

## 07. Functions and recursion

**7.01.** Write a function which takes three numbers and returns if the smallest one of them is prime.

**7.02.** Write a function which takes a character and returns if the character is either digit or letter.

**7.03.** Write a function which takes four numbers - coordinates of two  $2D$  points -  $A(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $B(x_2, y_2)$  and returns the distance between  $A$  and  $B$ .

**7.04.** Write a function which takes six numbers - coordinates of three points in  $2D$ , and returns if they lie on a straight line.

**7.05.** Write a function which takes three numbers - coordinates of a  $3D$  vector, and returns the length of the vector.

**7.06.** Write a function which by a given real number  $x$  and a non-negative integer  $n$  returns  $x$  raised to the  $n$ -th power. Use Karatsuba multiplication method (recursion).

**7.07.** Write a program which asks the user for a non-negative integer  $n$  and gives the  $n$ -th number of *Fibonacci*.

**7.08.** Write a program which asks the user for a number  $n$  and prints the first  $n$  numbers of *Tribonacci*.

**7.09.** Write a program which asks the user for a non-negative integer  $n$  and gives the  $n$ -th number of the sequence

$$a_{n+2} = 5a_{n+1} - 6a_n + 6^n, \text{ with } a_0 = 0 \text{ } a_1 = 1.$$

**7.10.** Write a function which takes one integer  $n$  and returns  $n!$ .

**7.11.** Write a program which asks the user for the numbers  $0 \leq k \leq n$  and prints the number of combinations  $\binom{n}{k}$ . Hints:

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = C_n^k, \text{ also } C_n^0 = C_n^n = 1 \text{ and } C_n^k = C_{n-1}^k + C_{n-1}^{k-1}.$$

**7.12.** Write a function which by given  $n$ , finds the number of solutions of the system in natural numbers  $\mathbb{N} \cup 0$ :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = n \\ x_1 < 10 \\ 1 \leq x_2 < 30 \\ x_4 > 20 \\ x_5 < 30 \end{cases}$$

Example input	Expected output
30	0
31	1
32	5
100	249000

**7.13.** Write a function which takes two integers, which are not all zero, and returns the largest positive integer that divides each of the integers (*greatest common divisor*). For example, the **GCD** of 8 and 12 is 4. Use [Euclid's algorithm] ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclidean\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclidean_algorithm) "Markdown Tutorial").

**7.14.** Write a function which calculates the value of a given polynomial using [Horner's method] ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horner%27s\\_method](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horner%27s_method) "Markdown Tutorial").

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