

# Thinking Recursively

## Part III

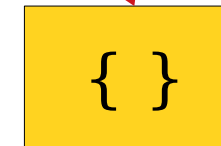
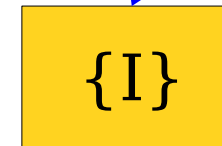
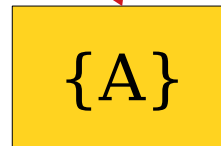
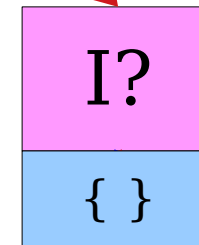
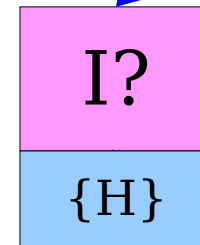
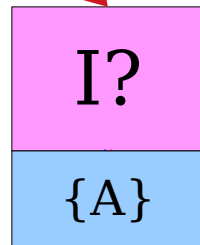
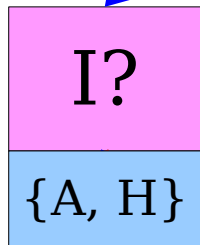
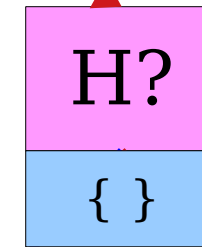
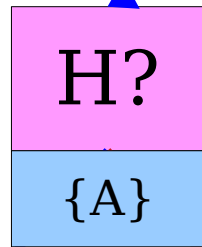
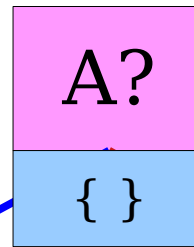
# Outline for Today

- ***Recap from Last Time***
  - Where are we, again?
- ***Iteration + Recursion***
  - Combining two techniques together.
- ***Enumerating Permutations***
  - What order should we do things?
- ***Enumeration, Generally***
  - How to think about enumeration problems.

Recap from Last Time

List all *subsets* of  
 $\{A, H, I\}$

This is called a  
*decision tree*.



**Base Case:**  
No decisions remain.

Decisions yet to be made

```
void listSubsetsRec(const HashSet<int>& elems, }  
                  const HashSet<int>& chosen) {
```

```
    if (elems.isEmpty()) {  
        cout << chosen << endl;  
    } else {  
        int elem = elems.first();  
        HashSet<int> remaining = elems - elem;  
  
        /* Option 1: Include this element. */  
        listSubsetsRec(remaining, chosen + elem);  
  
        /* Option 2: Exclude this element. */  
        listSubsetsRec(remaining, chosen);  
    }  
}
```

Decisions already made

**Recursive Case:**  
Try all options for the next decision.

**Base Case:**  
No decisions remain.

Decisions yet to be made

```
HashSet<string> subsetsRec(const string& str, }  
                           const string& chosen) {
```

```
if (str == "") {  
    return { chosen };  
} else {  
    string remaining = str.substr(1);
```

