

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

1. Using ILT assumptions determine
 - (a) (10 points) the expected present value for a whole-life insurance of 1000 issued to independent lives, ages 30 and 40, with benefit payable at the end of the year of the first death.

 - (b) (10 points) the variance of the present value random variable for the insurance in part (a)

2. For a discrete whole life insurance issued to (40) , you are given:
 - (i) The death benefit in the first year is 1000 and increases by 1% each year.
 - (ii) Mortality follows the Illustrative Life Table
 - (iii) $i = 0.0706$Determine the expected present value of the death benefit.

3. For a discrete whole life insurance on (65) , you are given:

(i) The death benefit in the first year is 10,000 and increases by 1,000 each year.

(ii) $A_{65} = 0.42898$

(iii) $(IA)_{65} = 6.16761$

Determine the actuarial present value of the insurance benefit.

4. For a special discrete 2-year term insurance issued to (x) , you are given:

(i) The death benefit is 100,000 in the first year and 150,000 in the second year.

(ii) The insurer is considering adding a double indemnity clause which, if adopted, will double the death benefit if death occurs by accident.

(iii) Decrement 1 is death by accident, and decrement 2 is death by non-accident.

(iv) $q_{x+n}^{(j)} = 0.01 \cdot j \cdot (n + 1)$ for $n = 0, 1$ and $j = 1, 2$

(v) $v = 0.95$

Determine the increase in the net single premium if the double indemnity clause is adopted.