

具有两类相关风险的常利率风险过程破产函数

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摘要: 破产概率问题是经典风险理论研究中一个非常有意义的问题, 考虑了一类带常数利率的具有两类索赔风险的保险盈余过程. 在这个模型中, 两类索赔的索赔次数 $N_1(t)$ 和 $N_2(t)$ 相关. 应用拉普拉斯变换的方法推导出了破产前瞬间盈余的分布函数、破产后瞬间盈余的分布函数、破产前后瞬间盈余的联合分布函数的显式结果, 还得到了初始盈余为零时的显式结果表达式.

关键词: 盈余过程; 相关集合索赔; 破产函数; 爱尔朗过程

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0 引言

破产概率是经典风险理论中倍受关注的问题. 近年来, 研究者们研究了相关聚合索赔模型的许多方面. Liu 等^[1]研究了文献[2]的风险模型. 该模型是两个索赔次数相关的经典风险过程, 推导出了破产前瞬间盈余的分布函数、破产后瞬间盈余的分布函数、破产前后瞬间盈余的联合分布函数的公式.

另外, 爱尔朗分布在排队论中是应用于风险理论的最重要的分布之一. Dickson^[3]给出了一种适合推导风险过程索赔是爱尔朗过程的方法. Dickson 等^[4]考虑了有限时间内复合几何随机变量在爱尔朗风险模型中不破产的概率. Sun 等^[5]推导了爱尔朗(2)风险过程的即刻破产前后盈余的联合分布的积微分方程和拉普拉斯变换.

本文考虑一类带常数利率的具有两类索赔风险的保险盈余过程.

1 模型的建立与转换

令 $\{X_n; n \geq 1\}$ 为第一类索赔随机变量, 具有

相同的分布函数 F_X 和有限的均值 EX ; $\{Y_n; n \geq 1\}$ 为第二类索赔随机变量, 具有相同的分布函数 F_Y 和有限的均值 EY . 假设 $\{X_n; n \geq 1\}$ 和 $\{Y_n; n \geq 1\}$ 独立. 那么相关聚合索赔过程为

$$S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(t)} X_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N_2(t)} Y_i \quad (1)$$

这里 $N_i(t)$ 是第 $i(i=1, 2)$ 类的索赔次数, $\{X_n; n \geq 1\}$ 和 $\{Y_n; n \geq 1\}$ 与 $N_1(t)$ 和 $N_2(t)$ 独立.

$$\begin{aligned} N_1(t) &= M_1(t) + \widetilde{M}(t) \\ N_2(t) &= M_2(t) + \widetilde{M}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 $M_1(t)$ 、 $M_2(t)$ 和 $\widetilde{M}(t)$ 是 3 个独立的更新过程.

定义保险盈余过程

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) &= ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\bar{n}}^{(\delta)} - \int_0^t e^{\delta(t-x)} dS(x) \\ \bar{s}_{\bar{n}}^{(\delta)} &= \frac{1}{\delta} (e^{\delta} - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

这里 $u > 0$ 是初始盈余, $\delta > 0$ 是常数利率, $c > 0$ 是保费率.

令破产时间

$$T = \begin{cases} \inf\{t:U(t) < 0\} \\ \infty; \text{ if } U(t) \geqslant 0, \forall t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

那么初始盈余为 u 、常数利率为 δ 的最终破产概率为

$$\psi_\delta(u) = P(T < \infty \mid U(0) = u) \quad (5)$$

初始准备金为 u 的破产前瞬间盈余 $x > 0$ 的概率为

$$B_\delta(u, x) = P(T < \infty, U(t-) \leqslant x \mid U(0) = u) \quad (6)$$

初始准备金为 u 的破产亏损额 $y > 0$ 的概率为

$$G_\delta(u, y) = P(T < \infty, -U(t) \leqslant y \mid U(0) = u) \quad (7)$$

初始准备金为 u 的破产前瞬间盈余 $x > 0$ 与破产亏损额大于 $-y$ 的联合概率为

$$J_\delta(u, x, y) = P(T < \infty, -U(T) \leqslant y, U(T-) \leqslant x \mid U(0) = u) \quad (8)$$

引进辅助函数

$$A_\delta(u, x, y) = P(T < \infty, -U(T) > x, U(T-) > y \mid U(0) = u) \quad (9)$$

易知

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\delta(u) &= A_\delta(u, 0, 0), \\ B_\delta(u, x) &= \psi_\delta(u) - A_\delta(u, 0, x) = \\ &A_\delta(u, 0, 0) - A_\delta(u, 0, x), \\ G_\delta(u, y) &= \psi_\delta(u) - A_\delta(u, y, 0) = \\ &A_\delta(u, 0, 0) - A_\delta(u, y, 0), \\ J_\delta(u, x, y) &= \psi_\delta(u) - A_\delta(u, 0, x) - \\ &A_\delta(u, y, 0) + A_\delta(u, y, x) = \\ &A_\delta(u, 0, 0) - A_\delta(u, 0, x) - \\ &A_\delta(u, y, 0) + A_\delta(u, y, x) \end{aligned}$$

即 4 个概率函数均可由 $A_\delta(u, y, x)$ 获得.

