

Марковские Супорядки

Оп. $\{T_j, C_j\}, j=1, \dots, n\}$ - обобщенная фун. номон
 μ - м.о. супорядка
 $\forall T_1 < T_2 \dots < T_n \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$

$$C_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$C_j < 0$ - пакет

$C_j > 0$ - испытание

(2.1)

Фун. номон

$$S(0, t) = S_0 \exp \left(\int_0^t \delta(u) du \right) := S_0 \cdot A(0, t)$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{т.н.исследование} \\ \text{нумерация} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{т.н.исследование} \\ \text{нумерация} \end{matrix}$ фунон

$$A(2, t) = A(2, s) \cdot A(s, t) \quad \forall 2 \leq s \leq t \Rightarrow A(s, t) = \exp \left(\int_s^t \delta(u) du \right) \quad s \leq t$$

Лемма 1 $A(s, t) \in \mathbb{D}, > 0$. Если $\delta(u) \geq 0$, то

Пусть $A(2, t) = A(2, s) + A(s, t)$ б.н.исследование
 $A(2, t) = A(2, 2) \cdot A(2, t) \Rightarrow A(2, 2) = 1$ фун. $A(s, t)$

$$\frac{\partial A(t, 2)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=t} \equiv \delta(t)$$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(t+h) - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(t+h) \cdot A(0, t) - A(0, t)}{h \cdot A(0, t)} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(a+t+h) - A(a, t)}{h \cdot A(0, t)} = g'(t)$$

$$\forall g(t) = \ln(A(0, t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t \delta(s) ds + C = h A(0, t) \Rightarrow A(s, t) = \exp \left(\int_s^t \delta(u) du \right)$$

Зад. Рассм $T = T_0$ (исслед.)

T_x - ож. исп.нумер. в-ва б.зр. x

$$S_x(t) = \Pr_x = P(T_x > t) = P(T > x + t | T > x)$$

$$\text{Услн. } t \Pr_x = s \Pr_x + t - s \Pr_{x+s}, \quad s < t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{б.ч.ч. } t \Pr_x = \exp \left(- \int_0^t \mu(x+u) du \right)$$

$$\forall \mu(n-u) = \mu_x(u) - \text{нумерование супорядка}$$

Бағыттардың ортаисында жөннөн барлық s ген. орн. номоне $c = f(t_j, c_j)$, $t_j < s$, $j = \overline{1, m}$ үз.

$$AVal_s(c) = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j \cdot A(t_j, s)$$

Даңынан ортаисында - 11-

$$DVal_s(c) = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j V(s, t_j), \quad \text{де } V(s, t) = \exp\left(-\int_s^t \delta(u) du\right), s < t$$

Даңынан көбіншілдегі $c(t)$, $t \in [t, T]$:

$$Val_t(c) = AVal_t(c_{[t, T]}) + DVal_t(c_{[t, T]})$$

$$AVal_t(c_{[t, T]}) = \int_t^T \exp\left(\int_r^t \delta(u) du\right) c(r) dr$$

$$DVal_t(c_{[t, T]}) = \int_t^T \exp\left(-\int_t^u \delta(u) du\right) \cdot c(u) du$$

Тұрғындаулық шарттың көлемесі $\delta = r/(1+i)$: $Val_t(i) = NPV_t(i)$

2.1.16. $a = (a_0, \dots, a_n)$, $b = (b_0, \dots, b_n)$

$$\text{Негізде } \sum_{i=0}^j a_i \geq \sum_{i=0}^j b_i, \quad \forall j = \overline{0, n}$$

$$\text{мұнда } NPV(a) \geq NPV(b), \quad \forall r \in (0; \infty)$$

▷ НРВ $n=1$ орбиталы

Негізде берінде жүз n

$$\text{есептік } a_{n+1} \geq b_{n+1} \Rightarrow NPV(a) - NPV(b) = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{a_k}{(1+i)^k} - \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{b_k}{(1+i)^k} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Негізде } a_{n+1} < b_{n+1} \Rightarrow NPV(a) - NPV(b) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{a_k - b_k}{(1+i)^k} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{a_k - b_k}{(1+i)^k} + \frac{a_{n+1} - b_{n+1}}{(1+i)^{n+1}} \geq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Негізде } a_k = a_k; b_k = b_k & \quad a'_k = a_k + a_{n+1} - b_k \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{a_k - b_k}{(1+i)^k} + \frac{a_n - b_n + a_{n+1} - b_{n+1}}{(1+i)^{n+1}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{a'_k - b'_k}{(1+i)^k}, \quad \text{де } a'_k = a_k + a_{n+1} - b_k \\ & \quad \underbrace{\phantom{\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{a_k - b_k}{(1+i)^k} + \frac{a_n - b_n + a_{n+1} - b_{n+1}}{(1+i)^{n+1}}}}_{> 0} \end{aligned}$$

> 0 б. салынған негіздең мүнгиздегі

$$\sum_{i=0}^h a'_i \geq \sum_{i=0}^h b'_i$$

$$NPV(a) \geq NPV(b)$$

2.2 Установка

$$L - \sum_{j=1}^k A(t_j, t) c_j = \sum_{k+1}^n V(t, t_j) c_j = PVal_t(c), \quad t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$$

Доказательство

Дисконтируемое время (discounted pay-back period)

$$T_+ = \inf \{t \geq 0 : AVal_t(c) \geq 0\}$$

(Если для времени t нет c , то $AVal_t(c) < 0$.
 Но для $t > T_+$ имеем $AVal_t(c) \geq 0$,
 т.е. c окупится в будущем в точке t ,
 где ожидаемое будущее значение c неотрицательно
 и равно $AVal_{T_+}(c)$.)

Таким образом T_+ называется числом итераций

Число T_+ называется числом итераций

числ. итераций $t \rightarrow 0 = 1$

В мон. случае λ называется коэффициентом дисперсии $= 1$.

$\mu =$ математическое ожидание

Тогда $T_1 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ — математическое ожидание

$T_2 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ — дисперсия

Дисконтируемое время. Оценки (2 варианта)

$$Y_1 = \int_0^T e^{-\mu u} du = \frac{1}{\mu} (1 - e^{-\mu T})$$

$$Y_2 = \int_0^{T_1 \wedge T_2} du = T_1 \wedge T_2, \quad T_1 \wedge T_2 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda + \mu)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_1] = \mathbb{E}[Y_2] = \frac{1}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$\text{Var}[T_1 \wedge T_2] = \frac{1}{(\lambda + \mu)^2}$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_1] = \frac{1}{\mu^2} \text{Var}[e^{-\mu T}] = \frac{1}{\mu^2} [M_{T_1}(-2\mu) - M_{T_1}(-\mu)^2] = \frac{2}{(\lambda + \mu)^2(\lambda + 2\mu)}$$

$$M_{T_1}(s) = \frac{1}{\lambda - s} \quad \text{при } s < \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_1] < \text{Var}[Y_2]$$

Видим, что оценки неизвестных λ и μ для $\text{Exp}(\mu)$

$$Y_1 = \int_0^\infty e^{-\mu u} \gamma(u) du$$

$$Y_2 = \int_0^T \gamma(u) du$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_1] = \mathbb{E}[Y_2]; \quad \text{Var}[Y_1] < \text{Var}[Y_2]$$

2.3 Fields

Нпр. яз. номог. c
 $i \rightarrow \psi(i, 0) := [i - \text{Val}_0(c)] = 0$ ищем ег. норен на $(-1; \infty)$
 но мож. норен яз. ешь фокусное $y(c)$

Ex. 22.1. Нынеш. $C_0 = \$1000$ $C_1 = +\$400$ $C_2 = +\$770$
 $\Rightarrow 1000(1+i)^2 - 400(1+i) - 770 = 0 \rightarrow y(c) = 0,1$

$$\psi^+(i, t) = [i - A\text{Val}_t(c)]$$

$$\psi^-(i, t) = [i - D\text{Val}_t(c)]$$

$$\psi(i, t) = [i - \text{Val}_t(c)] = \psi^+(i, t) + \psi^-(i, t)$$

Задача. Ещё 1 яз. номог. c все носнгнчннн (in-flows)
 нрпннчннбнм бнннн бнннчннн (out-flows), но
 бнннн $\exists y(c)$

Задача. Ещё $\psi^+(i_0, t)$ нпр. бннн ннмпнсе i_0 ищем
 яз. мож. номог. 1 пай, но \exists ег. норен $i \geq i_0$

Ex. 2.2.5 $c = [-1500, 250, -500, 500, 500, 500, 500]$
 $t=1$ $t=7$
 $N\text{Solve } [x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - x - 3 = 0, x, \text{Reals}]$
 $x = 0,967678$
 $i = 3,34019\% (\bar{x}^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1)$

