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# 离散时间的双险种风险模型研究\*

## Study on the Double Type Risk Model of a Discrete-time

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**摘要:** 在离散时间情况下, 建立索赔过程都是复合二项过程的双险种风险模型并研究其破产问题, 得到: 罚金期望函数和破产概率满足的积分方程; 有限时间内破产概率及破产时刻分布的递推公式; 破产前一刻盈余的分布; 破产时赤字的分布及破产前瞬时盈余与破产时赤字的联合分布。

**关键词:** 风险模型 罚金期望函数 破产概率 破产时刻

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a discrete-time risk model with two independent classes of insurance business is proposed, when the arrival processes of the claims are all described by binomial processes. The integral equation with its expected penalty function and its ruin probability are derived. Recursive formulas are provided for the computation of the bankruptcy probability in finite time, the time distribution of bankruptcy, and the joint distribution of the surplus immediately before bankruptcy and the deficit during bankruptcy.

**Key words:** risk model, expected penalty function, ruin probability, the time of bankruptcy

## 0 引言

虽然经典风险模型及其拓广模型的研究已取得较好的结果<sup>[1~5]</sup>, 但是随着保险公司经营规模的不断扩大, 多元化险种及新险种不断开发, 这些模型已显现出一定的局限性. 而且对于保险公司, 经营单一险种不符合实际, 经营多险种才能在竞争激烈的保险行业中立于不败之地, 故多险种的风险模型逐渐

成为研究的热点<sup>[6~7]</sup>. 受文献[6, 7]的启发, 本文研究一类离散时间双险种风险模型的破产问题, 探讨罚金期望函数和破产概率, 有限时间内破产概率及破产时刻分布, 破产前一刻盈余的分布, 破产时赤字的分布及破产前瞬时盈余与破产时赤字的联合分布等问题.

设保险公司在时刻  $n$  的盈余为

$$U(n) = u + c_1 n + c_2 n - \sum_{k=1}^{N_1(n)} X_k - \sum_{i=1}^{N_2(n)} Y_i, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$$

其中,

1)  $u \geq 0, c_1 \geq 0, c_2 \geq 0, u$  为初始盈余,  $c_1, c_2$  分别为 A, B 险种的保费收入率.

2)  $N_1(n)$  服从参数为  $(n, p_1)$  的二项序列, 表示 A 险种在时间  $(0, n]$  内的索赔次数,  $X_k$  表示 A

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险种在第  $k$  次的索赔额,  $\{X_k, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$  为非负独立同分布的随机变量序列, 其分布函数为  $F(x)$ ;

3)  $N_2(n)$  服从参数为  $(n, p_2)$  的二项序列, 表示 B 险种在时间  $(0, n]$  内的索赔次数,  $Y_i$  表示 B 险种在第  $i$  次的索赔额,  $\{Y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$  为非负独立同分布的随机变量序列, 其分布函数为  $G(y)$ ;

4) 假设  $N_1(n), N_2(n), \{X_k, k = 1, 2, \dots\}, \{Y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$  相互独立.

注意这里的  $u, c_1$  及  $c_2$  未必都是整数,  $X_k$  及  $Y_i$  未必都是取值于整数值的随机变量.

令  $T = \inf \{n: n \geq 0, U(n) < 0\}$  为破产发生时刻, 则  $\phi(u) = P(T < \infty | U(0) = u)$  为破产发生的概率, 若对任意的  $n > 0, U(n) \geq 0$ , 约定  $T = \infty$ , 最终生存概率表示为  $\Phi(u) = 1 - \phi(u)$ . 下面记  $V(n) = U(n) - u, W(n+1) = U(n+1) - U(n)$ , 则  $W(n+1)$  与  $\{U(1), U(2), \dots, U(n)\}$  独立, 与  $V(1)$  同分布.

### 1 罚金折现期望函数 $m(u)$

设  $|U(T)|$  表示破产时赤字,  $U(T-)$  表示破产前瞬时盈余, 则罚金折现期望函数<sup>[8]</sup>为

$$m(u) = E[w(U(T-), |U(T)|)I(T < \infty) | U(0) = u],$$

其中  $w(x_1, x_2), x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$  是一个非负有界函数,  $I(A)$  表示示性函数.

