RAPPORT D'ANALYSE FINANCIÈRE

Analyse approfondie de Tesla, Inc.

Secteur : Consumer Cyclical
Industrie : Auto Manufacturers
Pays : United States
Employés : 125665
Site web : https://www.tesla.com

Date de génération : 07 August 2025

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

1. ANALYSE TECHNIQUE APPROFONDIE

1.1 Évolution des prix et indicateurs clés

Dernier prix	319.91$
52 semaines haut	488.54$
52 semaines bas	91.00$
Variation 52 semaines	57.6%
Volatilité (écart-type)	4.01%

The stock TSLA closed at a price of 319.91 USD, marking a position within its 52-week trading range of 91.00 USD to 488.54 USD. This range indicates the historical volatility and price dynamics the security has experienced over the past year. Technical indicators such as moving averages and Bollinger Bands are used to assess short- and long-term trends. For instance, if the price is consistently above its 50-day and 200-day moving averages, it may signal bullish momentum. Conversely, prices near or below the lower Bollinger Band could indicate a potential oversold condition. The stock's behavior in relation to these technical benchmarks provides investors with potential entry and exit signals, though these should be supplemented with fundamental analysis for robust decision-making.


Évolution du prix de TSLA avec indicateurs techniques
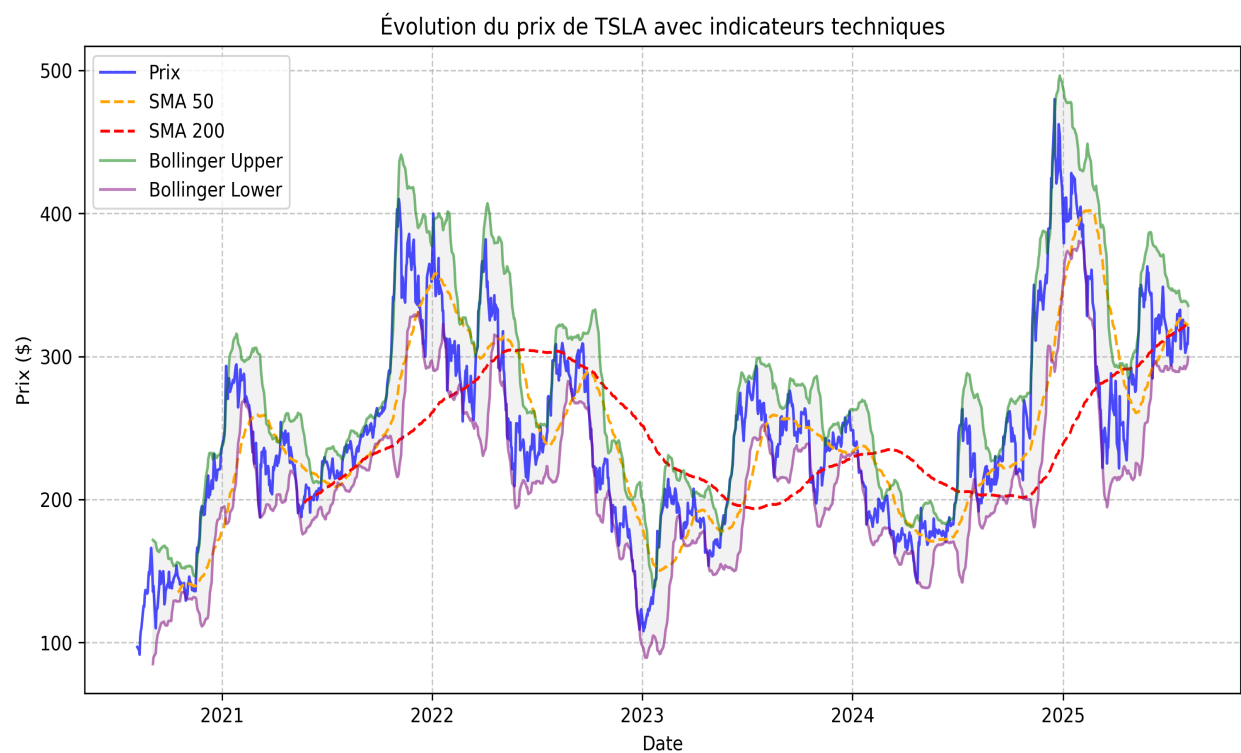
1.2 Analyse des volumes de transaction

