

**ACMA 320 Actuarial Mathematics I**  
**Computing Assignment 1**  
**Due by 2:30 pm on Tuesday, January 28, 2020**

Assume mortality follows Makeham's Law with parameters  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $c$ . Use R to do the following:

- Write a function `MakehamSurv` that:
  - takes as inputs  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $c$ ,  $x$  and  $t$ , and
  - returns the value  ${}_t p_x$ .
- Write a function `tPxFiller` that:
  - takes as inputs the parameters  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $c$ ,  $x$ ,  $\omega$  and an increment  $inc$ , and
  - returns a matrix whose first column contains the values  $inc$ ,  $2*inc$ ,  $3*inc$ , ... etc. and whose second column contains the corresponding probabilities of survival from age  $x$  to age  $x+inc$ ,  $x+2*inc$ , ... etc., all the way to  $\omega$ .

The final probability of survival should be zero, forcing the distribution to end at  $\omega$ . The length of your matrix should adjust automatically to the choice of increment: it should be longer when the increment is smaller. You can use `MakehamSurv` to fill the second column of your matrix.
- Write a function `pmf` that:
  - takes as inputs the parameters  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $c$ ,  $x$ , and  $\omega$ , and
  - returns a vector containing the values of  ${}_t q_x$  for  $t=0, 1, \dots, \omega-x-1$ .

Set  $A = 0.0005$ ,  $B = 0.0006$ ,  $c = 1.055$ ,  $\omega = 120$ .

1.
  - a. Plot the survival function of (35). Use the command `plot(a, b, type='l')`, where **a** and **b** are vectors containing the x- and y-coordinates of the points to be plotted.
  - b. Plot the probability mass function of (35). Use the command `plot(x, y, type='h')`.
2. Write code to calculate, for any given integer  $x$  and integer  $0 \leq n \leq \omega - x$ :
  - a. The  $n$ -year temporary curtate expectation of life of  $x$ .
  - b. The standard deviation of  $K^*(x) = \min[K(x), n]$
3. Write code to estimate, for any given integer  $x$  and integer  $0 \leq n \leq \omega - x$ :
  - a. The  $n$ -year temporary complete expectation of life of  $(x)$ .
  - b. The standard deviation of  $T^*(x) = \min[T(x), n]$ .

Use numerical integration with an appropriate step size to achieve convergence to at least 3 decimal points.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Your code must work for any reasonable value of the input parameters.

Upload the following files to Canvas:

- Your complete R code, which Vivian will run.
- A writeup showing your plots for Question 1 and your specific results for Questions 2 and 3 with  $x = 35$  and  $n = 10$ .