



Today's agenda

↳ Recursion

↳ How to write Recursive code.

Why recursion?

↳ Tree

↳ Backtracking

↳ DP → Amazon

↳ Graph → Google



AlgoPrep



Recursion:

↳ function calling itself.

* function call

main () {

int x = 10;

int y = 20;

int temp1 = add(x, y);

int temp2 = mult(temp1, 30);

→ int temp3 = sub(temp2, 75);

s.o.p(temp3);

↳ 825

int add(int x, int y) {

→ return x + y;

}

int mult(int x, int y) {

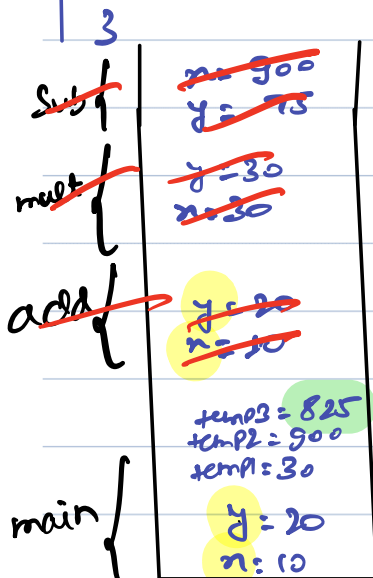
→ return x * y;

}

int sub(int x, int y) {

→ return x - y;

}





// Thought Process

$$\text{Sum}(N) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (N-1) + N$$

$$\text{Sum}(N) = \text{Sum}(N-1) + N$$

$$\text{Sum}(N-1) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (N-2) + (N-1)$$

$$\text{Sum}(N-1) = \text{Sum}(N-2) + (N-1)$$

$$\text{Sum}(N-2) = \text{Sum}(N-3) + (N-2)$$

$$\text{Sum}(1) = \text{Sum}(0) + 1$$

$$\text{Sum}(5) = \text{Sum}(4) + 5$$



Q) Given N , find sum of no-s from $1 \dots N$.

Three magical steps of recursion.

Faith: what your function should do and have faith that the function works.

main logic: Solving your problem with subproblem.

↓
Smaller instance of same problem

Base Condition: solution to smallest subproblem.

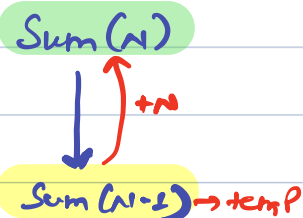
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```
int sum(int n) {  
    if (n == 1) return 1;  
    ↙
```

Faith: Given N , calculate & return sum of N numbers.

```
    int temp = sum(n-1);  
    return temp + n;  
}
```

main logic:



3

base case:

$sum(1) = 1$



```
int Sum (int n) {  
1 if (n==1) return 1;  
2 int temp = Sum (n-1);  
3 return temp + n;  
}
```

Sum(n) ✓✓

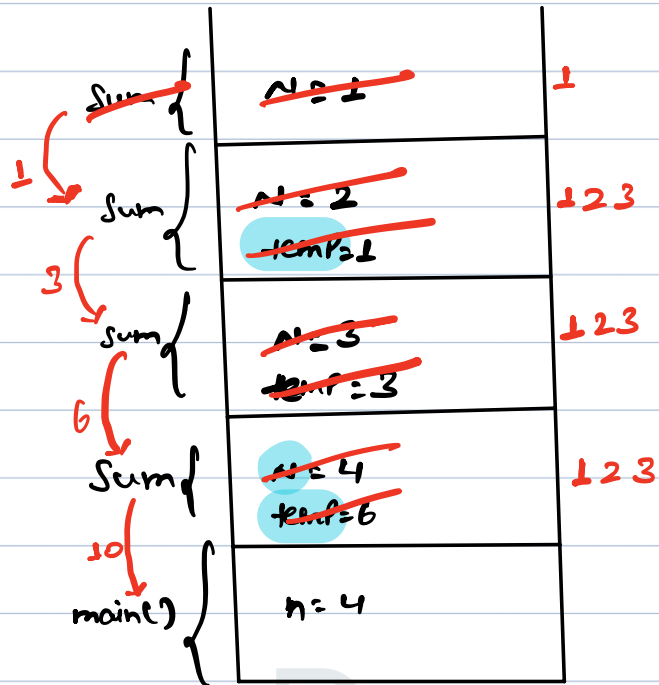
↓
Sum(n-1) ✓✓

↓
Sum(n-2) ✓✓

↓
Sum(n-3) ✓✓

⋮ ✓✓
⋮ ✓✓
⋮ ✓✓

Sum(1) ✓✓





Q) find factorial of N .

Ex: $N=3 \rightarrow 3*2*1 = 6$

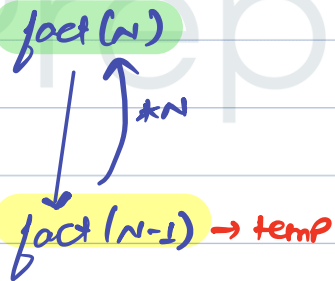
$N=4 \rightarrow 4*3*2*1 = 24$

