

doi:10.16055/j.issn.1672-058X.2015.0007.004

# 概率方法求 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数\*

肖菊霞, 史建红

(山西师范大学 数学与计算科学学院, 山西 临汾 041000)

**摘要:**相位分布是定义为某个马氏跳过程吸收时间的分布,它在正半轴上形成了一类可以在普遍性与易处理之间的平衡点,任何正分布都可以由相位分布无限接近;在带常利率的时间间隔为相位分布的更新风险模型下,用概率方法得出了相位分布的一些基本性质及 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数的确切解.

**关键词:**相位分布更新风险模型;Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数;破产时刻;破产前瞬时盈余额;赤字

**中图分类号:**0211.6      **文献标识码:**A      **文章编号:**1672-058X(2015)07-0020-06

在带常利率的更新风险模型下, $t$ 时刻资产余额  $U_\beta(t)$  满足的微分方程为  $dU_\beta(t) = cdt + \beta U_\beta(t) dt - dX(t)$ . 其中常数  $u \geq 0$  是保险公司的初始盈余额;常数  $c > 0$  表示保费收益率;常数  $\beta > 0$  是常利率; $X(t)$  表示  $t$  时刻为止的的理赔额总和;更新过程  $\{N(t); t \geq 0\}$  表示  $t$  时刻为止的总索赔次数;索赔额  $\{Z_j\}$  是独立同分布随机变量,其分布函数和概率密度函数分别为  $F(x)$  和  $p(x)$ ;  $X(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N(t)} Z_k$ ;  $S_k$  表示第  $k$  次索赔发生时刻,其中  $S_0 = 0$ ; 索赔时间间隔  $T_j = S_j - S_{j-1}, j \geq 1$  是独立同分布的正随机变量,其共同分布为参数为  $(\alpha, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{b})$  的相位分布.

相位分布是风险理论中最常见的分布之一,近年来人们越来越关注时间间隔为相位分布的 Sparre Andersen 模型.例如 Jiandong Ren (2008)<sup>[1]</sup> 研究了破产前瞬间资产余额和破产时赤字的联合分布函数;Min Song, Qingbin Meng, Rong Wu, Jiandong Ren (2010)<sup>[2]</sup> 研究了 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数.

对 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数的研究是破产理论主要研究的问题之一,它为研究破产前瞬间资产余额和破产时赤字的联合密度提供了统一的方法.对此问题的研究始于 Gerber and Shiu (1998)<sup>[3]</sup>;Lin (2003) 研究了时间间隔为 Erlang(2);李平 (2013)<sup>[4]</sup> 研究了双 Poisson 风险模型下 Gerber-Shiu 函数.

常利息率更新风险模型也是现代风险理论研究的重要方面,许多人做过这方面的工作.例如 Sundt and Teugels (1997), Rong Wu, Yuhua Lu, Ying Fang (2008)<sup>[5]</sup>.在带常利息率索赔时间间隔为相位分布的更新风险模型下,从相位的各个状态开始研究,用概率方法得出了相位分布的一些基本性质以及 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数的确切解.

## 1 相位分布性质

若记  $J(t)$  为  $t$  时刻马氏链的状态, $J(t)$  有  $n$  个暂态  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  和一个吸收态  $n+1$ .

$$\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}, \mathbf{b}^T = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{e}^T = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T, \mathbf{e} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

$b_j$  是从暂态  $j$  跳到吸收态的密度, $b_{ij}$  是从暂态  $i$  跳到暂态  $j$  的密度,其中  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则有  $T_j = T_1 = \inf\{t \geq$

收稿日期:2014-07-03;修回日期:2014-09-09.

\* 基金项目:山西省自然科学基金项目资助(2013011002-1).

作者简介:肖菊霞(1985-),女,山西临汾人,助教,硕士,从事随机过程研究.

$0 \mid J(t) = n+1 \} (j \geq 1)$ , 记  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} B & b^T \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  为相位的密度矩阵,  $0$  为元素为零的  $n$  维行向量, 相位的转移矩阵为  $p = (p_{ij})_{n \times n}$ .

