

Output:-

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `FinancialForecast.java` file open. The code includes an import for `java.util.HashMap` and a `FinancialForecast` class. Comments describe the steps: understanding recursion, setting up values, and implementing different approaches. The console output shows the execution of the program, displaying the financial forecasting tool's output.

```
1 import java.util.HashMap;
2
3 public class FinancialForecast {
4
5     /*
6      * Step 1: Understand Recursive Algorithms
7      * -----
8      * Recursion is a technique where a method calls itself to solve a smaller version of the problem
9      */
10 }
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> FinancialForecast [Java Application] C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64.17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (19-Jun-2025, 5:44:54 pm)
=== Financial Forecasting Tool ===
Step 1: Understanding Recursion - See comments for details.
Step 2: Set up present value, rate, and years.
Present Value: $1000.00
Growth Rate: 5.00%
Forecast Period: 5 years

Step 3: Implementation - Different Approaches

1. Recursive Result: $1276.28
2. Memoized Result: $1276.28
3. Iterative Result: $1276.28

Step 4: Analysis
- Recursive Time Complexity: O(n), Space: O(n) (due to call stack)
- Memoized Time Complexity: O(n), Space: O(n) (faster due to caching)
- Iterative Time Complexity: O(n), Space: O(1) (best performance)
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `FinancialForecast.java` file open. The code includes an import for `java.util.HashMap` and a `FinancialForecast` class. Comments describe the steps: understanding recursion, setting up values, and implementing different approaches. The console output shows the execution of the program, displaying the financial forecasting tool's output.

```
37     return result;
38 }
39
40 // Step 3 (Alternative): Iterative Method using Dynamic Programming
41 public static double futureValueIterative(double presentValue, double rate, int years) {
42     double futureValue = presentValue;
43     for (int i = 1; i <= years; i++) {
44         futureValue *= (1 + rate);
45     }
46     return futureValue;
47 }
48
49 // Step 4: Main method - Execution and Output
50 public static void main(String[] args) {
51     double presentValue = 1000.0;
52     double annualGrowthRate = 0.05; // 5% growth
53     int forecastYears = 5;
54
55     System.out.println("=== Financial Forecasting Tool ===");
56     System.out.println("Step 1: Understanding Recursion - See comments for details.");
57     System.out.println("Step 2: Set up present value, rate, and years.");
58     System.out.printf("Present Value: %.2f\n", presentValue);
59     System.out.printf("Growth Rate: %.2f%%\n", annualGrowthRate * 100);
60     System.out.printf("Forecast Period: %d years\n", forecastYears);
61
62     System.out.println("Step 3: Implementation - Different Approaches");
63 }
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> FinancialForecast [Java Application] C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64.17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (19-Jun-2025, 5:44:54 pm)
=== Financial Forecasting Tool ===
Step 1: Understanding Recursion - See comments for details.
Step 2: Set up present value, rate, and years.
Present Value: $1000.00
Growth Rate: 5.00%
Forecast Period: 5 years

Step 3: Implementation - Different Approaches

1. Recursive Result: $1276.28
2. Memoized Result: $1276.28
```