

Question 1

a) On a $i = 0,10$. Ainsi, $\frac{1}{12} = 6,007\,974\,140$

On est en présence
de paiements mensuels)

$$100\,000 = 1000 a_{\overline{n}|0,007\,974\,140}$$

$$100 = 1 - 1,007\,974\,140^{-n}$$

$$6,007\,974\,140$$

$$\ln 0,202\,586 = -n \ln 1,007\,974\,140$$

$$n = 201,618\,302\,100$$

Environ 16,75 années (16 ans et 10 mois)

b) $100\,000 = 1000 a_{\overline{202}|0,007\,974\,140} + X v^{202}$

$$3,693\,321\,500 = X v^{202}$$

$$18,373\,588\,270 = X$$

Question 2

a)	t	K _t	I _t	PR _t	OB _t
	0				10 000
	1	500	800	-300	10 300
	2	1000	824	176	10 124
	3	500	804,92	-304,92	10 433,92
	4	2000	834,2136	1165,2864	9268,6336

b)	t	i_t	I_t	PR_t	OB_t
	0				10 000
	1	0,06	600	-600	10 100
	2	0,07	707	-707	9807
	3	0,08	784,56	-784,56	10 001,56
	4	0,09	908,2604	-908,2604	8999,8004

Question 3

$$i = 0,05$$

$$\frac{1}{1,05} = 1,05^{-1/12} - 1 = 0,004074124$$

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Le versement est toujours le même est égal

a) $100\,000i = 407,41$ (le capital est remboursé à l'échéance)
(on ne paie que l'intérêt mensuel)

Question 4

$$a) \quad 100\,000 = 2,5Kv + 1,5Kv^2 + 0,5Kv^3 + 0,5Kv^4 + 1,5Kv^5 + 2,5Kv^6$$

$$= 7,625594327K$$

$$K = 13\,113,73$$

b)	t	K	I_t	PR_t	OB_t
	0				100 000
	1	32 784,325	5000	27 784,325	72 215,675
	2	19 670,595	3610,78375	16 059,81125	56 155,86375

• Rétrospective

$$OB_2 = 100\,000(1,05^2) - (2,5K(1,05) + 1,5K)$$

$$= 56\,155,86$$

Question 6

a) $PR_3 = 150$

$$PR_3 = OB_2 - OB_3 = P a_{\overline{0.05}|3} - P a_{\overline{0.05}|4}$$

$$150 = P (a_{\overline{0.05}|3} - a_{\overline{0.05}|4})$$

$$150 = 20P (v^3 - v^4)$$

$$221,618\,316\,600 = P$$

b) $OB_0 = P a_{\overline{0.05}|4} = 1711,277\,896$

c) $PR_8 = OB_7 - OB_8 = \frac{P(v^2 - v^3)}{0.05} = PV^3$
 $= 121,442\,334\,400$

d) $I_{tot} = nK - OB_0$
 $= 10(221,618\,316\,600) - 1711,277\,896$
 $= 504,905\,270$

Question 7

Trouvons d'abord la balance au temps 5.

$$\therefore 100\,000 = Pa_{\overline{0.04}|5} \Rightarrow P = 572,996\,962\,100$$

$$\therefore OB_{50} = Pa_{\overline{0.04}|5} = 88\,294,994\,464$$

Trouvons maintenant le nouveau versement P'

$$\therefore OB_{50} = P' a_{\overline{0.04}|5} \quad (5,4\%)$$

$$602,394\,004 = P'$$

Prospective

$$OB_2 = 0,5kv + 0,5kv^2 + 1,5kv^3 + 2,5kv^4 \\ = 56\,155,86$$

c) $I_3 = 2802,79$

$$PR_3 = K_3 - I_3 = 3749,08$$

Question 5

a) $100\,000 = P (a_{\overline{10}|0,04} + (1,04)^{-2} a_{\overline{10}|0,06})$

$$19\,647,22 = P$$

b) Retrospective

$$OB_4 = 100\,000 (1,04)^2 (1,06)^2 - (P s_{\overline{10}|0,04} (1,06)^2 + P s_{\overline{10}|0,06})$$

$$= 121\,528,576 - 85\,507,53064$$

$$= 36\,021,045\,360$$

Prospective

$$OB_4 = P (a_{\overline{10}|0,06}) = 36\,021,06 \quad \leftarrow \text{bcp plus rapide!}$$

c) $OB_3 = P a_{\overline{10}|0,06} = 52\,517,25\,383$

$$PR_4 = OB_4 - OB_3 = 16\,496,20847$$

$$I_4 = OB_3 \cdot i_4 = 3151,035\,230$$

$$a) \quad OB_{60} = p^* a_{\overline{60}|0,425\%}$$

$$88244,944464 = p^* (150,264667)$$

$$587,5965136 = p^*$$

$$\therefore OB_{60} = F + p^* a_{\overline{60}|0,425\%}$$

$$F = OB_{60} - p^* a_{\overline{60}|0,425\%}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 88244,944464 - 587,596513600(146,5734444) \\ &= 1168,919864 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad f = p' - p^* = 608,394004 - 587,5965136 = 14,7974904$$

$$F = f a_{\overline{60}|0,425\%}$$

$$F = 2223,539968$$

OU

$$\begin{aligned} OB_{60} + F &= p' a_{\overline{60}|0,425\%} \\ OB_{60} + F &= p'(150,264667) \\ F &= 2223,53996 \end{aligned}$$

Question 8

Question sur les fonds d'accumulation : pas à l'examen!

p^*