

Algorithms and Data Structures for Data Science

lab_recursion

CS 277

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Learning Objectives

Review fundamentals of recursion

Implement recursive functions to handle a variety of tasks

Recursion

The success or failure of this lab (and the time it takes you) depends on your ability to answer the following:

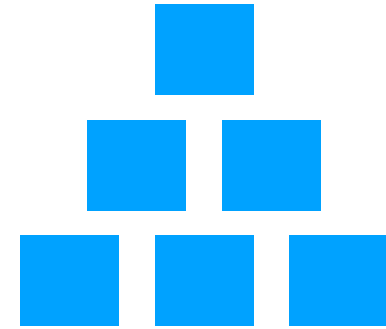
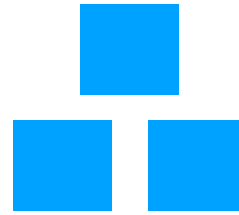
Base Case: What is the smallest sub-problem? What is the trivial solution?

Recursive Step: How can I reduce my problem to an easier one?

Combining: How can I build my solution from recursive pieces?

Start on your own but ask for help if you can't answer these questions!

Triangle



Lets practice by discussing together!

Given the height of a triangle, how many total blocks were used to make it?

Base Case:

Recursive Step:

Combination Step:



Each exercise a fun new twist!

Sum of Digits:

Triangle:

Palindrome:

List Partitioning:

Recursive List Partitioning

Using all elements in a list, can we make two lists which have equal sums?

Base Case:

Recursive List Partitioning

Using all elements in a list, can we make two lists which have equal sums?

Recursive Step:

Recursive List Partitioning

Using all elements in a list, can we make two lists which have equal sums?

(New) Base Case:

Recursive List Partitioning

Using all elements in a list, can we make two lists which have equal sums?

Combination Step:

Recursive List Partitioning

Using all elements in a list, can we make two lists which have equal sums?

4	3	1
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Recursive Helper Function

```
1 def can_partition(number_list):  
2     return False  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9 def partition_helper(number_list, leftList, rightList):  
10     pass  
11  
12
```

Using all elements in a list, can we make two lists which have equal sums?

Input

[4, 3, 1] ([], [])

[3, 1] ([4], []) ([], [4])

[1] ([3, 4], []) ([4], [3]) ([3], [4]) ([], [3, 4])

[]

([1, 3, 4], []) ([1, 4], [3]) ([1, 3], [4]) ([1], [3, 4])

([3, 4], [1]) ([4], [1, 3]) ([3], [1, 4]) ([], [1, 3, 4])