

关于经典风险理论破产概率统一表述的一个注记

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[摘要] 保险公司发生的索赔量分布是离散型或者是连续型的, 在不同的分布类型下, 保险公司破产的表述形式未必相同. 本文在经典风险理论下, 给出了有限时间内保险公司不破产的统一表述.
[关键词] 破产概率, 经典风险理论, 有限时间, 统一表述
[中图分类号] F224 [文献标识码] A [文章编号] 1001-4616(2010)01-0028-04

A Note on the Unity Expression of Ruin Probabilities
in the Classical Risk Theory

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Abstract In this paper the general unity expression of nonruin probabilities in a finite time is given whether the claim amount random variables have any discrete joint distribution or continuous joint distribution.
Key words ruin probability, classical risk theory, finite time, unity expression

本文主要考虑了经典风险理论里的一个经典问题: 即得到在经典风险理论下破产概率的统一表述. Igantov and Kaishev^[1]讨论了离散型索赔分布下有限时间内保险公司破产概率的显式表达, 并在文[2]中改进了上述模型. 在保险公司索赔分布是独立同分布的假设条件下, 在有限时间内保险公司破产概率的表述由 Picard and Lefevre^[3]在 2000 年给出. Igantov and Kaishev^[4]给出了保险公司在索赔分布是连续型情形下有限时间内破产的统一表述, 本文将在上述研究的基础上, 不考虑保险公司索赔分布的类型, 主要讨论在有限时间内保险公司破产概率的统一表述.

对于一般的风险模型:

$$U(t) = h(t) - S_t,$$
$$S_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} W_i$$

(1)

这里: $h(t)$ 表示保险公司的净收入, 假设 $h(t) \in (0, +\infty)$, 而且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t) = +\infty$, $h(t)$ 可以是连续函数, 也可以是不连续函数; $N(t)$ 表示在 $[0, t]$ 时段保险公司发生的总索赔次数, $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是强度为 λ 时的齐 Poisson 过程, $\{W_i > 0 \text{ a.s.}, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 表示在每次索赔中发生的索赔量, 假设它们是独立同分布的随机变量 (i.i.d.), 且假设 $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ 与 $\{W_i > 0 \text{ a.s.}, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 也是独立的.

令 T 表示破产时刻: $T = \inf\{t > 0 | U(t) \leq 0\}$, 则 $P(T > x)$ 表示保险公司在有限时间 $(0, x)$ 的生存概率, $1 - P(T > x)$ 表示相对应的破产概率.

1 相关定义和引理

令 $h^{-1}(y) = \inf\{z | h(z) \geq y\}$, $u_i = h^{-1}(i)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 则 $0 = u_0 \leq u_1 \leq u_2 \leq \dots$. 假设 τ_0, τ_2, \dots 是

$i i d$ 的, 而且服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, $E[\tau_i] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, 即 $\tau_i \sim \exp(\lambda)$. 令: $T_1 = \tau_1$, $T_i = \tau_{i-1} + \tau_i (i = 2, 3, \dots)$ 表示索赔时间; $Y_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ 表示到 T_i 为止的总索赔量, $W_1 = Y_1$, $W_i = Y_i - Y_{i-1} (i = 2, 3, \dots)$, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k 的联合分布为 $F_Y(y_1, \dots, y_k)$. 记 $N_t = \#\{i: \tau_1 + \dots + \tau_i \leq t\}$, 其中 $\#A$ 表示元素的个数, 则 $S_t = Y_{N(t)}$.

对于固定时间长度变量 x , 令 $n = [h(x)] + 1$ 这里 $[h(x)]$ 表示 $h(x)$ 的整数部分, 由于 $w_1 \geq 1, \dots, w_n \geq 1$ 则 $w_1 + \dots + w_n \geq n$, 所以存在整数 $k, 1 \leq k \leq n$ 使得 $w_1 + \dots + w_k \geq n, w_1 + \dots + w_{k-1} \leq n-1$ 即我们能够等价地找到一个整数 $k, 1 \leq k \leq n$ 使得 $u_{1+\dots+w_{k-1}} \leq x \leq u_{1+\dots+w_k}$, 这里的 k 应该是 w_1, \dots, w_n 的适合函数, 即 $k \equiv k(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n)$.

定义 1 给定 $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 实数 u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k , 多项式系 $\{A_k(x; u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k)\}$ 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} A_0(x) &= 1, \\ A_1(x) &= x + u_1, \\ A_2(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + u_1x + u_2, \\ A'_k(x) &= A_{k-1}(x), \end{aligned}$$

则称此多项式系为 Appell 多项式系.

