

Page 896: **Let $p = 1 - q$.**

$$\hat{p} = \exp[-(b-a) d / e] = \exp\left[-\frac{d}{e / (b-a)}\right].$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{p}] = \text{Var}[\hat{q}] = \hat{p}^2 (b - a)^2 d / e^2.$$

Similar to one term of the variance of the the Nelson-Aalen estimator with:

$d \iff s = \text{number who die.}$

$e / (b-a) \iff r = \text{number in the risk set.}$

$$\hat{S}(t_j) = \exp\left[-\sum_{i=1}^j \frac{s_i}{r_i}\right]. \quad \text{Var}[\hat{S}(t_j)] = \hat{S}(t_j)^2 \sum_{i=1}^j \frac{s_i}{r_i^2}.$$

p.918: $1 - \exp[-d/e]$

$$\text{page 1054: } 141.079 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 0.8 \\ q^8 / 8 - q^9 / 9 \\ q = 0.6 \end{array} \right\} = 0.72.$$

Page 1057: **6.43. B.** If b were 300, then claim sizes are uniform from 300 to 400, and we could observe a claim of size 300.

If b were 200, then claim sizes are uniform from 200 to 300, and we could observe a claim of size 300.

b can be 200, 300, or anything in between.

Given $200 \leq b \leq 300$, the chance of the observation given b is $1/100$.

$$\pi(b) = e^{-b/80} / 80.$$

The probability weight is: $(e^{-b/80} / 80) (1/100)$.

\Rightarrow Posterior distribution of b is proportional to:
 $e^{-b/80}$, $200 \leq b \leq 300$.

$$\int_{200}^{300} e^{-b/80} db = -80 e^{-b/80} \Bigg|_{b=200}^{b=300}$$

$$= 80 (e^{-2.5} - e^{-3.75}) = 4.685.$$

Thus the posterior distribution of b is:

$$\frac{e^{-b/80}}{4.685}, 200 \leq b \leq 300.$$

Given b , the mean severity is: $b + 50$.

⇒ The expected value of the next claim from

the same insured is:
$$\int_{200}^{300} (b + 50) \frac{e^{-b/80}}{4.685} db =$$

$$\frac{1}{4.685} \int_{200}^{300} b e^{-b/80} db + 50 \int_{200}^{300} \frac{e^{-b/80}}{4.685} db =$$

$$\frac{1}{4.685} \left(-80b e^{-b/80} - 80^2 e^{-b/80} \right) \Big|_{b=200}^{b=300} + (50)(1)$$

$$= 239.845 + 50 = \mathbf{289.845}.$$

Comment: The integral of the posterior density of b over its support has to be one.

See 4, 11/01, Q.14 (2009 Sample Q.64).

page 1180:

$$\begin{aligned} EPV &= E[\beta + \beta^2] = E[\beta] + E[\beta^2] = \\ &E[\beta] + \text{Var}[\beta] + E[\beta]^2 \\ &= 0.2313 + 0.01589 + 0.2313^2 = 0.3007. \end{aligned}$$

Page 1451: $m = 100 - 4 = 96.$

Page 1473: $\lambda_0 = 2.554 + (-0.5108)(0) = 2.554.$