

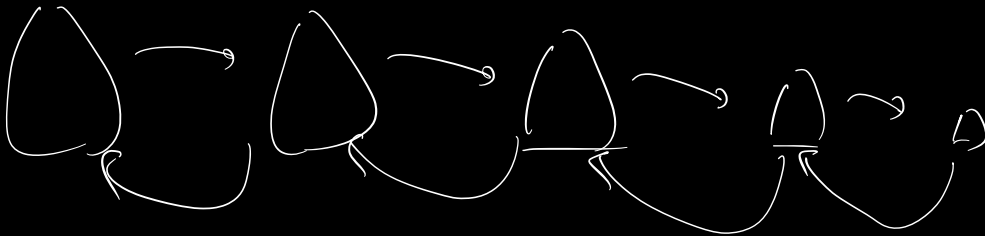
observations :-

- i) size keeps decreasing
- ii) similar does only size changes
- iii) end case (last case) as stopping point

use \Rightarrow sorting algo \Rightarrow merge sort, quick sort
DS \Rightarrow Trees / BST / Heaps / Tries / Segment Trees
DP \rightarrow Dynamic Programming
Backtracking.

Recursion :- function calling itself

technique of solving problem using smaller instances of
the same problem
sub problem



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

↓

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

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

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

$$\text{SUM}(1) = 1$$

←————→

* How to write recursive code

* How it works / dry-run

* TC/SC

How to write recursive code :-

ex ⇒ Find sum of N natural nos:-

Step I ⇒ assumption

decide what your func does

Step II ⇒ main logic

solve the main problem using
sub problem

Step III \Rightarrow base condⁿ

when should recursion stop

int- sum(N) { // assume: this returns sum of N natural nos.

// base condⁿ

if (N == 1)

return 1

// main logic

return sum(N-1) + N

}

find factorial of N using recursion:

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120.$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24.$$

$$5! = 5 \times 4!$$

$$N! = N \times (N-1)!$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0! &= 1 \\ 1! &= 1 \\ 2! &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

```

int fact(N) { // assume  $\Rightarrow$  fact(N) returns factorial of N
// base cond'n
    if (N == 0 || N == 1)
        return 1;
// main logic
    return N * fact(N-1);
}

```

#3 Find N^{th} fibonacci number

N \Rightarrow	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	~
	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	~

$$\begin{aligned}
 fb(8) &= 21 \\
 &= 8 + 13 \\
 &= fb(6) + fb(7)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow fb(8) = fb(7) + fb(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{fb(N) = fb(N-1) + fb(N-2)}$$

```

int fib(N) { // assume: fib(N) returns fibonacci no. for N
    // base condn
    if (N == 0)
        return 0
    else if (N == 1)
        return 1
    // main logic
    return fib(N-1) + fib(N-2);
}

```

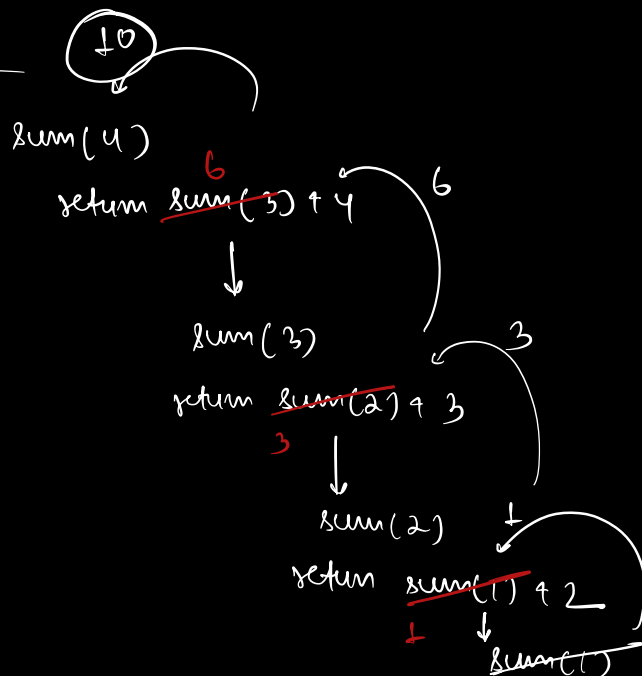
⇒ working of recursion :-

sum of N natural nos:

