FUNCTIONS

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22)

TITLE:

SUM OF NATURAL NUMBERS

OBJECTIVE:

Write a c program to find the sum of natural numbers using function.

EXPLANATION:

n>=0, we have the sum =1+2+3+4+5+....+n

PSEUDO CODE:

```
1. set=n
```

- 2. s=0
- 3. For x=1 till n

4. s+=x

- 5. Return s
- 6. END

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
```

```
int X, num, s = 0;

printf("Enter the integer \n");
scanf ("%d", &num);
for (X = 1; X <= num; X++)
{
    s= s+X;
}
    printf ("Sum of 1st %d natural numbers = %d\n", num, s);
}</pre>
```

OUTPUT:

Enter the integer 65 Sum of 1st 65 natural numbers = 2145

CONCLUSION:

We got the expected result. We can also use the mathematical formula $n^*(n+1)/2$

23)

TITLE:

FACTORIAL

OBJECTIVE:

Write a c program to find factorial of number using recursion.

EXPLANATION:

n>=0, factorial of number n!=1*2*3*4*5*6*7*8*.....n

PSEUDO CODE:

```
    Recursion (n)
{
    If n==0 or n ==1
    Return 1
    Return n* recursion (n-1)
    END
```

CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>
long int Number(int n);
int main() {
        int n;
        printf("Enter a natural number: ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        printf("Factorial of %d = %ld", n, Number(n));
        return 0;
}
long int Number(int n) {
        if (n>=1)
        return n*Number(n-1);
        else
        return 1;
}
```

OUTPUT:

Enter a natural number: 56 Factorial of 56 = 6908521828386340864

CONCLUSION:

We got the expected result. The time complexity is taken $O(n^*)$.

24)

TITLE:

FIBONACCI

OBJECTIVE:

Write a c program to generate the fibonacci series.

EXPLANATION:

For finding the fibonacci series Fn=Fn-1+ Fn-2.

Pseudo code:

```
    x=0, y=0, z=0
    For i between 0 to n:
        {
             z=x+y, x=y, y=z
            }
            Print z
            }
            END
```

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void fibSeries(int n){
  int i, x= 0, y=1,z;
  for(i=0;i<n;i++){
    z = x+y;
    x = y;
    y = z;
    printf("%d\n",z);
  }
} int main(int argc, char const *argv[]) {
  int n;</pre>
```

```
printf("Enter a n\n");
scanf("%d",&n);
fibSeries(n);
return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

Enter a n

100-0

_000.

CONCLUSION:

We got the expected result. It is O(n).