引理 1 对于模型 (1), 假设 $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_k, \dots$ 是独立的, $\tau_i \sim \exp(\lambda_i)$, $E[\tau_i] = \frac{1}{\lambda_i}$, $\lambda_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k \equiv k(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n)$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\omega_1 \geq 1 \\ \omega_n \geq 1}} P_{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n} e^{-\rho_k x} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_k}{\rho_k^k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j b_j(z_1, \dots, z_j) \rho_k^j \sum_{m=0}^{k-j-1} \frac{(\rho_k x)^m}{m!} \geq P(T > x) \geq \\ \sum_{\substack{\omega_1 \geq 1 \\ \omega_n \geq 1}} P_{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n} e^{-\mu_k x} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_k}{\mu_k^k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j b_j(z_1, \dots, z_j) \mu_k^j \sum_{m=0}^{k-j-1} \frac{(\mu_k x)^m}{m!}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $u_{k-1} \leq x \leq u_k$, $\rho_k = \min\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\}$, $\mu_k = \max\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} b_j(z_1, \dots, z_j) &= (-1)^{j+1} \frac{z_j^j}{j!} + (-1)^{j+2} \frac{z_j^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} b_1(z_1) + \dots + (-1)^{j+j} \frac{z_j^1}{1!} b_{j-1}(z_1, \dots, z_{j-1}), \\ b_0 &\equiv 1, b_1(z_1) = z_1. \end{aligned}$$

证明见文献 [5].

引理 2 $P\{T_1 \leq t_1, \dots, T_k \leq t_k \mid \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\}\} = P(T_1 \leq t_1, \dots, T_k \leq t_k)$, 其中 $T_1 \leq t_1, \dots, T_k \leq t_k$ 是在 $(0, x)$ k 个独立的分布的次序统计量.

引理 3 $T_1 \leq t_1, \dots, T_k \leq t_k$ 的联合密度函数为:

$$f_{T_1, \dots, T_k}(t_1, \dots, t_k) = \begin{cases} \frac{k!}{x^k}, & 0 \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_k \leq x, \\ 0 & \text{否则.} \end{cases}$$

引理 4 记 $A_i(y) \triangleq A_i(y; c_1, \dots, c_i) = \int_1^y \dots \int_{i-1}^y \int_i^y 1 dq_1 \dots dq_i$, 则:

$$A_i(y; c_1, \dots, c_i) = \sum_{j=0}^i (-1)^j \frac{b_j}{(i-j)!} y^{i-j}.$$

若令:

$$y_j = (-1)^j b_j, j = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (2)$$

即 $y_j = A_i(0; c_1, \dots, c_j)$, 则

$$A_i(y; c_1, \dots, c_i) = \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{y_j}{(i-j)!} y^{i-j}, \quad (3)$$

其中:

$$b_j(c_1, \dots, c_i) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{c_1}{1!} & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \frac{c_2^2}{2!} & \frac{c_2}{1!} & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \frac{c_3^3}{3!} & \frac{c_3^2}{2!} & \frac{c_3}{1!} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{c_{j-1}^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} & \frac{c_{j-1}^{j-2}}{(j-2)!} & \frac{c_{j-1}^{j-3}}{(j-3)!} & \dots & 1 \\ \frac{c_j^j}{j!} & \frac{c_j^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} & \frac{c_j^{j-2}}{(j-2)!} & \dots & \frac{c_j}{1!} \end{bmatrix},$$
$$b_0 \equiv 1, b_1(c_1) = c_1.$$

证明 由 $A_i(y)$ 的定义式, 我们知道:
 $A'_i(y) = A_i(y-1), A_i(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_i) \equiv 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, A_0 \equiv 1$
为了证明 (3) 式, 令

$$B_i(y; c_1, \dots, c_i) = \sum_{j=0}^i (-1)^j \frac{b_j}{(i-j)!} y^{i-j},$$
$$\frac{dB_i(y)}{dy} = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (-1)^j \frac{b_j}{(i-j-1)!} y^{i-j-1} = B_{i-1}(y),$$

即 $\frac{dB_i(y)}{dy} = B_{i-1}(y)$.
 $B_i(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_i) = \delta_{i0}$, 对 $i = 0$ 显然. 但是对于 $i \neq 0$ 我们从 (2) 式知: 当 $k = i, z_j = c_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, i-1, x = c_0$ 所以, $B_0, B_1, \dots, B_n, \dots$ 组成了 $A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots$ 即 $B_i \equiv A_i$.

