

Exam III Solution.

Problem 1.

$$X_i \begin{cases} 50 & \text{w.p. } 1/2 \\ 150 & \text{w.p. } 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Account balance at } t = u + \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i - 105t$$

$$\text{where } N(t) \sim \text{Poisson}(t/dw) = \text{Poisson}(t/100)$$

$$\Pr \left(u + \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i - 105t > u \text{ for some } t \right)$$

$$= \Pr \left(105t - \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i < 0 \text{ for some } t \right)$$

$$= \psi(0) = \frac{1}{1+0}$$

$$\text{Since } \underbrace{(1+0)}_1 \lambda \underbrace{p_i}_{100} = 105, \quad \frac{1}{1+0} = \frac{100}{105} = \underline{\underline{0.952380952}}$$

Problem 2.

See Exercise 13.12 & (13.5.4)

$$M_{L_1}(r) = \frac{1}{Pr} \left[M_X(r) - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{Pr} \left[1 + p_1 r + p_2 \frac{r^2}{2!} + p_3 \frac{r^3}{3!} + \dots - 1 \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p_2}{p_1} r + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{p_3}{p_1} r^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore E_{L_1} = M'_{L_1}(0) = \frac{p_2}{2p_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(50^2 + 150^2)}{2(100)} = \underline{\underline{62.5}}$$

Problem 3.

Adjustment Coefficient $R = 0.2$ satisfy

$$1 + (1+\theta)pr = M_X(r) \quad \Delta \quad (1+\theta)P \cdot \lambda = C$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{C}{\lambda}(0.2) = M_X(0.2)$$

$$\text{Since } M_X(0.2) = \frac{1}{5} (e^{0.2} + e^{0.4} + \dots + e) = 1.895833803,$$

$$C = \frac{0.895833803}{0.2} \times 3 = \underline{\underline{13.43750104}}$$

Problem 4

See Example 13.6.1.

$$\psi(u) = \frac{1}{1+\theta} e^{-\frac{\theta}{1+\theta} \frac{u}{P_1}}$$

$$\text{where } P_1 = 7.5$$

$$u = \frac{1}{4} (\lambda P_1) = \frac{1}{4} (750) = 187.5$$

average day's consumption

$$(1+\theta) \lambda P_1 = 800 \quad \therefore \quad 1+\theta = \frac{800}{750}$$
$$\frac{1}{1+\theta} = \frac{750}{800} \quad \frac{\theta}{1+\theta} = \frac{50}{800}$$

$$\therefore \psi(187.5) = \frac{750}{800} e^{-\left(\frac{50}{800}\right)\left(\frac{100}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.196510675}}$$

Problem 5

$$\psi(u) = 0.1 \exp(-3u) + \alpha \exp(-\beta u)$$

$$\theta = \frac{3}{7} \quad \beta = 1.5$$

$$\psi(0) = \frac{1}{1+\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{7}} = 0.7 = 0.1 + \alpha$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 0.6$$

From (13.6.13) & Figure 13.6.2,

$$1.5 = \min(3, \beta)$$

$$\therefore \beta = 1.5$$

Problem 6

$$U = 10 \quad (\text{Billion})$$

$$C = 500 \quad / \text{ yr}$$

$$\lambda = 250 \quad / \text{ yr}$$

$$X \sim \text{Exponential} \quad \text{mean} = 1.85$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_r \left(U(t) = u + ct - \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i < -10 \text{ for some } t \right) \\ = P_r \left(20 + 500t - \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i < 0 \text{ for some } t \right) \\ = \psi(20) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1+\theta)\rho\lambda = C$$

$$1+\theta = \frac{500}{1.85 \cdot 250} = \frac{40}{37}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{1+\theta} e^{-\frac{\theta}{(1+\theta)\rho} \cdot 20} \\ &= \frac{37}{40} e^{-\frac{3}{40} \cdot \frac{1}{1.85} \cdot 20} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.41160203$$