

常利率风险模型中破产时刻、破产前瞬时 盈余和破产赤字的矩 *

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摘 要

本文通过常利率风险模型中罚金折现期望值函数解的形式, 研究了破产时刻、破产前瞬时盈余和破产赤字矩的性质, 得到关于这些矩的递归表达式.

关键词: 罚金折现期望值, 破产, 矩.

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§ 1. 介 绍

在经典风险模型中, 通常假设没有投资收入, 而事实上, 保险公司的大部分盈余来自于投资的收入. 有固定利率的风险模型已经引起了广泛的关注. [12] 中考虑了常利率下复合 Poisson 风险模型的破产概率, 当个别理赔额服从指数分布时, 得到了破产概率的显式表达式. [13, 14] 中研究了常利率下复合 Poisson 分布模型中破产概率的严重性问题. 本文中考虑与之相同的模型.

设理赔次数过程 $\{N(t) : t \geq 0\}$ 是强度为 λ 的齐次 Poisson 过程; 个别理赔额 X_1, X_2, \dots 是独立同分布的正随机变量序列, 其共同分布为 $P(x) = 1 - \overline{P}(x) = P(X \leq x)$, j 阶矩为 $p_j = \int_0^\infty x^j dP(x)$, $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, Laplace-Stieltjes 变换记为 $\tilde{p}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} dP(x)$, 且设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 与 $\{N_t, t \geq 0\}$ 相互独立, 则到 t 时刻聚合理赔过程为

$$Z(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N(t)} X_n.$$

令 $U_\delta(t)$ 表示 t 时刻的盈余, 则有

$$U_\delta(t) = ue^{\delta t} + c\overline{s}_{\overline{t}}^{(\delta)} - \int_0^t e^{\delta(t-x)} dZ(x), \quad (1.1)$$

其中 u 为初始盈余, 本文中均假定 $u \geq 0$, $c = \lambda p_1(1 + \theta)$ 是单位时间内的保费率, $\theta > 0$ 是相对安全负荷, δ 为常数利率.

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破产时刻表示为 $T_\delta = \inf\{t : U_\delta(t) < 0\}$, 则盈余过程 (1.1) 的破产概率

$$\psi_\delta(u) = P\{T_\delta < \infty\}.$$

为研究破产概率的严重性问题, 文献 [4, 5] 引入了与破产时刻、破产前瞬时盈余和破产赤字相关的非负的罚金函数. 文献 [1] 考虑了常利率下风险模型 (1.1) 的罚金折现期望值函数

$$\Phi_{\delta,\alpha}(u) = E\{e^{-\alpha T_\delta} \omega(U(T_\delta^-), |U(T_\delta)|) I(T_\delta < \infty)\},$$

其中 $I(A)$ 是集合 A 的示性函数, $\alpha \geq 0$. $\omega(U(T_\delta^-), |U(T_\delta)|)$ 是破产前瞬时盈余为 $U(T_\delta^-)$, 破产赤字为 $|U(T)|$ 的罚金函数, $\exp\{-\alpha T_\delta\}$ 看作贴现因子. 可以看出, 当 $\alpha = 0$, $\omega(x_1, x_2) = 1$ 时, $\Phi_{\delta,\alpha}(u)$ 即为 $\psi_\delta(u)$. 文献 [1] 得到 $\Phi_{\delta,\alpha}(u)$ 满足积分方程:

$$\Phi_{\delta,\alpha}(u) = \frac{c\Phi_{\delta,\alpha}(0)}{c + \delta u} - \frac{\lambda}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u A(t)dt + \int_0^u k_{\delta,\alpha}(u, t)\Phi_{\delta,\alpha}(t)dt. \quad (1.2)$$

这里

$$A(t) = 1 - \bar{A}(t) = \int_t^\infty \omega(t, s-t)dP(s), \quad k_{\delta,\alpha}(u, t) = \frac{\delta + \alpha + \lambda\bar{P}(u-t)}{c + \delta u}.$$

特别地, 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 若记 $\Phi_\delta(u) = \Phi_{\delta,0}(u)$, 则对任意 $u \geq 0$ 有

$$\Phi_\delta(u) = \frac{c\Phi_\delta(0)}{c + \delta u} - \frac{\lambda}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u A(t)dt + \int_0^u k_\delta(u, t)\Phi_\delta(t)dt, \quad (1.3)$$