Decisions already made

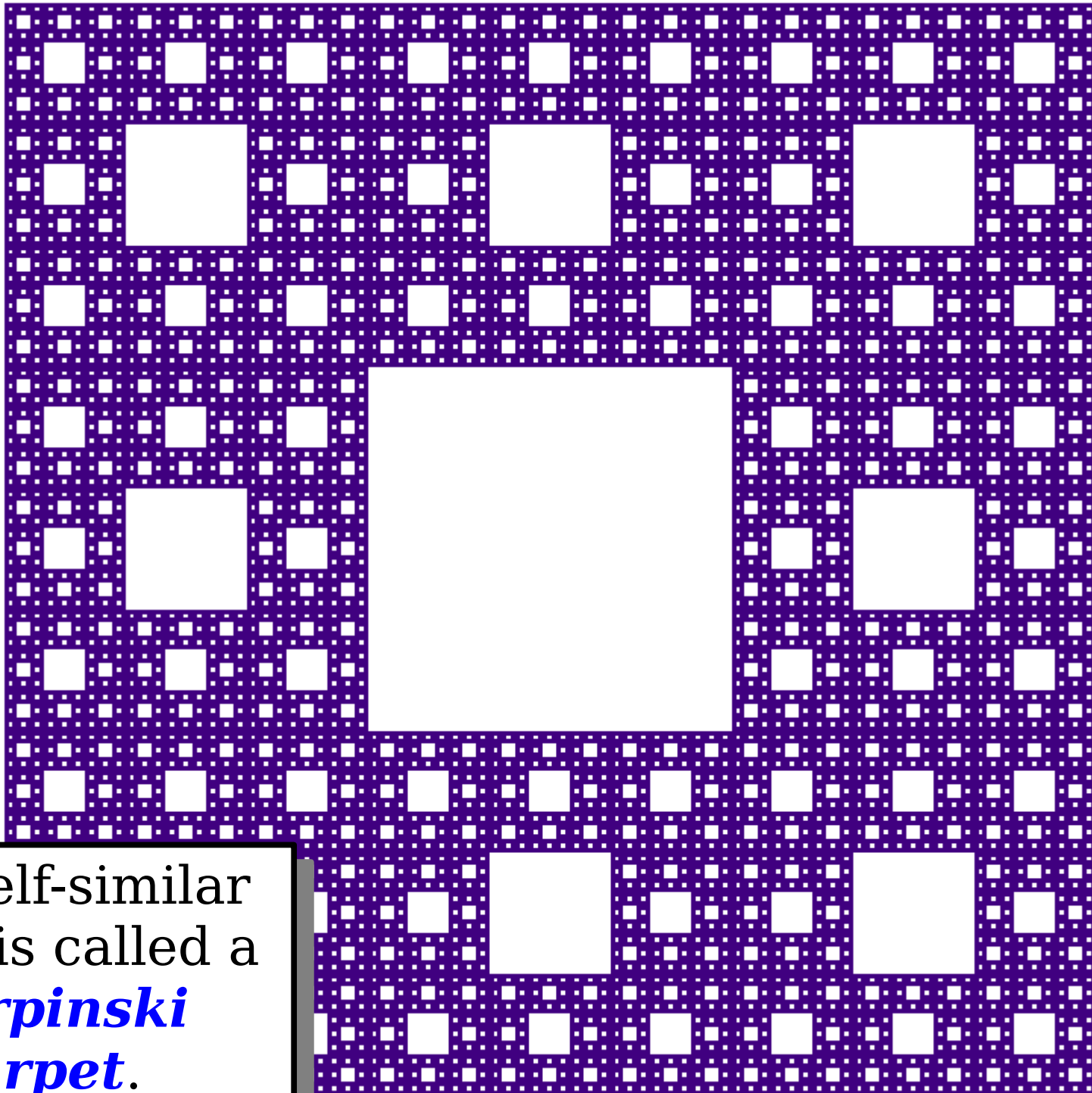
```
/* Either include the first character, or don't. */  
return subsetsRec(remaining, chosen + str[0]) +  
       subsetsRec(remaining, chosen);
```

