

以遞迴程式設計實作

Factorial, Fabonacci number, Determinant and
Hanoi Tower

Factorial

Fibonacci number

Matrix determinant

Hanoi tower

Problem size

以自然數代表問題大小
 $6!$ 的問題大小為6
 $4!$ 的問題大小為4

遞迴定義

問題大小 n 為初始問題，直接代入答案

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$17! = 17 * 16!$$

遞迴定義

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

問題大小 n 不是初始問題，將問題表示為前一階的問題，並且使用前一階的答案，建立問題大小 n 的答案表示式

問題大小n的答案表示式

$$n! = n * (n - 1)!$$

問題大小n不是初始問題，在等號右邊使用前一階的答案，合成問題大小n的答案表示式

Fibonacci numbers

Primitive problem 問題大小n為初始問題，直接代入答案

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, \quad \text{if } n > 1$$

$$F_{17} = F_{16} + F_{15}$$

Fibonacci numbers

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, \quad \text{if } n > 1$$

問題大小n不是初始問題，將問題表示為前兩階的問題。
並且使用前一階的答案，建立問題大小n的答案表示式

問題大小n的答案表示式

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, \quad \text{if } n > 1$$

問題大小n不是初始問題，在等號右邊使用前兩階的答案，合成問題大小n的答案表示式

Determinant

$n=2$

問題大小 n 為初始問題，直接代入答案

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

問題大小n為初始問題，直接代入答案

```
A = np.matrix([[2, 1], [1, 1]])  
ans = A[0,0]*A[1,1] - A[1,0]*A[0,1]
```

```
import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import det
A = np.matrix([[2, 1], [1, 1]])
ans = A[0,0]*A[1,1] - A[1,0]*A[0,1]
print(ans)
print(det(A))
```

```
1
1.0
```

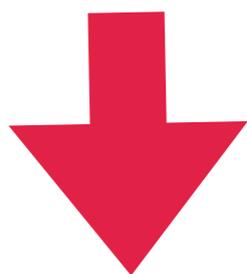
Determinant

$n > 2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

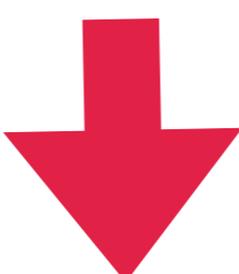
問題大小 n 不是初始問題，將問題表示為前一階的問題，並且使用前一階的答案，建立問題大小 n 的答案表示式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



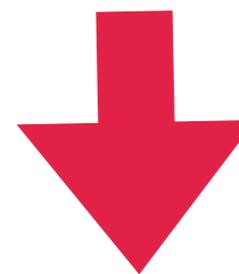
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



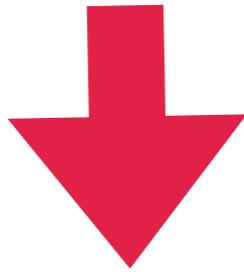
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$i = 0, n = 3$

1	2	0
2	3	1
0	1	2

$A[1:n, 0:i]$

$A[1:n, i+1:n]$



3	1
1	2

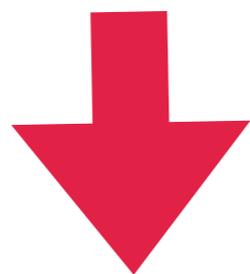
`np.hstack((A[1:n,0:i],A[1:n,i+1:n]))`

$i = 1, n = 3$

1	2	0
2	3	1
0	1	2

$A[1:n, 0:i]$

$A[1:n, i+1:n]$



2	1
0	2

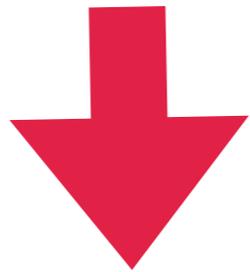
`np.hstack((A[1:n,0:i],A[1:n,i+1:n]))`

$i = 2, n = 3$

1	2	0
2	3	1
0	1	2

$A[1:n, 0:i]$

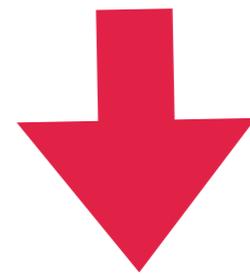
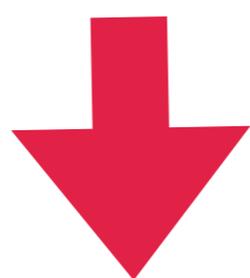
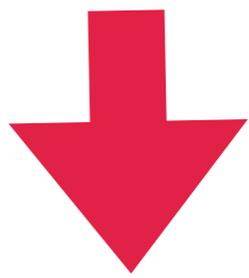
$A[1:n, i+1:n]$



2	3
0	1

`np.hstack((A[1:n,0:i],A[1:n,i+1:n]))`

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}
 \quad
 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}
 \quad
 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$ans = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

問題大小n不是初始問題，在等號右邊使用前一階問題的答案，合成問題大小n的答案表示式

遞迴的程式設計

$n!$

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

```
def fac(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n*fac(n-1)
```

問題大小n為初始問題，直接代入答案

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

問題大小 n 為初始問題，直接代入答案

```
def fac(n):  
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    else:  
        return n*fac(n-1)
```

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n(n-1)! & \text{if } n > 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

```
def fac(n):  
    if n == 0:  
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    else:  
        return n*fac(n-1)
```

