**Understand Recursive Algorithms:**

A recursive algorithm solves a problem by solving smaller instances of the same problem. It involves:

Base case: where the recursion ends.

Recursive case: where the function calls itself with modified parameters.

In financial forecasting, recursion can be used to repeatedly apply a **growth rate** to a base value to estimate future value over a number of periods (e.g., years or months).

**Time Complexity:**

The recursive function calls itself n times → O(n).Each call performs constant work.

**Space Complexity:**

Due recursive Call Space complexity is o(n).