# CSC148: Recursion

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#### **Question 1**

Here is a slight change to the recursive solution of the binary codes example that we studied in lecture. Is this new version still correct?

```
def codes(r):
    '''(int) -> list of str

Return all binary codes of length r.
    '''
    if r == 0:
        return ['']
    small = codes(r-1)
    lst = []
    for item in small:
        lst.append('0' + item)
        lst.append('1' + item)
    return lst
```

## **Question 2**

Consider the following code.

```
def mystery(lst, k, value):
   if len(lst) == 0:
     return k <= 0
   if lst[0] == value:
     return mystery(lst[1:], k-1, value)
   else:
     return mystery(lst[1:],k, value)</pre>
```

Complete the following sentence:

If mystery is run, then the goal that it accomplishes is to ... (i.e. we want a brief, English description of what the function does, not a line-by-line explanation of the code).

### **Question 3**

The following code tries to accomplish something potentially useful ... although it has a bug! What is the goal of the function and why is it incorrect?

```
def skip_sum(n):
   if n == 0:
     return 0
   return n + skip_sum(n-2)
```

#### **Question 4**

Complete the following function using recursion.

```
def contains(lst, value):
    '''(list of int, int) -> bool

Return whether or not lst contains the given value.
lst may have nesting to arbitrary depth.

>>> contains([1, [[2], 3]], 3)
True
    >>> contains([1, [[2], 3]], 4)
False
,','
```

## **Question 5: Challenge**

Here is a bigger change to the recursive solution of the binary codes example that we studied in lecture. Is this new version still correct?

```
def codes(r, current, code_list):
    '''(int, str, list of str) -> list of str

Return all binary codes of length r.
    '''
if r == 0:
    code_list.append(current)
    return code_list
codes(r-1, current + '0', code_list)
codes(r-1, current + '1', code_list)
return code_list
```