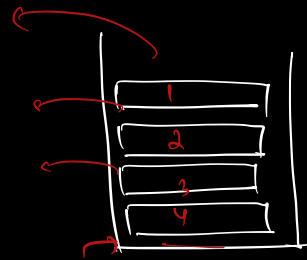
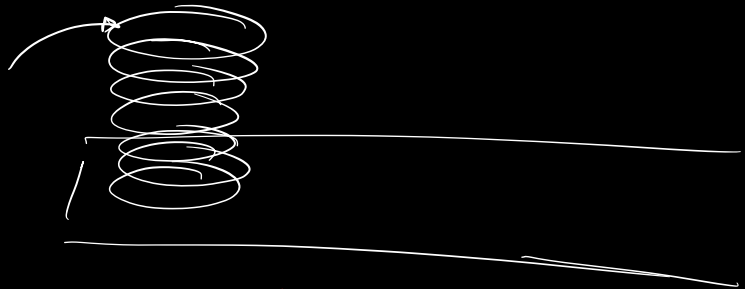
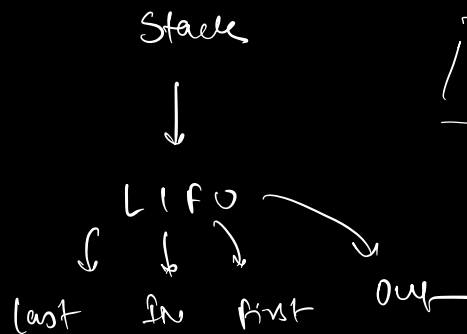
```

int sum(N) {
    if (N == 1)
        return 1
    return sum(N-1) + N
}

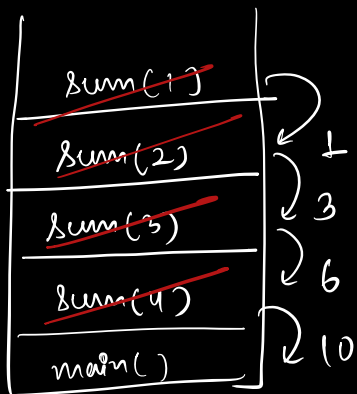
```



Call Stack



Call stack \Rightarrow stack that contains all function calls.

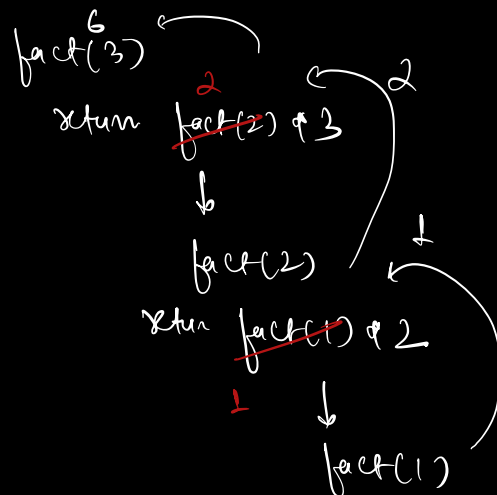


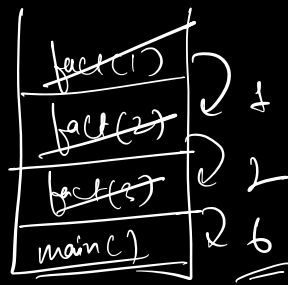
```
int sum(N) {
    if (N == 1)
        return 1
    return sum(N-1) + N
}
```

Call stack

factorial of N

```
int fact(N) {
    if (N == 0 || N == 1)
        return 1
    return fact(N-1) * N
}
```





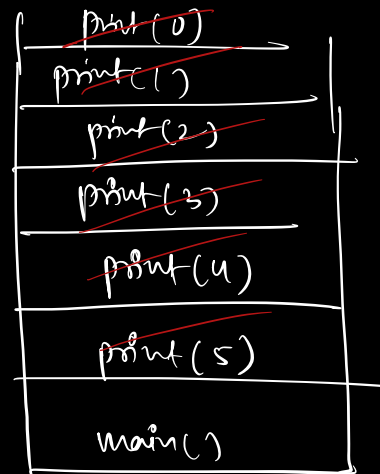
all
stack

Q 1. Given a no. N , print all the no. from N to 1 in decreasing order, using recursion

