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随机收入下的对偶风险模型*

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摘要: 研究了随机收入的更新风险模型的对偶情况; 在这个对偶模型中, 到 t 时刻积累的理赔额服从 poisson 分布, 并且盈利次数服从 Erlang(2) 分布; 盈利额度服从几何分布. 最后求解了当初始资金为 0 时的破产概率.

关键词: 罚金折现函数; 生成函数; 破产时间

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1 模型介绍

考虑随机收入的更新风险模型的对偶模型, 在原模型中, 考虑这样一种盈余过程:

$$U(t) = u + M(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i \quad (1)$$

其中 $\mu \geq 0$ 为初始时刻的资金; $\{M(t), t \geq 0\}$ 为一个 $\lambda \geq 0$ 的 poisson 过程, 表示随机收入. 为方便计算, 取 $\lambda = 1$; $N(t) = \max\{n, V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n \leq t\} (t \geq 0)$ 为理赔次数, 其中 $V_i (i \geq 2)$ 是第 $i-1$ 和第 i 次的理赔时间间隔, V_1 是到第一次理赔发生时所经过的时间. 在这里假设 $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 独立同分布并服从 Erlang(n) 分布, 即 $V_1 = W_1 + W_2 + \dots + W_n$, 其中 $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 为 n 个独立的指数分布, 且 $E[W_i] = \frac{1}{\lambda_i}$; $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 为一组独立同分布的序列, 代表理赔额; 假定 $\{M(t), t \geq 0\}$, $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$, $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 是相互独立的. 将上述模型的理赔与盈利调换, 考虑它的对偶形式:

$$U(t) = u - M(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} X_i \quad (2)$$

符号和基本假设与上面一致, 该模型即为随机收入的盈余过程. 为简单起见, 考虑时间间隔服从 Erlang(2) 分布, 收入服从几何分布的对偶模型.

为使模型的破产概率有意义(否则模型必然破产, 即破产概率为 1), 有如下条件:

$$\lambda < \frac{\mu}{\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}} \quad (3)$$

其中 λ_1, λ_2 是 Erlang(2) 分布的参数, μ 是几何分布的期望, λ 为前面提到的 poisson 过程参数: $\lambda = 1$.

2 关于破产概率的方程

首先引入如下函数和符号^[1]: $m(u)$, 初始资金为 u 的破产概率; 对于 $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, S_1 = W_1, S_2 = W_1 + W_2$

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(Erlang(2)) 定义 $m_{\delta, i}(u) = E[e^{-(\tau-t)} I(\tau < \infty) | S_i = t, U(t) = u]$ 知 $m(u) = m_{0, \rho}(u) = m_{0, 2}(u)$. 对于 $i = 0$, 根据 W_1 (几何分布) 的无记忆性有:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\delta, \rho}(u) &= \sum_{k=0}^u \int_0^{\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} P(M(t) = k) m_{\delta, 1}(u-k) dt + \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} P(M(t) = u+1) dt = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^u \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda^k}{k!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda + \delta)t} t^k m_{\delta, 1}(u-k) dt + \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda^k}{k!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda + \delta)t} t^k dt = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^u p_1 q_1^k m_{\delta, 1}(u-k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} p_1 q_1^k \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $p_1 = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda + \lambda_i + \delta}$, $q_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \lambda_i + \delta}$, $i = 1, 2$. 对于 $i = 1$, 又有:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\delta, 1}(u) &= \sum_{k=0}^u \int_0^{\infty} \lambda_2 e^{-(\lambda_2 + \delta)t} P(M(t) = k) dt \times \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_0(u-k+i) f(i) + \\ &= \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda_2 e^{-(\lambda_2 + \delta)t} P(M(t) = u+1) dt = \sum_{k=0}^u p_2 q_2^k \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_{\delta, \rho}(u-k+i) f(i) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} p_2 q_2^k = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^u p_2 q_2^k \gamma(u-k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} p_2 q_2^k \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中, $\gamma(u) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_{\delta, \rho}(u+i) f(i)$.