**Recursive Case:**  
Try all options for the next decision.

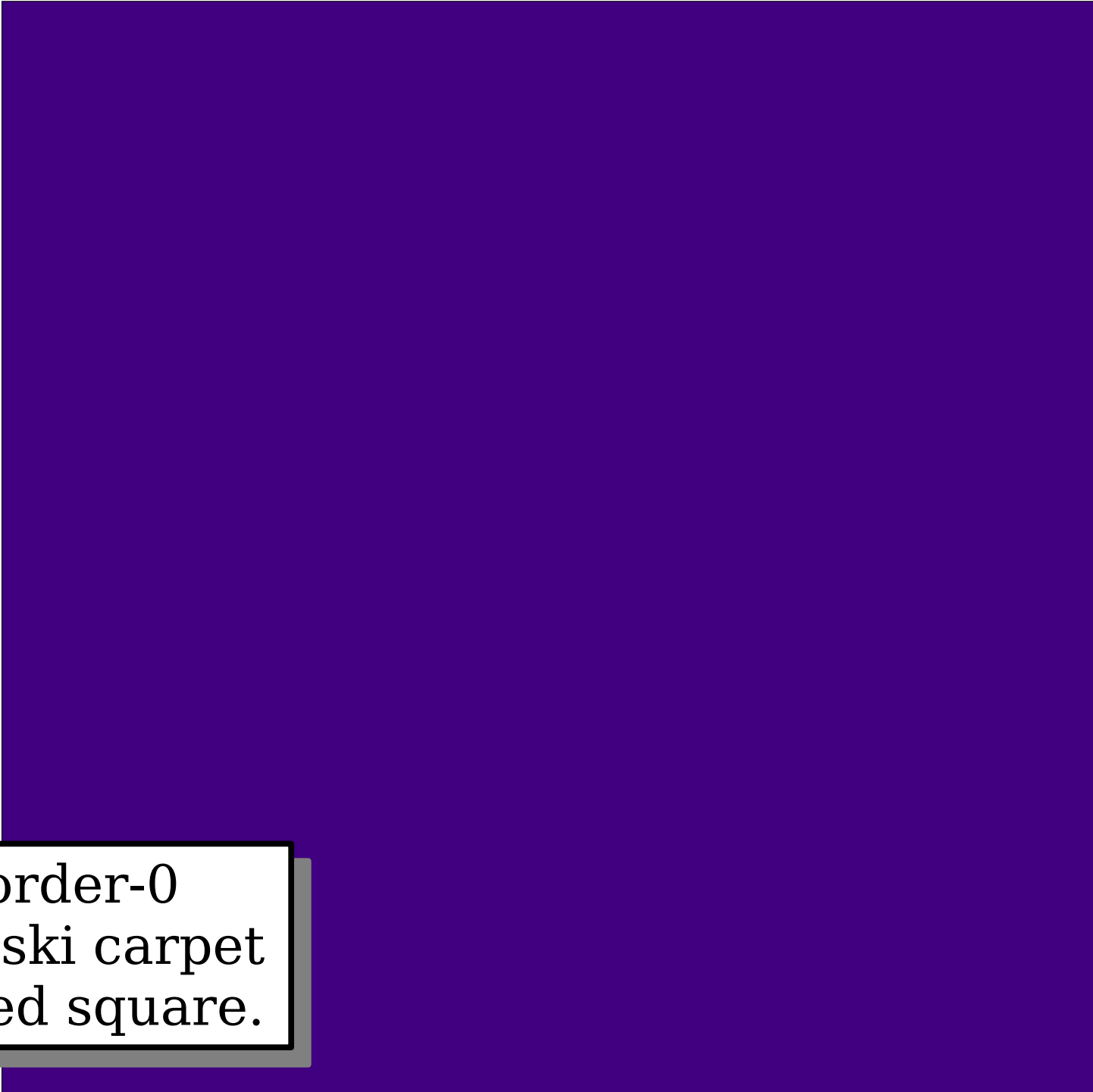
New Stuff!