$N \rightarrow$ 5 4 3 2 1

```
void print(N) {
    if (N == 0)
        return;
    cout << N;
    print(N-1);
}
```

doing
work
while
going
deep



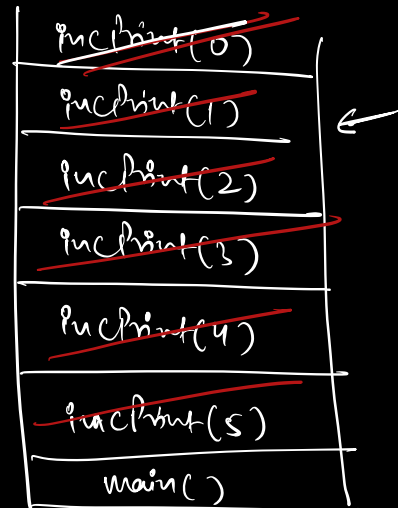
5 4 3 2 1

Q 2. Given a no. N , print all the no. from 1 to N in increasing order, using recursion

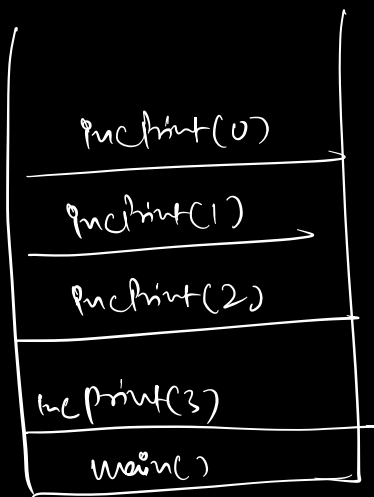
ex. $\underline{\underline{N = 5}}$ 1 2 3 4 5

```
void incPrint(N) {
    if (N == 0)
        return;

    incPrint(N-1);
    cout << N << " ";
}
```



① ② ③ ④ ⑤



incPrint(3) {
 → incPrint(2)
 }
 cout << 3

```
void incPrint(N) {
    if (N == 0)
        return;

    incPrint(N-1);
    cout << N << " ";
}
```

incPrint(2) {
 → incPrint(1)
 }
 cout << 2

isPalindrome(1) {

→ isPalindrome(0) isPalindrome(1)

isPalindrome(0) {

✓

Q3. Given a string, write a recursive code to check if it is a palindrome

palindrome ⇒
W O W
M A D A M
L E V E L

— — — — — — — —
 ↑ ↑
 e s

boolean isPalin(str, s, e) {

if (s > e)

return true

if (str[s] == str[e]) {

return isPalin(str, s+1, e-1)

}

else {

return false

}

```
boolean isPalin(str, s, e) {
```

```
    if (s > e)
        return true
```

```
    if (str[s] == str[e]) {
        return isPalin(str, s+1, e-1)
    }
```

```
    else {
        return false
    }
}
```

True

0 1 2 3 4
M A D A M

isPalin(str, 0, 4)

isPalin(str, 1, 3)

isPalin(str, 2, 2)

isPalin(str, 3, 1)

0 1 2 3
M B A A

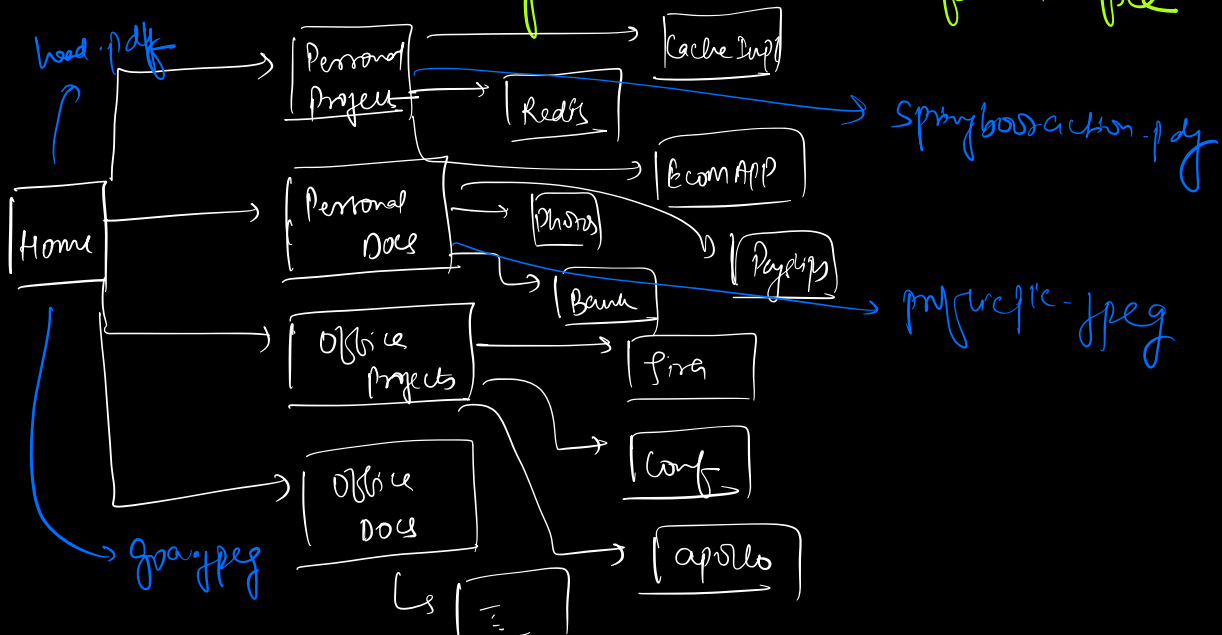
isPalin(str, 0, 3)

