61A Lecture 7

Monday, September 16

Announcements

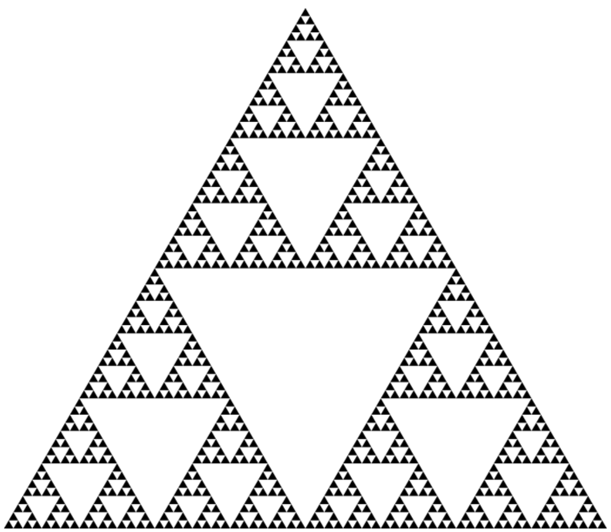
- Homework 2 due Tuesday at 11:59pm
- Project 1 due Thursday at 11:59pm
  - Extra debugging office hours in Soda 405: Tuesday 6-8, Wednesday 6-7, Thursday 5-7
  - Readers hold these office hours; they are the ones who give you composition scores!
- Optional guerrilla section Monday 6pm-8pm, meeting outside of Soda 310
- Midterm 1 is next Monday 9/23 from 7pm to 9pm in various locations across campus
  - Closed book, paper-based exam.
  - You may bring one hand-written page of notes that you created (front & back).
  - You will have a study guide attached to your exam.
  - Midterm information: http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61a/fa13/exams/midterm1.html
  - Review session: Saturday 9/21 (details TBD)
  - HKN Review session: Sunday 9/22 (details TBD)
  - Review office hours on Monday 9/23 (details TBD)

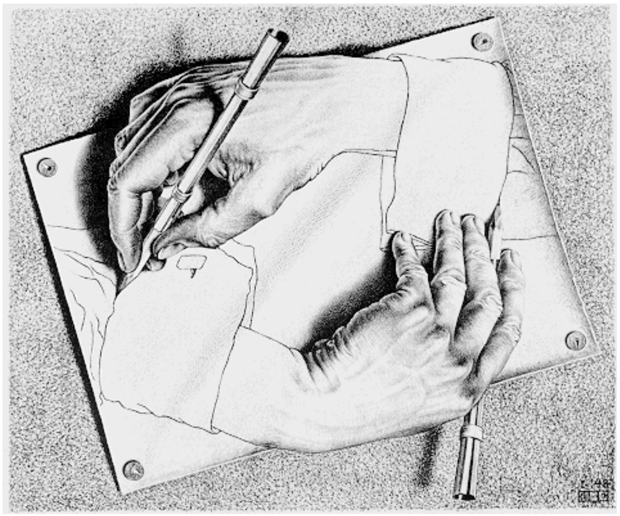
Recursive Functions

Recursive Functions

Definition: A function is called *recursive* if the body of that function calls itself, either directly or indirectly.

Implication: Executing the body of a recursive function may require applying that function again.



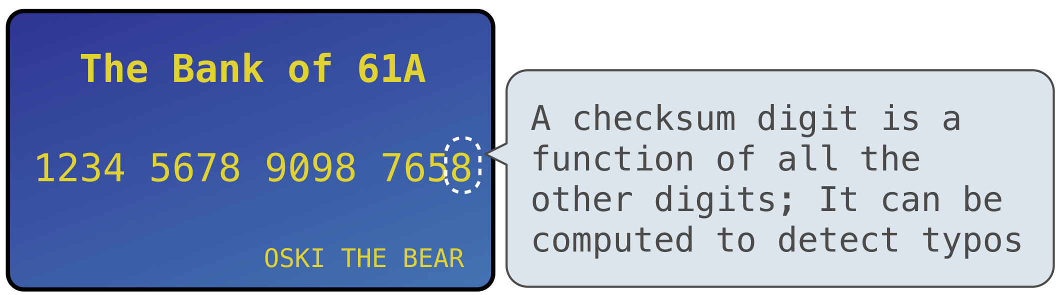


Drawing Hands, by M. C. Escher (lithograph, 1948)

Digit Sums

2+0+1+3 = 6

- If a number a is divisible by 9, then sum_digits(a) is also divisible by 9.
- Useful for typo detection!



- Credit cards actually use the Luhn algorithm, which we'll implement after digit_sum.

Sum Digits Without a While Statement

```
 def split(n):
    """Split positive n into all but its last digit and its last digit."""
    return n // 10, n % 10

def sum_digits(n):
    """Return the sum of the digits of positive integer n."""
    if n < 10:
        return n
    else:
        all_but_last, last = split(n)
        return sum_digits(all_but_last) + last
```

The Anatomy of a Recursive Function

- The **def statement header** is similar to other functions
- Conditional statements check for **base cases**
- Base cases are evaluated **without recursive calls**
- Recursive cases are evaluated **with recursive calls**

```
def sum_digits(n):
    """Return the sum of the digits of positive integer n."""
    if n < 10:
        return n
    else:
        all_but_last, last = split(n)
        return sum_digits(all_but_last) + last
```

(Demo)

