Computational details of demographic functions

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Survival probabilities

For notation details, see [@bowers1997actuarial].

Using the well-known relation $s_{+u}p_y = up_{y+s} \times sp_y$, we compute tp_x as for all $x, t \in \mathbb{R}_+$

$$_tp_x = \frac{_{t+\epsilon_x}p_{\lfloor x\rfloor}}{_{\epsilon_x}p_{\lfloor x\rfloor}} = \frac{_{\lfloor u\rfloor}p_{\lfloor x\rfloor}\times_{\epsilon_u}p_{\lfloor x\rfloor+\lfloor u\rfloor}}{_{\epsilon_x}p_{\lfloor x\rfloor}}$$

with $\epsilon_x = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$, $u = t + \epsilon_x$ and $\epsilon_u = u - \lfloor u \rfloor$.

Then we estimate ${}_{n}p_{m}$ as for all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$_{n}p_{m} = \frac{l_{n+m}}{l_{m}}.$$

We interpolate fractional age probabilities by three classical assumptions for all $y \in [0,1), m \in \mathbb{N}$

$${}_{y}p_{m} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 - y(1 - p_{m}) & \text{if uniform distribution} \\ (p_{m})^{y} & \text{if constant force} \\ \frac{p_{m}}{1 - (1 - y)(1 - p_{m})} & \text{if hyperbolic distribution} \end{array} \right.$$

Examples of non-integer times

```
library(lifecontingencies)
data("soa08Act")
pXt <- Vectorize(lifecontingencies:::pxtold, "x")</pre>
pxT <- Vectorize(lifecontingencies:::pxtold, "t")</pre>
pxtvect <- pxt
z < -1:6/3
#non integer time
cbind(t=z, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fractional = "lin"), pxT(object=soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fraction
##
## [1,] 0.3333333 0.8639604 0.8639604
## [2,] 0.6666667 0.7279208 0.7279208
## [3,] 1.0000000 0.5918812 0.5918812
## [4,] 1.3333333 0.5056079 0.5056079
## [5,] 1.6666667 0.4193345 0.4193345
## [6,] 2.0000000 0.3330612 0.3330612
cbind(t=z, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fractional = "hyp"), pxT(object=soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fraction
##
## [1,] 0.3333333 0.8131121 0.8131121
## [2,] 0.6666667 0.6850791 0.6850791
## [3,] 1.0000000 0.5918812 0.5918812
```

Examples of non-integer ages

```
x < -50+0:6/6
#non-integer age
cbind(x=x, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=x, t=1, fractional = "lin"), pXt(object=soa08Act, x=x, t=1, fractional =
## [1,] 50.00000 0.9940801 0.9940801
## [2,] 50.16667 0.9939968 0.9939968
## [3,] 50.33333 0.9939134 0.9939134
## [4,] 50.50000 0.9938298 0.9938298
## [5,] 50.66667 0.9937460 0.9937460
## [6,] 50.83333 0.9936620 0.9936620
## [7,] 51.00000 0.9935779 0.9935779
cbind(x=x, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=x, t=1, fractional = "hyp"), pXt(object=soa08Act, x=x, t=1, fractional =
## [1,] 50.00000 0.9940801 0.9940801
## [2,] 50.16667 0.9939960 0.9939960
## [3,] 50.33333 0.9939120 0.9939120
## [4,] 50.50000 0.9938282 0.9938282
## [5,] 50.66667 0.9937446 0.9937446
## [6,] 50.83333 0.9936612 0.9936612
## [7,] 51.00000 0.9935779 0.9935779
cbind(x=x, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=x, t=1, fractional = "exp"), pXt(object=soa08Act, x=x, t=1, fractional =
##
               х
## [1,] 50.00000 0.9940801 0.9940801
## [2,] 50.16667 0.9939964 0.9939964
## [3,] 50.33333 0.9939127 0.9939127
## [4,] 50.50000 0.9938290 0.9938290
## [5,] 50.66667 0.9937453 0.9937453
## [6,] 50.83333 0.9936616 0.9936616
## [7,] 51.00000 0.9935779 0.9935779
```

Examples of large ages