

Lesson 36:

# Introduction to Recursion

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# Recursion

A method that **repeats** by calling itself

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# Example

```
public static void printDecimal(int n) {  
    if ( n >= 10 )  
        printDecimal(n/10);  
    System.out.println(n%10);  
}
```

## Introduction to Recursion

# Recursive methods have:

A call to itself - the **recursion**.

A **base case** to stop the recursion.  
This is usually an if statement.

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# The Stack

The **stack** is the location in memory where the interrupted method calls are stored.

Once the base case is hit the program moves through the **stack** and carries out all the commands.

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### Example:

```
public static void recur1 (int n){  
    if (n > 0)  
        recur1 (n - 2);  
    System.out.print (n + " ");  
}
```

What is output by: **recur1 (6);**

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# Recursion Fun Facts

Any recursive method can be rewritten with a loop. The loop might be *really* long.

Used to simplify coding when when the algorithm is repeated on a smaller set of data.

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# Recursion on the AP Exam

You will see a few recursive methods on the multiple choice section.

You will need to recognize recursion, but you will **not have to write code** for any recursive methods.