

### SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35.
An Autonomous Institution

**COURSE NAME: 19CST101 PROGRAMMING FOR PROBLEM SOLVING** 

I YEAR/ I SEMESTER

**UNIT-IV FUNCTIONS AND POINTERS** 

**Topic: Functions** 

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# Recursion



A function that calls itself is known as a recursive function. And, this technique is known as recursion.

### How recursion works?

```
void recurse()
    recurse();
int main()
    recurse();
```



## **C** Recursion



```
How does recursion work?
void recurse()
                      recursive
                      call
int main()
    recurse();
```

The recursion continues until some condition is met to prevent it.



### **Example: Sum of Natural Numbers Using Recursion**



```
#include <stdio.h>
int sum(int n);
int main() {
    int number, result;
    printf("Enter a positive integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &number);
    result = sum(number);
    printf("sum = %d", result);
    return 0;
int sum(int n) {
   if (n != 0)
        // sum() function calls itself
        return n + sum(n-1);
    else
        return n;
```

#### Output

```
Enter a positive integer:3 sum = 6
```



## **C** Recursion



Initially, the sum() is called from the main() function with number passed as an argument. Suppose, the value of n inside sum() is 3 initially. During the next function call, 2 is passed to the sum() function. This process continues until n is equal to 0. When n is equal to 0, the if condition fails and the else part is executed returning the sum of integers ultimately to the main() function.



## **C** Recursion



```
else
int main() {
                                                                   return n;
  result = sum(number); <
                                                                                               1+0=1
                                                                                               is returned
  ... ..
                                                             int sum(int n) {
                                 3+3=6
                                                                if (n != 0)
                                 is returned
                                                                   return n + sum(n-1)
int sum(int n) {
                                                                else
  if(n!=0)
                                                                   return n;
      return n + sum(n-1)
  else
      return n;
                                                             int sum(int n) {
                                                                                               is returned
                                 2+1=3
                                                                if (n != 0)
                                 is returned
int sum(int n) {
                                                                   return n + sum(n-1)
  if (n != 0)
                                                                else
      return n + sum(n-1)
                                                                   return n; -
```





