CSCI 132:
Basic Data Structures and Algorithms

Recursion (Part 1)

Reese Pearsall

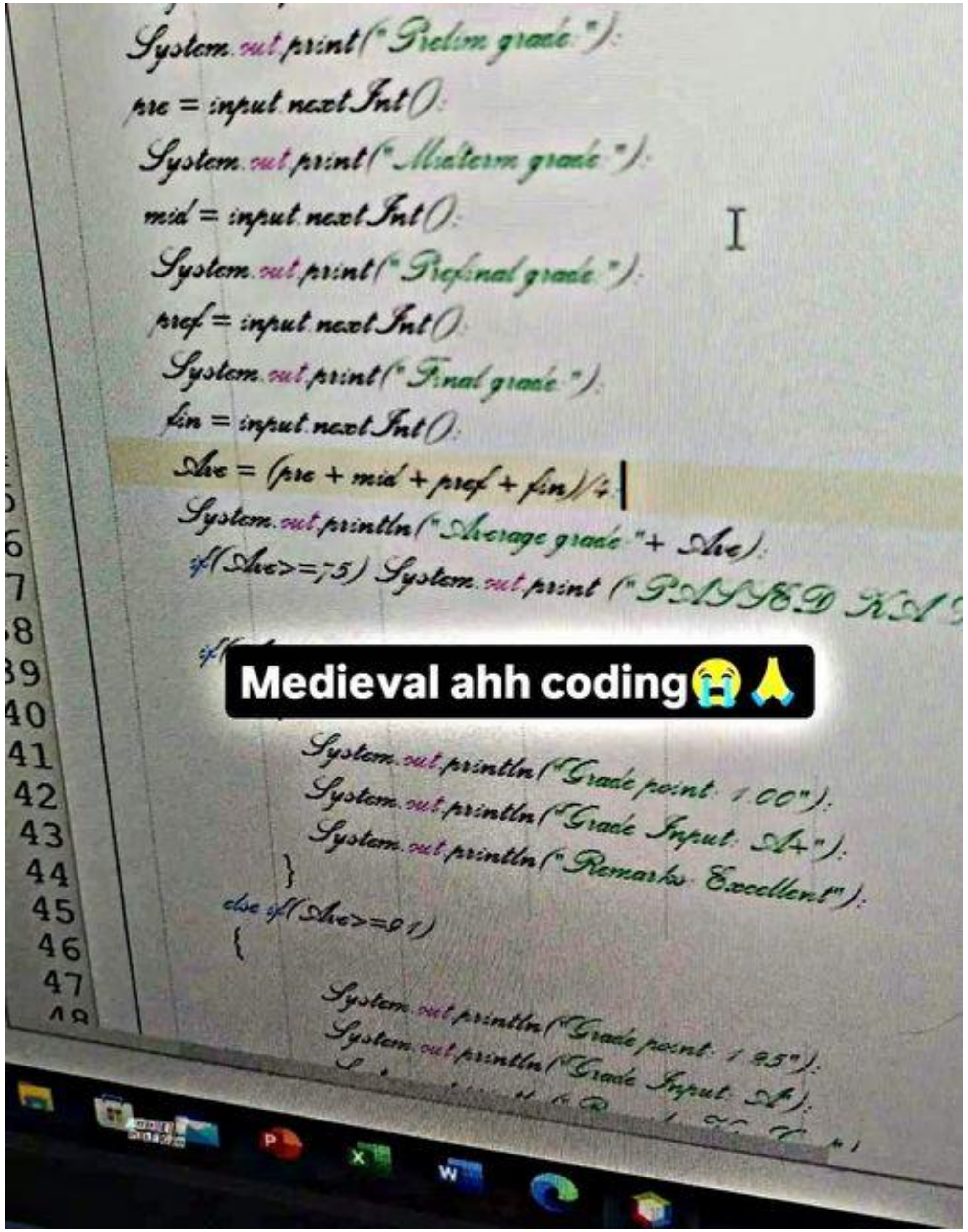
Spring 2024

Announcements

Program 3 due tonight

No in-person lecture on Wednesday

Program 4 posted, due two weeks from now (April 19)



```
System.out.print("Prelim grade: ");
pre = input.nextInt();
System.out.print("Midterm grade: ");
mid = input.nextInt();
System.out.print("Prefinal grade: ");
pref = input.nextInt();
System.out.print("Final grade: ");
fin = input.nextInt();
Ave = (pre + mid + pref + fin)/4;
System.out.println("Average grade: "+ Ave);
if(Ave>=75) System.out.print ("PASSED KA
if(

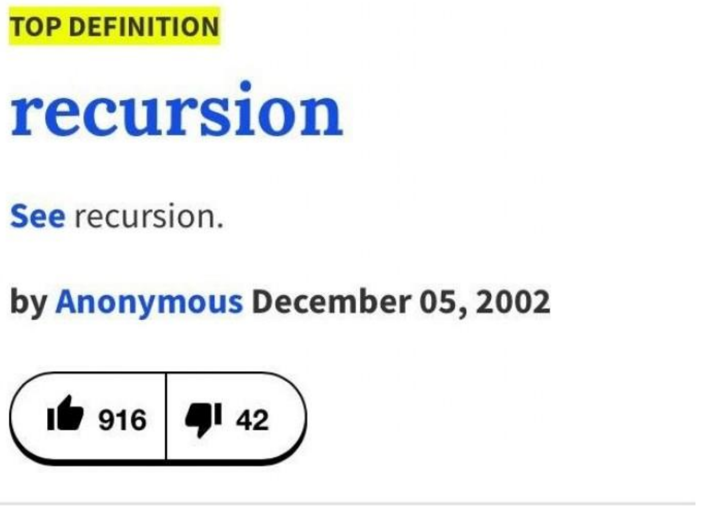
        System.out.println("Grade point: 1.00");
        System.out.println("Grade Input: A+");
        System.out.println("Remarks: Excellent");
    }
else if(Ave>=91)
    {
        System.out.println("Grade point: 1.25");
        System.out.println("Grade Input: A");
```

Program 4

Recursion is a problem-solving technique that involves a *method calling itself* to solve some smaller problem

```
static int factorial(int n)
    {
        if (n == 0)
            return 1;

        return n * factorial(n - 1);
    }
```


TOP DEFINITION

recursion

See recursion.

by Anonymous December 05, 2002

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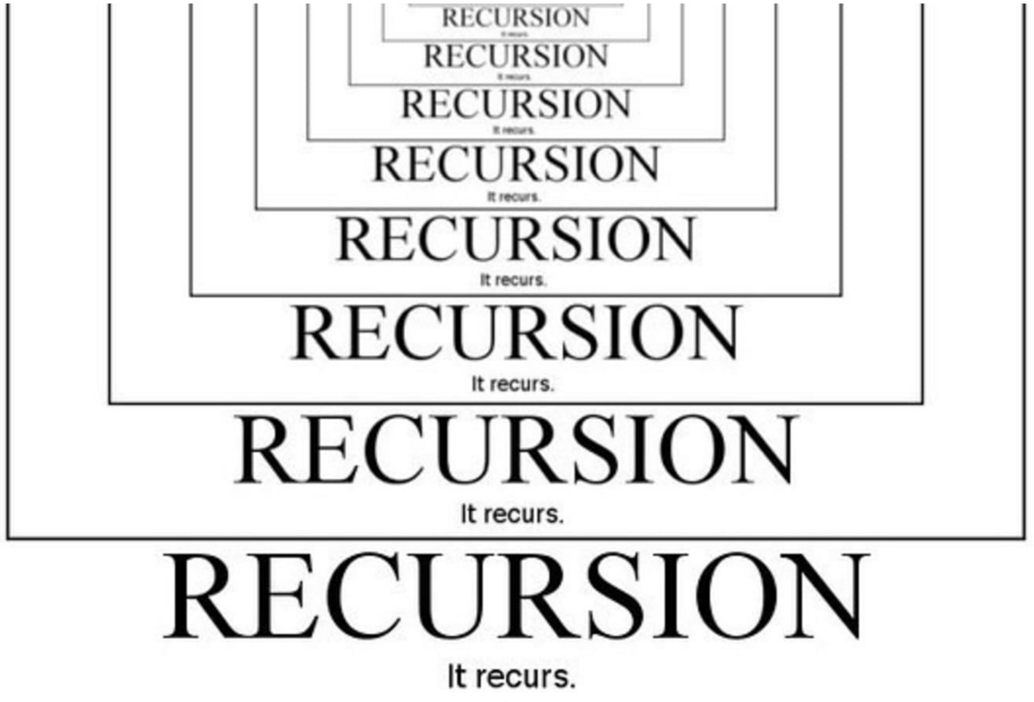
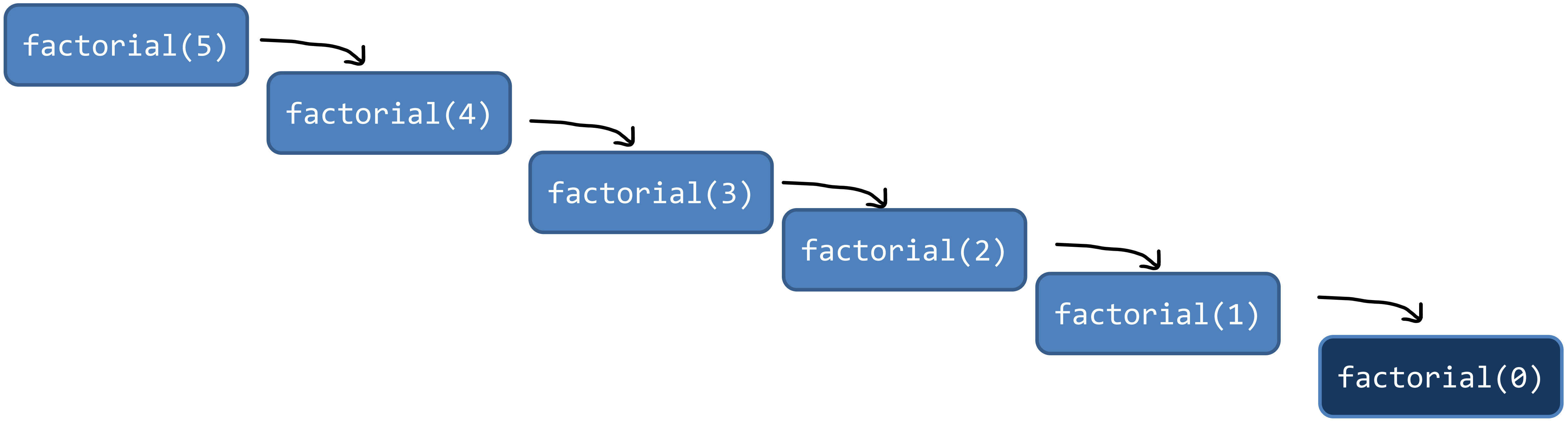


```
static int factorial(int n)
    {
        if (n == 0)
            return 1;

        return n * factorial(n - 1);
    }
```

We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



```
static int factorial(int n)
    {
        if (n == 0)
            return 1;        (base case)

        return n * factorial(n - 1); (recursive case)
    }
```

We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !

```
factorial(5)
```

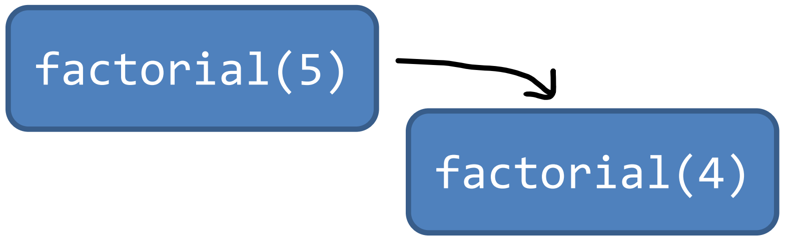
```
static int factorial(int n)
    {
        if (n == 0)
            return 1;

        return n * factorial(n - 1);
    }
```

