Recursion

Week 10

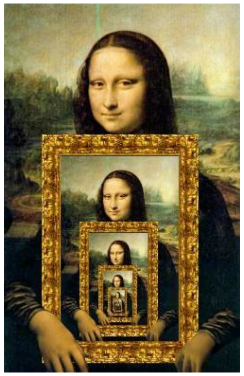
Gaddis:19.1-19.5

CS 5301
Fall 2015

Jill Seaman

What is recursion?

- Generally, when something contains a reference to itself
- Math: defining a function in terms of itself
- Computer science: when a function calls itself:



```
void message() {
   cout << "This is a recursive function.\n";
   message();
}
int main() {
    message();
}
```

What happens when this is executed?

How can a function call itself?

- Infinite Recursion:

```
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
This is a recursive function.
...
```


Recursive message() modified

- How about this one?

```
void message(int n) {
   if (n > 0) {
      cout << "This is a recursive function.\n";
      message(n-1);
   }
}
int main() {
     message(5);
}
```

Tracing the calls

- 6 nested calls to message:

```
message(5):
  outputs "This is a recursive function"
  calls message(4):
    outputs "This is a recursive function"
    calls message(3):
      outputs "This is a recursive function"
      calls message(2):
        outputs "This is a recursive function"
        calls message(1):
          outputs "This is a recursive function"
          calls message(0):
            does nothing, just returns
```

- depth of recursion (#times it calls itself) = 5

How to write recursive functions

- Branching is required (If or switch)
- Find a base case
  - one (or more) values for which the result of the function is **known** (no repetition required to solve it)
  - no recursive call is allowed here
- Develop the recursive case
  - For a given argument (say n), assume the function works for a smaller value (n-1).
  - Use the result of calling the function on n-1 to form a solution for n

Recursive function example
factorial

- Mathematical definition of n! (factorial of n)

```
if n=0 then   n! = 1
if n>0 then   n! = 1 x 2 x 3 x ... x n
```

- What is the base case?
  - n=0 (the result is 1)
- Recursive case: If we assume (n-1)! can be computed, how can we get n! from that?
  - n! = n * (n-1)!

Recursive function example
factorial

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


int main() {
  int number;
  cout << "Enter a number ";
  cin >> number;
  cout << "The factorial of " << number << " is "
       << factorial(number) << endl;
}
```

Tracing the calls

- Calls to factorial:

```
factorial(4):
  return 4 * factorial(3);      =4 * 6 = 24
  calls factorial(3):
    return 3 * factorial(2);      =3 * 2 = 6
    calls factorial(2):
      return 2 * factorial(1);      =2 * 1 = 2
      calls factorial(1):
        return 1 * factorial(0);  =1 * 1 = 1
        calls factorial(0):
          return 1;
```

- Every call except the last makes a recursive call
- Each call makes the argument smaller

Recursive functions: ints and lists

- Recursive functions over integers follow this pattern:

```
type f(int n) {
   if (n==0)
      //do the base case
   else
      // ...  f(n-1) ...
}
```

- Recursive functions over lists (arrays, linked lists, strings) use the length of the list in place of n
  - base case: if (length==0) … // empty list
  - recursive case: assume f works for list of length n-1, compute the answer for a list with one more element.

Recursive function example

sum of the list

- Recursive function to compute sum of a list of numbers
- What is the base case?
  - length=0 (empty list) => sum = 0
- If we assume we can sum the first n-1 items in the list, how can we get the sum of the whole list from that?
  - sum (list) = sum (list[0]..list[n-2]) + list[n-1]

Assume I am given the answer to this

Recursive function example

sum of a list (array)

```
int sum(int a[], int size) {  //size is number of elems
   if (size==0)
      return 0;
   else
      return sum(a,size-1) + a[size-1];
}
```

call sum on first n-1 elements   The last element

For a list with size = 4: sum(a,4)

```
sum(a,3) + a[3] =
sum(a,2) + a[2] + a[3] =
sum(a,1) + a[1] + a[2] + a[3] =
sum(a,0) + a[0] + a[1] + a[2] + a[3] =
0 + a[0] + a[1] + a[2] + a[3]
```

Recursive function example
count character occurrences in a string

- Write a recursive function to count the number of times a **specific** character appears in a string
- We will use the string member function `substr` to make a smaller string
  - `string str.substr (int pos, int length);`
  - Returns a newly constructed string object containing the portion of str that starts at character position `pos` and spans `len` characters (or until the end of the string, whichever comes first).

```
string x = “hello there”;
cout << x.substr(6,3) << endl;
cout << x[4] << endl;
```

Output:

```
the
o
```


Recursive function example
count character occurrences in a string

- This example is different from how the book does it.
- I use substr to remove the first character to make the recursive call on a shorter string.