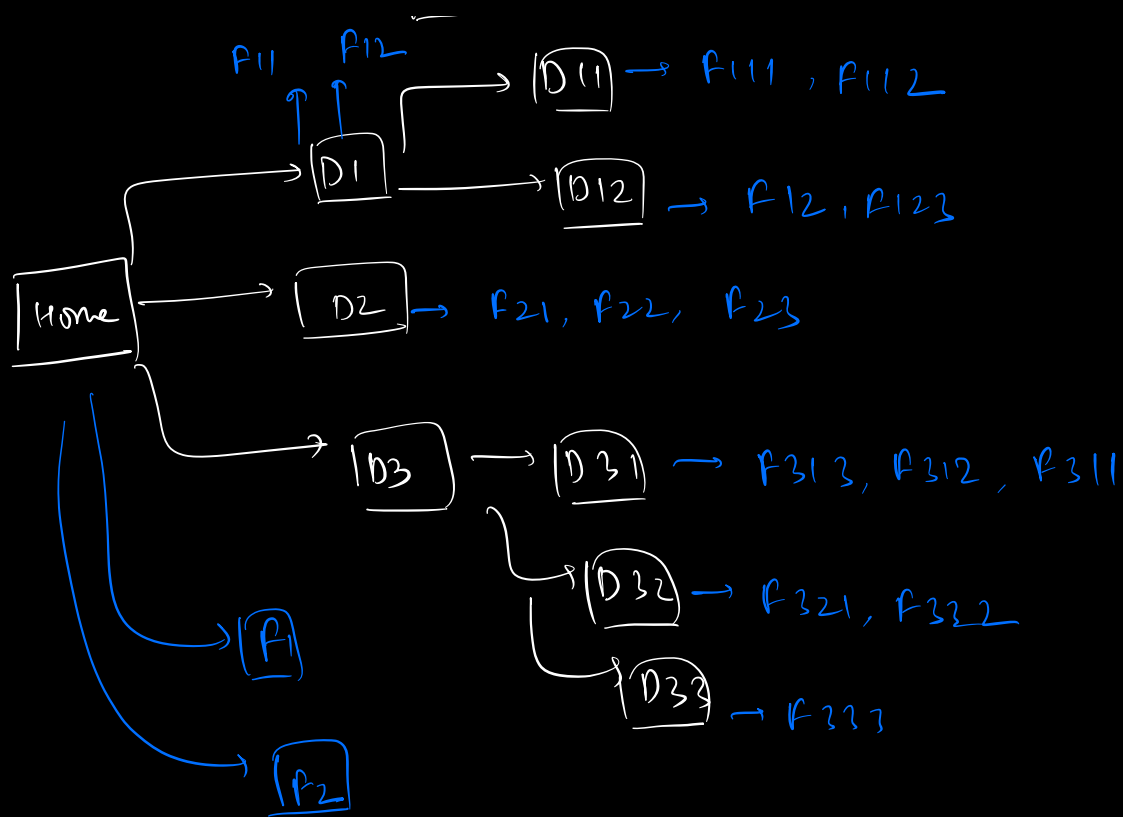
isPalin(str, 1, 2)

False

Facebook / Google / Amazon

Q. 4. Given a directory structure, search for a file





given

`List<String> files = getFiles(directoryName)`

`List<String> directories = getDir(directoryName)`

```

boolean search( HOME dirName, P311 fileName) {
    list<String> files = getFiles( dirName);
    for( i=0; i < files.size(); i++) {
        if( files[i] == fileName) {
            return true
        }
    }

    list<String> dir = getDir( dirName);
    for( i=0; i < dir.size(); i++) {
        if( search( dir[i], fileName)) {
            return true
        }
    }
    return false
}

```

base
london

~~true~~
 true → search(home, P311)
 true → search(D3, P311)
 true → search(D31, P311)

```

  ↓      ↓      ↓
 D1    D2    D3
  ↓
D31    D32    D33

```

