

More Recursion

Review -

Write two recursive functions. The first is called *SumOfDigits*. It accepts a single integer and returns the sum of the digits in the integer. For example if the argument is 2345 *SumOfDigits* will return $2+3+4+5 = 14$. The second function is called *PowerOfTwo*. This function accepts an integer argument n and returns an integer equal to 2^n

SOLUTION

```
int SumOfDigits(int n)
{
    if(n < 10)
        return n;
    return (n % 10) + SumOfDigits(n/10);
}
int PowerOfTwo(int n)
{
    if(n == 0)
        return 1;
    return 2*PowerOfTwo(n-1);
}
```

Recursive Examples

1. Write a recursive function to print a row of characters. For example `PrintRow(5, '*')` will print `*****`

2. Use `PrintRow` developed above to create a function called `PrintTriangle` that is also recursive. For example `PrintTriangle(5, '*')` will print

```
*****
****
***
**
*
```

3. Use `PrintRow` developed above to create a function called `PrintTriangle2` that is also recursive but prints the triangle upside down. For example `PrintTriangle2(5, '*')` will print:

```
*
**
***
****
*****
```

4. Write a function to print a "tree" consisting of `n` characters in the first line and `n` lines. For example `PrintTree(6, '*', 6)` prints:

```
      *
    ***
  *****
*****
*****
*****
```

5. Write a program to input a string of characters ending with `\n` that recursively prints the string backwards. If the input is "Hello Mom!" your program will print "!moM olleH".

Towers of Hanoi

Classic Case Study in Recursion

Problem

- Move n disks from Peg A to peg C using peg B as needed.
- The following conditions apply:
 1. Only one disk at a time may be moved, and this disk must be the top disk on a peg.
 2. A larger disk can never be placed on top of a smaller disk.

1. Write a recursive function which will accept an integer and print the digits in the integer vertically. For example `WriteVertical(2345)` will print:

2
3
4
5