

EXAM M QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

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Week of January 9/06

Two 60-year old individuals have independent future lifetimes, but both have survival based on DeMoivre's Law with $\omega = 100$. Annual effective interest is 6%. Find the actuarial present value of a continuous whole life annuity that pays at a rate of 3 per year until the first death, and after the first death continues at a rate of 1 per year until the second death.

The solution can be found below.

Week of January 9/06 - Solution

We wish to find $2\bar{a}_{50:50} + \bar{a}_{\overline{50:50}} = 2\bar{a}_{50:50} + \bar{a}_{50} + \bar{a}_{50} - \bar{a}_{50:50} = \bar{a}_{50:50} + 2\bar{a}_{50}$.

For DeMoivre's Law with upper age limit ω , we have

$$\bar{A}_x = \int_0^{\omega-x} v^t \cdot {}_t p_x \cdot \mu_x(t) dt = \int_0^{\omega-x} v^t \cdot \frac{\omega-x-t}{\omega-x} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega-x-t} dt = \int_0^{\omega-x} v^t \cdot \frac{1}{\omega-x} dt = \frac{\bar{a}_{\overline{\omega-x}|}}{\omega-x} .$$

Then, $\bar{a}_x = \frac{1-\bar{A}_x}{\delta}$.

Therefore, $\bar{A}_{60} = \frac{\bar{a}_{\overline{100-60}|}}{100-60} = \frac{\bar{a}_{\overline{40}|}}{40} = .387333$, and $\bar{a}_{60} = 10.5145$.

$\bar{a}_{xx} = \frac{1-\bar{A}_{xx}}{\delta}$, and under DeMoivre's Law, with independent lives both of age x ,

$$\bar{A}_{xx} = \int_0^{\omega-x} v^t \cdot {}_t p_{xx} \cdot \mu_{xx}(t) dt = \int_0^{\omega-x} v^t \cdot \left(\frac{\omega-x-t}{\omega-x}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\omega-x-t} dt ,$$

since for independent lives, $\mu_{xx}(t) = \mu_x(t) + \mu_x(t)$.

This integral can be written as $\frac{2}{\omega-x} \cdot \int_0^{\omega-x} v^t \cdot \left(\frac{\omega-x-t}{\omega-x}\right) dt$,

which is $\frac{2}{\omega-x} \cdot \bar{a}_x$.

Therefore, in this case, $\bar{A}_{60:60} = \frac{2}{100-60} \cdot \bar{a}_{60} = \frac{2}{40} \cdot (10.5145) = .525725$,

and $\bar{a}_{50:50} = \frac{1-\bar{A}_{50:50}}{\delta} = 8.1394$.

The APV of the annuity is $8.1394 + 2(10.5145) = 37.31$.