其中

$$k_\delta(u, t) = \frac{\delta + \lambda\bar{P}(u-t)}{c + \delta u}.$$

用 P_1 表示 P 的平衡分布, 即

$$P_1(x) = 1 - \bar{P}_1(x) = \frac{1}{p_1} \int_0^x \bar{P}(y)dy.$$

再定义高阶平衡分布. 令 $P_2(x) = 1 - \bar{P}_2(x)$ 是 $P_1(x) = 1 - \bar{P}_1(x) = \int_0^x \bar{P}(y)dy/p_1$ 的平衡分布, 则称 $P_2(x)$ 为 $P(x)$ 的二阶平衡分布. 类似的, 定义 $P(x)$ 的 n 阶平衡分布为

$$P_n(x) = 1 - \bar{P}_n(x) = \frac{\int_0^x \bar{P}_{n-1}(y)dy}{\int_0^\infty \bar{P}_{n-1}(y)dy} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

[10] 中证明了, $P_n(x)$ 的均值为

$$\int_0^\infty \bar{P}_n(x)dx = \frac{p_{n+1}}{(n+1)p_n}, \quad (1.4)$$

$P_n(x)$ 与 $P(x)$ 之间满足如下关系

$$\bar{P}_n(x) = \frac{1}{p_n} \int_x^\infty (y-x)^n dP(y). \quad (1.5)$$

此外, 对任意 $k = 0, 1, \dots$, 记

$$\tilde{p}_{k+1}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} dP_{k+1}(x) = \frac{(k+1)p_k}{p_{k+1}} \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} \bar{P}_k(x) dx.$$

文 [9] 中给出

$$\Phi_{\delta, \alpha}(0) = \frac{\lambda \mu_A}{\zeta_{\delta, \alpha} + \iota_{\delta, \alpha}} \int_0^\infty \tilde{a}_1(\delta v) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv, \quad (1.6)$$

其中 $A_1(x) = \frac{1}{\mu_A} \int_0^x A(t) dt$, $\mu_A = \int_0^\infty A(t) dt$, $\tilde{a}_1(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} dA_1(x)$, 以及

$$\zeta_{\delta, \alpha} = \lambda p_1 \int_0^\infty \tilde{p}_1(\delta v) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\iota_{\delta, \alpha} = \int_0^\infty (c - \lambda p_1 \tilde{p}_1(\delta v)) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv. \quad (1.8)$$

由 (1.6)、(1.7) 和 (1.8) 式得到

$$\Phi_{\delta, \alpha}(0) = \frac{\lambda \mu_A}{\kappa_{\delta, \alpha}} \int_0^\infty \tilde{a}_1(\delta v) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv, \quad (1.9)$$

其中

$$\kappa_{\delta, \alpha} = c \int_0^\infty v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv. \quad (1.10)$$

(1.9) 中令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0+$, 得

$$\Phi_\delta(0) = \frac{\lambda \mu_A}{\kappa_\delta} \int_0^\infty \tilde{a}_1(\delta v) \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv, \quad (1.11)$$

其中

$$\kappa_\delta = c \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-cz + \lambda p_1 \int_0^z \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dz, \quad (1.12)$$

这是 [1] 中的 (3.8) 和 (3.9) 式.

注 1.1 (1.9) 式解决了 Cai 和 Dickson (2002) 提出的问题. 易见 $\Phi_{\delta, \alpha}(0)$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 处连续. 利用分部积分, 易看出 $\zeta_{\delta, \alpha}|_{\alpha=0} = \kappa_\delta - 1$, $\kappa_{\delta, \alpha}|_{\alpha=0} = \kappa_\delta$.

[11] 中已经说明, 对于 Volterra 类型的积分方程

$$\phi(x) = l(x) + \int_0^x k(x, s) \phi(s) ds, \quad (1.13)$$

若自由项 $l(x)$ 绝对可积, 核 $k(x, s)$ 连续 (或有界可积), 则对任意 $x > 0$, $\phi(x)$ 存在如下形式的唯一解:

$$\phi(x) = l(x) + \int_0^x K(x, s) l(s) ds, \quad (1.14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} K(x, s) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} k_m(x, s), \quad x > s \geq 0, \\ k_m(x, s) &= \int_s^x k(x, t) k_{m-1}(t, s) dt, \quad m = 2, 3, \dots, \quad x > s \geq 0, \\ k_1(x, s) &= k(x, s), \end{aligned}$$

