

Ch6: Recursion

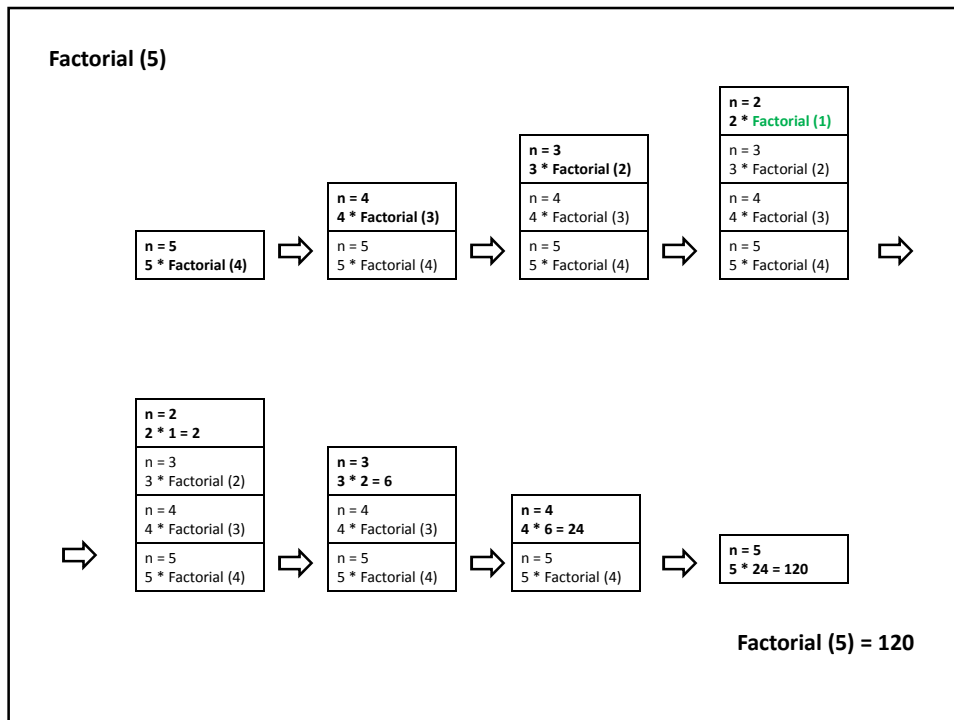
- ❖ Recursion is the process of reducing the problem into smaller versions of itself.

- ❖ For a given problem to be solved recursively
 - Every recursive definition must have one (or more) base case.
 - The general case must eventually be reduced to a base case.
 - The base case stops the recursion.

Examples: Factorial

$$n! = \begin{cases} n & n = 1 \\ n * (n - 1)! & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

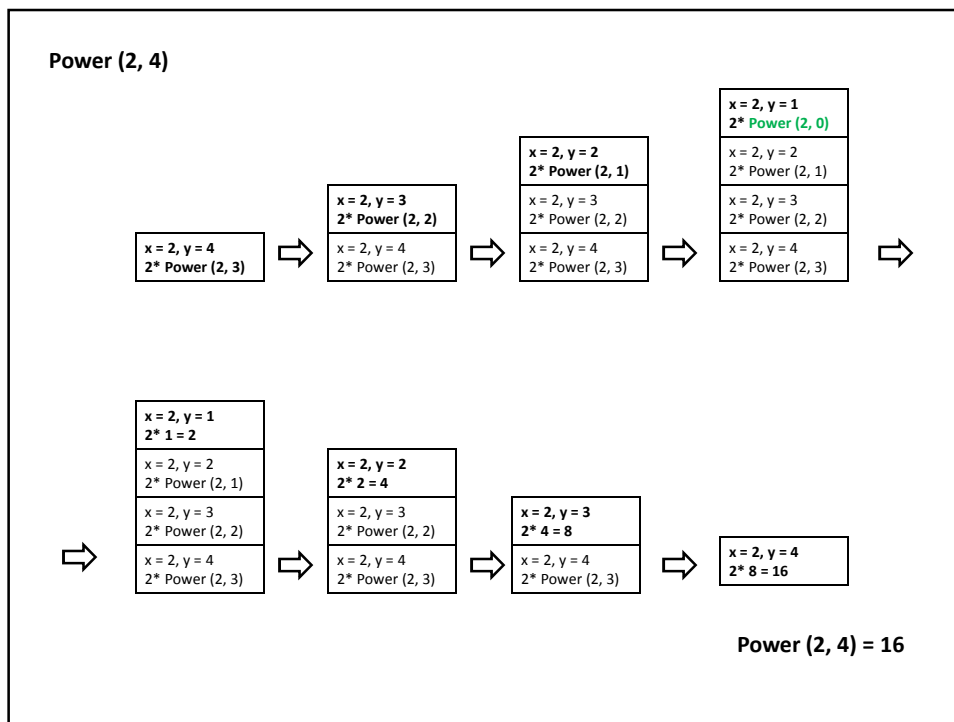
```
int Factorial (int n)
{
    if (n == 1) // ground case
        return n;
    else // recursive case
        return n * Factorial (n - 1);
}
```



