

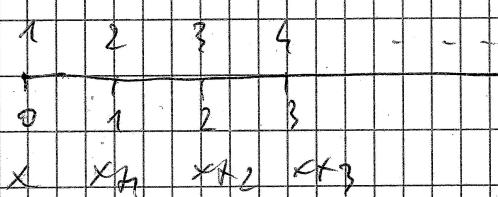
Rendite vitalizie immediate, perette, anticipate, in Referenza
A 27 mesi

Definizione: Rendimenti delle rate, le prime $R \in \mathbb{R}$ e le
 successive versabilità in funzione oraria
 Si suppone $\Delta = 1$ ossia l'intervallo di tempo è un anno
 e posta dell'epoca $t=0$ quale giorno quando la
 Tassa minima è in vita.

$$\tilde{y} = \begin{cases} v^0, v^0 + 2v, v^0 + 2v + 3v^2, \dots, v^0 + 2v + 3v^2 + \dots + (w-x)v^{w-x-1} \\ u_1 p_x, u_2 p_x, u_3 p_x, \dots, u_{w-x-1} p_x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= E(\tilde{y}) = v^0 u_1 p_x + (v^0 + 2v) u_2 p_x + \dots + (v^0 + 2v + \dots + (w-x)v^{w-x-1}) u_{w-x-1} p_x \\ &= v^0 (u_1 p_x + \dots + u_{w-x-1} p_x) + 2v (u_2 p_x + \dots + u_{w-x-1} p_x) + \dots + (w-x)v^{w-x-1} u_{w-x-1} p_x \\ &= v^0 s_x + 2v s_x + \dots + (w-x)v^{w-x-1} s_x \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (f_k + h) \cdot u_k p_x = (I \cdot e)_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Se } R > 1 \rightarrow U = R \cdot (I \cdot e)_x$$

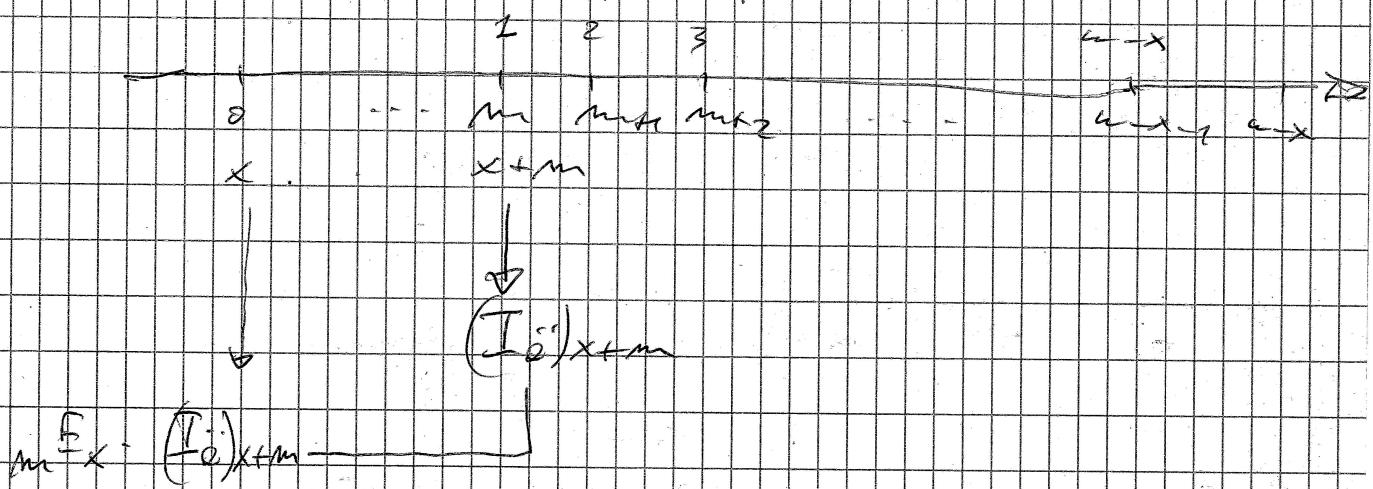


$(w-x)$

$w-x-1 \quad w-x \quad x$

(6)

