## 61A Lecture 20

Friday, October 14

## Tree Recursion

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n: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,<br>fib(n): 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21,



## Tree Recursion

Tree-shaped processes arise whenever executing the body of a function entails making more than one call to that function.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& n: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, \ldots, 35 \\
& \text { fib(n): } 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,
\end{aligned}
$$



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n: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, \ldots, & 35 \\
\text { fib(n): } 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21, & . . \\
5,702,887
\end{array}
$$



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def fib(n):


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```
def fib(n):
    if n == 1:
```



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\end{array}
$$

```
def fib(n):
    if n == 1:
    return 0
```



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```
def fib(n):
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& \text { fib(n): } 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21, \cdots, \\
& 5,702,887
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```
def fib(n):
    if n == 1:
        return 0
        if n == 2:
        return 1
```



## Tree Recursion

Tree-shaped processes arise whenever executing the body of a function entails making more than one call to that function.

```
    n: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ... ,
def fib(n):
    if n == 1:
        return 0
        if n == 2:
        return 1
        return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)
```

    35
    fib(n): 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ... , 5,702,887


## A Tree-Recursive Process

The computational process of fib evolves into a tree structure

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The computational process of fib evolves into a tree structure
fib(6)

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## Repetition in Tree-Recursive Computation

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This process is highly repetitive; fib is called on the same argument multiple times

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## Memoization

Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

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```
def memo(f):
    cache = {}
```


## Memoization

Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

```
def memo(f): Keys are arguments that
    map to return values
```


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```
def memo(f): 
    def memoized(n):
    if n not in cache:
```


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Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

```
def memo(f): }\quad\begin{array}{c}{\mathrm{ Keys are arguments that }}\\{\mathrm{ map to return values}}
    def memoized(n):
        if n not in cache:
        cache[n] = f(n)
```


## Memoization

Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

```
def memo(f):
    def memoized(n):
        if n not in cache:
        cache[n] = f(n)
        return cache[n]
```


## Memoization

Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

```
def memo(f): 
    def memoized(n):
        if n not in cache:
        cache[n] = f(n)
        return cache[n]
    return memoized
```


## Memoization

Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

```
def memo(f): 
def memoized(n):
            if n not in cache:
                cache[n] = f(n)
            return cache[n]
        returnmemoized: Same behavior as f,
                        if f is a pure function
```


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## Memoized Tree Recursion



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## Memoized Tree Recursion



## Memoized Tree Recursion



## Memoized Tree Recursion



## Memoized Tree Recursion



Calls to fib without memoization:

## Memoized Tree Recursion



## Memoized Tree Recursion



## Iteration vs Memoized Tree Recursion

## Iteration vs Memoized Tree Recursion

Iterative and memoized implementations are not the same.

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Iterative and memoized implementations are not the same.
def fib_iter(n):

## Iteration vs Memoized Tree Recursion

Iterative and memoized implementations are not the same.

```
def fib_iter(n):
    prev, curr = 1, 0
```


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Iterative and memoized implementations are not the same.

```
                    The first
Fibonacci number
def fib_iter(n):
    prev}, curr = 1,0%
    for _ in range(n-1):
        prev, curr = curr, prev + curr
    return curr
```

@memo
def fib(n):
if $n==1:$
return 0
if $n==2$ :
return 1
return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)

## Iteration vs Memoized Tree Recursion

Iterative and memoized implementations are not the same.
@memo
def fib(n):
if $\mathrm{n}==1$ :
return 0
if $n==2$ :
return 1
return $f i b(n-2)+f i b(n-1)$
def fib_iter(n):
prev, curr = 1,0
for _ in range (n-1):
prev, curr = curr, prev + curr
return curr

The first
Fibonacci number
if $n==1:$
0
fib(n-1)

## Iteration vs Memoized Tree Recursion

Iterative and memoized implementations are not the same.
@memo
@memo
def fib(n):
def fib(n):
if n == 1:
if n == 1:
return 0
return 0
if n == 2:
if n == 2:
return 1
return 1
return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)
return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)

Time Space
n steps
prev, curr = 1,0
for _ in range (n-1):
prev, curr = curr, prev + curr
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The first
Fibonacci number