(base case)

(recursive case)

We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



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(base case)

(recursive case)

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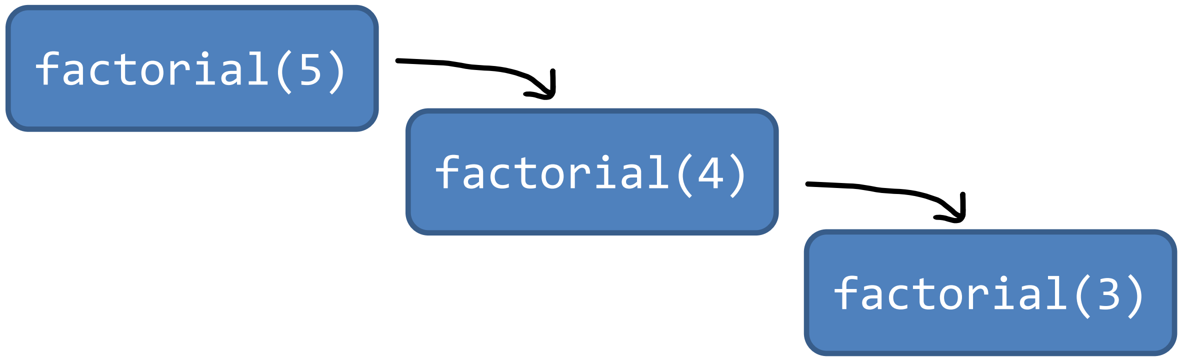

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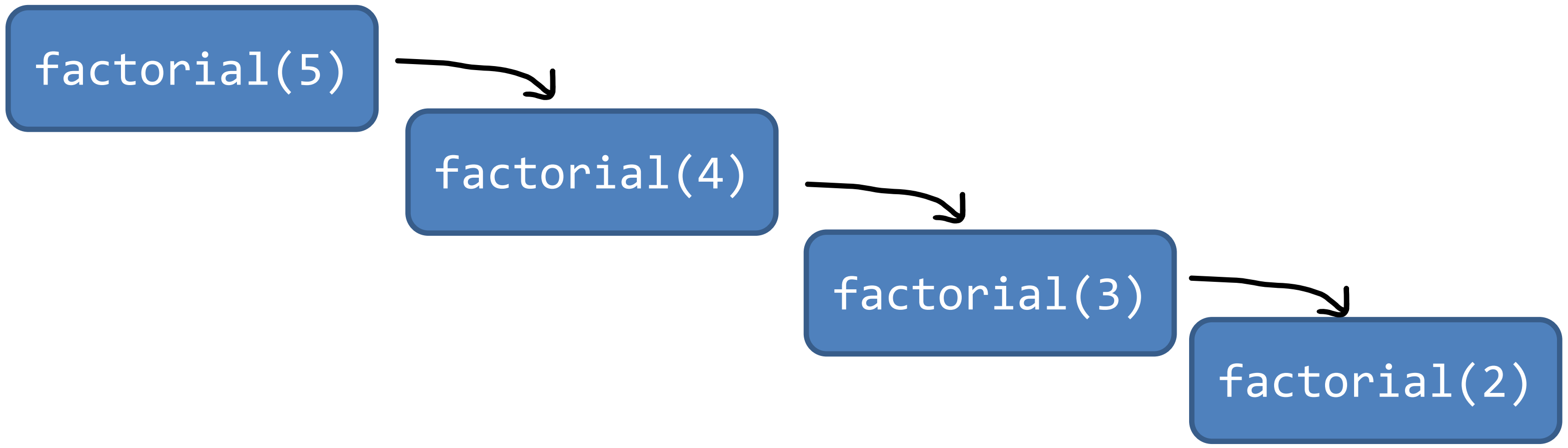

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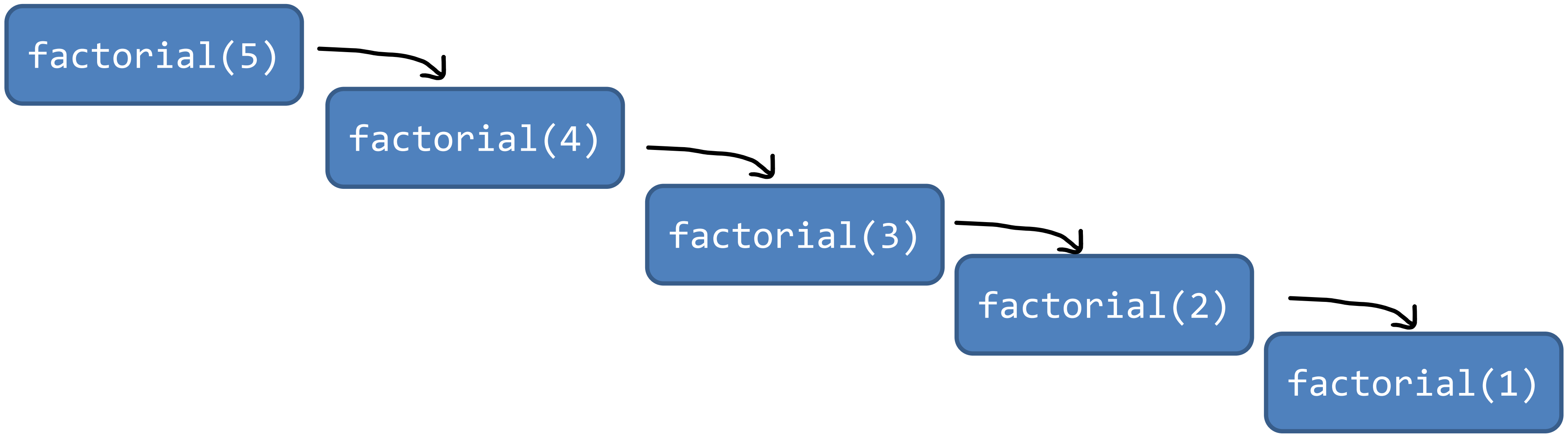

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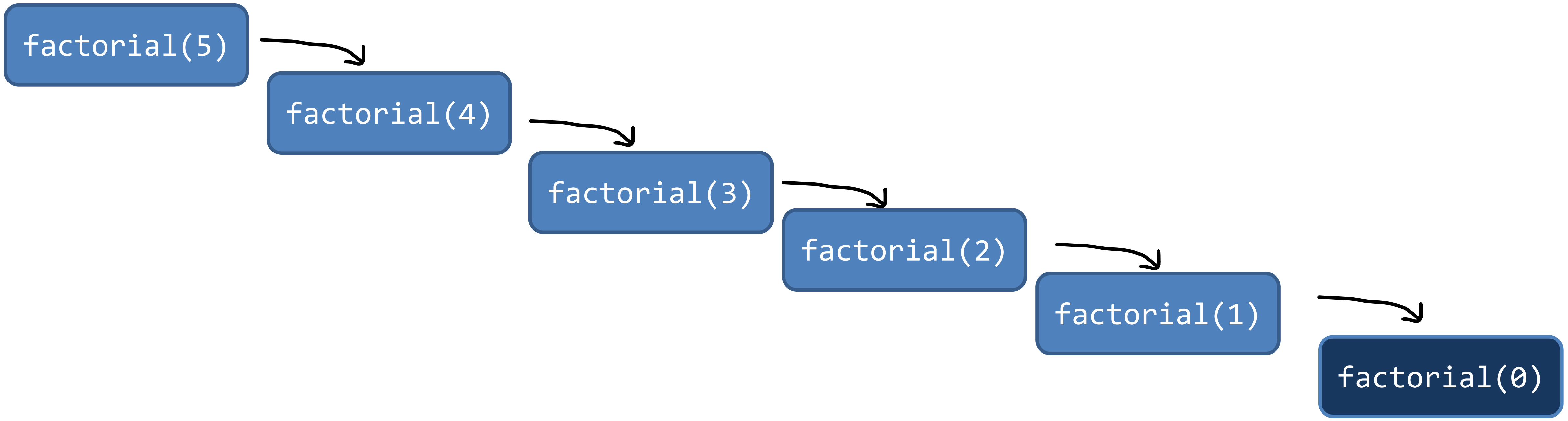
We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



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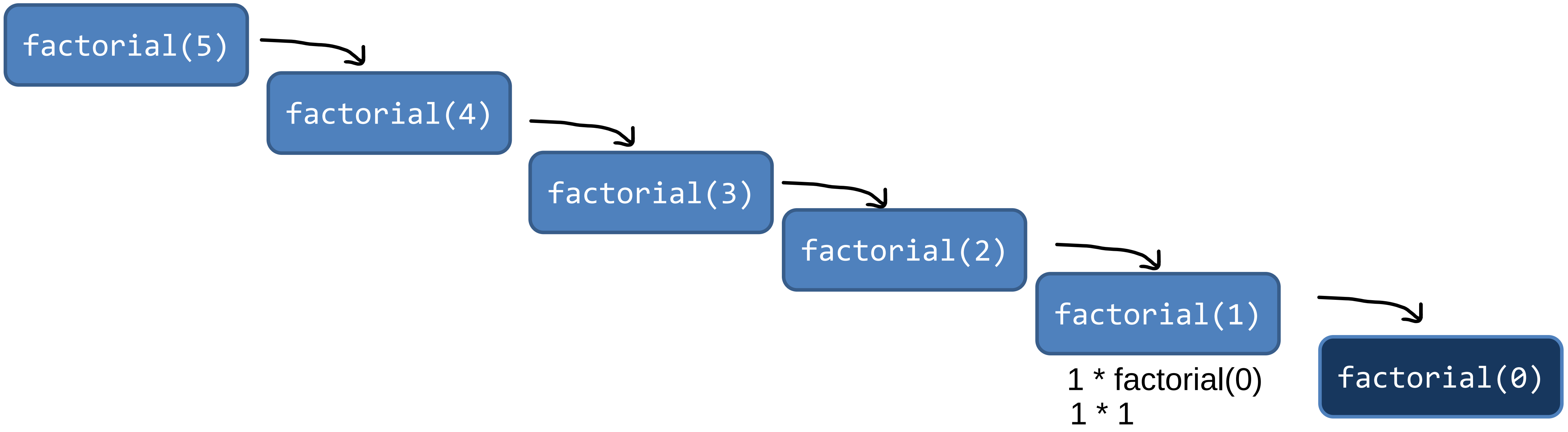
(base case)

(recursive case)

