

Supplément

89

Ligue Speleologique de Bourgogne

F.F.S.

21

58

71

L.S.B info n° 13

FEUILLE DE LIAISON TRIMESTRIELLE - Février 1985 -
Rédaction : Patrick Degouve , rue de la Fontaine
La Verrerie - 21570 Plombières

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DU 12 JANVIER 1985

Quatrième du nom, cette A.G. regroupait 51 participants représentant 6 clubs sur les 18 recensés en 1984... Monsieur Favret, directeur régional de Jeunesse et sports, et Monsieur Elpie, représentant la Mairie de Dijon étaient parmi nous et ont pu participer à nos débats. Cette A.G. n'a pas pu modifier la composition du bureau en raison des prochains changements de statuts prévues par la loi pour les fédérations sportives. Afin de ne pas multiplier les convocations coutumees, et de ne pas faire plusieurs A.G., il a été décidé de reporter à plus tard les différentes élections et notamment celle du Président dont le mandat prenait fin en 1985.

Il faut également ajouter que la ligue vit une époque transitoire, puisqu'elle vient récemment de se séparer de la Franche Comté, le C.S.R.B étant dissout. Ainsi donc, face à toutes ces transformations, la ligue se devait de préparer l'avenir au cours de cette A.G.

Rapport moral :

Il est certain que de nombreux spéléos n'ont pas encore compris l'importance de la ligue à l'échelle fédérale. A une époque où la régionalisation est le refrain de toutes les administrations comment expliquer que notre ligue puisse échapper à ce destin tout tracé...

Au Sommaire...

Compte rendu de l'A.G.	
.....	P16
Stages	P 7
Encadrement de centres de vacances	P 8
Publicité	P 9

Prochaine réunion du

Conseil :

Vendredi 26 Avril 1985
à Dijon (lieu à confirmer)

.. et n'oubliez pas de venir nombreux au XVI^e Congrès national de Spéléologie les 25, 26 et 27 Mai à NANCY



1. The first step in the process of determining the value of a stock is to estimate the expected cash flows from the stock. This is done by projecting the future earnings of the company and then applying a discount rate to these earnings to determine their present value. The discount rate is typically the cost of capital, which is the rate of return required by investors. The present value of the cash flows is then summed to determine the value of the stock.

2. The second step is to estimate the risk of the stock. This is done by measuring the volatility of the stock's returns relative to the market. This is typically done using a measure of risk called beta. Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of the stock's returns to the returns of the market. A beta of 1.0 indicates that the stock's returns are expected to move in line with the market, while a beta of 0.5 indicates that the stock's returns are expected to move only half as much as the market.

3. The third step is to estimate the required rate of return for the stock. This is done by adding a risk premium to the risk-free rate. The risk-free rate is typically the yield on a Treasury bond, and the risk premium is typically estimated using a measure of risk called beta. The required rate of return is then used to discount the expected cash flows to determine the value of the stock.

4. The fourth step is to estimate the value of the stock. This is done by summing the present value of the cash flows and dividing by the required rate of return.

5. The fifth step is to estimate the value of the stock using a different method. This is done by comparing the value of the stock to the value of similar stocks. This is typically done using a measure of value called the price-to-earnings ratio. The price-to-earnings ratio is a measure of the value of a stock relative to its earnings. A price-to-earnings ratio of 1.0 indicates that the stock is worth its earnings, while a price-to-earnings ratio of 2.0 indicates that the stock is worth twice its earnings.

6. The sixth step is to estimate the value of the stock using a different method. This is done by comparing the value of the stock to the value of similar stocks using a different measure of value. This is typically done using a measure of value called the price-to-book ratio. The price-to-book ratio is a measure of the value of a stock relative to its book value. A price-to-book ratio of 1.0 indicates that the stock is worth its book value, while a price-to-book ratio of 2.0 indicates that the stock is worth twice its book value.

7. The seventh step is to estimate the value of the stock using a different method. This is done by comparing the value of the stock to the value of similar stocks using a different measure of value. This is typically done using a measure of value called the price-to-sales ratio. The price-to-sales ratio is a measure of the value of a stock relative to its sales. A price-to-sales ratio of 1.0 indicates that the stock is worth its sales, while a price-to-sales ratio of 2.0 indicates that the stock is worth twice its sales.

