

EXAM C QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

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Week of July 10/06

A mortality study takes place over two years. Individuals are by one year integer age intervals. The following table summarizes the data collected. An interval of the form $(x, x + 1]$ indicates that the individuals in that interval are classified as being age x at last birthday.

<u>Age at death</u>	<u>Age When the Study Begins</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>(0, 1]</u>	<u>(1, 2]</u>	<u>(2, 3]</u>	
(0, 1]	15	–	–	15
(1, 2]	20	15	–	35
(2, 3]	10	10	5	25
(3, 4]	–	10	5	15
(4, 5]	–	–	5	5
<u>Age of Censoring</u>				
(0, 1]	10	–	–	10
(1, 2]	30	20	–	50
(2, 3]	915	10	5	930
(3, 4]	–	1135	5	1140
(4, 5]	–	–	775	775
<u>Total</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>3000</u>

The Kaplan-Meier approximation for large data sets is used to estimate $S(2)$.

An actuary formulates an estimate for $S(2)$ as the function $f(\alpha, \beta)$ of the parameters α and β that are used in the estimation procedure.

(a) Find $f(1, 0)$.

(b) Find $\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} f(\alpha, \beta) \right|_{\alpha=1, \beta=0}$.

Solution can be found below.

Week of July 10/06 - Solution

Using the notation for the Kaplan-Meier approximation for large data sets, we have intervals based on $c_0 = 0$, $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 2$, \dots , and

$$d_0 = 1000, d_1 = 1200, d_2 = 800, x_0 = 15, x_1 = 35, x_2 = 25, x_3 = 15, x_4 = 5, \\ u_0 = 10, u_1 = 50, u_2 = 930, u_3 = 1140, u_4 = 775.$$

With parameters α and β , we have $r_0 = \alpha d_0 - \beta u_0 = 1000\alpha - 10\beta$,
and $r_1 = (d_0 - u_0 - x_0) + \alpha d_1 - \beta u_1 = 975 + 1200\alpha - 50\beta$.

$$S(2) = f(\alpha, \beta) = \left(1 - \frac{x_0}{r_0}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x_1}{r_1}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{15}{1000\alpha - 10\beta}\right)\left(1 - \frac{35}{975 + 1200\alpha - 50\beta}\right)$$

(a) Then $f(1, 0) = \left(1 - \frac{15}{1000}\right)\left(1 - \frac{35}{2175}\right) = .96915$.

(b) $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} f(\alpha, \beta) = -\frac{150}{(1000\alpha - 10\beta)^2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{35}{975 + 1200\alpha - 50\beta}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{15}{1000\alpha - 10\beta}\right) \cdot \left[-\frac{1750}{(975 + 1200\alpha - 50\beta)^2}\right]$

Substituting $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 0$ results in a value of $-.000512$.