

## Ejercicios 6 (continua) resueltos

1.- Calcular la esperanza de vida a los cuarenta años sabiendo que la función de cohorte es

$$l(x) = (100 - x)/190$$

$$l_{40} = (100 - 40)/190 = 0,315$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{40} &= \int_{40}^{100} \frac{100 - x}{190} dx = \frac{1}{190} \left[ 100x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{40}^{100} \\
 &= \frac{1}{190} \left[ \left( 10000 - \frac{10000}{2} \right) - \left( 4000 - \frac{1600}{2} \right) \right] = 9,47368
 \end{aligned}$$

luego esperanza de vida:

$$\bar{e}_{40} = \frac{T_{40}}{l_{40}} = \frac{9,47368}{0,315} = 30$$

2.-Hallar la esperanza de vida de una persona de 60 años cuando tenga 65, si conocemos que su función de cohorte es  $l_x = 1000000 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{100} \right)$

$$l_{60} = 1000000 \left( 1 - \frac{60}{100} \right) = 400000$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{100} - T_{65} &= \int_{65}^{100} 1000000 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{100} \right) dx = 1000000 \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{200} \right]_{65}^{100} \\
 &= 1000000 \left[ \left( 100 - \frac{10000}{200} \right) - \left( 65 - \frac{4225}{200} \right) \right] = 1000000 \cdot 6,125 \\
 &= 6125000
 \end{aligned}$$

$${}_t/\bar{e}_x = {}_5/\bar{e}_{60} = \frac{T_{65}}{l_{60}} = \frac{6125000}{400000} = 15,3125$$

3.-Hallar la esperanza de vida de una de 60 años en los próximos 10.

$${}_t\bar{e}_x = {}_{10}\bar{e}_{60} = \frac{T_{60} - T_{70}}{l_{60}} = \frac{8000000 - 4500000}{400000} = 8,75$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{100} - T_{60} &= \int_{60}^{100} 10000000 \left(1 - \frac{x}{100}\right) dx = 10000000 \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{200} \right]_{60}^{100} \\ &= 10000000 \left[ \left(100 - \frac{10000}{200}\right) - \left(60 - \frac{3600}{200}\right) \right] = 10000000 \cdot 8 \\ &= 80000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{100} - T_{70} &= \int_{70}^{100} 10000000 \left(1 - \frac{x}{100}\right) dx = 10000000 \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{200} \right]_{70}^{100} \\ &= 10000000 \left[ \left(100 - \frac{10000}{200}\right) - \left(70 - \frac{4900}{200}\right) \right] = 10000000 \cdot 4,5 \\ &= 45000000 \end{aligned}$$

4.-En base a lo anterior cuanto valdrá la esperanza de vida de una persona de 60 años.

$$\bar{e}_x = \bar{e}_{60} = {}_t\bar{e}_x + {}_{t'}\bar{e}_x = 4,6875 + 15,3125 = 20$$

$$\bar{e}_x = \bar{e}_{60} = \frac{T_{60}}{l_{60}} = \frac{8000000}{400000} = 20$$

5.-Con la misma cohorte: Esperanza de vida abreviada y esperanza de vida de una persona de 95 años

$$l_{95} = 1000000 \left(1 - \frac{95}{100}\right) = 50000$$

$$l_{96} = 1000000 \left(1 - \frac{96}{100}\right) = 40000$$

$$l_{97} = 1000000 \left(1 - \frac{97}{100}\right) = 30000$$

$$l_{98} = 1000000 \left(1 - \frac{98}{100}\right) = 20000$$

$$l_{99} = 1000000 \left(1 - \frac{99}{100}\right) = 10000$$

$$e_{95} = \frac{\sum_{x=96}^{99} l_x}{l_{95}} = \frac{100000}{50000} = 2 \text{ abreviada}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{100} - T_{95} &= \int_{95}^{100} 1000000 \left(1 - \frac{x}{100}\right) dx = 1000000 \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{200} \right]_{95}^{100} \\
&= 1000000 \left[ \left(100 - \frac{100}{200}\right) - \left(95 - \frac{9025}{200}\right) \right] = 1000000 \cdot 0,125 \\
&= 125000
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{e}_x = \bar{e}_{95} = \frac{T_{95}}{l_{95}} = \frac{125000}{50000} = 2,5$$

entiéndase abreviada como que los fallecidos lo hacen en el día de cumplir esa edad

6.- calcular esperanza a la edad X con  $l_x = 100 - x$  para  $0 \leq x \leq 100$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{e}_x &= \int_0^{\omega-x} {}_t p_x dt = \int_0^{100-x} \frac{l_{x+t}}{l_x} dt = \int_0^{100-x} \frac{l_{x+t}}{l_x} dt = \int_0^{100-x} \frac{100 - (x+t)}{100-x} dt \\
&= \int_0^{100-x} \left(1 - \frac{t}{100-x}\right) dt = \frac{100-x}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

7.-calcular la edad media de fallecimiento para las persona que fallecen entre los 25 y los 26 años.con  $l_x = 100 - x$  para  $0 \leq x \leq 100$

