

Recursive Function

BY DINESH THAKUR

A recursive function is a function which invokes itself repeatedly. In this case function name appears within the function. Two examples of recursive function are given as follows:

Example

The recursive function q finds the quotient when a is divided by b. a and b are integers.

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
int q(int a, int b)
```

```
{
```

```
if(a<b)
```

```
return 0;
```

```
else
```

```
return(q(a-b,b)+1);
```

```
}
```

```
void main()
```

Sky Is Not
The Limit

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Dang Publisher
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➤ A Program To
Demonstrate

The Concept Of
Returning A
Reference

➤ A Program To
Demonstrate

The Concept Of
Functions

Returning
Values

➤ Write C++
Program
Illustrates

Passing
Structure To A
Function.

➤ Data Storage
Type In C++

➤ Array As
Argument In A
Function In C++

➤ Static Variables
Within
Functions In C
++

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Fundamental
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➤ Structured
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➤ Java Script

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➤ C Programming
(Practical)
➤ Visual Basic

➤ C++
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➤ Object-
oriented (OOP)
➤ Operator

➤ Control
Structures
➤ Functions

➤ Array
Pointer and
➤ Inheritance
Union

➤ Classes in
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➤ Java

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➤ Java Server

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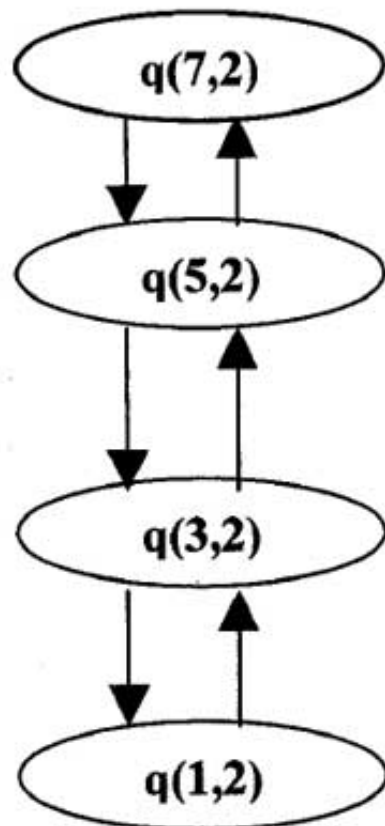
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```
{
int a=7, b=2, ql;
ql=q(a,b);
cout<<"Quotient
ql is : "<<ql
<<"\n";
}
```

When a is replaced by the value 7, following

function calls will be made:



The assignment of values proceeds in the reverse direction.

$$q(3,2) = q(1,2) + 1 = 0 + 1$$

$$q(5,2) = q(3,2) + 1 = 1 + 1$$

$$q(7,2) = q(5,2) + 1 = 2 + 1$$

Thus when 7 is divided by 2, the quotient is 3.

- [Invoking Functions In C++](#)
- [Write A C++ Program To A Simple Program That Demonstrates Void \(\)](#)
- [Functions With Or Without Return Value](#)
- [C++ Void Functions With Or Without Arguments](#)
- [What Is Size Of Calculate Function?](#)
- [Arguments To Main \(\) In C++](#)
- [Write A C++ Program For The Same Code Using Function](#)
- [Definition Of Function In C++](#)
- [Write A C++ Program To Multiply Two Numbers By Using Function Showing Return Nothing](#)
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Preprocessor)
➤ How to

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+2 Recorr

Example

Illustrates recursive function for finding greatest common divisor.

```
#include <iostream.h>

int gcd(int a, int b)
{
    if((a<0) || (b<0))
    {
        cout<<"Error ";
        return 0;
    }
    else
    if(a==0)
        return b;
    else
    {
        return(gcd( a%b,b));
    }
}

void main()
{
    int a=25, b=5, gl;
    gl=gcd(a,b);
    cout<<"gcd is : "<<gl;
}
```

In the above recursive function gcd, value b is returned for the greatest common divisor when a = 0. If either a or b is less than 0, the value 0 is returned to indicate an error otherwise a recursive call to the function gcd is made.

A recursive function can be written only when there is a base

Program

Illustrate The
Use Of String.

➤ What Is
Function
Declarations Or
Function
Prototype?

➤ Recursive
Function
➤ Write A C++
Program That
The Function
With No
Arguments And
No Return
Value.

➤ C++ Function
Call By Value
➤ Write A C++
Program That
The Function
That Return
Multiple
Values.

➤ Write C++
Program Is
Used For
Finding The
Real Root Of An
Equation By
Newton
Raphson
Technique
➤ Write A C++

criterion. In the previous example, the base criterion was quotient = 0 if $a < b$ and in the present example, the base criterion is greatest common divisor = b when $a = 0$. Each time the function calls itself, it gets closer and closer to the base criterion.

