

**PGDM-IBM, 2017-19**  
**Elements of Actuarial Science**  
**INS- 206**

**Trimester – II, End-Term Examination: December 2017**

Time allowed: 2 Hrs 30 Min

Max Marks: 50

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction:** Students are required to write Roll No on every page of the question paper, writing anything except the Roll No will be treated as **Unfair Means**. All other instructions on the reverse of Admit Card should be followed meticulously.

Sections	No. of Questions to attempt	Marks	Marks
A	3 out of 5 (Short Questions)	5 Marks each	$3 \times 5 = 15$
B	2 out of 3 (Long Questions)	10 Marks each	$2 \times 10 = 20$
C	Compulsory Case Study	15 Marks	15
		<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>50</b>

**Section-A**

- A1. A bank lends a company Rs 50,000 at an annual effective rate of 10% *pa*. The loan is to be repaid by five level annual payments at the end of each year. Calculate the annual installment and capital outstanding at the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> year using prospective method.
- A2. A life, 45 years old, purchases an Double Cover Endowment plan for 20 with a Sum Assured of Rs 20,00,000. The annual premium is to be paid in advance for 10 years. Calculate the annual net premium [Use AM 92 ultimate mortality table @6%]
- A3. A loan of Rs 5,00,000 is repayable by equal monthly payments for 5 years, with interest payable at 12% *pa* effective. Calculate the amount of each monthly installment (EMI).
- A4. There are two options of taking insurance:  
(a) Endowment for 30 years for a life entering at age 25 with Sum Assured of 5 lakhs  
(b) Whole life plan for life at age 25 with Sum Assured of 5 lakhs.  
If Premium is being paid throughout the policy term then in which case the annual premium would be lower and why ?
- A5. Calculate the present values as at 1st January 2015 of the following payments:
- a single payment of 2,000 payable on 1 July 2019
  - a single payment of 10,000 payable on 31 December 2026.

Assume effective rates of interest of 8% per annum



## Section-B

B1. Using the information given below, Find the annual net premium of the policy :

- A life aged 25, purchases a 30 year Endowment plan
- Sum assured is Rs 1,00,00,000
- Benefit is to be paid at the end of the year of death
- Premium is being paid annually in advance for 15 years

Use AM 92 Ultimate mortality @4% for the calculation

B2. Calculate the present value of the below mentioned annuity certain cash flows:

- 30,000 is paid at the end of each year till first 15 years except for year 3 and year 9.
- Rs 40,000 is at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> year except for 20<sup>th</sup> year.
- Interest rate is 6% p.a

Calculate the Present value of all the cashflows at time 0. Then calculate its accumulated value (Future value) at the end of 35<sup>th</sup> year.

B3. A loan of Rs 10,00,000 is repayable by equal quarterly installment for 8 years wherein the first installment payment starts at the end of 5<sup>th</sup> year and then continues for every quarter for next 8 years. Effective rate of interest is 12% pa.

- Calculate the quarterly installment.
- Calculate the capital outstanding at the end of 10th installment using prospective method.

## Section-C

### Case Study Compulsory:-

This portion is divided into 5 questions:

1. An immediate annuity certain of Rs 1,000 is payable at the end of each year for the term of 10 years. Calculate the present value when :

- Interest rate is 0%
- Interest rate is positive infinity.

2. What is the difference between earned and unearned premium ?

3. In which case the annual premium would be lower and why ?

Endowment of 20 years or Endowment for 40 years for a life entering at age 18 years with a sum Insured of Rs 5 Lakhs in both cases wherein premium is paid throughout the policy term.

4. Using the information given below to find the net annual premium of a Term Insurance policy :

- Age of entry is 36
- Term is 34 years
- Sum assured is Rs 90,00,000
- Benefit is to be paid at the end of the year of death
- Premium is being paid annually in advance for 8 years

Use AM 92 Ultimate mortality @6%

5. Using AM 92 life table, calculate the probability of a 42 year old dying between 55 to 60.