(2.4) Употребление правил

(ex) В случае суммы $X = 1$ ($\$ 10\ 000$)
 $X + Y = 2$ ($\$ 20\ 000$)

$$P(X=0) = 1 - q_x$$

$$P(Y=0) = 1 - q_y$$

Тогда q_x, q_y — вероятности, q_{xy} — нет

$$X=0$$

$$X=1$$

$$Y=0 \quad 1 - q_x - q_y + q_{xy}$$

$$q_x - q_{xy}$$

$$Y=1 \quad q_y - q_{xy}$$

$$q_{xy}$$

Наша цель — минимизировать $\text{Var}[X+Y]$ при фиксированных $X+Y$

$$\rightarrow \max_{q_{xy}} \text{Var}[X+Y]$$

суммы

$$\star E[X+Y] = (q_x + 2q_y) \cdot 10^4$$

$$\text{Тогда } Z = q_{xy}$$

$$\# f - \text{функция} \quad : f(3) - f(2) \geq f(1) - f(0)$$

$$E[f(X+Y)] = f(0)(1 - q_x - q_y) +$$

$$f(1)q_x + f(2)q_y +$$

$$[f(0) - f(1) - f(2) + f(3)]q_{xy}$$

$$- \underbrace{\int_0^1 f'(u) du}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{\int_2^3 f'(u) du}_{\leq 0}$$

$$> 0, \text{ т.к. } f'(u) \geq 0$$

$$\text{где } m, z \text{ моды } \max_{q_{xy}} \text{Var}[X+Y]$$

$$\text{Будем } Z = q_{xy} = \min[q_x, q_y]$$

(наименее вероятное значение)

Тогда $q_x < q_y$ и $X=1 \Rightarrow Y=2$ $\int u f(u) du$ — risk-averse

(т.е. смерть более ценного блага опаснее смерти недорогого)

Можем $Z = q_{xy} = \min[q_x, q_y]$ для борьбы

направленной против наименее вероятных $X+Y \Rightarrow$

также более ожидаемой для $\text{Var}[X+Y]$ низкой вероятностью

Lemma $X \leq_{st}^{\text{def}} Y$ (X означает ранг меньше, чем Y)

если $\exists (x', y') : X \sim x', Y \sim y'$ и $P(X' \leq Y') = 1$

• $X \leq_{(0)} Y$ iff $F_x(x) \geq F_y(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

• $X \leq_{(0)} Y$ iff $E[u(-X)] \geq E[u(-Y)]$, $\forall u' > 0$.

$\triangleright F_x, F_y \in C \quad f'_x, f'_y > 0$

$$X' = F_x^{-1}(F_y(y)) \Rightarrow F_y(y) \sim U[0,1]$$

$$F_x^{-1}(U) \sim \text{■■■}; X$$

$$X' \leq Y$$

для АОВ : $f(u) = x$, if $F_x(x-0) < u \leq F_x(x)$

$g(u) = y$, if $F_y(y-0) < u \leq F_y(y)$

так $U \sim U[0,1] \quad f(U) \sim X$

$g(U) \sim Y$

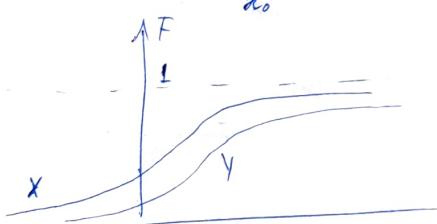
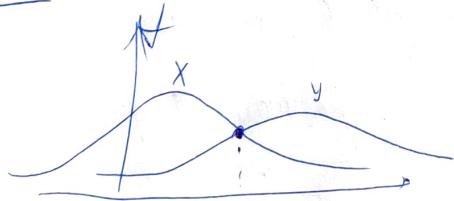
и $F_x(x) \geq F_y(y) \Rightarrow f(u) \leq g(u) \quad \forall u$

$$P(f(u) \leq g(u)) = 1$$

Зад. Пусть x, y - непрерывные случайные величины с одинаковыми дистрибуциями.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists x_0 : f_x(x) &\geq f_y(x) \quad \forall x < x_0 \\ f_x(x) &\leq f_y(x) \quad \forall x \geq x_0 \\ \Rightarrow F_x(x) &\geq F_y(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$X \leq_{(0)} Y$$



$$\Delta(x) = F_x(x) - F_y(x)$$

$$x_0$$

Odp. $X \leq_{se}^{\text{(1)}} Y$ (je auracle stop-loss)

$$\sim E[u(X)] \geq E[u(-Y)] \quad \forall u' > 0, u'' > 0$$

нек
+ $u'' > 0$

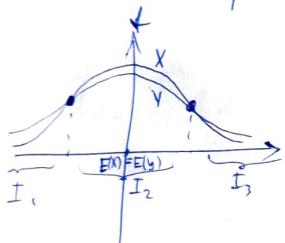
Рівність $X \sim F_1 \Rightarrow F_1 \leq_{(1)} F_2 \Leftrightarrow E(X-d)_+ \leq E(Y-d)_+$, $\forall d$

Зад. Що $F_1 \leq_{(1)} F_2$, $u' > 0$, $u'' > 0$,
то $E[u(-X)] \geq E[u(-Y)]$

Если $E[X] = E[Y]$,

то $E[u(-X)] \geq E[u(-Y)]$ тоді $\exists u : u'' > 0$

Довед. Що монотонне непереворотне функція u , то $\forall x, y : E[X] = E[Y]$



$$x, y : E[X] = E[Y]$$

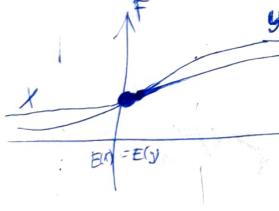
$$f_x(x) \neq f_y(x)$$

$$\exists I_1, I_2, I_3 : I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3 = [0; \infty)$$

I_2 між I_1, I_3 :

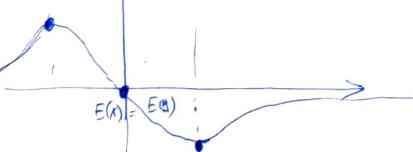
$$f_x(x) \leq f_y(x) \text{ на } I_1, I_3$$

$$f_x(x) > f_y(x) \text{ на } I_2$$



$F_X \text{ и } F_Y$ монотонні і позитивні

$$\Leftrightarrow X \leq_{(1)} Y$$



$$\Delta(x) = F_x(x) - F_y(x) \text{ непереворотна функція}$$

Если $\Delta(x)$ непереворотна, то комб. і. в. є орт. функцією stop-loss

$$E[\max[d, X]] = d + \int_0^\infty (1 - F_x(u)) du = d + E[(X-d)_+]$$

$$\Rightarrow X \leq_{(1)} Y \Leftrightarrow E[\max[d, X]] \leq E[\max[d, Y]]$$

Теорема $F_x(x) = F_y(x)$ при $x \in [x_1, x_2]$

$F_x(x) \geq F_y(x)$ при $x > x_2$

$$\Rightarrow E[\max[x, X]] \leq E[\max[x, Y]] \quad \text{при } x \geq x_2$$

$$E[\min[x, X]] \geq E[\min[x, Y]] \quad \text{при } x \leq x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\max[x, X]] \leq E[\max[x, Y]] \quad \text{при } x \in [x_1, x_2]$$

т.к.

$$E[\max[d, X]] + E[\min[d, X]] = E[X] + d$$

докажем $X_k = \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} y_i$, $k = 1, 2$

N_k : $P(N_k = n) = \frac{y^k}{n!} e^{-y}$ — расп. с. р.

$$N_k : P(N_k = n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{y^n}{n!} e^{-y} dy W_k(y)$$

$$\forall k \quad W_1 \leq_{(1)} W_2$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 \leq_{(1)} X_2$$

Лемма

$$P(X_1 \leq_{(1)} X_2) \leq_{(1)} NB(\mu, p)$$

$$\forall k \quad \mu = \lambda = \frac{\bar{y}}{p}$$

Зад. 2.3.8. Когд. багуайши не обладают независимыми мерами риска

$$X_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} y_i, \quad X_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} z_i$$

$$N_1 \sim NB(10, 8/10) \quad y_i \sim Exp(\lambda)$$

$$N_2 \sim NB(1, 1/10) \quad z_i \sim Pareto(\mu, \delta/3)$$

$$CV(X) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(X)}}{E(X)}$$

$$CV(N_1) = 1 < CV(N_2) = \sqrt{10/9}$$

$$CV(Y) = 1 < CV(Z) = 2$$

$$CV(X_1) = \sqrt{10/9} > CV(X_2) = \sqrt{14/9}$$

$$\triangleright E[N_1] = 10/9 \quad Var[N_1] = 100/81 \quad CV(Y) = 1$$

$$E[N_2] = 9 \quad Var[N_2] = 90 \quad CV(Z) = \sqrt{\delta/3} \mu / \left[\frac{5}{3} \sqrt{\delta/3 - 2} \right]^{8/3 - 1} / \mu = 2$$

$$E[X_1] = \frac{12}{57} \quad \text{Var}[X_1] = \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \left(\frac{20}{5} + \frac{110}{81} \right) - \frac{100}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{190}{81 \cdot 2^2} \quad CV(X_1) = \sqrt{\frac{19}{162}}$$

$$E[X_2] = \frac{3}{50} \cdot 90 \mu \quad \text{Var}[X_2] = \mu^2 \left(\frac{5 \cdot 90}{50} + \frac{9}{250} \cdot 2 \cdot 90 \cdot 10 - \frac{9}{50^2} \cdot 90^2 \right) = \mu^2 \cdot \frac{2418400}{2500} \quad CV(X_2) = \sqrt{\frac{19}{5}}$$

Sag. 2.3.9. $\mu = E[X]$ $\text{Var}[X] < \infty$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (E[(X-t)_+] - (\mu-t)_+) dt = 1/2 \text{Var}[X] \quad (*)$$

$$\text{u} \quad X \leq_{(1)} Y \quad E[X] = E[Y] \Rightarrow X = Y \quad \text{n.u.}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \text{Var}[Y]$$

$\triangleright X \geq 0$ i.f.x. no m. w. yorumu

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E[(X-t)_+] - (\mu-t)_+ dt = \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+} (x-t) f_x(x) 1_{x \geq t} dx dt = \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+} 1_{x \geq t} (\mu-t) f_x(x) dt dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} [1_{x \geq t} - 1_{\mu \geq t}] dt dx = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} (x-t) 1_{\{\mu \leq t \leq x\}} f_x(x) dx dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} 1_{\{\mu \leq t \leq x\}} dt f_x(x) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \int_{\mu}^x (x-t) dt f_x(x) dx = 1/2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} (\mu-x)^2 f_x(x) dx = 1/2 \text{Var}[X] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{u} \quad (*) \quad E[(X-t)_+] \leq E[(Y-t)_+] \Rightarrow X = Y \quad \text{n.u.}$$

$$\text{Sag. } u_3 \text{ cm. n.p. } E[(X-d)_+^k] \leq E[(Y-d)_+^k]$$

gw + d bermehren max'li nee cm. napejou gw + e > k

Sag. 2.3.10

2.3.11.

