# ACSC/STAT 4720, Life Contingencies II <br> Fall 2018 <br> Toby Kenney <br> Homework Sheet 3 <br> Due: Friday 12th October: 14:30 PM 

## Basic Questions

1. A life aged 54 wants to buy a 5 -year term insurance policy. A life-table based on current-year mortality is:

| $x$ | $l_{x}$ | $d_{x}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 54 | 10000.00 | 6.92 |
| 55 | 9993.08 | 7.62 |
| 56 | 9985.47 | 8.40 |
| 57 | 9977.07 | 9.26 |
| 58 | 9967.82 | 10.21 |

The insurance company uses a single-factor scale function $q(x, t)=q(x, 0)\left(1-\phi_{x}\right)^{t}$ to model changes in mortality. The insurance company uses the following values for $\phi_{x}$ :

| $x$ | $\phi_{x}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 54 | 0.02 |
| 55 | 0.02 |
| 56 | 0.025 |
| 57 | 0.015 |
| 58 | 0.02 |

Calculate $A_{54: \overline{5} \mid}^{1}$ at interest rate $i=0.04$, taking into account the change in mortality.
2. Using the lifetable from Question 1, the insurance company now uses the following mortality scale based on both age and year:

|  |  | $t$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x$ | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| 54 | 0.02 | 0.015 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.015 |
| 55 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.025 | 0.02 | 0.015 | 0.02 |
| 56 | 0.02 | 0.025 | 0.03 | 0.025 | 0.02 | 0.015 |
| 57 | 0.025 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.015 | 0.01 | 0.015 |
| 58 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.03 | 0.035 | 0.025 |

Use this mortality scale to calculate $A_{54: 5 \mid}^{1}$ at interest rate $i=0.04$.
3. A pensions company has the current mortality scale for 2018 :

| $x$ | $\phi(x, 2018)$ | $\left.\frac{d \phi(x, t)}{d t}\right\|_{x, t=2018}$ | $\left.\frac{d \phi(x+t, t)}{d t}\right\|_{x, t=2018}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 54 | 0.015845470 | -0.001202552 | 0.0029517451 |
| 55 | 0.006067218 | -0.003357078 | 0.0002835208 |
| 56 | 0.019612949 | -0.003639662 | -0.0043587062 |
| 57 | 0.024808173 | -0.007938091 | 0.0005934601 |
| 58 | 0.012475802 | -0.003159578 | -0.0003959116 |

Current mortality is given in the lifetable in Question 1. The company assumes that from 2030 onwards, we will have $\phi(x, t)=0.02$ for all $x$ and $t$. Calculate $A_{54: 5 \mid}^{1}$ at interest rate $i=0.04$, using the average of age-based and cohort-based effects.

## Standard Questions

4. An insurance company uses a Lee-Carter model and fits the following parameters:

$$
c=-0.8 \quad \sigma_{k}=1.3 \quad K_{2018}=-4.14
$$

And the following values of $\alpha_{x}$ and $\beta_{x}$ :

| $x$ | $\alpha_{x}$ | $\beta_{x}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 53 | -4.180251 | 0.1791691 |
| 54 | -4.219389 | 0.1788574 |
| 55 | -4.320727 | 0.1780642 |
| 56 | -4.080177 | 0.1799758 |
| 57 | -4.397765 | 0.1790583 |
| 58 | -4.008800 | 0.1836070 |
| 59 | -4.424434 | 0.1794805 |
| 60 | -4.354352 | 0.1812529 |

The insurance company simulates the following values of $Z_{t}$ :

```
0.48683324 -0.69007524 -1.34565369 -0.44229856 -0.01575498 -0.38189150 1.57336437
-0.69746487
```

Using these simulated values, calculate the probability that a life aged exactly 53 at the start of 2018 survives for 8 years.