Prix et volume de TSLA

An in-depth examination of trading volume patterns reveals significant spikes around key price levels, which often correspond to areas of psychological or technical importance, such as support or resistance zones. High trading volumes during price increases may indicate strong buying interest and institutional activity, while volume surges on declines could suggest panic selling or profit-taking. Sustained volume growth can confirm trends, while divergence between volume and price movement can serve as a red flag for potential reversals. Observing average volume over time allows investors to distinguish between temporary market noise and more meaningful trading activity, aiding in the validation of price signals and trend strength.

1.3 Indicateurs techniques avancés

Indicateur RSI pour TSLA
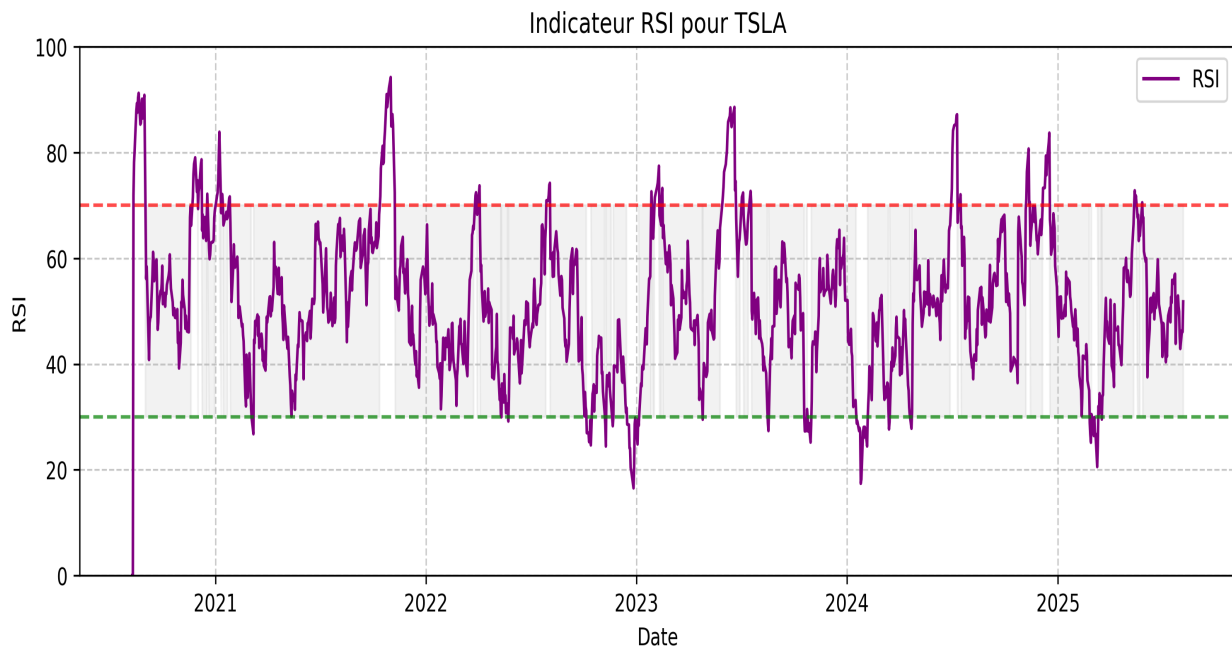
The Relative Strength Index (RSI), a momentum oscillator that measures the speed and change of price movements, is a critical tool for identifying overbought or oversold conditions in a stock. An RSI value above 70 typically suggests that the security is overbought and may be due for a correction, whereas a value below 30 can indicate oversold conditions, potentially presenting a buying opportunity. Currently, the RSI for this stock is... which places it in the... zone. However, RSI should not be used in isolation; it is most effective when combined with other indicators or chart patterns to confirm signals and avoid false positives. Extended periods of high or low RSI values can also be indicative of sustained trends, especially in momentum-driven markets.

