

**A RESERVE DIFFERENCE FORMULA**

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This note is motivated by Section 7.4 of *Actuarial Mathematics*. Consider two different fully-discrete policies issued to  $(x)$ , each for a unit of life insurance during the first  $h$  years. Here,  $h$  is less than or equal to the shorter of the two premium-payment periods. For each positive integer  $m$ ,  $m \leq h$ , the retrospective formulas for the reserves are

$${}_mV_{(1)} = P_{(1)} \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|} - {}_m k_x$$

and

$${}_mV_{(2)} = P_{(2)} \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|} - {}_m k_x,$$

where the subscripts (1) and (2) are used to denote the two policies. The difference of the two reserves is

$${}_mV_{(1)} - {}_mV_{(2)} = [P_{(1)} - P_{(2)}] \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|}. \quad (1)$$

In particular, with  $m = h$ ,

$${}_hV_{(1)} - {}_hV_{(2)} = [P_{(1)} - P_{(2)}] \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{h}|}. \quad (2)$$

Dividing equation (1) by equation (2), we have

$$\frac{{}_mV_{(1)} - {}_mV_{(2)}}{{}_hV_{(1)} - {}_hV_{(2)}} = \frac{[P_{(1)} - P_{(2)}] \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|}}{[P_{(1)} - P_{(2)}] \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{h}|}} = \frac{\ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|}}{\ddot{s}_{x:\overline{h}|}} = \frac{{}_hE_x}{\ddot{a}_{x:\overline{h}|}} \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|} = P_{x:\overline{1}|\overline{h}|} \ddot{s}_{x:\overline{m}|} = {}_mV_{x:\overline{1}|\overline{h}|}.$$

Therefore we have the reserve difference formula

$${}_mV_{(1)} - {}_mV_{(2)} = {}_mV_{x:\overline{1}|\overline{h}|} [{}_hV_{(1)} - {}_hV_{(2)}], \quad m \leq h, \quad (3)$$

which can perhaps be inserted after (7.4.10) on page 218 of *Actuarial Mathematics*.

More generally, we consider two different policies issued to  $(x)$ , with the same benefit structure (not necessarily a unit of insurance) during the first  $h$  years where  $h$  is less than or equal to the shorter of the two premium-payment periods. The premium payment methods of

the two policies are level and of the same frequency. Then formula (3) can obviously be extended to this setting.

### Three Applications of the Reserve Difference Formula

Exercise 7.17.b of *Actuarial Mathematics* :

$$\begin{aligned} {}_t\bar{V}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{m+n}|}) - {}_t\bar{V}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{m}|}^1) &= {}_t\bar{V}_{x:\overline{m}|}^1 [{}_n\bar{V}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{m+n}|}) - {}_n\bar{V}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{m}|}^1)] \\ &= {}_t\bar{V}_{x:\overline{m}|}^1 {}_m\bar{V}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{m+n}|}), \quad 0 \leq t \leq m. \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7.21 of *Actuarial Mathematics* :

$$\begin{aligned} {}_kV_{x:\overline{m+n}|} - {}_kV_{x:\overline{m}|}^1 &= {}_kV_{x:\overline{m}|}^1 ({}_mV_{x:\overline{m+n}|} - {}_mV_{x:\overline{m}|}^1) \\ &= {}_kV_{x:\overline{m}|}^1 {}_mV_{x:\overline{m+n}|}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq m. \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7.28.b of *Actuarial Mathematics* :

$$\begin{aligned} {}_kV^{(m)}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{n}|}) - {}_kV^{(m)}(\bar{A}_x) &= {}_kV^{(m)}_{x:\overline{n}|} [{}_nV^{(m)}(\bar{A}_{x:\overline{n}|}) - {}_nV^{(m)}(\bar{A}_x)] \\ &= {}_kV^{(m)}_{x:\overline{n}|} (1 - \bar{A}_{x+n}), \quad 0 \leq k \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Elias Shiu acknowledges the support from the Principal Financial Group Foundation.

### REFERENCE

Bowers, N.L., Jr., Gerber, H.U., Hickman, J.C., Jones, D.A., and Nesbitt, C.J. 1997. *Actuarial Mathematics*, 2nd ed. Schaumburg, Ill.: Society of Actuaries.