**定理 1.1** 罚金折现期望函数  $m(u)$  满足下面的积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} m(u) &= q_1 q_2 m(u + c_1 + c_2) + \\ & p_1 q_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1-c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - x) dF(x) + \right. \\ & \left. \int_{u+c_1+c_2}^{\infty} w(u + c_1 + c_2, x - u - c_1 - c_2) dF(x) \right\} + \\ & q_1 p_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - y) dG(y) + \right. \\ & \left. \int_{u+c_1+c_2}^{\infty} w(u + c_1 + c_2, y - u - c_1 - c_2) dG(y) \right\} + \\ & p_1 p_2 \left\{ \iint_{x+y \leq u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - x - y) dF(x) \cdot \right. \\ & \left. dG(y) + \iint_{x-y > u+c_1+c_2} w(u + c_1 + c_2, x + y - u - c_1 - \right. \\ & \left. c_2) dF(x) dG(y) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 记  $A_1 = \{\text{在时间}(0, 1]\text{内险种 A 及险种 B 均没有发生一次理赔}\};$

$A_2 = \{\text{在时间}(0, 1]\text{内险种 A 发生一次理赔, 险种 B 没有发生一次理赔}\};$

$A_3 = \{\text{在时间}(0, 1]\text{内险种 A 没有发生一次理赔, 险种 B 发生一次理赔}\};$

$A_4 = \{\text{在时间}(0, 1]\text{内险种 A 发生一次理赔, 险种 B 也发生一次理赔}\}.$

由于  $\{N_1(n), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  与  $\{N_2(n), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  相互独立, 所以

$$P(A_1) = q_1 q_2, P(A_2) = p_1 q_2, P(A_3) = p_2 q_1, P(A_4) = p_1 p_2,$$

其中  $q_1 = 1 - p_1, q_2 = 1 - p_2$ .

由全概率公式得

$$m(u) = \sum_{i=1}^4 E[W(U(T-), |U(T)|)I(T < \infty) | A_i, U(0) = u]P(A_i), \quad (2)$$

其中

$$E[W(U(T-), |U(T)|)I(T < \infty) | A_1, U(0) = u]P(A_1) = q_1 q_2 m(u + c_1 + c_2). \quad (3)$$

再由全概率公式得

$$\begin{aligned} & E[W(U(T-), |U(T)|)I(T < \infty) | A_2, \\ & U(0) = u]P(A_2) = p_1 q_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - \right. \\ & \left. x) dF(x) + \int_{u+c_1+c_2}^{\infty} w(u + c_1 + c_2, x - u - c_1 - \right. \\ & \left. c_2) dF(x) \right\}, \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E[W(U(T-), |U(T)|)I(T < \infty) | A_3, \\ & U(0) = u]P(A_3) = q_1 p_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - \right. \\ & \left. y) dG(y) + \int_{u+c_1+c_2}^{\infty} w(u + c_1 + c_2, y - u - c_1 - \right. \\ & \left. c_2) dG(y) \right\}, \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E[W(U(T-), |U(T)|)I(T < \infty) | A_4, \\ & U(0) = u]P(A_4) = p_1 p_2 \left\{ \iint_{x+y \leq u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - \right. \\ & \left. x - y) dF(x) dG(y) + \iint_{x-y > u+c_1+c_2} w(u + c_1 + c_2, x + \right. \\ & \left. y - u - c_1 - c_2) dF(x) dG(y) \right\}. \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

联合(2)~(6)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} m(u) &= q_1 q_2 m(u + c_1 + c_2) + \\ & p_1 q_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - x) dF(x) + \right. \\ & \left. \int_{u+c_1+c_2}^{\infty} w(u + c_1 + c_2, x - u - c_1 - c_2) dF(x) \right\} + \\ & q_1 p_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - y) dG(y) + \right. \\ & \left. \int_{u+c_1+c_2}^{\infty} w(u + c_1 + c_2, y - u - c_1 - c_2) dG(y) \right\} + \\ & p_1 p_2 \left\{ \iint_{x+y \leq u+c_1+c_2} m(u + c_1 + c_2 - x - y) dF(x) \cdot \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$dG(y) + \iint_{x+y > u+c_1+c_2} w(u+c_1+c_2, x+y-u-c_1-c_2) dF(x) dG(y) \}.$$

所以定理成立.

