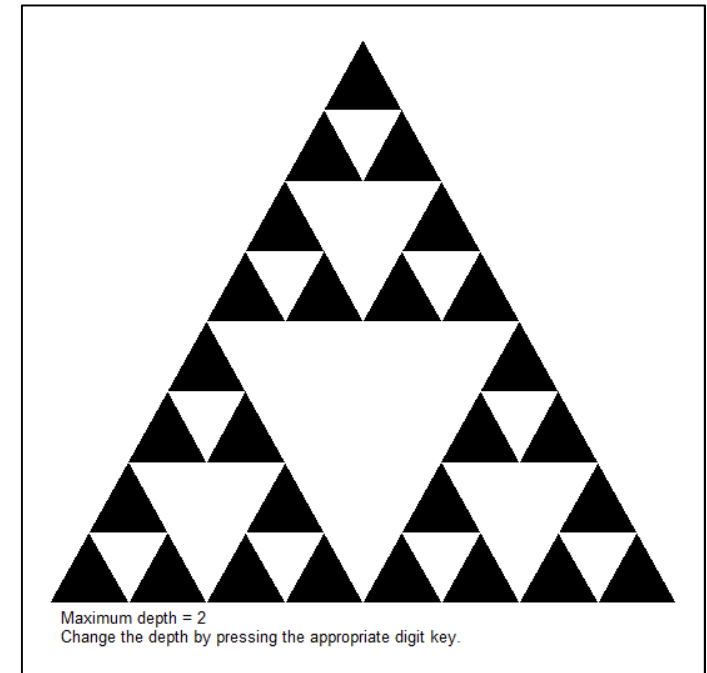


Maximum depth = 5

Change the depth by pressing the appropriate digit key.

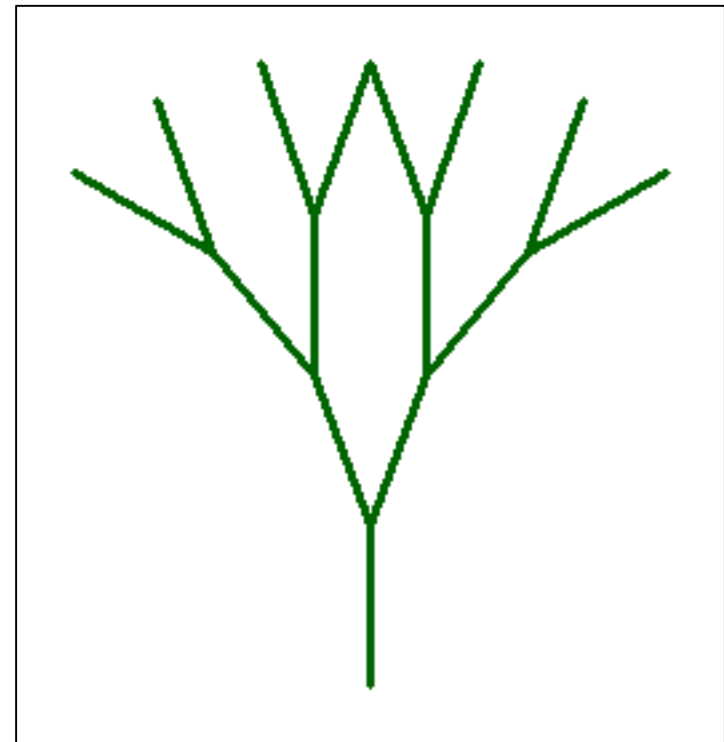
Recursive Depths

- For this example, when the maximum depth is 2, this is what the depth diagram looks like:



The Recursive Tree

- We can also use recursion to draw a simple tree
- First, a main trunk is drawn
- Then the process repeats itself twice, to draw two branches



Drawing the Recursive Tree

Depth = 0



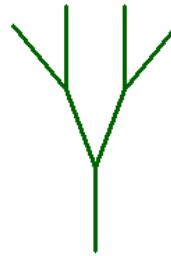
1. Start with a main trunk

Depth = 1



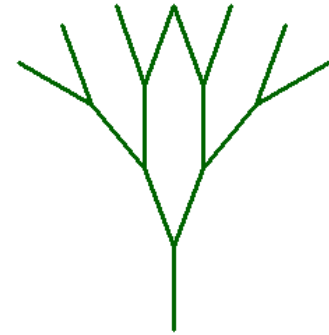
2. Branch to the left and right of trunk

Depth = 2



3. Repeat step 2 for each branch

Depth = 3



4. Keep on repeating step 2 the branches

The Recursive Function

- Here is the recursive function for building the tree:

```
def buildtree(current_depth):  
    if current_depth <= max_depth: } Control  
        turtle.forward(branch_length) } how 'deep'  
        Build the right child } the tree is  
        branch of the current { turtle.right(angle_between_branches / 2)  
        branch { buildtree(current_depth + 1)  
  
        Build the left child { turtle.left(angle_between_branches)  
        branch of the current { buildtree(current_depth + 1)  
        branch { turtle.right(angle_between_branches / 2)  
        turtle.backward(branch_length)
```