Example

This is an example to illustrate that a function can call another function. It also illustrates the use of recursive function for computing the power. The program is used for evaluating the integral

using Simpson's rule. Value of an integral using Simpson's rule is evaluated using the formula:

$$\frac{h}{3} [f(a) + 3f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) + 3f(a+3h) + 2f(a+4h) + 3f(a+5h) + \dots + 3f(a+(2n-1)h) + f(a+2nh)]$$

where $2n$ is the number of intervals, h is the step length usually chosen as a small float value ≤ 0.2 . The number of intervals over which the integration is carried out is chosen to be even. An efficient way of writing the algorithm is as follows. Various groups which can be formed are :

$$f(a) + 3f(a+h) + f(a+2h)$$

$$f(a+2h) + 3f(a+3h) + f(a+4h)$$

$$f(a+(2n-2)h) + 3f(a+(2n-1)h) + f(a+2nh)$$

If there are $2n$ intervals, number of times the above mentioned sums have to be computed is only n . This can be seen in the for loop in the `sim()` function.

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
int p1, num;
```

```
float x, h, part, a, b;
```

```
float f(float x)
```

[Program To Multiply Two Numbers By Using Function Showing Return Variable.](#)

➤ [Write A C++ Program That The Function With Arguments And Return Value](#)

➤ [Function Overloading](#)

➤ [Write A C++ Program To Illustrate The Use Of Function Structure.](#)

➤ [Write A C++ Program To Append String: How To Use Strcat.](#)

➤ [Write A C++ Program To Computes The Length Of A Line.](#)

➤ [C++ Function Call By Reference](#)

➤ [Write A C++ Program To Illustrate The](#)

```

{
float power(float, int);
return(power(x,4)+power(x,3)+power(x,2)+ 1);
}

float power(float x, int n)
{
int i;
if(x==0.0)
return 0;
else if(n==0)
return 1;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
return(power(x,n-1)+x);
}

float sim(float x)
{
float s=0.0;
int i;
part = num/2;
x=a;
p1 =part;
for(i=0;i<p1;i++)
{
s=s+h/3*(f(x)+3*f(x+h)+f(x+2*h));
x=x+2*h;
}
return s;
}

void main()
{

```

Concept Of
Passing Of One
Dimensional
Array To
Function.

- Write A C++ Program To Covert Uppercase String To Lowercase. How To Use Strlwr.
- Write A C++ Program That The Function With No Arguments But Return Value.
- Write A C++ Program To Show How To Use Strcpy (String Copy).
- Write A C++ Program To Explain The Concept Of Function Prototyping.
- Write A C++ Program To Covert Lowercase String To

```

cout<<"enter the value of x ";
cin>>x;
cout<<"enter the lower and upper limits of integration ";
cout<<"\nlower";
cin>>a;
cout<<"\nUpper";
cin>>b;
cout<<"enter the number of intervals";
cin>>num;
h=(b-a)/num;
cout<<"value of integral is:"<<sim(x);
}

```

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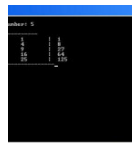
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**Write A C++
Program To
Display
Fibonacci...**



**C Program
Write a
Program to
Sum of N...**



**C Pr
squa
cube
natu**

Uppercase.

How To Use

Strupr.

➤ Write A C++

Program To

Convert String

To Integer:

Atoi.

➤ Write A C++

Program To

Find The

Maximum

Number Among

Five Different

Integers Using

Nested

Function Call.

➤ Write A C++

Program To

Display

Fibonacci Using

Recursion.

➤ Write A C++

Program To

Find The Sum

Of: 1! /5+ 2!

/4+ 3! /3+ 4!

/2+ 5! /1

Without Using

Function

(Except Main

Function).

Where! Symbol

Indicates

Factorial Of Any

Number.

➤ Write A C++
Program To
Find HCF Using
Recursion.

➤ What Is
Recursion?

➤ Write A C++
Program That
The Function
With Arguments
And No Return
Value.

➤ Write A C++
Program To
Compare
Strings:
Strcmp.

➤ Write A C++
Program To
Find The Sum
Of All Even
Numbers From
0 To 20 Using
Function
Recursion.

➤ What Is Method
Or Function
Overriding

➤ What Is Inline
Member
Function?

➤ Write A C++
Program To
Multiply Two

Numbers By
Using Function
Showing Return
Expression

➤ Inline Function

➤ What Is Friend
Functions

➤ Write A C++
Program To
Find The
Factorial Of A
Number By
Using The
Recursion.

➤ Write A C++
Program To
Add, Subtract
And Multiply
Two Numbers
By Using The
Function Within
Function
Concept
(Nesting Of
Function).

➤ What Is
Function
Overloading
And Operator
Overloading

➤ What Is Static
Data Members
And Static
Member
Functions

- [Write A C++ Program To Reverse A String.](#)
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- [Call By Value And Call By Reference](#)

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