## Indicateur MACD pour TSLA
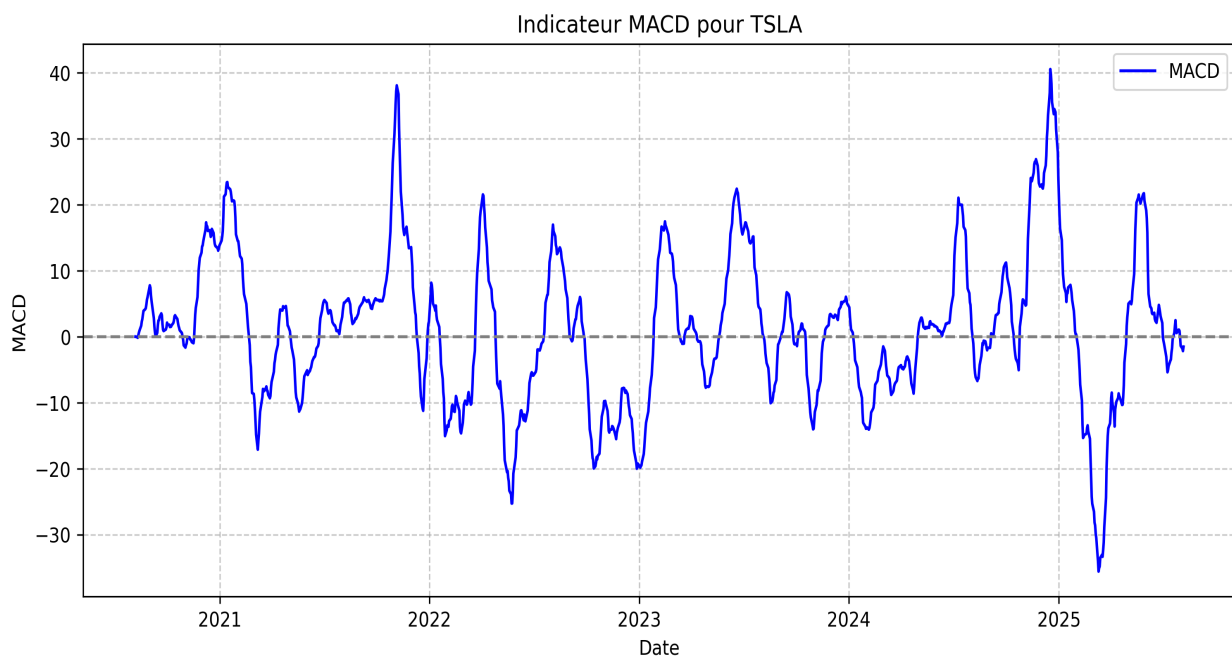
The Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD) is a trend-following momentum indicator that helps investors assess the strength, direction, and duration of a price trend. When the MACD line crosses above the signal line, it is typically viewed as a bullish signal, suggesting upward momentum. Conversely, a bearish signal occurs when the MACD line falls below the signal line. Additionally, the distance between the MACD and signal lines can indicate the strength of the trend—greater divergence implies stronger momentum. Monitoring histogram changes and zero-line crossovers adds further nuance to the interpretation. Currently, the MACD for this stock suggests... A full MACD analysis can enhance strategic entry and exit timing when synchronized with price action and volume trends.