这里称 $K(x, s)$ 为 (1.13) 式的预解 (resolvent). 此外, $\phi(x)$ 可以由如下递归公式得到近似解:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0(x) = l(x), \\ \phi_n(x) = l(x) + \int_0^x \phi_{n-1}(s)l(s)ds, \quad n \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1.15)$$

这样, 由 (1.2) 和 (1.9) 式, 就可以求得 $\Phi_{\delta, \alpha}(u)$ 的解的形式, 或者递归地得到其近似解. 本文主要利用 $\Phi_{\delta, \alpha}(u)$ 解的形式来讨论破产时刻、破产前瞬时盈余和破产赤字的矩的性质.

§ 2. 破产时刻的矩

为利用 Laplace 变换与矩之间的关系求取矩, 首先给出下面的引理, 它表明了一类积分方程的可导性, 以及相应的导数所满足的表达式.

引理 2.1 设对某个 $\alpha_0 > 0$, 在 $[0, \alpha_0)$ 上关于 α 连续的函数 $\phi_\delta(u, \alpha)$ 满足如下方程

$$\phi_\delta(u, \alpha) = \int_0^u \phi_\delta(u-t, \alpha)k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, u-t)dt + M_\delta(u, \alpha), \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, u-t) = [\delta + \alpha + \lambda \bar{P}(t)]/(c + \delta u)$. 若 $P(x)$ 一阶矩有限, $M_\delta(u, \alpha)$ 在 $[0, \alpha_0)$ 上关于 α 可微, 且 $M_\delta^1(u, \alpha) = \partial M_\delta(u, \alpha)/\partial \alpha$ 关于 u 连续, 则 $\phi_\delta(u, \alpha)$ 在 $[0, \alpha_0)$ 上关于 α 可微, 且当 $u < (c - \lambda p_1)/\alpha$ 时, 其导数 $\phi_\delta^1(u, \alpha) = \partial \phi_\delta(u, \alpha)/\partial \alpha$ 是如下积分方程的解.

$$\phi_\delta^1(u, \alpha) = \int_0^u \phi_\delta^1(u-t, \alpha)k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, u-t)dt + \frac{1}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u \phi_\delta(u-t, \alpha)dt + M_\delta^1(u, \alpha). \quad (2.2)$$

证明: 显然, (2.2) 式是一个 Volterra 类的积分方程, 由 (1.14) 式可知它有唯一的解, 记为 $\phi_\delta^1(u, \alpha)$. 定义

$$B_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) = \frac{\phi_\delta(u, \alpha + \Delta) - \phi_\delta(u, \alpha)}{\Delta} - \phi_\delta^1(u, \alpha),$$

利用 (2.1) 和 (2.2) 式计算后得到 $B_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta)$ 满足

$$B_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) = \int_0^u B_\delta(u-t, \alpha, \Delta)k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, u-t)dt + C_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta), \quad (2.3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} C_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) &= \frac{1}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u [\phi_\delta(u-t, \alpha + \Delta) - \phi_\delta(u-t, \alpha)]dt \\ &\quad + \frac{M_\delta(u, \alpha + \Delta) - M_\delta(u, \alpha)}{\Delta} - M_\delta^1(u, \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

令 $J_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) = \sup_{0 \leq x \leq u} |B_\delta(x, \alpha, \Delta)|$, 则由 (2.3) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} J_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) &\leq J_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) \int_0^u k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, u-t)dt + |C_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta)| \\ &\leq J_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) \frac{(\delta + \alpha)u + \lambda p_1}{c + \delta u} + |C_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta)|, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{(c - \lambda p_1) - \alpha u}{c + \delta u} J_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) \leq |C_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta)|.$$

由引理条件可知当 $\alpha \in [0, \alpha_0)$ 时,

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{M_\delta(u, \alpha + \Delta) - M_\delta(u, \alpha)}{\Delta} - M_\delta^1(u, \alpha) = 0,$$

且由 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理有

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^u [\phi_\delta(u - t, \alpha + \Delta) - \phi_\delta(u - t, \alpha)] dt = 0,$$

从而可知

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} C_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) = 0 \text{ 成立,}$$

故此时若满足 $u < (c - \lambda p_1)/\alpha$, 就有 $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} J_\delta(u, \alpha, \Delta) = 0$, 于是得到