# More On Self-Similarity

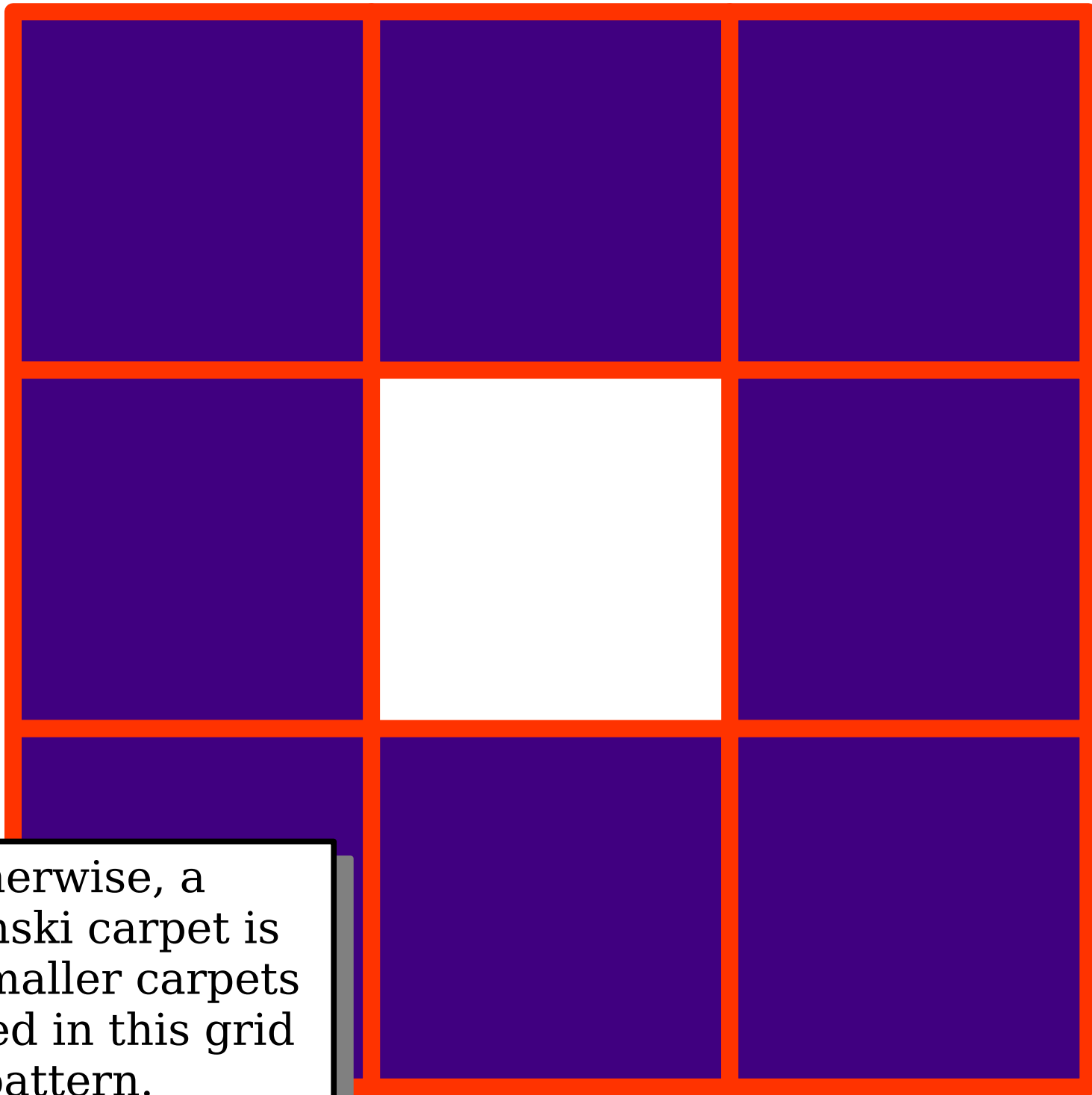




This self-similar shape is called a ***Sierpinski carpet.***



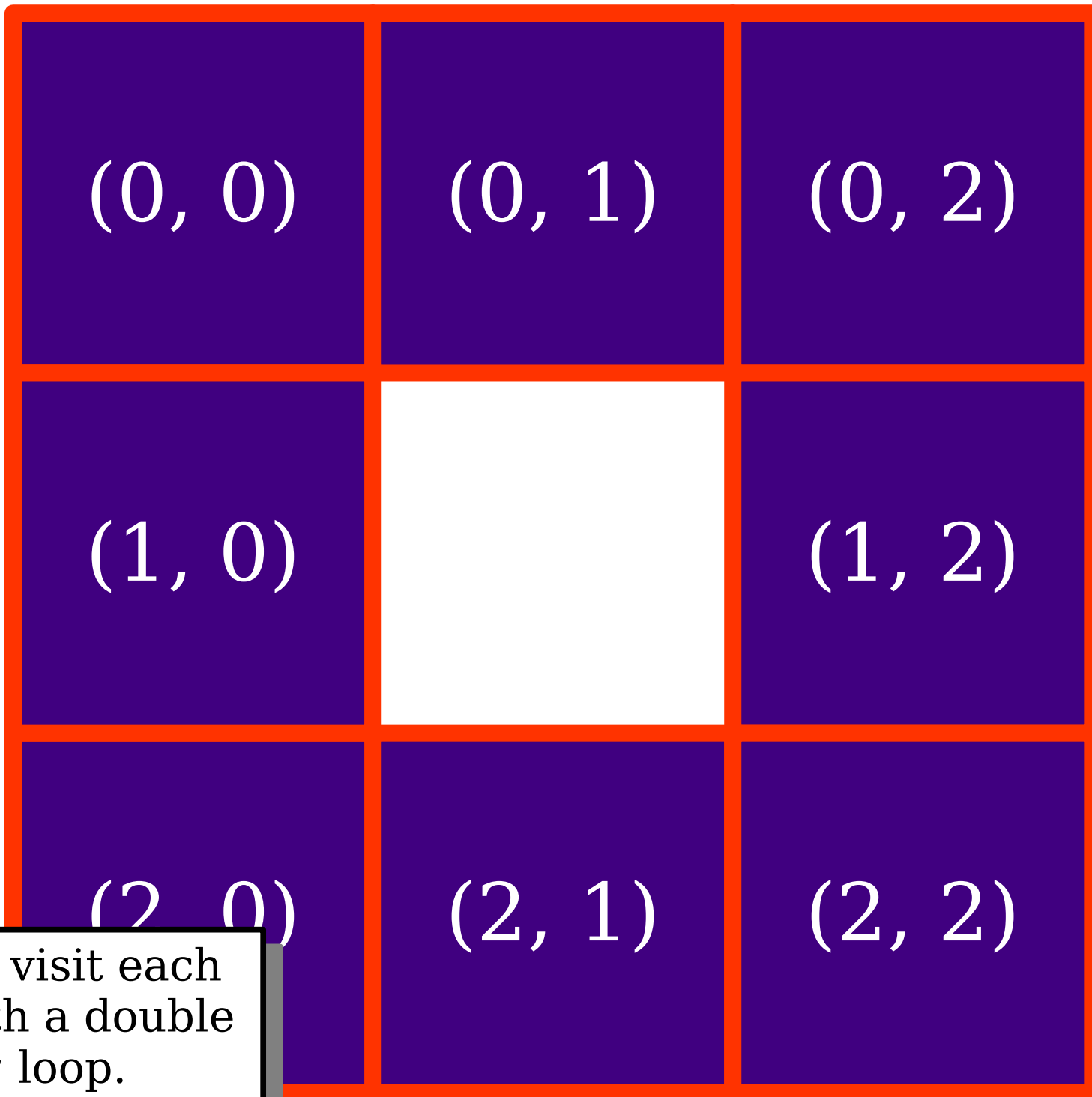
An order-0  
Sierpinski carpet  
is a filled square.



Otherwise, a Sierpinski carpet is eight smaller carpets arranged in this grid pattern.

$(0, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(0, 2)$
$(1, 0)$		$(1, 2)$
$(2, 0)$	$(2, 1)$	$(2, 2)$

Label each square  
with its (row, col).