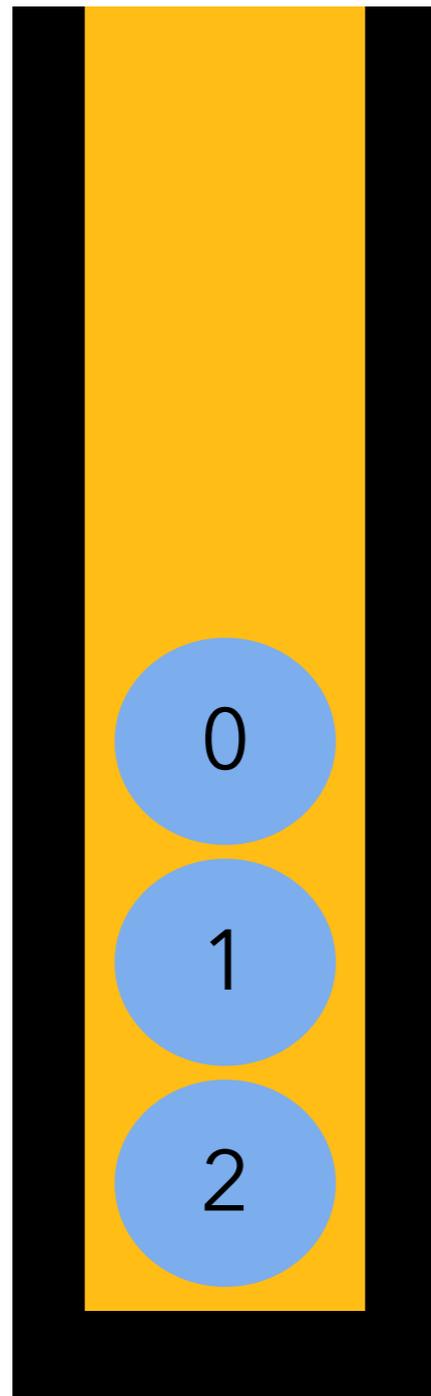
問題大小n不是初始問題，在等號右邊使用前一階的答案，合成問題大小n的答案表示式

Hanoi Tower

$n = 3$

初始狀態

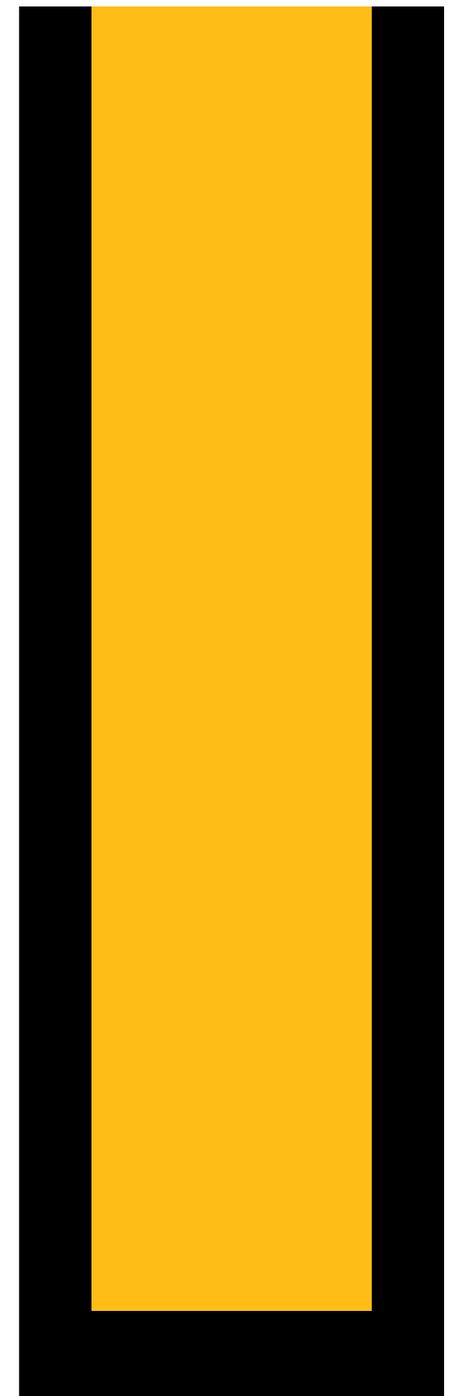
移動限制：
編號大的球
不能在編號
小的球上方



a



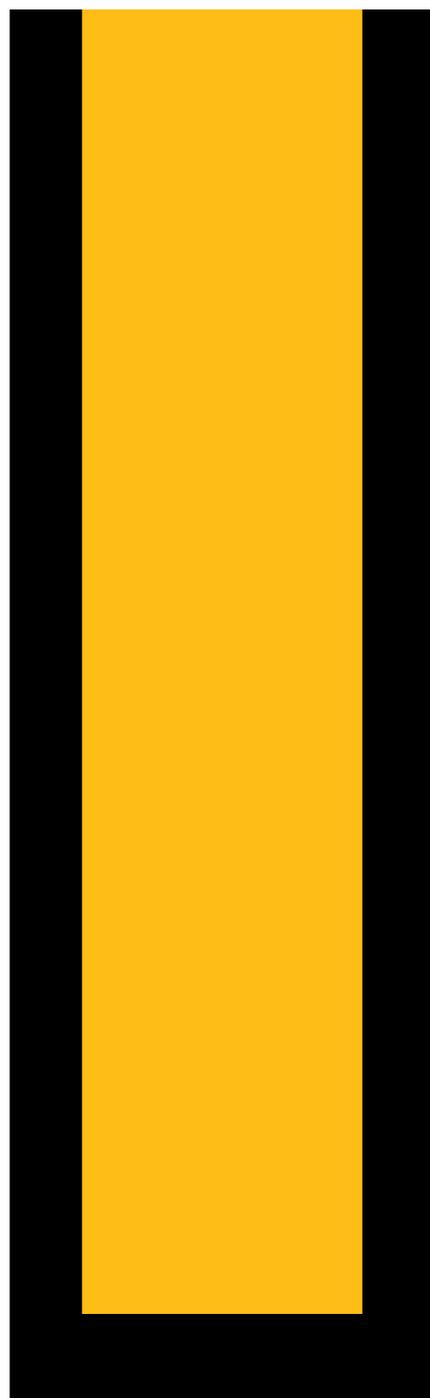
b



c

起始
堆疊

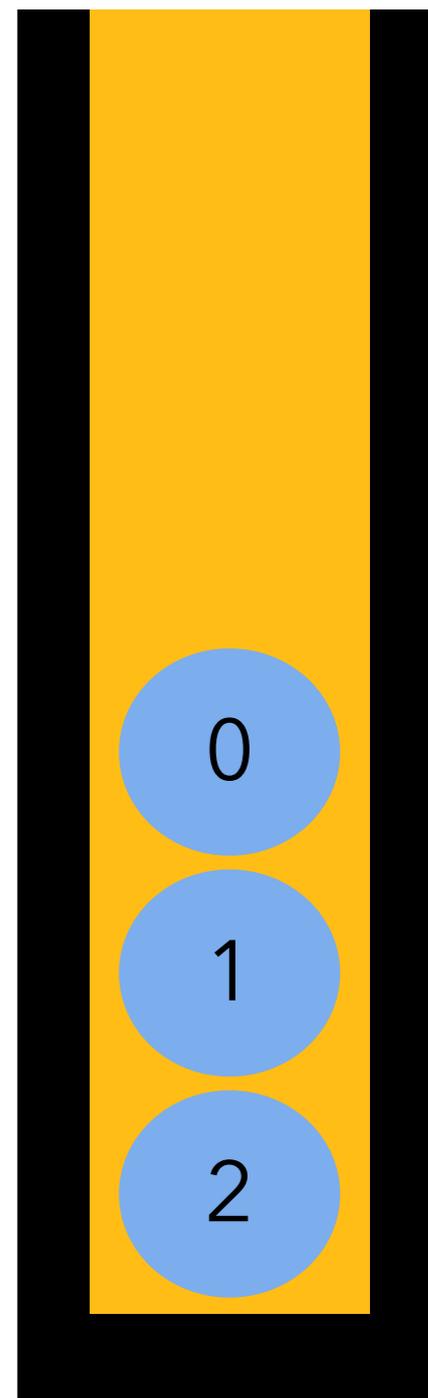
目標狀態



a



b



c

目標
堆疊

Manual design

手動設計

要設計的河
內塔模組

```
from hanoi_tower import *
```

```
n = 3  
a,b,c = init_hanoi_tower(n)  
print("a:",a.items)  
print("b:",b.items)  
print("c:",c.items)  
print()
```

```
item = a.pop()  
c.push(item)  
item = a.pop()  
b.push(item)  
item = c.pop()  
b.push(item)  
item = a.pop()  
c.push(item)
```

```
item = b.pop()  
a.push(item)  
item = b.pop()  
c.push(item)  
item = a.pop()  
c.push(item)  
print("a:",a.items)  
print("b:",b.items)  
print("c:",c.items)
```

n=3的手動
解決方案

河內塔模組的
初始化方法

```
a: ['2', '1', '0']  
b: []  
c: []  
  
a: []  
b: []  
c: ['2', '1', '0']
```

要設計的河
內塔模組

```
from hanoi_tower import *
```

```
n = 3  
a,b,c = init_hanoi_tower(n)  
print("a:",a.items)  
print("b:",b.items)  
print("c:",c.items)  
print()
```

河內塔模組的
初始化方法

n=2的手動
解決方案

```
item = a.pop()  
c.push(item)  
item = a.pop()  
b.push(item)  
item = c.pop()  
b.push(item)  
item = a.pop()  
c.push(item)
```

將問題size為2的河內塔從堆疊a搬移
到堆疊b

n=2的手動
解決方案

```
item = b.pop()  
a.push(item)  
item = b.pop()  
c.push(item)  
item = a.pop()  
c.push(item)
```

將問題size為2的河內塔從堆疊b搬移
到堆疊c

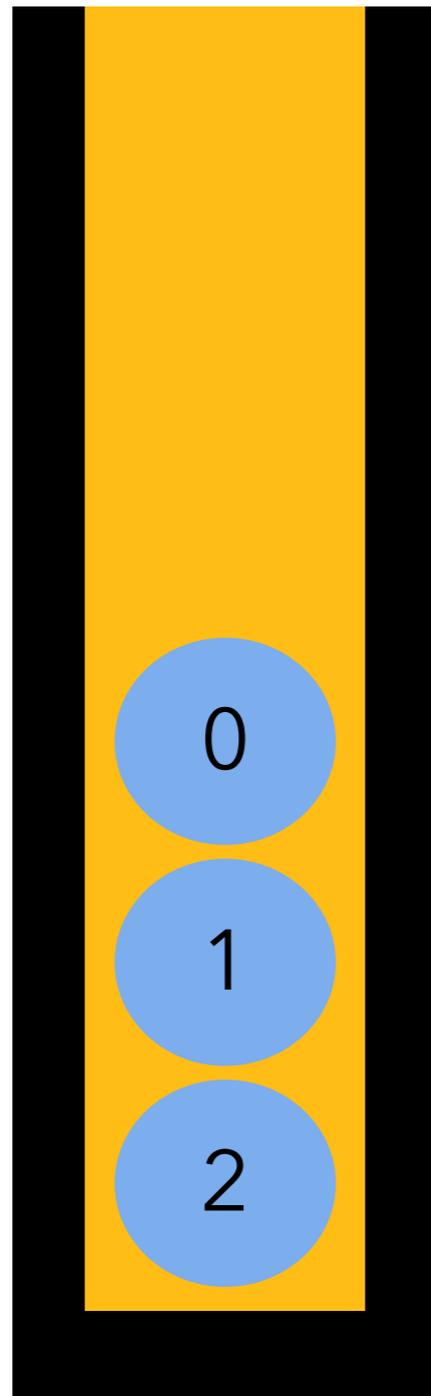
```
print("a:",a.items)  
print("b:",b.items)  
print("c:",c.items)
```

move(3,a,b,c)

$n = 3$

初始狀態

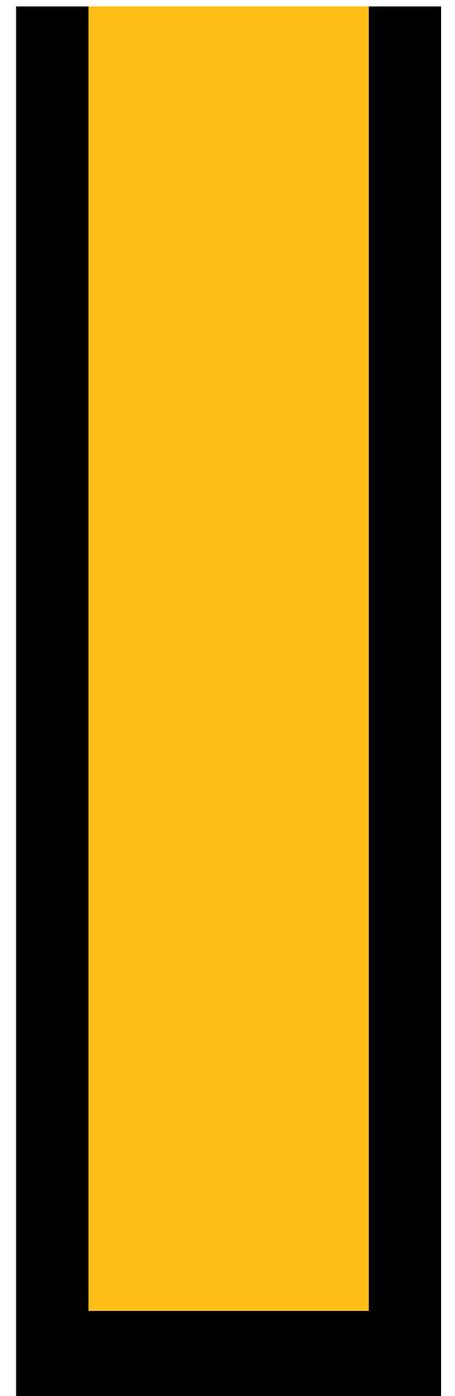
移動限制：
編號大的球
不能在編號
小的球上方



a



b



c

起始
堆疊

move(2,a,c,b)

