# final\_figures

September 20, 2021

```
[1]: import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np
```

## 1 Using pr\_nhome\_compas

We adjust the probability of nursing home to be smaller or equal to the probability of survival to 85 years old.

prob dependency before 85: 0.002

[2]:		alpha1	alpha2	death
	count	2000.000000	2000.000000	2000.000000
	mean	0.262085	0.385839	0.352076
	std	0.112263	0.159902	0.119342
	min	0.055000	0.000000	0.125000
	25%	0.167500	0.267500	0.260000
	50%	0.255000	0.332500	0.340000
	75%	0.350000	0.562500	0.425625
	max	0.522500	0.697500	0.937500

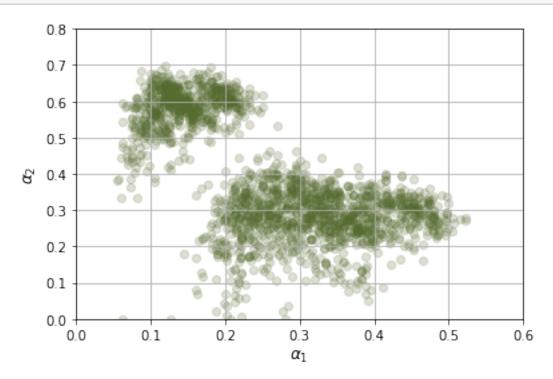
#### 1.1 Functions used below

```
[3]: def utility(x, eps=0.8):
         return x**(1 - eps) / (1 - eps)
     def calc UP A1 A2(w, L1, L2, P, beta=0.8):
         UP = beta * (utility(w) - utility(w - P))
         A1 = utility(w - P) - utility(w - L1) + UP
         A2 = utility(w - P) - utility(w - L2) + UP
         return UP, A1, A2
     def participation(w, L1, L2, P, df):
         UP, A1, A2 = calc_UP_A1_A2(w, L1, L2, P)
         return df.alpha1 * A1 + df.alpha2 * A2 - UP > 0
     def average_cost(w, L1, L2, P, df):
         insured = participation(w, L1, L2, P, df)
         N = sum(insured * (df.alpha1 * L1 + df.alpha2 * L2))
         D = sum(insured)
         return N / (D + 1e-16)
     def intersection(w, L1, L2, P, df):
         UP, A1, A2 = calc_UP_A1_A2(w, L1, L2, P)
         C = average_cost(w, L1, L2, P, df)
         alpha1_star = (C * A2 - UP * L2) / (A2 * L1 - A1 * L2)
         alpha2_star = UP/A2 - A1/A2 * alpha1_star
         return alpha1_star, alpha2_star
     def prob_distr():
         plt.scatter(df.alpha1, df.alpha2, alpha=0.2, color='darkolivegreen')
         plt.xlim([0, 0.6])
        plt.ylim([0, 0.8])
           plt.title('Probability distribution', fontsize=14)
         plt.xlabel(r'$\alpha 1$', fontsize=12)
         plt.ylabel(r'$\alpha_2$', fontsize=12)
         plt.grid()
         plt.savefig(f'figures/prob_distr.png', dpi=300)
         plt.show()
     def create_final_figure(w, L1, L2, P, case):
         alpha1_star, alpha2_star = intersection(w, L1, L2, P, df)
         print(f'intersection at {round(alpha1_star, 3), round(alpha2_star, 3)}')
         UP, A1, A2 = calc_UP_A1_A2(w, L1, L2, P)
         C = average_cost(w, L1, L2, P, df)
         alpha1pref = [alpha1 for alpha1 in np.linspace(0, UP/A1, 100)]
         alpha2pref = [UP/A2 - alpha1 * A1/A2 for alpha1 in alpha1pref]
```

```
alpha1cost = [alpha1 for alpha1 in np.linspace(0, C/L1, 100)]
   alpha2cost = [C/L2 - alpha1 * L1/L2 for alpha1 in alpha1cost]
   insured = participation(w, L1, L2, P, df)
   plt.scatter(df.alpha1[insured], df.alpha2[insured], alpha=0.2,
               color='darkolivegreen')
   plt.scatter(df.alpha1[~insured], df.alpha2[~insured], alpha=0.2,
               color='lightsalmon')
   plt.plot(alpha1pref, alpha2pref, label='isopreference', color='blue')
   plt.plot(alpha1cost, alpha2cost, label='isocost', color='black',
→linestyle='--')
   plt.xlim([0, 0.6])
   plt.ylim([0, 1.2])
     plt.title('Propitious selection', fontsize=14)
   plt.xlabel(r'$\alpha_1$', fontsize=12)
   plt.ylabel(r'$\alpha_2$', fontsize=12)
   plt.grid()
   plt.legend()
   plt.savefig(f'figures/case_{case}.png', dpi=300)
   plt.show()
```

