```
Practice 4.3
Solution:
1)
Soln:
public class Linear {
  // Method to calculate factorial using recursion
  public static double factorial(double n) {
    // Base case: if n <= 1, return 1
    if (n <= 1) {
       return 1;
    }
    // Recursive case: n * factorial(n - 1)
    else {
       return n * factorial(n - 1);
    }
  }
  // Main method to test the factorial method
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Declare a double variable and assign the value 5.0
    double d = 5.0;
    // Calculate factorial of d
    double fact = factorial(d);
    // Print the result in the specified format
    System.out.printf("Factorial [%.1f] of [%.1f]%n", fact, d);
  }
}
```

```
2)
Soln:
public class NonLinear {
  // Method to calculate Fibonacci number using recursion
  public static double fibonacci(double n) {
    // Base case: if n is less than 2, return n
    if (n < 2) {
      return n;
    }
    // Recursive case: fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2)
    else {
       return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);
    }
  }
  // Main method to test the fibonacci method
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Declare a double variable and assign the default value 5
    double d = 5.0;
    // Check if command-line arguments are provided
    if (args.length > 0) {
      try {
         // Parse the first argument to a double
         d = Double.parseDouble(args[0]);
       } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
         // Handle the case where the argument is not a valid double
         System.out.println("Invalid input, using default value 5.0");
      }
    }
```

```
// Print Fibonacci values for indices from 0 to d (inclusive)
    for (int i = 0; i \le d; i++) {
       double fibValue = fibonacci(i);
       System.out.printf("Fibonacci index [%.1f] value [%.1f]%n", i, fibValue);
    }
  }
}
3)
Soln:
public static double factorial(double d) {
  if (d <= 1) {
    return 1;
  } else {
    return d * factorial(d - 1);
  }
}
```