

# UNIDAD 3 ADMINISTRACION DE CARTERA 1NCEPTOS B SICOS

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### Unidad 3: Administración de Cartera - Conceptos Básicos

**¿Qué es una cartera de inversiones?** Una cartera de inversiones es una colección de activos financieros, como acciones, bonos y efectivo, administrados para cumplir con los objetivos financieros específicos de un individuo o institución.

**¿Qué es el riesgo de una cartera?** El riesgo de una cartera mide la variabilidad potencial de los rendimientos. Los factores que contribuyen al riesgo incluyen la volatilidad de los activos individuales, la correlación entre los activos y la asignación de activos.

**¿Cómo se mide el rendimiento de una cartera?** El rendimiento de una cartera se mide mediante la tasa de rendimiento, que es el cambio porcentual del valor de la cartera durante un período específico. Existen diferentes medidas de tasa de rendimiento, como la tasa de rendimiento simple y la tasa de rendimiento compuesta.

**¿Qué es la diversificación?** La diversificación es una estrategia de administración de cartera que implica invertir en una variedad de activos para reducir el riesgo. Al invertir en activos que no están altamente correlacionados, los inversores pueden reducir el riesgo general de su cartera sin sacrificar significativamente el rendimiento potencial.

**¿Cuáles son los diferentes tipos de carteras de inversión?** Existen varios tipos de carteras de inversión, cada una diseñada para cumplir con objetivos financieros específicos. Los tipos comunes de carteras incluyen carteras de crecimiento,

carteras de valor, carteras de ingresos y carteras equilibradas.

### **What are the four components of an optical network?**

**What is optical network design?** It includes first determining the type of communication system(s) which will be carried over the network, the geographic layout (premises, campus, outside plant (OSP, etc.), the transmission equipment required and the fiber network over which it will operate.

**What is an example of an optical network?** Examples of first-generation optical networks are SONET (synchronous optical network) and the essentially similar SDH (synchronous digital hierarchy) networks, which form the core of the telecommunications infrastructure in North America and in Europe and Asia, respectively, as well as a variety of enterprise networks ...

**What is optics in networking?** Optical networking is a communication system equipped with optical fiber technology. Optical fiber technology utilizes optical fiber cables and light as a primary mechanism for converting and passing data and voice communication through a network.

**What are the key principles of optical networks?** Optical transport networks are based on the use of glass strands of optical fiber, each no thicker than a human hair, that can transmit light pulses, and thus information, with practically no limits on distance, or capacity.

**What is the difference between OLT and ONT?** In summary, the OLT acts as the central command for the PON network, managing network-wide traffic, while the ONT serves as a localized bridge, handling traffic for individual users or premises.

**What is the difference between IP network and optical network?** Optical routing is circuit-based, while IP routing is packet based. MPLS routing is a bit of a hybrid approach as virtual circuits or tunnels can be set up, over which the packets are forwarded.

**What is the disadvantage of optical network?** Fragility—Optical fiber is rather fragile and more vulnerable to damage compared to copper wires. You'd better not to twist or bend fiber optic cables too tightly. Distance—The distance between the transmitter and receiver should keep short or repeaters are needed to boost the

signal.

**What is MPLS in optical network?** MPLS stands for Multi-Protocol Label Switching. It is a system for fast packet switching and routing that provides the ability to target, route, forward, and exchange network traffic. In most cases, MPLS is regarded operating at Layer 2.5 as it enables data packets to be forwarded at layer 2 rather than layer 3.

**How do optical networks work?** Optical networking is a system of communication that uses pulses of light, instead of pulses of electricity. These light pulses are created by a laser or LED light source, and send information between two or more points.

**What are the three topologies used for fiber optical network?** Several topologies are being used for the optical fiber cable network that connects CO to CP. These topologies are: Star, Ring (or Bus), and Tree topologies.

**What are the devices in the optical network?**

**What are the applications of optical networks?** Fiber optics are used in high-level data security fields such as military and aerospace applications for data transmission. Aircraft wiring, hydrophones for SONARs, and seismic applications. Wireless and telecommunications networks. Fiber-optic lasers will be used to boost network capacity even further.

**What are the three types of optics?**

**What is optical vs electronic networking?** Electronic networks send information encoded through electrical signals through wire. Optical networks send information modulated in light pulses through fiber. In comparing the network formats, there are some tradeoffs between them. Since optical networks are light based, they will always win on the side of speed.

**What is the optical network architecture?** An optical network refers to a type of communication system that sends data between two points or more. Unlike traditional systems, an optical network does not use electrical signals, instead, it uses light signals. The endpoints might be urban centers, office computers, or telecommunication systems across the globe.

**What is the fundamental of optical network?** An optical network is a collection of interconnected terminals who share data in the form of light. The data travels through special kind of cables called optical fibers. Today's internet, television and telephones are highly dependent on optical networks.

**What are the generations of optical networks?** SONET (synchronous optical network) and SDH (synchronous digital hierarchy) are examples of first generation networks that form the core of the fiber infrastructure. In second-generation optical networks some of the intelligent network operations are being transferred into the optical domain.

