## Recursive function

Any function which calls itself, is called as recursive function.

For every recursive function we need to find a terminating condition.

## Example:

To write recursive function to add 1 to n numbers

| Add(5) 1+2+3++5 | Add(4)+5→ <mark>10</mark> +5=15              |
|-----------------|--|
| Add(4) 1+2+3+4  | Add(3)+4→ <mark>6</mark> +4= <mark>10</mark> |
| Add(3) 1+2+3    | Add(2)+3→ <mark>3</mark> +3= <mark>6</mark>  |
| Add(2) 1+2      | $Add(1)+2 \rightarrow 1+2 = \frac{3}{2}$     |
| Add(1) return 1 | 1  |

Recursive programs time complexity is always high, so as much as possible avoid using recursion,

But many times, recursive function makes code easy write and easy to understand.

## Sorting techniques

- 1. Bubble sort
- 2. Selection sort
- 3. Insertion sort
- 4. Merge sort
- 5. Quick sort
- 6. Heap sort (tree sort)

To sort array using bubble sort

[5,6,1,7,3,4,2]

## Assignment

Merge 2 sorted file in file 3

|    | file1 |  |  |
|----|-------|--|--|
| 12 |       |  |  |
| 13 |       |  |  |
| 45 |       |  |  |
| 50 |       |  |  |
| 55 |       |  |  |
| 70 |       |  |  |
| 80 |       |  |  |
|    |       |  |  |

| file2 |  |
|-------|--|
| 15    |  |
| 20    |  |
| 45    |  |
| 53    |  |
| 75    |  |
| 82    |  |
| 87    |  |
| 100   |  |

| file3       |     |
|-------------|-----|
| 12          | 80  |
| 13          | 82  |
| 15          | 87  |
| 20          | 100 |
| 45          |     |
| 45          |     |
| 50          |     |
| L <u>53</u> |     |
| 55          |     |
| 70          |     |
| 75          |     |