2.5) Empr. нордичн. сбогаююш. со смешанностью

Оп. Тогда $x > 0$, $F_x(t) = \frac{F(x+t) - F(x)}{F(x)}$ - пачк. оцен. нр. низких

$$U(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\bar{F}(x)} \quad - \text{норм. оценка}$$

Случай. что X приближенно имеет NBV (new better than used),

также $F_x \leq_{(0)} F$, то следовательно $F_x(t) \geq F(t)$

также

$$\bar{F}(x+t) \leq \bar{F}(x) \bar{F}(t)$$

Оп. Тогда $T_a \sim F_x$ - оцен. нр. низких в бояз. x

Случай. что X приближенно имеет NBUE (NBV in average)

также $E[T_a] \leq E[X] + a$

$$\text{док. } \int_0^\infty \bar{F}(a+t) dt \leq \bar{F}(a) \int_0^\infty \bar{F}(t) dt + a$$

Оп. $F \in IFR$ (increasing failure rate) iff $\bar{F}_a(t) < \bar{F}_b(t)$ для $t > 0, x_1 < x_2 < \infty$
бесконечное $\bar{F}_{x_2} \leq_{(0)} \bar{F}_a$.

Оп. $F \in IFR$ (IFR in average) iff $(-t^{-1} \ln \bar{F}(t))'_t > 0$

$$\text{док. } \bar{F}(dt) > \bar{F}^{\alpha}(t) \quad \forall 0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$\text{док. } \bar{F}(t)^{\alpha} \leq \bar{F}(dt)^{\alpha/dt} \quad \forall 0 < \alpha < 1$$

Задачи 2.3.13

- 2.3.18

+ лекции

(2.6) Среднее оцн. ож. нацен

Доп. T_x - о. 99PB F_x : $m(x) = \hat{e}_x$ - ср. ож. нацен

$$\hat{e}_x(F) = E[T-x | T > x] = \frac{1}{F(x)} \int_x^\infty F(y) dy, x > 0$$

Р-р. формула $\bar{F}(x) = \frac{\hat{e}_0(F)}{\hat{e}_x(F)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{1}{\hat{e}_u(F)} du\right), x > 0$

Если $E[T] < \infty$, то бдсбр. версия:

$$\hat{e}_{F_n}(x) = \frac{\sum_{i:i \leq n; X_i > x} (X_i - x)}{\#\{i \leq n: X_i > x\}} \rightarrow \hat{e}_n(F), n \rightarrow \infty$$

2.3. 20

(5.7) Тривожен мон - loss у перевертанні

Stop-loss order зв'язані з номінальної функцією початкового
реверс-а і превеличеннем стартера, ком. від. є на
уявні оптимізації? (no неоптимізовано)

stop-loss пресків:

$$\pi_x(d) = E[(X-d)_+] = \int_d^\infty [1 - F_x(x)] dx$$

m.e. $\pi'_x(d) = F_x(d) - 1$

Imp. 30 Thm 2.3.21

Imp. 33 Imp. 2.3.28

Lef. $X \leq_{\text{Zar}} Y \Leftrightarrow L_x(u) \geq L_y(u) \quad \forall u \in [0, 1]$

ize $L_x(u) = \int_0^u F_x^{-1}(t) dt \underbrace{\left(\int_0^1 F_x^{-1}(t) dt \right)^{-1}}_{E[X]}$,

чара неравенство (така u : ^{то же} дефиниц. заим
наличен)

$X \leq_{\text{Zar}} Y$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{X}{E[X]} \leq_{\text{CV}} \frac{Y}{E[Y]}, \text{ m.e. } E[u(\frac{X}{E[X]})] \leq E[u(\frac{Y}{E[Y]})]$

$\forall u: u'' > 0 \quad u \in C^{(2)}$

докаж: если (X, Y) доке юб. рез (X', Y')

то $X + Y \geq_{\text{ar}} X' + Y'$

это означает бин. неравн

2.3.3. Спекулятивное ожидание на рынке

$$m(x) = \hat{e}_x(F) = E[\underbrace{T-x}_{T_x} | T > x] = \frac{1}{F(x)} \int_x^{\infty} F(y) dy, \quad x > 0$$

— ср. нр. ожидания на рынке T_x с $\text{спр. } F_x$

Нулемо $\hat{e}_x = E[T_x]$

$$m(x) = \int_x^{\infty} (1 - F(t)) dt$$

моя $m(x) = E[X] \cdot \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{1}{\hat{e}_t} dt\right)$

если $E[T] < \infty$

$$\hat{e}_x(F_n) = \frac{\sum_{i:i \in n: X_i > x} (X_i - x)}{\# \{i \in n: X_i > x\}}$$

Будем рассматривать ожидание в отсутствии $X_n > 0$

$$\hat{e}_x(F_n) \rightarrow \hat{e}_x(F) \quad \text{n.u. при } n \rightarrow \infty$$

2.3.4. Step-function и несравнение

$$\pi_x(d) = E[(X-d)_+] = \int_d^{\infty} [1 - F_x(x)] dx$$

↪ можно рассмотреть

$$\pi'_x(d) = F_x(d) - 1$$

таким образом $E[I(X)] = E[(X-d)_+]$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}[X - I(X)] \geq \text{Var}[X - (X-d)_+]$$

Нулемо $X \leq Y$, если $+d$:

$$E[(X-d)_+] \leq E[(Y-d)_+] \quad (1)$$

$$E[(d-X)_+] \leq E[(d-Y)_+] \quad (2)$$

Если $E[X] = E[Y]$, то $(1) \Rightarrow (2)$

$(2) \Rightarrow (1)$

н.к. $E[(X-d)_+] - E[(d-X)_+] = E[X] - d$

2.4. Равнозначность формул - о премии

$$V(t) = U(t-1) + c^* - S(t) \quad \text{и} \quad U_0 = u$$

$$c = c^* - i_u$$

заслужив
премии

$$U(t) > b > u$$

\hookrightarrow некие нравств. соображ. often выше бывшего уровня

Trade-off $\rightarrow P \geq t - \varepsilon$ балансование издержек

\rightarrow соединение премии \downarrow и гол. нравственности

$\Rightarrow u \downarrow$, заслужившая издержки

Если NPBC (Met positive Dalton condition)

$$E[S(t)] < ct$$

издержки не возн. в пред. году $V(t) < 0$

④ при балансе NPC $P(\text{правопр.}) \leq e^{-R_u}$

изобр. изн. изн.
длительная
 \downarrow

онп. изн.

финанс. изн.

искусство

грабежи

$$E[e^{RS}] = e^{R_c}$$

+

так. $P(\text{не правопр.}) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\ln \varepsilon} \ln E[e^{RS}] = \frac{1}{\ln \varepsilon} \ln E[e^{R_c}]$$

$$\text{нпр} \quad \text{нпр} \quad \text{допис. } \varepsilon \quad u \quad u \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\pi[S] \approx \frac{1}{R} K_S(R) = \frac{1}{R} (E[S]R + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}[S]R^2 + \dots)$$

