RECURSION AND TREE RECURSION

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July 2, 2018

1 Recursion

Every Recursive function has three things.

- 1. One or more base cases
- 2. One or more ways to break the problem down into a smaller problem
 - E.g. Given a number as input, we need to break it down into a smaller number
- 3. Solve the smaller problem recursively; from that, form a solution to the original problem
- 1. What is wrong with the following function? How can we fix it?

```
def factorial(n):
    return n * factorial(n)
```

2. Complete the definition for all_true, which takes in a list lst and returns True if there are no False-y values in the list and False otherwise. Make sure that your implementation is recursive.

```
def all_true(lst):
    """
    >>> all_true([True, 1, "True"])
    True
    >>> all_true([1, 0, 1])
    False
    >>> all_true([])
    True
    """
```

3. Write a function is_sorted that takes in an integer n and returns true if the digits of that number are nondecreasing from right to left.

```
def is_sorted(n):
    """
    >>> is_sorted(2)
    True
    >>> is_sorted(22222)
    True
    >>> is_sorted(9876543210)
    True
    >>> is_sorted(9087654321)
    False
    """
```

4. Draw the environment diagram that results from running the code.

```
def bar(f, x):
    if x == 1:
        return f(x)
    else:
        return f(x) + bar(f, x - 1)

f = 4
bar(lambda x: x + f, 2)
```

5. Write a function that takes as input a number, n, and a list of numbers, lst, and returns true if we can find a subset of lst that sums up to n.

ef	add_up(n, lst):
	>>> add_up(10, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) True
	>>> add_up(8, [2, 1, 5, 4, 3])
	True
	>>> add_up(-1, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
	False >>> add_up(100, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
	False
	" " "
	if:
	return True
	if lst == []:
	else:
	first, rest =,,
	return