61A Lecture 7

Announcements

Hog Contest Rules

- Up to two people submit one entry; Max of one entry per person
- Slight rule changes
- Your score is the number of entries against which you win more than 50.00001% of the time
- Strategies are time-limited
- All strategies must be deterministic, pure functions of the players' scores
- All winning entries will receive extra credit
- The real prize: honor and glory
- See website for detailed rules

Fall 2011 Winners

Kaylee Mann
Yan Duan & Ziming Li
Brian Prike & Zhenghao Qian
Parker Schuh & Robert Chatham

Fall 2012 Winners

Chenyang Yuan
Joseph Hui

Fall 2013 Winners

Paul Bramsen
Sam Kumar & Kangsik Lee
Kevin Chen

Fall 2014 Winners

Alan Tong & Elaine Zhao
Zhenyang Zhang
Adam Robert Villaflor & Joany Gao
Zhen Qin & Dian Chen
Zizheng Tai & Yihe Li

cs61a.org/proj/hog_contest

Hog Contest Winners

Spring 2015 Winners

Sinho Chewi & Alexander Nguyen Tran
Zhaoxi Li
Stella Tao and Yao Ge

Fall 2015 Winners

Micah Carroll & Vasilis Oikonomou
Matthew Wu
Anthony Yeung and Alexander Dai

Spring 2016 Winners

Michael McDonald and Tianrui Chen
Andrei Kassiantchouk
Benjamin Krieges

Your name could be here FOREVER!

Spring 2017 Winners

Cindy Jin and Sunjoon Lee
Anny Patino and Christian Vasquez
Asana Choudhury and Jenna Wen
Michelle Lee and Nicholas Chew

Fall 2017 Winners

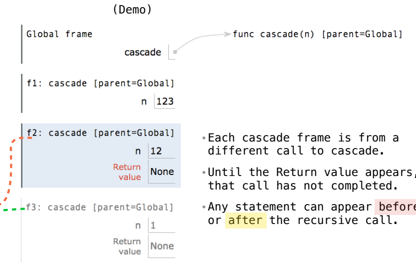
Order of Recursive Calls

The Cascade Function

(Demo)

```
def cascade(n):
    if n < 10:
        print(n)
    else:
        print(n)
        cascade(n//10)
        print(n)

cascade(123)
```



Program output:

```
123
12
1
12
```

- Each cascade frame is from a different call to cascade.
- Until the Return value appears, that call has not completed.
- Any statement can appear before or after the recursive call.

Interactive Diagram

Two Definitions of Cascade

(Demo)

```
def cascade(n):
    if n < 10:
        print(n)
    else:
        print(n)
        cascade(n//10)
        print(n)
```

```
def cascade(n):
    print(n)
    if n >= 10:
        cascade(n//10)
        print(n)
```

- If two implementations are equally clear, then shorter is usually better
- In this case, the longer implementation is more clear (at least to me)
- When learning to write recursive functions, put the base cases first
- Both are recursive functions, even though only the first has typical structure

Example: Inverse Cascade

Inverse Cascade

Write a function that prints an inverse cascade:

```
1
12
123
1234
123
12
1
```

```
def inverse_cascade(n):
    grow(n)
    print(n)
    shrink(n)

def f_then_g(f, g, n):
    if n:
        f(n)
        g(n)

grow =   lambda n: f_then_g(                    )
shrink = lambda n: f_then_g(                    )
```


Tree Recursion

Tree Recursion

Tree-shaped processes arise whenever executing the body of a recursive function makes more than one recursive call

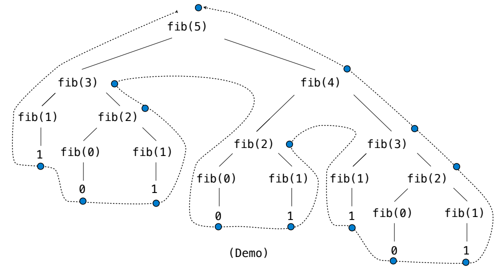
n:	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	... ,	35
fib(n):	0,	1,	1,	2,	3,	5,	8,	13,	21,	... ,	9,227,465

```
def fib(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 0
    elif n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)
```

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fibonacci.jpg

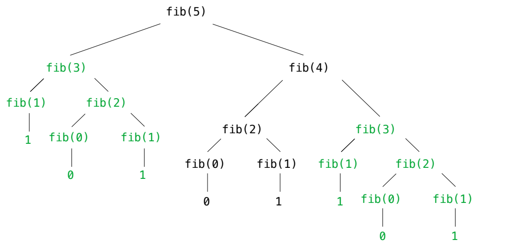
A Tree-Recursive Process

The computational process of fib evolves into a tree structure



Repetition in Tree-Recursive Computation

This process is highly repetitive; fib is called on the same argument multiple times



(We will speed up this computation dramatically in a few weeks by remembering results)

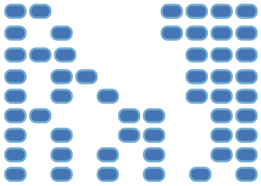
Example: Counting Partitions

Counting Partitions

The number of partitions of a positive integer n, using parts up to size m, is the number of ways in which n can be expressed as the sum of positive integer parts up to m in increasing order.

count_partitions(6, 4)

2 + 4 = 6
1 + 1 + 4 = 6
3 + 3 = 6
1 + 2 + 3 = 6
1 + 1 + 1 + 3 = 6
2 + 2 + 2 = 6
1 + 1 + 2 + 2 = 6
1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 6
1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6

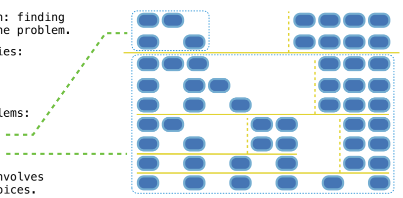


Counting Partitions

The number of partitions of a positive integer n, using parts up to size m, is the number of ways in which n can be expressed as the sum of positive integer parts up to m in increasing order.

count_partitions(6, 4)

- Recursive decomposition: finding simpler instances of the problem.
- Explore two possibilities:
  - Use at least one 4
  - Don't use any 4
- Solve two simpler problems:
  - count_partitions(2, 4)
  - count_partitions(6, 3)
- Tree recursion often involves exploring different choices.



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  - count_partitions(6, 3)
- Tree recursion often involves exploring different choices.

```
def count_partitions(n, m):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    elif n < 0:
        return 0
    elif m == 0:
        return 0
    else:
        with_m = count_partitions(n-m, m)
        without_m = count_partitions(n, m-1)
        return with_m + without_m
```

(Demo)

Interactive Diagram