# Introduction to Functional Programming in *OCaml*

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Week 1 - Sequence 5: Recursion









#### **Recursive Functions**

- ► Functions that are defined by calling themselves on smaller arguments
- ► Natural on recursively defined data structures (see Week 3)
- ► Example:  $fact(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ n * fact(n-1) & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases}$

#### **Recursive Definitions in OCaml**

- $\blacktriangleright$  A priori, the use of f in a definition of f refers to the *previous* value of f
- ▶ The keyword rec changes this, and allows us to define a function by recursion

#### Recursive Definitions in OCaml I

```
let x = 1;;
# val x : int = 1
let x = x+1;
# val x : int = 2
x;;
# - : int = 2
let f x = x+1;;
# val f : int -> int = <fun>
let f x = f (f x);
# val f : int -> int = <fun>
f 1;;
# - : int = 3
```

#### Recursive Definitions in OCaml II

```
let fact n = if n <=1 then 1 else n*fact(n-1);;</pre>
# Characters 37-41:
  let fact n = if n <=1 then 1 else n*fact(n-1);;</pre>
Error: Unbound value fact.
let rec fact n = if n <=1 then 1 else n*fact(n-1);;</pre>
# val fact : int -> int = <fun>
fact 10;;
# - : int = 3628800
```

### **Mutually Recursive Functions**

- ► Generalization of direct recursion
- ► Several functions are defined by calling each other on smaller arguments
- Natural on mutual recursive data structures
- ► Example:
  - ▶ n is even if n = 0, or n > 0 and n 1 is odd
  - ▶ n is odd if n = 1, or n > 1 and n 1 is even

## Mutually Recursive Definitions in OCaml I

```
let rec even x = if x=0 then true else odd (x-1)::
# Characters 39-42.
  let rec even x = if x=0 then true else odd (x-1)::
Error: Unbound value odd
let rec even x = if x=0 then true else odd (x-1)
and odd x = if x=0 then false else even (x-1)::
# val even : int -> bool = <fun>
val odd : int -> bool = <fun>
even 17::
\# - : bool = false
even 10;;
\# - : bool = true
```