2 主要结论和证明

定理 1 对于风险模型

$$U(t) = h(t) - S_b S_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} W_i$$

$F_Y(y_1, \dots, y_2)$ 表示 $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_k)$ 的分布函数, 其他假设条件与记号同上, 则在 $(0, x)$ 内不破产的概率为:

$$P(T > x) = e^{-\lambda x} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k \int_0^{h(x)} \int_1^{h(x)} \dots \int_{j_{k-1}}^{h(x)} A_k(x; h^{-1}(y_1), \dots, h^{-1}(y_k)) dF_Y(y_1, \dots, y_k) \right]. \tag{4}$$

定理 2 对于风险模型

$$U(t) = h(t) - S_p S_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} W_i$$

$Y_j = W_1 + \dots + W_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, F_W(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_2)$ 表示 $W = (W_1, \dots, W_k)$ 的分布函数, $u_{\omega_i} \triangleq h^{-1}(\omega_i), z_j = u_{\omega_1 + \dots + \omega_j} = h^{-1}(\omega_1 + \dots + \omega_j), j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ 其他假设条件与记号同上, 则在 $(0, x)$ 内不破产的概率为:

$$P(T > x) = e^{-\lambda x} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k \int_0^{h(x)} \int_1^{h(x)} \dots \int_{j_{k-1}}^{h(x)} A_k(x; h^{-1}(\omega_1), \dots, h^{-1}(\omega_1 + \dots + \omega_{k-1})) dF_W(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k) \right] =$$
$$e^{-\lambda x} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k \int_0^{h(x)} \int_1^{h(x)} \dots \int_{j_{k-1}}^{h(x)} A_k(x; z_1, \dots, z_k) dF_W(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k) \right]. \tag{5}$$

定理 1 的证明

$$\{T > x\} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} [(h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \cup \{x < T_j\}],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{T > x\} &= \{T > x\} \cap \Omega = \{T > x\} \cap \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{N_x = k\} \right) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{T > x\} \cap \{N_x = k\}, \\
P(T > x) &= P\left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{T > x\} \cap \{N_x = k\} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(\{T > x\} \cap \{N_x = k\}) = \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(N_x = k) P(\{T > x\} \cap \{N_x = k\}) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} P(T > x \mid \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\}) = \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} [(h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \cup \{x < T_j\}] \mid \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\} \right) &= \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} [(h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \cup \{x < T_j\}] \cap \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\} \right) &= \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^k [(h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \cap \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\}] \right. & \\
\left. \cup \left[\bigcap_{j=k+1}^{\infty} [(h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \cap \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\}] \cup [\{x < T_j\} \cap \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\}] \right] \right) &= \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^k (h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \{T_k \leq x\} \cap \{T_{k+1} > x\} \right). &
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 1、引理 3 知:

$$\begin{aligned}
P(T > x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^k (h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \right) = \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} \int_{0 \leq y_1 \leq \dots \leq y_k \leq h(x)} \dots P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^k (h^{-1}(Y_j) < T_j) \right) dF_Y(y_1, \dots, y_k) &= \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} \int_{0 \leq y_1 \leq \dots \leq y_k \leq h(x)} \dots \int_{h^{-1}(y_1) < t_1 < x} \dots \int_{\substack{h^{-1}(y_k) \leq t_k \leq x \\ t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_k}} \dots \int_{x'}^{t_k'} dF_Y(y_1, \dots, y_k) &= \\
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda x} \int_{0 \leq y_1 \leq \dots \leq y_k \leq h(x)} \dots \int_{x'}^{t_k'} \int_{h^{-1}(y_1)}^x \dots \int_{h^{-1}(y_k)}^x \dots \int_{h^{-1}(y_{k-1})}^x dt_k \dots t_1 dF_Y(y_1, \dots, y_k) &= \\
e^{-\lambda x} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{0 \leq y_1 \leq \dots \leq y_k \leq h(x)} \dots A_k(x; h^{-1}(y_1), \dots, h^{-1}(y_k)) dF_Y(y_1, \dots, y_k) \right], &
\end{aligned}$$

这里: $A_k(x, h^{-1}(y_1), \dots, h^{-1}(y_k)) = \int_{h^{-1}(y_1)}^x \int_{h^{-1}(y_2)}^x \dots \int_{h^{-1}(y_k)}^x dt_k \dots t_1$.

容易验证: $A_0(x) \equiv 1$, $[A_k(x; h^{-1}(y_1), \dots, h^{-1}(y_k))]' = A_{k-1}(x; h^{-1}(y_1), \dots, h^{-1}(y_{k-1}))$.

证毕.

由定理 1、定理 2 不难证明.

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