

# CSSE 220

## Day 19

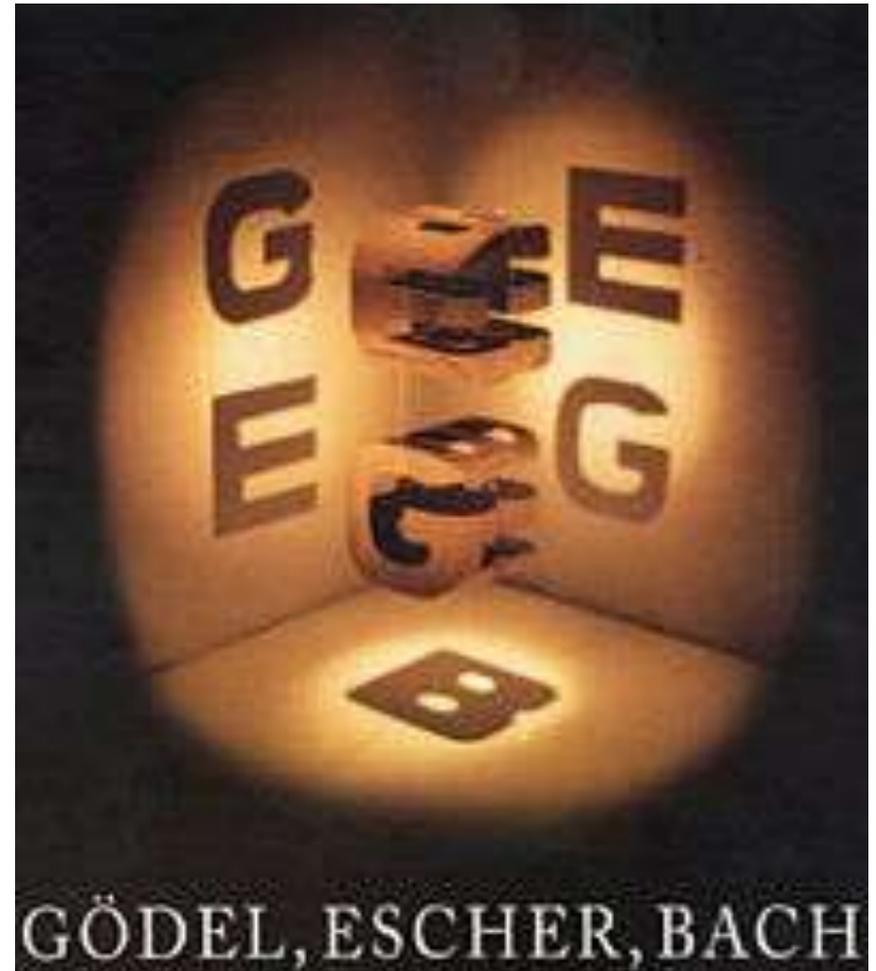
Recursion

Checkout *Recursion* project from SVN

Questions?

