

Show all work for full credit, and use correct notation. Simplify answers completely.
 See other side for additional problems.

1. (10 points) For a double decrement model, $q_x^{(1)} = 0.06$, $q_x^{(2)} = 0.19$, and $q_x'^{(2)} = 0.20$.
 Determine $q_x'^{(1)}$.

$$q_x^{(2)} = .06 + .19 = 0.25 \Rightarrow P_x^{(2)} = 0.75 = P_x'^{(1)} \cdot (0.8)$$

$$\therefore P_x'^{(1)} = 0.9375 \Rightarrow q_x'^{(1)} = 0.0625$$

2. You are given the double decrement table:

x	$l_x^{(\tau)}$	$d_x^{(1)}$	$q_x^{(1)}$	$d_x^{(2)}$	$q_x^{(2)}$
55	1000	- 200	0.20	100	-
56	- 700	100	-	200	-
57	- 400	-	-	-	-

Determine

(a) (10 points) $q_{56}^{(2)} = \frac{d_{56}^{(2)}}{l_{56}} = \frac{2}{7}$

(b) (10 points) ${}_2q_{55}^{(\tau)} = \frac{l_{57}}{l_{55}} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$

3. (5 points each) Use the L-TAM Standard Service Table to determine

$$(a) q_{40}^{(w)} = \frac{w_{40}}{l_{40}} = 0.0487\dots$$

$$(b) {}_5q_{45}^{(d)} = \frac{{}_5d_{45}^{(d)}}{l_{45}} = \frac{d_{45} + d_{46} + d_{47} + d_{48} + d_{49}}{l_{45}} \\ = 0.004368\dots$$

$$(c) {}_3p_{58}^{(\tau)} = \frac{l_{61}}{l_{58}} = 0.6008\dots$$

$$(d) {}_{3|2}q_{57}^{(r)} = \frac{{}_2d_{60}^{(r)}}{l_{57}} = \frac{r_{60}(\text{both}) + r_{61}}{l_{57}} = 0.397\dots$$