

# CSSE 220 Day 11

Recursion

Checkout *Recursion* project from SVN

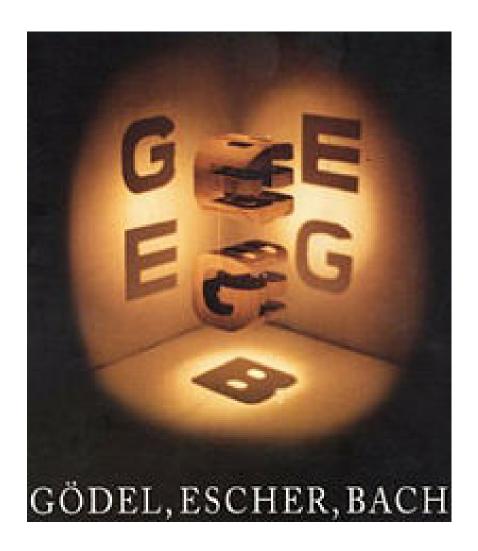
## Packages

- Let us group related classes
- We've been using them:
  - javax.swing
  - java.awt
  - java.lang
- Can (and should) group our own code into packages
  - Eclipse makes it easy...



#### Gödel, Escher, Bach

- By Douglas Hofstadter
- Argues that a major component of intelligence is our ability to think about thinking



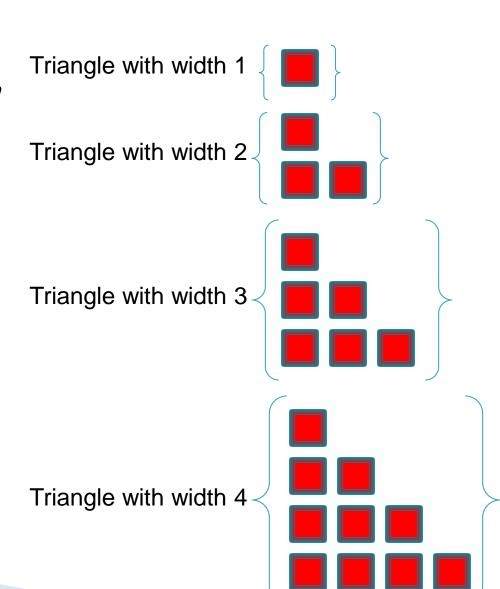
#### An example - Triangle Numbers

- If each red block has area 1, what is the area A(n) of the Triangle whose width is n?
  - Answer:

$$A(n) = n + A(n-1)$$

- The above holds for which n? What is the answer for other n?
  - Answer: The recursive equation holds for n > 1.

For n = 1, the area is 1.



#### 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** 

Thanks to David Gries for this technique

- 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.

Q1-Q2

## 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

### Programming Problem

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

Sentence

String text

String toString() boolean isPalindrome

#### Recursive Helpers

- Our isPalindrome() makes lots of new Sentence objects
- We can make it better with a "recursive helper method"
  - Many recursive problems require a helper method

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

Position of first letter of the remaining String to check

Position of last letter of the remaining String to check

## Homework part 1

- Reverse a string...recursively!
- A recursive helper can make this really short!

#### **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

#### Recursive Functions

Factorial:

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

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 step

**Base Case** 

if 
$$m = 0$$
  
if  $m > 0$  and  $n = 0$   
otherwise