1.4 Analyse des rendements journaliers

Distribution des rendements journaliers de TSLA
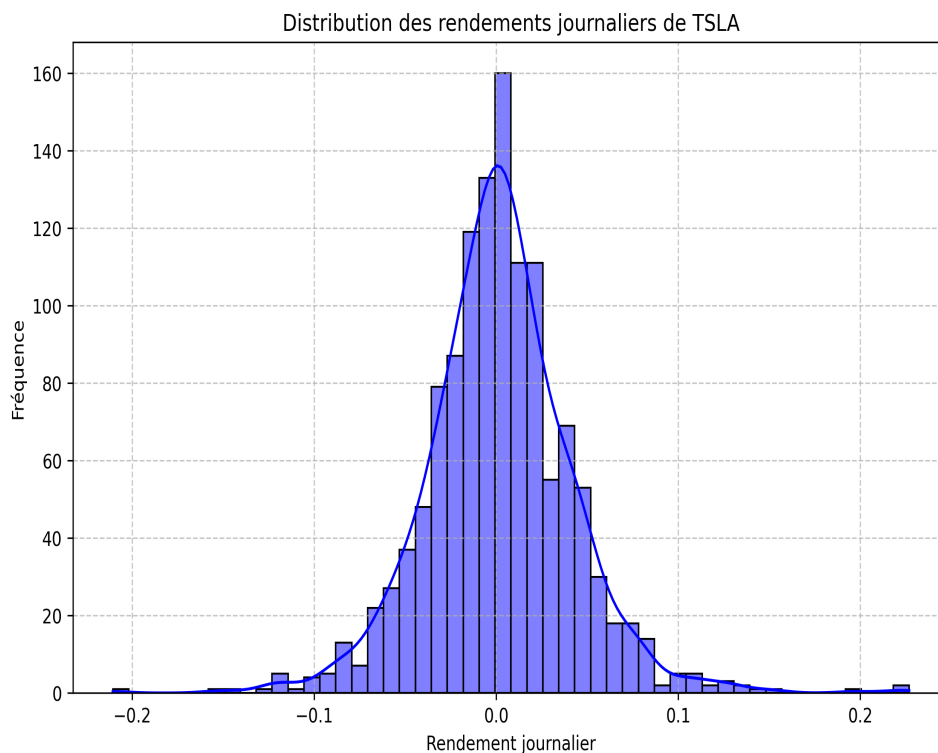
The distribution of daily returns for the stock reveals a mean return of approximately 0.18% and a standard deviation of 4.01%, indicating the average expected performance and the level of volatility, respectively. A skewness of 0.27 suggests whether the return distribution is asymmetrically biased—positive skew indicates a longer right tail, often associated with occasional large gains, while a negative skew implies a longer left tail and more frequent large losses. Kurtosis of 3.16 informs us about the 'peakedness' and tail thickness of the return distribution; high kurtosis could signal extreme movements are more common than expected under a normal distribution. These metrics collectively offer insight into risk and reward profiles, and they are particularly useful in stress-testing and value-at-risk models.