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi_\delta(u, \alpha + \Delta) - \phi_\delta(u, \alpha)}{\Delta} = \phi_\delta^1(u, \alpha). \quad \#$$

定义 $\psi_{\delta, \alpha}(u) = 1 - \bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}(u) = \mathbb{E}[e^{-\alpha T_\delta} I(T_\delta < \infty)]$, 并对 $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}^k(u) &= \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \alpha^k} \bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}(u), & \bar{\psi}_\delta^k(u) &= \bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}^k(u)|_{\alpha=0}, \\ {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta, \alpha}(u) &= \mathbb{E}[e^{-\alpha T_\delta} |U(T_\delta)|^k I(T_\delta < \infty)], & {}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(u) &= -\mathbb{E}[T_\delta |U(T_\delta)|^k I(T_\delta < \infty)], \end{aligned}$$

显然有

$${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(u) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta, \alpha}(u) \Big|_{\alpha=0}.$$

定理 2.2 $\bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}(u)$ 满足如下积分方程:

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}(u) = \frac{c\bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}(0) - \alpha u}{c + \delta u} + \int_0^u k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, t) \bar{\psi}_{\delta, \alpha}(t) dt, \quad \alpha > 0. \quad (2.4)$$

当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 则有

$$\bar{\psi}_\delta(u) = \frac{c\bar{\psi}_\delta(0)}{c + \delta u} + \int_0^u k_\delta(u, t) \bar{\psi}_\delta(t) dt, \quad (2.5)$$

其中

$$\psi_{\delta, \alpha}(0) = \frac{\zeta_{\delta, \alpha}}{\kappa_{\delta, \alpha}}, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\psi_\delta(0) = \frac{\kappa_\delta - 1}{\kappa_\delta}. \quad (2.7)$$

证明: 令 $\omega(x_1, x_2) = 1$, 则 $\Phi_{\delta, \alpha}(u) = \psi_{\delta, \alpha}(u)$, $A(t) = \bar{P}(t)$, 从而 $\mu_A = p_1$, $\tilde{a}_1(\delta v) = \tilde{p}_1(\delta v)$, 于是由 (1.2) 式得到

$$\psi_{\delta, \alpha}(u) = \frac{c\psi_{\delta, \alpha}(0)}{c + \delta u} - \frac{\lambda p_1}{c + \delta u} P_1(u) + \int_0^u k_{\delta, \alpha}(u, t) \psi_{\delta, \alpha}(t) dt. \quad (2.8)$$

将 $\bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}(u) = 1 - \psi_{\delta,\alpha}(u)$ 代入到 (2.8) 可知 (2.4) 式成立.

此外, 由 (1.9) 和 (1.10) 式可得 (2.6) 式.

类似地, 由 (1.3), (1.11) 和 (1.12) 式可得 (2.5) 与 (2.7) 式. 定理证毕. #

下面的定理给出关于破产时刻的矩的积分方程.

定理 2.3

$$\mathbb{E}(T_{\delta}^k I(T_{\delta} < \infty)) = (-1)^{k+1} \bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(u) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

其中对任意 $0 < u < \infty$, $\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(u)$ 满足如下递归方程:

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(u) = \frac{c\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(0)}{c + \delta u} + \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(t) k_{\delta}(u, t) dt + \frac{k}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta}^{k-1}(t) dt \quad k \geq 2, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^1(u) = \frac{c\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^1(0) - u}{c + \delta u} + \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta}^1(t) k_{\delta}(u, t) dt + \frac{1}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta}(t) dt, \quad (2.10)$$

这里

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(0) = -\frac{\partial^k}{\partial \alpha^k} \left(\frac{\zeta_{\delta,\alpha}}{\kappa_{\delta,\alpha}} \right) \Big|_{\alpha=0} \quad k \geq 1,$$

特别的

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^1(0) = -\frac{1}{\delta \kappa_{\delta}} \int_0^{\infty} \ln v \cdot \exp \left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds \right) \left[\lambda p_1 \tilde{p}_1(\delta v) - c \left(1 - \frac{1}{\kappa_{\delta}} \right) \right] dv. \quad (2.11)$$

证明: 由于

$$\mathbb{E}[T_{\delta}^k I(T_{\delta} < \infty)] = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \alpha^k} \bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}(u) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = (-1)^{k+1} \bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^k(u) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = \bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(u).$$

对方程 (2.4) 用引理 2.1, 可得对任意 $u < (c - \lambda p_1)/\alpha$ 有

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^1(u) = \frac{c\bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^1(0) - u}{c + \delta u} + \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^1(t) k_{\delta,\alpha}(u, t) dt + \frac{1}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}(t) dt.$$

上式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0+$ 即得, 对任意 $0 < u < \infty$, (2.10) 式成立.