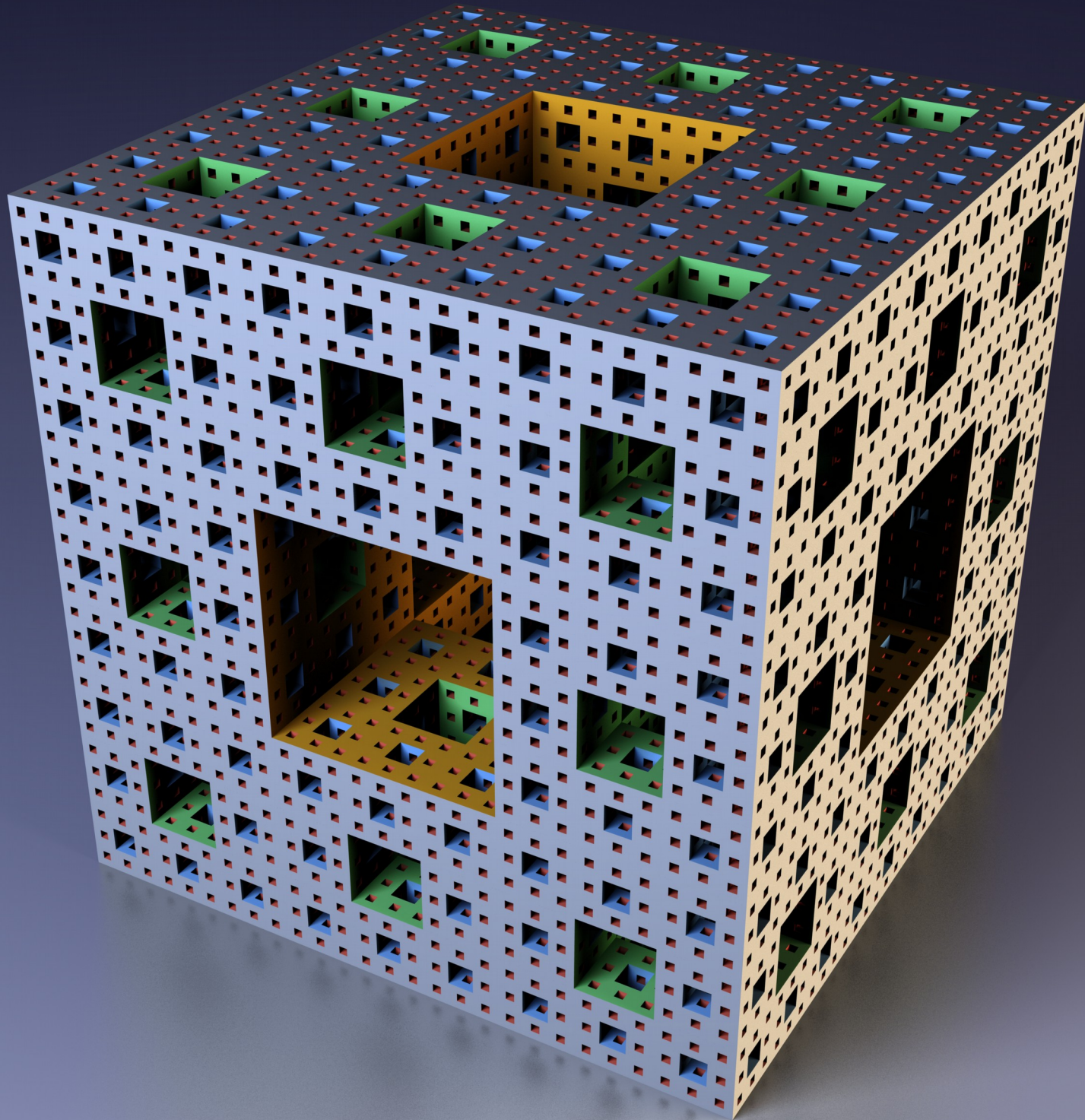


We can visit each spot with a double for loop.

# Iteration + Recursion

- It's completely reasonable to mix iteration and recursion in the same function.
- Here, we're firing off eight recursive calls, and the easiest way to do that is with a double for loop.
- Recursion doesn't mean "the absence of iteration." It just means "solving a problem by solving smaller copies of that same problem."

(And, just for fun...)