25+f= 25,5

$$\frac{T_{25} - T_{26} - 1 \cdot l_{26}}{l_{25} - l_{26}} = \frac{2812,5 - 2738 - 74}{1} = 0,5 = f \text{ vida media residual}$$

$$T_{25} = \int_{25}^{100} (100 - x) dx = \left[ 100x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{25}^{100} = (5000 - 2187,5) = 2812,5$$

$$T_{26} = \int_{26}^{100} (100 - x) dx = \left[ 100x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{26}^{100} = (5000 - 2262) = 2738$$

$$l_{25} = 100 - 25 = 75$$

$$l_{26} = 100 - 26 = 74$$

8.-Con la misma función de cohorte  $l_x = 100 - x$

para  $0 \leq x \leq 100$  calcular la esperanza de vida entre los 40 y 45 de una persona que actualmente tiene 30 años

$${}_{n/t}\bar{e} = {}_{10/5}\bar{e} = \frac{T_{x+n} - T_{x+n+t}}{l_x} = \frac{T_{40} - T_{45}}{l_{30}} = \frac{1800 - 1512,5}{70} = 4,10714$$

$$T_{40} = \int_{40}^{100} (100 - x) dx = \left[ 100x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{40}^{100} = (5000 - 3200) = 1800$$

$$T_{45} = \int_{45}^{100} (100 - x) dx = \left[ 100x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{45}^{100} = (5000 - 3487,5) = 1512,5$$

$$l_{30} = 100 - x = 100 - 30 = 70$$

9.-Conociendo la información anterior. Calcular la probabilidad de que la persona de 30 sobreviva a los 40.

$${}_{n/t}\bar{e}_x = {}_n p_x \cdot t\bar{e}_{x+n}$$

$$t\bar{e}_{x+n} = {}_5\bar{e}_{30+10} = \frac{T_{40} - T_{45}}{l_{40}} = \frac{1800 - 1512,5}{60} = 4,791666$$

$$l_{40} = 100 - x = 100 - 40 = 60$$

$${}_{10/5}\bar{e}_{30} = 4,1 = {}_{10}p_{30} \cdot {}_5\bar{e}_{30+10} = {}_{10}p_{30} \cdot 4,79$$

$${}_{10}p_{30} = \frac{4,1}{4,79} = 0,85714$$

$$\text{lógicamente } {}_{10}p_{30} = \frac{l_{40}}{l_{30}} = \frac{l_{40=100-x=100-40}}{l_{30=100-x=100-30}} = \frac{60}{70} = 0,8571$$

10.-Edad media de fallecimiento de aquellos que murieron entre los 40 y los 45 si la función de cohorte es  $l(x) = (100-x)/190$ .

$$\frac{T_{40} - T_{45} - 5 \cdot l_{45}}{l_{40} - l_{45}} = \frac{1,51316 - 5 \cdot 0,28947}{0,02622} = 2,5 = f$$

$$T_{40} - T_{45} = \int_{40}^{45} \frac{100 - x}{190} dx = \frac{1}{190} \left[ 100x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{40}^{45} = 1,51316$$

$$l_{40} = (100 - x)/190 = 60/190 = 0,3157$$

$$l_{45} = (100 - x)/190 = 55/190 = 0,28947$$

luego  $40+2,5=42,5$

11.-En la cohorte anterior. Tasa instantánea de fallecimiento la edad de 40 años.

$$\mu_{40} = -\frac{l'(40)}{l(40)} = -\frac{-\frac{1}{190}}{\frac{100-40}{190}} = \frac{1}{100-x} = 0,01667$$

12.-Si la probabilidad de supervivencia a los 70 años es de 0,9679 y la esperanza de vida completa a dicha edad es de 12,76, calcular la esperanza de vida a los 71.

$$p_x = \frac{e_x}{1+e_{x+1}} = \frac{e_x^0 - 0,5}{1+e_{x+1}} = 0,9679$$

$$\frac{e_x^0 - 0,5}{1 + e_{x+1}} = \frac{12,26 - 0,5}{1 + e_{x+1}} = 0,9679$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + e_{x+1}) \cdot 0,9679 &= 11,76 \Rightarrow 0,9679 + 0,9679e_{x+1} \\ &= 11,76 \Rightarrow 10,7921 = 0,9679e_{x+1} \Rightarrow e_{71} \\ &= 11,15 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_x = \frac{e_x}{1+e_{x+1}} = \frac{e_x^0 - 0,5}{1+e_{x+1}} = 0,9679$$

como error al tomar valor 12,26 en vez de 12,76 con el valor correcto será

$$\frac{e_x^0 - 0,5}{1 + e_{x+1}} = \frac{12,76 - 0,5}{1 + e_{x+1}} = 0,9679$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + e_{x+1}) \cdot 0,9679 &= 12,26 \Rightarrow 0,9679 + 0,9679e_{x+1} \\ &= 12,26 \Rightarrow 11,2921 = 0,9679e_{x+1} \Rightarrow e_{71} \\ &= 11,6665\end{aligned}$$