Análisis Demográfico

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"Procesos de decremento simple"

Licenciatura en Actuaría VI semestre, 2025-2



Facultad de Ciencias



Datos observados: ${}_{n}N_{x}$ es la población a mitad de año entre las edades x y x+n, y ${}_{n}D_{x}$ son las defunciones totales ocurridas entre las edades x y x+n.

$$_{n}m_{x} = \frac{_{n}d_{x}}{_{n}L_{x}} \approx \frac{_{n}D_{x}}{_{n}N_{x}}$$

$$_{n}d_{x} = l_{x} - l_{x+n} = l_{x} \,_{n}q_{x}$$

$${}_{n}q_{x} = \frac{{}_{n}d_{x}}{l_{x}}$$

 $_{n}L_{x} = nl_{x+n} + _{n}A_{x} = nl_{x+n} + _{n}a_{x} _{n}d_{x}$

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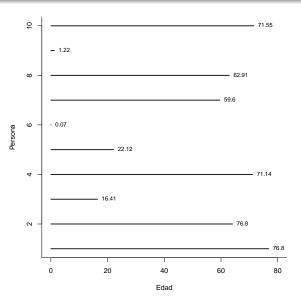
$$_{n}L_{x} = nl_{x+n} + _{n}A_{x} = nl_{x+n} + _{n}a_{x} _{n}d_{x}$$

$$nm_x = \frac{nd_x}{nL_x} \approx \frac{nD_x}{nN_x}$$

$$nd_x = l_x - l_{x+n} = l_x \ nq_x$$

$$nq_x = \frac{nd_x}{l_x}$$

$${}_{n}L_{x} = nl_{x+n} + {}_{n}A_{x} = nl_{x+n} + {}_{n}a_{x} {}_{n}d_{x}$$



Entonces:

$$nL_x = n(l_x - nd_x) + na_x nd_x$$

$$nL_x = nl_x - n nd_x + na_x nd_x$$

$$nl_x = nL_x + (n - na_x) nd_x$$

$$l_x = \frac{1}{n} [nL_x + (n - na_x) nd_x]$$

Sustituyendo

$${}_{n}q_{x} = \frac{n d_{x}}{l_{x}} = \frac{n {}_{n}d_{x}}{{}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}) {}_{n}d_{x}}$$

$$= \frac{n {}_{n}d_{x} / {}_{n}L_{x}}{({}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}) {}_{n}d_{x}) / {}_{n}L_{x}} = \frac{n {}_{n}m_{x}}{1 + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}) {}_{n}m_{z}}$$

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$$= \frac{n {}_{n}d_{x}/{}_{n}L_{x}}{({}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}) {}_{n}d_{x})/{}_{n}L_{x}} = \frac{n {}_{n}m_{x}}{1 + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}) {}_{n}m_{x}}$$

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Sustituyendo

$$nq_{x} = \frac{nd_{x}}{l_{x}} = \frac{n n d_{x}}{nL_{x} + (n - n a_{x}) n d_{x}}$$

$$= \frac{n n d_{x} / nL_{x}}{(nL_{x} + (n - n a_{x}) n d_{x}) / nL_{x}} = \frac{n n m_{x}}{1 + (n - n a_{x}) n m_{x}}$$

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$${}_{n}q_{x} = \frac{{}_{n}d_{x}}{l_{x}} = \frac{{}_{n}d_{x}}{{}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}d_{x}}$$

$$= \frac{{}_{n}d_{x}/{}_{n}L_{x}}{({}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}d_{x})/{}_{n}L_{x}} = \frac{{}_{n}m_{x}}{1 + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}m_{x}}$$

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Sustituyendo:

$${}_{n}q_{x} = \frac{{}_{n}d_{x}}{l_{x}} = \frac{{}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}d_{x}}{{}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}d_{x}} = \frac{{}_{n}m_{x}}{({}_{n}L_{x} + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}d_{x})/{}_{n}L_{x}} = \frac{{}_{n}m_{x}}{1 + (n - {}_{n}a_{x}){}_{n}m_{x}}$$

$${}_{n}a_{x} = \frac{-\frac{n}{24} {}_{n}d_{x-n} + \frac{n}{2} {}_{n}d_{x} + \frac{n}{24} {}_{n}d_{x+n}}{{}_{n}d_{x}}$$

