

Common Recursion Problems (with C++ Implementation)

1. Factorial of a Number

Factorial of n (denoted as $n!$) is the product of all positive integers from 1 to n .

- Formula: $n! = n \times (n-1)!$
- Base case: $0! = 1$

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int factorial(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 1;    // base case
    return n * factorial(n - 1);
}

int main() {
    cout << "Factorial of 5 = " << factorial(5);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: Factorial of 5 = 120

2. Fibonacci Series

The Fibonacci sequence is: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ...

- Formula: $F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$
- Base cases: $F(0)=0, F(1)=1$

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int fibonacci(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    if (n == 1) return 1;
    return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2);
}

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cout << fibonacci(i) << " ";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13

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3. Sum of Natural Numbers

To find the sum of first n natural numbers.

- Formula: $\text{Sum}(n) = n + \text{Sum}(n-1)$

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int sum(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 0;    // base case
    return n + sum(n - 1);
}

int main() {
    cout << "Sum of first 10 numbers = " << sum(10);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: Sum of first 10 numbers = 55

4. Reverse a String

Swap characters from the start and end, and recursively move towards the center.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void reverseString(string &s, int i, int j) {
    if (i >= j) return;
```

```
    swap(s[i], s[j]);  
    reverseString(s, i + 1, j - 1);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    string str = "recursion";  
    reverseString(str, 0, str.size() - 1);  
    cout << "Reversed string = " << str;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output: Reversed string = noisrucer

5. Palindrome Check (String)

A string is palindrome if it reads the same forward and backward.

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
bool isPalindrome(string s, int i, int j) {  
    if (i >= j) return true;  
    if (s[i] != s[j]) return false;  
    return isPalindrome(s, i + 1, j - 1);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    string str = "madam";  
    if (isPalindrome(str, 0, str.size() - 1))  
        cout << str << " is a palindrome";  
    else  
        cout << str << " is not a palindrome";  
    return 0;  
}
```

}

Output: madam is a palindrome

6. Sum of Digits

Take the last digit using % 10, then call recursion for remaining digits.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int sumOfDigits(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    return (n % 10) + sumOfDigits(n / 10);
}

int main() {
    cout << "Sum of digits of 1234 = " << sumOfDigits(1234);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: Sum of digits of 1234 = 10

7. Greatest Common Divisor (GCD)

Using **Euclidean Algorithm**:

$\text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, a \% b)$

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int gcd(int a, int b) {  
    if (b == 0) return a;    // base case  
    return gcd(b, a % b);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    cout << "GCD of 36 and 60 = " << gcd(36, 60);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output: GCD of 36 and 60 = 12

8. Binary Search

Divide the array in half, check middle element, then search left or right half.

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x) {  
    if (l > r) return -1;  
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;  
    if (arr[mid] == x) return mid;  
    if (arr[mid] > x) return binarySearch(arr, l, mid - 1, x);  
    return binarySearch(arr, mid + 1, r, x);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    int arr[] = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12};  
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);  
    int target = 10;  
    int result = binarySearch(arr, 0, n - 1, target);
```

```
if (result != -1)
    cout << "Element found at index " << result;
else
    cout << "Element not found";
return 0;
}
```

Output: Element found at index 4

9. Tower of Hanoi

- Move n disks from source $\rightarrow$ destination using auxiliary rod.
- Steps:
 1. Move $n-1$ disks from source $\rightarrow$ auxiliary.
 2. Move last disk from source $\rightarrow$ destination.
 3. Move $n-1$ disks from auxiliary $\rightarrow$ destination.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
void towerOfHanoi(int n, char from, char to, char aux) {
    if (n == 0) return;
    towerOfHanoi(n - 1, from, aux, to);
    cout << "Move disk " << n << " from " << from << " to " << to <<
endl;
    towerOfHanoi(n - 1, aux, to, from);
}
```

```
int main() {
    int n = 3;
```

```
towerOfHanoi(n, 'A', 'C', 'B');  
return 0;  
}
```

Output (for 3 disks):

```
Move disk 1 from A to C  
Move disk 2 from A to B  
Move disk 1 from C to B  
Move disk 3 from A to C  
Move disk 1 from B to A  
Move disk 2 from B to C  
Move disk 1 from A to C
```

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