результат

оц-к

нумериков

с помощью бинома губернатора

$$\pi[S] = E[S] + \frac{|\ln \varepsilon|}{2u} \text{Var}[S] + iu \rightarrow \text{min}$$

$$u^+ = \sigma(S) \sqrt{|\ln \varepsilon| / 2i}$$

$$\pi[S] = E[S] + \sigma(S) \sqrt{2 \cdot |\ln \varepsilon|}$$

④ if u^+ is \uparrow

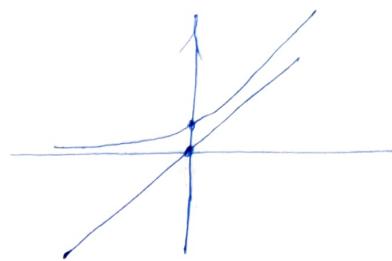
$$\pi[S_j] = E[X_j] + \delta \text{Var}[f_j],$$

$$R = \frac{|\ln \varepsilon|}{u^+}$$

$$\pi_h(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{hx} \cdot f_{x, e^{hx}}(x, e^{hx}) dx dx$$

$$X = g^{-1}(y) \quad X = \ln y/h$$

$$Y = g(x) \quad Y = \exp(hx)$$



$$P(Y < x) = P(e^{hx} < x) =$$

$$= P(\ln x < \ln x/h)$$

$$f_Y(x) = \frac{1}{xh} \cdot f_X(\ln x/h)$$

$$E[e^{hx}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{hx} \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$E[e^{hx}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{hx} \cdot f_{e^{hx}}(x) dx$$

$$E[Xe^{hx}] = E[Xe^h]$$

$$2.4.3. \quad \pi_h[X] = \frac{E[Xe^{hx}]}{E[e^{hx}]}, \quad h > 0$$

$$\text{a) } \pi_h[X] = \frac{\underbrace{\text{Cov}[X, e^{hx}]}_{\geq 0}^{\geq 0} + E[X]}{E[e^{hx}]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_h[X] \geq E[X]$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{\partial \pi_h(X)}{\partial h} = \frac{E[X^2 e^{hx}] \cdot E[e^{hx}] - E[X e^{hx}] \cdot E[X e^{hx}]}{(E[e^{hx}])^2}$$

$$= \frac{E[X^2 e^{hx}]}{E[e^{hx}]} - \left(\frac{E[X e^{hx}]}{E[e^{hx}]} \right)^2$$

$$\cancel{E[X^2 e^{hx}]} \cancel{E[e^{hx}]} \cancel{E[X e^{hx}]} \cancel{E[e^{hx}]}$$

$$= \frac{\int x^2 \cdot e^{hx} f_{h,x} dx}{\int e^{hx} f_{h,x} dx} - \left(\frac{\int x \cdot e^{hx} f_{h,x} dx}{\int e^{hx} f_{h,x} dx} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dF_{h,x}}{dF_{h,x}} =$$

$$= \int x^2 dF_{h,x} - (\int x dF_{h,x})^2 \geq 0$$

2. M

$$2.4.3. \quad \pi_h[X] = \frac{E[X e^{hX}]}{E[e^{hX}]}, h > 0$$

a) $\pi_h[X] = \frac{\text{Cov}[X, e^{hX}] \geq 0}{E[e^{hX}]} + E[X]$

$\Rightarrow \pi_h[X] \geq E[X]$

$$2.4.3. \quad \pi_h'(X) = \frac{E[X e^{hX}]}{E[e^{hX}]}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi_h(X)}{\partial h} = \frac{E[X^2 e^{hX}] \cdot E[e^{hX}] - E[X e^{hX}]^2}{(E[e^{hX}])^2}$$

3. Jänner 2. 3. 16

$$\hat{e}_x(x) \leq \hat{e}_x(y) \quad \forall x \quad \text{iff} \quad \left(\frac{m_x'(x)}{m_y'(x)} \right)' \leq 0$$

$$\triangleright m(x) = E[X] \exp \left(- \int_0^x \frac{1}{\hat{e}_t} dt \right)$$

$$\ln(m(x)) = \ln E[X] + \left(- \int_0^x \frac{1}{\hat{e}_t} dt \right)$$

$$\frac{m'(x)}{m(x)} = - \frac{1}{\hat{e}_x}$$

$$\hat{e}_x = - \frac{m(x)}{m'(x)}$$

$$\hat{e}_x(x) \leq \hat{e}_x(y)$$

$$-\frac{m_x'(x)}{m_x'(x)} \leq -\frac{m_y'(x)}{m_y'(x)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m(x) \geq 0 \\ m'(x) \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-m_y'(x) \cdot m_x(x) + m_x'(x)m_y(x)}{m_x'(x) \cdot m_y'(x)} \leq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} \underbrace{m_x'(x) \cdot m_y'(x)}_{\leq 0} \\ \underbrace{m_y'(x) \cdot m_x(x)}_{\leq 0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{m_x'(x) \cdot m_y(x) - m_x(x) \cdot m_y'(x)}{m_y^2(x)} \leq 0 \quad \left| : \underbrace{m_y^2(x)}_{\geq 0} \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{m_x'(x)}{m_y'(x)} \right)' \leq 0$$

□

Понижение порядка для α с законом p

- ненадежное время ремонта $\bar{Y}_x^{(p)}, \bar{\alpha}_x^{(p)}$
 - временно надежное время ремонта $\bar{Y}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)}, \bar{\alpha}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)}$
- тогда $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\bar{\alpha}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)} \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}_x^{(p)}$

$$1. t = \ell/p, 0 \leq \ell \leq np-1$$

$$\omega_t = \begin{cases} 1/p & \text{если } T_x > t \\ 0 & \text{если } T_x \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{\ell=0}^{np-1} v^{\ell/p} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{T_x > \ell/p\}}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)} = E \bar{Y}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)} = \frac{1}{P} \cdot \sum_{\ell=0}^{np-1} v^{\ell/p} \cdot P(T_x > \ell/p)$$

$$2. \ell = kp + j, k = \overline{0, n-1}, j = \overline{0, p-1}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{x:\bar{n}1}^{(p)} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{kp + j/p} \cdot P(T_x > k + j/p)$$

$$= \frac{1}{P} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{jp/p} P(T_x > k + j/p)$$

3. Текущая оработка первого распр. смерти (VDD)

$$\text{тогда VDD } P(T_x > k + j/p) = \frac{s(x + k + j/p)}{s(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{(1 - s/p) s(x + k) + s/p s(x + k + 1)}{s(x)}$$

$$= (1 - s/p) \cdot P(T_x > k) + s/p \cdot P(T_x > k + 1)$$

$$= P(T_x > k) - s/p (P(T_x > k + 1) - P(T_x > k + 2))$$

$$\ddot{a}_{x:\bar{n}}^{(p)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{j/p} \left(P(T_x > k) - \frac{j}{p} \cdot \left(P(T_x > k) - P(T_x > k+1) \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k \cdot P(T_x > k) \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{j/p} - \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k \left(P(T_x > k) - P(T_x > k+1) \right) \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \frac{j}{p} v^{j/p}$$

$$m \cdot n \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k \cdot P(T_x > k) \right\} = \ddot{a}_{x:\bar{n}}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{j/p} \right\} = \frac{1-v}{1-v^{1/p}} = \frac{d}{1-(1-d)^{1/p}} = \frac{d \cdot p}{d^{1/p}} = d^{(p)}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k (P(T_x > k) - P(T_x > k+1)) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k P(T_x > k) - \frac{1}{v} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^{k+1} \cdot P(T_x > k+1)$$

$$= \ddot{a}_{x:\bar{n}} - \frac{1}{v} (\ddot{a}_{x:\bar{n}} - 1 + \underbrace{v^n \cdot P(T_x > n)}_{n E_x})$$

$$= \frac{1 - (1-v) \cdot \ddot{a}_{x:\bar{n}} - n E_x}{v} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - d \cdot \ddot{a}_{x:\bar{n}} - n E_x}{1-d}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \frac{j}{p} v^{j/p} \right\} = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{j/p} \right)^p = \frac{-(1-v^{1/p}) + (1-v)\frac{1}{p} v^{\frac{1}{p}-1}}{(1-v^{1/p})^2}$$

II

$$\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \frac{j}{p} v^{j/p} = v \cdot \frac{p}{P} = \frac{-(1-d) \cdot p \cdot d^{(p)} + d(p-d^{(p)})}{(d^{(p)})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-pd^{(p)} + pd \cdot d^{(p)} + pd - dd^{(p)}}{(d^{(p)})^2}$$

$$\hat{a}_{x:\bar{n}}^{(P)} = \frac{1}{P} \cdot \hat{a}_{x:\bar{n}} \cdot \frac{d \cdot p}{d^{(P)}} +$$

$$- \frac{1}{P} \cdot \frac{(1 - d) \cdot \hat{a}_{x:\bar{n}} - E_x}{1-d} \cdot \frac{pd - pd^{(P)} + pd(d^{(P)})^2 - dd^{(P)}}{(d^{(P)})^2}$$

$$\alpha(p) = \frac{\alpha}{d^{(P)}} - d \cdot f(p)$$

$$f(p) = \frac{pd - pd^{(P)} + pd(d^{(P)})^2 - dd^{(P)}}{p(1-d)(d^{(P)})^2}$$

$$\text{m.n. } \frac{\alpha}{1-d} = i \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{1-d} = 1+i \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{d^{(P)}} = \frac{1}{i^{(P)}} + \frac{1}{P}$$

