

Advanced Programming

Fall 97



University of Tehran

Recursion

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What is Recursion?

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- Recursion is a method of solving problems that involves breaking a problem down into smaller and smaller **subproblems** until you get to a small enough problem that it can be solved trivially.

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- Usually recursion involves a function **calling itself**.

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- A recursive algorithm must **change its state** and move **toward the base case**. (Avoiding loops)
- A recursive algorithm must **call itself**, recursively.

1. Integer Factorial

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```
unsigned int factorial(unsigned int n) {  
    if(n == 0)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return n * factorial(n - 1);  
}
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Recursive Call

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Do Sth with Result of Subproblem

Recursive Call

2. Fibonacci Seq.

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```
unsigned int fibonacci(unsigned int n) {  
    if(n == 1 || n == 2)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);  
}
```


2. Fibonacci Seq.

Multiple Base Cases

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Multiple Recursive Call

2. Fibonacci Seq.

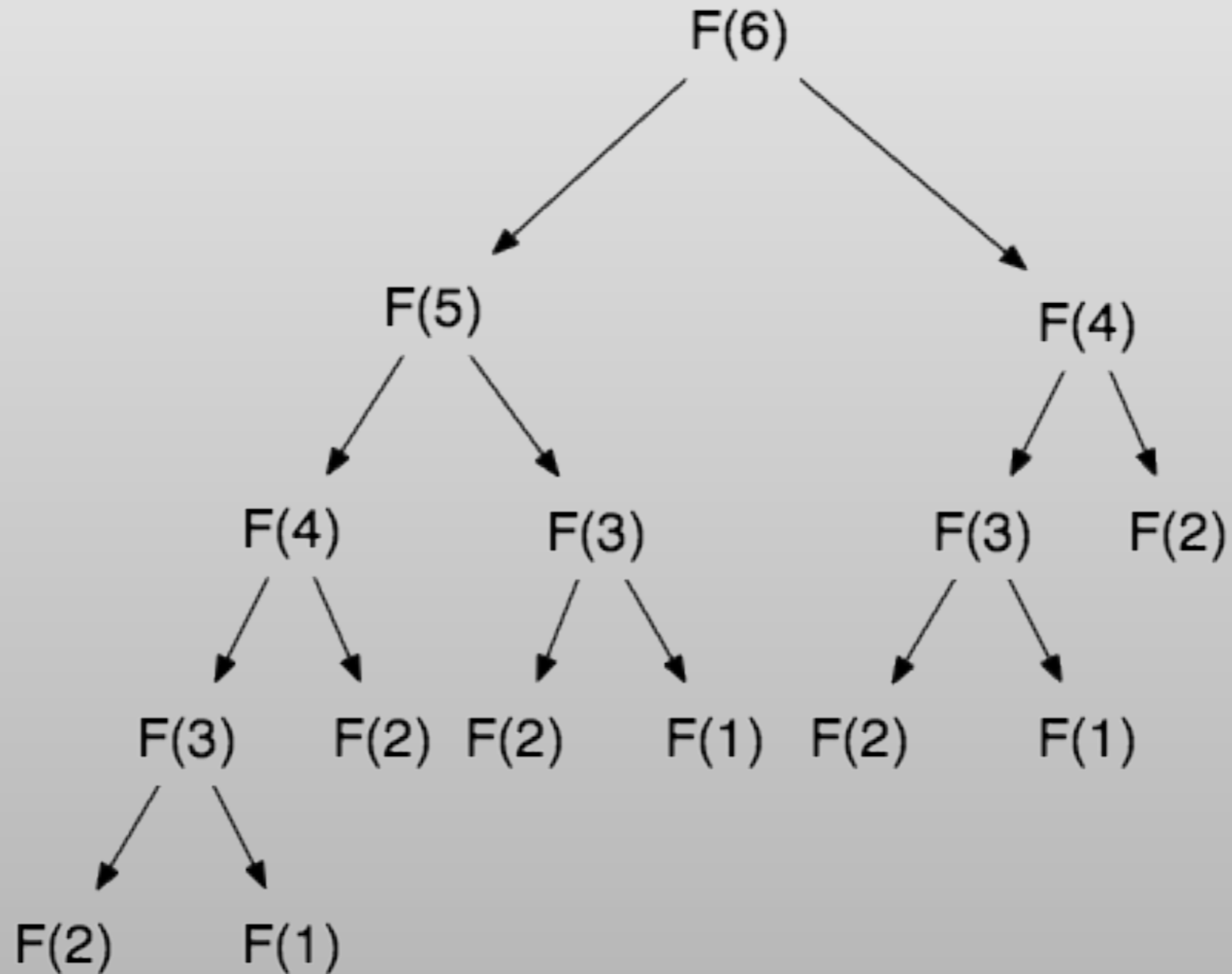
Multiple Base Cases

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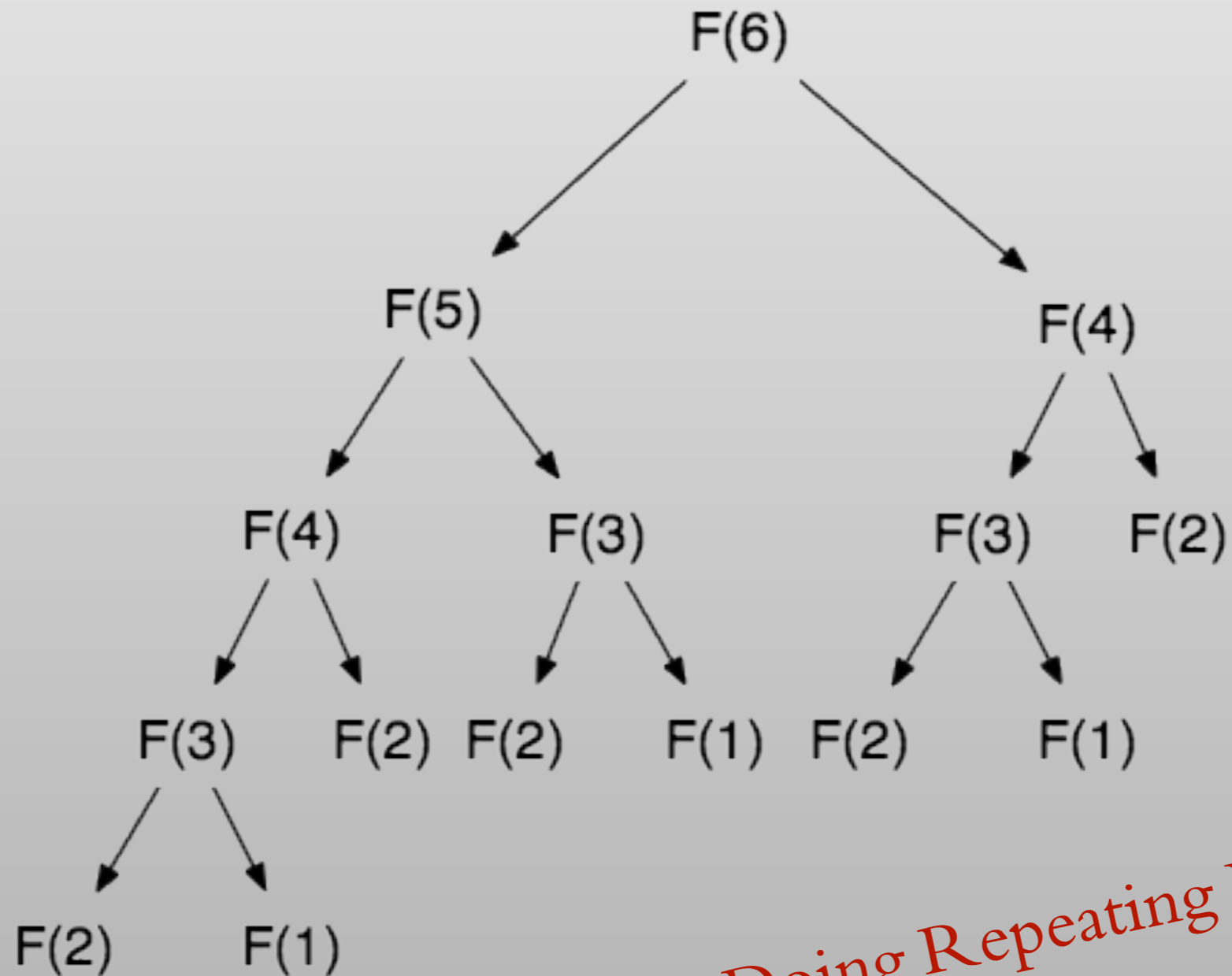
Do Sth with Result of Subproblems

Multiple Recursive Call

2. Fibonacci Seq.



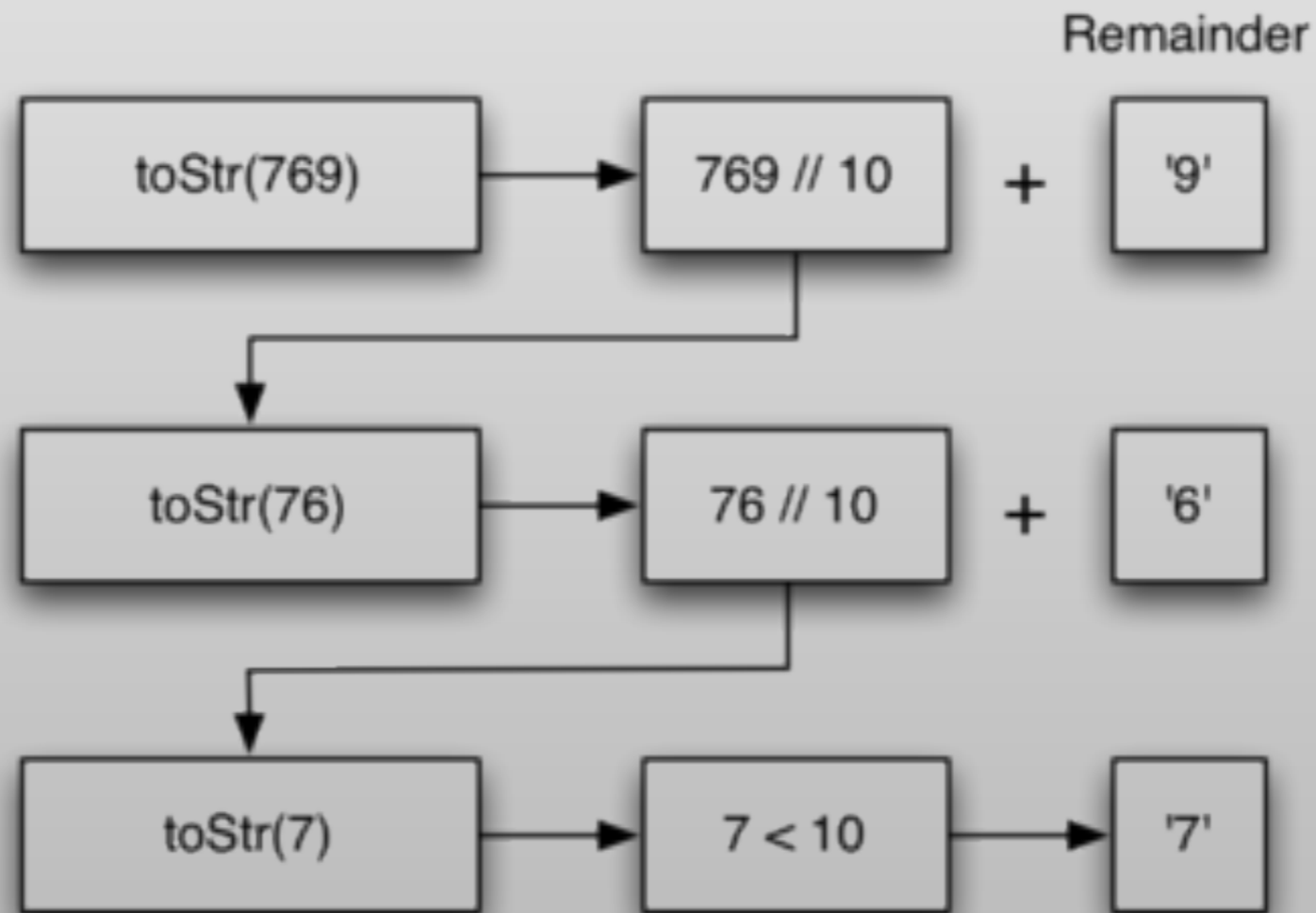
2. Fibonacci Seq.



Doing Repeating Work ?

3. Converting an Integer to a String in Any Base

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```
string to_string(unsigned int n, unsigned int base) {  
    static const string digits = "0123456789ABCDEF";  
    if(base > digits.size())  
        throw invalid_argument("invalid base");  
    if(n < base)  
        return string(digits[n], 1);  
    else  
        return to_string(n / base, base) + string(digits[n % base], 1);  
}
```