```
int fact(int n){  
    if(n==1){ return 1; }  
    int temp = fact(n-1);  
    return n*temp;  
}
```

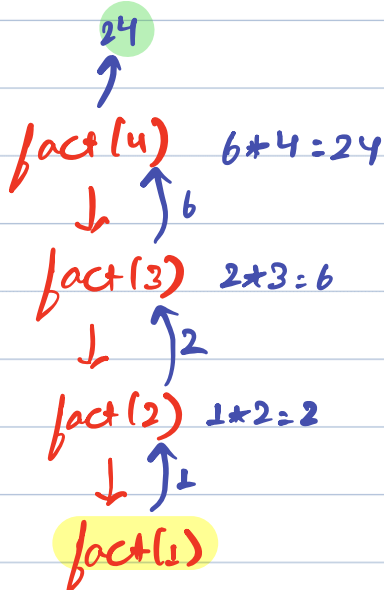
Logic: Given N , calculate & return factorial of N .

int temp = fact($N-1$);
return $N*temp$;

Main logic:



3



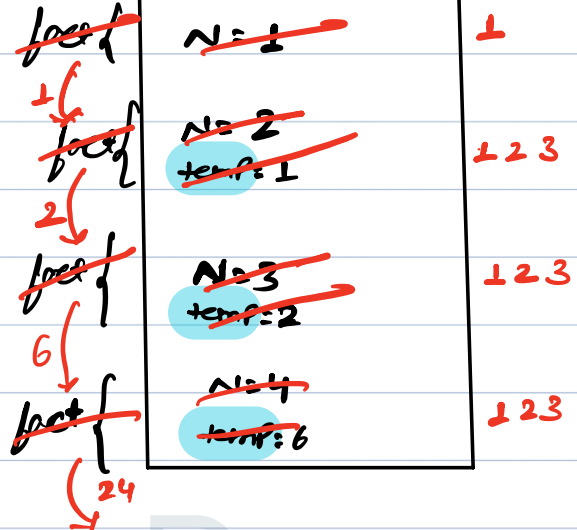
Base case:

$fact(1) = 1$

Break till 9:37 PM



```
int fact(int n){  
  1 if(n==1){ return 1; }  
  2 int temp = fact(n-1);  
  3 return n*temp;  
}
```



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Q) Print N^{th} fibonacci number

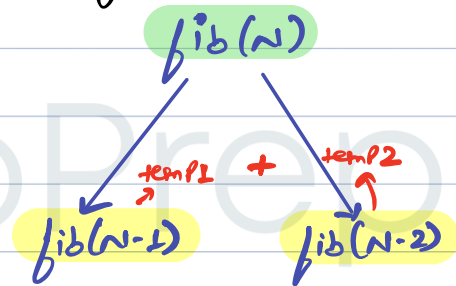
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fib:	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55

$$\text{fib}(n) = \text{fib}(n-1) + \text{fib}(n-2);$$

