# Computational details of demographic functions

C. Dutang and G.A. Spedicato

2018

#### Survival probabilities

For notation details, see [@bowers1997actuarial].

Using the well-known relation  $s+up_y = up_{y+s} \times sp_y$ , 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  $_np_m$  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  $y \in [0, 1), m \in \mathbb{N}$ 

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

## Examples of non-integer times

cbind(t=z, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fractional = "hyp"), pxT(object=soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fraction

```
## t
## [1,] 0.3333333 0.8131121 0.8131121
## [2,] 0.6666667 0.6850791 0.6850791
## [3,] 1.0000000 0.5918812 0.5918812
## [4,] 1.3333333 0.4701083 0.4701083
## [5,] 1.6666667 0.3898924 0.3898924
## [6,] 2.0000000 0.3330612 0.3330612
cbind(t=z, pxtvect(soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fractional = "exp"), pxT(object=soa08Act, x=100, t=z, fraction
## t
## [1,] 0.3333333 0.8396111 0.8396111
## [2,] 0.6666667 0.7049468 0.7049468
## [3,] 1.0000000 0.5918812 0.5918812
## [4,] 1.3333333 0.4886498 0.4886498
## [5,] 1.6666667 0.4034232 0.4034232
## [6,] 2.0000000 0.3330612 0.3330612
```

### Examples of non-integer ages

## [7,] 51.00000 0.9935779 0.9935779

```
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 =
## [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
```

## Examples of large ages