记  $p^t = (p_{ij}^t)_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$  为经过时间  $t$  的转移矩阵, 即  $p_{ij}^t = P(J(t) = j \mid J(0) = i)$ , 则

$$p^t = \exp(Q t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(Q t)^j}{j!} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{Bt} & e - e^{Bt} e^T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$  是初始分布概率, 其中  $\alpha_i = P(X_0 = i)$ .

考虑从状态  $i$  出发,  $T_j$  的密度函数为  $g(t \mid i)$ , 由索赔发生即为相位状态转到吸收态, 故可设索赔前相位处在暂态  $j$ , 则其在  $[t, t+dt]$  时间内跳到吸收态的概率为  $b_j dt$ , 故而

$$g(t \mid i) dt = P(T_j \in [t, t + dt] \mid J(0) = i) = \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^t b_j dt = \sum_{j=1}^n (e^{Bt})_{ij} b_j dt = E_i e^{Bt} b^T dt$$

故  $g(t \mid i) = E_i e^{Bt} b^T$ , 其中  $E_i$  为第  $i$  个位置为 1, 其余位置都为 0 的  $n$  维行向量.

记  $g(t) = (g(t \mid 1), g(t \mid 2), \dots, g(t \mid n))^T$ , 由  $g(t \mid i)$  为  $T_j$  的密度函数, 则

$$g(t) = \alpha g(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i g(t \mid i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i (e^{Bt})_{ij} b_j dt = \alpha e^{Bt} b^T$$

记从状态  $i$  出发,  $T_j$  的分布函数为  $G(t \mid i)$ , 可知  $1 - G(t \mid i)$  表示从状态  $i$  出发, 到  $t$  时刻还未到达吸收态的概率, 则有

$$1 - G(t \mid i) = P(J(t) \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \mid J(0) = i) = \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^t = \sum_{j=1}^n (e^{Bt})_{ij} = E_i e^{Bt} e$$

故

$$G(t \mid i) = 1 - E_i e^{Bt} e$$

记  $G(t) = (G(t \mid 1), G(t \mid 2), \dots, G(t \mid n))^T$ , 则  $T_j$  的分布函数  $G(t \mid i)$  满足

$$1 - G(t \mid i) = \alpha (e^T - G(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i E_i e^{Bt} e = \alpha e^{Bt} e$$

故

$$G(t \mid i) = 1 - \alpha e^{Bt} e$$

## 2 主要结论

期望折现函数是破产前瞬间资产余额和破产时赤字的期望折现, 当初始余额为  $u$  时, 定义为

$$\varphi_\beta(u) = E[e^{-\delta T_\beta} \omega(U_\beta(T_\beta^-), |U_\beta(T_\beta)|) I(T_\beta < \infty) \mid U_\beta(0) = u]$$

其中  $T_\beta$  为破产时刻, 定义为

$$T_\beta = \inf\{t; U_\beta(t) < 0\}$$

$U_\beta(T_\beta^-)$  为破产前瞬间资产余额,  $|U_\beta(T_\beta)|$  为破产时赤字,  $\omega(x_1, x_2)$  是破产前瞬间资产余额和破产时赤字的非负罚金函数, 折现因子  $\delta$  是非负参数,  $I$  是示性函数.

因为索赔发生才有可能导致破产, 故而可定义从状态  $i$  出发, 初始余额为  $u$  时, 在第  $k$  次索赔发生后破产的期望折现罚金函数为

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) = E[e^{-\delta T_\beta} \omega(U_\beta(T_\beta^-), |U_\beta(T_\beta)|) I(T_\beta < \infty), T_\beta = S_k \mid U_\beta(0) = u]$$

**定理 1** 对任意的  $u, \delta \geq 0, \beta > 0$ , 当  $k \geq 2$  时

(i) 当  $\beta > 0$  时

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) = \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\frac{\delta}{\beta}}}{(c + \beta y)^{\frac{\delta}{\beta} + 1}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y-x) p(x) dx dy$$

