


a/s/m

Actuarial Study Materials

Learning Made Easier

Flashcards for SOA Exam LTAM

1st Edition, 5th Printing



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*Three formulas for ${}_{t|u}q_x$ in terms of
non-deferred p 's and q 's*



$${}_{t|u}q_x = {}_t p_x \cdot u q_{x+t}$$

$${}_{t|u}q_x = {}_t p_x - {}_{t+u} p_x$$

$${}_{t|u}q_x = {}_{t+u} q_x - {}_t q_x$$



$k p_x$ in terms of l 's

Survival Distributions



$${}_k p_x = \frac{l_{x+k}}{l_x}$$



kq_x in terms of l 's and d 's



$${}_kq_x = \frac{{}_k d_x}{l_x} = \frac{l_x - l_{x+k}}{l_x}$$



$t|uq_x$ in terms of l 's and d 's

$${}_{t|u}q_x = \frac{{}_u d_{x+t}}{l_x} = \frac{l_{x+t} - l_{x+t+u}}{l_x}$$



*Definition of ${}_tq_x$ in terms of probabilities of X ,
the random variable for age at death.*



$${}_tq_x = \Pr(x < X \leq x + t \mid X > x)$$



*Definition of ${}_t p_x$ in terms of probabilities of X ,
the random variable for age at death.*



$${}_t p_x = \Pr(X > x + t \mid X > x)$$



Definition of ${}_t|uq_x$ in terms of probabilities of X , the random variable for age at death.



$${}_{t|u}q_x = \Pr(x + t < X \leq x + t + u \mid X > x)$$



General formula for A_x



$$A_x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v^{k+1} {}_k p_x q_{x+k}$$



General formula for $\mathbf{E}[Z_x^2]$



$$\mathbf{E}[Z_x^2] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k|q_x v^{2(k+1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k p_x q_{x+k} v^{2(k+1)}$$



General formula for $A_{x:\overline{n}|}^1$



$$A_{x:\overline{n}|}^1 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^{k+1} {}_k p_x q_{x+k}$$



General formula for $A_{x:\overline{n}|}$



$$A_{x:\overline{n}|} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^{k+1} {}_k p_x q_{x+k} + v^n {}_n p_x$$



General formula for ${}_n|A_x$



$${}_n|A_x = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} v^{k+1} {}_k p_x q_{x+k}$$



General formula for ${}_n|A_{x:\overline{m}|}^1$



$${}_n|A_{x:\overline{m}|}^1 = \sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} v^{k+1} {}_k p_x q_{x+k}$$



*Formula for EPV of benefit premium
annuity-due*

$$\ddot{a}_B(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v^k {}_k p_x \left(\frac{B(x+k, t+k)}{B(x, t)} \right)$$



Formula for EPV of benefit premium annuity-due when health costs by age increase geometrically with $B(x + 1, t)/B(x, t) = c$ and health cost inflation is constant at rate j .



$$\ddot{a}_B(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v^k {}_k p_x c^k (1 + j)^k$$



When health costs by age increase geometrically with $B(x + 1, t)/B(x, t) = c$ and health cost inflation is constant at rate j , benefit premium annuity-due can be valued at whole life annuity at adjusted interest rate i^ .*

What is i^ ?*



$$i^* = \frac{1 + i}{c(1 + j)} - 1$$

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