

Suppose that an insurance claim occurs according to a Poisson process with rate 1 every 5 months. A month is designated "high activity" if at least 2 claims occur in it.

- What is the prob of a "high activity" month?
- Find the prob that in 100 months, at least 3 of the months are "high activity".
- Find the prob that it takes 100 months to observe 3 "high activity" months
- Given that it takes 100 months to observe 3 "high activity" months, find the prob that there were no "high activity" months in the first 50 of the 100 months.

Soln:

a) Let X be # claims occurs in 1 month

$$X \sim \text{Poi}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

We want $P(X \geq 2)$

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2)$$

$$= 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{5}}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^0}{0!} - \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{5}}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^1}{1!}$$

$$= 0.017523$$

b) Let Y be # months deemed as "high activity" in 100 months.

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(100, 0.017523)$$

We want $P(Y \geq 3)$

$$P(Y \geq 3) = 1 - P(Y=0) - P(Y=1) - P(Y=2)$$

$$= 1 - \binom{100}{0} (0.017523)^0 (1 - 0.017523)^{100}$$

$$- \binom{100}{1} (0.017523)^1 (1 - 0.017523)^{99}$$

$$- \binom{100}{2} (0.017523)^2 (1 - 0.017523)^{98}$$

$$= 0.24208$$

c) Let Z be # ^{non "high-activity"} months it takes to observe 3 "high activity" months

$$Z \sim NB(r=3, p=0.017523)$$

We want $P(Z=97)$ ← 97 failures

$$P(Z=97) = \binom{97+3-1}{3-1} (1-0.017523)^{97} (0.017523)^3$$

$$= 0.004517$$

d)

$$P(0 \text{ "h-a" in first 50} \mid 100 \text{ months to obs 3 "h-a"})$$

$$= \frac{P(0 \text{ "h-a" in first 50 \& 100 mths to obs 3 "h-a"})}{P(100 \text{ mths to obs 3 "h-a"})}$$

$$= \frac{P(0 \text{ "h-a" in 1st 50 \& takes another 47 non-"h-a" mths to obs 3 "h-a"})}{0.004517}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{50}{0} (0.017523)^0 (1-0.017523)^{50} \times \binom{47+3-1}{3-1} (1-0.017523)^{47} (0.017523)^3}{0.004517}$$

$$= 0.219015$$