

Question #11

Answer: E

Let NS denote non-smokers and S denote smokers.

The shortest solution is based on the conditional variance formula

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(\text{Var}(X|Y)) + \text{Var}(E(X|Y))$$

Let $Y = 1$ if smoker; $Y = 0$ if non-smoker

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{a}_T | Y = 1) &= \bar{a}_x^S = \frac{1 - \bar{A}_x^S}{\delta} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0.444}{0.1} = 5.56 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Similarly } E(\bar{a}_T | Y = 0) = \frac{1 - 0.286}{0.1} = 7.14$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(E(\bar{a}_T | Y)) &= E(E(\bar{a}_T | 0)) \times \text{Prob}(Y=0) + E(E(\bar{a}_T | 1)) \times \text{Prob}(Y=1) \\ &= (7.14)(0.70) + (5.56)(0.30) \\ &= 6.67 \end{aligned}$$

$$E\left[\left(E(\bar{a}_{T1}|Y)\right)^2\right] = (7.14^2)(0.70) + (5.56^2)(0.30) \\ = 44.96$$

$$\text{Var}\left(E(\bar{a}_{T1}|Y)\right) = 44.96 - 6.67^2 = 0.47$$

$$E\left(\text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T1}|Y)\right) = (8.503)(0.70) + (8.818)(0.30) \\ = 8.60$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T1}) = 8.60 + 0.47 = 9.07$$

Alternatively, here is a solution based on

$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$, a formula for the variance of any random variable.

This can be

transformed into $E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + [E(Y)]^2$ which we will use in its conditional form

$$E\left((\bar{a}_{T1})^2 | \text{NS}\right) = \text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{NS}) + \left[E(\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{NS})\right]^2$$

$$\text{Var}[\bar{a}_{T1}] = E\left[(\bar{a}_{T1})^2\right] - \left(E[\bar{a}_{T1}]\right)^2$$

$$E[\bar{a}_{T1}] = E[\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{S}] \times \text{Prob}[\text{S}] + E[\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{NS}] \times \text{Prob}[\text{NS}] \\ = 0.30\bar{a}_x^{\text{S}} + 0.70\bar{a}_x^{\text{NS}} \\ = \frac{0.30(1 - \bar{A}_x^{\text{S}})}{0.1} + \frac{0.70(1 - \bar{A}_x^{\text{NS}})}{0.1} \\ = \frac{0.30(1 - 0.444) + 0.70(1 - 0.286)}{0.1} = (0.30)(5.56) + (0.70)(7.14) \\ = 1.67 + 5.00 = 6.67$$

$$E\left[(\bar{a}_{T1})^2\right] = E[\bar{a}_{T1}^2 | \text{S}] \times \text{Prob}[\text{S}] + E[\bar{a}_{T1}^2 | \text{NS}] \times \text{Prob}[\text{NS}] \\ = 0.30\left(\text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{S}) + \left(E[\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{S}]\right)^2\right) \\ + 0.70\left(\text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{NS}) + \left(E[\bar{a}_{T1} | \text{NS}]\right)^2\right) \\ = 0.30\left[8.818 + (5.56)^2\right] + 0.70\left[8.503 + (7.14)^2\right] \\ = 11.919 + 41.638 = 53.557$$

$$\text{Var}[\bar{a}_{T1}] = 53.557 - (6.67)^2 = 9.1$$

Alternatively, here is a solution based on $\bar{a}_{T|} = \frac{1-v^T}{\delta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T|}) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{\delta} - \frac{v^T}{\delta}\right) \\
 &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{-v^T}{\delta}\right) \text{ since } \text{Var}(X + \text{constant}) = \text{Var}(X) \\
 &= \frac{\text{Var}(v^T)}{\delta^2} \text{ since } \text{Var}(\text{constant} \times X) = \text{constant}^2 \times \text{Var}(X) \\
 &= \frac{{}^2\bar{A}_x - (\bar{A}_x)^2}{\delta^2} \text{ which is Bowers formula 5.2.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

This could be transformed into ${}^2\bar{A}_x = \delta^2 \text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T|}) + \bar{A}_x^2$, which we will use to get ${}^2A_x^{\text{NS}}$ and ${}^2A_x^{\text{S}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^2A_x &= E[v^{2T}] \\
 &= E[v^{2T} | \text{NS}] \times \text{Prob}(\text{NS}) + E[v^{2T} | \text{S}] \times \text{Prob}(\text{S}) \\
 &= \left[\delta^2 \text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T|} | \text{NS}) + (\bar{A}_x^{\text{NS}})^2 \right] \times \text{Prob}(\text{NS}) \\
 &\quad + \left[\delta^2 \text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T|} | \text{S}) + (\bar{A}_x^{\text{S}})^2 \right] \times \text{Prob}(\text{S}) \\
 &= \left[(0.01)(8.503) + 0.286^2 \right] \times 0.70 \\
 &\quad + \left[(0.01)(8.818) + 0.444^2 \right] \times 0.30 \\
 &= (0.16683)(0.70) + (0.28532)(0.30) \\
 &= 0.20238
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{A}_x &= E[v^T] \\
 &= E[v^T | \text{NS}] \times \text{Prob}(\text{NS}) + E[v^T | \text{S}] \times \text{Prob}(\text{S}) \\
 &= (0.286)(0.70) + (0.444)(0.30) \\
 &= 0.3334
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(\bar{a}_{T|}) &= \frac{{}^2\bar{A}_x - (\bar{A}_x)^2}{\delta^2} \\ &= \frac{0.20238 - 0.33334^2}{0.01} = 9.12\end{aligned}$$