*Image Credit*



# Enumerating Permutations

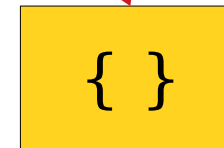
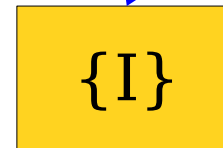
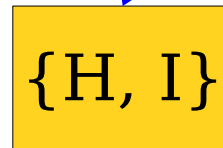
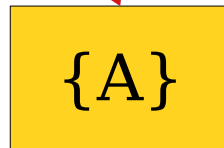
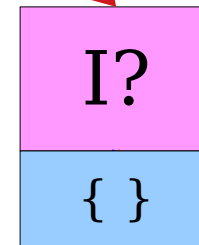
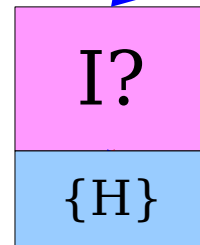
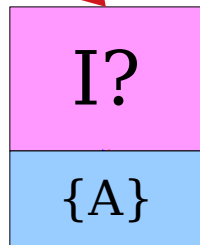
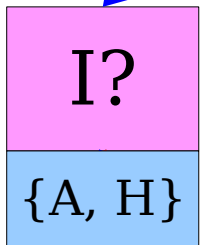
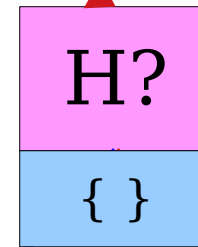
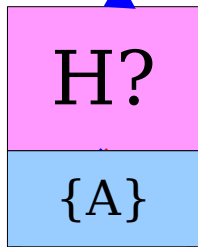
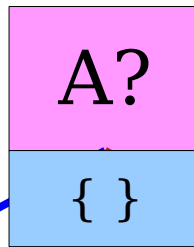
# Permutations

- A ***permutation*** of a sequence is a sequence with the same elements, though possibly in a different order.
- For example:
  - E Pluribus Unum
  - E Unum Pluribus
  - Pluribus E Unum
  - Pluribus Unum E
  - Unum E Pluribus
  - Unum Pluribus E