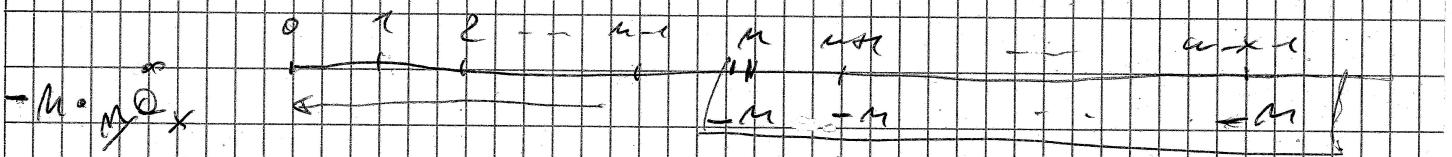
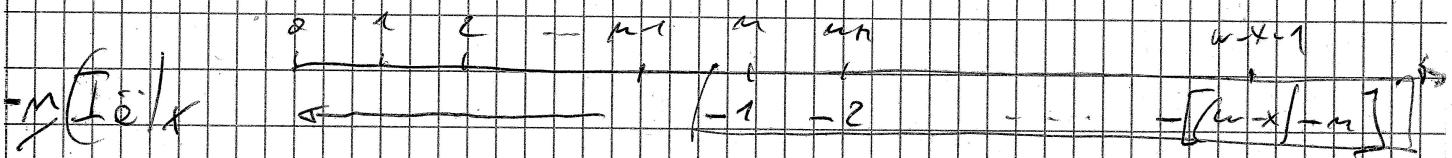
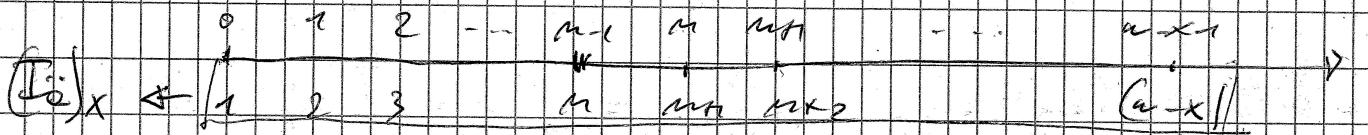
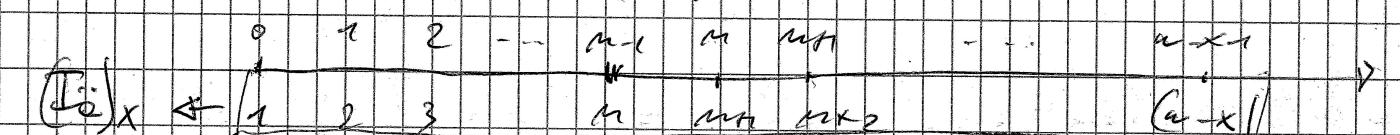
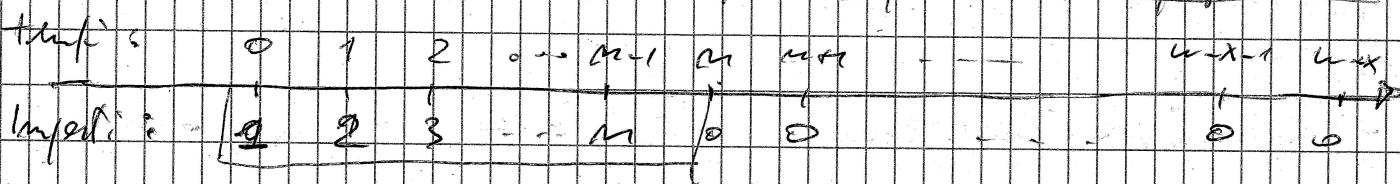
Rendite mit Ziehen, die mit einer entgegengesetzten, im prop. Anteil.