$n = 3$

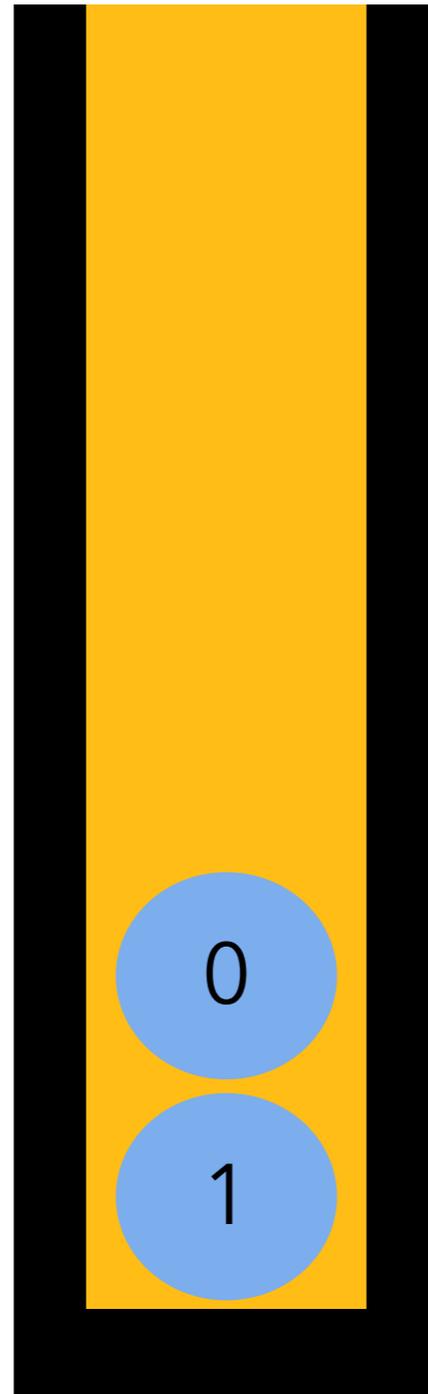
初始狀態

移動限制：
編號大的球
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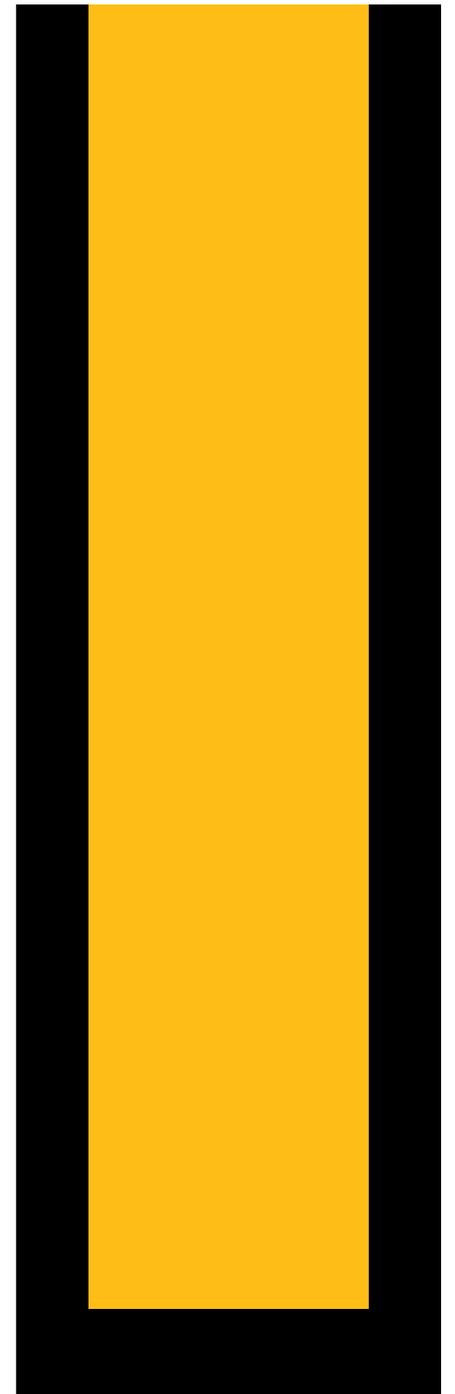
起始
堆疊



a



b



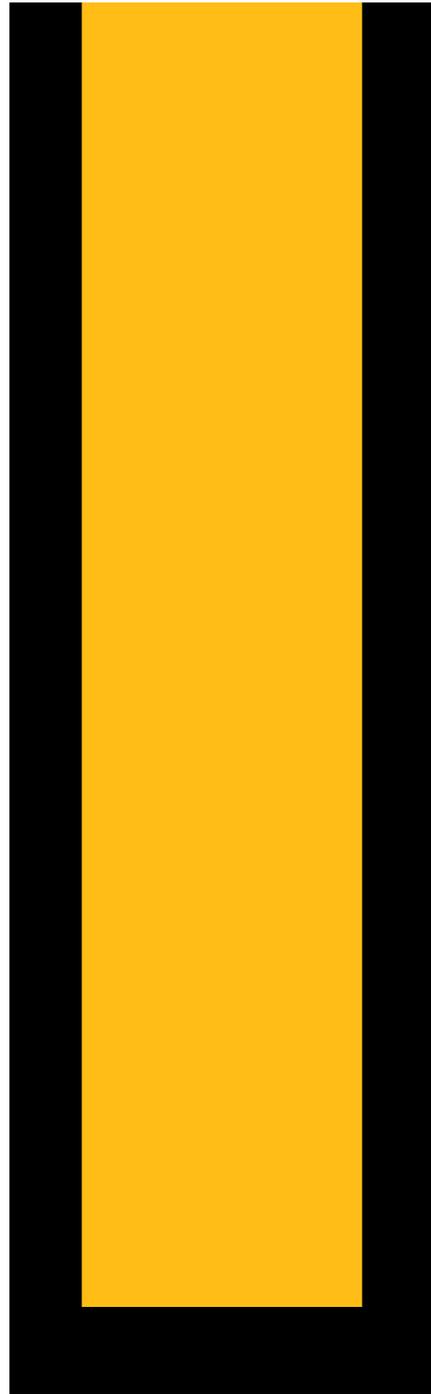
c

$n = 3$

初始狀態

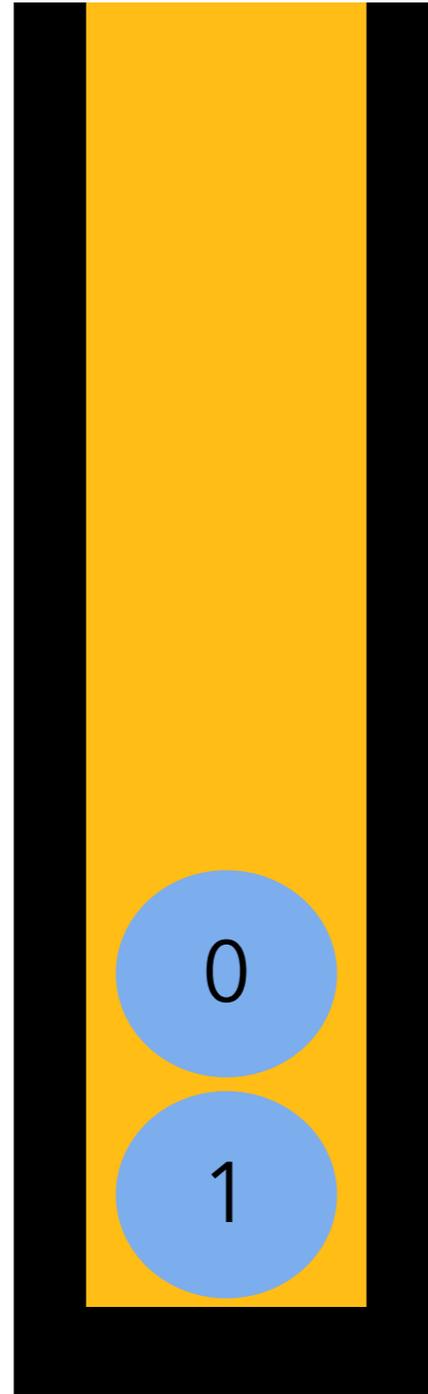
移動限制：
編號大的球
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起始
堆疊

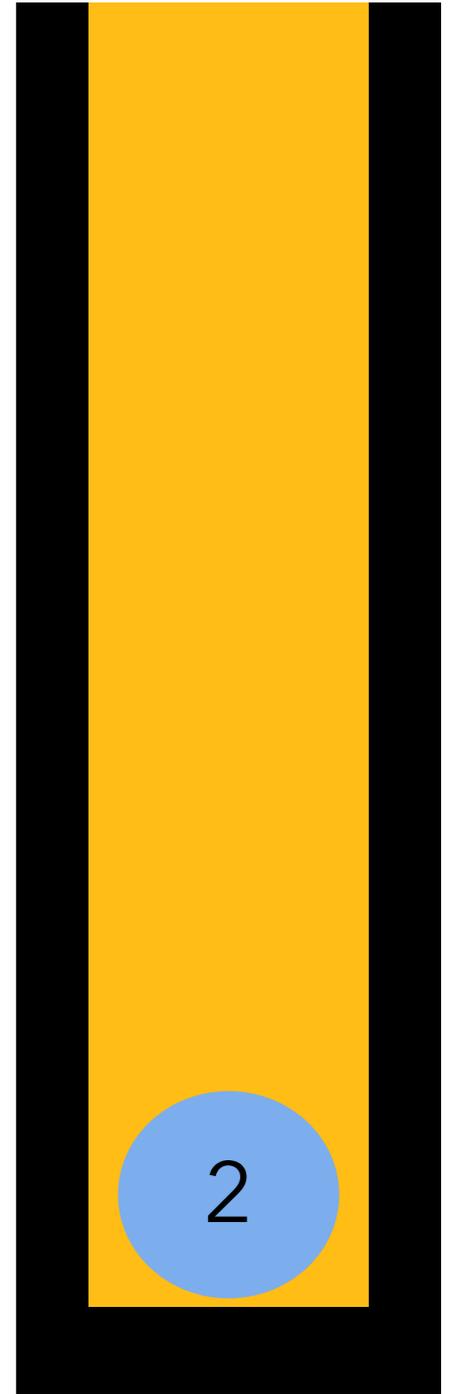


a

`item = a.pop()`
`c.push(item)`



b



c

move(2,b,a,c)