由式(4)有:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\delta, \rho}(u+1) &= \sum_{k=0}^{u+1} p_1 q_1^k m_{\delta, 1}(u+1-k) + \sum_{k=u+2}^{\infty} p_1 q_1^k = \\ &= q \left(\sum_{k=0}^u p_1 q_1^k m_{\delta, 1}(u-k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{\infty} p_1 q_1^k \right) + p_1 m_{\delta, 1}(u+1) = \\ &= q_1 m_{\delta, \rho}(u) + p_1 m_{\delta, 1}(u+1) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

同理, 由式(5)有:

$$m_{\delta, 1}(u+1) = q_2 m_{\delta, 1}(u) + p_2 \gamma(u+1) \quad (7)$$

接下来定义如下生成函数, 将式(6)两边同时乘以 s^u , 并取 $u = 0, 1, \dots, \infty$ 的形式, 以无穷级数的形式相加有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} s^u m_{\delta, \rho}(u+1) &= \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} q_1 s^u m_{\delta, \rho}(u) + \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} p_1 s^u m_{\delta, 1}(u+1) - \frac{1}{s} \left(\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} s^u m_{\delta, \rho}(u) - m_{\delta, \rho}(0) \right) = \\ &= q_1 \hat{m}_{\delta, \rho}(s) + \frac{p_1}{s} \left(\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} s^u m_{\delta, 1}(u) - m_{\delta, 1}(0) \right) \\ &= (1 - s q_1) \hat{m}_{\delta, \rho}(s) - p_1 \hat{m}_{\delta, 1}(s) = m_{\delta, \rho}(0) - p_1 m_{\delta, 1}(0) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

同理, 对于式(7), 有: $\hat{m}_{\delta, 1}(s) - m_{\delta, 1}(0) = q_2 s \hat{m}_{\delta, 1}(s) + \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} p_2 s^{u+1} \gamma(u+1)$.

在此假设 $f(i)$ 服从几何分布, 取 $t = u + i + 1$, 则 $u + 1 = t - i$, 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} p_2 s^{u+1} \gamma(u+1) &= \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} p_2 s^{u+1} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_{\delta, \rho}(u+1+i) f(i) = \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} p_2 s^{u+1} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} m_{\delta, \rho}(u+1+i) (1-\alpha) \alpha^i = \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} p_2 s^t \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} m_{\delta, \rho}(t) (1-\alpha) \alpha^i s^{-i} = \\ &= p_2 (1-\alpha) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} m_{\delta, \rho}(t) s^t \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{s} \right)^i = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{s})}(\hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(s) - \hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(\alpha)) \hat{m}_{\delta,i}(s) - m_{\delta,i}(0) = \\ & q_2s \hat{m}_{\delta,i}(s) + \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{s})}(\hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(s) - \hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(\alpha)) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

最后得到下面两个方程:

$$1) \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{s})}\hat{m}_0(s) + (q_2s-1)\hat{m}_1(s) = \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{s})}\hat{m}_0(\alpha) - m_1(0);$$

$$2) (1-sq_1)\hat{m}_0(s) - p_1\hat{m}_1(s) = m_0(0) - p_1m_1(0).$$

将这两个方程写成矩阵形式有:

$$A(s) = \begin{pmatrix} sq_1 - 1 & p_1 \\ \frac{sp_2(1-\alpha)}{s-\alpha} & sq_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{\hat{m}(s)} = (\hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(s) \quad \hat{m}_{\delta,i}(s))^T \quad D(s) = \begin{pmatrix} p_1m_{\delta,i}(0) - m_{\delta\rho}(0) \\ \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{s})}\hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(\alpha) - m_{\delta,i}(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(s) \overrightarrow{\hat{m}(s)} = D(s) \quad (10)$$

考虑如下方程:

$$(sq_1 - 1)(sq_2 - 1) = \frac{sp_2p_1(1-\alpha)}{s-\alpha} \quad (11)$$

式(10)等价于 $|A(s)| = 0$.