4. Binary Search

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int binary_search(vector<int> list, int key);
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```

If searching for 23 in the 10-element array:

2	5	8	12	16	23	38	56	72	91
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

23 > 16,
take 2nd half

L									H
2	5	8	12	16	23	38	56	72	91

23 < 56,
take 1st half

					L				H
2	5	8	12	16	23	38	56	72	91

Found 23,
Return 5

					L	H			
2	5	8	12	16	23	38	56	72	91

4. Binary Search

```
int binary_search(vector<int> list, int from, int to, int key)
{
    if (list.size() == 0 || from > to)
        return -1;

    int mid = (from + to) / 2;
    if (list[mid] == key)
        return mid;
    else if (list[mid] < key)
        return binary_search(list, mid + 1, to, key);
    else
        return binary_search(list, from, mid - 1, key);
}
```

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Solving More General Problem

4. Binary Search

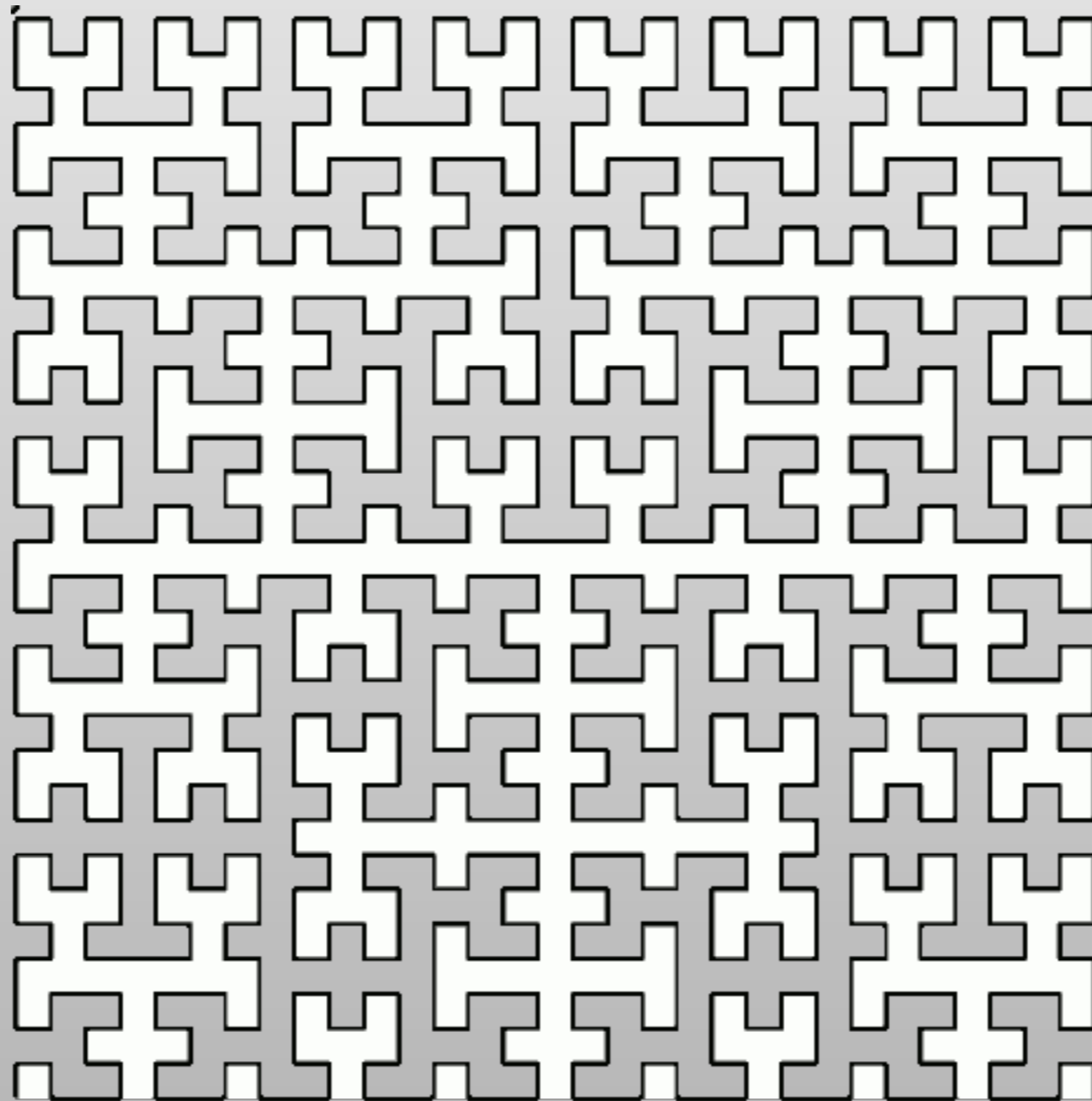
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        return mid;
    else if (list[mid] < key)
        return binary_search(list, mid + 1, to, key);
    else
        return binary_search(list, from, mid - 1, key);
}