Company	Value	Price	Ratio	Value	Price	Ratio
Apple	100	150	1.5	100	150	1.5
Microsoft	120	180	1.5	120	180	1.5
Amazon	80	120	1.5	80	120	1.5

8. The eighth step is to estimate the value of the stock using a different method. This is done by comparing the value of the stock to the value of similar stocks using a different measure of value. This is typically done using a measure of value called the price-to-cash flow ratio. The price-to-cash flow ratio is a measure of the value of a stock relative to its cash flow. A price-to-cash flow ratio of 1.0 indicates that the stock is worth its cash flow, while a price-to-cash flow ratio of 2.0 indicates that the stock is worth twice its cash flow.

EXPENSES

Administrative	25
Advertising	10
Printing	15
Telephone	20
Travel	30
Total	105
Depreciation	50
Interest	100
Insurance	150
Legal	200
Office	300
Repairs	100
Supplies	200
Utilities	100
Wages	1000
Total	2155
Total	2260

REVENUE

Accounts Receivable	500
Accounts Payable	(100)
Equity	1000
Income Tax	(100)
Net Income	200
Total	1600
Total	1600

ASSETS

Accounts Receivable	500
Accounts Payable	(100)
Inventory	100
Net Income	200
Equity	1000
Total	1600
Total	1600

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	100
Accounts Receivable	500
Inventory	100
Net Income	200
Equity	1000
Total	1600
Total	1600

Die letzte Zeile (mit B_{max}) zeigt den stationären Verlauf $x(t)$ für $t \rightarrow \infty$.
Die ersten Zeilen (mit k_{max}) zeigen die Lage der Pole, die die Dynamik
des Systems bestimmen. Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des Nenners
des Übertragungsfunktionsbegriffs $G(s)$. Die Pole sind also die
Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Beispiel 1: Übertragungsfunktionsbegriff

$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 1}$

Die Pole sind die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.
Das charakteristische Polynom ist $p(s) = s^2 + 2s + 1$.
Die Nullstellen sind $s_1 = -1$ und $s_2 = -1$.
Die Pole sind also $s_1 = -1$ und $s_2 = -1$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Beispiel 2: Übertragungsfunktionsbegriff

Die Pole sind die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.
Das charakteristische Polynom ist $p(s) = s^2 + 2s + 1$.
Die Nullstellen sind $s_1 = -1$ und $s_2 = -1$.
Die Pole sind also $s_1 = -1$ und $s_2 = -1$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Beispiel 3: Übertragungsfunktionsbegriff

Die Pole sind die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.
Das charakteristische Polynom ist $p(s) = s^2 + 2s + 1$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Die Pole sind also die Nullstellen des charakteristischen Polynoms $p(s)$.

Page 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Table with 5 columns and 3 rows, containing various data entries.

Page 2

CONFIDENTIAL

Table with 5 columns and 10 rows, containing various data entries.

Page 3

CONFIDENTIAL

Table with 5 columns and 3 rows, containing various data entries.

PROBABILITY THEORY

Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$ respectively. Then the joint probability density function of (X, Y) is given by $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$. If $Z = X + Y$, then the probability density function of Z is given by $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$.

Ex Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x) = e^{-x}$ and $f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$ respectively. Find the probability density function of $Z = X + Y$.

Sol Since X and Y are independent, $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = e^{-x}e^{-y} = e^{-(x+y)}$.

PROBABILITY

Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$ respectively. Then the joint probability density function of (X, Y) is given by $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$. If $Z = X + Y$, then the probability density function of Z is given by $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$.

Ex Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x) = e^{-x}$ and $f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$ respectively. Find the probability density function of $Z = X + Y$.

Sol Since X and Y are independent, $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = e^{-x}e^{-y} = e^{-(x+y)}$. The probability density function of $Z = X + Y$ is given by $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \int_0^z e^{-x}e^{-(z-x)}dx = \int_0^z e^{-z}dx = ze^{-z}$.

Ex Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x) = e^{-x}$ and $f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$ respectively. Find the probability density function of $Z = X + Y$.

