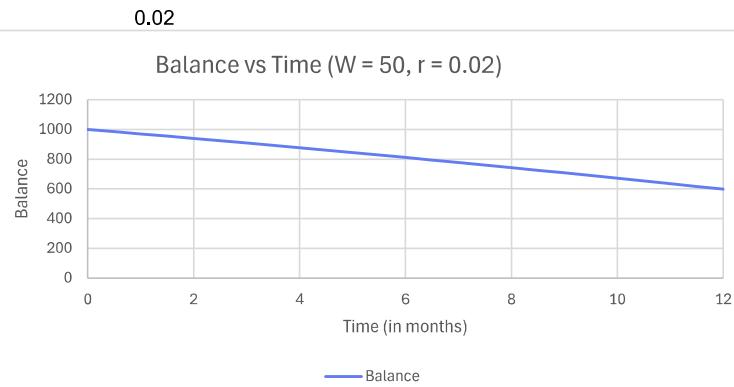
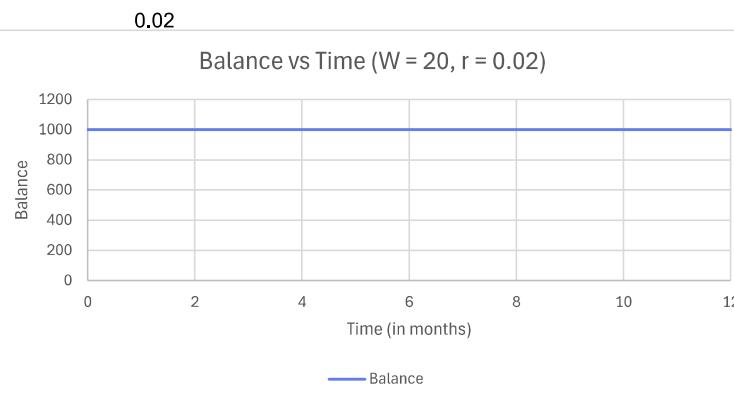


Time (in Month)	Balance
0	1000
1	970
2	939.4
3	908.188
4	876.352
5	843.879
6	810.756
7	776.971
8	742.511
9	707.361
10	671.508
11	634.939
12	597.637



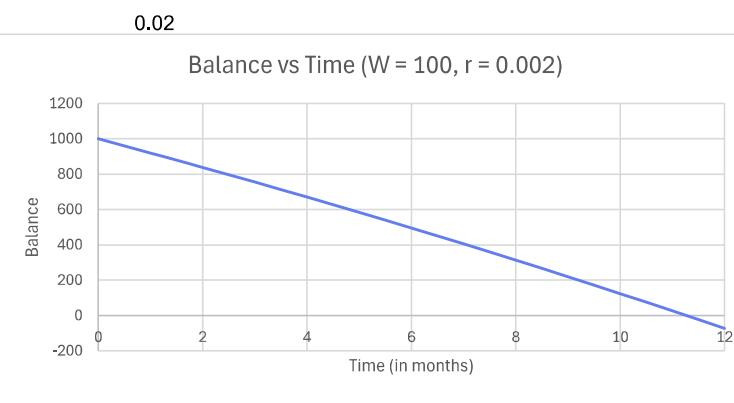
For a withdrawal rate of 50 with an interest rate of 2%, the account slowly collapses overtime because the monthly withdrawal is greater than the interest being earned. Because the account is withdrawing more than the account earns, it is eating the initial balance or principal making the interest earned smaller and smaller each month which accelerates its depletion. If the simulation goes on, the account will have a negative balance.

Time (in Month)	Balance
0	1000
1	1000
2	1000
3	1000
4	1000
5	1000
6	1000
7	1000
8	1000
9	1000
10	1000
11	1000
12	1000



For a withdrawal rate of 20 with an interest rate of 2%, the account is in equilibrium because the monthly interest earned is exactly equal to the monthly withdrawal. The net change to the balance will always be 0 every single month since the amount from the interest gain is immediately taken out. This account will never grow and shrink.

Time (in Month)	Balance
0	1000
1	920
2	838.4
3	755.168
4	670.271
5	583.677
6	495.35
7	405.257
8	313.362
9	219.63
10	124.022
11	26.5028
12	-72.9672



For a withdrawal rate of 100 with an interest rate of 2%, the **account collapses at 12th month** because the monthly withdrawal is far greater than the interest being earned. The account balance drops dramatically from the very first month with a net loss of 20. The balance continues to deplete which takes the interest-earning potential down with it. In comparison with other accounts that has a withdrawal rate of 20 and 50, this account is the one that suffering from the collapse wherein the account will never grow but continuously shrink.