Pero cuando n = 1 entonces $_n a_x = 0.5$ Para el último grupo de edad:

$$_{\infty}q_x = 1$$

$$_{\infty}L_x = \frac{l_x}{_{\infty}m_x}$$

Finalmente se calculan

$$T_x = \sum_{a=x}^{\infty} {}_n L_a$$
 $e^0 = \frac{T_x}{a}$

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Pero cuando n=1 entonces $na_x=0.5$

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Tasa instantánea de mortalidad

$$\mu(x) = \lim_{n \to 0} {}_{n} m_{x} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{{}_{n} d_{x}}{{}_{n} L_{x}} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{l_{x} - l_{x+n}}{n l_{x}} = -\frac{\mathrm{d} l(x)}{l(x) \mathrm{d} x} = -\frac{\mathrm{d} \ln l(x)}{\mathrm{d} x}$$

Función de sobrevivencia

$$-\int_{u}^{z} \mu(x) \mathrm{d}x =$$

Entonces $l(x) = l(0)e^{-\int_0^x \mu(a)\mathrm{d}a}$, y si l(0) = 1 se tiene que

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$$-\int_{y}^{z} \mu(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{y}^{z} \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln l(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} \mathrm{d}x = \ln l(x) - \ln l(y) = \ln \frac{l(x)}{l(y)}$$

 $\Longrightarrow l(z) = l(y)e^{-Jy}$

Entonces $l(x) = l(0)e^{-\int_0^x \mu(a)da}$, y si l(0) = 1 se tiene que

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Relaciones básicas de la mortalidad (otra perspectiva)

Sea $X={\sf el}$ evento "morir". Entonces sea la función de densidad

$$q(X) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P(X = (x, x + \Delta x))}{\Delta x}$$

y la función de distribución $Q(x) = P(X \le x) = \int q(x) dx$

Tasa instantánea de mortalidad

$$\mu(X) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P(X = (x, x + \Delta x) | \text{se lleg\'o con vida a } x)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \frac{q(X)}{1 - Q(X)} = \frac{q(X)}{l(X)}$$

Función de sobrevivencia

$$l(X) = P(\text{sobrevivir hasta la edad } x) = P(X > x) = 1 - Q(X)$$

Relaciones básicas de la mortalidad (otra perspectiva)

Función de sobrevivencia

Como q(X) es una función de densidad, entonces,

$$q(X) = \frac{\mathrm{d}Q(X)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}[1 - l(X)]}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}l(X)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

por lo que

$$\mu(X) = \frac{q(X)}{l(X)} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}l(X)}{l(X)\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln l(X)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

de lo que se sigue que

$$l(x) = e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t) dt}$$

Relaciones básicas de la mortalidad (resumen)

1

$$\mu(x) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln l(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

(2

$$l(x) = e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t) dt}$$

(

$$q(x) = \mu(x)e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t)dt}$$

Relaciones básicas de la mortalidad (resumen)

1

$$\mu(x) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln l(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

2

$$l(x) = e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t)dt}$$

(

$$q(x) = \mu(x)e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t)dt}$$

Relaciones básicas de la mortalidad (resumen)

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$$\mu(x) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln l(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

2

$$l(x) = e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t)dt}$$

$$q(x) = \mu(x)e^{-\int_0^x \mu(t)\mathrm{d}t}$$

1

$$_{n}L_{x} = \int_{0}^{n} l(x+t)dt$$

2

$$n d_x = \int_0^n l(x+t)\mu(x+t) dt$$

$$\Gamma_x = \int_0^{\omega - x} l(x+t) dt = \int_0^{\omega - x} l(x+t) dt$$

$$e_x = \frac{\int_0^{\omega - x} t l(x + t) \mu(x + t) dt}{\int_0^{\omega - x} l(x + t) \mu(x + t) dt} = \frac{\int_0^{\omega - x} l(x + t) dt}{l(x)}$$

1

$$_{n}L_{x} = \int_{0}^{n} l(x+t)\mathrm{d}t$$

2

$$_{n}d_{x} = \int_{0}^{n} l(x+t)\mu(x+t)dt$$

•

$$T_x = \int_0^{\omega - x} l(x+t) dt = \int_0^{\omega - x} l(x+t) dt$$

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3

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