```
int fib(int N){  
    if(N==0 || N==1) return N;  
    int temp1 = fib(N-1);  
    int temp2 = fib(N-2);  
    return temp1 + temp2;  
}
```

Faith: Given N , Calculate & return N^{th} fibonacci number.

main logic:

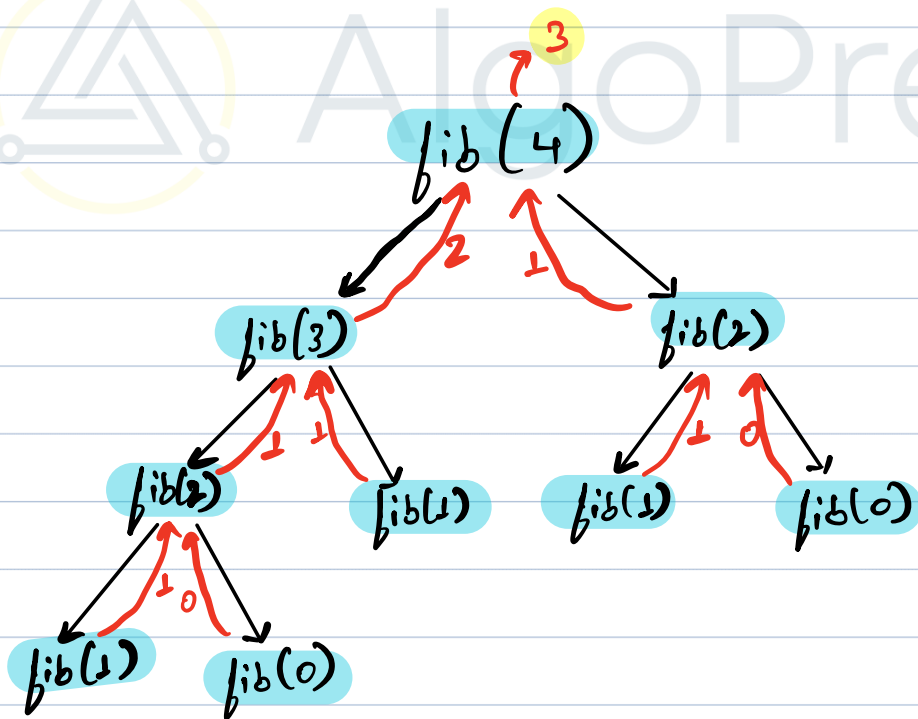
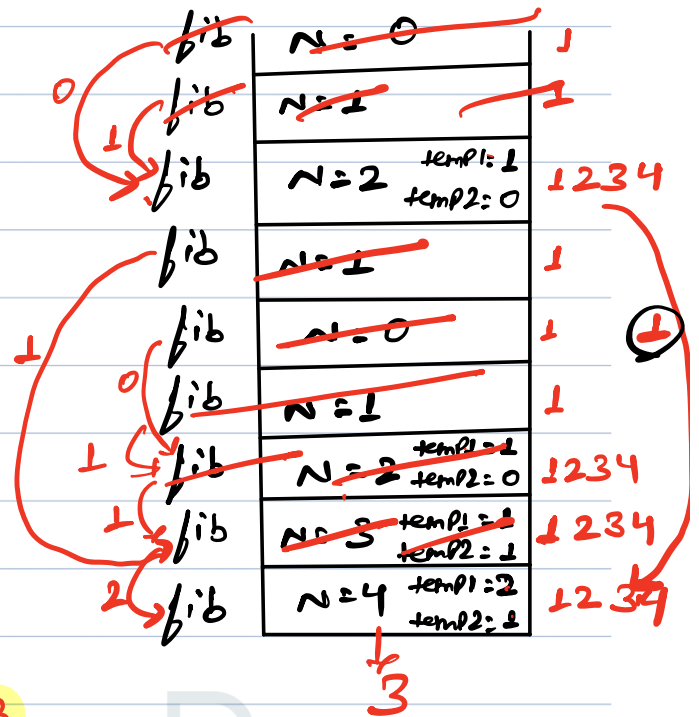


Base case:

$\hookrightarrow \text{fib}(0) = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{fib}(1) = 1$



```
int fib(int N) {  
  1 if(N==0 || N==1) {return N;}  
  2 int temp1 = fib(N-1);  
  3 int temp2 = fib(N-2);  
  4 return temp1 + temp2;  
}
```





Q) Print increasing

↳ Given N , Print all the numbers from $1 \rightarrow N$.

$N=5 \rightarrow 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$

```
void inc (int n) {  
    if (n == 1) { print(1);  
        return; }  
    inc (n-1);  
    s.o.p(n);  
    return;  
}
```

Faith: Given N , Print no. from 1 to N .

main logic:

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, N-1\} N$

Base case:

↳ Print (1) for $N == 1$.

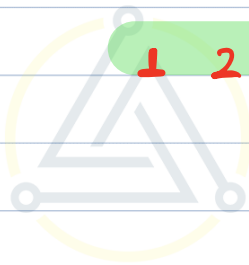
3



```
void inc (int n){  
1 if (n==1) { print(1);  
    return; }  
  
2 inc (n-1);  
3 s.o.p(n);  
   return;  
}
```

inc	N=1	1
inc	N=2	1 2 3
inc	N=3	1 2 3
inc	N=4	1 2 3

1 2 3 4



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↳ you didn't come this far only to come this far.