Each problem is worth 10 points. Show all work for full credit, and use correct notation.

1. Smokers have a constant force of mortality of 0.1, and non-smokers have a constant force of mortality of 0.05. For a population of 30-year olds, 10% are smokers and 90% are non-smokers. Determine q_{50} for this population of 30-year olds

$$R_{x}^{S} = \bar{e}^{.1n} \qquad nR_{x}^{R} = \bar{e}^{.05n}$$

$$R_{x}^{S} = ratio_{50} \cdot q_{50}^{S} + ratio_{50}^{AS} \cdot g_{50}^{AS}$$

$$ratio_{50}^{S} = \frac{1 \cdot 20R_{30}^{S}}{1 \cdot 20R_{30}^{S} + 9 \cdot 20R_{30}^{AS}} = \frac{.1 \cdot \bar{e}^{2}}{.1\bar{e}^{2} + .9\bar{e}^{1}} = 0.0392...$$

$$ratio_{50}^{AS} = 1 - ratio_{50}^{S} = 0.9607...$$

$$R_{50}^{S} = (.0392...)(1 - \bar{e}^{.0}) + (.9607...)(1 - \bar{e}^{.05}) = .05059...$$

2. Each individual has a constant force of mortality, μ , where μ is drawn from the uniform distribution on the interval [0.1,0.2]. Determine the value of $_{10}p_x$.

Given
$$\mu$$
, $10 P_x = \bar{e}^{10 \mu}$
 $10 P_x = \bar{E}[\bar{e}^{10 \mu}] = \int_{1}^{12} \bar{e}^{10 \mu} \cdot \frac{1}{12^{-1}} d\mu$
 $= \int_{1}^{12} 10 \bar{e}^{10 \mu} d\mu = +\bar{e}^{10 \mu} \Big|_{12}^{11} = \bar{e}^{1} - \bar{e}^{2}$

For Numbers 3 and 4, use the Illustrative Life Table to determine

3.
$$_{10}q_{25}$$
.
$$_{10}Q_{25} = | - _{10}P_{25} = | - \frac{l_{35}}{l_{25}} = | - \frac{9420657}{9565017}$$

$$4$$
, $_{10|5}q_{25}$.

$$\frac{1015 \, 625}{625} = \frac{l_{35} - l_{40}}{l_{25}} = \frac{9420657 - 9313166}{9565017} = 0.0112...$$

5. Suppose the force of mortality is constant over the 2-year period centered at age 50. Determine the value of the force of mortality that is consistent with the mortality from the Illustrative Life Table.

$$=) \mu = \frac{\ln(0.9886...)}{-2} = 0.0057...$$