$n = 3$

初始狀態

移動限制：
編號大的球
不能在編號
小的球上方

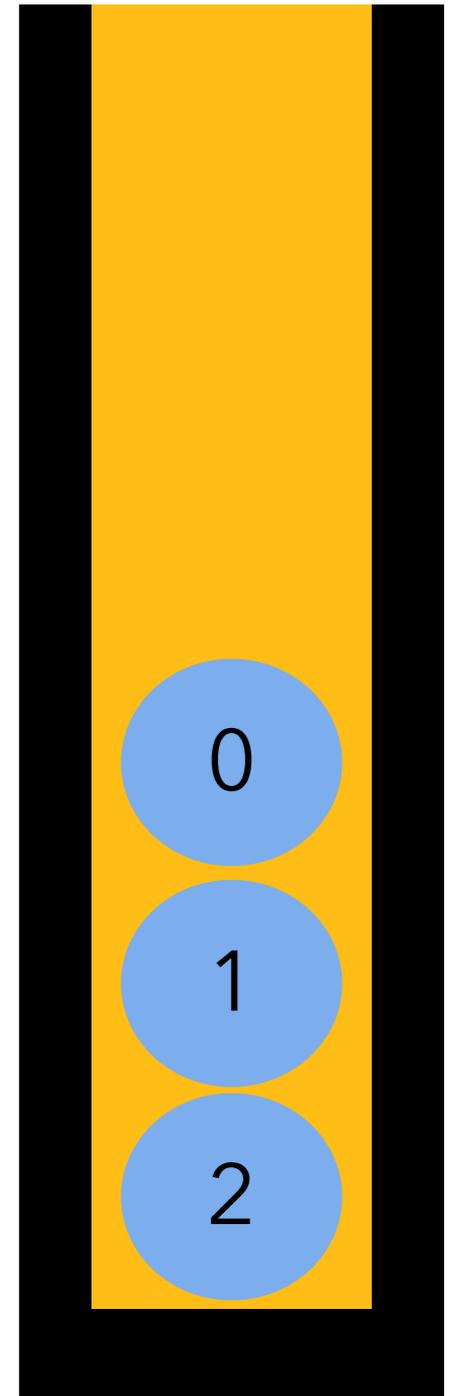
起始
堆疊



a



b

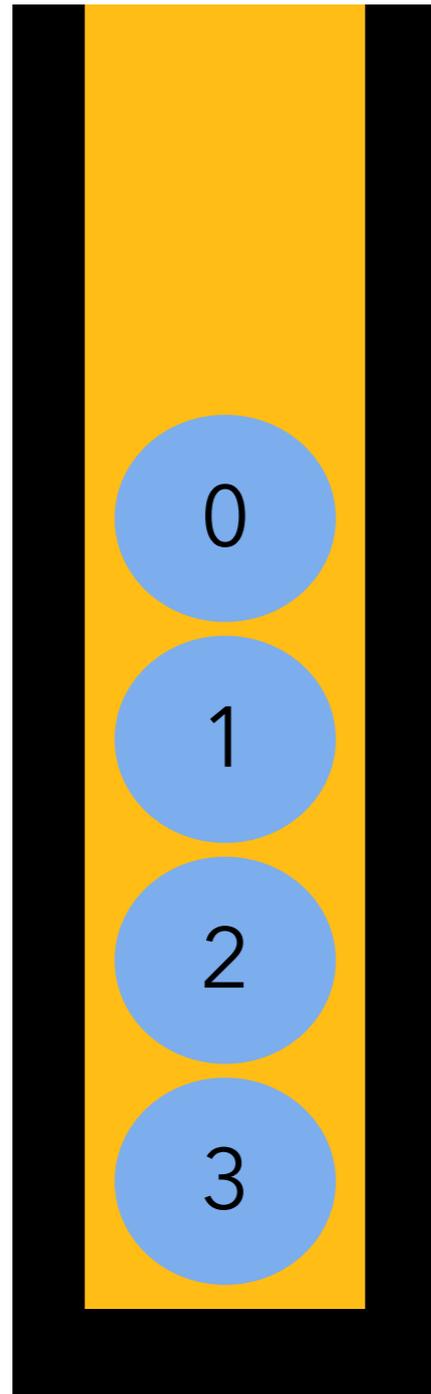


c

$n = 4$

初始狀態

移動限制：
編號大的球
不能在編號
小的球上方

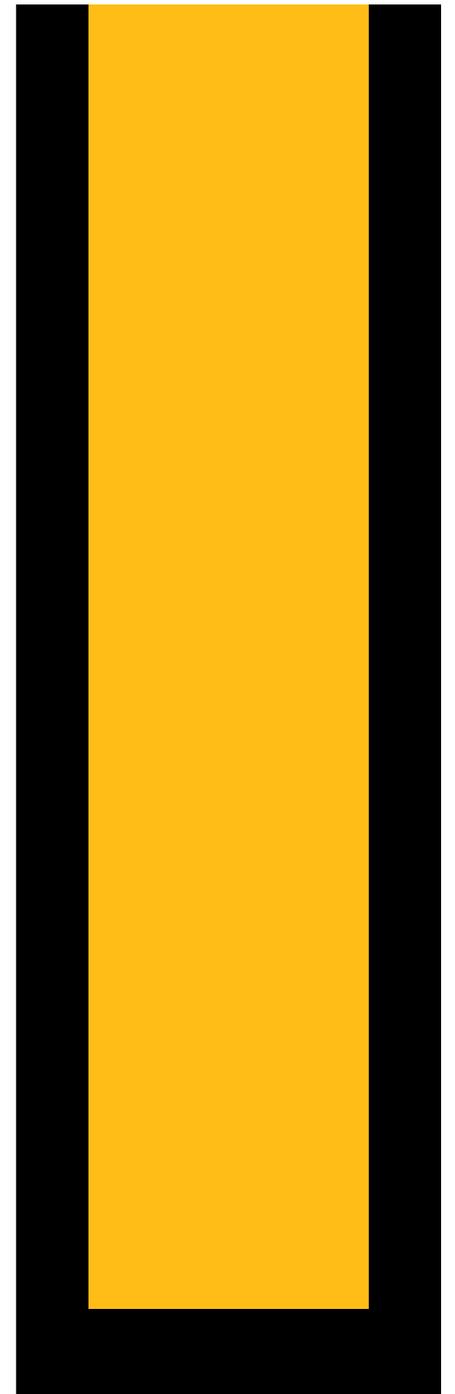


a

起始
堆疊

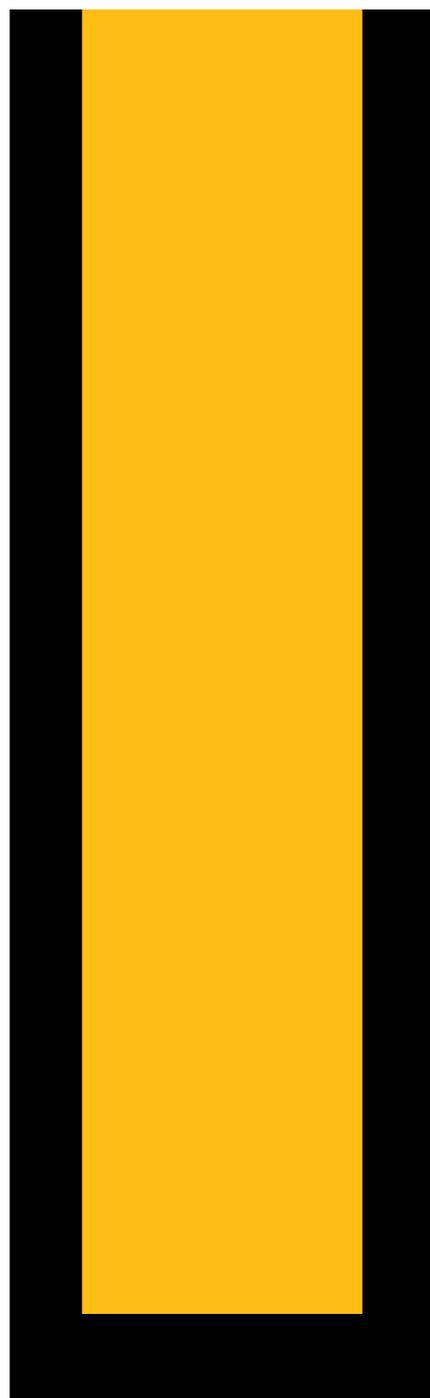


b



c

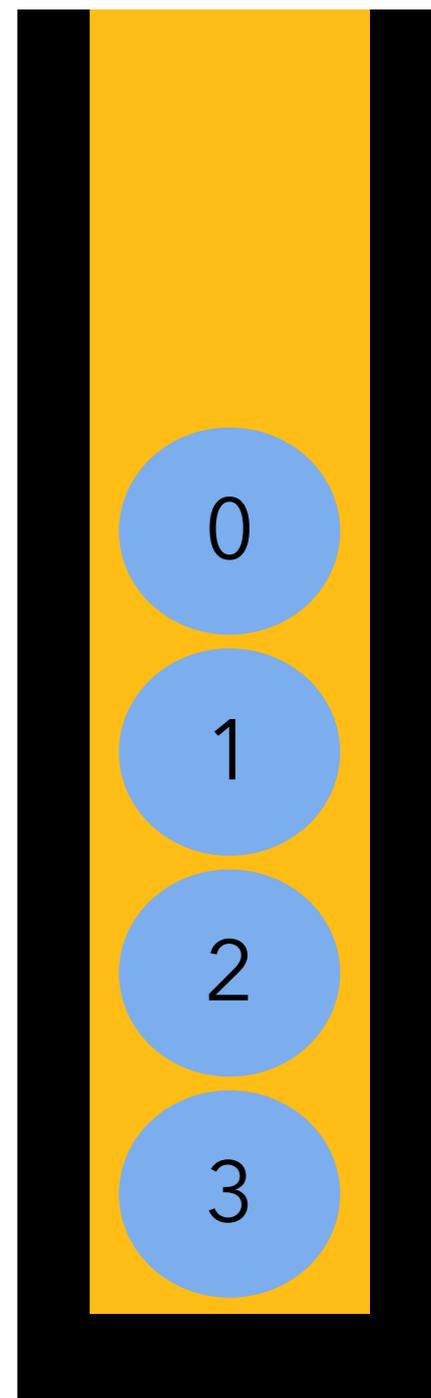
目標狀態



a



b



c

目標
堆疊

```
from hanoi_tower import *
```

```
n = 4
```

```
a,b,c = init_hanoi_tower(n)
```

```
print("a:",a.items)
```

```
print("b:",b.items)
```

```
print("c:",c.items)
```

```
print()
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
b.push(item)
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

```
item = b.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
b.push(item)
```

```
item = c.pop()
```

```
a.push(item)
```

```
item = c.pop()
```

```
b.push(item)
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
b.push(item)
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

solve_hanoi_tower(3,b,a,c)
將問題size為3的河內塔從堆疊b搬移到堆疊c

solve_hanoi_tower(3,a,c,b)
將問題size為3的河內塔從堆疊a搬移到堆疊b

```
item = b.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

```
item = b.pop()
```

```
a.push(item)
```

```
item = c.pop()
```

```
a.push(item)
```

```
item = b.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
b.push(item)
```

```
item = a.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

```
item = b.pop()
```

```
c.push(item)
```

```
print("a:",a.items)
```

```
print("b:",b.items)
```

```
print("c:",c.items)
```

```
a: ['3', '2', '1', '0']
```

```
b: []
```