在  $m(u)$  中取  $w(x_1, x_2) \equiv 1$ , 得到  $m(u) = \phi(u)$ , 于是有

**推论 1.1** 当  $u > 0$  时, 最终破产概率  $\phi(u)$  满足积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(u) &= q_1 q_2 \phi(u+c_1+c_2) + \\ p_1 q_2 &\left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} \phi(u+c_1+c_2-x) dF(x) + [1-F(u+c_1+c_2)] \right\} + q_1 p_2 \left\{ \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} \phi(u+c_1+c_2-y) dG(y) + [1-G(u+c_1+c_2)] \right\} + p_1 p_2 \left\{ \iint_{x+y \leq u+c_1+c_2} \phi(u+c_1+c_2-x-y) dF(x) dG(y) + \iint_{x+y > u+c_1+c_2} dF(x) dG(y) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

## 2 有限时间内破产概率及破产时刻分布的递推公式

时刻  $n$  或  $n$  以前破产的概率定义为  $\phi_n(u) = P(T \leq n | U(0) = u)$ , 易知  $\phi_0(u) = 0$ , 于是直到时刻  $n$  未破产的概率为  $\varphi_n(u) = P(T > n | U(0) = u) = 1 - \phi_n(u)$ .

**定理 2.1** 记  $H(x) = P(V(1) \leq x)$  (有限时间内破产概率的递推公式), 则有

$$\phi_{n+1}(u) = 1 - H(u) + \int_{-\infty}^u \phi_n(u-y) dH(y), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

**证明** 由于  $U(n) = u - V(n)$ , 于是

$$\varphi_n(u) = 1 - \phi_n(u) = P(T > n) = P(U(1) \geq 0, U(2) \geq 0, U(3) \geq 0, \dots, U(n) \geq 0) = P(V(1) \leq u, V(2) \leq u, \dots, V(n) \leq u),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(u) &= H(u) = P(V(1) \leq u) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^4 P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_1(1)} X_k + \sum_{i=1}^{N_2(1)} Y_i - c_1 - c_2 \leq u \mid A_i\right) P(A_i) = \\ &q_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1 P(Y_1 \leq u + c_1 + c_2 \mid A_3) + \\ &p_1 q_2 P(X_1 \leq u + c_1 + c_2 \mid A_2) + p_1 p_2 P(X_1 + Y_1 \leq u + c_1 + c_2 \mid A_4) = q_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1 G(u + c_1 + c_2) + \\ &p_1 q_2 F(u + c_1 + c_2) + p_1 p_2 \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} G(u + c_1 + c_2 - x) dF(x). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

又由于  $\{W(n), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  是相互独立且与  $V(1)$  同分布的随机变量序列, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(u) &= P(T > 2) = P(V(1) \leq u, V(2) \leq u) = P(V(1) \leq u, V(1) + W(2) \leq u) = P(V(1) \leq u, W(2) \leq u - V(1)) = \int_{-\infty}^u H(u-y) dH(y) = \\ &\int_{-\infty}^u \varphi_2(u-y) dH(y), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3(u) &= P(T > 3) = P(V(1) \leq u, V(2) \leq u, V(3) \leq u) = P(V(1) \leq u, V(1) + W(2) \leq u, V(1) + W(2) + W(3) \leq u) = \int_{-\infty}^u P(W(2) \leq u-y, W(2) + W(3) \leq u-y) dH(y) = \\ &\int_{-\infty}^u P(V(1) \leq u-y, V(1) + W(2) \leq u-y) dH(y) = \int_{-\infty}^u \varphi_2(u-y) dH(y). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

利用数学归纳法可以证明

$$\varphi_{n+1}(u) = \int_{-\infty}^u \varphi_n(u-y) dH(y), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

从而得到计算有限时间内破产概率的递推公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1(u) &= 1 - \varphi_1(u) = 1 - H(u), \\ \phi_2(u) &= 1 - \varphi_2(u) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^u \varphi_1(u-y) dH(y) = \\ 1 - \int_{-\infty}^u [1 - \phi_1(u-y)] dH(y) &= 1 - H(u) + \\ \int_{-\infty}^u \phi_1(u-y) dH(y), \end{aligned}$$

类似地可以得

$$\phi_{n+1}(u) = 1 - H(u) + \int_{-\infty}^u \phi_n(u-y) dH(y).$$

从而定理 2.1 成立.

