King Saud University
Academic Year (G) 2018-2019
College of Sciences
Mathematics Department

## Quiz 1 ACTU 362-372, March 31, 20209 from 4:45 to 6:15 PM

Exercise 1 For a special 20-year temporary life-annuity payable monthly on (50) we assume the following: 1. 100 is payable at the beginning of each month from age 50 for 10 years 2. 400 is payable at the beginning of each month from age 60 for 10 years Use ILT for $i=0.06$ to calculate, under UDD, the APV of theses annuity payments.

## Solution:

1. Direct method Denote by $a$ the APV of this annuity

$$
\begin{aligned}
a & =100 \times 12 \ddot{a}_{50: \overline{10 \mid}}^{(12)}+400 \times 12{ }_{10 \mid} \ddot{a}_{50: 10 \mid}^{(12)} \\
& =100 \times 12\left(\ddot{a}_{50: 10 \mid}^{(12)}+4{ }_{10} E_{50} \ddot{a}_{60: 10 \mid}^{(12)}\right) \\
& =100 \times 12\left(\alpha(12) \ddot{a}_{50: 10}-\beta(12)\left(1-{ }_{10} E_{50}\right)+4^{10} E_{50}\left(\alpha(12) \ddot{a}_{60: 10}-\beta(12)\left(1-{ }_{10} E_{60}\right)\right)\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

Moreover

$$
\alpha(12)=\frac{i d}{i^{(12)} d^{(12)}}=\frac{i d}{12\left((1+i)^{1 / 12}-1\right)\left(12\left(1-(1-d)^{1 / 12}\right)\right)}
$$

and

$$
\beta(12)=\frac{i-i^{(12)}}{i^{(12)} d^{(12)}}=\frac{i-12\left((1+i)^{1 / 12}-1\right)}{12\left((1+i)^{1 / 12}-1\right)\left(12\left(1-(1-d)^{1 / 12}\right)\right)} .
$$

Now, we pick numbers from ILT and get $a=$
2. Decomposition method: $a=$ can be written as follows $400 \times 12 \ddot{a}_{50: 20 \mid}^{(12)}-300 \times 12 \ddot{a} 50: 10 \mid$. Now, under UDD we have

$$
\ddot{a}_{50: 20 \mid}^{(12)}=\alpha(12) \ddot{a}_{50: \overline{20 \mid}}-\beta(12)\left(1-{ }_{20} E_{50}\right)=\alpha(12)\left(\ddot{a}_{50}-{ }_{20} E_{50}\right)\left(\ddot{a}_{70}\right)-\beta(12)\left(1-{ }_{20} E_{50}\right)
$$

and

$$
\ddot{a}_{50:: 10 \mid}^{(12)}=\alpha(12) \ddot{a}_{50: \overline{10}}-\beta(12)\left(1-{ }_{10} E_{50}\right)=\alpha(12)\left(\ddot{a}_{50}-{ }_{10} E_{50}\right)\left(\ddot{a}_{60}\right)-\beta(12)\left(1-{ }_{10} E_{50}\right)
$$

From ILT we obtain $a=$

