


The Beauty and Joy of Computing



Lecture #10 Recursion II

UC Berkeley
EECS
Guest TA
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RECURSIVE DRAWING
Toby Shachman created this amazing spatial programming language called "Recursive Drawing" that allows you to create drawings (even recursive ones) without typing a line of code. It's a great example of a next-generation interface...



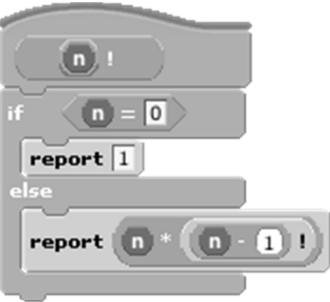
recursivedrawing.com



How the Computer Works ... n!

- Factorial(n) = n!
Inductive definition:
 - n! = 1, n = 0
 - n! = n * (n-1)!, n > 0
- Let's act it out...
 - "contractor" model
 - 5!

n	n!
0	1
1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120



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Order of growth of # of calls of n!

(source: FallingFifth.com)


- Constant
- Logarithmic
- Linear
- Quadratic
- Exponential

PIE-EATING CONTEST





I can eat more pies than you. I will eat 6!

There is no way you will eat 720 pies.



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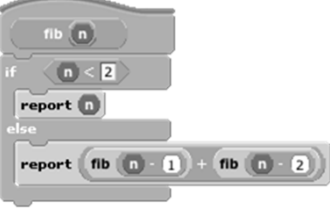

How the Computer Works ... fib(n)

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibonacci_number
www.ics.uci.edu/~eppstein/161/960109.html

- Inductive definition:
 - fib(n) = n, n < 2
 - fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2), n > 1
- Let's act it out...
 - "contractor" model
 - fib(5)

$$F(n) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0; \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1; \\ F(n-1) + F(n-2) & \text{if } n > 1. \end{cases}$$


n	fib(n)
0	0
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	5

Leonardo de Pisa
aka, Fibonacci

Let's now: trace... (gif from Ybungalobill@wikimedia)



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Order of growth of # of calls of fib(n)

a) Constant
b) Logarithmic
c) Linear
d) Quadratic
e) Exponential

Chimney of Turku Energia, Turku, Finland featuring Fibonacci sequence in 2m high neon lights. By Italian artist [Mario Merz](#) for an environmental art project. (Wikipedia)

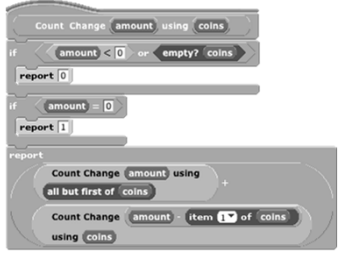



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Counting Change (thanks to BH)

Given coins {50, 25, 10, 5, 1} how many ways are there of making change?

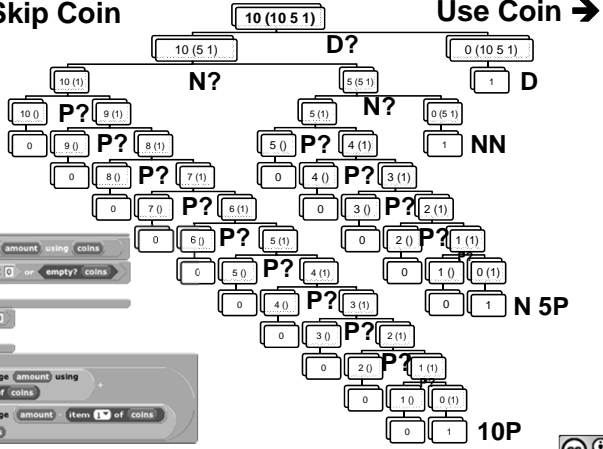
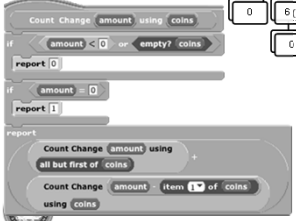
- 5
 - 2 (N, 5P)
- 10
 - 4 (D, 2N, N 5P, 10P)
- 15
 - 6 (DN, D5P, 3N, 2N5P, 1N10P, 15P)
- 100?



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Call Tree for "Count Change 10 (10 5 1)"

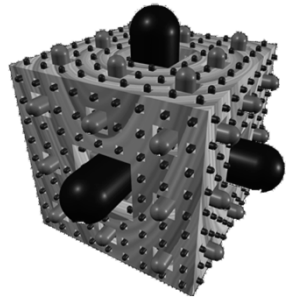
← Skip Coin 10 (10 5 1) Use Coin →

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Summary

- It's important to understand the machine model
- It's often the cleanest, simplest way to solve many problems
 - Esp those recursive in nature!
- Recursion is a very powerful idea, often separates good from great (you're great!)



Menger Cube by Dan Garcia

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