Stat 346 Homework #2

1. For a given health insurance policy, the loss amount (expressed in thousands) per year has a pdf of

$$f(y) = cy(5-y), 0 < y < 4$$

where c is a constant.

- (a) Calculate the 99^{th} percentile of the loss amount. (Use software to solve the final polynomial) [3.954]
- (b) Calculate the coefficient of variation of the loss amount. [.4257]
- (c) For a policy with a deductible of \$1000, calculate $E(Y^P)$ and $E(Y^L)$. [\$1500, \$1326]
- (d) For a policy with no deductible but with a limit of \$2500, calculate the expected loss amount. [\$1976.84]
- 2. For a frequency distribution in the (a, b, 0) class, you are given
 - $p_k = 0.0768$
 - ii $p_{k+1} = p_{k+2} = 0.08192$
 - iii $p_{k+3} = 0.0786432$

Determine the mean of this distribution by using $E(N) = \frac{a+b}{1-a}$ [8]

- 3. Claim frequency follows a distribution in the (a, b, 0) class. You are given that
 - i The probability of 4 claims is 0.066116.
 - ii The probability of 5 claims is 0.068761.
 - iii The probability of 6 claims is 0.068761.

Calculate the probability of no claims. [.0179]

- 4. A random variable follows a zero-truncated Poisson distribution with λ =0.8. Calculate the third raw moment of the distribution. [5.869]
- 5. A random variable X has a c.d.f. of

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)}, \quad x > 0.$$

The 90th percentile is 4.29. What is σ ?

- 6. For a certain random variable, X, the TVaR₉₅ is 4 and the VaR₉₅ is 3. Determine the difference between the expected value of X and the expected value of the limited loss random variable with a cap at u = 3.
- 7. A random variable X has pdf

$$f_X(x) = \frac{8}{(x+2)^3}, \quad x > 0$$

Determine the $TVaR_{99}$.

8. Suppose N is a counting distribution satisfying the recursive probabilities:

$$\frac{p_k}{p_{k-1}} = 0.8 + \frac{3.2}{k}$$

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for $k = 1, 2, \dots$ Identify the distribution of N.

 $9.\,$ Consider the zero-truncated Binomial distribution with probabilities

$$p_0 = 0$$

 $p_k = C {8 \choose k} 0.3^k (0.7)^{8-k}, \text{ for } k = 1, ..., 8$

Find the value of C. Derive the mean and the variance of this distribution.