Now

$$f(p) = \frac{i/d^{(P)} \cdot p}{d(P-d^P) - \cancel{pd^{(P)}}(1/f)} = i^{(P)} = \frac{d^{(P)} \cdot p}{P - d^{(P)}}$$

$$= \frac{i \left(\frac{1}{d^{(P)}} - \frac{1}{P} \right) - 1}{d^{(P)}} = \frac{i/i^{(P)} - 1}{d^{(P)}} = \frac{i - i^{(P)}}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}}$$

$$\alpha(p) = \frac{i^{(P)} d}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}} + d \cdot \frac{i - i^{(P)}}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}} = \frac{id}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}}$$

$$\hat{a}_{x:\bar{n}}^{(P)} = \frac{id}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}} \cdot \hat{a}_x - \frac{i - i^{(P)}}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}} \cdot (1 - \underbrace{E_x}_{\rightarrow 1})$$

$$\text{npr. } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \hat{a}_x^{(P)} = \frac{id}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}} \cdot \hat{a}_x - \frac{i - i^{(P)}}{i^{(P)} d^{(P)}}$$

$$\text{npr. } \frac{i}{d^{(P)}} = \frac{id}{p \cdot Q_1 \cdot (1-d) \cdot i^{(P)}} = \frac{id}{p \cdot Q_1 \cdot (1-d) \cdot i^{(P)}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$d^{(P)} = p/z - \underbrace{(z-d)^{1/p}}_{\approx 1 - \alpha/p} = d$$

$$d^{(P)} \rightarrow d \quad d = \frac{i}{i+1} \quad \text{See analog.}$$

$$i^{(P)} = \frac{d \cdot p}{p-d} \quad \cancel{\text{Frac.}} \quad \text{in a paper & Telescop}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{i \cdot d}{\frac{d \cdot p}{p-d} \cdot d} = \frac{i \left(p - \frac{i}{i+1}\right)}{\left(i+1\right) \left(p - \frac{i}{i+1}\right)} = \frac{i}{i+1} \cdot p$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(i+1)} \cdot p - \overset{\cancel{i}}{i} \cdot \overset{0}{p}}{p} \longrightarrow \underline{1} \quad d \rightarrow 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{i - \frac{d \cdot p}{p-d}}{\frac{d \cdot p}{p-d} \cdot d} = \frac{(p-d) \cdot i - d \cdot p}{d \cdot p \cdot d} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(p - \frac{i}{i+1}\right) \cdot i - \overset{0}{i} \cdot p}{\left(\frac{i}{i+1}\right)^2 \cdot p}$$

Populations MMC

$$S(x) = P(T_{\alpha x} > t) = P(T > \alpha x + t \mid T > x) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \mu(x+u) du\right)$$

$$\hat{E}_x(F) = E[T - x \mid T > x] = \frac{1}{F(x)} \int_x^\infty F(y) dy, \quad x > 0$$

$$\hat{F}(x) = \frac{\hat{E}_0(F)}{\hat{E}_x(F)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{1}{\hat{E}_u(F)} du\right), \quad x > 0$$

$$\hat{L}_{x:t} = \frac{1}{S(x)} \int_x^{x+t} S(u) du$$

Sagam no ody cypax. is cypax. my jem

$$3.11. \quad \begin{array}{lllll} \varrho_0 = 0,18 & \varrho_1 = 0,1 & \varrho_2 = 0,05 & \varrho_3 = 0,01 \end{array}$$

$$S(1) = 0,85 \quad S(2) = 0,765 \quad S(3) = 0,72675 \quad S(4) = 0,7194825$$

$$\hat{e}_x \cdot \bar{e}_1 = \frac{1}{s(x)} \int_x^{x+t} s(u) \, du$$

$0,765 + 0,72675$
 $\frac{2}{2}$

$\frac{1}{s(1)} * \int_1^{2,8} s(u) \, du = \frac{1}{s(1)} \frac{0,88 + 0,765}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{0,765 + 0,72675}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$= (0,888 + 0,37771875) \cdot \frac{1}{0,888} =$$

$$= 1,394375$$

$$3.1.2. \quad \ddot{a}_{\overline{x:n}}^{(p)} = \frac{id}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}} \ddot{a}_{x:n}^{(p)} - \frac{i - i^{(p)}}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}} (1 - v^n \rho_x)$$

? non. pluma, bruni. p ray b rays

$$ye \quad i^{(p)} = p / ((1+i)^{1/p} - 1) \quad d = 1 - v = \frac{c}{c+1}$$

$$d^{(p)} = p / (1 - (1-d)^{1/p})$$

$$\text{ges} \quad i \leq 5\% \quad \tilde{\alpha}_{\bar{x}1}^{(12)} = \tilde{\alpha}_{\bar{x}1} - \frac{11}{24} + O(i)$$

равномерного
non-рекуррентного расп. изл. смерти 6 мэр. 2088
 $i = \ln(\lambda - k) = \ln(\lambda + k)$

$$P(T_x > k + j/p) = P(T_x > k) - j/p (P(T_x > k) - P(T_x > k+1))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\alpha}_{\overline{x:n}}^{(p)} &= \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{jp} p(T(x) > k + j/p) \\ &= \frac{1}{p} \hat{\alpha}_{\overline{x:n}} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{jp} - \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k (p(T(x) > k) - p(T(x) > k+1)) \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \frac{1}{p} v^{jp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} v^{j/p} = \frac{dv^p}{d^{(p)}}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \frac{i/p}{\lambda_j^{(p)}} = \frac{-pd^{(p)} + pd\lambda^{(p)} + pd - d\lambda^{(p)}}{(\lambda^{(p)})^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} v^k (P(T(x) > k) - P(T(x) > k+1)) = \frac{1 - d \overline{x}_{[n]}}{1-d} - V_n^h P_n$$

$$\ddot{\alpha}_{\frac{x}{x+1}}^{(p)} = \alpha(p) \ddot{\alpha}_{\frac{x}{x+1}} + \beta(p) (1 - i \beta_2 V^2)$$

$$\alpha(p) = \frac{d}{dp} d^{(P)} + \beta(p) \quad \beta(p) = -\frac{pd^{(P)} + pd d^{(P)} + pd - dd^{(P)}}{(d(p))^2}$$

$$f(p) = \frac{i - i^{(p)}}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}} \quad \alpha = \frac{\alpha}{d^{(p)}} + \frac{d^{(i - i^{(p)})}}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}} = \frac{id}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}}$$

part. & pds Teiln. & exp. $i=0$

$$\text{gaen: } \hat{\alpha}_{\bar{x}1}^{(12)} = \hat{\alpha}_{\bar{x}1} - \frac{n}{24} + O(i)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_x^{(12)} = \alpha_x - \frac{n}{24}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_x^{(p)} = \frac{id}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}} \cdot \hat{\alpha}_x - \frac{i - i^{(p)}}{i^{(p)} d^{(p)}}$$

Nummerierung:

- PP man. ausrechnen & nur rote
- num. num - nur ausrechnen
- program. tausfragen $x = n+t$

$$\frac{1}{S(n+t)} = \frac{1-t}{S(n)} + \frac{t}{S(n+1)}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$S(n+t) = \frac{S(n+1)}{p_n + tq_n}$$

3.13. π_{PPMC}

(3.14)

$$\mu_{n+t} = \frac{q_n}{1-tq_n} \quad 0 < t < 1$$

$$\mu_{n+t} = \frac{q_n}{p_n + tq_n} \quad 0 < t < 1$$

num. unters. num - num

$$\mu_{n+t} = -\ln p_n \quad 0 < t < 1$$

a) $\pi_{PP} \quad S(n+t) = (1-t)S(n) + tS(n+1)$

$$\begin{cases} q_{61} = 0,01 \\ q_{62} = 0,015 \\ q_{71} = 0,03 \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} q_{70} = 0,04 \\ q_{72} = 0,05 \end{array} \right)$$

~~Ergebnisse~~

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} : 1 \quad q_{61} = \frac{1}{3} q_{61} = \\ = \frac{S(61/3) - S(62/3)}{S(61)} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{n+t} = \frac{S(n) - S(n+1)}{(n+1)S(n) - nS(n+1) - 2[S(n) - S(n+1)]} = \frac{q_n}{1-tq_n}$$

$$\text{tausfragen} \quad S(n+t) = \frac{S(n)S(n+1)}{(1-t)S(n+1) + tS(n)} = \frac{S(n+1)}{p_n + tq_n}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} q_{61} = 0,01164 \quad (0,31 q_{70} = 4,42\%)$$

$$\text{num. f} \quad S(n+t) = S(n) \quad p_n^t \quad \mu_{n+t} = -\ln p_n$$

$$\mu_{n+t} = -\ln p_n$$

$$\frac{1}{3} q_{61} = 0,01163 \quad (0,31 q_{70} = 4,41\%)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} q_{61} = 0,01163 \quad (0,31 q_{70} = 4,41\%)$$

3.2.6.

$$4\% \rightarrow \frac{11}{24}$$

$$12000 (\ddot{a}_{55}^{(12)} - \ddot{a}_{60:55}^{(12)}) + 6000 (\ddot{a}_{8}^{(12)} - \ddot{a}_{60:50:8}^{(12)}) =$$

$$= 41448 + 6748 =$$

$$= 12000 (18240 - 14756) + 6000 (68338 -)$$

↑
PFA92020

M-F

$$\ddot{a}_{60:50:8}^{(12)} = \ddot{a}_{60:55}^{(12)} - v^8 \frac{l_{68}^m}{l_{60}^m} \cdot \frac{l_{63}^f}{l_{55}^m} \cdot \ddot{a}_{68:63}^{(12)} - \frac{1}{24}$$