# Gödel, Escher, Bach

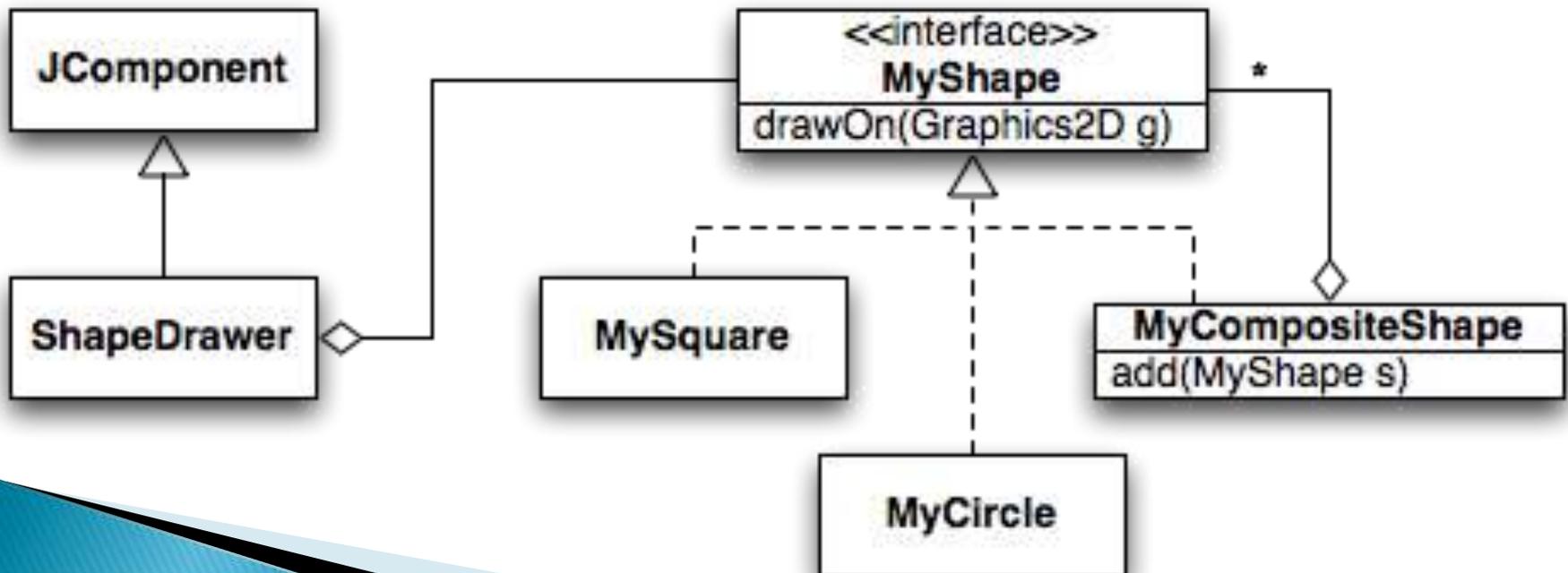
- ▶ By Douglas Hofstadter
- ▶ Argues that intelligence arises (in part) because of **our ability to think about thinking**



# Recursion

- ▶ A solution technique where the same computation **occurs repeatedly** as the problem is solved

recurs



# Frames for Tracing Recursive Code

1. Draw box when method starts

2. Fill in name and first line no.

3. Write class name (for static method) or draw reference to object (for non-static method)

method name, line number

scope box

parameters  
and local variables

4. List every parameter and its argument value.

5. List every local variable declared in the method, **but no values yet**

6. Step through the method, update the line number and variable values, draw new frame for new calls

7. "Erase" the frame when the method is done.

Thanks for  
David Gries for  
this technique

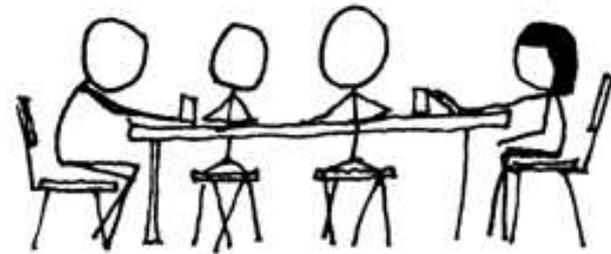
Q1-3

# Tabletop Roleplaying

I may have also tossed one of a pair of teleportation rings into the ocean with interesting results.

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

HEY, NO RECURSING.



# Programming Problem

- ▶ Add a recursive method to Sentence for computing whether Sentence is a palindrome

Sentence
String text
String toString() boolean equals() boolean isPalindrome

# Recursive Functions

- ▶ Factorial:

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \leq 1 \\ n * (n - 1)! & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Base Case

Recursive step

- ▶ Ackermann function:

$$A(m, n) = \begin{cases} n + 1 & \text{if } m = 0 \\ A(m - 1, 1) & \text{if } m > 0 \text{ and } n = 0 \\ A(m - 1, A(m, n - 1)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Recursive Helpers

- ▶ Our `isPalindrome()` makes lots of new Sentence objects
- ▶ We can make it better with a “recursive helper method”
- ▶ 

```
public boolean isPalindrome() {  
    return isPalindrome(0, this.text.length() - 1);  
}
```

# Key Rules to Using Recursion

- ▶ Always have a **base case** that **doesn't recurse**
- ▶ Make sure recursive case always makes **progress**, by **solving a smaller problem**
- ▶ **You gotta believe**
  - Trust in the recursive solution
  - Just consider one step at a time

# Another Definition of Recursion

- ▶ “If you already know what recursion is, just remember the answer. Otherwise, find someone who is standing closer to Douglas Hofstadter than you are; then ask him or her what recursion is.”

—Andrew Plotkin



# Work Time

- »» Finish BallWorlds with partner  
Start Sierpinski, due Friday