## CS 161, Lecture 13: Recursion

YOUR PARTY ENTERS THE TAVERN.
I GATHER EVERYONE AROUND
A TABLE. I HAVE HE ELVES
START WHITTLING DICE AND
GET OUT SOOE PARCMENT
FOR CHARACTER SHEETS.


## What is Recursion?

- When a function calls itself one or more times (directly or indirectly)
- Form of repetition
- Typically used to perform same operation on a smaller subset and then build the result based on what is returned from the smaller case
- Typically has at least one base case for stopping
- Based on inductive logic


## Iteration vs. Recursion

- Anything that can be done iteratively can be do recursively and vice versa
- Not always a good idea, some problems naturally lend themselves to one mode of thinking or the other

```
summation(listOfNumbers[0...n])
    if n== 0
        return listOfNumbers[0]
    return listOfNumbers[0] + summation(listOfNumbers[1...n])
```


## How it works on a high level



## Pros and Cons

- Pros
- Readable
- Sometimes easier to conceptualize for problems that have many moving parts
- Cons
- Efficiency
- Memory usage
- Each call to the function makes a new function stack frame (see previous slide)


## Example: Factorial

- The product of an integer and all that come before it
- $\mathrm{n}!=\mathrm{n}$ * $(\mathrm{n}-1) *(\mathrm{n}-2) * \ldots$... $(\mathrm{n}-(\mathrm{n}-1)) * 1$ for all $\mathrm{n}>0$
- Base Case: 0 ! = 1


## Iterative Factorial

int factorial(int n) \{
int fact;
if ( $\mathrm{n}==0$ )
fact = 1 ;
else

$$
\text { for (fact = n; } n>1 ; n=-)
$$



Recursive Factorial


## Code Demo

```
1 #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fact_itr(int n) {
            cout << "Entered the function for n = " << n << endl;
            int fact;
            if(n==0)
                fact = 1;
            else{
                for(fact = n; n > 1; n--) {
                    fact = fact * (n-1);
                            cout << "Value in for loop: " << fact << endl;
                    }
        }
        return fact;
    }
    int fact_rec(int n) {
        cout << "Function made for n = " << n << endl;
        if (n == 0)
                        return 1;
        int fact = n*fact_rec(n-1);
        cout << "Returning}" << fact << endl
```

fact.cpp" 33L, 592C

```
8acces.eng.ost.edu - PuTTY
    10 else{
    11 for(fact = n; n > 1; n--){
    fact = fact * (n-1);
    cout << "Value in for loop: " << fact << endl;
    }
}
return fact;
    }
    int fact_rec(int n) {
                    cout << "Function made for n = " << n << endl;
                    if (n == 0)
                    return 1;
                    int fact = n*fact_rec(n-1);
                    cout << "Returning " << fact << endl;
                    return fact;
    }
    int main() {
    29
    30 cout << "Fact iter: " << fact_itr(4) << endl;
    31 cout << "Fact rec: " << fact_rec(4) << endl;
    32 return 0;
    }
                                    24,2-9

Exercise: What is the recursive solution to produce the following design?

\[
\text { if }(n)=1
\]
cont <<"*" Lheidl.,

\(8 / 2\)
\(\rightarrow 4 / 2\)
472
print (stars, col)
for \(\neq\) of cols \(s\)
cont \(\ll "\) ";
for \# of stor
cont \(\alpha \alpha^{n} *^{n}\).
coot \(<2\) end';
\[
\text { if }(\text { stor } s=2)
\]
print (star, cal)
else
```

*2acces.eng.ost.edu - PuTT
\#include <iostream>
2
using namespace std;
4
void print(int stars, int col) {
for(int i=0; i<col; i++)
cout << " ";
for(int i=0; i<stars; i++)
cout << "\star";
cout << endl;
}
void pattern(int stars, int col) {
if (stars == 2){
print((stars/2), col);
cout << "Top if 2" << endl;
}
else{
cout << "Top else" << endl;
pattern((stars/2), col);
cout << "returned" << endl;
}
cout << "Mid" << endl;
print(stars, col);

```
                                    24,2-9


```

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~
O Type here to search

```

```

