## On a Formula of Nesbitt

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In [B-H-N] C. J. Nesbitt gave the formula

$$\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{\overline{a_{n-hl}}} dh = \ln \left( \frac{\overline{s_{nl}}}{\overline{s_{n-tl}}} \right), \qquad 0 \le t < n.$$
(1)

Variants of this formula can be found in Exercise 20.21 of [B-G-H-J-N]. By considering  $\delta$  as  $-\delta$ , we obtain from (1) the formula

$$\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{\overline{s_{n-hl}}} dh = \ln \left( \frac{\overline{a_{nl}}}{\overline{a_{n-tl}}} \right), \qquad 0 \le t < n,$$

or

$$\exp\left(-\int_{0}^{t} \overline{P}_{n-h|} dh\right) = \frac{\overline{a}_{n-t|}}{\overline{a}_{n|}}, \qquad 0 \le t < n.$$
(2)

Formula (2) can be generalized as

$$\exp\left(-\int_{0}^{t} \left[\overline{P}(\overline{A}_{x+h:n-h|}) - \mu_{x+h}\right] dh\right) = \frac{\overline{a}_{x+t:n-t|}}{\overline{a}_{x:n|}}, \qquad 0 \le t < n, \qquad (3)$$

which had been given by Vasmoen [Va]. (See also [Be].) The right-hand side of (3) is, of course,  $1 - t\overline{V}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}})$ , the *net amount at risk* at duration t of a continuous n-year endowment insurance with unit face amount issued to (x).

I received a letter from Nesbitt, dated January 29, 1985, in which he pointed out that (3) can be derived by means of the formula

$$\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{\overline{a}_{x+h}} dh = \ln\left(\frac{\overline{N}_{x}}{\overline{N}_{x+t}}\right).$$
(4)

It is interesting to note that (4) is a key tool in a recent paper by Sundt [Su].

Let

$$_{t}\overline{W}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}}) = \frac{_{t}\overline{V}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}})}{\overline{A}_{x+t:\overline{n-t}}}.$$
(5)

This is the amount of *paid-up insurance* that can be provided on an n-year continuous endowment insurance at duration t by the full net level premium reserve. If we rewrite (1) as

$$\exp\left(-\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{\overline{a_{n-h}}} dh\right) = \frac{1/\overline{P}_{n-tl}}{1/\overline{P}_{nl}},$$
(6)

we see that the following is a generalization,

$$\exp\left(-\int_{0}^{t} \left(\frac{1}{\overline{a}_{x+h:\overline{n-h}|}} - \frac{\mu_{x+h}}{\overline{A}_{x+h:\overline{n-h}|}}\right) dh\right) = \frac{1/\overline{P}(\overline{A}_{x+t:\overline{n-t}|})}{1/\overline{P}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}|})}$$
(7)
$$= 1 - t\overline{W}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}|}).$$
(8)

The following two formulas hold for all positive numbers s and t, s + t < n,

$$[1 - {}_{s}\overline{V}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}|})][1 - {}_{t}\overline{V}(\overline{A}_{x+s:\overline{n}-s|})] = [1 - {}_{s+t}\overline{V}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}|})]$$
(9)

and

$$[1 - {}_{s}\overline{W}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}})][1 - {}_{t}\overline{W}(\overline{A}_{x+s:\overline{n}-s})] = [1 - {}_{s+t}\overline{W}(\overline{A}_{x:\overline{n}})].$$
(10)

Two other analogous formulas in Life Contingencies are

$${}_{s}p_{xt}p_{x+s} = {}_{s+t}p_{x}$$

$$(11)$$

and

$${}_{s}E_{x}{}_{t}E_{x+s} = {}_{s+t}E_{x}.$$

$$(12)$$

These four equations are examples of the functional equation

$$f(\alpha, \beta) f(\beta, \gamma) = f(\alpha, \gamma), \qquad (13)$$

which had been studied by the Russian mathematician D. M. Sinzow about 100 years ago. (In [Ac], Sinzow is spelled Sincov.) The general solution of (13) is of the form

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{g(\beta)}{g(\alpha)}.$$
 (14)

If the function g is differentiable, then (14) becomes

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = \exp\left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{g'(h)}{g(h)} dh\right).$$
(15)

Thus, (3) and (7) follow from

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dh}}\ln(\bar{\mathrm{a}}_{\mathrm{x+h:n-hl}}) = \mu_{\mathrm{x+h}} - \overline{\mathrm{P}}(\overline{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{x+h:n-hl}})$$
(16)

and

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dh}} \ln[1/\overline{\mathrm{P}}(\overline{\mathrm{A}}_{x+h:\overline{\mathrm{n}}-\mathrm{hl}})] = \frac{\mu_{x+h}}{\overline{\mathrm{A}}_{x+h:\overline{\mathrm{n}}-\mathrm{hl}}} - \frac{1}{\overline{\mathrm{a}}_{x+h:\overline{\mathrm{n}}-\mathrm{hl}}}, \qquad (17)$$

respectively. Formula (16) can be found in [Va].

Finally, we note the formulas

$$_{4}p_{x} = \frac{\ell_{x+t}}{\ell_{x}} = \exp(-\int_{0}^{t} \mu_{x+h} dh)$$
 (18)

and

$$_{t}E_{x} = \frac{D_{x+t}}{D_{x}} = \exp(-\int_{0}^{t} (\mu_{x+h} + \delta) dh).$$
 (19)

## References

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