

Show all work for full credit, use correct notation, and clearly mark your answer.

1. Using ILT assumptions determine
 - (a) the expected present value for a whole-life insurance of 5,000 issued to independent lives, both age 40, with benefit payable at the end of the year of the second death.

 - (b) the variance of the present value random variable for the insurance in part (a)

2. Determine the actuarial present value of a 10-year term insurance issued to (40) with death benefit payable at the end of the year of death. The death benefit is $25000 - 1000n$ if death occurs during year n , for $n = 1, 2, \dots, 10$.
(You are given $A_{40:\overline{10}|}^1 = 0.17094$ and $(IA)_{40:\overline{10}|}^1 = 0.96728$.)

3. Using $i = .05$ and ILT mortality, determine the variance of the present value random variable for a 3-year discrete term insurance issued to (30) with death benefit equal to 3 in the first year, 5 in the second year, and 7 in the third year.

4. You are given:

j	$A_x^{(\text{Dec } j)}$	$A_{x:n }^{(\text{Dec } j)}$
1	0.150	0.420
2	0.465	0.585

You are also given ${}_nE_x = 0.3$. A discrete whole life insurance issued to (x) pays 50 if departure occurs within n years by decrement 2, pays 100 if departure occurs after n years by decrement 1, and pays nothing otherwise. Determine the EPV of the insurance