Sol Since X and Y are independent, $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = e^{-x}e^{-y} = e^{-(x+y)}$. The probability density function of $Z = X + Y$ is given by $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \int_0^z e^{-x}e^{-(z-x)}dx = \int_0^z e^{-z}dx = ze^{-z}$.

Ex Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x) = e^{-x}$ and $f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$ respectively. Find the probability density function of $Z = X + Y$.

Let X and Y be independent random variables with probability density functions $f_X(x) = e^{-x}$ and $f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$ respectively. Find the probability density function of $Z = X + Y$.

The first part of the unit is a reading passage about the history of the United States. It starts with the early settlers and the founding of the country. The passage discusses the role of the Founding Fathers and the challenges they faced in creating a new nation. It also touches on the American Revolution and the early years of the republic.

The second part of the unit is a listening exercise. It features a dialogue between two people discussing the history of the United States. The dialogue covers the same topics as the reading passage, providing a different perspective on the events and figures mentioned.

Below the listening exercise is a grammar section. It includes a table with a header row and two data rows. The header row contains the words 'Name', 'Age', and 'Nationality'. The first data row contains 'John', '25', and 'American'. The second data row contains 'Mary', '30', and 'Canadian'. To the right of the table is a question: 'What is the nationality of Mary?' with a blank space for the answer.

The next section is a writing exercise. It asks the student to write a short paragraph about the history of the United States. The prompt is: 'Write a short paragraph about the history of the United States. Mention the early settlers and the Founding Fathers.' The student is given a few lines of space to write their response.

Following the writing exercise is a vocabulary section. It lists several words related to the history of the United States: 'settler', 'revolution', 'founding', 'republic', 'freedom', and 'democracy'. For each word, there is a definition and a sentence using the word. For example, 'settler' is defined as 'a person who moves to a new area to live and work there', and the sentence is 'The first settlers came to America in the 17th century.'

The final section of the unit is a reading comprehension exercise. It contains a short passage about the American Revolution, followed by several multiple-choice questions. The questions test the student's understanding of the main ideas and details in the passage.

UNIT 11: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	Age	Nationality
John	25	American
Mary	30	Canadian

What is the nationality of Mary?

Write a short paragraph about the history of the United States. Mention the early settlers and the Founding Fathers.

settler
revolution
founding
republic
freedom
democracy

UNIT 12: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

LA REVUE ANNUELLE DU GCS T4

Le GCS T4 a l'honneur de vous adresser sa revue annuelle. Cette revue est le fruit de l'activité de l'association pendant l'année écoulée. Elle vous présente les réalisations de nos membres, les résultats de nos expéditions, les nouvelles découvertes de grottes et de sites archéologiques. Elle est aussi l'occasion de vous remercier pour votre soutien et votre participation à nos activités.

SPELEALPES

— M. J. G. B. B. B.
— M. J. G. B. B. B.

1970 - 1971

1971 - 1972

1972 - 1973

1973 - 1974

1974 - 1975

1975 - 1976

1976 - 1977

1977 - 1978

1978 - 1979

1979 - 1980

1980 - 1981

1981 - 1982

1982 - 1983

1983 - 1984

1984 - 1985

1985 - 1986

1986 - 1987

1987 - 1988

1988 - 1989

1989 - 1990

1990 - 1991

1991 - 1992

1992 - 1993

1993 - 1994

1994 - 1995

1995 - 1996

1996 - 1997

1997 - 1998

1998 - 1999

1999 - 2000

2000 - 2001

2001 - 2002

2002 - 2003

2003 - 2004

2004 - 2005

2005 - 2006

2006 - 2007

2007 - 2008

2008 - 2009

2009 - 2010

2010 - 2011

2011 - 2012

2012 - 2013

2013 - 2014

2014 - 2015

2015 - 2016

2016 - 2017

2017 - 2018

2018 - 2019

2019 - 2020

2020 - 2021

2021 - 2022

2022 - 2023

2023 - 2024

2024 - 2025

1970 - 1971



1970 - 1971

1970 - 1971

1970 - 1971

1970 - 1971

1970 - 1971

1970 - 1971