We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



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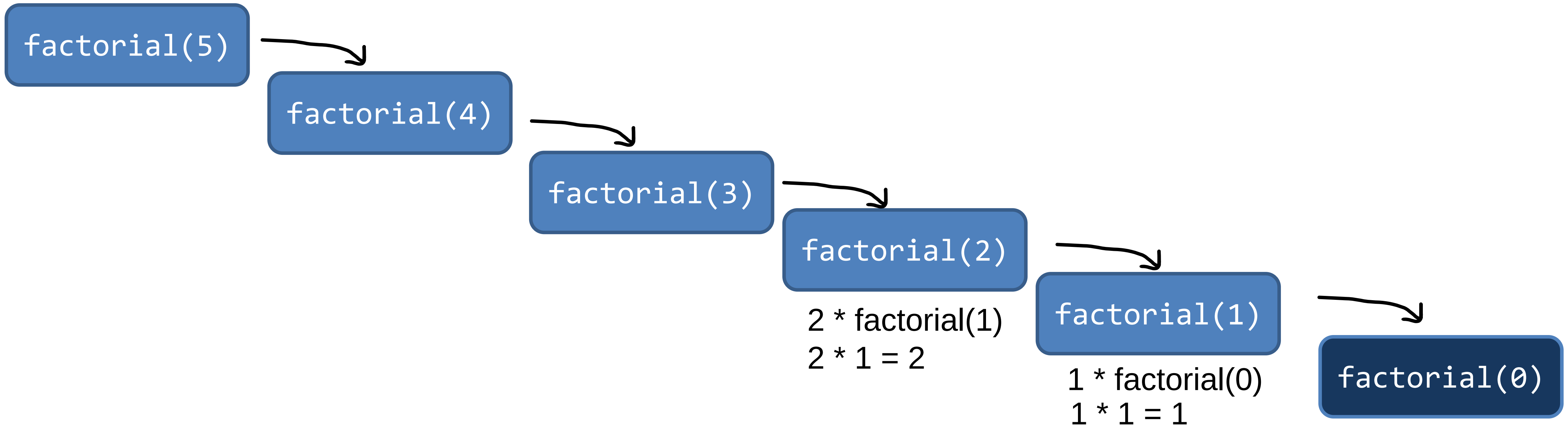
We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



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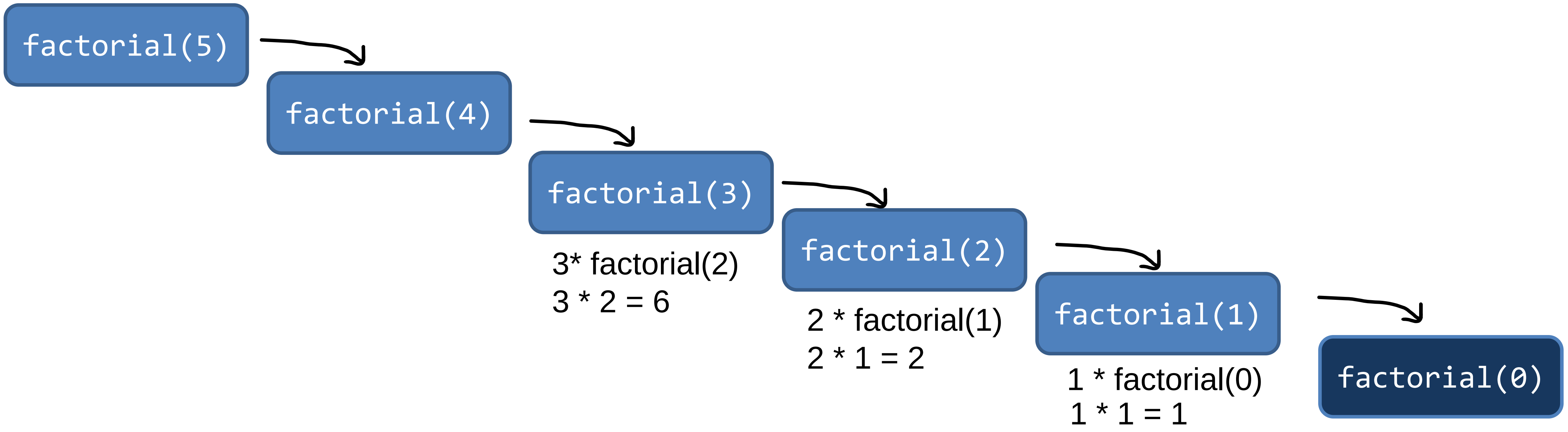

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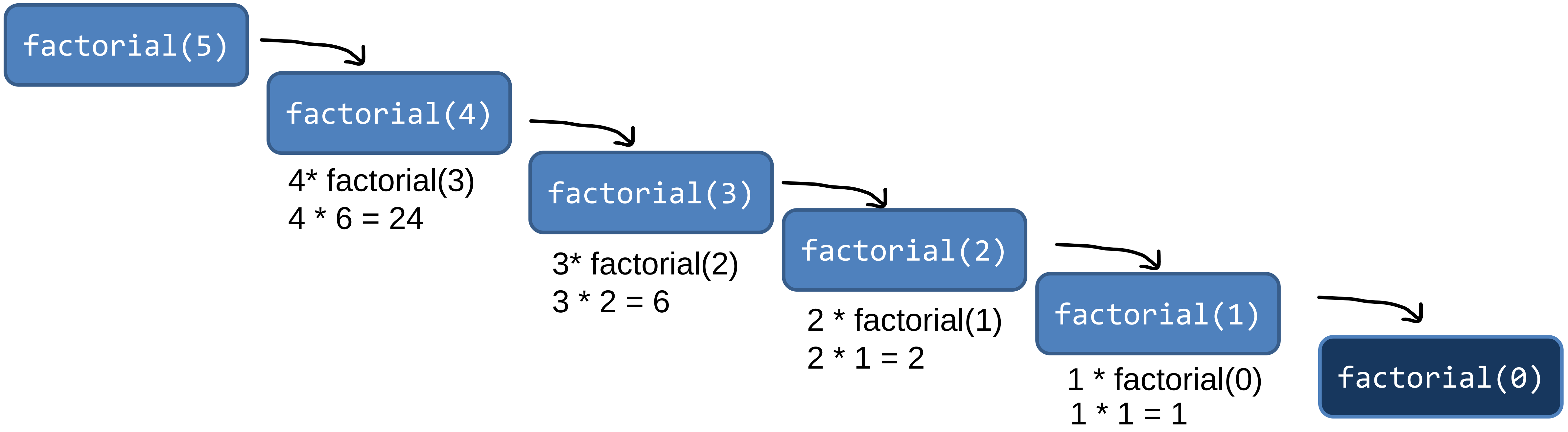
We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