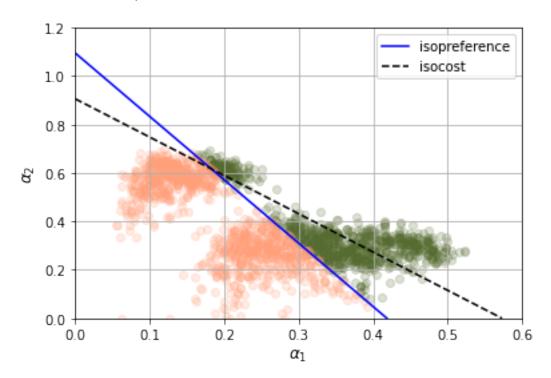
#### 1.2 Probability distribution

#### [4]: prob\_distr()



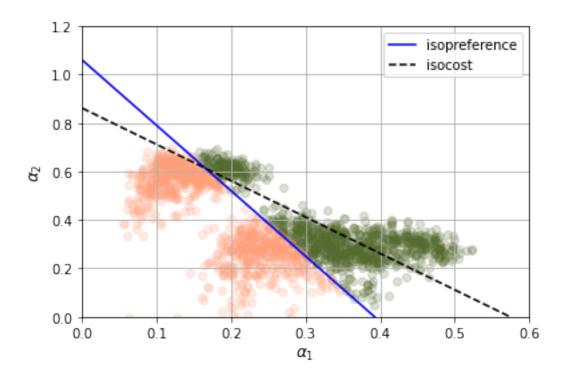
### 1.3 Case 1: L1=87000, L2=55000, P=57850

intersection at (0.183, 0.618)



### 1.4 Case 2: L1=93000, L2=62000, P=63900

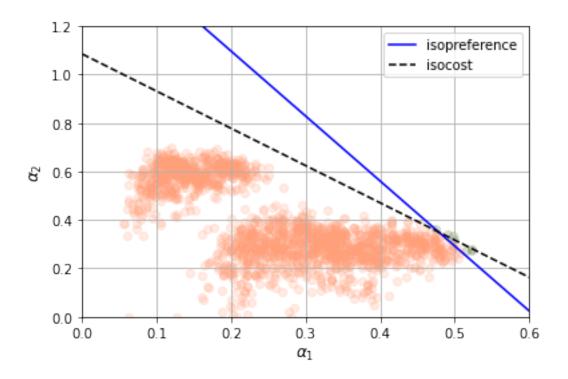
intersection at (0.166, 0.613)



## 1.5 Case 3: L1=63000, L2=41000, P=51850

[7]: create\_final\_figure(w=72e3, L1=63e3, L2=41e3, P=51850, case=3)

intersection at (0.479, 0.35)



## 1.6 Case 4: L1=72000, L2=62000, P=62000

[8]: create\_final\_figure(w=72e3, L1=72e3, L2=62e3, P=62000, case=4)

intersection at (0.119, 0.572)