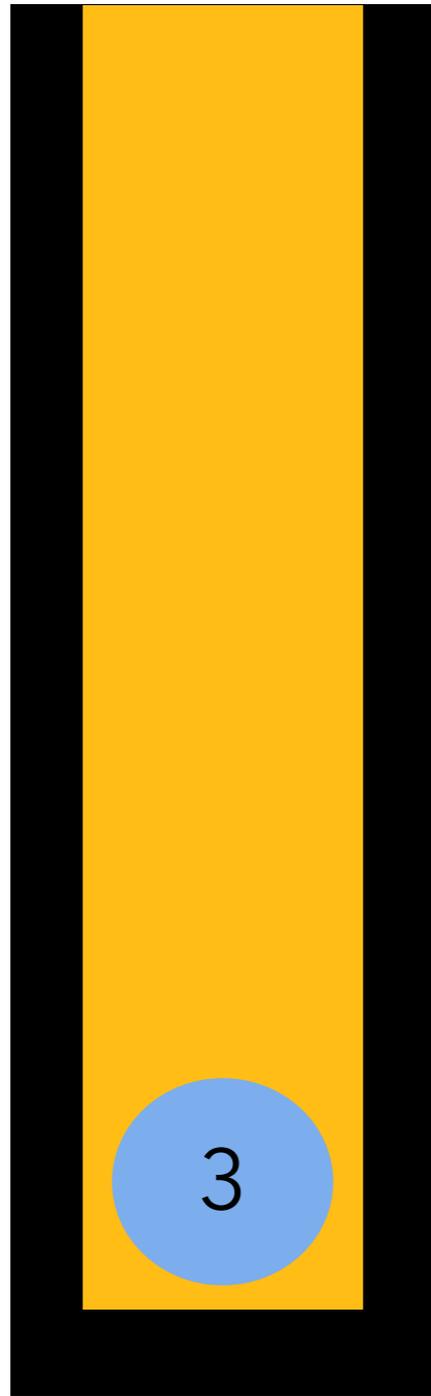
```
c: []
```

```
a: []
```

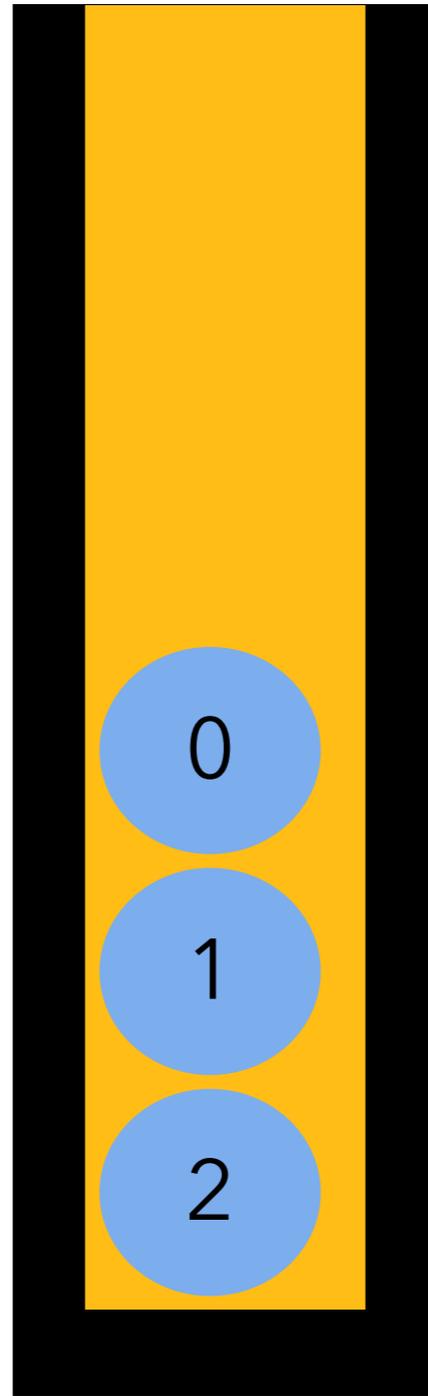
```
b: []
```

```
c: ['3', '2', '1', '0']
```

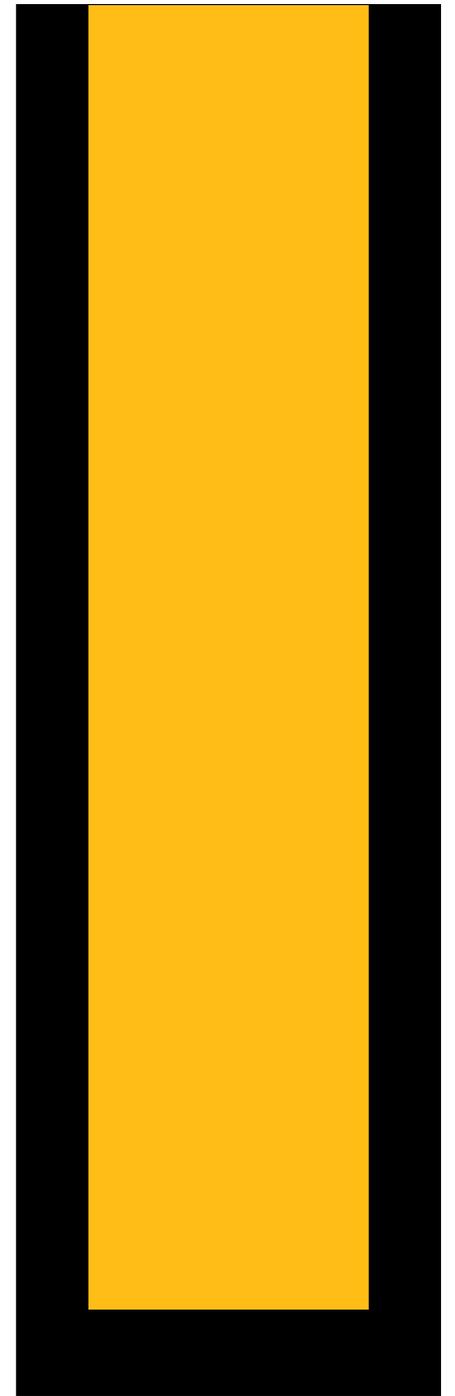
`solve_hanoi_tower(3,a,c,b)`
將問題size為3的河內塔從堆疊a搬移到堆疊b



