

PYTHON CODES ON RECURSION

Part-1

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① Power of a Number using Recursion:-

CODE :-

```
def power(a,b):  
    if b!=0:  
        return a * power(a, b-1)  
    else:  
        return 1
```

a=2

b=3

```
print(a, "to the power", b, "is", power(a,b))
```

OUTPUT

2 to the power 3 is 8

② Prime Number Using Recursion:-

CODE :-

```
def Prime_Number(n,i=2):  
    if n==1:  
        return True
```

```

elif n % i == 0:
    return False
return Prime_Number(n, i+1)
n = 971
if Prime_Number(n):
    print("Yes", n, "is prime")
else:
    print("No", n, "is not prime")

```

OUTPUT

Yes, 971 is a prime.

3] Largest Element in an array using Recursion in Python.

CODE:

```

def findMaxRec(A, n):
    if (n == 1):
        return A[0]
    return max(A[n-1], findMaxRec(A, n-1))
if __name__ == "__main__":
    A = [1, 4, 45, 6, -50, 10, 2]
    n = len(A)
    print(findMaxRec(A, n))

```

OUTPUT

45

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4] Smallest Element in an Array

code:

```

def findMinRec(A, n):
    if (n == 1):
        return A[0]

```

```
return min(A[n-1], findMinRec(A, n-1))
if __name__ == "__main__":
    A = [1, 4, 45, 6, -50, 10, 2]
    n = len(A)
    print(FindMinRec(A, n))
```

OUTPUT

-50

5] HCF of Number Using Recursion

CODE

```
def hcf(a, b):
    if b == 0:
        return a
    else:
        return hcf(b, a % b)

first = 23
second = 69
print("HCF of", first, 'and', second, 'is',
      hcf(first, second))
```

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OUTPUT

HCF of 23 and 69 is 23

6] LCM of a Number using Recursion

CODE

```
def hcf(a, b):
    if b == 0:
        return a
    else:
        return hcf(b, a % b)
```

```
def lcm(a,b):  
    return (a*b)  
first = 23  
second = 69  
print("Lcm of", first, second, "is",  
      lcm(first, second))
```

OUTPUT

Lcm of 23 and 69 is 69

7.] Calculate Length of the String using Recursion

CODE

```
def length(str):  
    if str == "":  
        return 0  
    return 1 + length(str[1:])  
str = "Prepinprep"  
print("length of ", str, "is", length(str))
```

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OUTPUT

length of prepinprep is 10

8.] Factorial of the number using Recursion.

CODE:

```
def factorial(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    return n * factorial(n-1)  
num = 5  
print("Factorial of", num, "is", factorial(num))
```

OUTPUT

Factorial of 5 is 120

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