(ii) 当  $\beta=0$  时

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) = \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{-\delta(y-u)}{c}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y-u}{c}} \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y-x) p(x) dx dy$$

且有

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,1}(u) = \begin{cases} \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\frac{\delta}{\beta}}}{(c + \beta y)^{\frac{\delta}{\beta} + 1}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x-y) p(x) dx dy & \text{当 } \beta > 0 \text{ 时} \\ \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{-\delta(y-u)}{c}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x-y) p(x) dx dy & \text{当 } \beta = 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

**证明** 下面考虑第一次索赔发生时  $\varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u)$  与  $\varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(u)$  之间的关系, 其中  $k \geq 2, j=1, 2, \dots, n$ .

$$\{T_\beta = S_k\} = \{U_\beta(S_j) > 0, U_\beta(S_j^-) > 0, j < k\} \cap \{U_\beta(S_k) \leq 0, U_\beta(S_k^-) > 0\}$$

即第  $k$  次索赔时破产意味着在  $S_k$  时刻之前都没破产, 从而在  $k \geq 2$  时, 破产时刻  $S_k$  满足以下条件: 相位从状态  $i$  出发, 第一次到吸收态时没有破产, 而后重新从状态  $j$  出发, 经过  $k-1$  次索赔后最终破产, 从而若  $S_k = t$ ,

则第一次索赔发生时索赔额  $x \leq u e^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}$ , 而从状态  $i$  出发,  $T_j$  的密度函数  $g(t|i) = \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} t} \mathbf{b}^T$ , 且由索赔额的

密度函数为  $p(x)$ , 可得

当  $\beta > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} g(t|i) \int_0^{u e^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}} \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)} \left( u e^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta} - x \right) p(x) dx dt = \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} t} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^{u e^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}} \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)} \left( u e^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta} - x \right) p(x) dx dt \end{aligned}$$

令  $y = u e^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}$ , 则由  $t \in (0, \infty)$ , 可知  $y \in (u, \infty)$ , 且

$$t = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right), dt = \frac{1}{c + \beta y} dy$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) &= \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)^{\frac{-\delta}{\beta}} \frac{1}{c + \beta y} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y-x) p(x) dx dy = \\ &= \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\frac{\delta}{\beta}}}{(c + \beta y)^{\frac{\delta}{\beta} + 1}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y-x) p(x) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

当  $\beta=0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} g(t|i) \int_0^{u+ct} \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(u+ct-x) p(x) dx dt = \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} t} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^{u+ct} \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(u+ct-x) p(x) dx dt \end{aligned}$$

令  $y = u + ct$ , 则

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,k}(u) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{-\delta(y-u)}{c}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y-x) p(x) dx dy$$

在  $S_1$  时破产,意味着第一跳就破产,从而第一次索赔额  $x > ue^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}$ ,故当  $\beta > 0$  时,

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,1}(u) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} g(t|i) \int_{ue^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}}^\infty \omega \left( ue^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}, x - \left( ue^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta} \right) \right) p(x) dx dt$$

令  $y = ue^{\beta t} + c \frac{e^{\beta t} - 1}{\beta}$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{i,\beta,1}(u) &= \int_u^\infty \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)^{-\delta/\beta} \frac{1}{c + \beta y} \mathbf{E}_i e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x - y) p(x) dx dy \\ &\quad \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x - y) p(x) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

当  $\beta = 0$  时,

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,1}(u) = \int_u^\infty e^{-\delta t} g(t|i) \int_{u+ct}^\infty \omega(u + ct, x - (u + ct)) p(x) dx dt$$

令  $y = u + ct$ , 则

$$\varphi_{i,\beta,1}(u) = \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{\delta(y-u)}{c}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{B \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x - y) p(x) dx dy$$

推论 1 对任意的  $u, \delta \geq 0, \beta > 0$ , 当  $k \geq 2$  时

$$\varphi_{\beta,k}(u) = \begin{cases} \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \alpha e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \varphi_{\beta,k-1}(y - x) p(x) dx dy, & \text{当 } \beta > 0 \text{ 时} \\ \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{\delta(y-u)}{c}} \alpha e^{B \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \varphi_{\beta,k-1}(y - x) p(x) dx dy, & \text{当 } \beta = 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