假设 $M_i(t)$ 是参数为 $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2)$ 的泊松过程, 且 $\tilde{M}(t)$ 是参数为 $\tilde{\lambda}$ 的爱尔朗(2) 过程, 也就是索赔次数 $\tilde{M}(t)$ 的时间间隔分布具有密度函数 $f(t) = \tilde{\lambda}^2 t e^{-\tilde{\lambda} t}, t > 0$.

由式(1) 和(2), 盈余过程(3) 可重记为

$$U'(t) = u e^{\delta t} + c \bar{S}_\delta^{(\delta)} - \int_0^t e^{\delta(t-x)} d(S_1(x) + S_2(x)) \quad (10)$$

$$S_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M_{12}(t)} X'_i, S_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{M}(t)} Y'_i \quad (11)$$

其中 $\{X'_n; n \geqslant 1\}$ 和 $\{Y'_n; n \geqslant 1\}$ 独立, 且有有限均值为 EX' 和 EY' , $M_{12}(t) = M_1(t) + M_2(t)$ 仍是参数为 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ 的泊松过程. 进而, X'_i, Y'_i 与 $M_{12}(t)$ 和 $\tilde{M}(t)$ 相互独立. 其分布为

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X'}(x) &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} F_X(x) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} F_Y(x); \\ F_{Y'}(x) &= F_X(x) * F_Y(x) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

对应的 $F_X(x) * F_Y(x)$ 表示 F_X 和 F_Y 的卷积(参考文献[2]).

既然转换过程 $U'(t)$ 和原过程 $U(t)$ 具有相同的分布, 过程 $U(t)$ 可用 $U'(t)$ 进行分析.

记 $T_1, T_2, \dots$ 为 X'_i 的时间间隔. 那么这些时间独立且服从均值为 $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^{-1}$ 的指数分布. Y'_i 的时间间隔为 $L_1, L_2, \dots$ 相互独立且为爱尔朗(2, $\tilde{\lambda}$) 分布, 相当于 $L_1 = L_{11} + L_{12}, L_2 = L_{21} + L_{22}, \dots$ 其中 $L_1, L_2, \dots$ 独立且均服从均值为 $\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}$ 的指数分布.

为推导上面的破产函数, 令 $L_1 = L_{12}$, 即 L_1 是均值为 $\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}$ 的指数分布且 $L_i (i = 2, 3, \dots)$ 仍服从相同的爱尔朗(2, $\tilde{\lambda}$) 分布. 记相应的破产函数为 $A_1(u, x, y), B_1(u, x), G_1(u, y)$ 和 $J_1(u, x, y)$.

2 破产函数的公式

定理 1 对任意的 $u > y > 0$ 和 $u > x > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} A_\delta(u, x, y) &= \frac{c}{\delta u + c} A_\delta(0, x, y) \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u A_1(t, x, y) dt - \\ &\left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \int_{y+x}^{u+x} (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt + \\ &F_{X'}(t) dt + \int_0^u K(u, t) A_\delta(t, x, y) dt \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\delta(u) &= \frac{c}{\delta u + c} \psi_\delta(0) \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u A_1(t, 0, 0) dt - \\ &\left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \int_0^u (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt + \\ &\int_0^u K(u, t) A_\delta(t, 0, 0) dt \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_\delta(u, x) &= \frac{c}{\delta u + c} (\psi_\delta(0) - A_\delta(0, 0, x)) + \\ &\frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u (A_1(t, 0, x) - A_1(t, 0, 0)) dt - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \int_0^x (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt - \\ & \int_0^u K(u, t) (A_\delta(t, 0, x) - A_\delta(t, 0, 0)) dt \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_\delta(u, y) = & \frac{c}{\delta u + c} (\phi_\delta(0) - A_\delta(0, y, 0)) + \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u (A_1(t, y, 0) - A_1(t, 0, 0)) dt - \\ & \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \int_0^y (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt + \\ & \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \int_u^{u+y} (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt - \\ & \int_0^u K(u, t) (A_\delta(t, y, 0) - A_\delta(t, 0, 0)) dt \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_\delta(u, x, y) = & \frac{c}{\delta u + c} (\phi_\delta(0) - A_\delta(0, 0, x) - \\ & A_\delta(0, y, 0) + A_\delta(0, x, y)) + \\ & \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \left(\int_{u+x}^{u+y} (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt + \right. \\ & \left. \int_x^{x+y} (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt - \right. \\ & \left. \int_0^y (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt \right) + \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u (A_1(t, 0, x) + \\ & A_1(t, y, 0) - A_1(t, 0, 0) - \\ & A_1(t, x, y)) dt + \\ & \int_0^u K(u, t) (A_\delta(t, x, y) - \\ & A_\delta(t, 0, x) - A_\delta(t, y, 0) + \\ & A_\delta(t, 0, 0)) dt \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$K(u, t) = \frac{\delta + \tilde{\lambda} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(1 - F_{X'}(u - t))}{\delta u + c}$$

