

Each problem is worth 10 points. Show all work for full credit, and use correct notation. Simplify answers completely. See other side for additional problems.

1. Given ${}_t p_x = \frac{100-x-t}{100-x}$, determine μ_{x+t}

$$\mu_{x+t} = \frac{-\dot{{}_t p_x}}{{}_t p_x} = \frac{-\left(\frac{-1}{100-x}\right)}{\frac{100-x-t}{100-x}} = \frac{1}{100-x-t}$$

2. Given ${}_t p_x = \left(\frac{100-x-t}{100-x}\right)^{3/2}$, determine μ_{x+t}

$$\mu_{x+t} = \frac{-\dot{{}_t p_x}}{{}_t p_x} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{100-x-t}{100-x}\right)^{1/2}\left(\frac{-1}{100-x}\right)}{\left(\frac{100-x-t}{100-x}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{3/2}{100-x-t} = \frac{3}{2(100-x-t)}$$

3. Given $\mu_{x+t} = \frac{3}{100-x-t}$ for $0 < t < 100-x$, determine ${}_t p_x$

$$\begin{aligned} {}_t p_x &= e^{-\int_0^t \frac{3}{100-x-r} dr} = e^{-3 \ln(100-x-r) \Big|_0^t} = e^{-3 \ln(100-x-t) + 3 \ln(100-x)} \\ &= e^{3 \ln\left(\frac{100-x-t}{100-x}\right)} \implies {}_t p_x = \left(\frac{100-x-t}{100-x}\right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

4. Given $\mu_{30+t} = \frac{2}{70-t}$, $0 < t < 70$, determine ${}_{20} p_{60}$

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{20} p_{60} &= e^{-\int_{30}^{50} \frac{2}{70-t} dt} = e^{-2 \ln(70-t) \Big|_{30}^{50}} = e^{-2 \ln(20) + 2 \ln(40)} \\ &= e^{2 \ln\left(\frac{20}{40}\right)} \implies {}_{20} p_{60} = \left(\frac{20}{40}\right)^2 = .25 \end{aligned}$$

5. Given $\int_5^{10} {}_t p_{20} \mu_{20+t} dt = \frac{1}{12}$ and ${}_5 p_{25} = \frac{10}{11}$, determine ${}_5 q_{20}$

$$= {}_5 | \dot{p}_{20} \quad {}_5 | \dot{p}_{20} = {}_5 p_{20} \cdot {}_5 \dot{q}_{25} \quad {}_5 \dot{q}_{25} = 1 - {}_5 p_{25} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{12} = {}_5 p_{20} \cdot \frac{1}{11}$$

$$\implies {}_5 p_{20} = \frac{11}{12} \implies {}_5 \dot{q}_{20} = \frac{1}{12}$$