Question #202
Answer: B

x	$l_x^{(\tau)}$	$d_x^{(1)}$	$d_x^{(2)}$
40	2000	20	60
41	1920	30	50
42	1840	40	

because $2000-20-60=1920$; $1920-30-50=1840$

Let premium = P

EPV premiums = $\left(\frac{2000}{2000}+\frac{1920}{2000}\,v+\frac{1840}{2000}\,v^2\right)P=2.749P$

EPV benefits = $1000\left(\frac{20}{2000}\,v+\frac{30}{2000}\,v^2+\frac{40}{2000}\,v^3\right)=40.41$

$P=\frac{40.41}{2.749}=14.7$