int binary_search(vector<int> list, int key) {
    return binary_search(list, 0, list.size() - 1, key);
}
```

Solving More General Problem

5. Hilbert Curve

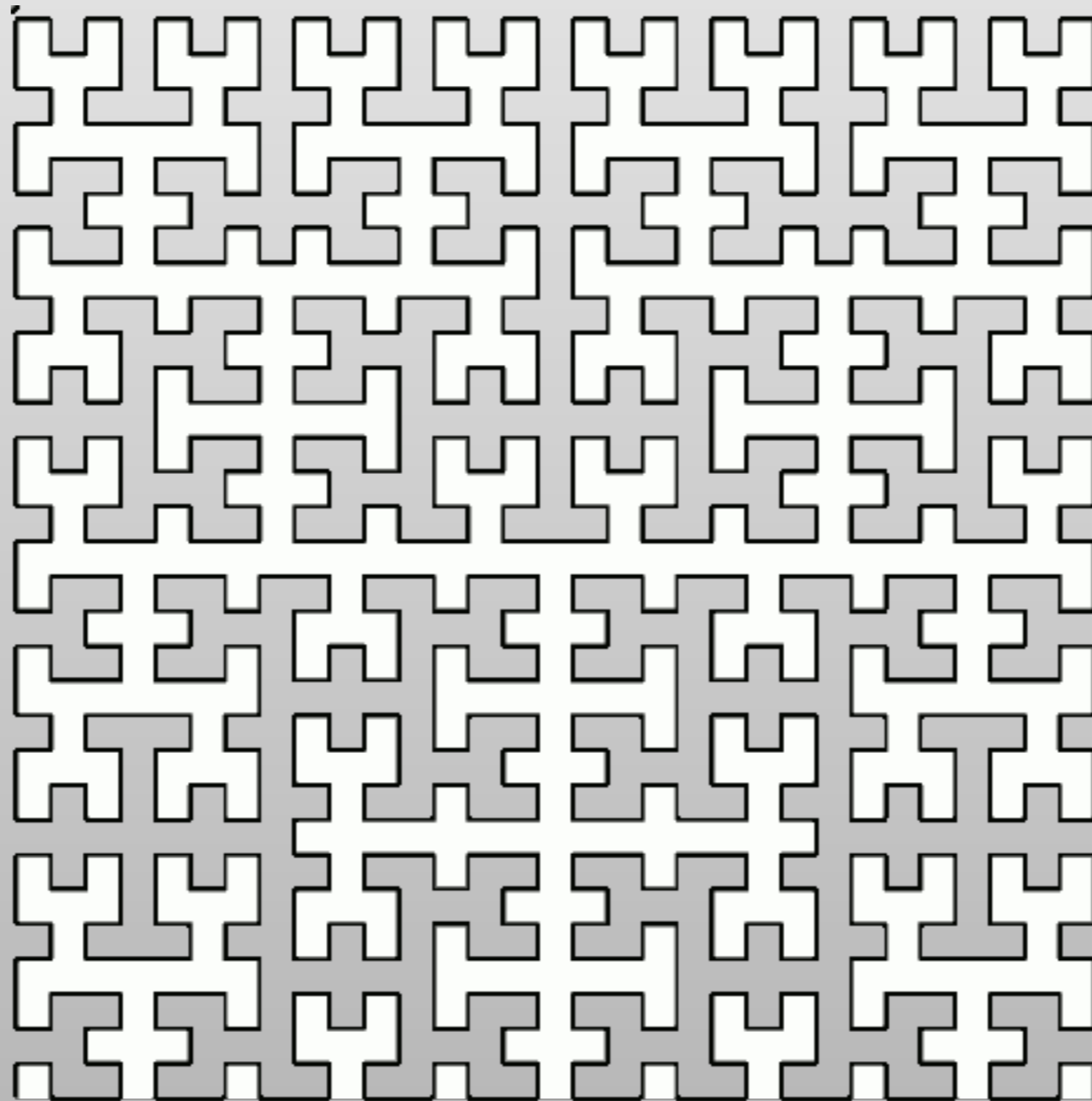


5. Hilbert Curve