1.5 Corrélations entre indicateurs

Matrice de corrélation des indicateurs pour TSLA
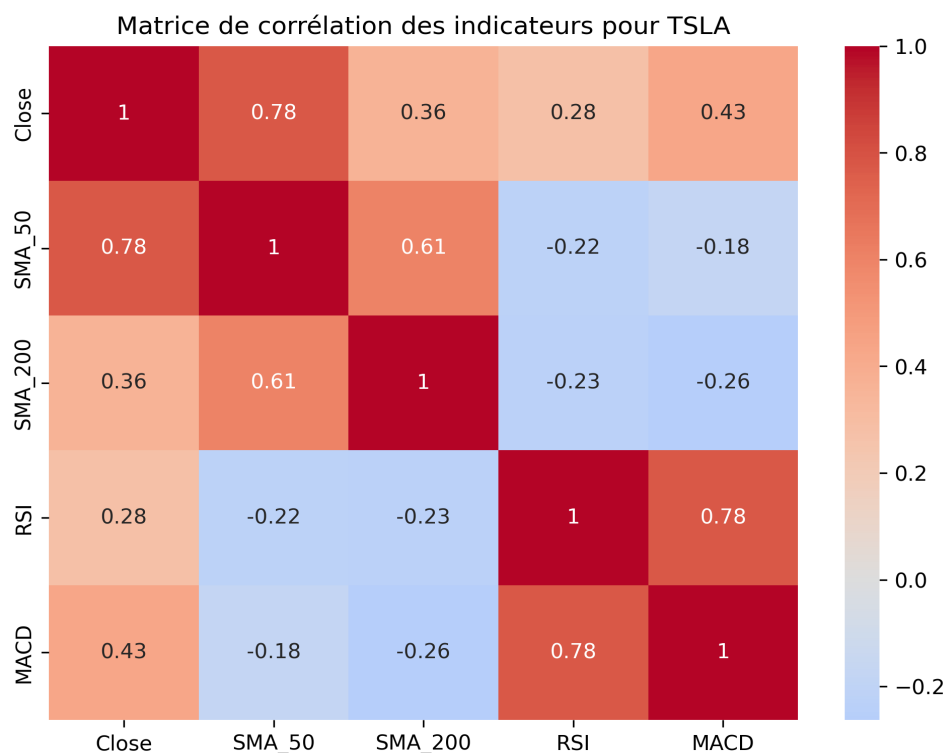
The correlation matrix presents the interdependencies among various technical and fundamental indicators used in the analysis of this stock. High correlation between indicators, such as RSI and MACD, may confirm trend strength or reinforce signal reliability. Meanwhile, low or negative correlations might suggest that different factors are capturing unique aspects of price behavior or market sentiment. Understanding these relationships allows analysts to construct more robust predictive models and avoid redundancy in signal interpretation. Furthermore, when managing a diversified portfolio, correlation insights can help in reducing unsystematic risk by combining assets with low or inverse correlations.

2. ANALYSE FONDAMENTALE APPROFONDIE

2.1 Profil de l'entreprise

Tesla, Inc. operates in the Consumer Cyclical sector, specifically within the Auto Manufacturers industry. Headquartered in United States, the company employs approximately 125665 people. The organization's operations span various regions and market segments, providing a range of products and services aligned with its strategic goals. Company overview: Tesla, Inc. designs, develops, manufactures, leases, and sells electric vehicles, and energy generation and storage systems in the United States, China, and internationally. The company operates in two segments, Automotive; and Energy Generation and Storage. The Automotive segment offers electric vehicles, as well as sells automotive regulatory credits; and non-warranty after-sales vehicle, used vehicles, body shop and parts, supercharging, retail merchandise, and vehicle insurance services. This segment also provides sedans and sport utility vehicles through direct and used vehicle sales, a network of Tesla Superchargers, and in-app upgrades; purchase financing and leasing services; services for electric vehicles through its company-owned service locations and Tesla mobile service technicians; and vehicle limited warranties and extended service plans. The Energy Generation and Storage segment engages in the design, manufacture, installation, sale, and leasing of solar energy generation and energy storage products, and related services to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and utilities through its website, stores, and galleries, as well as through a network of channel partners. This segment also provides services and repairs to its energy product customers, including under warranty; and various financing options to its residential customers. The company was formerly known as Tesla Motors, Inc. and changed its name to Tesla, Inc. in February 2017. Tesla, Inc. was incorporated in 2003 and is headquartered in Austin, Texas.

