## ACSC/STAT 3703, Actuarial Models I

# WINTER 2025

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#### Homework Sheet 4

#### Due: Tuesday 11th February: 14:30

Note: This homework assignment is only valid for WINTER 2025. If you find this homework in a different term, please contact me to find the correct homework sheet.

## **Basic Questions**

1. A distribution has survival function

 $S(x) = e^{-e^x}$ 

for  $x \ge 0$ . How does the tail weight of this distribution compare to that of a normal distribution with  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma^2 = 1$ , when tail-weight is assessed by

- (a) Asymptotic behaviour of hazard rate.
- (b) Existence of moments.
- 2. Which coherence properties are satisfied by the following measure of risk?

$$\rho(X) = \sqrt{\mathbb{E}(X^2|X > \pi_{0.95}(X))}$$

Give a proof or a counterexample for each property.

[we can alternatively express this as  $\rho(X) = \sqrt{\text{TVaR}_{0.95}((X_+)^2)}$ .]

- 3. Calculate the TVaR at the 99% level of a distribution with survival function  $S_X(x) = e^{\sqrt{x+1}-1-x}$  for x > 0.
- 4. Which of the following distribution functions with parameters  $\alpha$ , and  $\beta$  are scale distributions? Which have scale parameters?

(i) 
$$F(x) = e^{-\beta e^{-x+\alpha}}$$
  
(ii)  $F(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{\beta} + e^{\frac{x}{\alpha}} - 1}{e^{\frac{x}{\alpha}}}$   
(iii)  $F(x) = 1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\beta}{x+\alpha} + e^{-\frac{\beta}{x+\beta}}$ 

5. An insurance company observes the following sample of claims (in thousands): 0.3 0.4 1.0 1.3 1.6 2.6 7.2 10.3

They use a kernel density model with Gaussian kernel with standard deviation 1. What is the variance of the fitted distribution?

## **Standard Questions**

6. An generalised Pareto distribution with  $\alpha = \tau$  and  $\theta = 1$  has mean  $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1}$ and variance  $\frac{\alpha(2\alpha-1)}{(\alpha-1)^2(\alpha-2)}$ . You can simulate *n* random variables following this generalised Pareto distribution with the command

sim=1/rbeta(n,shape1=alpha,shape2=alpha)

[This is simulating a beta distribution then taking the inverse.]

Based on the central limit theorem, if we take the average of a sample of n generalised Pareto random variables, this should approximately follow a normal distribution with mean  $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1}$  and variance  $\frac{\alpha(2\alpha-1)}{n(\alpha-1)^2(\alpha-2)}$ . Plot the distribution of this sample average for  $\alpha = 10$ ,  $\alpha = 2.5$  and  $\alpha = 2.05$ , for sample sizes 500, 1000, and 5000, and compare it with the normal distribution. What happens if we run the simulation with  $\alpha = 1.5$ ?