

Exercise 3.10

For $0 \leq t \leq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}_t p_{[x]} &= \exp \left\{ - \int_0^t \mu_{[x]+s} ds \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ - \int_0^t 0.9^{2-s} \mu_{x+s} ds \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ - \int_0^t 0.9^{2-s} (A + Bc^{x+s}) ds \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ -0.9^2 \int_0^t (0.9^{-s} A + B0.9^{-s} c^{x+s}) ds \right\} \\
 &= \exp \left\{ -0.9^2 \left(A \int_0^t 0.9^{-s} ds + Bc^x \int_0^t (0.9/c)^{-s} ds \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

We can easily verify that for any positive constant $a > 0$, we have

$$\int_0^t a^{-s} ds = \frac{1 - a^{-t}}{\log(a)}.$$

Applying this, we then have

$${}_t p_{[x]} = \exp \left\{ -0.9^2 \left(A \frac{1 - 0.9^{-t}}{\log(0.9)} + Bc^x \frac{1 - (0.9/c)^{-t}}{\log(0.9/c)} \right) \right\}.$$

The result immediately follows by factoring out the term -0.9^{-t} from inside the parenthesis.