破产时刻  $T$  的分布为  $S_n(u) = P(T = n | U(0) = u)$ , 由于  $u \geq 0$ , 故有  $S_0(u) = 0$ .

**定理 2.2** 设  $u \geq 0$ , 则对任何非负整数  $n$  有

$$S_n(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 0, \\ 1 - H(u), & n = 1, \\ \int_{-\infty}^u [\phi_{n-1}(u-y) - \phi_{n-2}(u-y)] dH(y), & n = 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

即破产时刻分布的递推公式.

**证明** 由于  $n$  为非负整数, 因此

$$S_n(u) = P(T = n | U(0) = u) = P(n-1 < T \leq n | U(0) = u) = P(T \leq n | U(0) = u) - P(T \leq n-1 | U(0) = u) = \phi_n(u) - \phi_{n-1}(u).$$

所以  $S_0(u) = 0, S_1(u) = \phi_1(u) - \phi_0(u) = 1 - H(u)$ .

当  $n \geq 2$  时, 由定理 2.1 得

$$S_n(u) = \phi_n(u) - \phi_{n-1}(u) = \int_{-\infty}^u [\phi_{n-1}(u-y) - \phi_{n-2}(u-y)] dH(y).$$

从而定理 2.2 成立.

**例 2.1** 假设  $X_1$  和  $Y_1$  均服从指数分布,那么

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\alpha x}, \alpha > 0, x \geq 0. \text{ 而 } G(y) = 1 - e^{-\beta y}, \beta > 0, y \geq 0.$$

当  $\alpha \neq \beta$  时有

$$\int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} G(u+c_1+c_2-x) dF(x) = \int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} [1 - e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2-x)}] \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = 1 - e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta - \alpha} [e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2)}].$$

从而由(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(u) &= H(u) = q_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1 [1 - e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2)}] + p_1 q_2 [1 - e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)}] + p_1 p_2 \{1 - e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta - \alpha} [e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2)}]\} = 1 - [p_1 q_2 + p_1 p_2 (1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta - \alpha})] e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - [q_1 p_2 + \frac{\alpha p_1 p_2}{\beta - \alpha}] e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2)} = 1 - (p_1 q_2 + \frac{\beta p_1 p_2}{\beta - \alpha}) e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - (q_1 p_2 + \frac{\alpha p_1 p_2}{\beta - \alpha}) e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\psi_1(u) = 1 - \varphi_1(u) = (p_1 q_2 + \frac{\beta p_1 p_2}{\beta - \alpha}) e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} + (q_1 p_2 + \frac{\alpha p_1 p_2}{\beta - \alpha}) e^{-\beta(u+c_1+c_2)}. \quad (10)$$

当  $\alpha = \beta$  时有

$$\int_0^{u+c_1+c_2} G(u+c_1+c_2-x) dF(x) = 1 - e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - \alpha(u+c_1+c_2) e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)},$$

从而由(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(u) &= q_1 q_2 + (p_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1 [1 - e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)}] + p_1 p_2 [1 - e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)} - \alpha(u+c_1+c_2) e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)}]) = 1 - \{p_1 q_2 + q_1 p_2 + p_1 p_2 [1 + \alpha(u+c_1+c_2)]\} e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)}, \\ \psi_1(u) &= 1 - \varphi_1(u) = [p_1 q_2 + q_1 p_2 + \alpha p_1 p_2 (u+c_1+c_2)] e^{-\alpha(u+c_1+c_2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由(10)式或(11)式得  $\psi_1(u) = 1 - H(u)$ , 再由定理 2.1 给出的递推公式依次可求得  $\psi_1(u), \psi_2(u), \dots, \psi_n(u), \dots$ , 最后由定理 2.2 即可求出破产时刻的分布  $S_n(u)$ .