3.18. Dans TC

$$\mu_x = b e^{-ax}$$

Gompertz - Makeham law

$\ell_{20}, \ell_{25}, \ell_{30}$ us mdr. $\Rightarrow \hat{\ell}_{23}, \hat{\ell}_{27}$

$$\ell_{25} = \ell_{20} e^{-\int_{20}^{25} \mu_u du} = \ell_{20} \exp\left(-B \frac{e^{25x} - e^{20x}}{x}\right)$$

$$\ell_{30} = \ell_{25} e^{-\int_{25}^{30} \mu_u du} = \ell_{25} \exp\left(-B \frac{e^{30x} - e^{25x}}{x}\right)$$

$$e^{5x} = \frac{\ln \ell_{25} - \ln \ell_{30}}{\ln \ell_{20} - \ln \ell_{25}} = A \quad x = \ln t/5 = 0,00193455$$

$$B = \alpha \frac{\ln \ell_{20} - \ln \ell_{25}}{A^2(A-1)} = 9,0012644$$

$$\hat{\ell}_{23} = \ell_{20} e^{-\int_{20}^{23} \mu_u du} = 97355,3 \quad \ell_{23} = 9370$$

$$\hat{\ell}_{27} = \ell_{25} e^{-\int_{25}^{27} \mu_u du} = 98,882,1 \quad \ell_{27} = 96,982$$

3.19. NSP - net single premium

1	50000 \$	$\mu_{1,x+t} = t/50$	$\delta = 0,02$
2	25000 \$	$\mu_{2,x+t} = t/25$	
?	10000 \$	$\mu_{3,x+t} = t/10$	

$$T = \min [T_1, T_2, T_3]$$

$$t \rho_x = t p_x^1 \cdot t p_x^2 \cdot t p_x^3 \Rightarrow t \rho_x = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \frac{8u}{50} du\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2t^2}{25}\right)$$

$$\text{(eg. 64ms.) } N S P = 5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-dt} + p_x \mu_{1,x+t} dt + \\ 2,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-dt} + p_x \mu_{2,x+t} dt + \\ 1,0 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-dt} + p_x \mu_{3,x+t} dt$$

$$N S P = \int_0^\infty e^{-0,02t} \exp\left(-\frac{2t^2}{25}\right) \left[\frac{3 \cdot 10^4 t}{50} + \frac{2,5 \cdot 10^4 t}{25} + \frac{10^4 t}{10} \right] dt =$$

$$= 3000 e^{+1/2000} \int_0^\infty t \exp\left(-\frac{2}{25}(t + \frac{1}{8})^2\right) dt =$$

$$= 3000,75 \left[\int_{1/8}^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{2}{25}t^2\right) dt - \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{25}{2}} \left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1/8}{\sqrt{2/25}}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= 3000,75 \left[\int_{1/8}^\infty \exp\left(-u^2/2\right) du - 0,4023147 \right] = 17620,46388$$

3.16. Завон же-Мыабра $w=50$ (жабау паенп. [0, 90])

$$x=40$$

$$S(x) = F(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{w}, \text{ or } x < w$$

$$\bar{Z}_x = v^{T_x}, v = (1+i)^{-1}, i = 8\%$$

$$a) E[\bar{Z}_x] = \bar{A}_x = \frac{1 - v^{w-x}}{v(w-x)} = 9254331$$

$$\text{Var}[\bar{Z}_x] = \bar{A}_x^2 - \bar{A}_x^2 = \frac{1 - v^{w-x}}{2v^2(w-x)^2} [v(w-x)(1+v^{w-x}) - 2(1-v^{w-x})] = \\ = 0,0651826$$

$$b) \ddot{a}_x = \frac{1}{v^x(w-x)} \sum_{n=2}^{w-1} v^n (w-n) = \frac{1}{1-v} \frac{v}{(1-v)^2(w-x)} (1-v^{w-x}) \\ \text{no oop-} \\ \sum_{n=2}^{w-1} n v^{n-1} = \frac{(v^x - v^w)}{1-v} = \frac{(x - v^{x-1} - w v^{w-1})/(1-v)}{(1-v)^2 + v^x - v^w}$$

$$c) x=55 \quad i=8\% \quad w=50$$

$$\ddot{a}_{55} = 9,00467$$

$$\ddot{a}_{55}^{(12)} = \alpha(12) \ddot{a}_{55} - \beta(12) \quad \alpha(12) = 1,00049 \quad \beta(12) = 0,47132$$

$$12 \cdot 10000 \quad \ddot{a}_{55}^{(12)} = 102,493$$

$$3.17. P(T_x^{(s)} > T_x^{(ns)}) = 0,2371 \quad \text{as (hs) - non-smoker}$$

$$\mu_{x+t}^{(s)} = k \mu_{x+t}^{(ns)}$$

$$a) P(T_x^{(s)} > T_x^{(ns)}) = \int_0^\infty t p_x^{(s)} \cdot \# p_x^{(ns)} \mu_{x+t}^{(ns)} dt = - \int_0^\infty t p_x^{(s)} d + p_x^{(ns)} \\ k-? \\ \# = t p_x^{(ns)} \\ = \int_0^\infty v^k dv = \frac{1}{k+1} = 0,2371$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 3,21763$$

$$b) \text{же Мыабр, } w=100, u = t/65$$

$$\ell_{35,35}^{(s,ns)} = \int_0^{65} \left(\frac{65-t}{65} \right) \left(\frac{65-t}{65} \right)^k dt = 65 \int_0^1 (1-t)^{k+1} dt = \frac{65}{k+2} = 12,45778$$

3.1.18.

$$\mu_x = \frac{x}{a(a+x)}$$

a) $s(x) = \frac{x+a}{a} e^{-x/a}$

$$t\bar{p}_x = \left(1 + \frac{t}{x+a}\right) e^{-t/a} \rightarrow e^{-t/a}, x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\ell_a^* = \int_0^\infty t \bar{p}_x dt = a + \frac{a^2}{A+x} \rightarrow a \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

b) $M_x = A + B e^{ax}$

$$s(x) = e^{-Ax - \frac{B}{a}} (e^{ax} - 1)$$

$$t\bar{p}_x = e^{-Ax - B/a} (e^{at} - 1) e^{ax}$$

отличные
математич.
свойства!

3.1.19. $x=10$

же для алгебр $w=10$

2 раза: $\mu = 0.15$

$$\ell_{w+}^* = \int_0^{w+} e^{-0.15u} du + e^{-0.3} \int_2^{80} \frac{80-u}{78} du = 30.6198$$

20/21

Актуарское балансирование: одна из задач

3.2.1. $x=18$ (AM 82 Selected)

Рабн. /сеп-

$${}_1 q_{18}^{(2)} = 0,15$$

$${}_1 q_{15}^{(2)} = 0,1$$

$$q_{60}^{(n)} = 0,75$$

Число син. comp. на продажу

$$\frac{1000}{l[18]} \left[(l[18] - l[18]_{+1}) + 0,85(l[18]_{+1} - l_{20}) \right] = 9888$$

Число син. среди нов. персонеле

$$\begin{aligned} w_{05} q_{65} &= 1 \\ \frac{1000}{l[18]} \left[&\cancel{0,85} 0,9 \cdot l_{20} - 0,85 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,75 \cdot l_{60} \right. \\ &\left. - 0,85 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,25 \cdot l_{65} \right] \\ &= 62,1281 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma = 63,01 \Rightarrow 64$$

3.2.2. hom. imp. 30.000 \$ в новый год смерти

Минимальный резерв над ожидаемым количеством смертей (new. fair stand.)

$i = 4\%$, (AM 82 Ultimate)

EPV(i) vs EPV(ii)

$$30000 \left(1 - d \ddot{a}_x \right) > 1440 \left(\ddot{a}_x - \frac{1}{24} \right)$$

$$\ddot{a}_x < \frac{30000 + 1440 \cdot \frac{1}{24}}{\frac{30000 \cdot 0,04}{1,04} + 1440} = 11,8203$$

$$\ddot{a}_{66} = 11,836$$

$$\ddot{a}_x - \text{убыток} \Rightarrow \ddot{a}_x < 11,82 \quad \forall x \geq 67$$

3.2.3. $\mu = 0,2137$ noile și noile băx. nu nou.
nominal și S2 (ut.)

$$P[61] = e^{-0,2137} = 0,7899$$

$$P[61+k] = P[61] + \ell_{61} \quad (\ell[61+k] = \ell_{61+k}) \\ = \frac{\ell_{61+k+1}}{\ell_{61+k}}$$

$$\ell[61] = \frac{c_{62}}{P[61]} = \frac{9129}{0,7899} = 11304,9$$

$$\ell[61] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ell_{61+k}}{\ell[61]} = \frac{\ell_{61}}{\ell[61]} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ell_{61+k}}{\ell_{61}} = \frac{\ell_{61}}{\ell[61]} \cdot \ell_{61} = 16,166$$

$$\hat{\ell}[61] \approx \frac{1}{2} + \ell[61] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\ell_{61}}{\ell[61]} \left(\hat{\ell}_{61} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 16,666$$

8

3.2.4.

