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## Life Contingencies - Exercise Sheet 5

Presentation: Friday, 9th and Tuesday, the 13th of January.

### Exercise 1

Let

$$S_0(x) = \exp \left\{ - \left( Ax + \frac{1}{2} Bx^2 + \frac{C}{\log D} D^x - \frac{C}{\log D} \right) \right\}$$

where  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  are all positive.

- Show that the function  $S_0$  is a survival function.
- Derive a formula for  $S_x(t)$ .
- Derive a formula for  $\mu_x$ .

### Exercise 2

Given

$$F_0(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad \text{for } x \geq 0,$$

find expressions for (a), (b), (c) below, simplifying as far as possible,

- $S_0(x)$ ,
- $f_0(x)$ ,
- $S_x(t)$ ,

and calculate:

- $p_{20}$ , and
- ${}_{10|5}q_{30}$ .

### Exercise 3

Show that

$$\frac{d}{dx} {}_t p_x = {}_t p_x (\mu_x - \mu_{x+t}).$$

### Exercise 4

Show that for integer  $n$ ,

$$e_{x:\overline{n}|} = \sum_{k=1}^n k p_x.$$

**Exercise 5**

(a) Show that

$$\overset{\circ}{e}_x \leq \overset{\circ}{e}_{x+1} + 1$$

(b) Show that

$$\overset{\circ}{e}_x \geq e_x$$

(c) Explain (in words) why

$$\overset{\circ}{e}_x \approx e_x + \frac{1}{2}$$

**Exercise 6**

You are given the following table of values for  $l_x$  and  $A_x$ , assuming an effective interest rate of 6% per year.

$x$	$l_x$	$A_x$
35	100000.00	0.151375
36	99737.15	0.158245
37	99455.91	0.165386
38	99154.72	0.172804
39	98831.91	0.180505
40	98485.68	0.188492

Calculate

(a)  ${}_5E_{35}$ ,

(b)  $A_{35:\overline{5}|}^1$

(c)  ${}_5|A_{35}$ .

**Exercise 7**Calculate  $A_{70}$  given that

$$A_{50:\overline{20}|} = 0.42247, \quad A_{50:\overline{20}|}^1 = 0.14996, \quad A_{50} = 0.31266.$$

**Exercise 8**

Use Jensen's inequality to show that

$$\bar{a}_x \leq \bar{a}_{\mathbb{E}[T_x]}.$$

**Exercise 9**

Find, and simplify where possible:

(a)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ddot{a}_x$  and

(b)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ddot{a}_{x:\overline{n}|}$ .

**Exercise 10**

The force of mortality for a certain population is exactly half the sum of the forces of mortality in two standard mortality tables, denoted A and B. Thus

$$\mu_x = (\mu_x^A + \mu_x^B)/2$$

for all  $x$ . A student has suggested the approximation

$$a_x = (a_x^A + a_x^B)/2.$$

Will this approximation overstate or understate the true value of  $a_x$ ?