```
int numChars(char target, string str) {
   if (str.empty()) {
      return 0;
   } else {  //make recursive call, then modify the results:
      int result = numChars(target, str.substr(1,str.size()-1));
      if (str[0]==target)
         return 1+result;
      else
         return result;
   }
}

int main() {
  string a = "hello";
  cout << a << “ “ << numChars('l',a) << endl;
}
```


Recursive function example
greatest common divisor

- Greatest common divisor of two non-zero ints is the largest positive integer that divides the numbers evenly (without a remainder)
- This is a variant of Euclid’s algorithm:

  `gcd(x,y) = y` if `x/y` has no remainder otherwise:
  `gcd(x,y) = gcd(y,remainder of x/y)`

- It’s a recursive definition, correctness is proven elsewhere.

Recursive function example
greatest common divisor

- Code:

```
int gcd(int x, int y) {
   if (x % y == 0) {
      return y;
   } else {
      return gcd(y, x % y);
   }
}

int main() {
    cout << "GCD(9,1): " << gcd(9,1) << endl;
    cout << "GCD(1,9): " << gcd(1,9) << endl;
    cout << "GCD(9,2): " << gcd(9,2) << endl;
    cout << "GCD(70,25): " << gcd(70,25) << endl;
    cout << "GCD(25,70): " << gcd(25,70) << endl;
}
```

Recursive function example

Fibonacci numbers

- Series of Fibonacci numbers:

```
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, ...
```

- Starts with 0, 1. Then each number is the sum of the two previous numbers

$F_0 = 0$
$F_1 = 1$
$F_i = F_{i-1} + F_{i-2}$ (for $i > 1$)

- It's a recursive definition

```
int fib(int x) {
    if (x==0 || x==1)
        return x;
    else
        return fib(x-1) + fib(x-2);
}
```


Recursive function example

Fibonacci numbers

- Note: the recursive fibonacci functions works as written, but it is VERY inefficient.
- Counting the recursive calls to fib:

```
The first 40 fibonacci numbers:
fib (0)= 0  # of recursive calls to fib = 1
fib (1)= 1  # of recursive calls to fib = 1
fib (2)= 1  # of recursive calls to fib = 3
fib (3)= 2  # of recursive calls to fib = 5
fib (4)= 3  # of recursive calls to fib = 9
fib (5)= 5  # of recursive calls to fib = 15
fib (6)= 8  # of recursive calls to fib = 25
fib (7)= 13  # of recursive calls to fib = 41
fib (8)= 21  # of recursive calls to fib = 67
fib (9)= 34  # of recursive calls to fib = 109
...
fib (40)= 102,334,155  # of recursive calls to fib = 331,160,281
```


Recursive functions over linked lists

- Member functions of a linked list class can be defined recursively.
  - These functions take a pointer to a node in the list as a parameter
  - They compute the function for the list starting at the node p points to.
- The pattern:
  - base case: empty list, when p is NULL
  - recursive case: assume f works for list starting at p->next, what is the answer for the list starting at p? (it has one more element).

Recursive function example

count the number of nodes in a list

```
class NumberList
{
   private:
      struct ListNode  {
         double value;
         struct ListNode *next;
      };
      ListNode *head;
      int countNodes(ListNode *);  //private version, recursive

   public:
      NumberList();
      NumberList(const NumberList & src);
      ~NumberList();
      void appendNode(double);
      void insertNode(double);
      void deleteNode(double);
      void displayList();
      int countNodes();          //public version, calls private
};
```

Recursive function example

count the number of nodes in a list

```
// the private version, has a pointer parameter
// How many nodes are in the list starting at the pointer?
int NumberList::countNodes(ListNode *p) {
   if (p == NULL)
      return 0;
   else
      return 1 + countNodes(p->next);
}

// the public version, no arguments (Nodes are private)
// calls the recursive function starting at head
int NumberList::countNodes() {
   return countNodes(head);
}
```

Note that this function is overloaded

Recursive function example

display the node values in reverse order

```
// the private version, needs a pointer parameter
void NumberList::reverseDisplay(ListNode *p) {
   if (p == NULL) {
      //do nothing
   } else {
      //display the "rest" of the list in reverse order
      reverseDisplay(p->next);
      cout << p->value << " ";
   }
}

// the public version, no arguments
void NumberList::reverseDisplay() {
   reverseDisplay(head);
   cout << endl;
}
```


Linked List example:

- Append x to the end of a singly linked list:
  - Pass the node pointer by reference
  - Recursive

```
void List::append (double x) {
   append(x, head);
}

void List::append (double x, Node *& p) {

   if (p == NULL) {
       p = new Node();
       p->data = x;
       p->next = NULL;
   }
   else
      append (x, p->next);
}
```

Public function

Private recursive function

Why use recursion?

- It is true that recursion is never **required** to solve a problem
  - Any problem that can be solved with recursion can also be solved using iteration.
- Recursion requires extra overhead: function call + return mechanism uses extra resources

However:

- Some repetitive problems are more easily and naturally solved with recursion
  - the recursive solution is often shorter, more elegant, easier to read and debug.