a

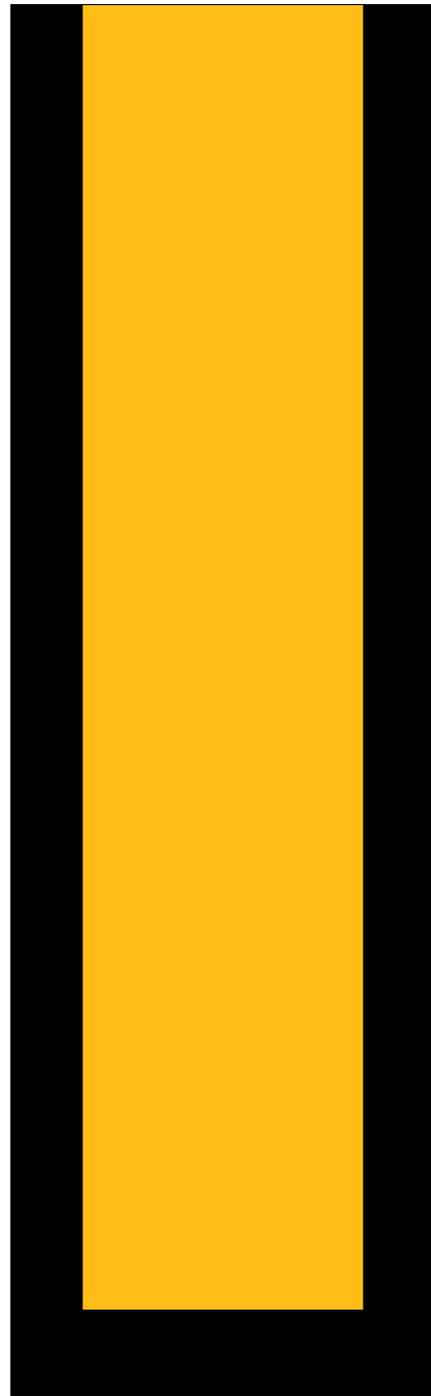


b

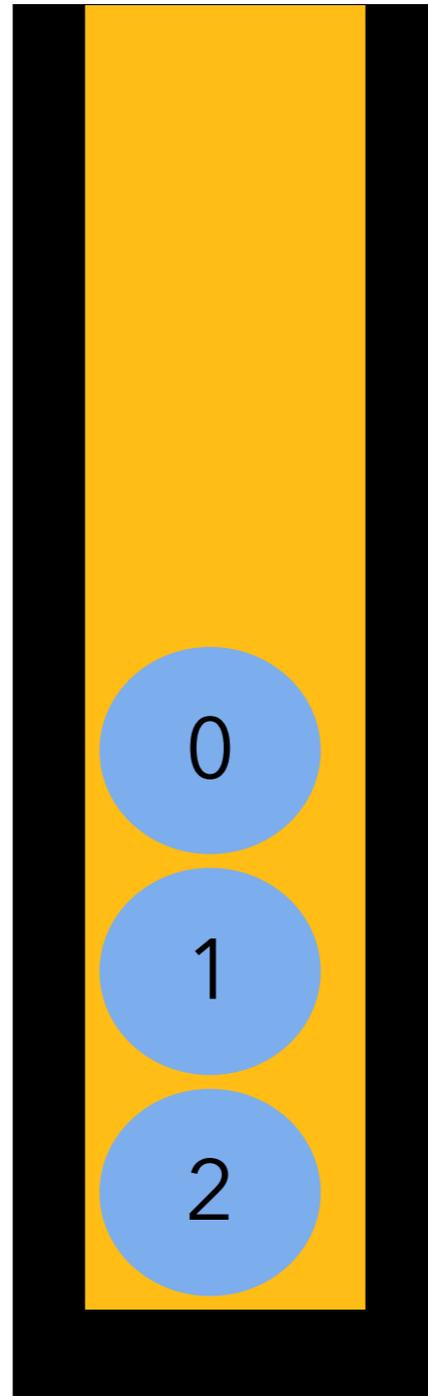


c

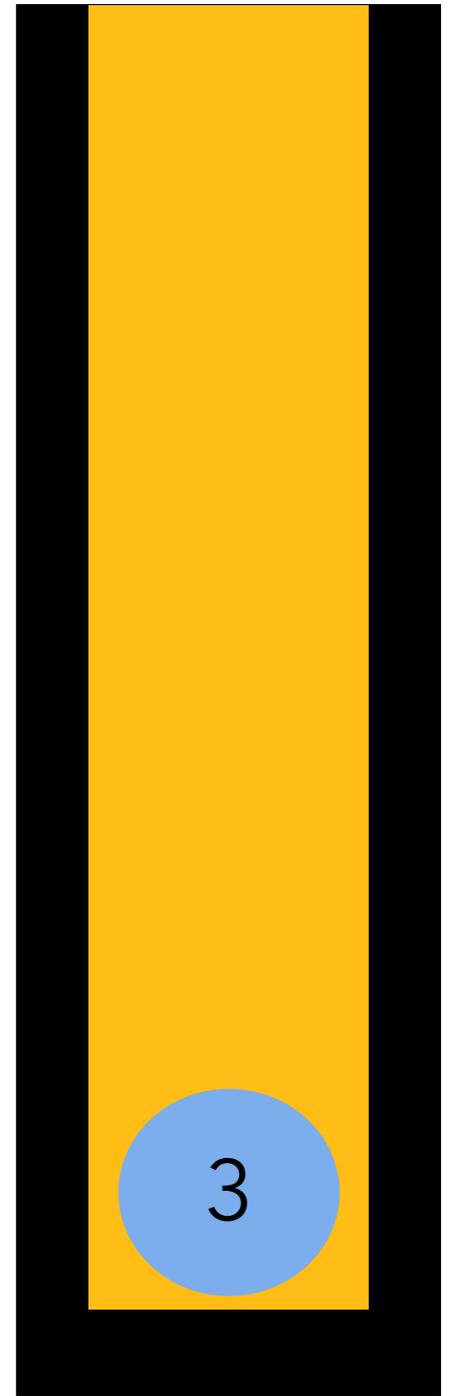
`solve_hanoi_tower(1,a,b,c)`
將問題size為1的河內塔從堆疊a搬移到堆疊c



a

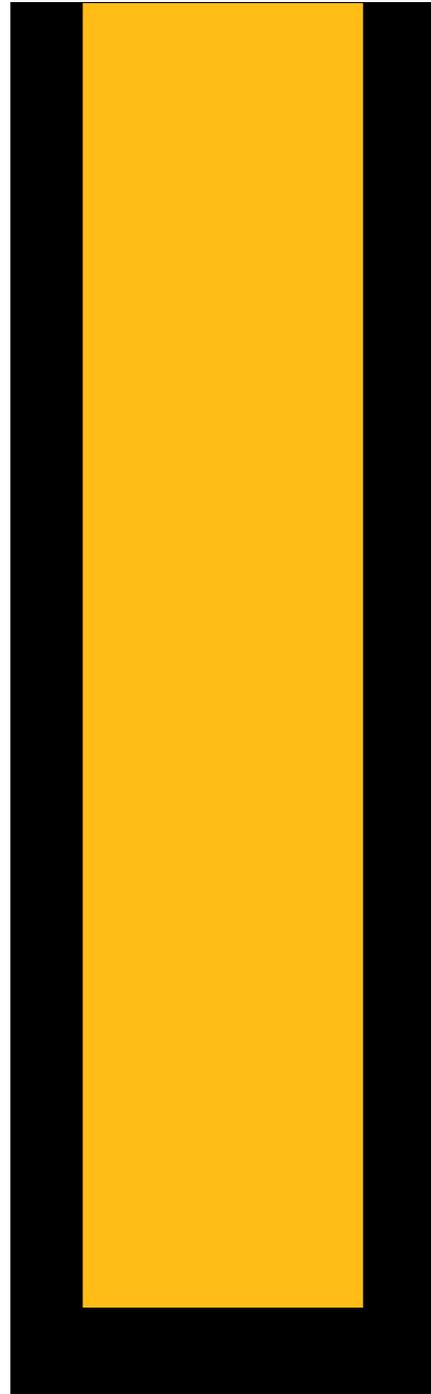


b

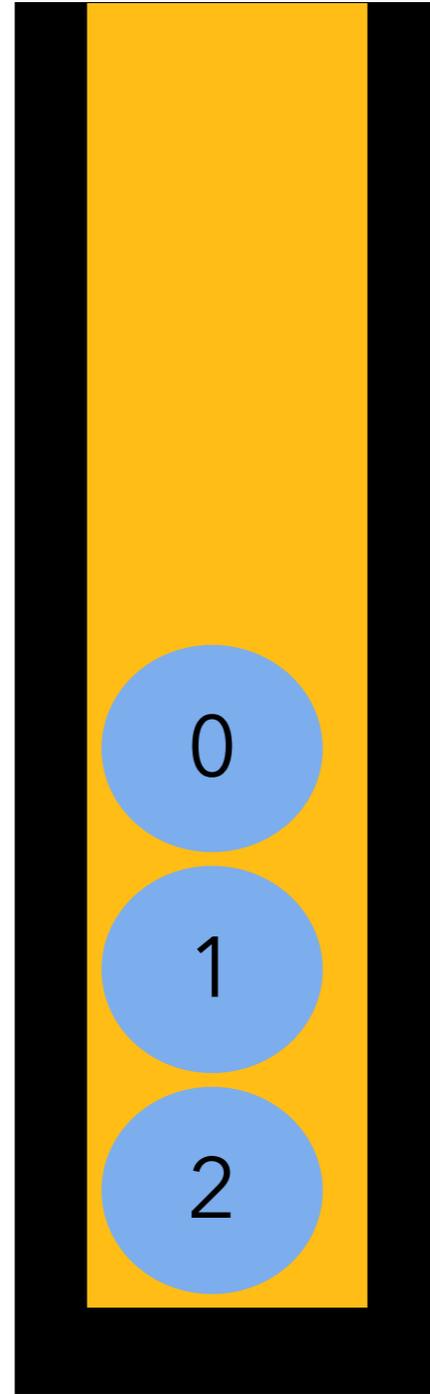


c

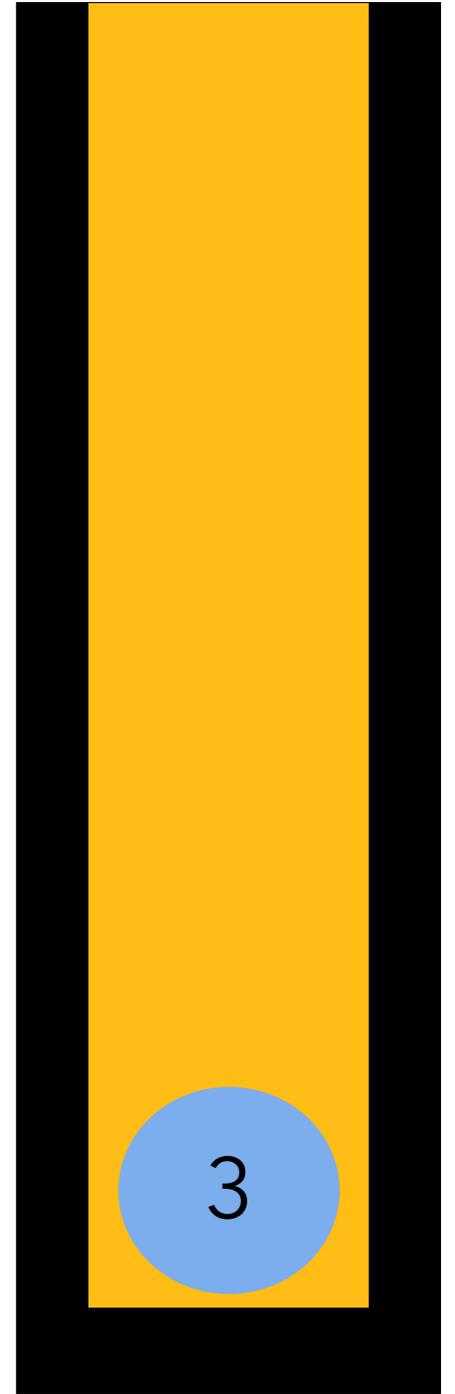
`solve_hanoi_tower(3,b,a,c)`
將問題size為3的河內塔從堆疊b搬移到堆疊c