$$\rightarrow U = m(I_0^e)_x + m^Ex \cdot (I_0^e)_x$$

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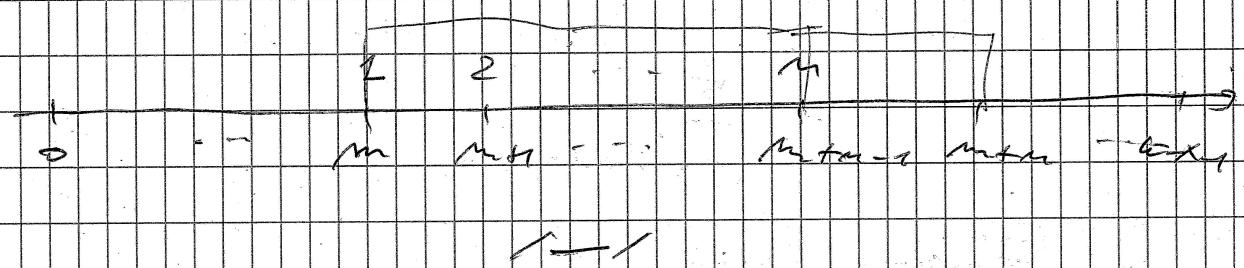
Rendite mit Ziehen immeiste, aufwärts, tiefgründig, in prop. Ant.



$$\Rightarrow m(I_0^e)_x = (I_0^e)_x - m(I_0^e)_x - m^Ex$$

Results relative diffus. coefficients, reference, in pg. 20th

$$\frac{m}{m} (I_d)_x = m_x \cdot \frac{(I_d)_{x+m}}{m}$$



* Results in presence of trinitrobenzene, PNTNB

- Immediate surface : $(I_e)_x = \sum_{i=1}^{+p} h_i \cdot \sqrt{F_x}$

- Diffuse surface : $\frac{m}{m} (I_e)_x = m_x \cdot (I_e)_{x+m}$

- Immediate, temp zones : $m (I_e)_x = (I_e)_x - \frac{m}{m} (I_e)_x = m \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{m}}$

- Diffuse, temp zones : $\frac{m}{m} (I_e)_x = m_x \cdot (I_e)_{x+m}$

Rewrite with the same Preparation Arithmetica: Symbol of
Commutation

①

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x &= \underset{2}{\cancel{E_x}} + 2 \underset{2}{\cancel{E_{x+1}}} + 3 \underset{2}{\cancel{E_{x+2}}} + \dots \\
 &= \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} + 2 \frac{\Delta x_{x+1}}{\Delta x} + 3 \frac{\Delta x_{x+2}}{\Delta x} + \dots \\
 &= \frac{(\Delta x + \Delta x_{x+1} + \Delta x_{x+2} + \dots)}{\Delta x} + \frac{(\Delta x_{x+1} + \Delta x_{x+2} + \dots)}{\Delta x} + \frac{(\Delta x_{x+2} + \Delta x_{x+3} + \dots)}{\Delta x} + \dots \\
 &= \frac{N_x + N_{x+1} + N_{x+2} + \dots + N_w}{\Delta x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\beta.$ Form $S_x = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} N_{x+k}$

Algo 2 $(\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x = \frac{S_x}{\Delta x}$

② $m(\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x = m E_x \cdot (\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_{x+m} = \frac{\Delta x_m}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{S_{x+m}}{\Delta x_m} = \frac{S_{x+m}}{\Delta x}$

③ $\text{Im}(\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x = (\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x - \underset{m}{\cancel{(\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x}} - m \cdot \underset{m}{\cancel{E_x}} = \frac{(S_x - S_{x+m} - m \cdot N_{x+m})}{\Delta x}$

④ $\text{Im}(\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_x = m E_x \cdot \underset{m}{\cancel{(\text{I}^{\ddot{o}})_{x+m}}} = \frac{S_{x+m} - S_{x+m+m} - m \cdot N_{x+m+m}}{\Delta x}$

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Frontscaphe

$$(5) \quad (I_0)_x = \frac{S_{x+1}}{D_x}$$

$$(6) \quad m(I_0)_x = \frac{S_{x+m+1}}{D_x}$$

$$(7) \quad m(I_0)_x = \frac{S_{x+1} - S_{x+m+1} - m \cdot N_{x+m+1}}{D_x}$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{m}{m}(I_0)_x = \frac{S_{x+m+1} - S_{x+m+m+1} - m \cdot N_{x+m+m+1}}{D_x}$$

Rendre visible, immobile, perçue, anticipée, en prévision
orientée.