### 3 破产前瞬间盈余及破产时赤字的联合分布

设  $U(T-1)$  表示破产前一刻的盈余,则其概率分布为

$$P(U(T-1) \leq x, T < \infty | U(0) = u) = \psi(u) - P(U(T-1) > x, T < \infty | U(0) = u).$$

因此只需求函数

$$F(u, x) = P(U(T-1) > x, T < \infty | U(0) = u),$$

其中  $x$  为正实数. 我们有

$$F(u, x) = P(U(T-1) > x, T < \infty | U(0) = u) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(U(T-1) > x, T = n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(V(n) > u, V(n-1) < u-x, V(n-2) \leq u, \dots, V(1) \leq u) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(u, x), \quad (12)$$

其中

$$f_1(u, x) = P(V(1) > u, V(0) < u-x) = \begin{cases} \bar{H}(u), & x \leq u, \\ 0, & x > u. \end{cases} \quad \bar{H}(u) = 1 - H(u).$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(u, x) &= P(V(2) > u, V(1) < u-x) = P(V(1) + W(2) > u, V(1) < u-x) = \int_{-\infty}^{u-x} P(W(2) > u-y, V(1) < u-x) dH(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{u-x} \bar{H}(u-y) dH(y), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(u, x) &= P(V(3) > u, V(2) < u-x, V(1) \leq u) = P(V(1) + W(2) + W(3) > u, V(1) + W(2) < u-x, V(1) \leq u) = \int_{-\infty}^{u-x} P(W(2) + W(3) > u-y, W(2) < u-x-y) dH(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{u-x} P(V(1) + W(2) > u-y, V(1) < u-x-y) dH(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{u-x} f_2(u-y, x) dH(y). \end{aligned}$$

同理,对于  $n \geq 4$  有

$$f_n(u, x) = P(V(n) > u, V(n-1) < u-x, V(n-2) \leq u, \dots, V(1) \leq u) = \int_{-\infty}^u f_{n-1}(u-y, x) dH(y).$$

由于  $H(u)$  的值可以计算,于是可求出  $f_1(u, x)$  和  $f_2(u, x)$ , 再采用递推算法,即可以依次求出  $f_3(u, x), f_4(u, x), \dots, f_n(u, x)$ , 将其代入(12)式就可求得  $F(u, x)$ .

设  $|U(T)|$  表示破产时赤字,其概率分布为

$$G(u, y) = P(-y \leq U(T) < 0, T < \infty | U(0) = u),$$

其中  $y$  为正实数,从而有

$$G(u, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(T = n, -y \leq U(T) < 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(u < V(n) \leq u+y, V(n-1) \leq u, V(n-2) \leq u)$$

$$u, \dots, V(1) \leq u) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(u, y), \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(u, y) &= P(u < V(1) \leq u + y) = H(u + y) - H(u), \\ g_2(u, y) &= P(u < V(2) \leq u + y, V(1) \leq u) = \\ &P(u < V(1) + W(2) \leq u + y, V(1) \leq u) = \\ &\int_{-\infty}^u P(u - x < W(2) \leq u + y - x) dH(x) = \\ &\int_{-\infty}^u g_1(u - x, y) dH(x) = \int_{-\infty}^u [H(u + y - x) - \\ &H(u - x)] dH(x), \\ g_3(u, y) &= P(u < V(3) \leq u + y, V(1) \leq u) = \\ &P(u < V(1) + W(2) + W(3) \leq u + y, V(1) + \\ &W(2) \leq u, V(1) \leq u) = \int_{-\infty}^u P(u - x < W(2) + \\ &W(3) \leq u + y - x, W(2) \leq u - x) dH(x) = \\ &\int_{-\infty}^u P(u - x < V(1) + W(2) \leq u + y - x, V(1) \leq \\ &u - x) dH(x) = \int_{-\infty}^u g_2(u - x, y) dH(x), \end{aligned}$$

对  $n \geq 4$ , 用数学归纳法可证明

$$g_n(u, y) = \int_{-\infty}^u g_{n-1}(u - x, y) dH(x).$$

故求出  $g_1(u, y)$  后, 用递推算法可依次求得  $g_2(u, y), g_3(u, y), \dots, g_n(u, y)$ , 再将其代入(13)式即可算出  $G(u, y)$ .