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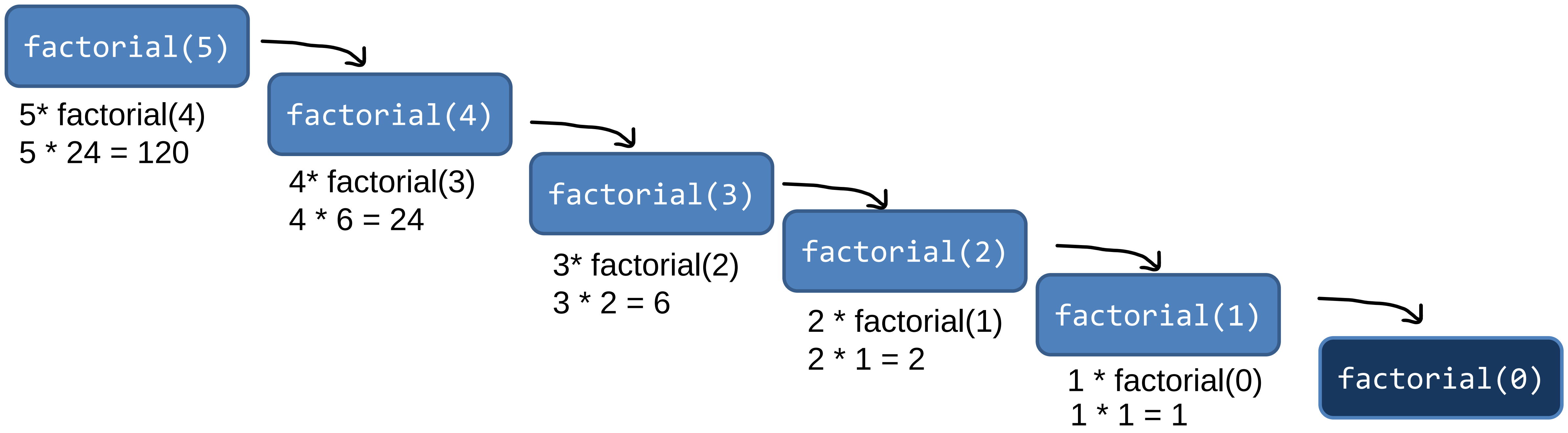
We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !



```
static int factorial(int n)
    {
        if (n == 0)
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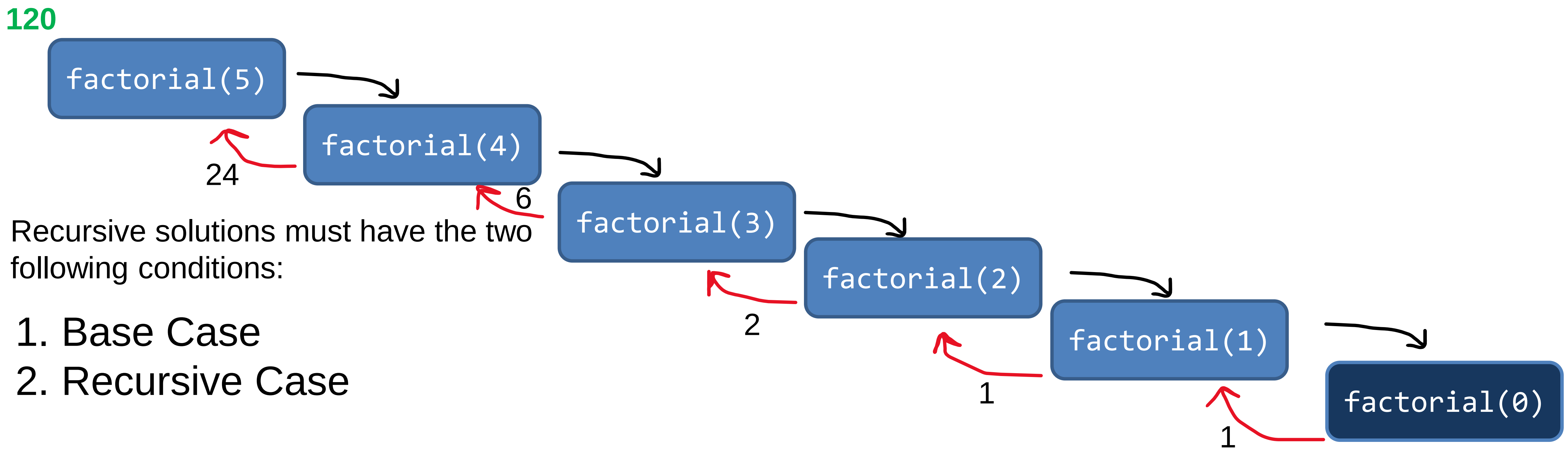
(base case)

(recursive case)

We can solve the factorial for n by solving smaller problems (factorial of n-1) !

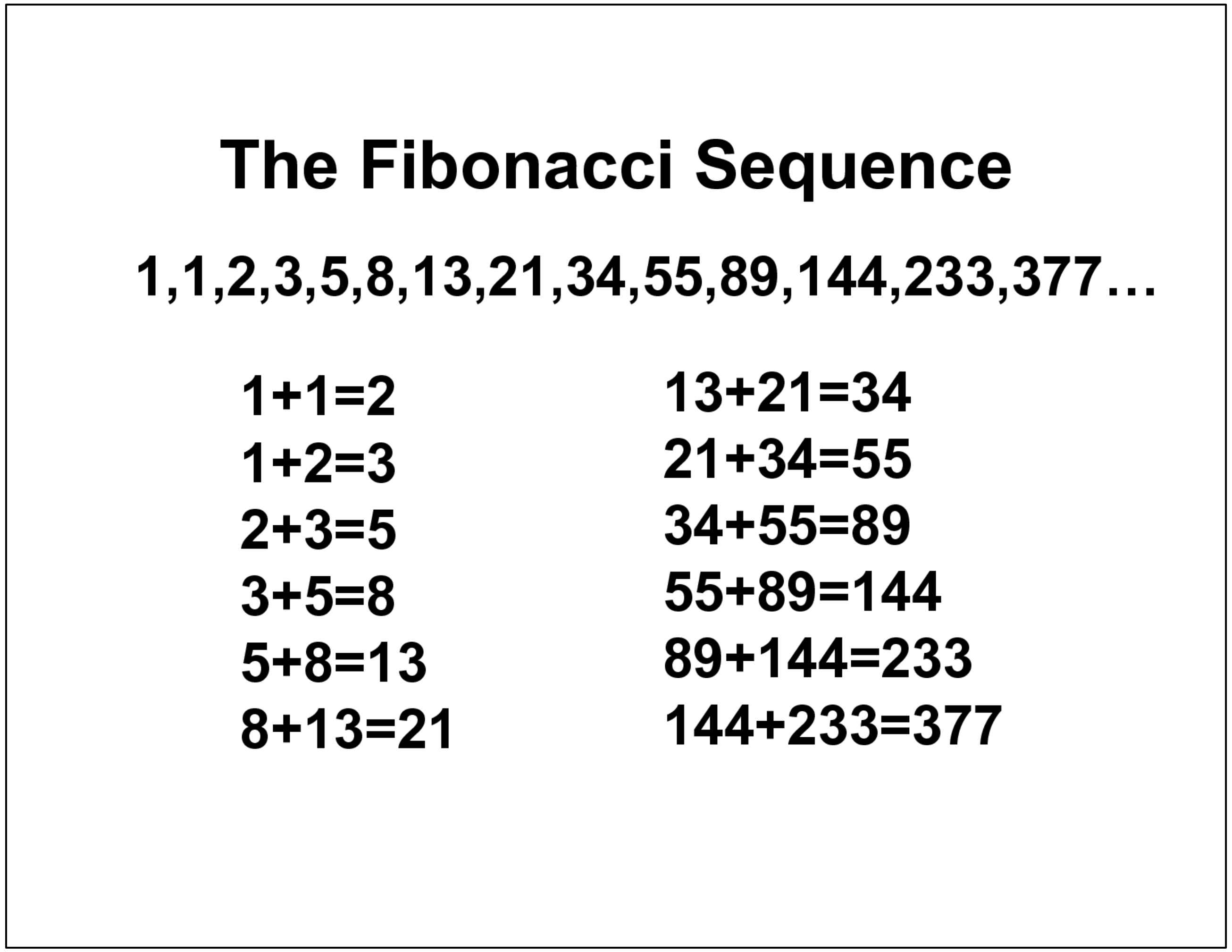


Recursive solutions must have the two following conditions:

1. Base Case
2. Recursive Case

The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence in which each number is the sum of the two preceding ones

So, the Nth digit of the Fibonacci Sequence = f(N-1) + f(N-2)



The Fibonacci Sequence

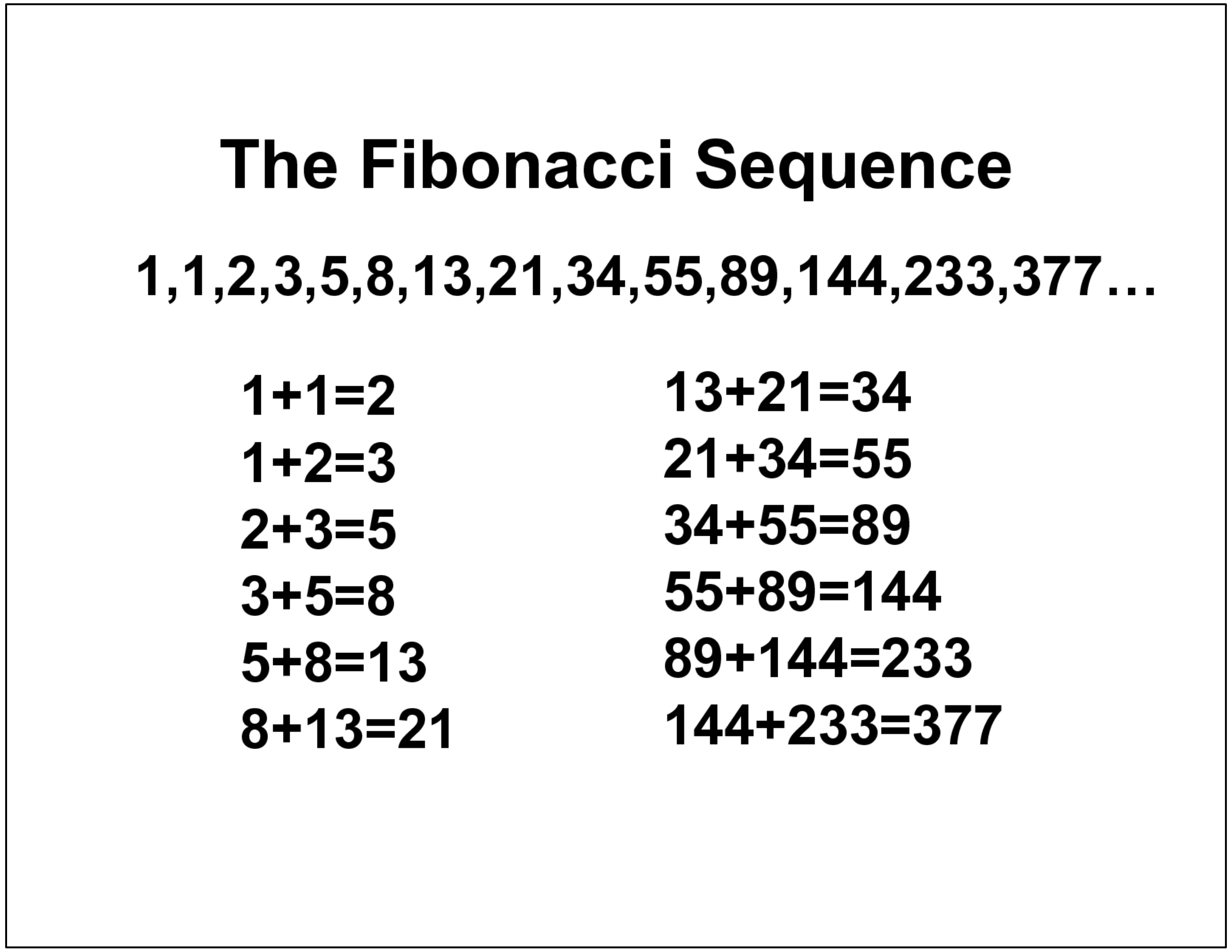
1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,233,377…

1+1=2	13+21=34
1+2=3	21+34=55
2+3=5	34+55=89
3+5=8	55+89=144
5+8=13	89+144=233
8+13=21	144+233=377

Because the solution to some problem can be expressed in terms of some smaller problem(s), recursion may be a good fit here

The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence in which each number is the sum of the two preceding ones

So, the Nth digit of the Fibonacci Sequence = f(N-1) + f(N-2)



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3+5=8	55+89=144
5+8=13	89+144=233
8+13=21	144+233=377

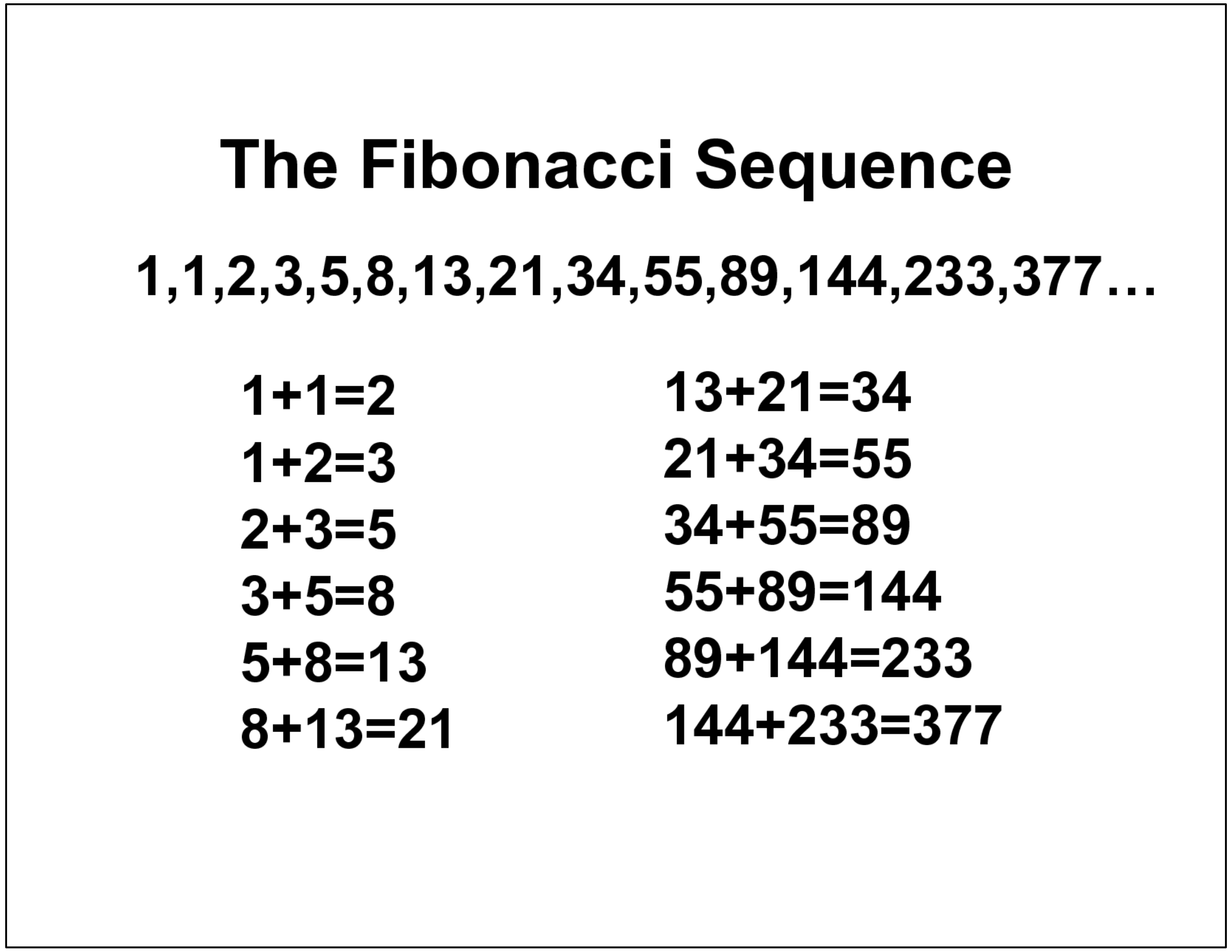
Base Case?

Recursive Case?

Calculate

The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence in which each number is the sum of the two preceding ones

So, the Nth digit of the Fibonacci Sequence = f(N-1) + f(N-2)



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1+1=2
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5+8=13
8+13=21

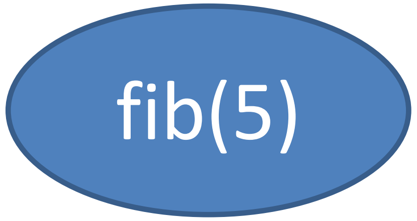
13+21=34
21+34=55
34+55=89
55+89=144
89+144=233
144+233=377

Base Case?

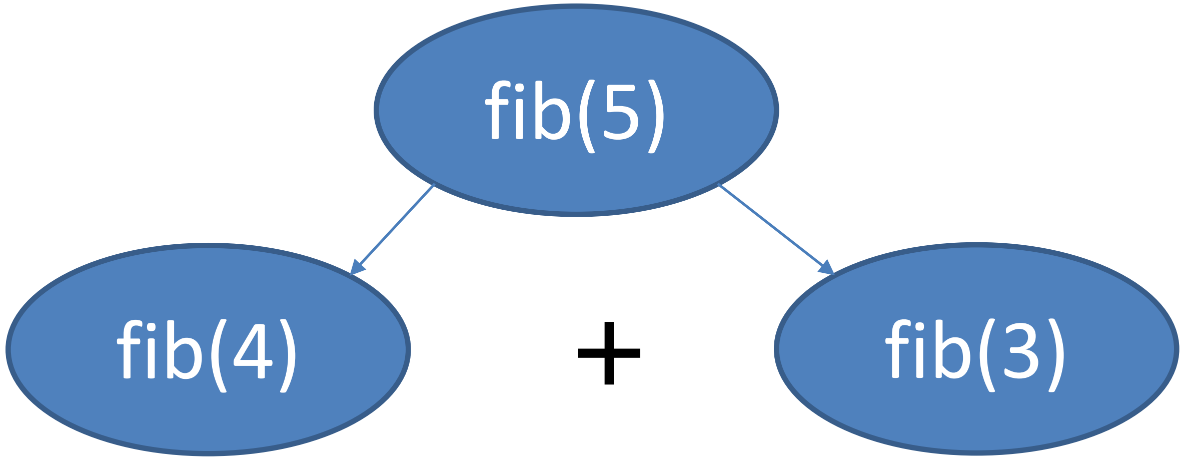
If finding the 1st or 2nd digit, return 1

Recursive Case?

Calculate the previous two digits, f(n-1), f(n-2)