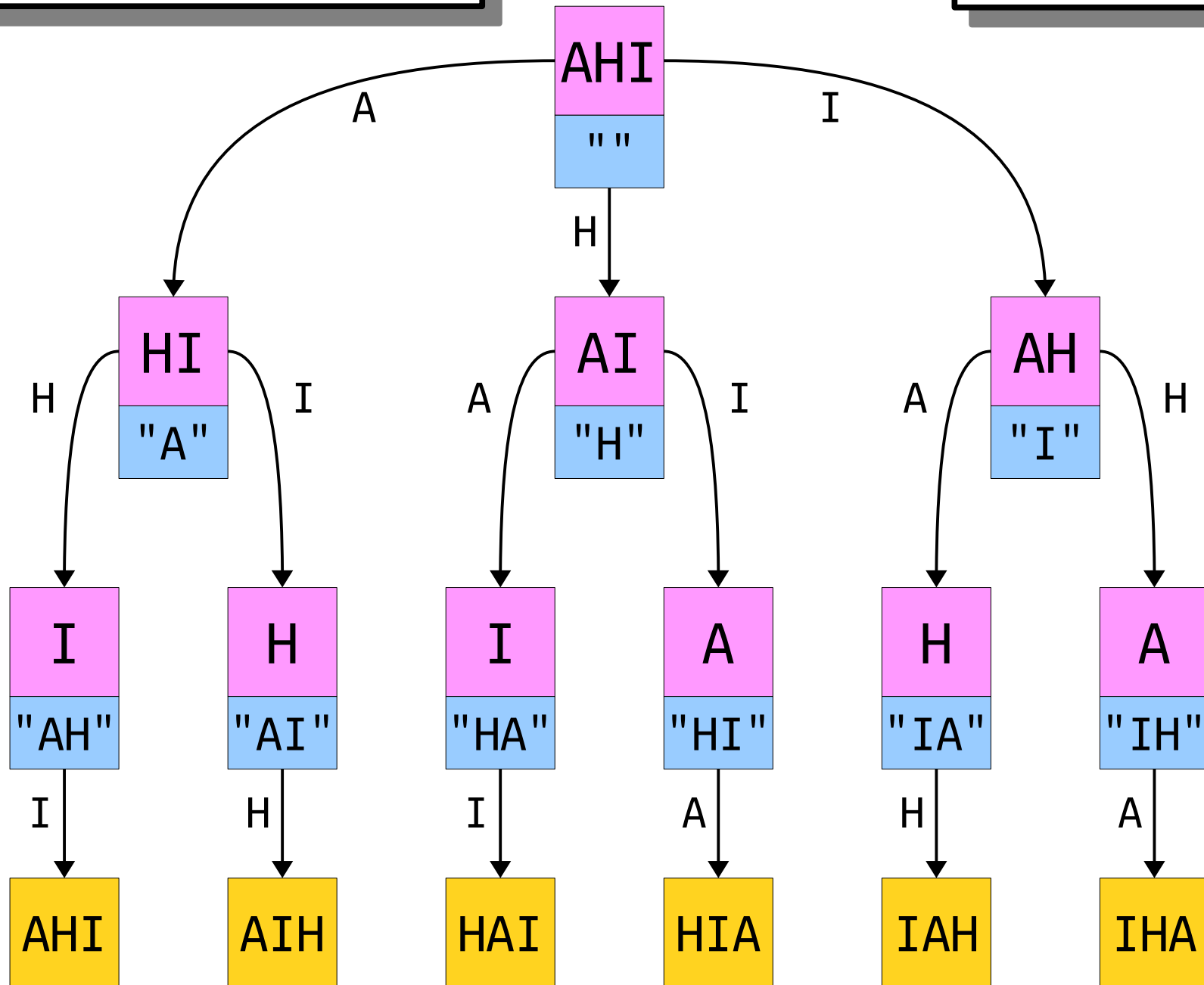
List all *subsets* of  
 $\{A, H, I\}$

Each decision is of the form  
"do I pick  
this element?"



List all *permutations* of  
{A, H, I}

Each decision is of the form "what do I  
pick next?"



**Base Case:**  
No decisions remain.

Decisions yet to be made

```
void listPermutationsRec(const string& str,
                        const string& chosen) {
    if (str == "") {
        cout << chosen << endl;
    } else {
        /* Try all options of what's next. */
        for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
            char ch = str[i];
            string remaining = str.substr(0, i) +
                               str.substr(i + 1);
            listPermutationsRec(remaining, chosen + ch);
        }
    }
}
```

Decisions already made

**Recursive Case:**  
Try all options for the next decision.

**Base Case:**  
No decisions remain.

Decisions yet to be made

```
void listSubsetsRec(const HashSet<int>& elems, }  
                  const HashSet<int>& chosen) {
```

```
    if (elems.isEmpty()) {  
        cout << chosen << endl;  
    } else {  
        int elem = elems.first();  
        HashSet<int> remaining = elems - elem;  
  
        /* Option 1: Include this element. */  
        listSubsetsRec(remaining, chosen + elem);  
  
        /* Option 2: Exclude this element. */  
        listSubsetsRec(remaining, chosen);  
    }  
}
```

Decisions already made

**Recursive Case:**  
Try all options for the next decision.

**Base Case:** No decisions remain.

```
void exploreRec(decisions remaining,  
               decisions already made) {
```

```
  if (no decisions remain) {  
    process decisions made;  
  } else {  
    for (each possible next choice) {  
      exploreRec(all remaining decisions,  
                decisions made + that choice);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Decisions yet to be made

Decisions already made

**Recursive Case:**  
Try all options for the next decision.

```
void exploreAllTheThings(initial state) {  
  exploreRec(initial state, no decisions made);  
}
```

# Your Action Items

- ***Read Chapter 8***
  - There are so many goodies there, and it's a great way to complement what we're discussing here.
- ***Work on Assignment 3***
  - If you're following our recommended timetable, you should have completed the Sierpinski Triangle and Human Pyramids and have started on What Are YOU Doing?
  - Aim to complete What Are YOU Doing? and to start Shift Scheduling by next time.



# Next Time

- ***Enumerating Combinations***
  - Can you build the Dream Team?
- ***Recursive Backtracking***
  - Finding a needle in a haystack.
- ***The Great Shrinkable Word Problem***
  - A fun language exercise with a cute backstory.