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// RECURSION PART 1
// Recursions - when a function calls itself directly/indirectly.
/*
   Recursion comprises
   1] Base Case (Mandatory) and return mandatory
    2] Recursive Call (Mandatory)
    3] Processings (Optional)
if base case is not include in the code segmentation error occur.
*/
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int fact(int n)
{
       //Base Case
       if(n==0 || n==1){
              return 1;
       }
       //Recursive Call
       int recAns = fact(n-1);
       //Processings
       int findAns = n*recAns;
       return findAns;
}
int main()
{
       cout << fact(5) << endl;</pre>
}
//-----
// Printing n to 1
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void print(int n)
       //Base Case
       if(n == 0){
              return ;
       //Processings
       cout << n << " ";
       //Recursive call
       print(n-1);
}
int main()
```

```
print(50);
}
//-----
// TAIL AND HEAD RECURSION
/* If recursive relation comes after processing, then it is
  tail recursion.
  If recursive relation comes before processing, it is head
  recursion.
*/
//-----
// Calculate n to the power m
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int power(int n , int m)
   if(m==0)
   {
      return 1; // Base case
      int pow = power(n,m-1); // Recursive relation
      return (n*pow);
}
int main()
      cout << power(5,3) << endl;</pre>
//-----
// FIBONACCI SERIES --->
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int fib(int n)
{
      //Base Case
      if(n == 0 || n == 1)
      {
            return n;
      //Recursive call
      int ans = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
      return ans;
int main()
{
      cout << fib(8) << endl;</pre>
```

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