Examples: Power x^y

$$x^y = \begin{cases} 1 & y = 0 \\ x * x^{y-1} & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

```
int Power (int x, int y)
{
    if (y == 0) // ground case
        return 1;
    else // recursive case
        return x * Power (x, y - 1);
}
```

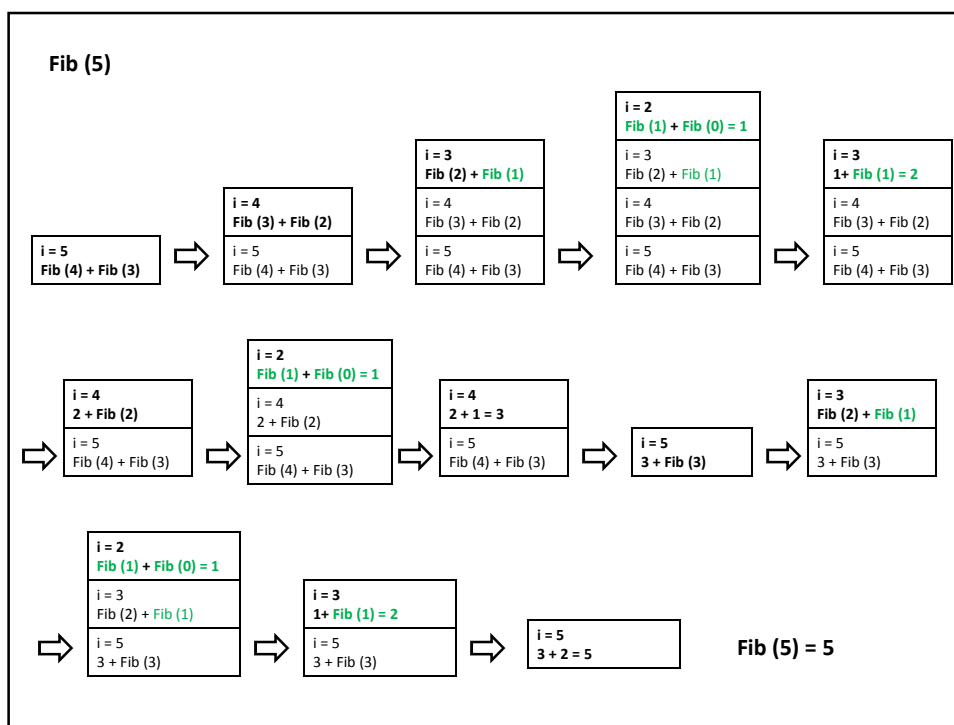


Examples: Fibonacci Series

Fibonacci Series: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...
 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 ...

$$Fib(i) = \begin{cases} i & i < 2 \\ Fib(i-1) + Fib(i-2) & i \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

```
int Fib (int i)
{
    if (i > 2) // ground case
        return i;
    else // recursive case
        return Fib (i - 1) + Fib (i - 2);
}
```



Examples: Tower of Hanoi

❖ Move disks from tower 1 to tower 3

Rules:

1. Only one disk can be moved at a time
2. The removed disk must be placed on one of the towers
3. A larger disk cannot be placed on top of smaller disk

```
void MoveDisks (int count, int t1, int t3, int t2)
```

```
{
    if (count > 0) { // ground case
        MoveDisks (count - 1, t1, t2, t3);
        cout<<"Move disk "<<count<<" from "<<t1<<"to "<<t3;
        MoveDisks (count - 1, t2, t3, t1);
    }
}
```