```java
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
          return 1;
  }
  else {
          return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```



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  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
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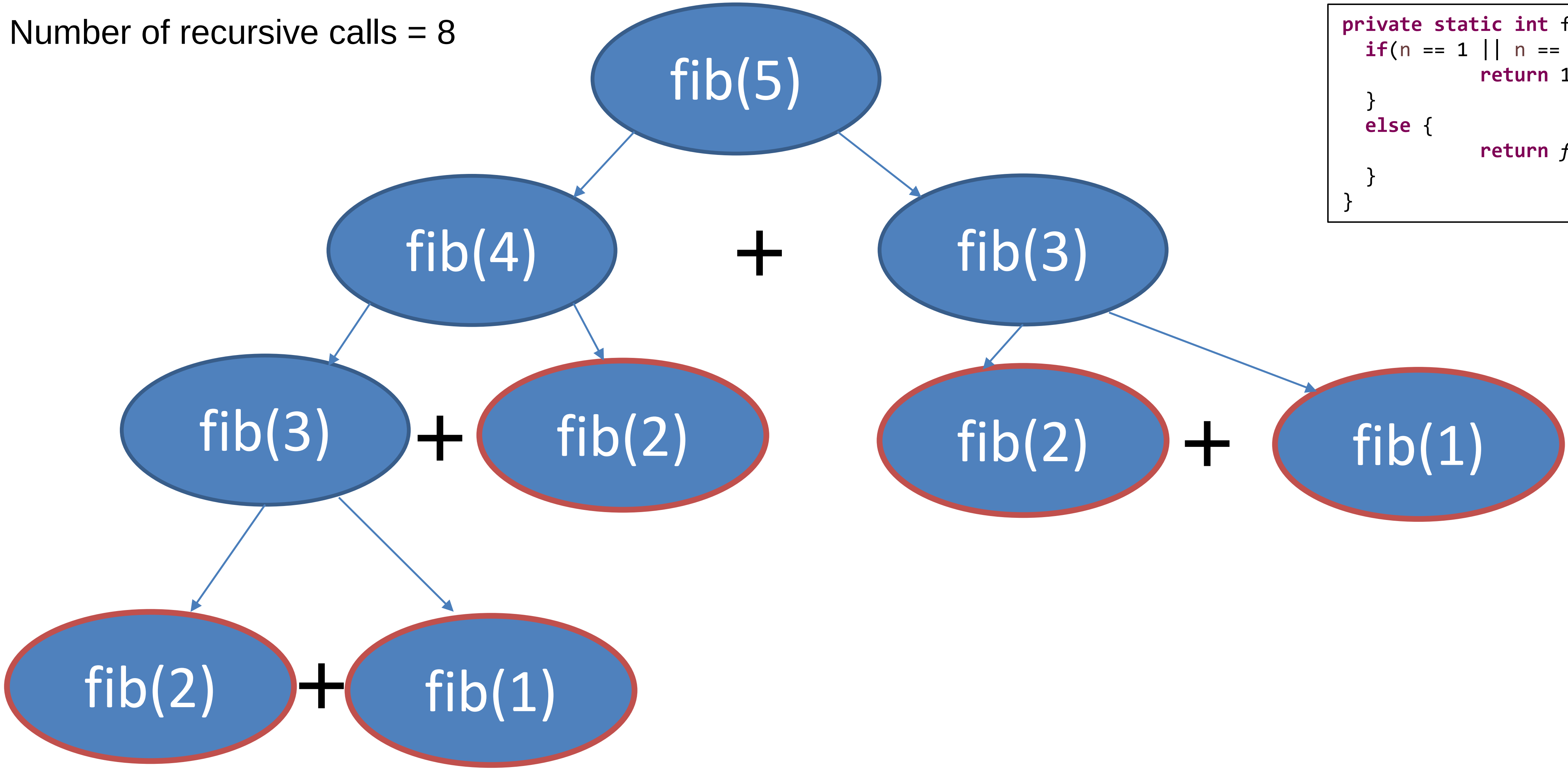
  }
}
```

Number of recursive calls = 8



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  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
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}
```

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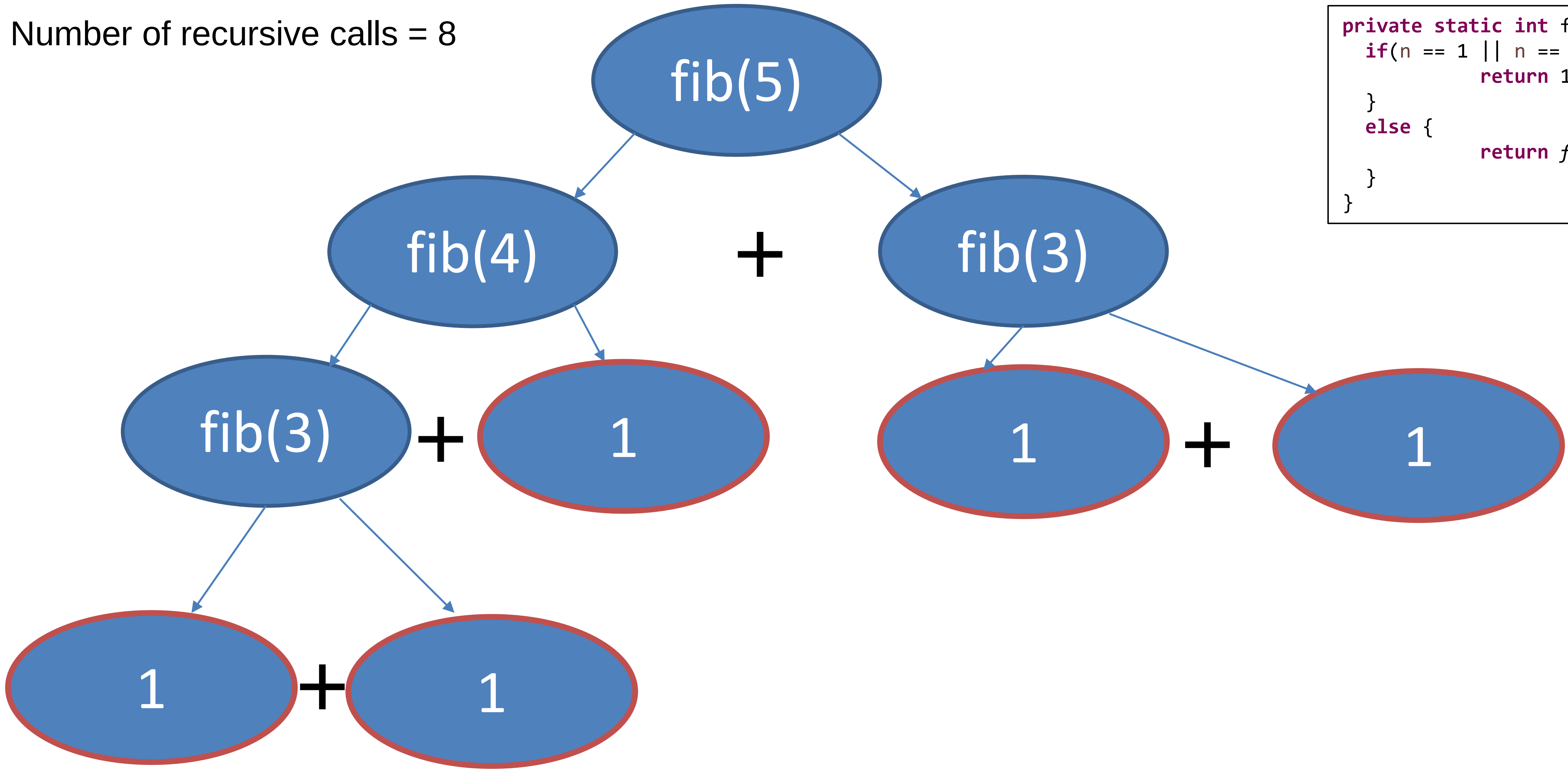

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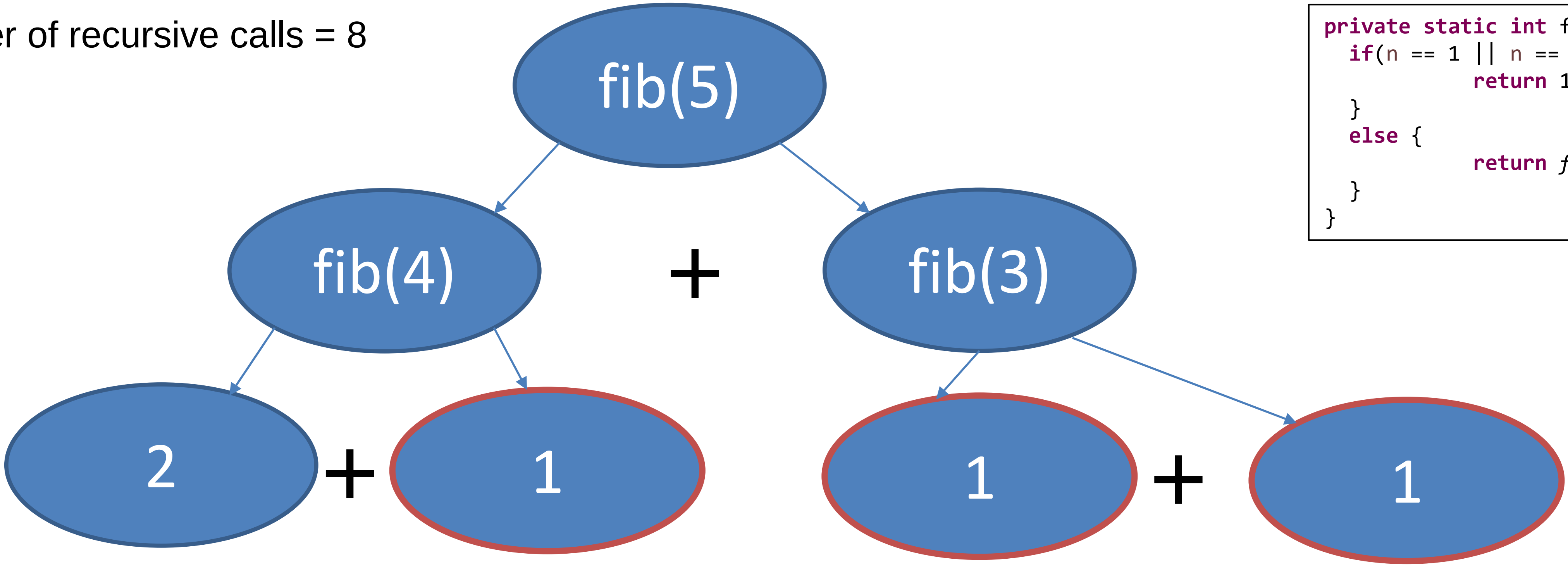