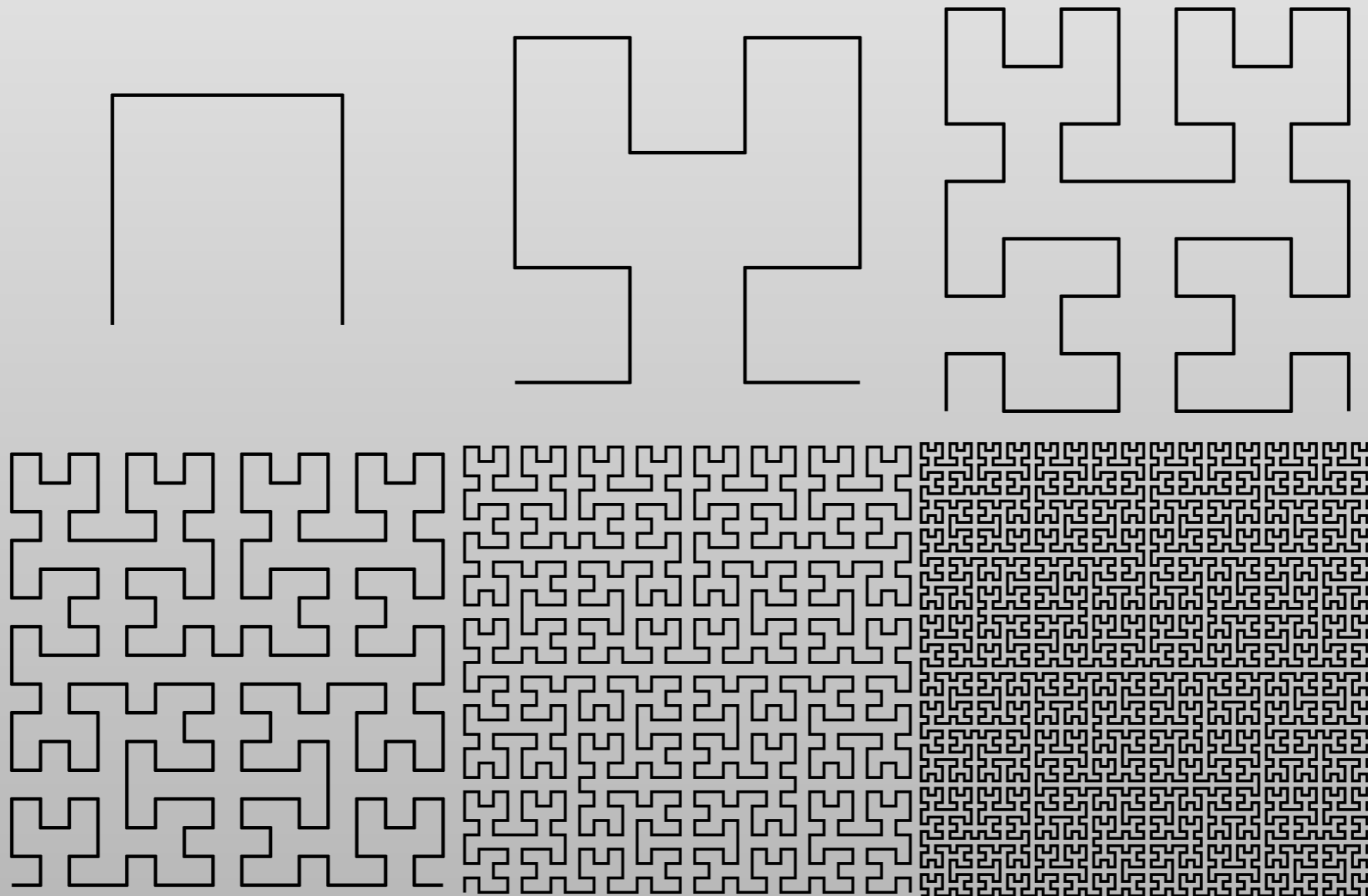


David Hilbert

5. Hilbert Curve



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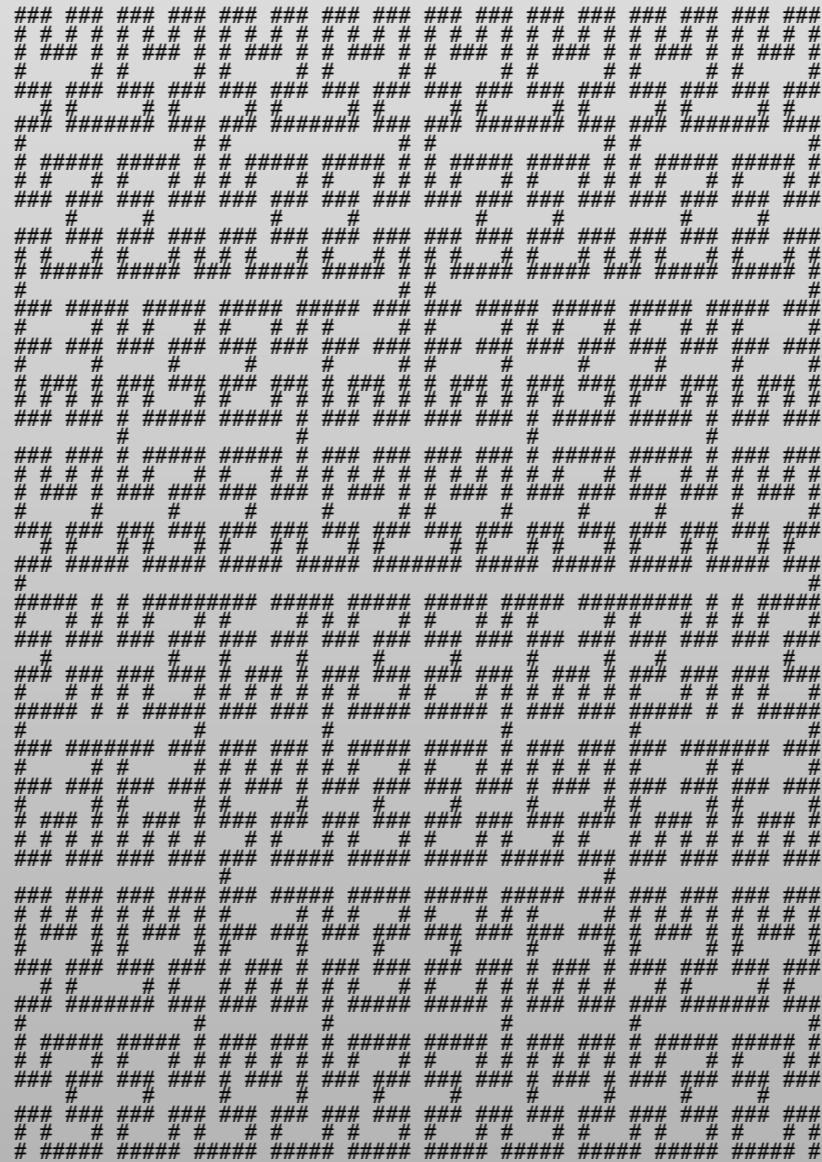
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5. Hilbert Curve