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n steps
prev, curr = 1,0
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## Counting Change

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\$ 1=\$ 0.50+\$ 0.25+\$ 0.10+\$ 0.10+\$ 0.05
$$

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$\$ 1=\$ 0.50+\$ 0.25+\$ 0.10+\$ 0.10+\$ 0.05$
\$1 = 1 half dollar, 1 quarter, 2 dimes, 1 nickel

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\$1 = 1 half dollar, 1 quarter, 2 dimes, 1 nickel
\$1 = 2 quarters, 2 dimes, 30 pennies

## Counting Change

$\$ 1=\$ 0.50+\$ 0.25+\$ 0.10+\$ 0.10+\$ 0.05$
\$1 = 1 half dollar, 1 quarter, 2 dimes, 1 nickel
\$1 = 2 quarters, 2 dimes, 30 pennies
\$1 = 100 pennies

## Counting Change

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\$1 = 1 half dollar, 1 quarter, 2 dimes, 1 nickel
\$1 = 2 quarters, 2 dimes, 30 pennies
\$1 = 100 pennies

How many ways are there to change a dollar?

## Counting Change

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\$1 = 1 half dollar, 1 quarter, 2 dimes, 1 nickel
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How many ways are there to change a dollar?

How many ways to change $\$ 0.11$ with nickels \& pennies?

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$\$ 0.11$ can be changed with nickels \& pennies by

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How many ways are there to change a dollar?

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$\$ 0.11$ can be changed with nickels \& pennies by
A. Not using any more nickels; \$0.11 with just pennies

## Counting Change

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How many ways to change $\$ 0.11$ with nickels \& pennies?
$\$ 0.11$ can be changed with nickels \& pennies by
A. Not using any more nickels; $\$ 0.11$ with just pennies
B. Using at least one nickel; \$0.06 with nickels \& pennies

## Counting Change Recursively

How many ways are there to change a dollar?

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The number of ways to change an amount a using $\mathbf{n}$ kinds $=$

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## How many ways are there to change a dollar?

The number of ways to change an amount a using $\mathbf{n}$ kinds =

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- The number of ways to change ( $\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{d}$ ) using all $\mathbf{n}$ kinds, where d is the denomination of the first kind of coin.


## Counting Change Recursively

## How many ways are there to change a dollar?

The number of ways to change an amount a using $\mathbf{n}$ kinds $=$

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- The number of ways to change ( $\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{d}$ ) using all $\mathbf{n}$ kinds, where d is the denomination of the first kind of coin.
def count_change(a, kinds=(50, 25, 10, 5, 1)):


## Counting Change Recursively

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def count_change(a, kinds=(50, 25, 10, 5, 1)):
    <base cases>
```


## Counting Change Recursively

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def count_change(a, kinds=(50, 25, 10, 5, 1)):
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    d = kinds[0]
```


## Counting Change Recursively

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- The number of ways to change a using all but the first kind
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```
def count_change(a, kinds=(50, 25, 10, 5, 1)):
    <base cases>
d = kinds[0]
    return count_change(a, kinds[1:]) + count_change(a-d, kinds)
```


## Counting Change Recursively

## How many ways are there to change a dollar?

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## Space Consumption

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Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?

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Active environments:

- The environment for the current expression being evaluated


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Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?
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Which environment frames do we need to keep during evaluation?
Each step of evaluation has a set of active environments.
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## Active environments:

- The environment for the current expression being evaluated
- All environments for expressions that depend upon the value of the current expression
- All environments associated with values referenced by active environments


## Fibonacci Environment Diagram



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## Fibonacci Environment Diagram



## Fibonacci Environment Diagram



## Fibonacci Environment Diagram



## Fibonacci Memory Consumption



## Fibonacci Memory Consumption



## Fibonacci Memory Consumption



## Fibonacci Memory Consumption

Has an active environment


## Fibonacci Memory Consumption

Has an active environment
Can be reclaimed


## Fibonacci Memory Consumption



## Active Environments for Returned Functions



```
def make_adder(n):
    def adder(k):
        return k + n
    return adder
add1 = make_adder(1)
```


## Active Environments for Returned Functions



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