a



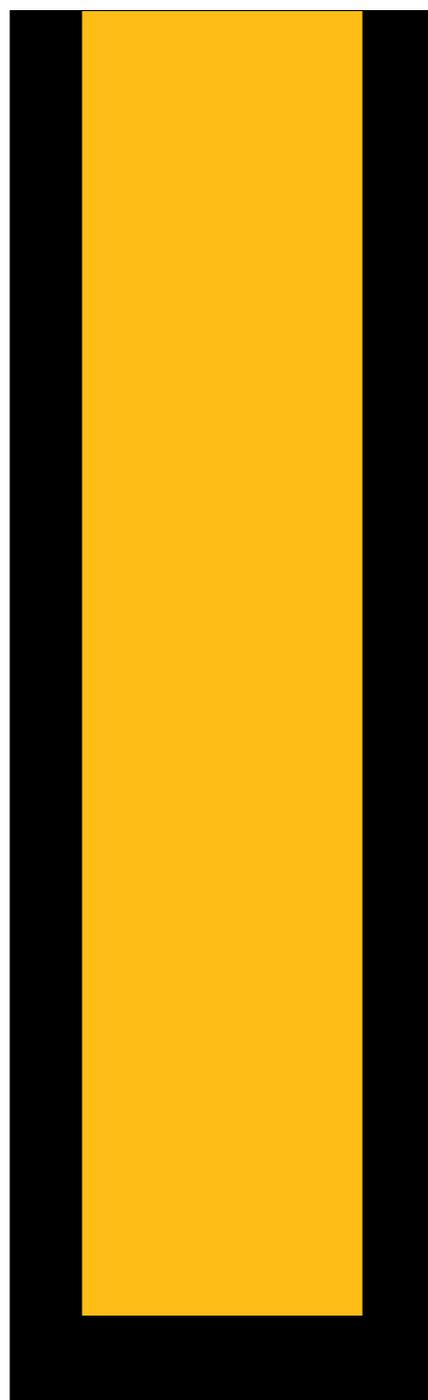
b



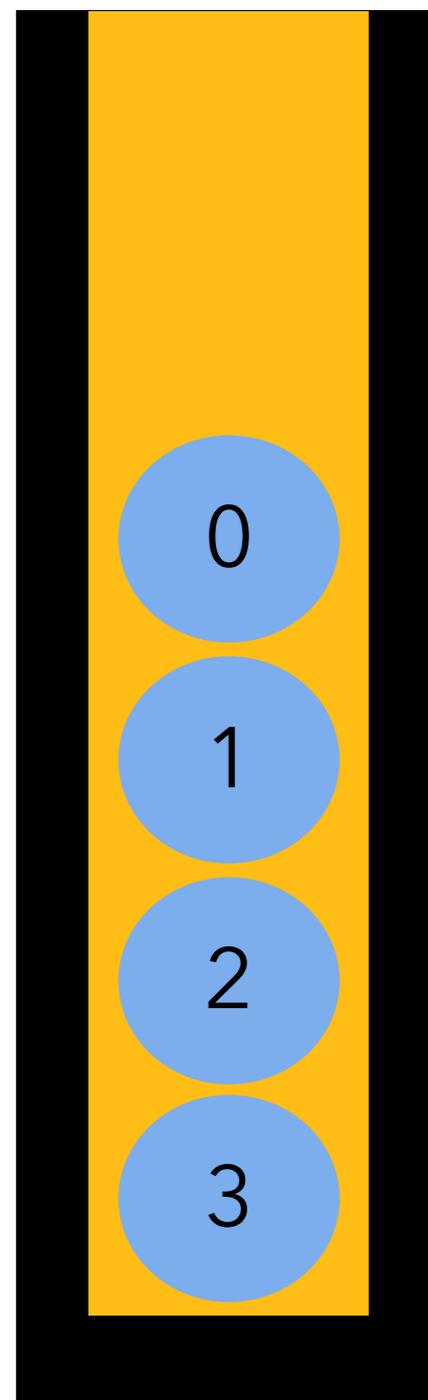
c



a



b



c

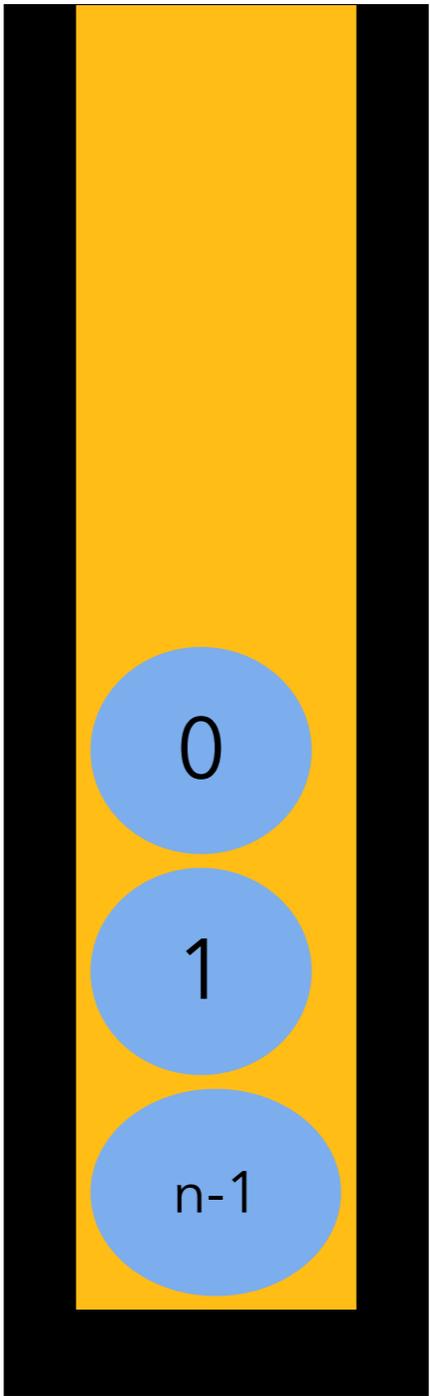
```
2 def move3(a,b,c):
3     item = a.pop()
4     c.push(item)
5     item = a.pop()
6     b.push(item)
7     item = c.pop()
8     b.push(item)
9     item = a.pop()
10    c.push(item)
11    item = b.pop()
12    a.push(item)
13    item = b.pop()
14    c.push(item)
15    item = a.pop()
16    c.push(item)
17    return a,b,c
```

```
19 n = 4
20 a,b,c = init_hanoi_tower(n)
21 print(a.items,b.items,c.items)
22 a,c,b = move3(a,c,b)
23 print(a.items,b.items,c.items)
24 item = a.pop()
25 c.push(item)
26 b,a,c = move3(b,a,c)
27 print(a.items,b.items,c.items)
```

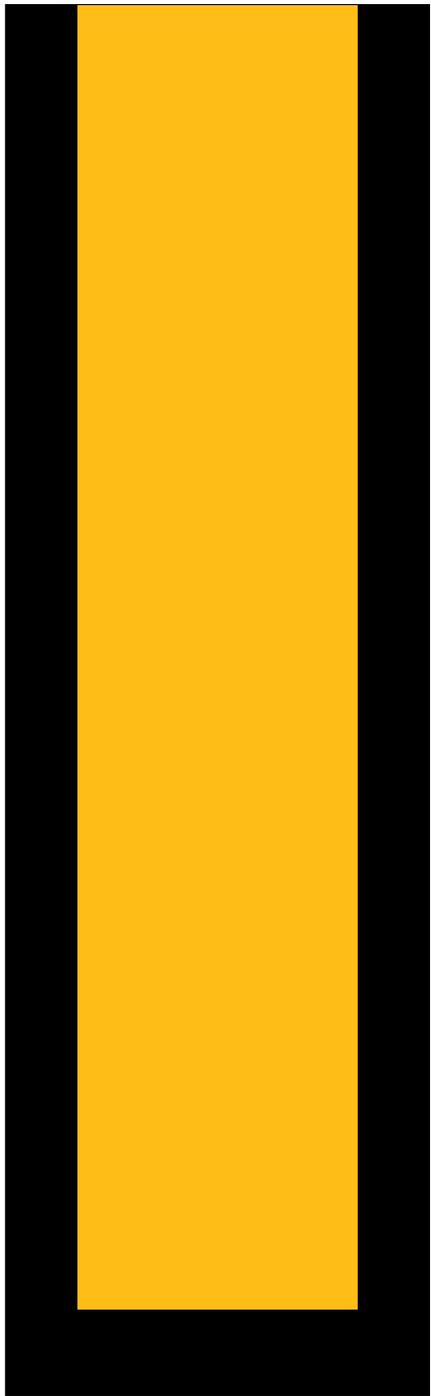
`solve_hanoi_tower(n-1, a, c, b)`
將問題size為n-1的河內塔從堆疊a搬
移到堆疊b