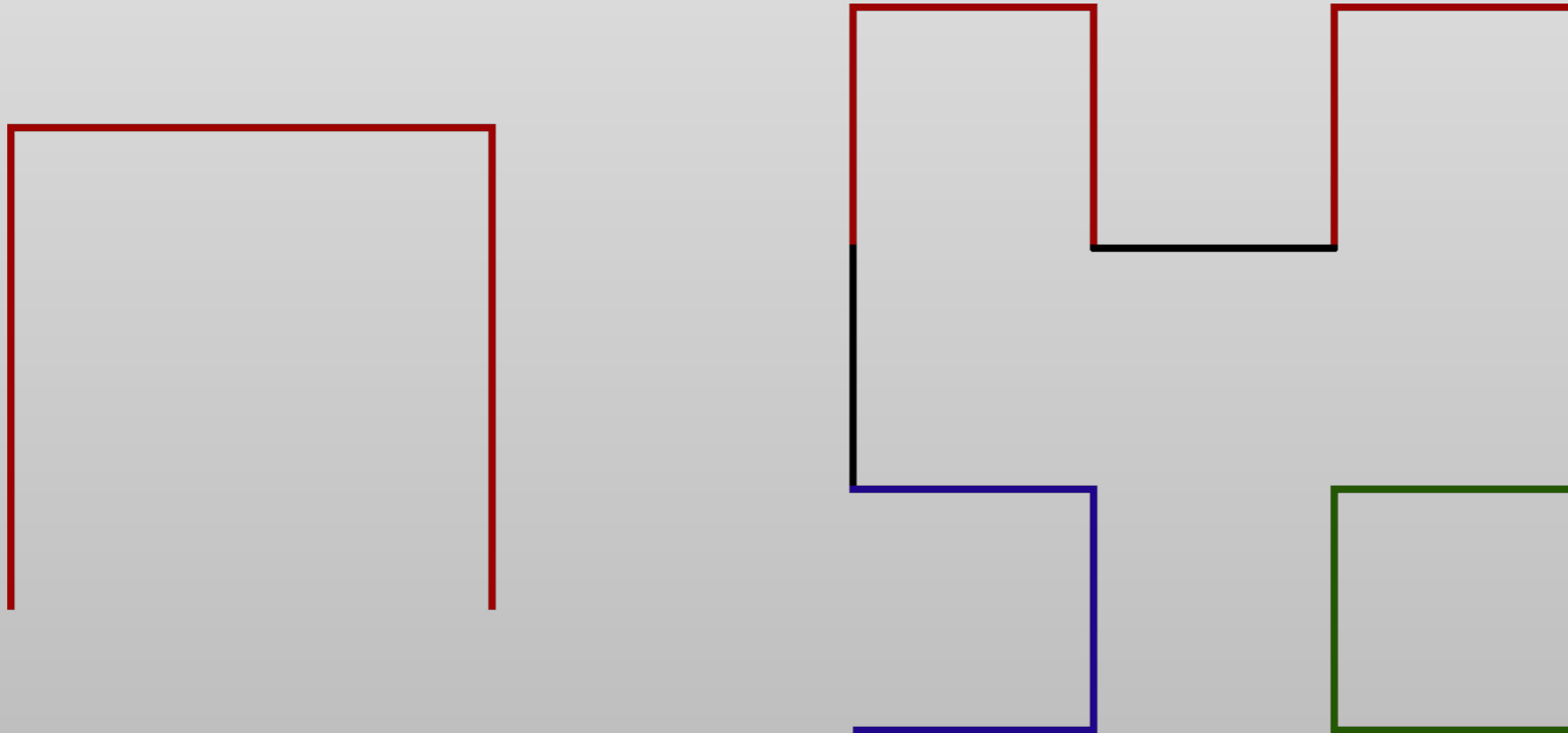
```
### ##  
# # # #  
# ### #  
# #  
### ##  
# #  
### ##
```

2

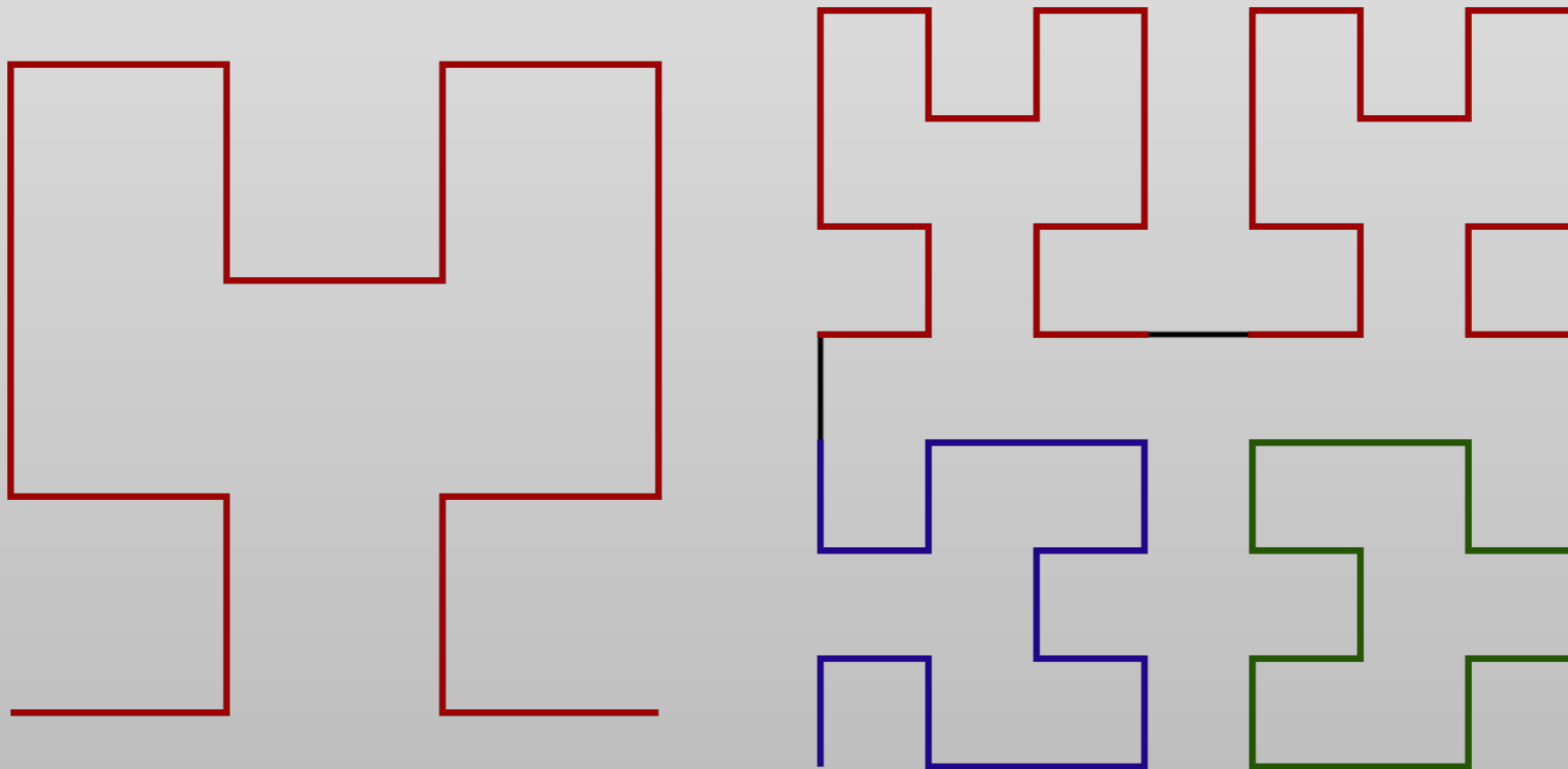
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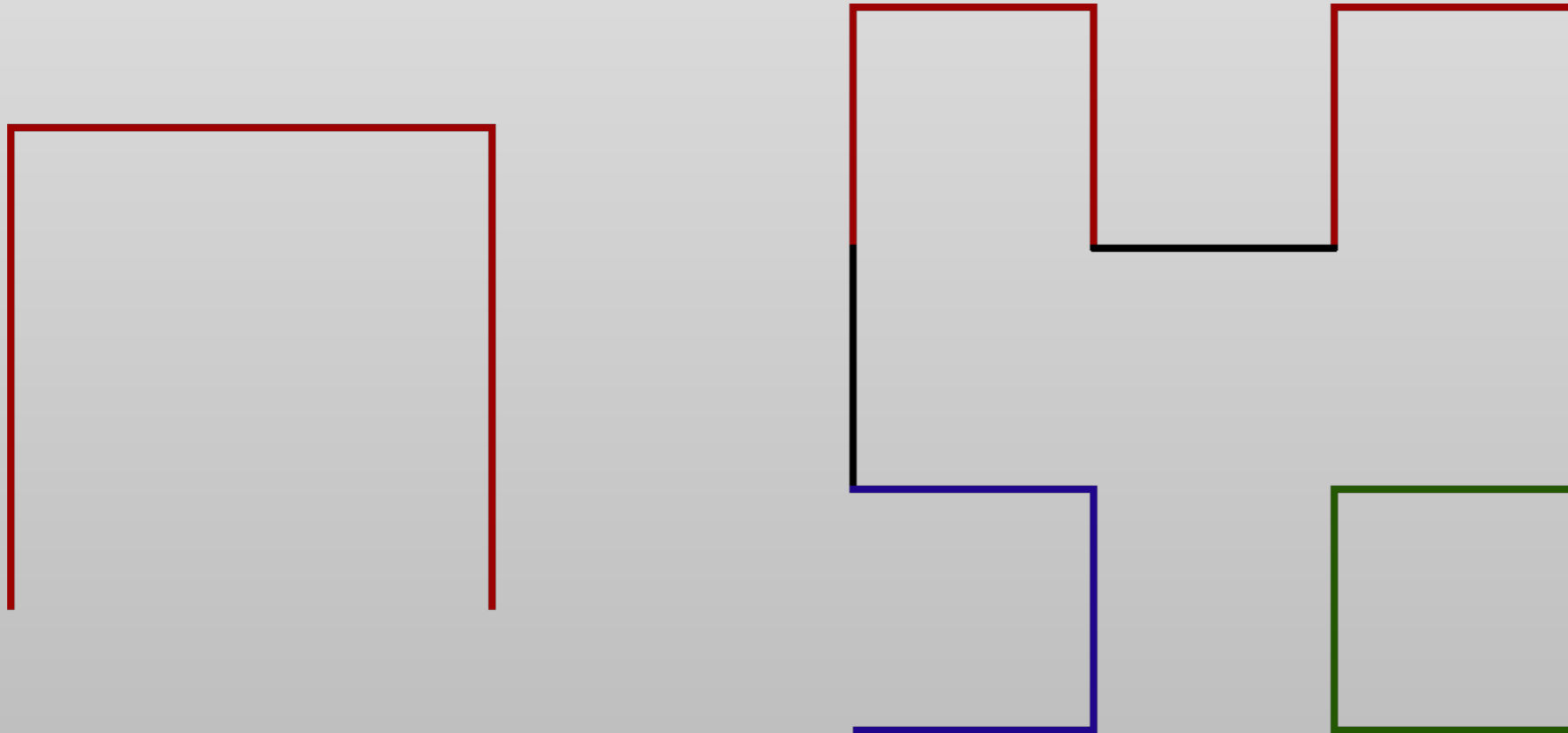
