## Recursion and Tree Recursion

## CS 61A Group Mentoring

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
4. What is wrong with the following function? How can we fix it?
def factorial(n):
return $n$ * factorial(n)
5. 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 $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$
else:
return $f(x)+b a r(f, x-1)$
$\mathrm{f}=4$
bar (lambda $\mathrm{x}: \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{f}, 2$ )
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 $n$.
```
def 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
    """
```

$\qquad$

```
            return True
    if lst == []:
```

    else:
        first, rest \(=\)
    $\qquad$
$\qquad$
return

