

## The Infinite Actuary Exam STAM Online Course

### A.1.1. Describing Distributions

Last updated April 11, 2018

1. [3-CAS.F03.17] Losses have an Inverse Exponential distribution. The mode is 10,000. Calculate the median.

- A. Less than 10,000
  - B. At least 10,000, but less than 15,000
  - C. At least 15,000, but less than 20,000
  - D. At least 20,000, but less than 25,000
  - E. At least 25,000
- .....

From the tables, the mode is  $\theta/2 = 10,000$ , so  $\theta = 20,000$ .

To find the median, set  $0.5 = F(x) = e^{-20,000/x}$  so  $x = -20,000/\ln(0.5) = \boxed{28,854}$

Alternatively, the median is  $\text{VaR}_{0.5}(X) = \theta(-\ln 0.5)^{-1} = 28,854$

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2. [3-CAS.F03.19] For a loss distribution where  $x \geq 2$ , you are given:

- (i) The hazard rate function:  $h(x) = \frac{z^2}{2x}$ , for  $x \geq 2$
- (ii) A value of the distribution function:  $F(5) = 0.84$ .

Calculate  $z$ .

- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 5
  - E. 6
- .....

$$H(5) = \int_0^5 h(x)dx = \int_0^2 0 dx + \int_2^5 \frac{z^2}{2x} dx = \frac{z^2}{2} \ln(5) - \frac{z^2}{2} \ln(2) = \frac{z^2}{2} \ln(2.5)$$

$$F(5) = 0.84 \Rightarrow S(5) = 1 - 0.84 = 0.16 = e^{-H(5)} \text{ and } H(5) = -\ln(0.16) = \frac{z^2}{2} \ln(2.5) \text{ so } \boxed{z = 2}$$

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3. The density of  $Y$  is proportional to  $y^2$  for  $0 < y < 3$ , and is 0 otherwise. Find the 80th percentile of  $Y$ .

- A. 0.9
  - B. 1.3
  - C. 1.8
  - D. 2.3
  - E. 2.8
- .....

$$f(y) = cy^2, 0 < y < 3, \text{ so } 1 = \int_0^3 cy^2 dy = c \left. \frac{y^3}{3} \right|_0^3 = 9c.$$

$$\text{That gives us } c = 1/9, \text{ and for the 80th percentile, } 0.8 = \int_0^t \frac{1}{9} y^2 dy = \frac{t^3}{27} \text{ so } \boxed{t = 2.78}$$

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4. A nonnegative random variable has a hazard rate function of  $h(x) = A + e^{2x}, x \geq 0$ . You are also given  $S(0.4) = 0.5$ .

Determine the value of  $A$ .

- A. Less than 0.5
- B. At least 0.5, but less than 1.0
- C. At least 1.0, but less than 1.5
- D. At least 1.5, but less than 2.0
- E. At least 2.0

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$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= e^{-H(t)} \\ -\ln S(t) &= H(t) = \int_0^t A + e^{2x} dx \\ -\ln(0.5) &= 0.4A + \frac{1}{2}(e^{0.8} - 1) \\ A &= \boxed{0.2} \end{aligned}$$

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