C. Matem. вероятн(2)

354

$$\frac{\sum x_i - n \bar{x}}{6\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\mu_3 - E(s^3) = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = \mu_3 / \sigma^{3/2} \sim Z(0, 0.1)$$

$$k = \mu_4 / \sigma^4 - 3 \sim Z(0, 0.1)$$

$$E[X^{2n}] = (2n-1)!! \cdot 8^n$$

$$E[X^{2n+1}] = 0$$

Зад. 2.1.16.

$$\textcircled{ex} \quad \sum_{j=1}^k a_j \geq \sum_{j=1}^k b_j \quad \forall k = 1, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{a_j}{(1+i)^j} \geq \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{b_j}{(1+i)^j}$$

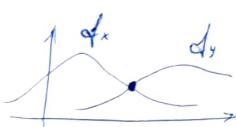
$$C = \{(t_j; c_j)\}, j = 1, n$$

$$NPV(C) = 0 \Rightarrow i \leftarrow IRR$$

$$\sum \frac{c_j}{(1+i)^j} = 0$$

• $X \geq 0$

$$X \leq_{(0)} Y \quad | \quad X = Y$$



$$X \leq_{(0)} Y$$

$$E u(-x) \geq E(u(-y))$$

$$\forall d \geq 0 \quad E(x-d)_+ \leq E(y-d)_+$$

$$X_+ = \begin{cases} x & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Stop-loss}$$

Равн. оправданий, если кол. 1 ≤ максим.

макс. $B_{in}(n, p) \leq_{(2)} \text{Peris}(A) \leq_{(3)} \text{Neg } B_{in}(x, \tilde{p})$

$$U = np$$

$$U = \lambda$$

$$U = \frac{\lambda \tilde{p}}{\tilde{p}}$$

м.е. NB для
математиков
есть Peris

$$X < Y$$

$$X' \leq Y'$$

$$F_X(x) \geq F_Y(y)$$

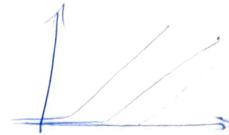
$$P(\varphi(x) < y) = P(X < F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y \sim U[0, 1]$$

C. Ulan. memory (2)

$$E[(X-d)_+] \leq E[(Y-d)_+], \forall d > 0 \quad \text{④ монотонность}$$

$$E f(x) \leq E f(y)$$

$$\uparrow \\ f' > 0, f'' > 0$$



$$\begin{cases} \delta(x) = F_x(x) - F_y(x) \\ \delta'(x) = f_x(x) - f_y(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\star E Z = \int_0^\infty F_Z(u) du \\ \bar{F} = 1 - F = S(x)$$

- surv. function

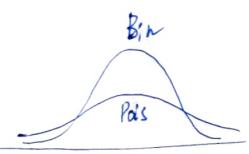
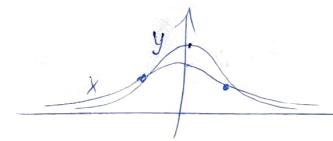
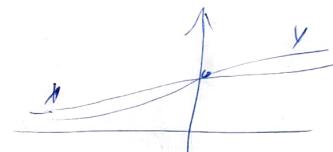
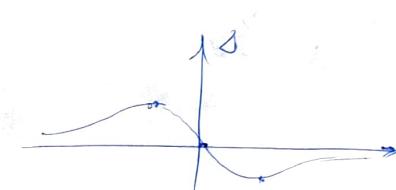
$$E(X-d)_+ = \int_a^\infty (1 - F(y)) dy$$

$$\Delta(d) = E[(X-d)_+] - E[(Y-d)_+] =$$

$$= \int_d^\infty (F_y(u) - F_x(u)) du$$

$$\Delta(0) > 0$$

$$\Delta(\infty) = 0$$



$$P(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\int f(x)} = \frac{\binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}}{A^n} x! e^{-A}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{P(x-1)} = \frac{\binom{x}{x} p^x q^{n-x}/x! e^{-A}}{\binom{x-1}{x-1} p^{x-1} q^{n-x+1}/(x-1)! e^{-A}} = \frac{(x-1)!}{x^{x-1}} = \text{Const } (1-x+1)^{-1} > 1$$

$$(x < x_0)$$

Рынок u more risk-averse than v

$$u^{-1}(E u(x)) \leq v^{-1}(E v(x)) \Rightarrow \pi_u > \pi_v$$

$$u(w-p^+) = E[u(w-x)]$$

$$= u(w-\mu+\mu-p^+)$$

$$= E[u(w-\mu+\mu-x)]$$

$$= u(w-\mu) + u'_(w-\mu)(\mu-p^+) + o(w)$$

$$= u(w-\mu) + u'(w-\mu) E(w-x)^+ + \frac{1}{2} u''(w-\mu) E(w-\mu-x)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p^+ = \mu - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \frac{u''(w-\mu)}{u'(w-\mu)} > \mu$$

$$p^+ = \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 f_{ARA} \cancel{\text{absolute risk aversion}} / (w-\mu) , \text{ where } f_{ARA} = -\frac{u''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

$u(w-x)$ - concave (nominal)

$u(x) = u(-x)$ - convex (goods)

Более \checkmark риске \Rightarrow более низким

$x \leq y$

$$U(w) = E_U (w + \pi(x) - x) \geq E_U (w + \pi(y) - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(y) \geq \pi(x)$$

$$\triangleright w = u^{-1}(E_u u(w + \pi(x) - x)) \leq v^{-1}(E_v v(w + \pi(y) - y)) \quad \pi(x) > \pi(y)$$

$$w = u^{-1}(E_u [u(w + \pi(x) - x)]) \leq v^{-1}(E_v [v(w + \pi(y) - y)])$$

$$u^{-1}(E_u [u(w + \pi(x) - x)]) \leq v^{-1}(E_v [v(w + \pi(y) - y)])$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi(x) > \pi(y)$$

$$\pi(w) > \pi(v)$$

$$a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n, \quad b_1 \leq \dots \leq b_n$$

$$\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \cdot \frac{b_1 + \dots + b_n}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overline{a_i b_i} \geq \overline{a_i} \cdot \overline{b_i}$$

$$\text{Cov}(f(x), g(x)) \geq 0 \quad \text{Cov}(f(x), g(x)) < 0$$

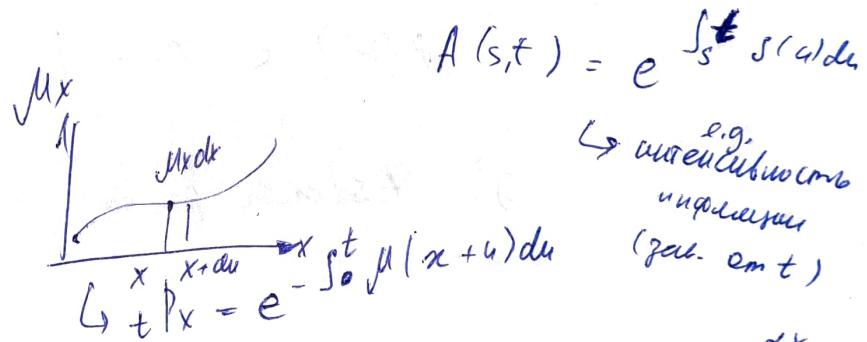
$\uparrow \quad \downarrow$

(ex)

$$\mathbb{P}_x = S(u) = P(T_x > u) = P(T_{u+x} | T > x)$$

$$s \mathbb{P}_x = s P_{x+s} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{zusammenf}} A(z,s) \cdot A(s,t) = A(z,t)$$

$$\Rightarrow A(s,t) = e^{-\int_s^t \mu(u) du}$$



$$L_t P_x = e^{-\int_0^t \mu(x+u) du}$$

$$\mu = A + B \cdot e^{dx}$$

↑ mortality rate

$$\mu^{(s)}(x) = k \cdot \mu^{(s)}, \quad k > 1$$

smoker non-smoker

$$P_x^{(ns)} = e^{-\int_0^t \mu^{(ns)}(x+u) du}$$

$$d u P_x^{(ns)} = -P_x^{(ns)} \mu^{(ns)}(x+u)$$

$$= \int_0^t dx \nu^k = \int_0^t v^k dv = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$P(T^{(ns)} < T^{(s)}) = 0.35 \Rightarrow k?$$

$$= \int_0^t du \left(u P_x^{(ns)} \right) \nu^{(ns)}(x+u) du$$

$$= \int_0^t du \left(u P_x^{(ns)} \right) \nu^{(ns)}(x+u)^k du$$

Yours price

- $\pi(x) = E(x)/(1+\theta)$ — нет вын
- $\pi(x) = E(x) + \theta \cdot \text{Var}(x)$ — $x \leq_{\text{tot}} y$
- $\pi(x) \geq \pi(y)$

$$P(X=0) = p$$

$$P(X=\frac{10}{B}) = 1-p$$

$$\frac{10(1-p)}{(1+10p)}$$

при малых p : $f \downarrow$

f) $\pi(x)$ — zero-utility price $w \text{ Var}^+$

$$u(w-\pi) = E[u(w-x)] \quad \text{сокращение}$$

$$E[T(w - \pi - x)] = V(w) \text{ геометрия}$$

$$\phi(w) < \pi < \rho^+(w) \quad \text{направление всплеска}$$

y) Esscher price

$$\frac{E[e^{\lambda x}]}{E[e^{\lambda x}]}$$

$$\text{Cor}[x, y] > 0, \quad E[XY] \geq E(x) \cdot E(y)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{E(e^{\lambda x})} \quad E(\varphi) = 1$$

$$\text{Cor}(x, \varphi(x)) \geq 0, \quad \varphi - \text{increasing}$$

Mam. ujemaja (8)