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private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
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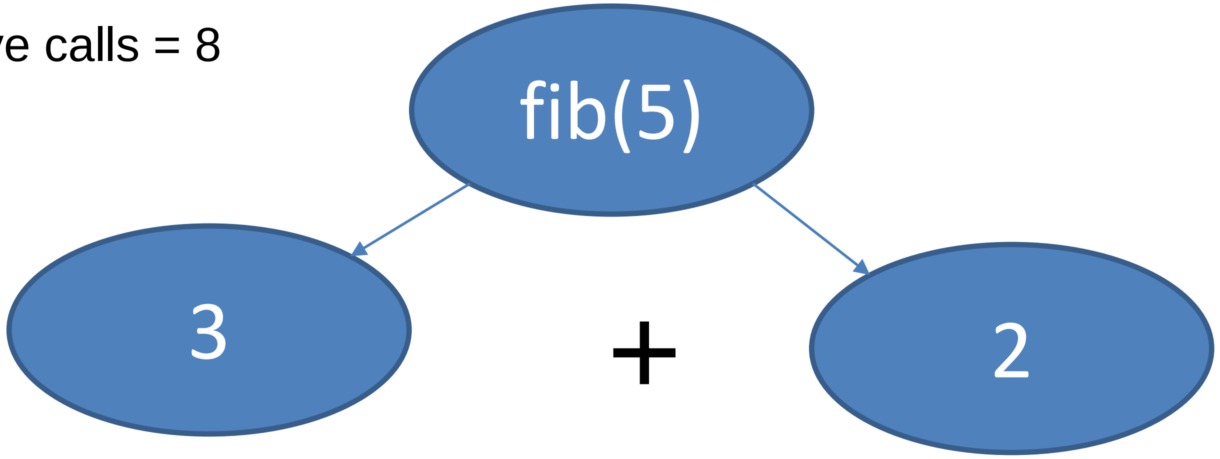
```

Number of recursive calls = 8



```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

Number of recursive calls = 8

Final answer!

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

```java
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
      return 1;
  }
  else {
      return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

Running Time?

```
private static int fib(int n) {
    if(n == 1 || n == 2) { O(1)
        return 1; O(1)
    }
    else {            O(1)            O(1)
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
    }
}
```

Running Time?

O(1) ?

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) { O(1)
      return 1; O(1)
  }
  else {         O(1)           O(1)
      return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

Running Time?

~~O(1) ?~~

No!

When we are analyzing recursive algorithms, we have to calculate running time slightly different

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
       return 1;
  }
  else {
       return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

Generally speaking, we can compute the running time of a recursive algorithm by using the following formula:

Running time = **# of recursive calls made** * **amount of work done in each call**

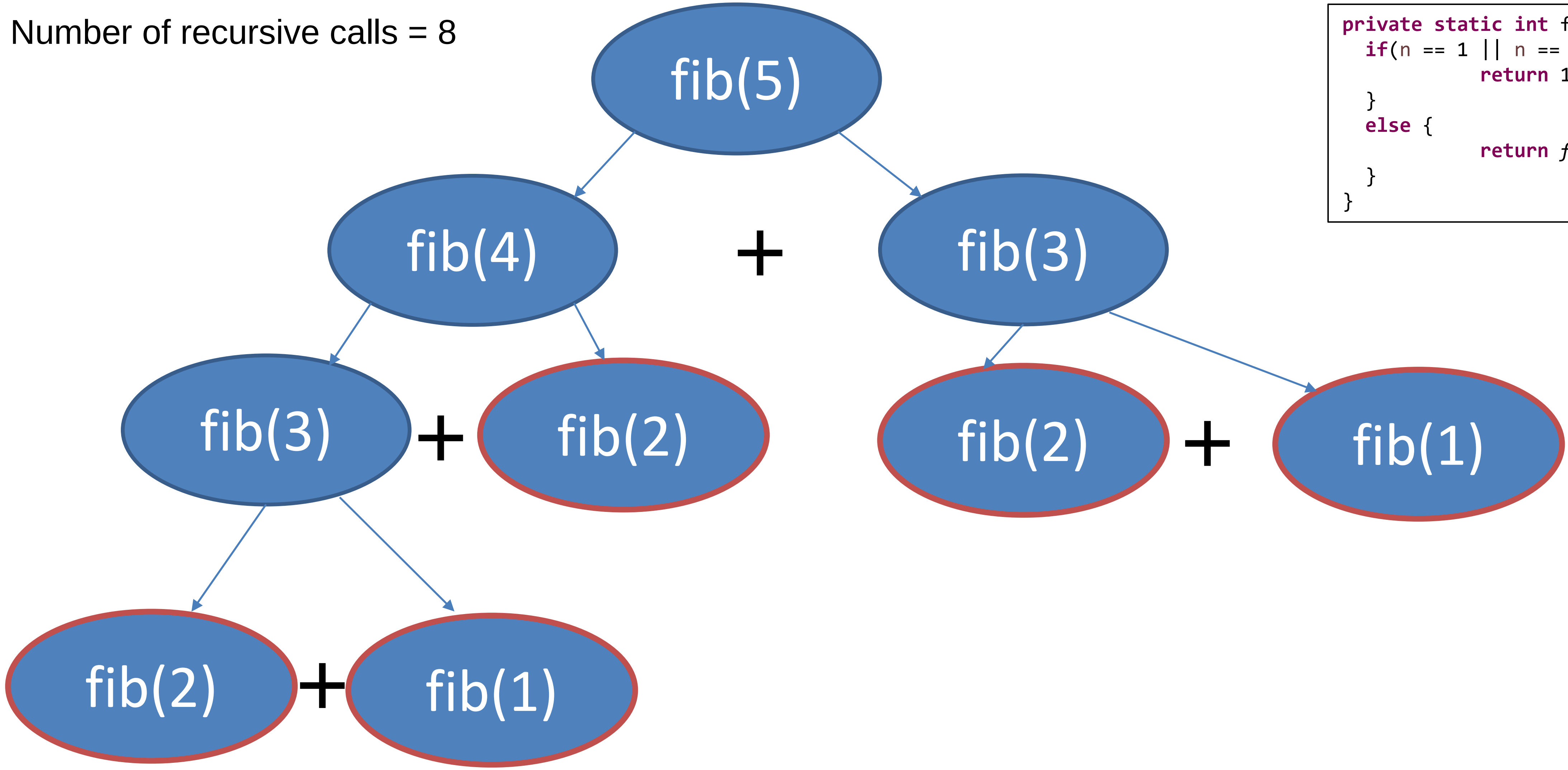
```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) { O(1)
      return 1;  O(1)
  }
  else {          O(1)          O(1)
      return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

Generally speaking, we can compute the running time of a recursive algorithm by using the following formula:

Running time = **# of recursive calls made** * **amount of work done in each call**

