

# Programming Paradigms

## Control Flow (Part 5)


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**Summer 2020**

# Overview

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- **Expression Evaluation**
- **Structured and Unstructured Control Flow**
- **Selection**
- **Iteration**
- **Recursion** 

# Recursion

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- **Equally powerful as iteration**
- **Most PLs allow both recursion and iteration**
  - **Iteration**: More natural in **imperative PLs**  
(because the loop body typically updates variables)
  - **Recursion**: More natural in **functional PLs**  
(because the recursive function typically doesn't update any non-local variables)

# Efficiency

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Naively written or naively compiled recursive functions: **Less efficient** than equivalent iterative code

- Reason: New **allocation frame** for each call
- Example: Compute  $\sum_{low \leq i \leq high} f(i)$  in Scheme

```
(define sum
  (lambda (f low high)
    (if (= low high)
        (f low)
        (+ (f low) (sum f (+ low 1) high)))))
```

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**Then and else branches**



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```

**Recursive call**



# Tail Recursion

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**Recursive call is the last statement before the function returns**

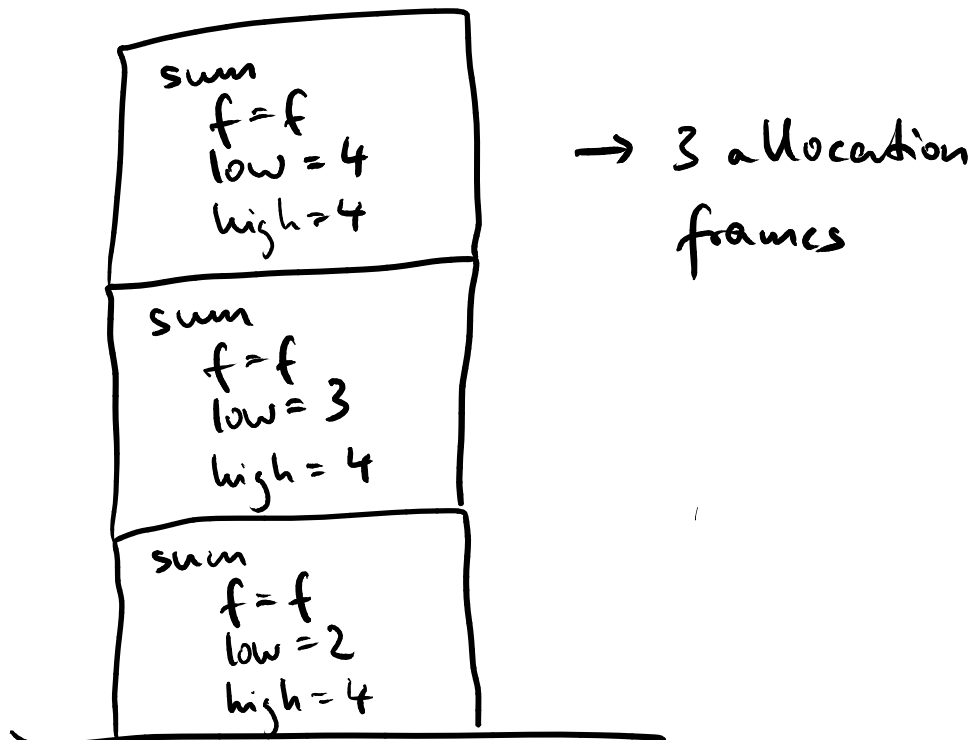
- Compiled code can **reuse same allocation frame**
- Revised example:

```
(define sum
  (lambda (f low high subtotal)
    (if (= low high)
        (+ subtotal (f low))
        (sum f (+ low 1) high (+ subtotal (f low))))))
```

## Example: Summation

(sum f 2 4)

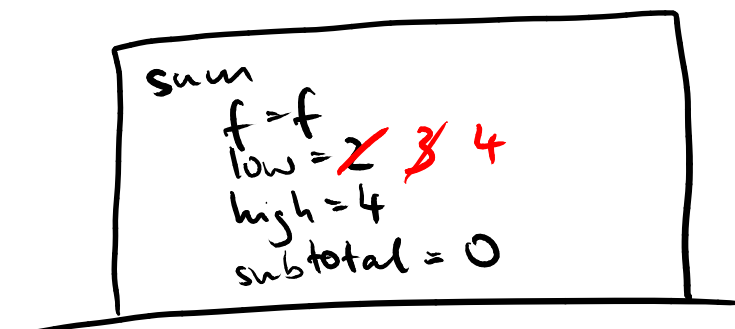
Naive implementation



(sum f 2 4 0)

Tail-recursive implementation

→ reusing a single allocation frame





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