

## EXAM C QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

S. Broverman, 2006

### Week of March 27/06

A portfolio of insurance policies consists of two types of policies. The annual aggregate loss distribution for each type of policy is a compound Poisson distribution. Policies of Type I have a Poisson parameter of 1 and policies of Type 2 have a Poisson parameter of 2. For both policy types, the claim size (severity) distribution is uniformly distributed on the integers 1, 2 and 3. Half of the policies are of Type I and half are of Type II. A policy is chosen at random and an aggregate annual claim of 2 is observed. Find the Bayesian premium for the same policy for next year.

**Solution can be found below.**

## Week of March 27/06 - Solution

We first find the posterior probabilities for the parameter  $\lambda$ :

$$P(\lambda = 1|S_1 = 2) = \frac{P(S_1=2|\lambda=1)}{P(S_1=2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1 = 2|\lambda = 1) &= P(1 \text{ claim for amount } 2|\lambda = 1) + P(2 \text{ claims for amount } 1 \text{ each}|\lambda = 1) \\ &= e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{e^{-1}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7e^{-1}}{18} . \end{aligned}$$

$$P(S_1 = 2 \cap \lambda = 1) = P(S_1 = 2|\lambda = 1) \cdot P(\lambda = 1) = \frac{7e^{-1}}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7e^{-1}}{36} .$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1 = 2|\lambda = 2) &= P(1 \text{ claim for amount } 2|\lambda = 2) + P(2 \text{ claims for amount } 1 \text{ each}|\lambda = 2) \\ &= e^{-2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8e^{-2}}{9} . \end{aligned}$$

$$P(S_1 = 2 \cap \lambda = 2) = P(S_1 = 2|\lambda = 2) \cdot P(\lambda = 2) = \frac{8e^{-2}}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4e^{-2}}{9} .$$

$$P(S_1 = 2) = P(S_1 = 2 \cap \lambda = 1) + P(S_1 = 2 \cap \lambda = 2) = \frac{7e^{-1}}{36} + \frac{4e^{-2}}{9} .$$

$$P(\lambda = 1|S_1 = 2) = \frac{P(S_1=2|\lambda=1)}{P(S_1=2)} = \left(\frac{7e^{-1}}{36}\right) / \left(\frac{7e^{-1}}{36} + \frac{4e^{-2}}{9}\right) = .5432$$

$$\text{and } P(\lambda = 2|S_1 = 2) = 1 - P(\lambda = 1|S_1 = 2) = .4568 .$$

The Bayesian premium is

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_2|S_1 = 2] &= E[S_2|\lambda = 1] \cdot P(\lambda = 1|S_1 = 2) + E[S_2|\lambda = 2] \cdot P(\lambda = 2|S_1 = 2) \\ &= (1)(2)(.5432) + (2)(2)(.4568) = 2.9136 . \end{aligned}$$