类似的, 对方程 (2.4) 重复用 k 次引理 2.1, 可以得到对任意 $u < (c - \lambda p_1)/\alpha$, 有

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^k(u) = \frac{c\bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^k(0)}{c + \delta u} + \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^k(t) k_{\delta,\alpha}(u, t) dt + \frac{k}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u \bar{\psi}_{\delta,\alpha}^{k-1}(t) dt, \quad k \geq 2.$$

再令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0+$ 即得对任意 $u < \infty$, (2.9) 式成立.

另外, 对 (2.6) 式求导后得到

$$\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^1(0) = -\left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \zeta_{\delta,\alpha} \right) \kappa_{\delta,\alpha} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \kappa_{\delta,\alpha} \right) \zeta_{\delta,\alpha} \right] / \kappa_{\delta,\alpha}^2 \Big|_{\alpha=0},$$

又由注 1.1 知道 $\zeta_{\delta,\alpha}|_{\alpha=0} = \kappa_{\delta} - 1$, $\kappa_{\delta,\alpha}|_{\alpha=0} = \kappa_{\delta}$, 计算后即知 (2.11) 式成立. #

推论 2.4 对任意 $k = 1, 2, \dots$,

$$\mathbb{E}[T_{\delta}^k | T_{\delta} < \infty] = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(u)}{\bar{\psi}_{\delta}(u)}, \quad (2.12)$$

其中 $\bar{\psi}_{\delta}^k(u)$ 如定理 2.3 中定义.

§ 3. 含有破产时刻的矩

定理 3.1 ${}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}(u)$ 满足如下方程

$${}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}(u) = \frac{c {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}(0)}{c + \delta u} - \frac{\lambda}{c + \delta u} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} P_{k+1}(u) + \int_0^u k_{\delta,\alpha}(u, t) {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}(t) dt, \quad (3.1)$$

其中

$${}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}(0) = \frac{\lambda}{\kappa_{\delta,\alpha}} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} \int_0^\infty \tilde{p}_{k+1}(\delta v) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv. \quad (3.2)$$

证明: 令 $\omega(x_1, x_2) = x_2^k$, 则由 (1.5) 式可得

$$A(t) = \int_t^\infty (s-t)^k dP(s) = p_k \bar{P}_k(t).$$

又由 (1.4) 有

$$\mu_A = \int_0^\infty A(t) dt = \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1}, \quad \tilde{a}_1(s) = \frac{1}{\mu_A} \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} A(x) dx = \tilde{p}_{k+1}(s),$$

于是由 (1.2) 式可得 (3.1) 式, 由 (1.6) 式可得 (3.2) 式成立. #

推论 3.2 对 $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 有

$$E[|U(T_\delta)|^k | T_\delta < \infty] = \frac{{}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(u)}{\psi_\delta(u)}, \quad (3.3)$$

其中 ${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(u)$ 满足递推方程

$${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(u) = \frac{c {}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(0)}{c + \delta u} - \frac{\lambda}{c + \delta u} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} P_{k+1}(u) + \int_0^u k_\delta(u, t) {}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(t) dt, \quad u > 0, \quad (3.4)$$

$${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(0) = \frac{\lambda}{\kappa_\delta} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} \int_0^\infty \tilde{p}_{k+1}(\delta v) \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv. \quad (3.5)$$

证明: 令 $\alpha = 0$, 则 ${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(u) \hat{=} {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,0}(u) = E[|U(T_\delta)|^k I(T_\delta < \infty)]$. 于是由 (3.1), (3.2) 式可得到 (3.4), (3.5) 式. #

定理 3.3 对任意 $0 < u < \infty$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, ${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(u)$ 满足如下方程

$${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(u) = \frac{c {}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(0)}{c + \delta u} + \frac{1}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u {}_{(k)}\phi_\delta(t) dt + \int_0^u k_\delta(u, t) {}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(t) dt, \quad (3.6)$$