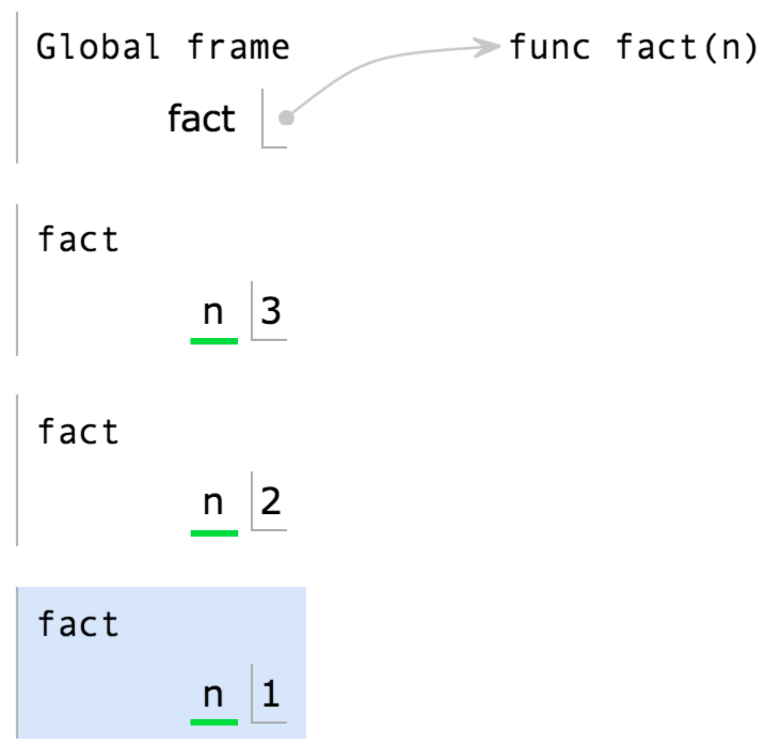
Recursion in Environment Diagrams

Recursion in Environment Diagrams

```
def fact(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1)

fact(3)
```

(Demo)



- The same function **fact** is called multiple times.
- Different frames keep track of the different arguments in each call.
- What **n** evaluates to depends upon which is the current environment.
- Each call to **fact** solves a simpler problem than the last: smaller **n**.

Example: http://goo.gl/XOP9ps

Iteration vs Recursion

Iteration is a special case of recursion

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$$

Using iterative control:

```
def fact_iter(n):
    total, k = 1, 1
    while k <= n:
        total, k = total*k, k+1
    return total
```

Using recursion:

```
def fact(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1)
```

Math:

$$n! = \prod_{k=1}^{n} k$$

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n \cdot (n-1)! & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Names:

n, total, k, fact_iter

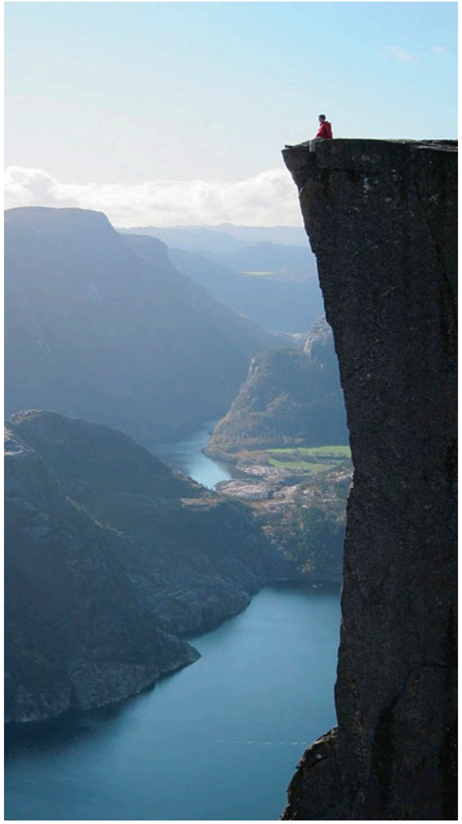
n, fact

Example: http://goo.gl/NgH3Lf

Verifying Recursive Functions

The Recursive Leap of Faith

```
def fact(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1)
```



Is fact implemented correctly?

1. Verify the base case.

2. Treat fact as a functional abstraction!

3. Assume that fact(n-1) is correct.

4. Verify that fact(n) is correct, assuming that fact(n-1) correct.

Photo by Kevin Lee, Preikestolen, Norway

Mutual Recursion

The Luhn Algorithm

Used to verify credit card numbers

From Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhn_algorithm

1. From the rightmost digit, which is the check digit, moving left, double the value of every second digit; if product of this doubling operation is greater than 9 (e.g., 7 * 2 = 14), then sum the digits of the products (e.g., 10: 1 + 0 = 1, 14: 1 + 4 = 5).

2. Take the sum of all the digits.

1	3	8	7	4	3	
2	3	1+6=7	7	8	3	= 30

The Luhn sum of a valid credit card number is a multiple of 10.

(Demo)

Recursion and Iteration

Converting Recursion to Iteration

Can be tricky: Iteration is a special case of recursion.

Idea: Figure out what state must be maintained by the iterative function.

```
def sum_digits(n):
    """Return the sum of the digits of positive integer n."""
    if n < 10:
        return n
    else:
        all_but_last, last = split(n)
        return sum_digits(all_but_last) + last
```

A partial sum

What's left to sum

(Demo)

Converting Iteration to Recursion

More formulaic: Iteration is a special case of recursion.

Idea: The *state* of an iteration can be passed as arguments.

```
def sum_digits_iter(n):
    digit_sum = 0
    while n > 0:
        n, last = split(n)
        digit_sum = digit_sum + last
    return digit_sum
```

Updates via assignment become...

```
def sum_digits_rec(n, digit_sum):
    if n == 0:
        return digit_sum
    else:
        n, last = split(n)
        return sum_digits_rec(n, digit_sum + last)
```

...arguments to a recursive call