

《利息理论与应用》第一章重点题答案

$$2. I_{t,n} = A_{(n)} - A_{(t)} = \sum_{r=t+1}^n I_r = \sum_{r=1}^n I_r - \sum_{r=1}^t I_r$$

$$1) \sum_{r=1}^n r - \sum_{r=1}^t r = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{t(t+1)}{2}$$

$$2) \sum_{r=1}^n 2^r - \sum_{r=1}^t 2^r = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} - \frac{2(1-2^t)}{1-2} = 2(2^n - 2^t) = 2^{n+1} - 2^{t+1}$$

3.Solution:

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} a(0) = b = 1 \\ a(3) = a \cdot 3^2 + b = \frac{172}{100} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a = 0.08 \end{cases}$$

$$100 \cdot \frac{a(10)}{a(5)} = 100 \left[\frac{8+1}{2+1} \right] = 300$$

9. Solution:

$$(1+i)^2 = 1 + \frac{264}{600} \Rightarrow i = 20\%$$

$$2000 \cdot (1+20\%)^3 = 3456$$

14. Solution:

$$d_5 = \frac{a(5) - a(4)}{a(5)}$$

$$1) \text{ 单利率 } 10\% \text{ 时, } d_5 = \frac{1.5 - 1.4}{1.5} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$2) \text{ 单贴现率 } 10\% \text{ 时, } d_5 = \frac{\frac{1}{0.5} - \frac{1}{0.6}}{\frac{1}{0.5}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

17. Solution:

$$\left(1 + \frac{i^{(m)}}{m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{d^{(m)}}{m}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{i^{(m)} d^{(m)}}{i^{(m)} - d^{(m)}} \doteq 8.0033$$

18: Solution:

$$a_A(t) = 1 + 0.1t \Rightarrow d_A(t) = \frac{a'_A(t)}{a_A(t)} = \frac{0.1}{1 + 0.1t}$$

$$a_B(t) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.05t} \Rightarrow d_B(t) = \frac{a'_B(t)}{a_B(t)} = \frac{0.05}{1 - 0.05t}$$

$$\text{由 } d_A = d_B \Rightarrow t = 5$$

19.Proof:

第二期利息收入为 $(i + j) \cdot j = j + j^2$ 第一期利息收入为 j 故 $(j + j^2) - j = j^2$

remark:复利条件下, 第一计息期的利息 j 在第二计息期有利息收入 j^2

32.Solution:

$$15 + (1+i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 28 \Rightarrow i = 61.09 \text{ 可改为 } 2 \text{ 年后}$$

34. Solution:

$$1+i = e^5, 1-d = e^{-8} \text{ 由 } 1+i^* = e^{28} \Rightarrow i^* = i^2 + 2i$$

$$\text{由 } 1-d^* = e^{-28} \Rightarrow d^* = 2d - d^2$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{i^*}{i} = i + 2 = 1 + e^8, \frac{d^*}{d} = 2 - d = 1 + e^{-8}$$

37. Solution:

$$1) \quad p[1 + (1-t)i] = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{1 + (1-t)i}$$

$$2) \quad p(1+i)^{1-t} = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{(1+i)^{1-t}}$$

$$x(1+i) = 1, p = x(x+ti) \Rightarrow p = \frac{1+ti}{1+i}$$

$$3) \quad \because 1+qi > (1+i)^q, 0 < q < 1 \\ \therefore 1) < 2) < 3)$$

$$40. \text{ Solution: } p\left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\right) = 100 \times 1000$$

$$1) \quad i = 10\% \Rightarrow p = 95238.095$$

$$2) \quad \frac{d_p}{d_i} = -\frac{2 \times 10^5}{(i+2)^2} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10^5}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$3) \quad d_p = -\frac{2 \times 10^5}{(10\% + 2)^2} \times 1\% = -453.51$$