定理 1 对任意 $\delta \geq 0$ 式(11)在单位圆内存在一个根.

证明 设 ξ 为以 α 为圆心,以 $1-\alpha$ 为半径的圆.考虑下面的方程: $(sq_1-1)(sq_2-1)(s-\alpha) = sp_2p_1(1-\alpha)$.

对任意 $s \in \xi$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & |(sq_1-1)(sq_2-1)(s-\alpha)| \geq |(q_1-1)(q_2-1)(1-\alpha)| = \\ & \frac{(\lambda_1+\delta)(\lambda_2+\delta)(1-\alpha)}{(\lambda+\lambda_1+\delta)(\lambda+\lambda_2+\delta)} > \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2(1-\alpha)}{(\lambda+\lambda_1+\delta)(\lambda+\lambda_2+\delta)} = \\ & |(1-\alpha)p_1p_2| \geq |s(1-\alpha)p_1p_2| \end{aligned}$$

由儒歇定理知道: $(sq_1-1)(sq_2-1)(s-\alpha)$ 和 $sp_2p_1(1-\alpha)$ 在单位圆内有同样数目的根,易知 α 不是式(11)的根.可知有一个根 ρ 在 ξ 内.

3 函数 $m_{\delta,i}(0)$

已知 $|A(s)| = 0$ 在单位圆内有根 ρ ,所以存在向量 $k(\rho)$ 使 $A^T(\rho)k(\rho) = 0$ 成立.可以验证下面的向量满足式(11). $k(\rho_i) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\rho q_2}{p_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ 满足方程: $A^T(\rho)k(\rho) = 0$.

由式(11)有: $D^T(\rho)k(\rho) = \overrightarrow{\hat{m}(s)}^T A^T(\rho)k(\rho) = 0$.即:

$$D^T(\rho)k(\rho) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\rho q_2}{p_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} p_1m_{\delta,i}(0) - m_{\delta\rho}(0) \\ \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{s})}\hat{m}_{\delta\rho}(\alpha) - m_{\delta,i}(0) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad i = 1, 2.$$

对于式(4)取 $u=0$ 有: $m_{\delta\rho}(0) = p_1m_{\delta,i}(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_1q_1^k$.

对于式(5) 取 $u=0$,有: $m_{\delta,1}(0) = p_2(1-\alpha) \hat{m}_{\delta,\rho}(\alpha) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_2 q_2^k$.

到现在为止得到 3 个方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1-\rho q_2}{p_1}(p_1 m_{\delta,1}(0) - m_{\delta,\rho}(0)) = m_{\delta,1}(0) - \frac{p_2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\frac{\alpha}{\rho})} \hat{m}_{\delta,\rho}(\alpha) \\ m_{\delta,1}(0) = p_2(1-\alpha) \hat{m}_{\delta,\rho}(\alpha) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_2 q_2^k \\ m_{\delta,\rho}(0) = p_1 m_{\delta,1}(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_1 q_1^k \end{cases}$$

通过解这个方程组,可以求出 $m_{\delta,\rho}(0)$ $m_{\delta,1}(0)$ $\hat{m}_{\delta,\rho}(\alpha)$,当 $\delta=0$ 时能求出:

$$m_1(0) = \frac{p_1 q_2 + (1-\alpha) p_2 q_1}{p_1 \alpha} m_0(0) = \frac{p_1 q_2 + (1-\alpha) p_2 q_1}{\alpha} + q_1 \hat{m}_0(\alpha) = \frac{p_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1}{p_1 p_2 \alpha}$$

其中 $m_0(0)$ 为当 $u=0$ 时的破产概率.

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On a Dual Risk Model with Random Income

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Abstract: In this paper ,we consider the dual version of renewal risk model with random income. In this dual model ,the cumulative claims amount up to t follow a Poisson process. The number of times of profit follows Erlang (2) distribution and earnings limit follows geometric distribution. Finally , we compute the ruin probability when the initial capital is zero.

Key words: discounted penalty function; generating function; the time to ruin

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