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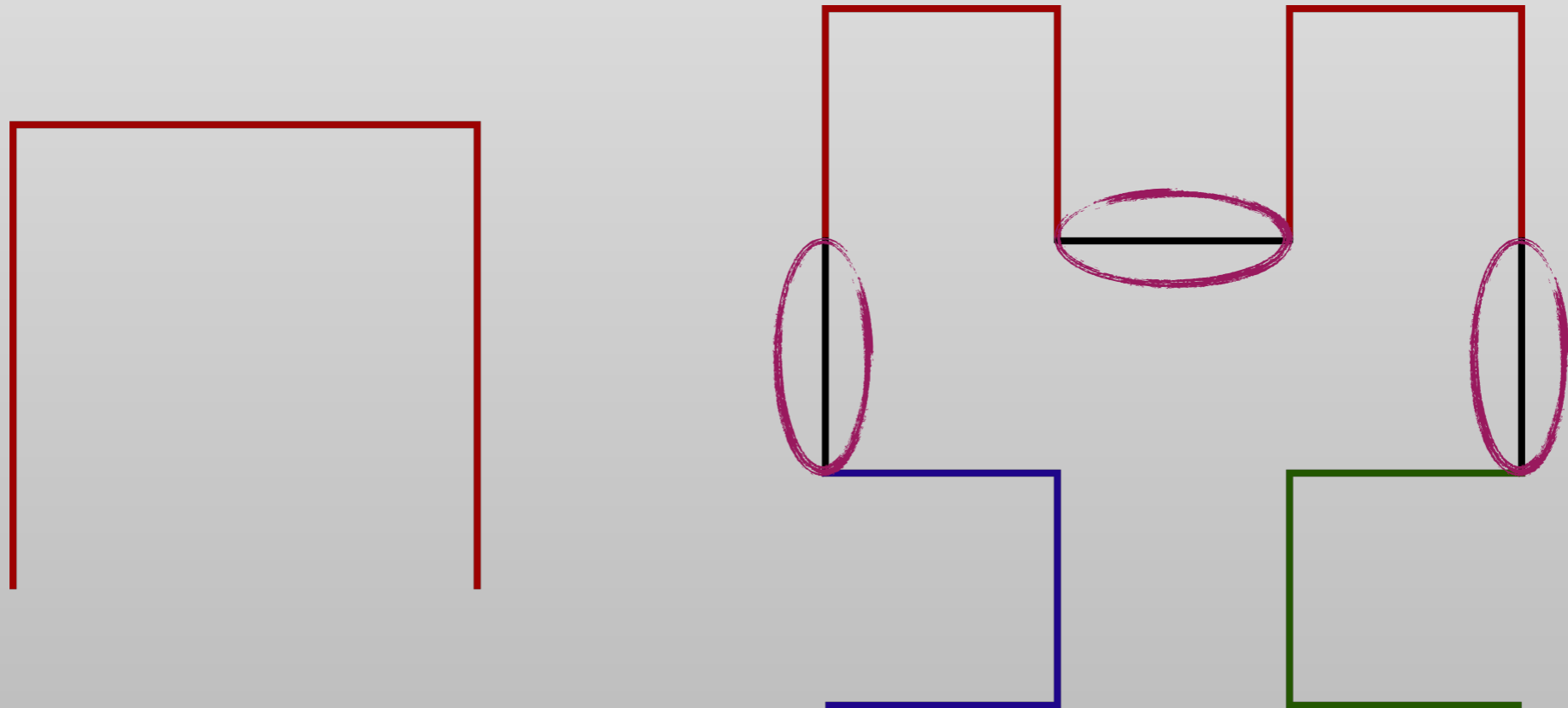
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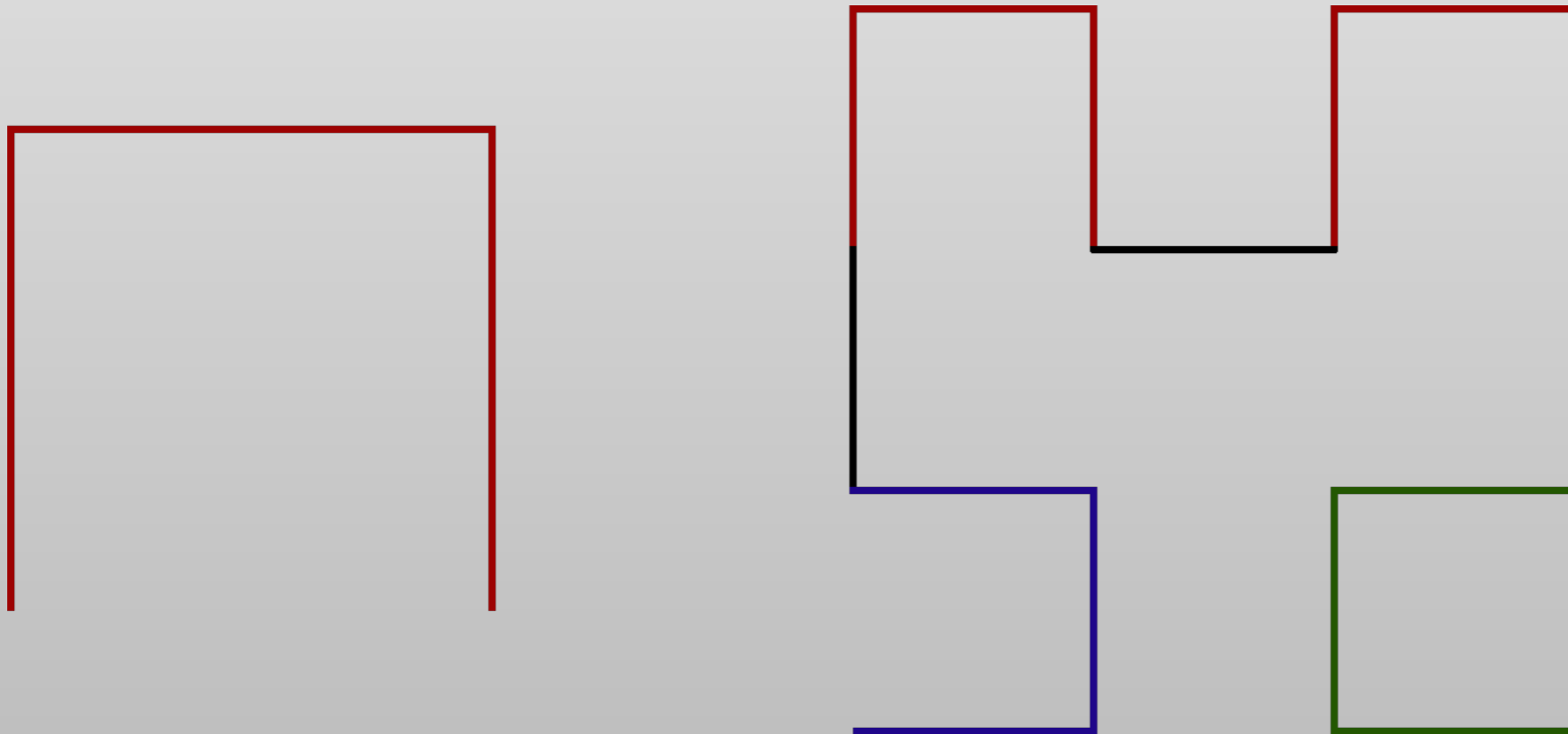