Soit

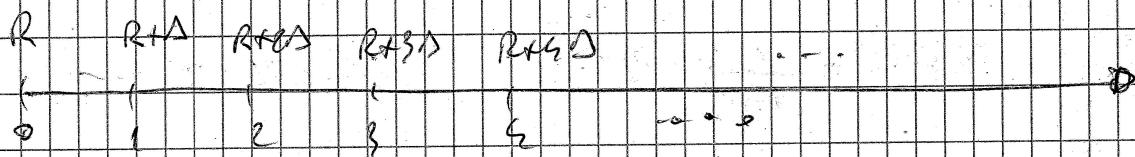
$$R_1 = R > 0, \quad \Delta \geq 1.$$

$$\tilde{Y}_1 = \begin{cases} R \cdot V^0, & R \cdot V^0 + (R+\Delta)V, & R \cdot V^0 + (R+\Delta)V + (R+2\Delta)V^2, \dots \\ 1/x, & 2/x, & 3/x, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}_1 + \tilde{Y}_2 \quad \text{avec}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_2 = \begin{cases} RV^0, & R(V^0 + V), & R(V^0 + V + V^2), \dots \\ 1/x, & 2/x, & 3/x, \dots \\ 0, & \Delta V, & \Delta(V + 2V^2), & \Delta(V + 2V^2 + 3V^3), \dots \\ 1/x, & 1/x, & 1/x, & 1/x, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$E(\tilde{Y}) = E(\tilde{Y}_1) + E(\tilde{Y}_2) = R \cdot \bar{e}_x + \Delta \cdot (\bar{I}_e)_x$$



Rendere visibili immediatamente operazioni e significato
in Previsione Geometrica:

Definizione: Rapporto delle rate inizialmente mantenute
Variabile in previsione geometrica da
Rifformare $a = 1 + \alpha$, all'inizio si è quindi
sime, finché le tasse andranno a varire.

$$\frac{1}{n} \frac{(1+\alpha)}{1} \frac{(1+\alpha)^2}{2} \frac{(1+\alpha)^3}{3} \cdots \frac{(1+\alpha)^{n-x-1}}{n-x-1} \rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1 - v^a}{v} + \frac{[1 + (1+\alpha)v]}{v} + \frac{[1 + (1+\alpha)v + (1+\alpha)^2 v^2]}{v^2} + \cdots + \frac{[1 + \cdots + (1+\alpha)^{n-x-1} v^{n-x-1}]}{v^{n-x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v} + \cdots + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$U = E(y) = \frac{1}{v} + [1 + (1+\alpha)v] \frac{1}{v} + [1 + (1+\alpha)v + (1+\alpha)^2 v^2] \frac{1}{v^2} + \cdots$$

$$= v^0 (1/v + 1/v + \cdots) + (1+\alpha)v (1/v + 1/v + \cdots) + (1+\alpha)^2 v^2 (1/v + 1/v + \cdots) + \cdots$$

$$\text{Se } \alpha \leq i \Rightarrow (1+\alpha) \cdot v = \frac{1+\alpha}{v^i} \leq 1$$

$$\text{Punto } (1+\alpha)v = \frac{1}{v^i} = v^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}}, \text{ allora:}$$

$$U = v^0 \left[\frac{1}{1+\alpha} \right] \cdot P_x + v^1 \left[\frac{1}{1+\alpha} \right] P_x + v^2 \left[\frac{1}{1+\alpha} \right] P_x + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{E^{(k)}}{1+\alpha} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{E^{(k)}}{1+\alpha} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{E^{(k)}}{1+\alpha} + \cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{E^{(k)}}{1+\alpha} = \frac{\infty}{1+\alpha} \times$$

Risultato delle cose Pauschale Numero di Poste iniziali certe

Definizione. Pauschale di una risulta certo, monitorie, partigiale, temporanea, e successivamente, in caso si determinante alle fine dell'anno n , paesamento di una risulta monitoria, partigiale, finché le teste omogenee è in vita.

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & \textcircled{1} & - & \textcircled{2} \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & - & n-1 & n & n+1 \dots \end{matrix}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} e^{\mu t}, & 0 \leq t < 1, \\ 1/x, & 1 \leq t < 2, \\ K_1 p_x, & 2 \leq t < 3, \\ \dots & \dots \end{cases}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} e^{\mu t}, & 0 \leq t < 1, \\ 1/x, & 1 \leq t < 2, \\ K_1 p_x, & 2 \leq t < 3, \\ \dots & \dots \end{cases}$$

$$V_2 E(\tilde{y}) = \underbrace{e^{\mu t} + \frac{1}{x}}_{\text{---}}$$