

### 1. Write a program to Print Fibonacci Series using recursion

```
def fibonacci(n):  
    if n <= 1:  
        return n  
    return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2)  
  
def print_fibonacci_series(n):  
    for i in range(n):  
        print(fibonacci(i), end=' ')  
    print() # for newline  
  
# Example usage  
n_terms = 10 # You can change this value to generate more terms  
print_fibonacci_series(n_terms)
```

### 2. Write a program to check the given no is Armstrong or not using recursive function.

```
def is_armstrong(n, power=None):  
    if power is None:  
        power = len(str(n))  
    if n == 0:  
        return 0  
    return (n % 10) ** power + is_armstrong(n // 10, power) if power else n  
  
# Example usage  
number = 153 # You can change this value to test other numbers  
if number == is_armstrong(number):  
    print(f"{number} is an Armstrong number.")  
else:  
    print(f"{number} is not an Armstrong number.")
```

### 3. Write a program to find the GCD of two numbers using recursive factorization

```
def gcd(a, b):
    if b == 0:
        return a
    return gcd(b, a % b)
```

# Example usage

```
num1 = 48
```

```
num2 = 18
```

```
result = gcd(num1, num2)
```

```
print(f"The GCD of {num1} and {num2} is {result}.")
```

**4. Write a program to get the largest element of an array.**

```
def findLargest(arr):
    if not arr:
        return float('-inf')
    return max(arr[0], findLargest(arr[1:]))
```

# Example usage

```
array = [3, 5, 7, 2, 8, 6]
```

```
largest_element = findLargest(array)
```

```
print(f"The largest element in the array is {largest_element}.")
```

**5. Write a program to find the Factorial of a number using recursion.**  
**6. Write a program for to copy one string to another using recursion**

```
def factorial(n):
    return 1 if n in (0, 1) else n * factorial(n - 1)
```

# Example usage

```
number = 5 # You can change this value to test other numbers
```

```
print(f"The factorial of {number} is {factorial(number)}.")
```

**7. Write a program to print the reverse of a string using recursion**

```
def reverse(s):
```

```
if len(s) == 0:

    return s

else:

    return reverse(s[1:]) + s[0]
```

```
s = str(input())
```

```
print("The original string is : ", end="")
```

```
print(s)
```

```
print("The reversed string is : ", end="")
```

```
print(reverse(s))
```

**8. Write a program to generate all the prime numbers using recursion**

```
def prime(x, y):

    prime_list = []

    for i in range(x, y):

        if i == 0 or i == 1:

            continue

        else:

            for j in range(2, int(i/2)+1):

                if i % j == 0:

                    break

            else:

                prime_list.append(i)

    return prime_list
```

```
start=int(input("enter starting no"))
```

```
end= int(input("enter ending no"))
```

```
lst = prime(start,end)
```

```
if len(lst) == 0:
```

```
print("There are no prime numbers in this range")
```

else:

```
print("The prime numbers in this range are: ", lst)
```

**9. Write a program to check a number is a prime number or not using recursion.**

```
def Prime(n, i=2):
```

```
    if (n <= 2):
```

```
        return True if (n == 2) else False
```

```
    if (n % i == 0):
```

```
        return False
```

```
    if (i * i > n):
```

```
        return True
```

```
    return Prime(n, i + 1)
```

```
n=int(input())
```

```
if (Prime(n)):
```

```
    print("Yes")
```

else:

```
    print("No")
```

**10. Write a program for to check whether a given String is Palindrome or not using recursion**

```
def palindrome(s):
```

```
    if len(s) < 1:
```

```
        return True
```

else:

```
    if s[0] == s[-1]:
```

```
        return palindrome(s[1:-1])
```

else:

```
    return False
```

```
a=str(input("Enter string:"))
```

```
if(palindrome(a)==True):
```

```
    print("String is a palindrome")
```

else:

```
print("String isn't a palindrome")
```