

正规变化尾分布下破产概率的二阶展开式

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[摘要] 考虑在经典风险模型中, 假设索赔分布函数尾部是正规变化函数, 首先求出正规变化函数 n 重卷积尾部的二阶展开式, 再利用著名的 Beekman 卷积公式, 得到破产概率的二阶展开式. 从而使保险公司更清楚地了解自己的偿付能力.

[关键词] 经典风险模型, 破产概率, 平衡分布函数, 正规变化函数, n 重卷积

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Second-Expansion of Ruin Probability With Regular Function Tails

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Abstract In this paper we consider the classical risk model. Assuming that the tail of claim-size is regular variation. First we get second-expansion of the n -fold convolution tails of regularly varying function, then using famous Beekman's formula, we get the second-expansion of ruin probabilities, so the insurance company can know own compensation ability well.

Key words classical risk model ruin probability integrated distribution function regularly varying function n -fold convolution

本文考虑的经典风险模型具有如下结构:

- (1) 索赔过程 $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$, 其中 $X_i > 0$ 且具有共同的非格点分布函数 F , 均值 $\mu = EX < \infty$, 方差 $\sigma^2 = \text{var}(X) < \infty$.
- (2) 在时间区间 $[0, t]$ 中的索赔次数 $N(t)$ 是一个与 $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$ 独立的强度为 λ 的齐次 Poisson 过程.
- (3) 设保费率为 $c > 0$ 风险过程定义为 $\{U(t) = u + ct - \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i, t \geq 0\}$, 其中 u 为保险公司的初始资金.

记 $S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i$ 表示至时刻 t 为止的索赔总额.

由模型的独立性假定知:

$$E[S(t)] = E[N(t)] \cdot E[X_1] = \lambda \mu t$$

所以

$$E[U(t)] = u + ct - \lambda \mu t$$

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保险公司为运作上的安全, 要求 $c > \lambda\mu$, 一般取 $c = (1 + \rho)\lambda\mu$, 即要求相对安全负荷条件 $\rho = \frac{c - \lambda\mu}{\lambda\mu} > 0$

破产概率可以通过风险过程 $U(t)$ 定义为:

$$\Psi(u) = P(u + ct - S(t) < 0 \mid t \geq 0).$$

与这一领域的许多研究文献一样, 我们的兴趣主要集中在重尾索赔上, 假设 $F(x)$ 是正规变化函数.

定义 若定义在 $(0, \infty)$ 上的正值函数 F 对任给的 $x > 0$ 有,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F(tx)}{F(t)} = x^{-\gamma}, \quad \forall x > 0 \quad (1)$$

则称 F 为正规变化函数, 记 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$.

从(1)式知^[1], $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i > x\right) \sim P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i > x), x \rightarrow \infty$.

由文献[2]知:

$$\Psi(u) = \frac{\rho}{1 + \rho} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + \rho)^{-n} F_I^{n*}(u),$$

其中 $F_I(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^x F(y) dy (x \geq 0)$ 称为分布 F 的平衡分布函数.

$$\Psi(u) = \frac{\rho}{1 + \rho} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + \rho)^{-n} \overline{F_I^{n*}}(u). \quad (2)$$

定理 若 F 是正规变化函数, 则 $\Psi(u) \sim \frac{1}{\rho} \overline{F_I}(u), u \rightarrow \infty$.

证明 见文献[3].

1 相关引理

引理 1 假设一非负随机变量 X 具有正规变化尾部 $F \in Rv(-\gamma), \gamma > 0$ 则

$$\begin{cases} EX^\beta < \infty, & \beta < \gamma; \\ EX^\beta = \infty, & \beta > \gamma. \end{cases}$$

引理 2 若 $F \in Rv(-\gamma), \gamma > 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G(x)}{F(x)} = \alpha > 0$ 则 $G \in Rv(-\gamma)$.

$$\text{记 } m_\epsilon = \liminf_{0 < u \leq \epsilon} \frac{(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1}{ru}, M_\epsilon = \limsup_{0 < u \leq \epsilon} \frac{(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1}{ru}.$$

因为当 $u \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1 \sim \gamma u$ 所以有

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} m_\epsilon = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} M_\epsilon = 1$$

设 $F(x), G(x)$ 是两个非负随机变量 X, Y 的分布函数, 记尾部

$$F(x) = 1 - F(x), G(x) = 1 - G(x),$$

所以

$$\overline{F^* G}(x) = \iint_{u+v>x} F(du) G(dv) = \int_x^\infty G(x-u) dF(u) + F(x),$$