其中

$${}_{(k)}\phi_\delta^1(0) = \frac{\lambda}{\kappa_\delta} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} \int_0^\infty \tilde{p}_{k+1}(\delta v) \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) \left[\frac{1}{\delta} \ln v - \frac{1}{\kappa_\delta} \frac{\partial \kappa_{\delta,\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=0}\right] dv. \quad (3.7)$$

证明: 将引理 2.1 应用到 (3.1) 中, 可得对任意 $u < (c - \lambda p_1)/\alpha$ 有

$${}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}^1(u) = \frac{c {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}^1(0)}{c + \delta u} + \frac{1}{c + \delta u} \int_0^u {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}(t) dt + \int_0^u k_{\delta,\alpha}(u, t) {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}^1(t) dt,$$

上式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0+$, 因为 ${}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta}^1(u) = {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,0}^1(u)$, 所以对任意 $u < \infty$, (3.6) 式均成立.

对 (3.2) 式关于 α 求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{(k)}\phi_{\delta,\alpha}^1(0) &= \frac{\lambda}{\kappa_{\delta,\alpha}} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\delta} \ln v \cdot \tilde{p}_{k+1}(\delta v) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda}{\kappa_{\delta,\alpha}^2} \frac{p_{k+1}}{k+1} \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{p}_{k+1}(\delta v) v^{\alpha/\delta} \exp\left(-cv + \lambda p_1 \int_0^v \tilde{p}_1(\delta s) ds\right) dv \cdot \frac{\partial \kappa_{\delta,\alpha}}{\partial \alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\kappa_{\delta,\alpha}|_{\alpha=0} = \kappa_{\delta}$, 故上式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0+$ 即知 (3.7) 式成立. #

例 设个别理赔额 X 服从指数分布, 其密度函数

$$p(x) = \theta e^{-\theta x}, \quad \theta > 0.$$

则 $p_k = k!/\theta^k$, $\bar{P}_k(x) = e^{-\theta x}$, $\tilde{p}_k(s) = \theta/(s + \theta)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{\delta} &= c \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{\theta} z\right)^{\lambda/\delta} e^{-cz} dz = \frac{c\theta}{\delta} \int_0^1 v^{-\lambda/\delta-2} \exp\left[-\frac{c\theta}{\delta} \left(\frac{1}{v} - 1\right)\right] dv, \\ \frac{\partial \kappa_{\delta,\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=0} &= \frac{c}{\delta} \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{\theta} v\right)^{\lambda/\delta} \ln v \cdot e^{-cv} dv. \end{aligned}$$

若取定 $u = 0$, $c = 11$, $\lambda = 1$, $\theta = 0.1$, 由 (2.7), (2.12), (3.3) 和 (3.6) 式, 当 $\delta = 0.01, 0.05, 0.1$ 时, 相应的破产概率和矩列于表 1 中. 从表 1 中看出, 利率 δ 越大, 破产概率也越小, 但相应的破产时刻的期望值减小. 这种现象如 [2] 中所解释: 若破产概率越小, 表明破产概率的机会更小, 从而一旦破产发生, 所需的 (某种意义下的) 破产时间就越少. 此外, 易验证当个别理赔额服从指数分布时, 关系式 $E[T_{\delta}|U(T_{\delta})|T_{\delta} < \infty] = E[T_{\delta}|T_{\delta} < \infty]E[U(T_{\delta})|T_{\delta} < \infty]$ 成立. 当 $\delta = 0$ 时, [4] 中说明了类似的关系是成立的.

表 1

$\delta =$	0.01	0.05	0.1
$\psi_{\delta}(0)$	0.8638	0.7910	0.7404
$E[T_{\delta} T_{\delta} < \infty]$	4.2083	2.1413	1.5495
$E[U(T_{\delta}) T_{\delta} < \infty]$	10	10	10
$E[T_{\delta}U(T_{\delta}) T_{\delta} < \infty]$	40.0831	21.4127	15.1945

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The Moments of the Time of Ruin, the Surplus before Ruin, and the Deficit at Ruin in the Risk Models with Constant Interest Rate

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In this paper, by using the form of the solution for the expected value of a discounted function in the risk models with constant interest rate, properties of the joint and marginal moments of the time of ruin, the surplus before ruin and the deficit at ruin are studied, and recursive equations are obtained respectively.