

Question 1

a) On a $i = 0,10\%$. Ainsi, $\frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1}{1+0,10} = 0,909090909$

$$100\ 000 = 1000 a_{\overline{20} | 0,10} + 0,909090909$$

$$100 = 1 - 1,009090909$$

$$0,909090909$$

$$\ln 0,909090909 = -n \ln 1,009090909$$

$$n = 20,618302100$$

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

b) $100\ 000 = 1000 a_{\overline{20} | 0,10} + X v^{20,2}$

$$3,693\ 321\ 500 = X v^{20,2}$$

$$18,373\ 588\ 220 = X$$

Question 2

| a) | t | K _t | I _t | PR _t | O B _t |
|----|------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 0 | | | | | 10 000 |
| 1 | 500 | 800 | -300 | 10 300 | |
| 2 | 1000 | 824 | 176 | 10 124 | |
| 3 | 500 | 809,92 | -309,92 | 10 433,92 | |
| 4 | 2000 | 834,7136 | 116,52864 | 9268,6336 | |

Hilary

| b) | t | i | I_t | PR_t | OB_t |
|----|---|------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 0 | | | | 10 000 |
| | 1 | 0,05 | 600 | -165 | 10 100 |
| | 2 | 0,07 | 707 | 293 | 9807 |
| | 3 | 0,08 | 784,56 | -284,56 | 10 021,36 |
| | 4 | 0,09 | 908,2404 | 1021,7596 | 8999,8004 |

Question 3

$$i = 0,05$$

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

le versement est toujours le même et égal

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

Question 4

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

$$= 7,625\ 594\ 377 K$$

$$K = 13\ 113,73$$

| 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 | 3610,78325 | 16 059,81125 | 56 155,86375 |

Rétrospective

$$OB_t = 100\ 000(1,05^3) - (2,5K(1,05) + 1,5K)$$

$$= 56\ 155,86$$

a) Prospective

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

c) $I_3 = 1802,79$

$$P_{I_3} = k_3 - I_3 = 3249,08$$

Question 5

a) $100\ 000 = p \left(a_{270,04} + (1,04)^{-2} a_{470,06} \right)$

$$(a_{047}, a_2) = p$$

b) Rétrospective

$$OB_4 = 100\ 000 (1,04)^2 (1,06)^3 - (p a_{270,04} (1,06)^3 + p s_{270,06})$$

$$= 101\ 528,576 - 85\ 507,53064$$

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

Prospective

$$OB_4 = p (a_{270,06}) = 36\ 021,06 \Leftarrow \text{bcp plus rapide!}$$

c) $OB_3 = p a_{270,06} = 52\ 817,25\ 383$

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

$$I_4 = OB_3 \cdot i_4 = 3181,035\ 230$$

Hilary

Question 6

$$a) PR_3 = 150$$

$$PR_3 = OB_2 - OB_3 = P a_{\overline{3}0,05} - P a_{\overline{7}0,05}$$

$$150 = P (a_{\overline{3}0,05} - a_{\overline{7}0,05})$$

$$150 = 20P (v^2 - v^8)$$

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

$$b) OB_0 = P a_{\overline{15}0,05} = 1711,277 \ 896$$

$$c) PR_8 = OB_2 - OB_8 = \frac{P(v^2 - v^3)}{0,05}$$
$$= 191,442 \ 234 \ 400$$

$$d) I_{tot} = UK - OB_0$$
$$= (100 \ 000 - 221,618 \ 316 \ 600) - 1711,277 \ 896$$
$$= 504,905 \ 270$$

Question 7

Trouvons d'abord la balance au temps 5.

$$\therefore 100 \ 000 = P a_{\overline{300}0,4\%} \Rightarrow P = 570,996 \ 962 \ 100$$

$$\therefore OB_{50} = P a_{\overline{250}0,4\%} = 88 \ 294,994 \ 464$$

Trouvons maintenant le nouveau versement p'

$$\therefore OB_{50} = p' a_{\text{analogus}}$$

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

$$a) OB_{60} = p^* a_{\text{auto}, \text{usy}}$$

$$88294,99464 = p^* (150,264667)$$

$$587,5965136 = p^*$$

$$\therefore OB_{60} = f + p^* a_{\text{auto}, \text{usy}} \quad (\text{les sont équiv!})$$

$$F = OB_{60} - p^* a_{\text{auto}, \text{usy}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 88294,99464 - 587,596513600 (146,573494 a) \\ &= 1168,919864 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) f = p^* - p^* = 602,394004 - 587,5965136 \\ = 14,7974904$$

$$F = f a_{\text{auto}, \text{usy}}$$

$$F = 2223,539968$$

Question 8

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