故

$$\overline{F^* G}(x) - F(x) - G(x) = \int_x^\infty G(x-u) dF(u) - G(x).$$

令上式中 $u = vx$, 再给定任意的 $\epsilon \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F^* G}(x) - F(x) - G(x) &= \int_x^\infty G(x(1-v)) F(x dv) - G(x) = \\ &= \left[\int_0^\epsilon + \int_\epsilon^1 + \int_1^\infty \right] G(x(1-u)) F(x du) - G(x) F(x\varepsilon) - \end{aligned}$$

$$G(x)[F(x(1-\varepsilon)) - F(x\varepsilon)] - G(x)[F(x\varepsilon) - F(x(1-\varepsilon))] - F(x)G(x) =$$

$$: I_1(x) + I_2(x) + I_3(x).$$

其中

$$I_1(x) = \int_0^{\varepsilon} [G(x(1-u)) - G(x)] F(x du), \quad (3)$$

$$I_2(x) = \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [G(x(1-u)) - G(x)] F(x du) - F(x)G(x), \quad (4)$$

$$I_3(x) = \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [G(x(1-u)) - G(x)] F(x du). \quad (5)$$

又

$$I_3(x) = \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [G(x(1-u)) - G(x)] F(x du) =$$

$$\int_{0 \leq 1-u < v \leq \varepsilon} F(x du) G(x dv) + [F(x) - F(x(1-\varepsilon))] [G(x) - G(x\varepsilon)] =$$

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon} G(x dv) \int_v^0 F(x du) + [F(x) - F(x(1-\varepsilon))] [G(x) - G(x\varepsilon)] =$$

$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [F(x(1-v)) - F(x)] G(x dv) + [F(x(1-\varepsilon)) - F(x)] [G(x\varepsilon) - G(x)].$$

引理3 若 $F, G \in Rv(-\gamma)$, $\gamma > 0$ 则有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_2(x)}{F(x)G(x)} = \gamma \cdot \left\{ \int_0^{\varepsilon} [(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1] u^{-\gamma-1} du \right\} - 1 \quad (6)$$

证明 $\forall n > 0 \exists x_0 > 0$ 使得

$$|\frac{1}{F(x)} \cdot \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \left[\frac{G(x(1-u))}{G(x)} - (1-u)^{-\gamma} \right] F(x du)| \leq n \cdot \frac{F(x(1-u)) - F(x\varepsilon)}{F(x)}, \quad \forall x \geq x_0.$$

因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sup \frac{1}{F(x)} \cdot \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \left[\frac{G(x(1-u))}{G(x)} - (1-u)^{-\gamma} \right] F(x du) \leq n \cdot [\varepsilon^{-\gamma} - (1-\varepsilon)^{-\gamma}].$$

令 $n \rightarrow 0$ 则有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{F(x)} \cdot \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \left[\frac{G(x(1-u))}{G(x)} - (1-u)^{-\gamma} \right] F(x du) = 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{2}).$$

由分布积分得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 (1-u)^{-\gamma} F(x du) &= (1-u)^{-\gamma} F(xu) \Big|_{-\varepsilon}^{0^-} - \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 F(xu) d(1-u)^{-\gamma} = \\ &= (1-\varepsilon)^{-\gamma} F(x\varepsilon) - \varepsilon^{-\gamma} F(x(1-\varepsilon)) + \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 F(xu) d(1-u)^{-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{F(x)} \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1] F(x du) = \\ &[(1-\varepsilon)^{-\gamma} - 1] \cdot \frac{F(x\varepsilon)}{F(x)} + (1-\varepsilon^{-\gamma}) \cdot \frac{F(x(1-\varepsilon))}{F(x)} + \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \frac{F(xu)}{F(x)} d(1-u)^{-\gamma} \rightarrow \\ &[(1-\varepsilon)^{-\gamma} - 1] \varepsilon^{-\gamma} + (1-\varepsilon^{-\gamma})(1-\varepsilon)^{-\gamma} + \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 u^{-\gamma} d(1-u)^{-\gamma} = \\ &(1-\varepsilon)^{-\gamma} - \varepsilon^{-\gamma} + \gamma \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 (1-u)^{-\gamma} u^{-\gamma-1} du = \\ &\gamma \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1] u^{-\gamma-1} du \quad (x \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

由(4)式知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{I_2(x)}{F(x)G(x)} &= \frac{1}{F(x)} \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \left[\frac{G(x(1-u))}{G(x)} - 1 \right] F(x du) - 1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{F(x)} \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \left[\frac{G(x(1-u))}{G(x)} - (1-u)^{-\gamma} \right] F(x du) + \frac{1}{F(x)} \int_{-\varepsilon}^0 [(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1] F(x du) - 1 \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma \int_0^\varepsilon [(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1] u^{-\gamma-1} du = 1 \quad (x \rightarrow \infty),$$

所以(6)式成立.

2 主要结论

定理 1 若 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$, $\gamma > 1$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G(x)}{F(x)} = \alpha > 0$ 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F^*} G(x) - F(x) - G(x)}{x^{-1} F(x)} = \gamma(\alpha EX + EY). \quad (7)$$

证明 假设有两个非负随机变量 X, Y , 且 $X \sim F, Y \sim G$.