设  $U(T-)$  表示破产前瞬时盈余, 则破产前瞬时盈余和破产时赤字的联合分布为

$$K(u, x, y) = P(U(T-) \leq x, -y \leq U(T) < 0, T < \infty | U(0) = u),$$

其中  $x, y$  为正实数. 令

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(u, x, y) &= \begin{cases} H(u + y) - H(u), & x \geq u + c_1 + c_2, \\ 0, & x < u + c_1 + c_2. \end{cases} \\ h_2(u, x, y) &= \begin{cases} \int_{u+c_1+c_2-x}^u [H(u + y - s) - H(u - s)], & x \geq c_1 + c_2, \\ 0, & x < c_1 + c_2. \end{cases} \\ h_n(u, x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^u h_{n-1}(u - s, x, y) dH(s), n \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

**定理 3.1** 破产前瞬时盈余和破产时赤字的联合分布为

$$K(u, x, y) = h_1(u, x, y) + h_2(u, x, y) + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^u h_n(u - s, x, y) dH(s).$$

**证明** 由于

$$\begin{aligned} K(u, x, y) &= P(U(T-) \leq x, |U(T)| \leq y, \\ &T < \infty | U(0) = u) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(T = n, U(T-) \leq x, \\ &|U(T)| \leq y | U(0) = u) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(u < V(n) \leq \\ &u + y, u - x \leq (c_1 + c_2) + V(n - 1) \leq u - c_1 - c_2, \\ &V(n - 2) \leq u, \dots, V(1) \leq u | U(0) = u) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(u, \\ &x, y), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(u, x, y) &= P(u < V(1) \leq u + y, u - x \leq \\ &-(c_1 + c_2) \leq u - c_1 - c_2) = \\ &\begin{cases} H(u + y) - H(u), & x \geq u + c_1 + c_2, \\ 0, & x < u + c_1 + c_2. \end{cases} \\ h_2(u, x, y) &= P(u < V(2) \leq u + y, u + c_1 + \\ &c_2 - x \leq V(1) \leq u | U(0) = u) = \\ &\begin{cases} \int_{u+c_1+c_2-x}^u [H(u + y - s) - \\ H(u - s)] dH(s), & x \geq c_1 + c_2, \\ 0, & x < c_1 + c_2. \end{cases} \\ h_3(u, x, y) &= P(V(1) \leq u, u + c_1 + c_2 - x \leq \\ &V(2) \leq u, u < V(3) \leq u + y) = P(V(1) \leq u, u + \\ &c_1 + c_2 - x \leq V(1) + W(2) \leq u, u < \\ &V(1)W(2) + W(3) \leq u + y) = \int_{-\infty}^u P(u + c_1 + c_2 - \\ &x - s \leq V(1) \leq u - s, u - s < V(1) + W(2) \leq u \\ &+ y - s) dH(s). \end{aligned}$$

依次类推, 当  $n \geq 4$  时

$$h_n(u, x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^u h_{n-1}(u - s, x, y) dH(s).$$

由(14)式易知级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(u, x, y)$  绝对收敛, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} K(u, x, y) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(u, x, y) = h_1(u, x, y) + \\ &h_2(u, x, y) + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} h_n(u, x, y) = h_1(u, x, y) + h_2(u, x, \\ &y) + \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^u h_{n-1}(u - s, x, y) dH(s). \end{aligned}$$

所以结论成立.

故只需得出  $F(x), G(y)$ , 即可算出  $H(x)$ , 从而求出  $h_1(u, x, y), h_2(u, x, y)$ . 采用递推算法, 可以依次求得  $h_3(u, x, y), h_4(u, x, y), \dots, h_n(u, x, y), \dots$ . 于是就可得到破产前瞬时盈余和破产时赤字的联合分布  $K(u, x, y)$ .

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