①

$$E(X-a)_+ \leq E(Y-a)_+ \quad \underline{EX = EY}$$

$$E\Phi(X) \leq E\Phi(Y) \quad \Phi''_{yy} > 0$$

$$g(x) = \Phi(x) - \Phi(a) - \Phi'(a)(x-a) \quad F(x) = -F(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[g(x)] &= \int_{-\infty}^a g(x) dF(x) - \int_a^{\infty} g(x) d\bar{F}(x) \stackrel{IBP}{=} - \int_{-\infty}^a F(x) \cdot g'(x) dx \\ &+ \int_a^{\infty} \bar{F}(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

$$g(a) = 0$$

$$F(a) \cdot g(a) = 0 \Big|_{a=-\infty} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{-\infty}^a (y-x) f(y) dy \right) = -F(x)$$

$$\bar{F}(a) \cdot g(a) = 0 \Big|_{a=+\infty} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^{+\infty} (x-y) f(y) dy \right) = \bar{F}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^a E[(x-y)_+] dg'(y) + \int_a^{\infty} E[(y-x)_+] dg'(y) = \\ &\quad \cancel{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^{\infty} (y-x)_+ f(y) dy \right)}_{>0} = 0 \\ &\quad = -F(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{-\infty}^x (x-y)_+ f(y) dy \right) = \bar{F}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} E(x-x)_+ = -F(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_x^{\infty} (y-x) f(y) dy \right] = - \int_x^{\infty} f(y) dy = -\bar{F}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} E(x-x)_+ = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{-\infty}^x (x-y) f(y) dy \right] = F(x)$$

$$EX = E(X - x)_+ - E(x - X)_+$$

$$EY = E(Y - a)_+ - E(a - Y)_+$$

1) $E\phi(x) \leq E\phi(y)$

$$EX = EY$$

$$\frac{\phi'(a)(EX-a)}{EY}$$

$$g(x) = \phi(x) - \phi(a) - \phi'(a)(x-a)$$

2) $Eg(x) = \int_{-\infty}^a g(y) dF(y) - \int_a^{+\infty} g(y) d\bar{F}(y) =$

$$F(y) \cdot g(y) \Big|_{-\infty}^a - \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^a F(y) dg(y)}_{\text{нр. } E(X-X)_+} - \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \bar{F}(y) g(y) \Big|_0^{+\infty}}_{\text{нр. } E(X-x)_+} + \int_a^{\infty} \bar{F}(y) \cdot dg(y) =$$

$$Mg(x) = \int_{-\infty}^a E(x-X)_+ d g(y) + \int_a^{\infty} E(X-x)_+ d g(y)$$

$$EX = E(x-X)_+ - E(X-x)_+$$

$$EY = E(Y-a)_+ - E(a-Y)_+$$

2) В уноменг 200.000 =>
сандык салынудағы жаңы салынуда
сандык салынудағы жаңы салынуда

$$P = \frac{s}{d \cdot a_n} (A_{x,n}' - V_n q_n)$$

(crazy)

$$\frac{S+p}{a_n}$$

↑ neust \Rightarrow үйрекшілік ша.
(≈ 100 \$)

Нр. 2. анықтау, одесцум
одесцум \Rightarrow практикалық
пәннелер мен оның

3. 1. 10 (не Oxygen)

3.2.11

$$i = 4 \quad p = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$i = 6 \quad p = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2016 & \delta = 6 \\ 2030 & \delta = 6.5 \end{array}$$



8) MM

4) РСМУ юр. унн бу орын 125000 $N(200000, 40000^2)$
↑ зорыг шомы агуулж
унн ном нөхцөл

125000

$$120000 \cdot 12.276 \approx 147312$$

$$120000 \cdot 10,569 \approx$$

$$15 P_{50} = \frac{\ell_{55} - \ell_{65}}{\ell_{65}} \approx 0.077 \quad \bar{a}_{65}^{(12)} = \dots$$

$$125000 / \bar{a}_{65}^{(12)} \approx 13,674$$

$$125000 / \bar{a}_{65}^{(12)} \approx 12,364,4$$

охирин үе. үзүүлийн 1) юр. зорилгаан $15 P_{50} = 0.077$
үзүүлэс 6%. $p = \frac{1}{4}$
АНГ. < 125

$$2) \quad \text{юр.} \quad 15 P_{50} = 0.077$$

$$\text{үзүүлэс 4%} \quad p = \frac{3}{4}$$

АНГ. < унн нөхцөл

$$3) \quad \text{юр. зорилгаан } 15 P_{50} = 0.923$$

\Rightarrow багасгаачны номогд. $\approx 5\%$

$$P(X < 125000) = P\left(\frac{X - 200000}{40000} < -1,875\right) =$$

$$E[\text{Profit}] \geq 23,689,1$$

$$E[\text{Profit}] = \left[\frac{3}{4} (200000 - 141,812) + \frac{1}{4} (200000 - 125000) \right] \cdot \frac{D_{65}}{D_{50}}$$

$$- 50000 \left(A_{50:12}^1 \right) \leftarrow 4\%$$

NP - annporcularerst: 3.1.10

$$E[\xi] = 0$$

$$D[\xi] = 1$$

$$E[\xi^{2k}] = 0$$

$$E\xi^{2k} = (2k-1)!! \cdot 6^{2k}$$

$$\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - nEX_L}{\delta \sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \xi \sim N(0, 1)$$

skewness

$$\frac{E[\xi^3]}{6^3} = 0$$

kurtosis

$$\frac{E[(\xi - E\xi)^4]}{6^4} - 3 \ll 0,001$$

$$\text{nonlinear } \eta = \xi + \frac{\gamma}{6} (\xi^2 - 1) \quad E\eta = 0$$

mean γ must hold negative.

$$\text{Var } \eta = 1$$

$$\text{skewness} = \gamma + C \frac{\gamma^3}{3} \dots$$

$$\xi + \frac{\gamma}{6} (\xi^2 - 1) = X$$

$$\xi = -\frac{3}{\gamma} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{\gamma^2} + \frac{6\alpha}{\gamma} + 1} \quad \begin{aligned} &= 2,33 \\ &\downarrow \gamma \rightarrow 0 \\ &+ 95\% \end{aligned}$$

X

$$(1+\lambda)^{1/2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda + \dots$$

$$-\frac{3}{\gamma} + \frac{3}{\gamma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda\gamma + \frac{\lambda^2}{9}} \approx$$

$$-\frac{3}{\gamma} + \frac{3}{\gamma} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda\gamma \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{3} \dots \right) = X$$

$$P\left(\frac{\sum x}{6\sqrt{n}} < X\right) \approx P\left(-\frac{3}{\gamma} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{\gamma^2} + \frac{6\alpha}{\gamma} + 1} < X\right)$$

Zagora 3.1.10

500	waren paarmal	(x, y)	(D, A)	10000 \$
		$\mu_x = 902$	(A, D)	5000 \$
		$\mu_y = 9025$		

$$P \left(\frac{S_1 + \dots + S_{500} - 500}{\delta \sqrt{500}} \leq 901 \right)$$

$$S_i = Z_s^{(x)} + Z_t^{(y)} \quad \text{with } M = -\ln(1,05)$$

$$E Z_i^{(x)} = 10^4 E V^{(x)} \rightarrow e^{-\mu + \sigma^2} \quad \text{and} \quad V = \frac{1}{1+i} \left[I(T(x) < T(y)) \right] + 2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot E V^{(y)} \left[I(T(y) < T(x)) \right]$$

$$\sigma = 905$$

$$\approx 2600$$

$$\approx 1000$$

Nam. uemmagol (B)
by diff. by ins. comp.

AM 02

3.2.7

Mortgage

capex $\sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{1}{(1+0.04)^k}$
 x k_x $x+20$
 \bar{x}

$A_{\bar{x}, 20}$

$$x = 30$$

$$c = 200000$$

$$P = ? \quad - \text{Open. comp. now.}$$

$$i = 4$$

$$X \cdot \left(\frac{1 - (1 + 0.04)^{-20}}{0.04} \right) = 200000$$

$$X = 14716,35$$

14.716,35 - Bew. beruht auf gleicher Kapitalisierung

$$d = 1 - v = \frac{0.04}{1.04}$$

$$X (v^{k+1} + \dots + v^{20}) = \begin{cases} X \cdot \frac{v^{k+1} - v^{21}}{d} & \text{if } k < 20 \\ 0 & \text{if } k > 20 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{X}{d} \cdot E [(v^{k+1} - v^{21}) \mathbb{1}_{\{k < 20\}}] = \frac{X}{d} \left(E [v^{k+1} \mathbb{1}_{\{k < 20\}}] - v^{21} q_{30} \right)$$

$$\Theta 1444,36$$

$$q_{30} = \frac{l_{30} - l_{50}}{l_{30}} = 0,02133$$

$$A_{[30]:20}^1 = \frac{M_{[30]} - M_{50}}{D_{[30]}} = \dots = 0,01313$$

unabhängig von:
 $l_{[x]+1}$

l_{x+2}

$$A_{[30]:20}^1 = \frac{D_{x+20}}{D_{[x]}}$$

$$A_{x:n}^1 = \frac{M_x}{D_x} = \sum v^k d_k + D_x \cancel{v}$$

$$A_{x:\bar{n}} = A_{x:n}^1 + A_{x:\bar{n}-1}^1$$