



Solution Review: Calculate nth Fibonacci Number Using Recursion

Let's go over the solution review of the challenge given in the previous lesson.

We'll cover the following



- Solution
 - Explanation
 - fibonacci function

Solution

Press the **RUN** button and see the output!

```
7
8 // Base Case
9 if (n == 0) {
10     return 0;
11 }
12 else if (n == 1) {
13     return 1;
14 }
15
16 // Recursive Case
17 else {
18     return Fibonacci(n - 1) + Fibonacci(n - 2);
19 }
20
21 }
22
23 // main function
24 int main() {
```



```
25 // Initialize variable n
26 int n = 4;
27 // Declare variable result
28 int result;
29 // Call fibonacci function in main and store its output in result
30 result = Fibonacci(4);
31 // Print value of result
32 cout << n << "th Fibonacci number = " << result;
33 return 0;
34 }
```



Output

1.83s

```
4th Fibonacci number = 3
```

Explanation#

fibonacci function

The recursive `fibonacci` function takes a value of type `int` in its input parameters and returns the Fibonacci number at that value in the output.

Recursive case

Each element in fibonacci is a sum of its previous two elements. We recursively sum the last two elements until the base case. `fibonacci` returns the sum of `fibonacci (n-1) + fibonacci (n-2)`. This is the recursive case.

First base case

As the fibonacci 1st element is 1, if $n = 0$, the function terminates after returning **0** to the calling function.

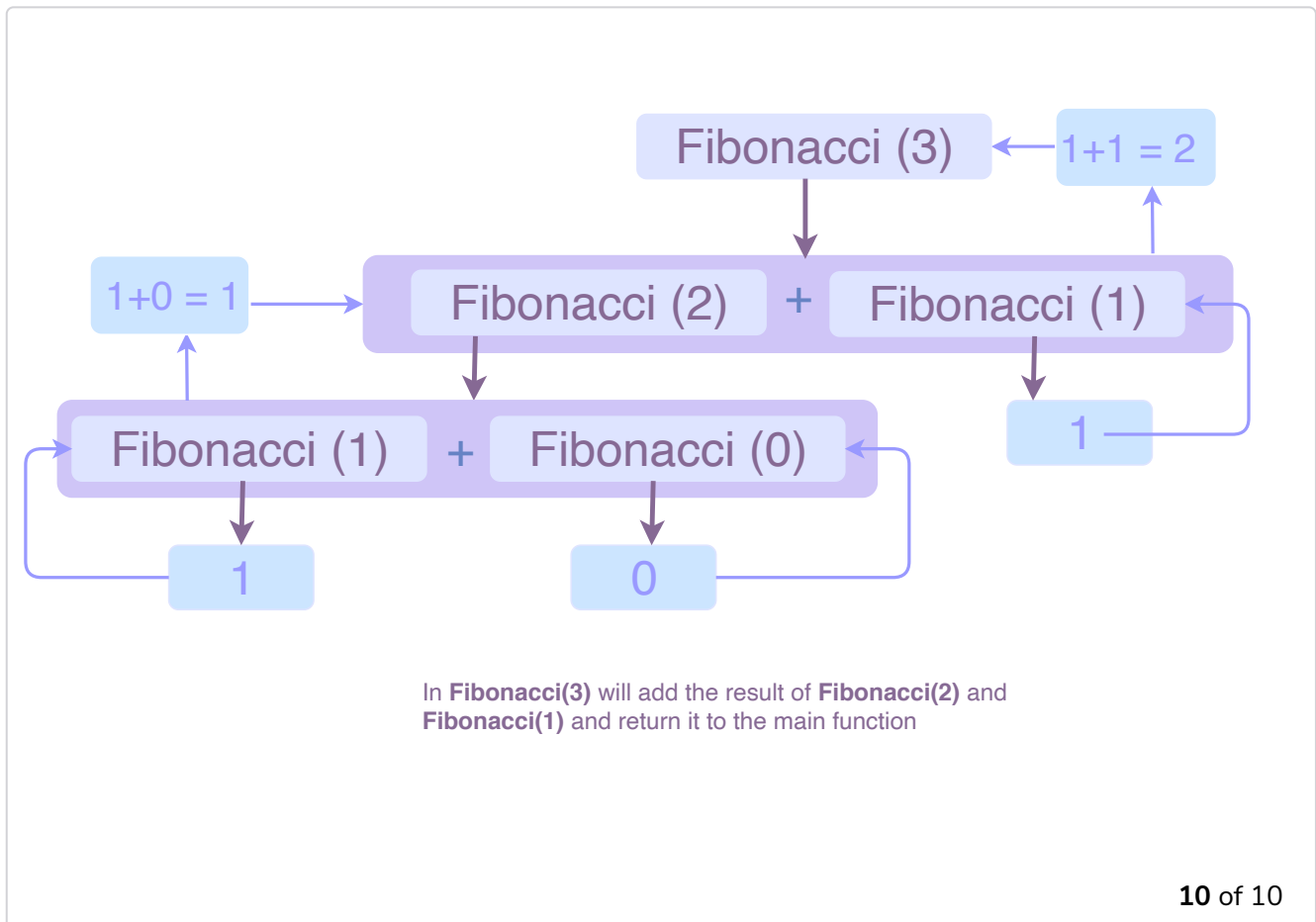
Second base case



As the fibonacci 1st element is 1, if $n = 1$, the function terminates after returning **1** to the calling function.

Let's run our code for $n = 4$ and see what happens inside the recursive `fibonacci(n)` function.

In the Fibonacci function, there are two recursive calls in the function body. Therefore, it is known as a binary recursion.



Let's wrap up this chapter by completing a quiz in the upcoming lesson.