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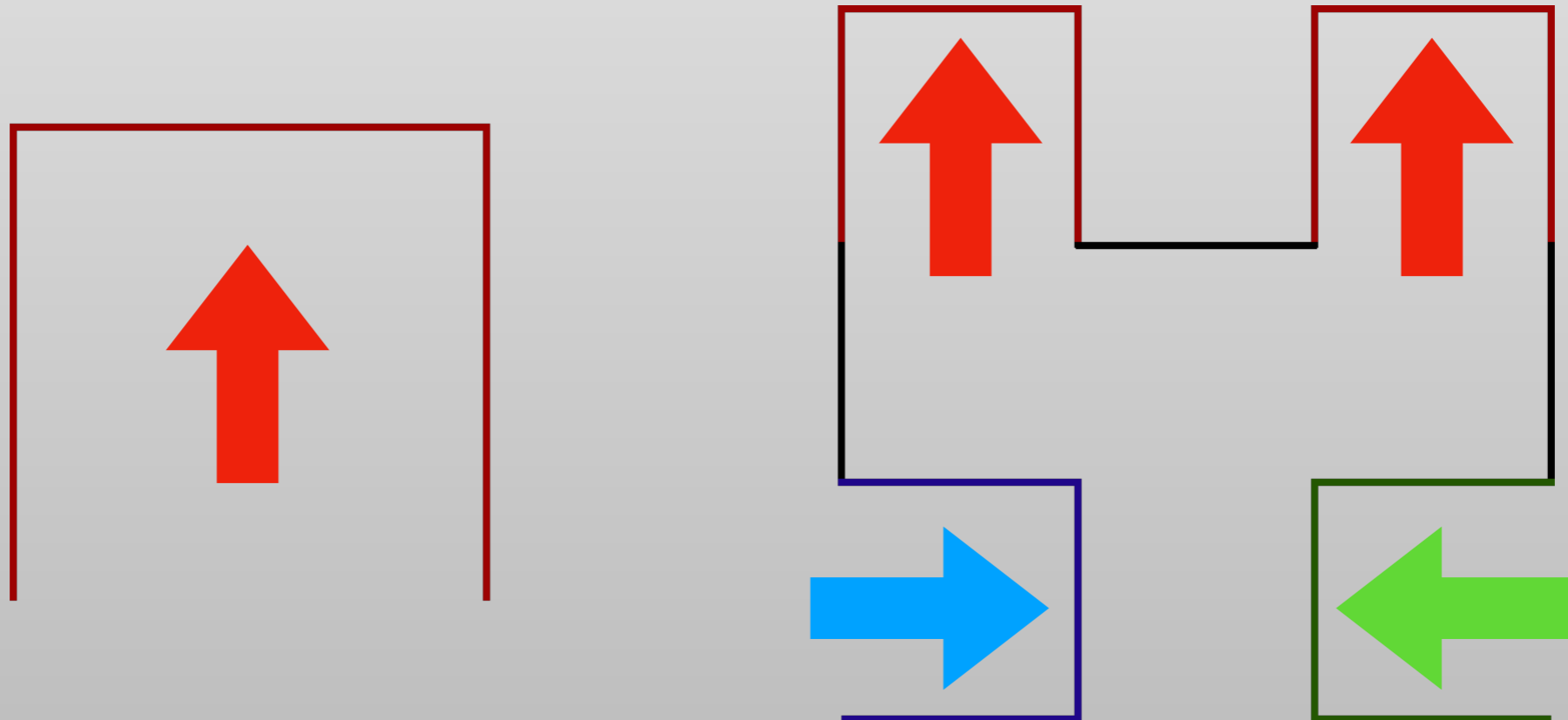
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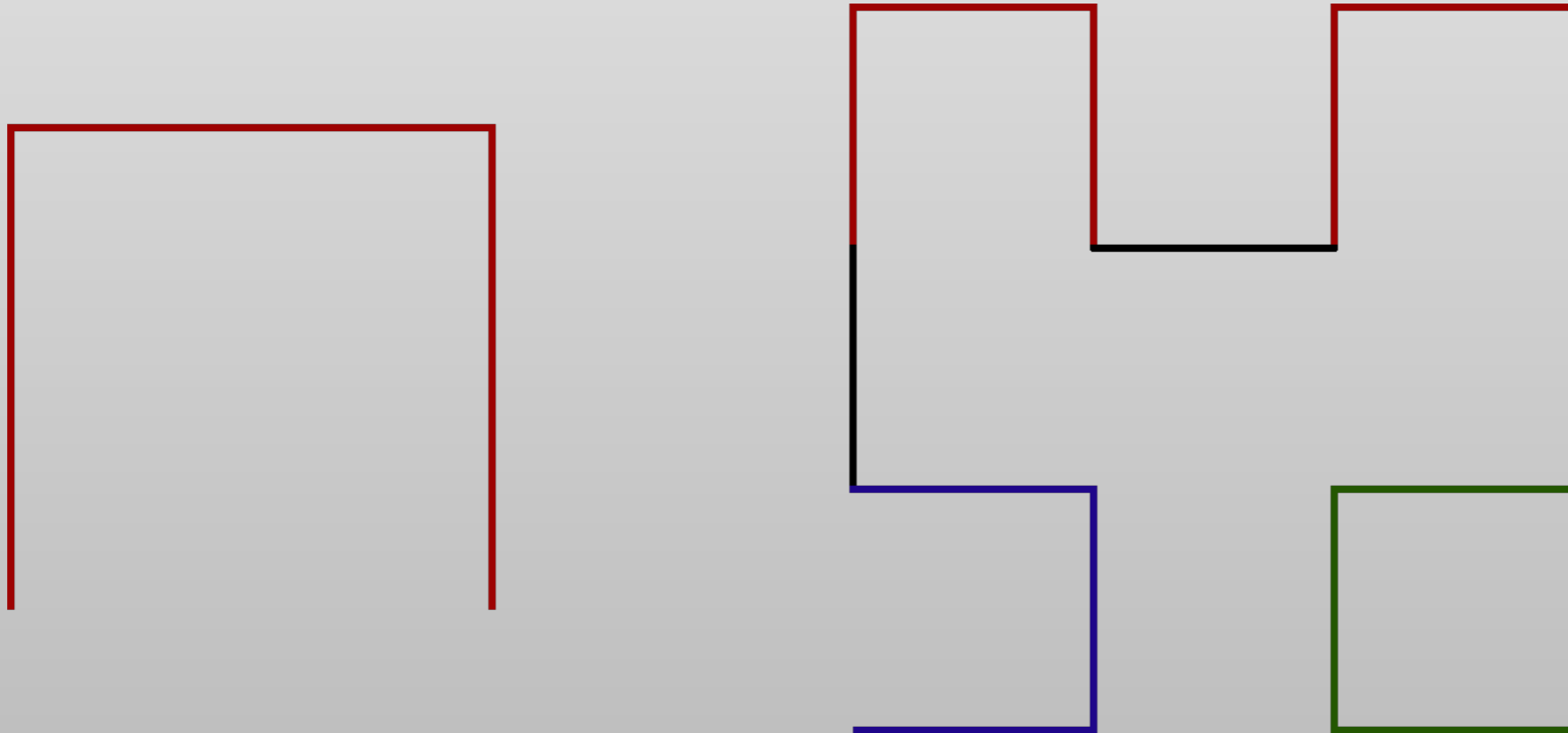
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5. Hilbert Curve