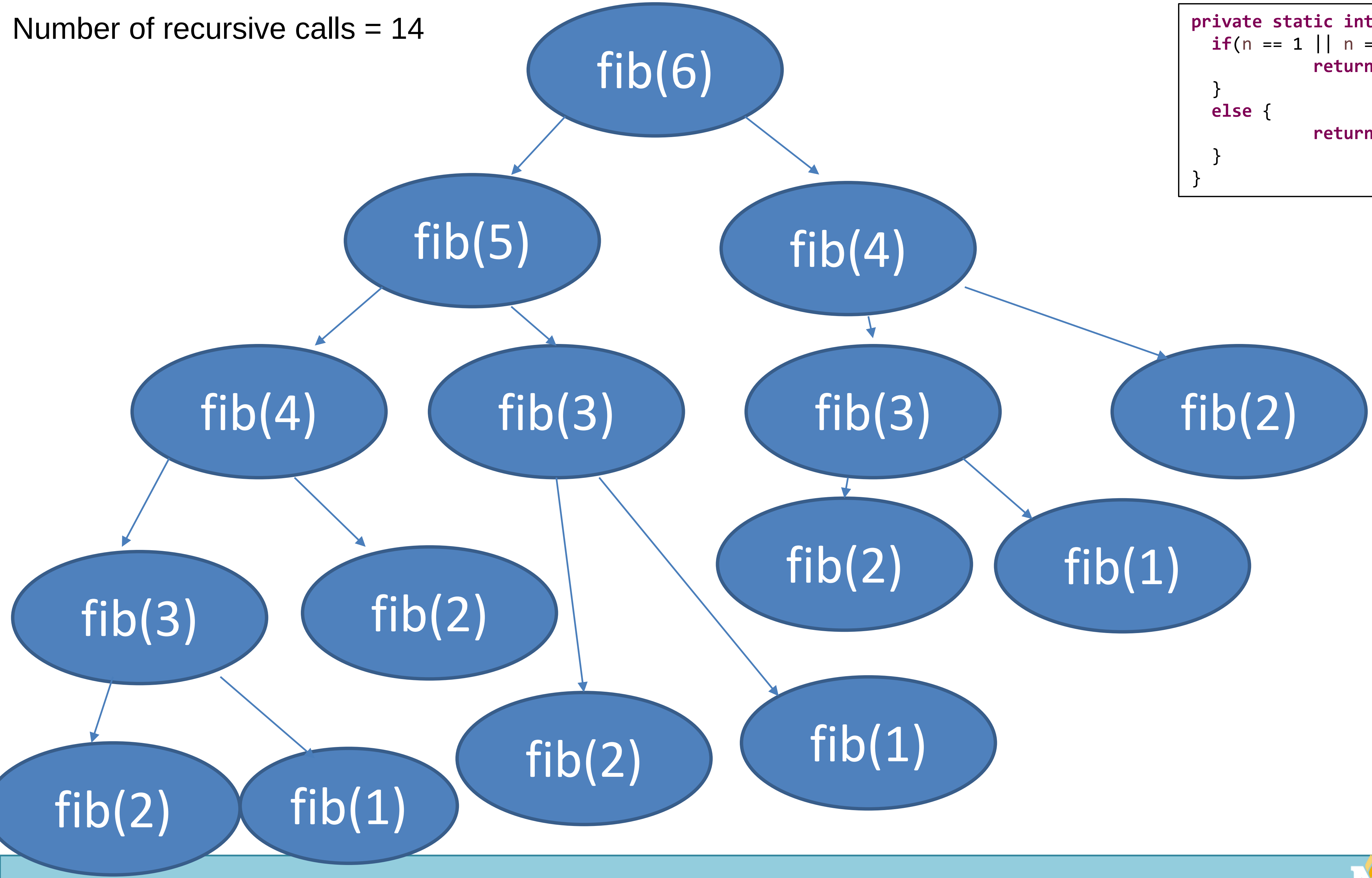
Running time = ??? * **O(1)**

Number of recursive calls = 8



```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

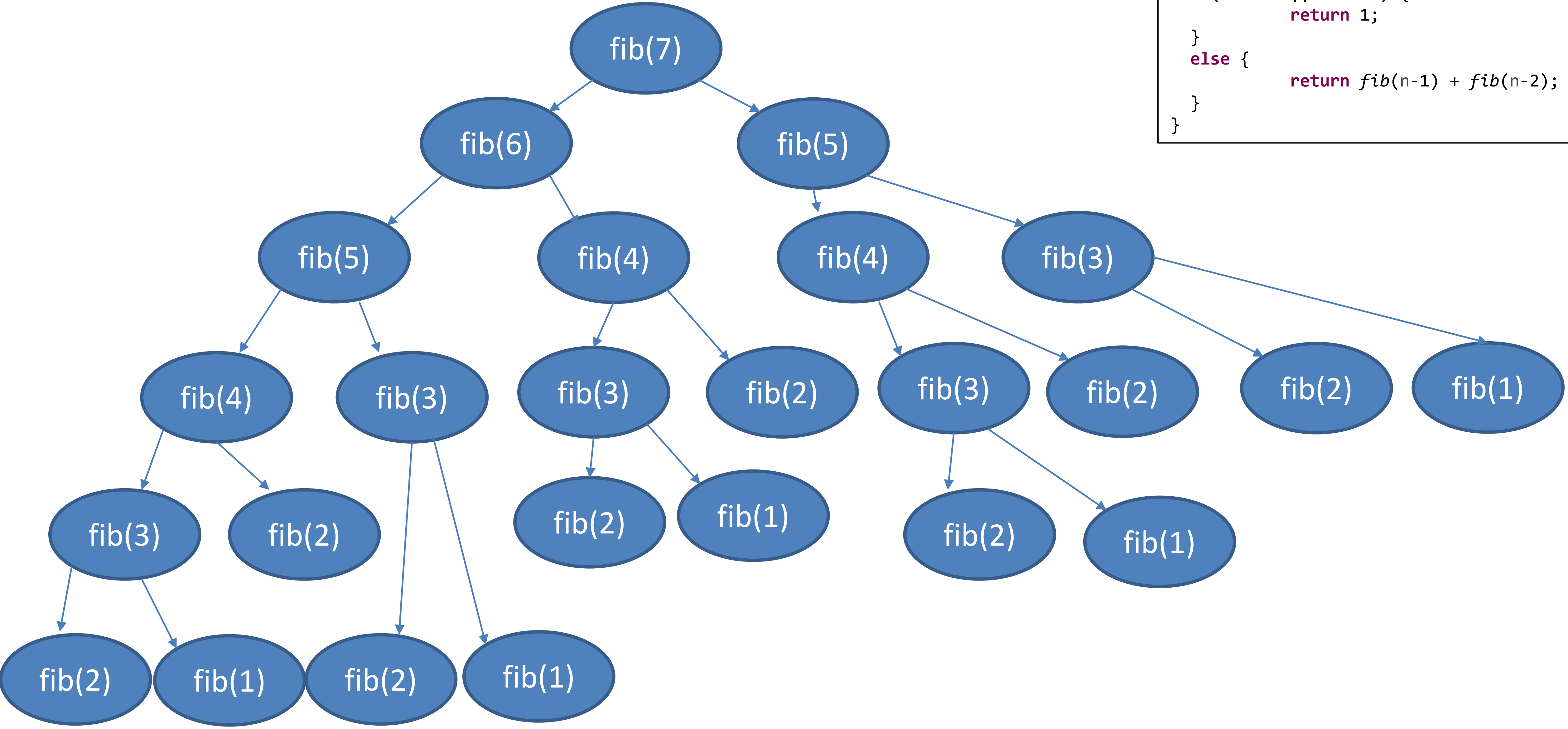
Number of recursive calls = 14



```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

Number of recursive calls = 24

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```



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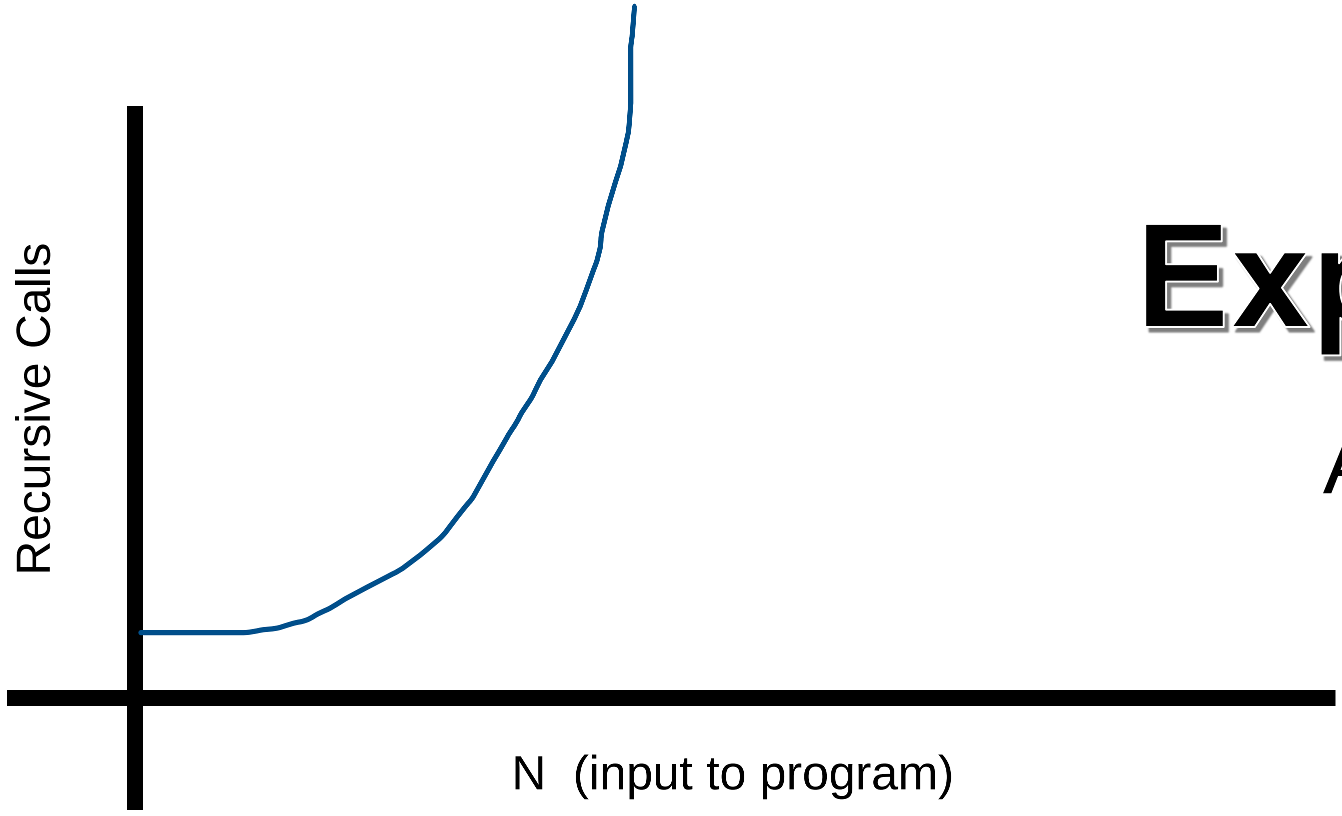
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```

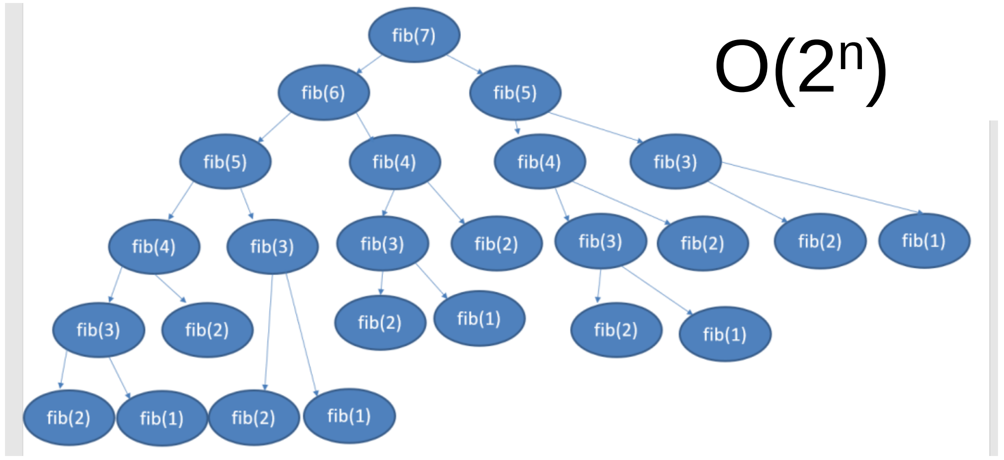
If we were to plot the number of recursive calls made as n increases, it would look something like his:



Exponential

Aka. $O(2^n)$

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) { O(1)
      return 1;  O(1)
  }
  else {          O(1)          O(1)
      return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```



fib(7)
fib(6) fib(5)
fib(5) fib(4) fib(4) fib(3)
fib(4) fib(3) fib(3) fib(2) fib(3) fib(2) fib(2) fib(1)
fib(3) fib(2) fib(2) fib(1) fib(2) fib(1)
fib(2) fib(1) fib(2) fib(1)

$O(2^n)$

Generally speaking, we can compute the running time of a recursive algorithm by using the following formula:

Running time = **# of recursive calls made** * **amount of work done in each call**

