

CSSE 220

Day 11

Recursion

Checkout *Recursion* project from SVN

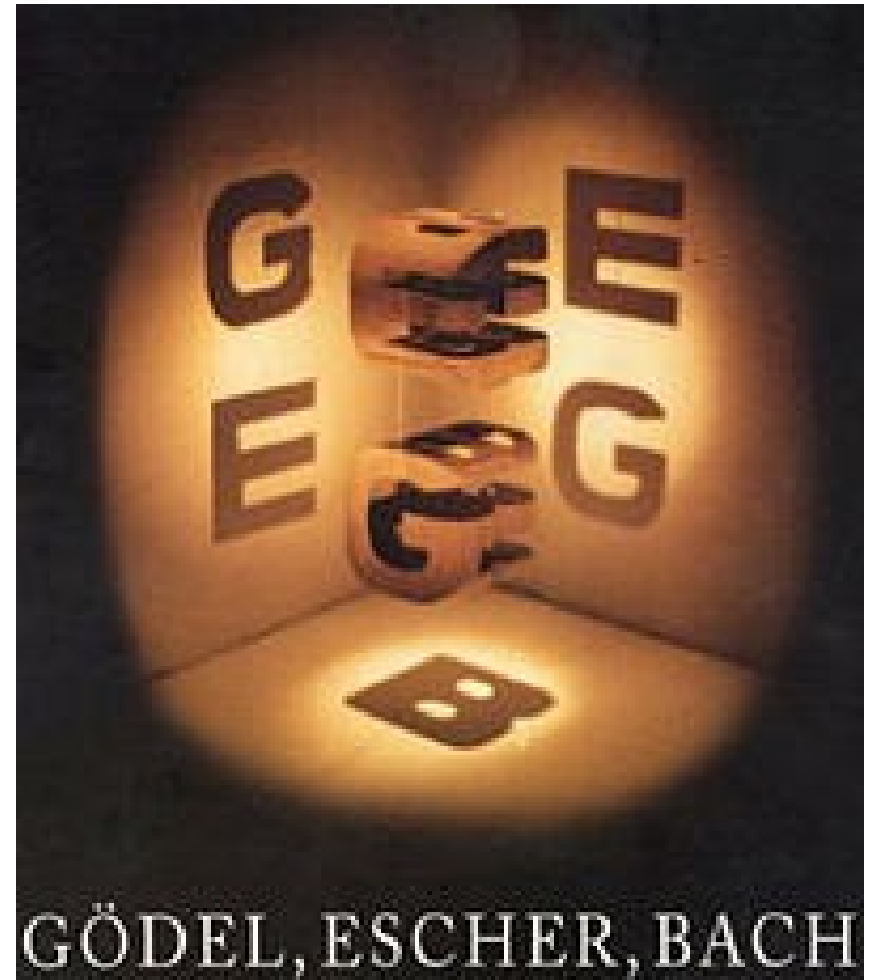
Packages

- ▶ 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**



Recursion

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



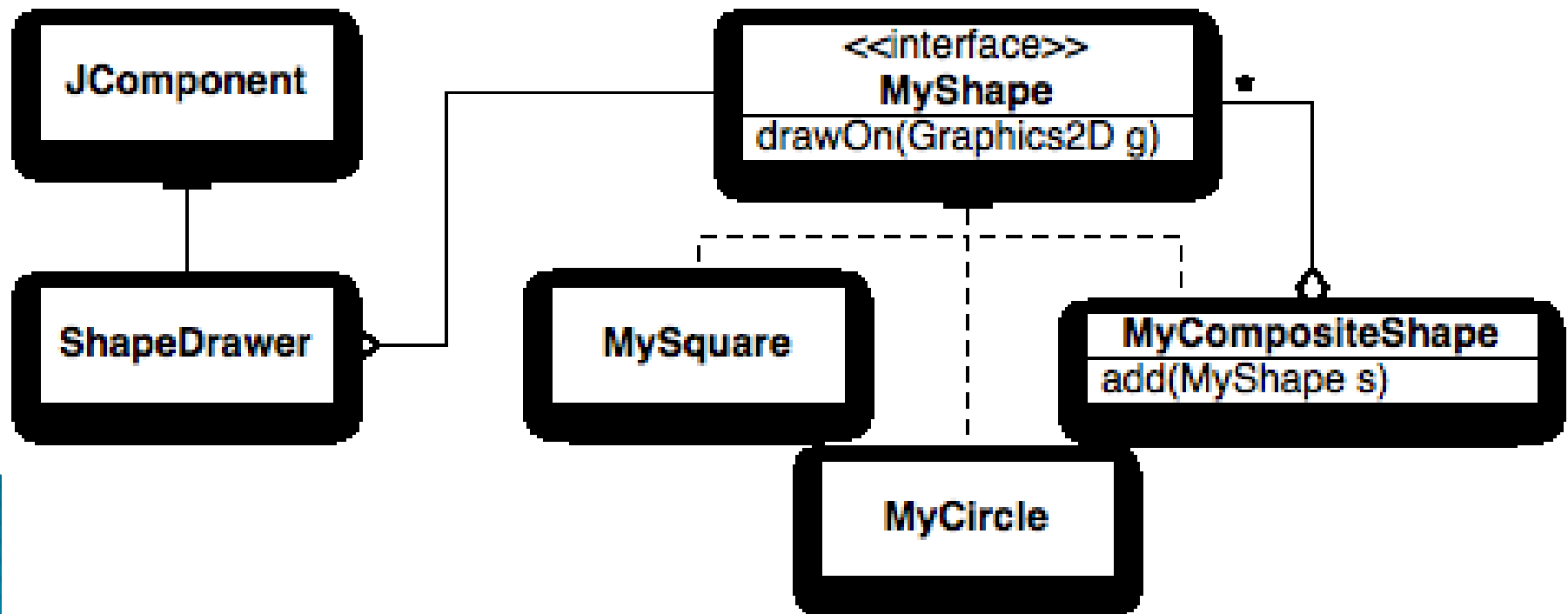
recurs

- ▶ Examples:
 - Sierpinski Triangle: tonight's HW
 - Towers of Hanoi:
<http://www.mathsisfun.com/games/towerofhanoi.html>
or search for Towers of Hanoi

Recursion

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

recurs



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:


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

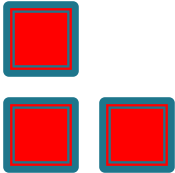
- ▶ The above holds for which n ? What is the answer for other n ?

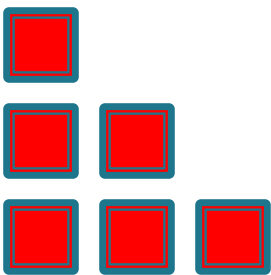
- Answer: The recursive equation holds for

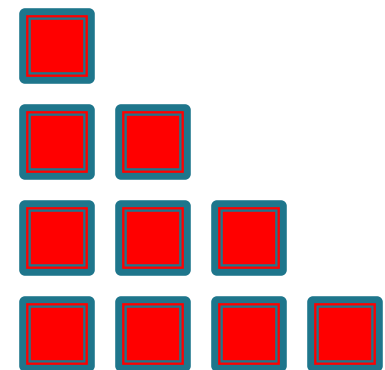
$$n \geq 1.$$

For $n = 0$, the area is 0.

Triangle with width 1 {  }

Triangle with width 2 {  }

Triangle with width 3 {  }

Triangle with width 4 {  }

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.

Q1-Q2

Thanks to David
Gries for this
technique

Optional Practice

- ▶ Trace the **buildShape(MAX_DEPTH)** method call in **shapes.Main's** main method

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

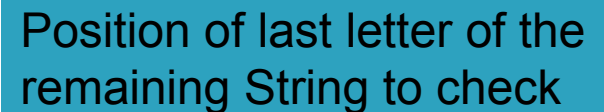
- ▶ Our isPalindrome() makes lots of new Sentence objects
- ▶ We can make it better with a “recursive helper method”
 - ▶ Many recursive problems require a helper method

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



Position of first letter of the remaining String to check

The diagram shows a blue box containing the text 'Position of first letter of the remaining String to check'. A blue arrow points from this box to the parameter '0' in the recursive call 'isPalindrome(0, this.text.length() - 1)' in the code block above.



Position of last letter of the remaining String to check

The diagram shows a blue box containing the text 'Position of last letter of the remaining String to check'. A blue arrow points from this box to the expression 'this.text.length() - 1' in the recursive call 'isPalindrome(0, this.text.length() - 1)' in the code block above.

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:

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

Base Case

Recursive step

- ▶ Ackermann function:

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