2.2 Ratios de Valorisation

Ratio	Valeur	Interprétation	Secteur
P/E (PER)	191.56288	The Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio is a widely-used valuation metric that measures how	15.25
P/B (Price/Book)	13.340144	The Price-to-Book (P/B) ratio compares a company's market value to its book value,	1.3
EV/EBITDA	85.746	The EV/EBITDA ratio, which compares a company's enterprise value to its earnings b	8.2
Dividend Yield	0.00%	The Dividend Yield (DY) measures the annual dividend payout relative to the stock pr	2.46%

2.3 Ratios Financiers

Ratio	Valeur	Interprétation	Cible
Marge brute	17.86%	Gross margin reflects a company's efficiency in converting revenues into gross profits	40%
Marge nette	7.30%	Net margin measures the percentage of revenue that remains as profit after all operat	>10%
ROE	N/A	Return on Equity (ROE) is a critical measure of financial performance that reflects how	15%
Dette/Equity	N/A	The Debt-to-Equity (D/E) ratio quantifies a company's financial leverage by comparing	1.0
Liquidité générale	N/A	Liquidity ratios assess a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations using cur	1.5

2.4 Visualisation des ratios clés

Ratios financiers pour TSLA
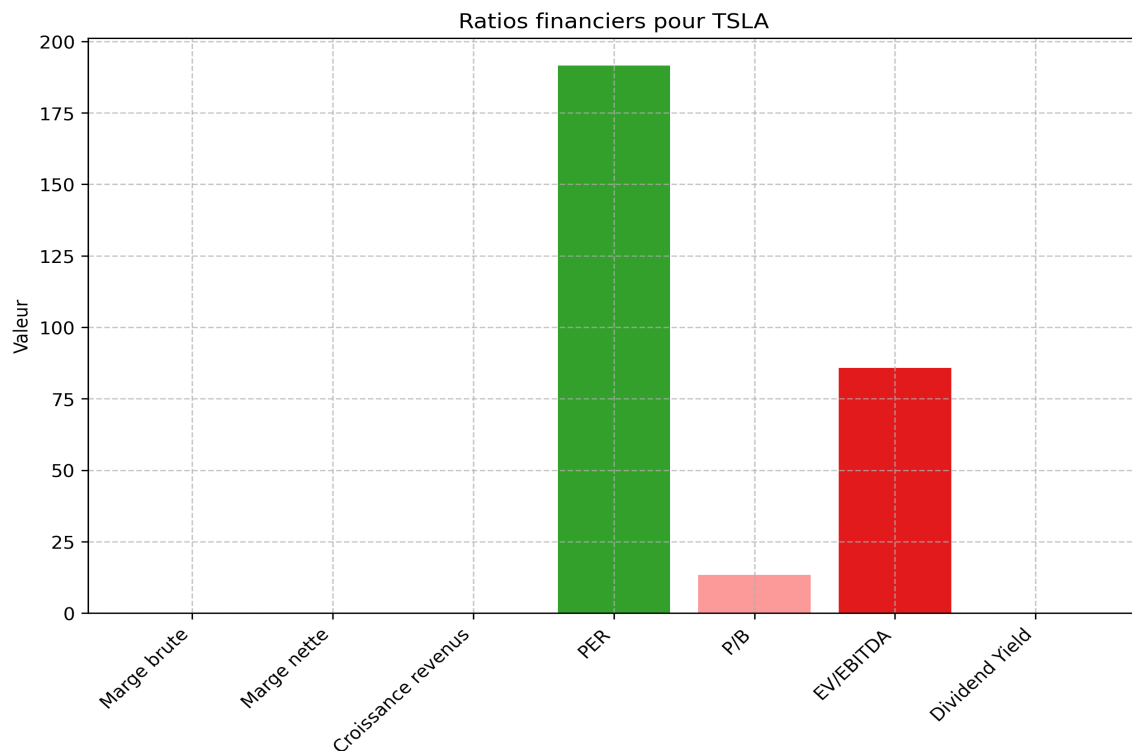
Visualizing financial and operational ratios helps to quickly identify strengths, weaknesses, and anomalies in company performance. Radar charts, bar graphs, or heat maps can reveal how a company compares to its peers across various metrics such as profitability, efficiency, leverage, and valuation. Notably, deviations from industry norms may highlight areas of competitive advantage or emerging risks. These visual tools support data-driven decision-making and are particularly valuable for portfolio managers who need to assess multiple companies across diverse sectors efficiently.

