

# Recursividad-Cosijoeza-Melchor-Nolasco

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## 1 Ejercicio 1

Realizar una funcion recursiva que devuelva el **modulo** de la división de 2 numeros.

```
[ ]: def mod(numberA, numberB):  
    if numberA < numberB:  
        return numberA  
    return mod(numberA - numberB, numberB)
```

| Number A | Number B |
|----------|----------|
| 17       | 5        |
| 12       | 5        |
| 7        | 5        |
| <b>2</b> | 5        |

Caso base: numberA < number B

### 1.1 Pruebas

```
[ ]: numberX = 104  
numberY = 7  
print("El modulo de {} / {} es: {}".format(numberX, numberY, mod(numberX,   
↪numberY)))
```

El modulo de 104 / 7 es: 6

```
[ ]: numberX = 250  
numberY = 40  
print("El modulo de {} / {} es: {}".format(numberX, numberY, mod(numberX,   
↪numberY)))
```

El modulo de 250 / 40 es: 10

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## 2 Ejercicio 2

Realizar una funcion recursiva que dados 2 arreglos de la misma longitud devuelva **True** si son iguales y **False** si no lo son.

```
[ ]: def equalsArray(arrayA, arrayB, iterator, size):  
    if arrayA[iterator] != arrayB[iterator]:  
        return False  
    elif iterator == size:  
        return True  
    return equalsArray(arrayA, arrayB, iterator + 1, size)
```

| Array A  | Array B  |
|----------|----------|
| 4        | 4        |
| 54       | 54       |
| 3        | 3        |
| 67       | 67       |
| 8        | 9        |
| 50       | 50       |
| <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> |

Caso base 1: arrayA[iterator] != arrayB[iterator]

Caso base 2: iterator == size

### 2.1 Pruebas

```
[ ]: testArrayA = [4, 54, 3, 67, 8, 50, 3]  
testArrayB = [4, 54, 3, 67, 8, 50, 3]  
  
arraySize = len(testArrayA)  
  
print(equalsArray(testArrayA, testArrayB, 0, arraySize-1))
```

True

```
[ ]: testArrayA = [4, 54, 3, 67, 8, 50, 3]  
testArrayB = [4, 54, 3, 67, 8, 40, 3]  
  
arraySize = len(testArrayA)  
  
print(equalsArray(testArrayA, testArrayB, 0, arraySize-1))
```

False

### 3 Ejercicio 3

Realizar una funcion que dado dos numeros calcule el maximo comun divisor.

```
[ ]: def mcd(numberA, numberB):  
    if numberA == numberB:  
        return numberA  
    elif numberA > numberB:  
        return mcd(numberA - numberB, numberB)  
    else:  
        return mcd(numberA, numberB - numberA)
```

| Number A | Number B |
|----------|----------|
| 100      | 27       |
| 73       | 27       |
| 46       | 27       |
| 19       | 27       |
| 19       | 8        |
| 11       | 8        |
| 3        | 8        |
| 3        | 5        |
| 3        | 2        |
| 1        | 2        |
| 1        | 1        |

Caso base: numberA == numberB

#### 3.1 Pruebas

```
[ ]: numberX = 18  
numberY = 24  
print(  
    "El maximo comun divisor de {} y {} es {}".format(  
        numberX, numberY, mcd(numberX, numberY)  
    )  
)
```

El maximo comun divisor de 18 y 24 es 6

```
[ ]: numberX = 100  
numberY = 56  
print(  
    "El maximo comun divisor de {} y {} es {}".format(  
        numberX, numberY, mcd(numberX, numberY)  
    )  
)
```

El maximo comun divisor de 100 y 56 es 4