证明 记 $W = \min\{T_1, L_{11}\}$. 若 $W = L_{11} = t$, 那么在 $(0, t]$ 内没有索赔发生; 若 $W = T_1 = t$, 在时刻 t 有一次索赔而在 t 之前没有. 因此

$$P(W = T_1) = P(T_1 < L_{11}) = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\lambda},$$

$$P(W = L_{11}) = P(T_1 > L_{11}) = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\lambda},$$

$$P(W > t | W = T_1) = P(W > t | W = L_{11}) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

其中 $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \tilde{\lambda}$. 应用这些概率有

$$\begin{aligned} A_\delta(u, x, y) = & \int_0^\infty P(W = t, W = T_1) A_1(ue^{\delta t} + \\ & c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)}, x, y) dt + \int_0^\infty P(W = t, \\ & W = T_1) \int_0^{ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)}} A(ue^{\delta t} + \\ & \bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)} - z, x, y) dF_{X'}(z) dt + \\ & \int_0^\infty P(W = t, W = T_1) I_{(ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)} > y)} \times \\ & \int_{ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)} + x}^\infty dF_{X'}(z) dt = \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda t} A_1(ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)}, x, y) dt + \\ & \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^{ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)}} A(ue^{\delta t} + \\ & c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)} - z, x, y) dF_{X'}(z) dt + \\ & \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda t} I_{(ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)} > y)} \times \\ & \int_{ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)} + x}^\infty dF_{X'}(z) dt \end{aligned}$$

令 $s = ue^{\delta t} + c\bar{s}_{\tilde{\eta}}^{(\delta)}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} A_\delta(u, x, y) = & \tilde{\lambda}(\delta u + c)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \int_u^\infty (\delta s + c)^{-\frac{1}{\delta}-1} \times \\ & A_1(s, x, y) ds + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \times \\ & (\delta u + c)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \int_u^\infty (\delta s + c)^{-\frac{1}{\delta}-1} \times \\ & \int_0^s A(s - z, x, y) dF_{X'}(z) ds + \\ & (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) (\delta u + c)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \int_u^\infty (\delta s + \\ & c)^{-\frac{1}{\delta}-1} I_{(s > y)} \int_{s+x}^\infty dF_{X'}(z) ds \end{aligned}$$

对 u 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta u + c) A_\delta^{(1)}(u, x, y) = & \lambda A_\delta(u, x, y) - \\ & \tilde{\lambda} A_1(u, x, y) + \\ & (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \int_0^u A_\delta(u - \\ & z, x, y) d(1 - F_{X'}(z)) - \\ & (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) I_{(u > y)} \int_{u+x}^\infty dF_{X'}(z) \end{aligned}$$

对上述方程的 u 换为 t , 再对两边从 0 到 u 对 t 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta u + c) A_\delta(u, x, y) = & c A_\delta(0, x, y) + (\delta + \\ & \tilde{\lambda}) \int_0^u A_\delta(t, x, y) dt - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\lambda} \int_0^u A_1(t, x, y) dt + (\lambda_1 + \\ & \lambda_2) \int_0^u A_\delta(u - z, x, y) \times \\ & (1 - F_{X'}(z)) dz - \\ & (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \int_0^u I_{(t > y)} (1 - \\ & F_{X'}(t + x)) dt \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_\delta(u, x, y) = & \frac{c}{\delta u + c} A_\delta(0, x, y) \times \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u A_1(t, x, y) dt - \\ & \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\delta u + c} \right) \int_{y+x}^{u+x} (1 - F_{X'}(t)) dt + \\ & \int_0^u \left\{ \left[\delta + \tilde{\lambda} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) (1 - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. F_{X'}(u - t)) \right] / (\delta u + c) \right\} \times \\ & A_\delta(t, x, y) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } K(u, t) = \frac{\delta + \tilde{\lambda} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) (1 - F_{X'}(u - t))}{\delta u + c},$$

得到方程(13). 再由辅助条件得到的 4 个方程得到方程(14) ~ (16). 方程(13) 是典型的 Volterra 型积分方程:

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

因此, 可获得 $A_\delta(u, x, y)$ 的数值解. 类似定理 1 可得如下定理 2.