**Do I need an ONT if I have a router?** An ONT device is necessary for your home network ?only if? you have fiber installed. This is because, with fiber-optic Internet, you cannot use any modem or router. You must have an ONT or OLT and a fiber router. In your fiber network, the ONT is the modem.

**What does GPON stand for?** GPON stands for Gigabyte Passive Optical Network – a telecommunications framework capable of high Gigabit speeds. Telecommunications technology can be challenging to understand.

**What is the difference between OTDR and OLT?** The OTDR is a more sophisticated device that is used to characterize an optical fiber in a more complete manner, while the OLTS is designed to take accurate power / insertion loss measurements. Both the OTDR and OLTS can be used to validate the performance of a fiber cable, but to varying degrees and capabilities.

**What are the 4 components of a network?** Networks are comprised of four basic elements: hardware, software, protocols and the connection medium. All data networks are comprised of these elements, and cannot function without them.

**What are the components of optical distribution network?** Within the ODN, optical fibers, fiber optic connectors, passive optical splitters, and auxiliary components collaborate with each other. The ODN specifically has five segments, which are feeder fiber, optical distribution point, distribution fiber, optical access point, and drop fiber.

**What are the major components of an optical system?** An optical system consists of a succession of elements, which may include lenses, mirrors, light sources, detectors, projection screens, reflecting prisms, dispersing devices, filters and thin films, and fibre-optics bundles.

**What are the four main components in a fiber optic link?** A fiber optic cable consists of five basic components: the core, the cladding, the coating, the strengthening fibers, and the cable jacket.

### **Zimbabwean Grade 7 Past Exam Papers: A Resource for Success**

Past exam papers are an invaluable resource for students preparing for their Grade 7 examinations in Zimbabwe. By accessing and practicing with these papers, students can familiarize themselves with the format and content of the actual exam, identify areas where they need improvement, and gain confidence in their abilities.

#### **Mathematics Exam Paper**

##### **Question:**

Solve for x:  $4x - 15 = 2x + 5$

##### **Answer:**

$$4x - 2x = 15 + 5 \quad 2x = 20 \quad x = 20/2 \quad x = 10$$

#### **English Examination Paper**

##### **Question:**

Write a short paragraph describing your favorite place in your community.

##### **Answer:**

My favorite place in my community is the local park. With its lush green grass, towering trees, and sparkling lake, it's a peaceful oasis where I can escape the hustle and bustle of everyday life. I love spending time there with my friends, playing games, having picnics, and simply relaxing in the shade.

## **Science Exam Paper**

### **Question:**

Explain the difference between a conductor and an insulator.

### **Answer:**

A conductor is a material that allows electricity to flow through it easily, while an insulator is a material that prevents electricity from flowing through it. Examples of conductors include metals like copper and steel, while examples of insulators include plastic, rubber, and wood.

## **History Exam Paper**

### **Question:**

Describe the role of Mbuya Nehanda in the First Chimurenga.

### **Answer:**

Mbuya Nehanda was a religious and political leader who played a crucial role in the First Chimurenga (1896-1897). She inspired the resistance against British colonial rule, urging the people to fight for their freedom and independence. Her words and actions became a symbol of the struggle for self-determination.

## **Conclusion**

Zimbabwean Grade 7 past exam papers provide students with an essential tool for exam preparation. By practicing with these papers, students can build their confidence, identify areas for improvement, and increase their chances of success in their final examinations.

## **Solar Engineering of Thermal Processes Solution Manual**

**Question:** Explain the concept of solar collector efficiency.

**Answer:** Solar collector efficiency measures the ability of a collector to convert solar radiation into useful thermal energy. It is typically measured as the fraction of

incident solar radiation that is converted into heat. Factors affecting efficiency include collector design, absorber materials, and environmental conditions.

### **Paragraph 2:**

**Question:** Describe the different types of solar collectors.

**Answer:** Solar collectors are classified into two main types: flat-plate collectors and concentrating collectors. Flat-plate collectors absorb solar radiation directly onto a flat surface, while concentrating collectors use lenses or mirrors to concentrate solar radiation onto a smaller area, increasing temperature and efficiency.

### **Paragraph 3:**

**Question:** How is the heat transfer rate from a solar collector calculated?

**Answer:** The heat transfer rate is determined by the collector's efficiency, surface area, and incident solar radiation. It is expressed by the equation  $Q = \eta AI$ , where  $Q$  is the heat transfer rate,  $\eta$  is the efficiency,  $A$  is the collector area, and  $I$  is the incident solar radiation.

### **Paragraph 4:**

**Question:** What are the applications of solar engineering in thermal processes?

**Answer:** Solar engineering is widely used in thermal processes such as domestic hot water heating, space heating, and industrial process heat. By utilizing solar radiation, these processes can reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Paragraph 5:**

**Question:** How can the solution manual benefit students?

**Answer:** The solution manual provides step-by-step solutions to problems and exercises in the textbook. It helps students understand the concepts and equations used in solar engineering, facilitates self-study, and improves their problem-solving skills. The solution manual is a valuable resource for students and engineers in the field of solar thermal engineering.

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