Running time = $\mathbf{O(2^n)}$ * $\mathbf{O(1)}$

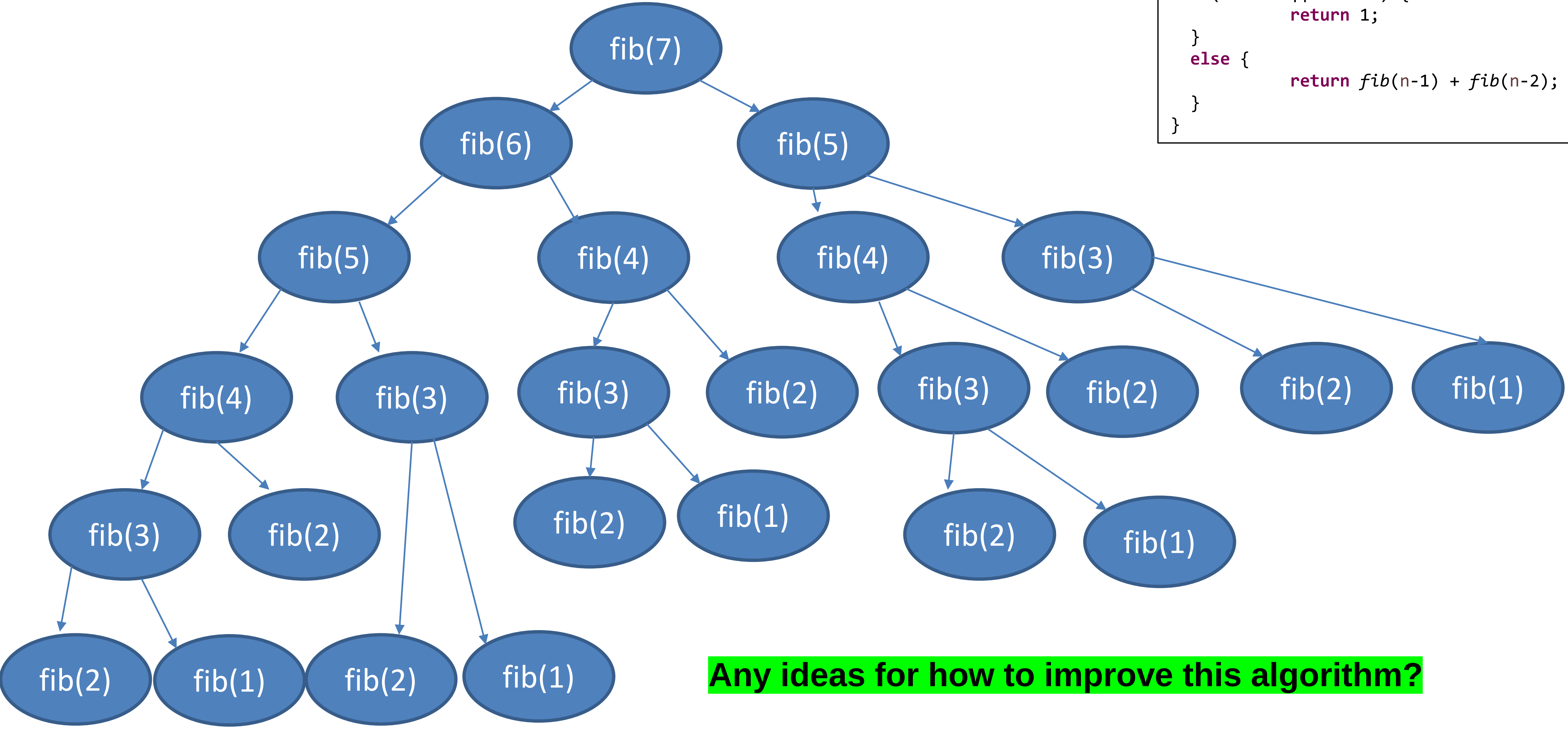
Total running time = $\mathbf{O(2^n)}$

n = requested Fibonacci digit

$O(2^n)$ is very bad…

Number of recursive calls = 24

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```



Any ideas for how to improve this algorithm?

Number of recursive calls = 24

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
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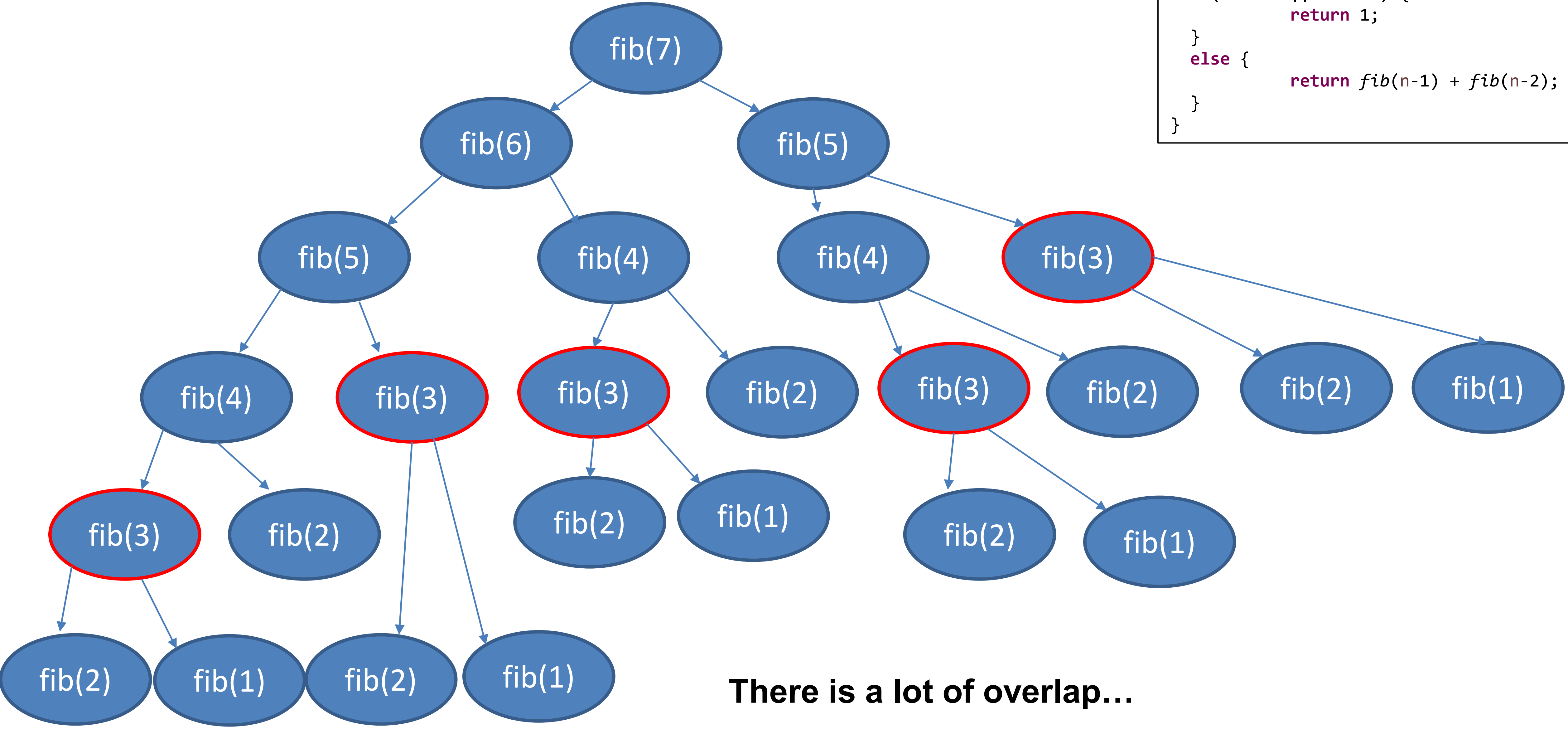
  }
}
```

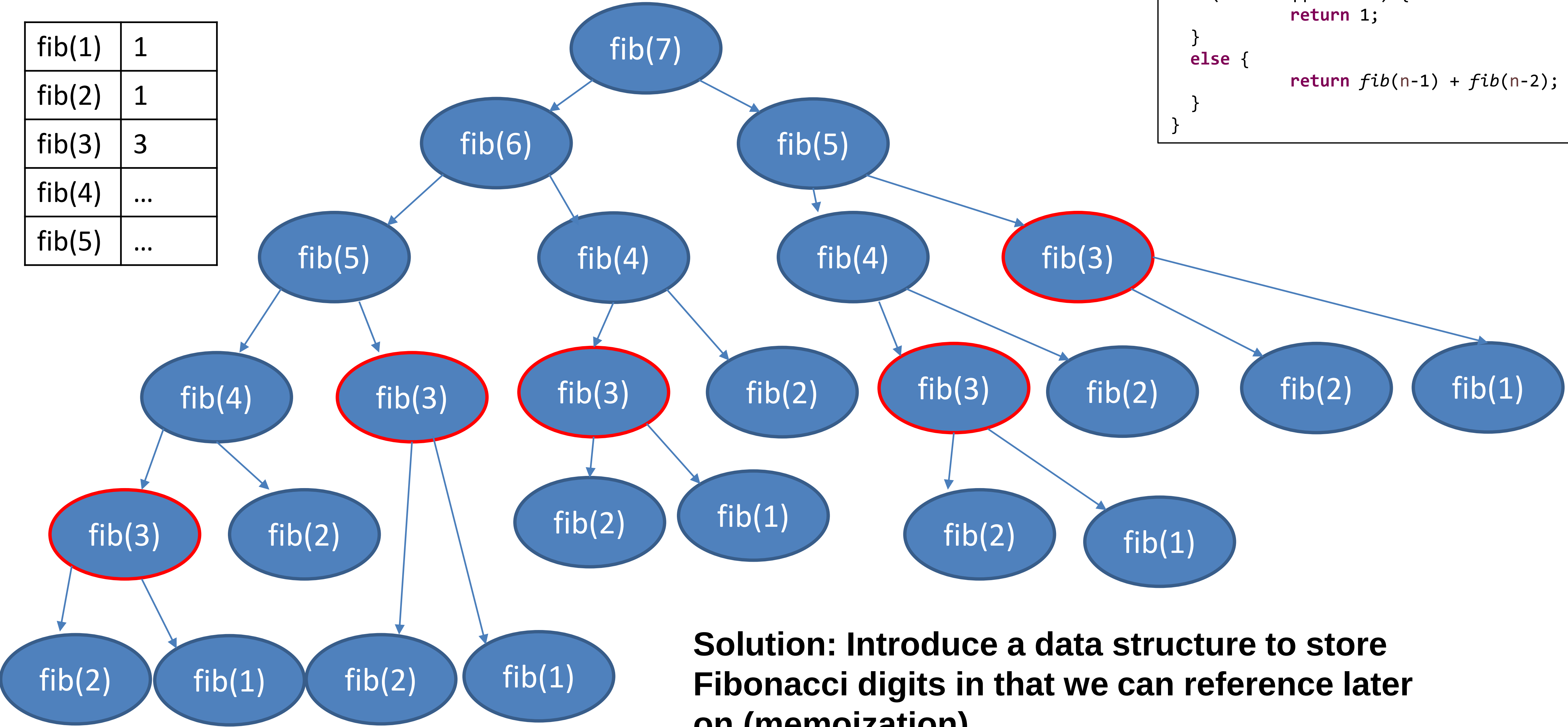


There is a lot of overlap…

Number of recursive calls = 24

fib(1)	1
fib(2)	1
fib(3)	3
fib(4)	…
fib(5)	…

```
private static int fib(int n) {
  if(n == 1 || n == 2) {
            return 1;
  }
  else {
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
  }
}
```



Solution: Introduce a data structure to store Fibonacci digits in that we can reference later on (memoization)

(These lookups happen in constant time!)

countX("oxxo")

```
public static int countX(String str) {
	if(str.length() == 0){
		return 0;
	}
	if(str.charAt(0) == 'x'){
		return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
	}
	else{
		return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
	}
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“xxo”)

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“**x**xo”)

1 + countX(“xo”)

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX("**o**xxo")

0 + countX("**x**xo")

1 + countX("**x**o")

1 + countX("o")

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
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    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x'){
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countX(“oxxo”)

0 + countX(“xxo”)

1 + countX(“xo”)

1 + countX(“o”)

0 + countX(“”)

```
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        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“**x**xo”)

1 + countX(“**x**o”)

1 + countX(“o”)

0 + countX(“”)

0

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“**x**xo”)

1 + countX(“**x**o”)

1 + countX(“o”)

0 + 0

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“**x**xo”)

1 + countX(“**x**o”)

1 + 0

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“**x**xo”)

1 + countX(“**x**o”)

1 + 0

```java
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + countX(“**x**xo”)

1 + 1

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

countX(“**o**xxo”)

0 + 2

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x’){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

Final answer = 2

```
public static int countX(String str) {
    if(str.length() == 0){
        return 0;
    }
    if(str.charAt(0) == 'x'){
        return 1 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
    else{
        return 0 + countX(str.substring(1));
    }
}
```

Limitations of recursion?