

## Practice problems on recursive functions.

(1) Write a recursive function `rectangle(int n)` that prints a rectangle with `n` rows and 10 columns. For example it could be applied as follows:

```
int main() {
    cout << rectangle(5) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

This program should output:

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

How is this picture related to the simpler picture drawn by `rectangle(4)`?  
What value of `n` makes the task of the function as easy as possible?

(2) Write a function with title:

```
int triangle(int n)
```

that calculates the triangular number whose specification is:

$\text{triangle}(n) = n + \text{triangle}(n - 1)$  if `n` is positive  
and  $\text{triangle}(0) = 0$ .

Why are these numbers known as triangular numbers?

(3) Write a recursive function `secondDigit` that could be called as follows:

```
int main() {
    cout << secondDigit(7295) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

This program should output 2.

(4) Write a recursive function `printBinary`, that prints a positive integer `n` in binary. For example, the following program would output 10111:

```
int main() {
    cout << printBinary(23) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
}
```

Which number is easy to print?

How is printing 23 related to printing  $11 = (23 - 1)/2$ ?

(5) Write a recursive function with title:

```
int toBinary(int n)
```

It could be used in the following main program which should print 10111.

```
int main() {  
    int x;  
    x = toBinary(23);  
    cout << x << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

(6) Write a recursive function with title:

```
string baseChange(int n, int base)
```

which converts the decimal number n to the given base.

For example,

```
baseChange(5,156)
```

would return 1111, because 156 is  $125 + 25 + 5 + 1$  which is written as 1111 in base 5.