且有

$$\varphi_{\beta,1}(u) = \begin{cases} \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \alpha e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, y - x) p(x) dx dy, & \text{当 } \beta > 0 \text{ 时} \\ \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{\delta(y-u)}{c}} \alpha e^{B \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, y - x) p(x) dx dy & \text{当 } \beta = 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

证明 若记

$$\Phi_{\beta,k}(u) = (\varphi_{1,\beta,k}(u), \varphi_{2,\beta,k}(u), \dots, \varphi_{n,\beta,k}(u))^T$$

则

$$\varphi_{\beta,k}(u) = \alpha \Phi_{\beta,k}(u)$$

由定理 1 可知,当  $\beta > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\beta,k}(u) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y - x) p(x) dx dy = \\ &\quad \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mathbf{E}_i e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y - x) p(x) dx dy = \\ &\quad \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mathbf{E}_i e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \varphi_{j,\beta,(k-1)}(y - x) p(x) dx dy = \\ &\quad \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \alpha e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \alpha \Phi_{\beta,(k-1)}(y - x) p(x) dx dy = \\ &\quad \int_u^\infty \frac{(c + \beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c + \beta y)^{\delta/\beta + 1}} \alpha e^{B \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left( \frac{c + \beta y}{c + \beta u} \right)} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \varphi_{\beta,(k-1)}(y - x) p(x) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{\beta,1}(u) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \int_u^\infty \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x-y) p(x) dx dy = \\ & \int_u^\infty \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mathbf{E}_i e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x-y) p(x) dx dy = \\ & \int_u^\infty \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \int_y^\infty \omega(y, x-y) p(x) dx dy\end{aligned}$$

同理可得到  $\beta=0$  的情况.

注 1 在推论 1 中, 令  $z=y-x$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{\beta,k}(u) &= \begin{cases} \int_u^\infty \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \varphi_{\beta,k-1}(z) p(y-z) dz dy, & \text{当 } \beta > 0 \text{ 时} \\ \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{\delta(y-u)}{c}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_0^y \varphi_{\beta,k-1}(z) p(y-z) dz dy, & \text{当 } \beta = 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{\beta,1}(u) &= \begin{cases} \int_u^\infty \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega(y, -z) p(y-z) dz dy, & \text{当 } \beta > 0 \text{ 时} \\ \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{\delta(y-u)}{c}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega(y, -z) p(y-z) dz dy, & \text{当 } \beta = 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

推论 2 对任意的  $u, \delta \geq 0, \beta > 0, k \geq 2$ , 当  $\beta > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{\beta,k}(u) &= \int_u^\infty dy_k \int_0^{y_k} dz_k \int_{z_k}^\infty dy_{k-1} \int_0^{y_{k-1}} dz_{k-1} \cdots \int_{z_2}^\infty dy_1 \\ & \int_{-\infty}^0 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left( \frac{(c+\beta z_{i+1})^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y_i)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y_i}{c+\beta z_{i+1}})} \mathbf{b}^T p(y_i - z_i) \right) \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y_k}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \times \\ & \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y_k)^{\delta/\beta+1}} p(y_k - z_k) \omega(y_1, -z_1) dz_1\end{aligned}$$

当  $\beta=0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{\beta,k}(u) &= \int_u^\infty dy_k \int_0^{y_k} dz_k \int_{z_k}^\infty dy_{k-1} \int_0^{y_{k-1}} dz_{k-1} \cdots \int_{z_2}^\infty dy_1 \\ & \int_{-\infty}^0 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left( e^{-\frac{\delta(y_i - z_{i+1})}{c}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y_i - z_{i+1}}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T p(y_i - z_i) \right) e^{-\frac{\delta(y_k - u)}{c}} \times \\ & \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{y_k - u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T p(y_k - z_k) \omega(y_1, -z_1) \frac{1}{c^k} dz_1\end{aligned}$$

证明由注 1 可直接推出.

