

재귀함수

재귀함수란 자기 자신을 호출하는 함수를 의미한다.  alt text

재귀함수의 특징

- **기본 조건**
 - **base case**
 - **termination condition**
 - **stop condition**
- **재귀 조건** $j > n$
- **재귀 호출**
 - $f(i+1, j+1, n)$
 - $f(i+1, j+2, n)$
 - $f(i+2, j+1, n)$
 - **if** $j > n$ **return**

예제

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int arr[10];
void print(int n)
{
    for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)
    {
        if(i) cout<<" ";
        cout<<arr[i];
    }
    cout<<endl;
}
int f(int i,int j,int n)
{
    if(j>n) return 0 ; //기본 조건
    for(;j<=n;j++)
    {
        arr[i]=j;
        print(i); //재귀 호출
        f(i+1,j+1,n); //재귀 호출
    }
}
int main()
{
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    f(0,1,n); //기본 조건
    return 0;
}
```

 alt text

- ```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int n,m;
int a[10];
void print(int m)
{
 for(int i=0;i<m;i++)
 cout << a[i]<<" " ;
 cout<<endl;
}
void f(int i,int j,int n,int m)
{
 if(i==m){print(m);return;}
 else
 {
 for(;j<=n && m-1-i<=n-j ;j++)
 /*m-1-i<=n-j i m-1 m-1-i i
 +1 m-1 n-j i+1
 */
 {
 a[i]=j;
 f(i+1,j+1,n,m);
 }
 }
}

int main()
{
 cin >> n >> m;
 f(0,1,n,m);
 return 0;
}
```

 alt text

- ```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int a[10];
int b[10]={0};    //aaaaaaaaaaaaaa1aaaaaaaaaa
int n;
void print(int n)
{
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        if(i) cout << " ";
        cout << a[i] ;
    }
    cout << endl;
    return ;
}

void f(int i,int n)
{
    if(i==n)
    {
        print(i);
        return ;
    }
    for(int j = 1;j <= n ; j++)      //b[0]~n个
    {
        if(b[j])
            continue;                //aaaaaaaaaaa
        a[i]=j;                       //aaaaaaaaa
        b[j]=1;                       //aaaaaaaaaaaa
        f(i+1,n);                     //aaaaaaaaaaa
        b[j]=0;                      //aaaa   aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
        aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
    }
}
```

```
int main()
{
    cin >> n;
    f(0,n);
    return 0;
}
```

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