

$$\rightarrow (X^T X)$$

$$= \sigma^2 (I)$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X)$$

$$\sigma^2 (X^T)$$

$$(X^T B, \dots)$$

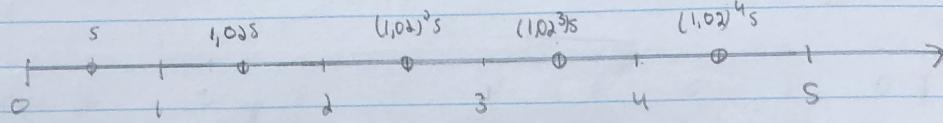
$B,$

l'élève

l'élève

Question 10

Schéma



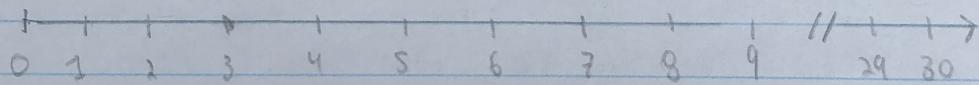
$$VA = s(1,03)^{4,5} + 1,02s(1,03)^{3,5} + (1,02)^2s(1,03)^{2,5} \\ + (1,02)^3s(1,03)^{1,5} + (1,02)^4s(1,03)^{0,5}$$

$$= s(1,03)^{4,5} \left[1 + \frac{1,02}{1,03} + \left(\frac{1,02}{1,03} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1,02}{1,03} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{1,02}{1,03} \right)^4 \right]$$

$$= s(1,03)^{4,5} \left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1,02}{1,03} \right)^5}{1 - \frac{1,02}{1,03}} \right]$$

$$= 252\,067,235\,600$$

Question 11



$$X \quad X \quad X \quad 1,004x \quad 1,004x \quad 1,004x \quad 1,004^2x \quad 1,004^2x$$

$$VA = \underbrace{x}_{a_{37,000}s} \left(v + v^2 + v^3 \right) + 1,004x(v + v^2 + v^3)\sqrt{3} \\ + 1,004^2x(v + v^2 + v^3)\sqrt{6} \\ + \dots \\ + 1,004^a x(v + v^2 + v^3)\sqrt{27}$$

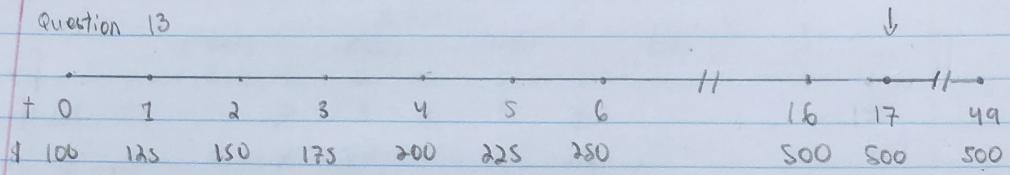
$$= X a_{37,000} \left(1 + \frac{1,004}{1,005^3} + \left(\frac{1,004}{1,005^3} \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1,004}{1,005^3} \right)^a \right)$$

$$= X a_{37,000} \left(\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1,004}{1,005^3} \right)^{10}}{1 - \frac{1,004}{1,005^3}} \right) = 707,144\,557\,600$$

Question 12

Pas à l'examen!

Question 13



On peut utiliser la formule P et Q!

$$PV = P_{\text{am}} + Q \frac{a_{m+n} - 1}{i}$$

$$AV: P_{\text{am}} + Q \frac{s_{m+n}}{i}$$

où P: montant initial

Q: accroissement

n: nb de périodes

$$PV = \left(100 a_{17} + 25 \frac{a_{17} - 1}{i} \right) (1+i) + 500 v^{17} \ddot{a}_{23}$$

$$= \left(100 a_{17} + 25 \frac{a_{17} - 1}{i} \right) (1+i) + 500 v^{17} \ddot{a}_{23}$$

$$= 3208,713,799 + 3865,476,087$$

$$= 6874,189,886$$

Question 14

$$AV = \int_0^S h(t) e^{r(S-t)} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{10} t^2 e^{r(S-t)} dt = e^{rb} \int_0^{10} t^2 e^{-0.08t} dt$$

$$\text{var } L (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \text{ var}$$

$$L (X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$B, \sigma^2 []$$

$$\sigma^2 (X^T)$$

e sur

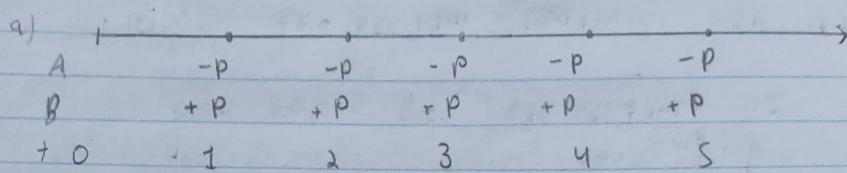
NCO

l'élémen

On intègre par parties...

$$AV = 615,033 \text{ 452}$$

Question 15



Trouvons d'abord la valeur de P !

$$\therefore 1000 = P_{A,0} = P_{A,1} = P(3,992 + 10,037) \\ 250,456 \text{ USS} = P$$

Trouvons le taux auquel Suzette peut réinvestir:

