

# 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>	1000	1200	800	3000

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  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  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  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , 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  $-.000512$ .