因为 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G(x)}{F(x)} = \alpha > 0$

由引理 2 知: $G \in Rv(-\gamma)$. 又 $\gamma > 0$ 易知 $EX < \infty, EY < \infty, \lim xF(x) = 0, \lim xG(x) = 0$ 所以

$$\begin{aligned} [1 + o(1)]m_\varepsilon \gamma \int_0^\varepsilon uF(x) du &\leq \frac{I_1(x)}{G(x)} = \left[\int_0^\varepsilon \frac{G(x(1-u))}{G(x)} - 1 \right] F(x) du = \\ [1 + o(1)] \int_0^\varepsilon [(1-u)^{-\gamma} - 1] F(x) du &\leq [1 + o(1)]M_\varepsilon \gamma \int_0^\varepsilon uF(x) du. \end{aligned}$$

令 $v = xu$, 则

$$[1 + o(1)]m_\varepsilon \gamma \int_0^\varepsilon vF(v) dv \leq \frac{xI_1(x)}{G(x)} \leq [1 + o(1)]M_\varepsilon \gamma \int_0^\varepsilon vF(v) dv.$$

令 $x \rightarrow \infty$, 则

$$m_\varepsilon \gamma EX \leq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xI_1(x)}{G(x)} \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xI_1(x)}{G(x)} \leq M_\varepsilon \gamma EX.$$

同理可知

$$\begin{aligned} m_\varepsilon \gamma EY &\leq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{F(x(1-u))}{F(x)} - 1 G(x) du \leq \\ \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{F(x(1-u))}{F(x)} - 1 G(x) du &\leq M_\varepsilon \gamma EY, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$m_\varepsilon \gamma EY \leq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xI_3(x)}{F(x)} \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xI_3(x)}{F(x)} \leq M_\varepsilon \gamma EY.$$

而且由引理 3 知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xI_2(x)}{F(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{xI_2(x)}{F(x)G(x)} G(x) = 0$$

所以

$$m_\varepsilon \gamma(\alpha EX + EY) \leq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F^*} G(x) - F(x) - G(x)}{x^{-1} F(x)} \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F^*} G(x) - F(x) - G(x)}{x^{-1} F(x)} \leq M_\varepsilon \gamma(\alpha EX + EY).$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 则得到(7)式.

推论 1 若 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$, $\gamma > 1$ 则

$$\overline{F^{*\#}}(x) = nF(x) + [n(n-1)\gamma EX + o(1)]x^{-1}F(x). \quad (8)$$

证明 在(7)式中取 $G = F$, 此时 $\alpha = 1, EY = EX$, 则

$$\overline{F^{*\#}}(x) = 2F(x) + [2\gamma EX + o(1)]x^{-1}F(x).$$

在(7)式中取 $G = F^{*\#}$, 此时 $\alpha = 2, EY = 2EX$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F^{*\#}}(x) &= F(x) + \overline{F^{*\#}}(x) + [4\gamma EX + o(1)]x^{-1}F(x) = \\ &= 3F(x) + [6\gamma EX + o(1)]x^{-1}F(x). \end{aligned}$$

在(7)式中取 $G = F^{*\#}$, 此时 $\alpha = 3, EY = 3EX$, 则

$$\overline{F^*}(x) = F(x) + \overline{F^3}(x) + [6\gamma EX + o(1)]x^{-1}F(x) = \\ 4F(x) + [12\gamma EX + o(1)]x^{-1}F(x).$$

依次类推知(8)式成立.

本文考虑的风险模型假设索赔分布函数尾部 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$, $\sigma^2 = \text{var}(X) < \infty$, 则由引理1知: $\gamma > 2$ 且由 Karam ate Th知, $\overline{F}_I \in Rv(-\gamma + 1)$, 因此 $\gamma - 1 > 1$

定理2 若索赔尾分布 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$, $\sigma^2 = \text{var}(X) < \infty$, 则

$$\Psi(u) = \frac{1}{\rho} \overline{F}_I(u) + \frac{1}{\mu\rho} \frac{\overline{F}_I(u)}{\mu} EX^2 + o(1). \quad (9)$$

证明 因为 $F \in Rv(-\gamma)$, 所以 $\overline{F}_I \in Rv(-\gamma + 1)$, $\gamma > 2$

由推论1知:

$$\overline{F_I^*}(x) = n \overline{F}_I(x) + [n(n-1)\gamma EZ + o(1)]x^{-1}\overline{F}_I(x),$$

其中正随机变量 $Z \sim F_I$, 故

$$EZ = \int z dF_I(z) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int z F(z) dz = \frac{1}{\mu} \int F(y) \int z dy = \frac{1}{2\mu} EX^2,$$

所以

$$\overline{F_I^*}(u) = n \overline{F}_I(u) + \left[n(n-1)\gamma \frac{1}{2\mu} EX^2 + o(1) \right] \frac{\overline{F}_I(u)}{u}.$$

由(2)式知:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(u) &= \frac{\rho}{1+\rho} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1+\rho)^{-n} \overline{F_I^*}(u) = \\ &\frac{\rho}{1+\rho} \overline{F}_I(u) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(1+\rho)^{-n} + \frac{\rho}{1+\rho} \frac{\gamma EX^2 \overline{F}_I(u)}{2\mu u} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)(1+\rho)^{-n} + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

易知:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(1+\rho)^{-n} = \frac{1+\rho}{\rho^2}, \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)(1+\rho)^{-n} = \frac{2(1+\rho)}{\rho^3}. \quad (12)$$

将(11)、(12)代入(10)式中即可得(9)式.

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