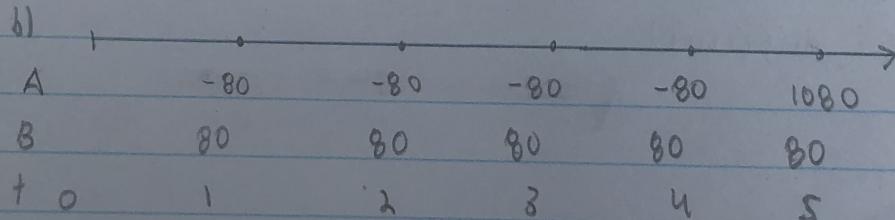
$$\therefore d = 1 - v = 0,04 \Rightarrow i = 4\%_{24}$$

On a :

$$\therefore AV = P_{S,0} = 250,456 \text{ USS} S_{S,1}^{1/24} \\ = 1361,078 \text{ 676}$$

le taux de rendement de Suzette est donc

$$R = \left(\frac{1361,078 \text{ 676}}{1000} \right)^{1/5} - 1 = 6,359 \text{ 587 \%}$$



Hilary

Ainsi:

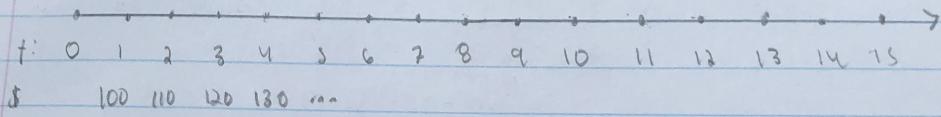
$$AV = 80 \text{ s.m} + 1000 = 1483,751 \text{ 349}$$

$$R = \left(\frac{1483,751 \text{ 349}}{1000} \right)^{1/5} - 1 = 0,074 \text{ 868 489}$$

c) $AV = 1000(1,08)^5 = 1469,328 \text{ 077}$

$$R = \left(\frac{1469,328 \text{ 077}}{1000} \right)^{1/5} - 1 = 0,08$$

Question 16



on cherche la valeur ini!

$$\Leftrightarrow PV = \left(P_{am} + Q \frac{a_{m+n} - nv^n}{i} \right) (1+i)$$

$$= \left(130 a_{\overline{17}} + 10 \frac{a_{17} - 12v^{12}}{i} \right) (1,08)$$

$$= 1432,111 \text{ 596 855} \quad (\text{valeur comptable})$$

La valeur marchande serait de 1504,48\\$ (mêmes calculs, i différent)

$$\text{var}(\hat{B}) = \text{var}$$

$$= (X^T$$

$$= \sigma^2$$

$$= \sigma^2$$

$$= \sigma^2$$

$$= N(XB,$$

$$= N(B,$$

hypothèse

$$\hat{B}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n v_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n v_{ii}}$$

est le

Question 17

On a l'équation suivante :

$$(k - p_1) s_{1,27j} = P$$

où P : prix d'achat

k : 1000

i : 1%

j : 0,5%

$$\text{Ainsi, } P = \frac{k s_{1,27j}}{1 + i s_{1,27j}}$$

$$= 10\ 980,9949$$

Question 18

On aurait l'équation suivante :

$$(1500 - x) s_{87j} = 10\ 000$$

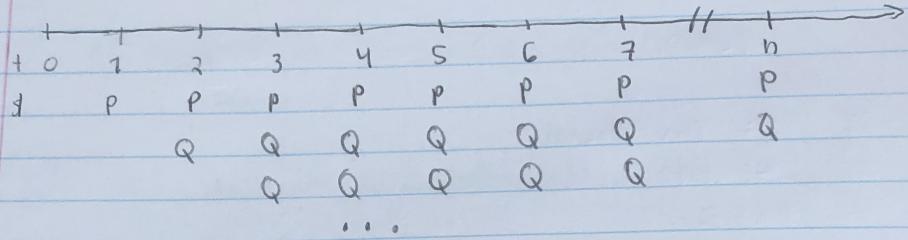
$$\text{où } j = (1 + 0,03)^{-44} - 1 = 0,007\ 417\ 072$$

$$\therefore (1500 - x) s_{87,007417072} = 10\ 000$$

$$x = 282,090.002$$

Milray

Preuve



$$\Rightarrow PV = P a_{\overline{m}} + Q a_{\overline{n-m}} v + Q a_{\overline{n-1}} v^2 + \dots + Q a_{\overline{2}} v^{n-2} + Q a_{\overline{1}} v^{n-1}$$

$$= P a_{\overline{m}} + Q \left(a_{\overline{n-1}} v + v^2 a_{\overline{n-2}} + \dots + v^{n-2} a_{\overline{2}} + v^{n-1} a_{\overline{1}} \right)$$

$$\therefore v^k a_{\overline{n-k}} = \left(\frac{1 - v^{n-k}}{i} \right) v^k$$
$$= \frac{v^k - v^n}{i}$$

$$= P a_{\overline{m}} + Q \left(\frac{v^1 - v^n}{i} + \frac{v^2 - v^n}{i} + \dots + \frac{v^{n-1} - v^n}{i} + \frac{v^n - v^n}{i} \right)$$

$$= P a_{\overline{m}} + Q \left(v^1 + v^2 + \dots + v^{n-1} + v^n - nv^n \right)$$

$$= P a_{\overline{m}} + Q \left(\frac{a_{\overline{m}} - nv^n}{i} \right)$$