定理 2 对任意的 $u > y > 0$ 和 $u > x > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(u, x, y) = & \frac{c}{\delta u + c} A_1(0, x, y) - \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u A_\delta(t, x, y) dt - \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_{y+x}^{u+x} (1 - F_{Y'}(t)) dt + \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\delta u + c} \int_0^u A_\delta(u - t, x, y) (1 - \\ & F_{Y'}(t + x)) dt + \\ & \int_0^u K_1(u, t) A_1(t, x, y) dt \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

3 $A_\delta(0, x, y)$ 的解

用如下形式记 $A_\delta, A_1, F_{X'}, F_{Y'}$ 的拉普拉斯变换:

$$\gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-us} dA_\delta(u, x, y),$$

$$\gamma_1(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-us} dA_1(u, x, y),$$

$$\phi_1(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-su} dF_{X'}(u),$$

$$\phi_2(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} dF_{Y'}(x)$$

并记

$$\beta_1(s) = \int_y^\infty e^{-su} (1 - F_{X'}(u + x)) du,$$

$$\beta_2(s) = \int_y^\infty e^{-su} (1 - F_{Y'}(u + x)) du,$$

$$\xi(s) = s \tilde{\lambda} EY' \phi_2(s) - \tilde{\lambda},$$

$$\eta(t) = \tilde{\lambda} (\beta_2(s) - \beta(s))$$

定理 3 对任意的 $u > y > 0$ 和 $u > x > 0$,

有

$$\begin{aligned} A_\delta(0, x, y) = & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{c + \tilde{\lambda}} A_1(0, x, y) + \\ & \left\{ \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} (\tilde{\lambda} \gamma_1(t) + \right. \\ & \left. (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) t \beta_1(t)) dt \right\} / \\ & \left\{ (c + \tilde{\lambda}) \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} dt \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(0, x, y) = & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{c + \tilde{\lambda}} A_\delta(0, x, y) + \\ & \left\{ \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} (\xi(t) \gamma(t) + \right. \\ & \left. \eta(t)) dt \right\} / \left\{ (c + \tilde{\lambda}) \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} dt \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

证明 对方程(18) 两侧同时取拉普拉斯变换得

$$-\delta \frac{d\gamma}{ds} + \left(L(s) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{s} \right) \gamma(s) = Q(s) \quad (22)$$

其中

$$L(s) = c - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) EX' \phi_1(s),$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(s) = & \frac{c + \tilde{\lambda}}{s} A_\delta(0, x, y) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{s} A_1(0, x, y) - \\ & \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{s} \gamma_1(s) - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \beta_1(s), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \gamma(s) s^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^s L(t) dt} = -\frac{1}{\delta} s^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^s L(t) dt} Q(s),$$

$$\gamma(s) s^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^s L(t) dt} = \frac{1}{\delta} \int_s^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} Q(t) dt$$

令 $s = 0$:

$$0 = \frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} \frac{c + \tilde{\lambda}}{t} \left(\frac{c + \tilde{\lambda}}{t} A_\delta(0, x, y) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{t} A_1(0, x, y) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{t} \gamma_1(t) (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \beta_1(t) \right) dt,$$

$$A_\delta(0, x, y) = \left\{ \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} (\tilde{\lambda} A_1(0, x, y) + \tilde{\lambda} \gamma_1(t) + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) t \beta_1(t)) dt \right\} / \left\{ (c + \tilde{\lambda}) \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} dt \right\} = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{c + \tilde{\lambda}} A_1(0, x, y) + \left\{ \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} (\tilde{\lambda} \gamma_1(t) + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) t \beta_1(t)) dt \right\} / \left\{ (c + \tilde{\lambda}) \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} dt \right\}$$

类似可得

$$A_1(0, x, y) = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{c + \tilde{\lambda}} A_\delta(0, x, y) + \left\{ \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} (\xi(t) \gamma(t) + \eta(t)) dt \right\} / \left\{ (c + \tilde{\lambda}) \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\lambda}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{1}{\delta} \int_0^t L(z) dz} dt \right\}$$

4 结 语

为了给具有相关索赔风险更准确的定价,本

文首先提出了具有相关索赔的风险模型,然后在市场利率非零情况下得到破产前后盈余的分布表达式. 这些结论是对已有结果的扩充和完善,在实际中对相关索赔风险定价具有重要指导意义.

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Ruin functions for two-class of risk processes with a constant interest rate

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Abstract: One particularly interesting problem in classical risk theory is the ruin probability. A risk model of insurance with a constant interest rate is considered. In this model the two claim number processes, $N_1(t)$ and $N_2(t)$ are correlated. By Laplace transform method, the explicit results are derived for the distribution of the surplus immediately before ruin, for the distribution of the surplus immediately after ruin and the joint distribution of the surplus immediately before and after ruin. The explicit results of the initial surplus being zero are derived.

Key words: surplus process; correlated aggregate claims; ruin function; Erlang process