a

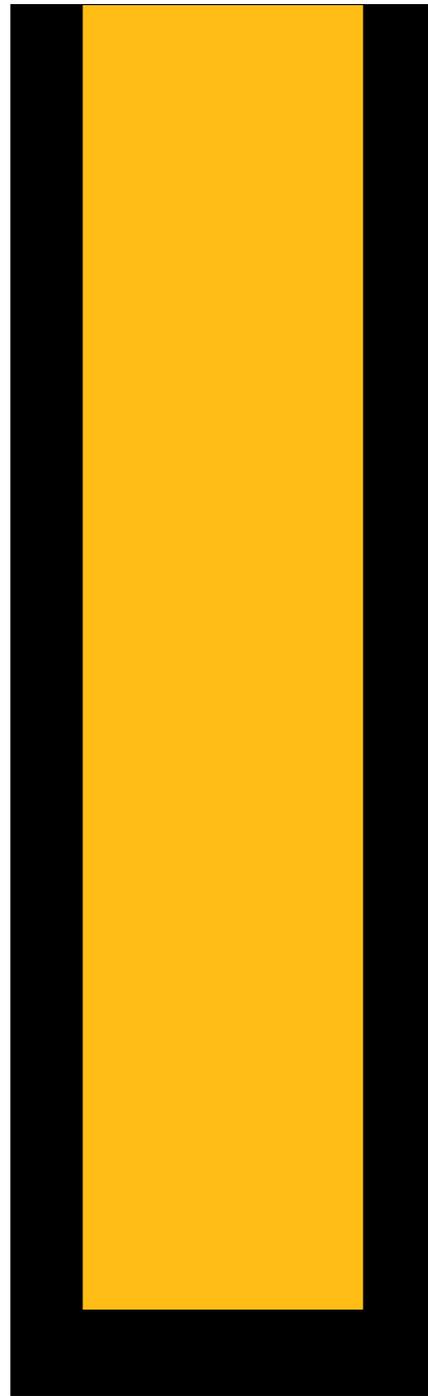


b

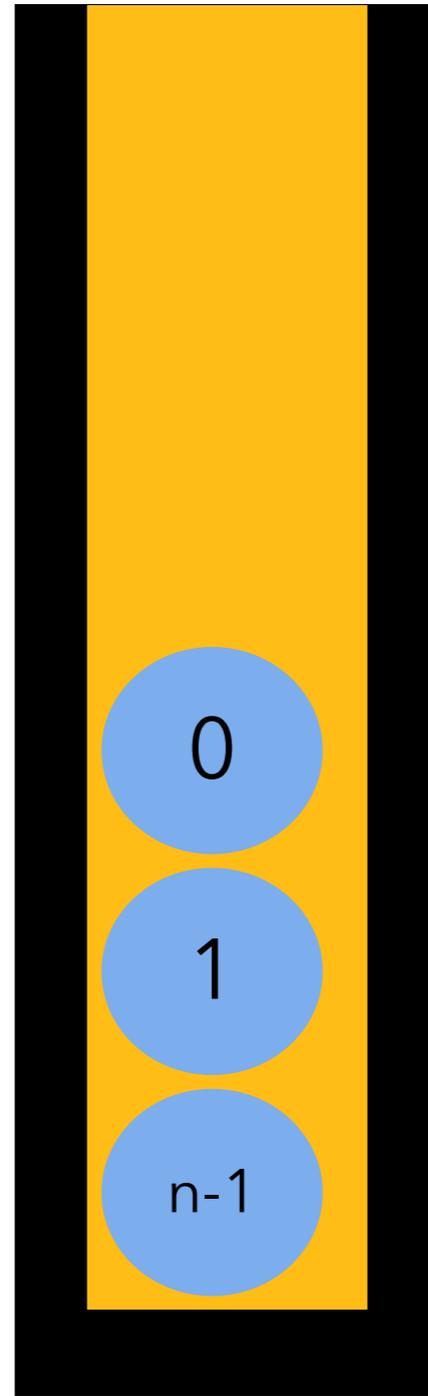


c

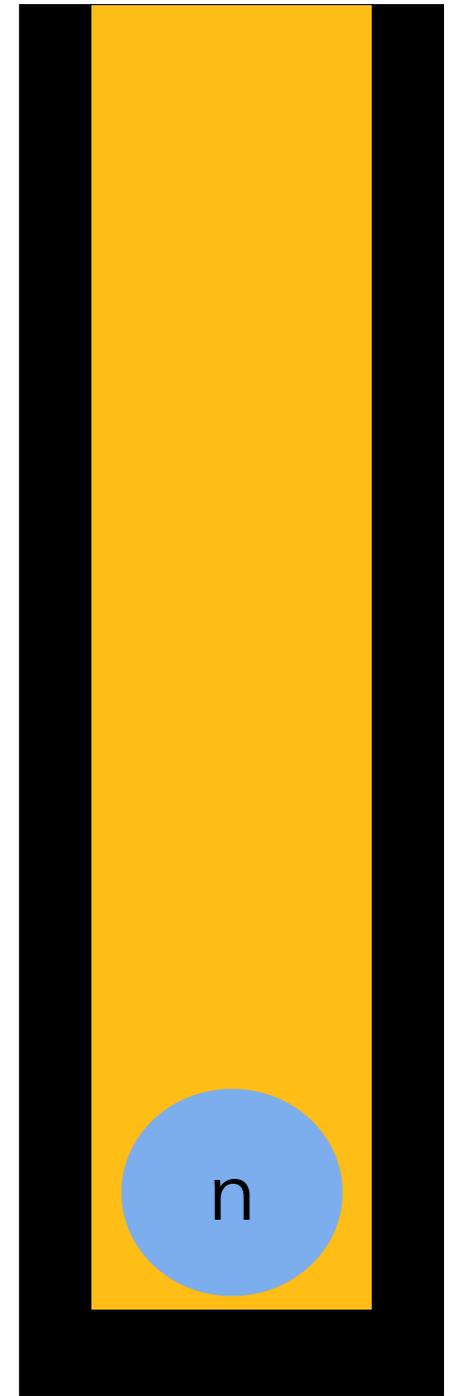
`solve_hanoi_tower(1,a,b,c)`
將問題size為1的河內塔從堆疊a搬移到堆疊c



a

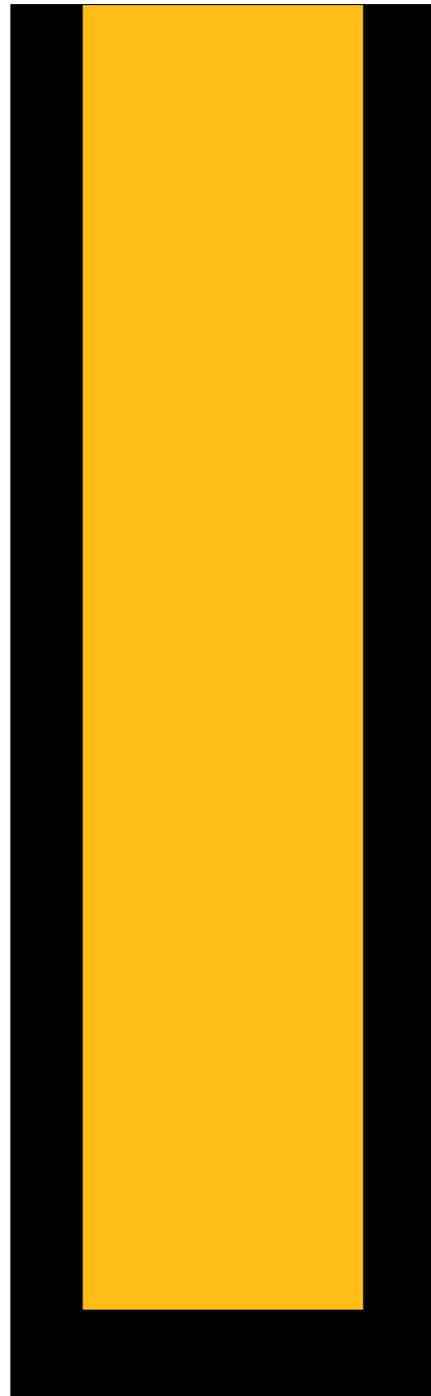


b

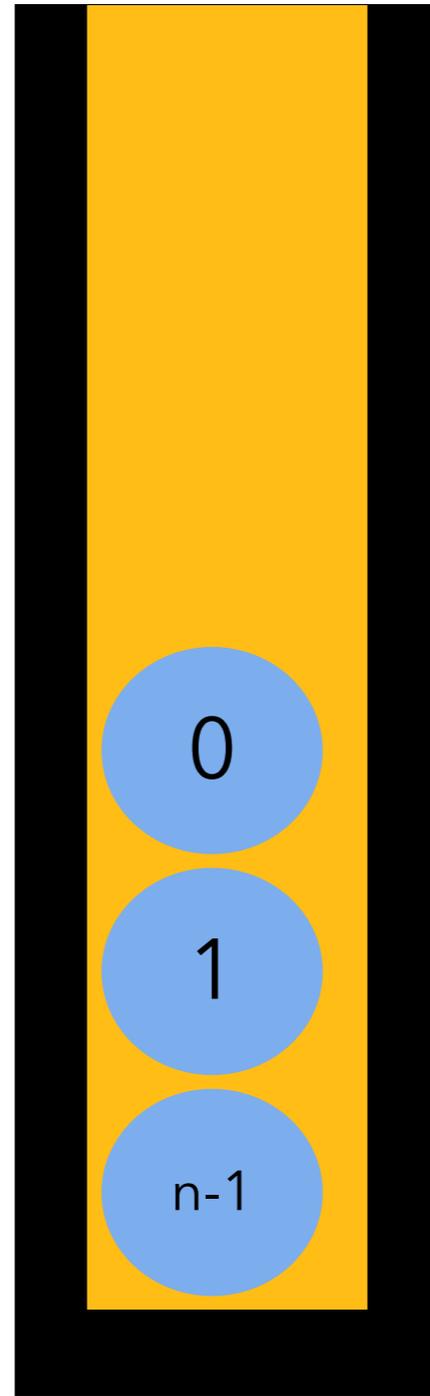


c

`solve_hanoi_tower(n-1,b,a,c)`
將問題size為3的河內塔從堆疊b搬移到堆疊c



a



b



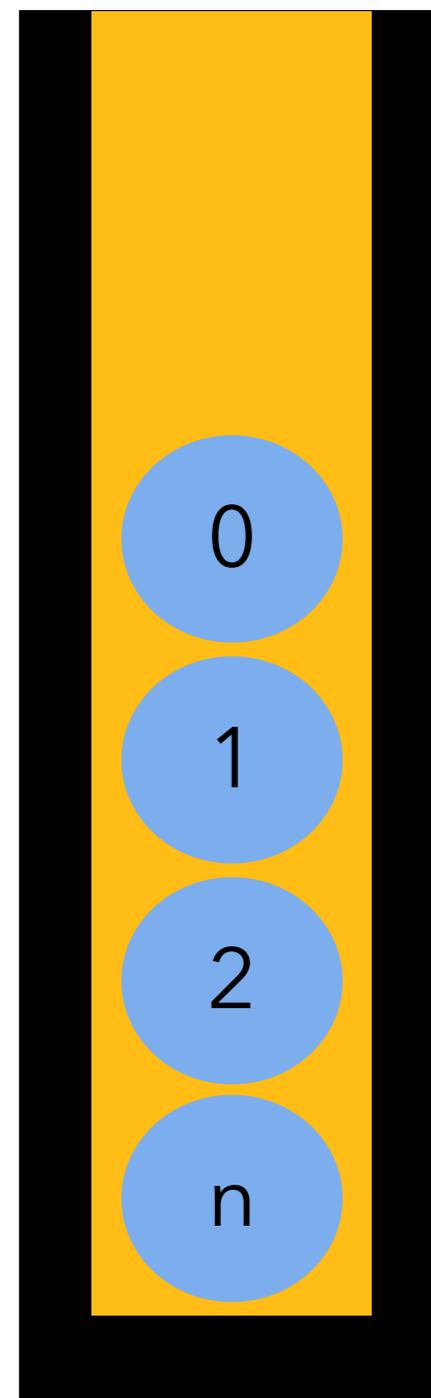
c



a



b



c

使用遞迴程式設計：

`solve_hanoi_tower(n,a,b,c)`

步驟一

修改stack2

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.items = []
        self.name = name
    def is_empty(self):
        return self.items == []
    def push(self, data):
        self.items.append(data)

    def pop(self):
        if not self.is_empty():
            return self.items.pop()
        else:
            print("stack is empty")
```

Name代表堆疊
名稱

步驟二

設計hanoi_tower模組中的初始化方法

hanoi_tower.py

定義
hanoi_tower
的初始化方法

依序將代表編號
n-1, n-2, ..., 1, 0的
字串推入堆疊a

```
from stack2 import Stack
def init_hanoi_tower(n):
    a = Stack("a")
    b = Stack("b")
    c = Stack("c")
    for i in range(n-1, -1, -1):
        item = str(i)
        a.push(item)
    return a, b, c
```

從模組stack2匯
入類別Stack

宣告變數a的類
別為Stack，堆
疊名稱為"a"

回傳堆疊a, b, c

hanoi_tower.py

定義

hanoi_tower
的初始化方法

依序將代表編號
n-1, n-2, ..., 1, 0的
字串推入堆疊a

```
from stack2 import Stack
def init_hanoi_tower(n):
    a = Stack("a")
    b = Stack("b")
    c = Stack("c")
    t = Stack("t")
    for i in range(n):
        item = str(i)
        t.push(item)
    for i in range(n):
        item = t.pop()
        a.push(item)
    return a,b,c
```

從模組stack2匯
入類別Stack

宣告變數a的類
別為Stack，堆
疊名稱為"a"

回傳堆疊a,b,c

步驟三

設計hanoi_tower模組中的 的解決方法

hanoi_tower.py

```
def solve_hanoi_tower(n,a,b,c):  
    if n == 1:  
          
        print(inst1)  
        print(inst2)  
        return a,b,c  
    else:  
          
    return a, b, c
```

N代表問題大小，a代表啟始堆疊，c為目標堆疊

產生inst1與inst2

當問題size為1時，所需執行的搬移動作

當問題size大於1時，以遞迴的概念設計需執行的搬移動作與子問題

步驟四：

設計demo_hanoi程式

demo_hanoi_2023.py

```
from hanoi_tower import *
```

```
n = 5
```

```
a,b,c = init_hanoi_tower(n)
```

```
print("a:",a.items)
```

```
print("b:",b.items)
```

```
print("c:",c.items)
```

```
a,b,c = solve_hanoi_tower(n,a,b,c)
```

```
print("a:",a.items)
```

```
print("b:",b.items)
```

```
print("c:",c.items)
```