3. ANALYSE DES RISQUES

3.1 Risques de marché

Market risks encompass a broad range of macroeconomic factors that can influence the valuation and performance of stocks, including overall market volatility, changes in interest rates, geopolitical instability, currency fluctuations, and global economic conditions. These risks are largely systemic and cannot be mitigated through diversification alone. Investors should be mindful of these broader influences and consider using hedging strategies or asset allocation frameworks to manage exposure during periods of heightened uncertainty or economic downturns.

3.2 Risques sectoriels

Sector-specific risks relate to challenges or disruptions within a particular industry, such as regulatory changes, shifting consumer preferences, supply chain dependencies, or technological innovation. For instance, the healthcare sector may face policy risks, while technology firms are vulnerable to rapid obsolescence. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for accurate risk assessment, as sector trends can significantly impact revenue visibility, competitive positioning, and capital investment needs. Sector rotation strategies can help mitigate some of these risks over the business cycle.

3.3 Risques spécifiques à l'entreprise

Company-specific risks are internal or external threats uniquely tied to an individual firm. These may include issues related to management effectiveness, reliance on key personnel, product concentration, litigation exposure, supply chain disruptions, or reputational damage. Events such as earnings misses, leadership changes, or cybersecurity breaches can also adversely impact stock performance. A thorough evaluation of these risks, supported by scenario analysis and qualitative assessments, is essential for making informed investment decisions.

4. STRATÉGIE D'INVESTISSEMENT

4.1 Approche recommandée

Based on a combination of technical and fundamental analysis, the recommended investment approach depends on investor profile and market conditions. Conservative investors may prefer to wait for clearer signals of stability or improvement in financial metrics before taking a position. Conversely, more aggressive investors might seize short-term momentum or technical breakouts to capture rapid gains. Diversification, position sizing, and alignment with broader portfolio goals should guide execution strategies regardless of risk appetite.

4.2 Horizon temporel

The recommended investment time horizon for this stock is... A short-term horizon may be appropriate for traders seeking to capitalize on technical signals or earnings momentum, while long-term investors may focus on the company's growth trajectory, market share expansion, and capital allocation strategy. Key factors influencing the optimal holding period include industry cyclicality, valuation levels, and macroeconomic trends. Understanding these temporal dynamics is crucial to align expectations with market behavior and investment objectives.

4.3 Gestion des risques

Effective risk management is essential to protect capital and optimize returns. We recommend using stop-loss orders near critical support levels to limit downside exposure, particularly in volatile markets. Sector and geographic diversification can also reduce concentration risk. Additionally, portfolio rebalancing and position sizing based on volatility and correlation metrics are prudent techniques to manage risk while preserving upside potential. Investors should continuously monitor market conditions and adapt risk strategies accordingly.

ANNEXES TECHNIQUES

A. Méthodologie d'analyse

This analysis leverages both quantitative and qualitative methods to provide a well-rounded assessment. Quantitative inputs include technical indicators (e.g., RSI, MACD), financial ratios (e.g., P/E, ROE), and statistical metrics (e.g., standard deviation, skewness). Qualitative factors involve evaluating industry trends, competitive advantages, and management effectiveness. Data is sourced primarily from Yahoo Finance and cross-validated with official company disclosures, ensuring accuracy and reliability in the analysis process.

B. Glossaire des termes techniques

TERME	DÉFINITION
P/E (PER)	Ratio cours/bénéfice - Prix de l'action divisé par le bénéfice par action
P/B	Ratio cours/valeur comptable - Prix de l'action divisé par la valeur comptable par action
RSI	Relative Strength Index - Indicateur de momentum qui mesure la vitesse et l'ampleur des m
MACD	Moving Average Convergence Divergence - Indicateur de tendance suivant la relation entre
Bollinger Bands	Bandes de volatilité placées à +2 et -2 écarts-types d'une moyenne mobile