## Practice 7

1. Consider the following recursive function:

```
int mystery(int number)
{
    if (number == 0)
       return number;
    else
       return (number + mystery(number - 1));
}
```

- a. Identify the base case.
- b. Identify the general case.
- c. What valid values can be passed as parameters to the function mystery?
- d. If mystery(0) is a valid call, what is its value? If not, explain why?
- e. If mystery(5) is a valid call, what is its value? If not, explain why?
- f. If mystery(-3) is a valid call, what is its value? If not, explain why?
- Write a function d2b(int num) which prints out the binary equivalent of the parameter num. Test it with a main program. Use/modify this skeleton code for a start:

3. Write a convert(int num, int base) routine where num is a decimal number and base the base number. Base should be able to accept a number from 2-10.

4. Write a full program to find the greatest common factor using the Euclid's algorithm. Use the recursive function shown below. Does it work all the time?

```
int gcd( int a, int b )
{
    int remainder = a % b;
    if ( remainder != 0 )
        return gcd( b, remainder );
    return b; /* remainder=0, so factor is b */
}
```

5. Write a function which determines if an integer is a prime number. Note: a prime number is one which is divisible only by 1 and by itself.

Before you start writing the function, ask these questions to help you think through your algorithm:

- a. what should the function return? int, double, bool,..?
- b. how should the number to be examined be passed in? passby-value or pass-by-reference?
- c. how many parameters are needed in the parameter list of the function?
- d. How do I make use of the information about prime number (or its definition) to help me write the algorithm in C++ codes?