定理 2 对任意的  $u, \delta \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ , 当  $\beta > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{\beta}(u) &= \int_u^\infty \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega(y, -z) p(y-z) dz dy + \\ & \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( \int_u^\infty dy_k \int_0^{y_k} dz_k \int_{z_k}^\infty dy_{k-1} \int_0^{y_{k-1}} dz_{k-1} \cdots \int_{z_2}^\infty dy_1 \right. \\ & \left. \int_{-\infty}^0 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left( \frac{(c+\beta z_{i+1})^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y_i)^{\delta/\beta+1}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y_i}{c+\beta z_{i+1}})} \mathbf{b}^T p(y_i - z_i) \right) \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{\mathbf{B} \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(\frac{c+\beta y_k}{c+\beta u})} \mathbf{b}^T \times \right. \\ & \left. \frac{(c+\beta u)^{\delta/\beta}}{(c+\beta y_k)^{\delta/\beta+1}} p(y_k - z_k) \omega(y_1, -z_1) dz_1 \right)\end{aligned}$$

当  $\beta=0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\beta}(u) = & \int_u^{\infty} \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{\delta(y-u)}{c}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{B \frac{y-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega(y, -z) p(y-z) dz dy + \\ & \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( \int_u^{\infty} dy_k \int_0^{y_k} dz_k \int_{z_k}^{\infty} dy_{k-1} \int_0^{y_{k-1}} dz_{k-1} \cdots \int_{z_2}^{\infty} dy_1 \right. \\ & \left. \int_{-\infty}^0 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left( e^{-\frac{\delta(y_i-z_{i+1})}{c}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{B \frac{y_i-z_{i+1}}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T p(y_i - z_i) \right) e^{-\frac{\delta(y_k-u)}{c}} \times \right. \\ & \left. \boldsymbol{\alpha} e^{B \frac{y_k-u}{c}} \mathbf{b}^T p(y_k - z_k) \omega(y_1, -z_1) \frac{1}{c^k} dz_1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 由于只有发生索赔时才可能发生破产,所以  $\varphi_{\beta}(u) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \varphi_{\beta,k}(u)$ , 从而由注 1 及推论 2 直接得出.

#### 参考文献:

- [1] REN J D. The Discounted Joint Distribution of the Surplus Prior to Ruin and the Deficit at Ruin in a Sparre Andersen Model[J]. North American Actuarial Journal, 2008, 11(3): 128-137
- [2] SONG M, MENG Q B, WU R, et al. The Gerber-Shiu Discounted Penalty Function in the Risk Process with Phase-type Inter-claim Times[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2010(216): 523-531
- [3] HANS U, GERBER E, SHIU S W. On the Time Value of Ruin[J]. North American Actuarial Journal, 1998, 2(1): 49-84
- [4] 李平. 双 Poisson 风险模型下 Gerber-Shiu 函数及测度变换的研究[J]. 重庆工商大学学报: 自然科学版, 2013, 30(6): 11-15
- [5] WU R, LU Y H, FANG Y. On the Gerber-Shiu Discounted Penalty Function for the Ordinary Renewal Risk Model with Constant Interest[J]. North American Actuarial Journal, 2007, 11(2): 119-134

## The Gerber-Shiu Discounted Penalty Function by Probabilistic Methods

**XIAO Ju-Xia, SHI Jian-Hong**

(College of Mathematics and Computer Science, Shanxi Normal University, Linfen 041000, China)

**Abstract:** Phase-type distributions, defined as the distribution of absorption times of certain Markov jump processes, constitute a class of distribution on the positive real axis which seems to strike a balance between generality and tractability. Any positive distribution can be approximated arbitrarily by phase-type distributions. Under the condition that the inter-claim times of constant interest is phase-type distribution risk model, some of their basic properties and the precise solution of Gerber-Shiu discounted penalty function are obtained.

**Key words:** the phase-type inter-claim times; Gerber-Shiu discounted penalty function; time of ruin; surplus immediately before ruin; deficit