```
typedef pair<int, int> Coord;  
typedef vector<bool> Row;  
typedef vector<Row> Matrix;  
enum Direction { Up, Down, Right, Left };
```

5. Hilbert Curve

```
const Direction recursive_directions[4][2][2] = {  
    {{Up, Up}, {Right, Left}},           // Up  
    {{Left, Right}, {Down, Down}},      // Down  
    {{Down, Right}, {Up, Right}},       // Right  
    {{Left, Down}, {Left, Up}}          // Left  
};
```

5. Hilbert Curve

```
int get_grid_length(int n) {  
    return pow(2, n) - 1;  
}
```

5. Hilbert Curve

```
void make_grid(unsigned int n, Matrix &grid, Coord start, Direction direction) {
    if (n == 1) {
        grid[start.first][start.second] = true;
        return;
    }
    int length = get_grid_length(n);
    if (direction == Up || direction == Down) {
        grid[start.first + length / 2][start.second] = true;
        grid[start.first + length / 2][start.second + length - 1] = true;
        grid[start.first + length / 2 + (direction == Up ? -1 : 1)]
            [start.second + length / 2] = true;
    } else {
        grid[start.first][start.second + length / 2] = true;
        grid[start.first + length - 1][start.second + length / 2] = true;
        grid[start.first + length / 2]
            [start.second + length / 2 + (direction == Left ? -1 : 1)] = true;
    }
    make_grid(n - 1, grid, start, recursive_directions[direction][0][0]);
    make_grid(n - 1, grid, Coord(start.first, start.second + length / 2 + 1),
        recursive_directions[direction][0][1]);
    make_grid(n - 1, grid, Coord(start.first + length / 2 + 1, start.second),
        recursive_directions[direction][1][0]);
    make_grid(n - 1, grid,
        Coord(start.first + length / 2 + 1, start.second + length / 2 + 1),
        recursive_directions[direction][1][1]);
}
```

5. Hilbert Curve

```
Matrix make_grid(unsigned int n) {  
    Matrix grid(get_grid_length(n), Row(get_grid_length(n), false));  
    make_grid(n, grid, Coord(0, 0), Up);  
    return grid;  
}
```


5. Hilbert Curve

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void make_grid(unsigned int n, Matrix &grid, Coord start, Direction direction) {
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        grid[start.first][start.second] = true;
        return;
    }
    int length = get_grid_length(n);
    if (direction == Up || direction == Down) {
        grid[start.first + length / 2][start.second] = true;
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    make_grid(n - 1, grid, start, recursive_directions[direction][0][0]);
    make_grid(n - 1, grid, Coord(start.first, start.second + length / 2 + 1),
        recursive_directions[direction][0][1]);
    make_grid(n - 1, grid, Coord(start.first + length / 2 + 1, start.second),
        recursive_directions[direction][1][0]);
    make_grid(n - 1, grid,
        Coord(start.first + length / 2 + 1, start.second + length / 2 + 1),
        recursive_directions[direction][1][1]);
}
```

References

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- <http://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/pythonds/Recursion/WhatIsRecursion.html>
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