

支付红利的双险种复合二项风险模型的 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数*

The Gerber-Shiu Discounted Penalty Function in the Double Type-insurance Compound Binomial Risk Model with Randomized Decisions on Paying Dividend

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摘要:对支付红利的双险种复合二项模型,考虑当盈余大于或等于一个给定的非负红利界时保险公司以一定概率给股东分红的情形,利用更新理论,得到该模型的 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数满足的瑕疵更新方程及其渐近表达式,并给出破产概率、破产时破产赤字分布和破产前瞬时盈余的概率函数的递推公式及其渐近表达式。

关键词:双险种复合二项模型 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数 瑕疵更新方程 渐近表达式 破产概率

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the double type-insurance compound binomial risk model. The insurer pays dividends to shareholders with a probability when the surplus is greater than or equal to a non-negative dividend-line. We derive the defective renewal equation and the asymptotic expressions for the Gerber-Shiu discounted penalty function by using the renewal theory. The recursion formulas and asymptotic expressions for the ruin probability, the probability function of the severity of ruin, and the surplus prior to the ruin time are obtained.

Key words: double type-insurance compound binomial risk model, Gerber-Shiu discounted penalty function, defective renewal equation, asymptotic expression, ruin probability

考虑经典复合二项风险模型:假设任意一个时间区间 $(n-1, n]$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 中,至多有一次索赔发生:用 $\xi_n = 1$ 表示有一次索赔发生;用 $\xi_n = 0$ 表示没有索赔发生. 假设 $\{\xi_n, n=1, 2, \dots\}$ 为独立同分布的随机变量序列,且满足 $P(\xi_n = 1) = p, P(\xi_n = 0) = q, 0 < p < 1, p + q = 1$,若用 X_n 表示这个时间区间的索赔额, X_n 为取正整数值的随机变量, S_n 表示到 n 个时间区间末保险公司所支付的索赔总额,则有 $S_n = \xi_1 X_1 + \xi_2 X_2 + \dots + \xi_n X_n$. 再假定 $\{X_n, n=1, 2, \dots\}$ 为独立同分布序列,而且在每个时间区间的开始时刻收取一个钱币单位的保费,这样保险公司在时刻 n 的

盈余可表示为

$$U(n) = u + n - S_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (0.1)$$

其中 $U(0) = u$ 为初始盈余,其取值为非负整数.

而我们知道,在保险公司实际经营中,股东投资的目的是为了定期获得收益,而随着保险行业竞争的加剧,公司对股东分红多少显得很重要,况且投保人往往不只购买一种保险. 因此,对多险种的风险模型和带分红的风险模型^[1~5]进行研究很有必要. 但是文献[1~3]和[5]仅讨论了对顾客分红的模型,文献[4]仅讨论了对股东和投保人都分红的模型. 本文讨论对股东分红且分红界为一般的非负整数的支付红利的双险种复合二项风险模型,得到了该模型的 Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数满足的瑕疵更新方程及其渐近表达式,并给出了破产概率、破产时破产赤字分布和破产前瞬时盈余的概率函数的递推公式及其渐近表达式.

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1 模型及其假设

在经典复合二项风险模型的基础上加入另一险种,其索赔总额过程也为复合二项过程,并考虑分红策略为:当盈余大于或等于非负红利界 a 时保险公司将以概率 p_0 给股东分红 1 个单位钱币. 同时为讨论方便假设保险公司单位时间内收取的保费为 1 单位钱币. 于是,盈余过程可表示为

$$U(n) = u + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k X_k - \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k Y_k - \sum_{k=1}^n \eta_k I(U(k-1) \geq a), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (1.1)$$

其中

(1) $\{\xi_k, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是相互独立同分布的随机变量序列, $\xi_k = 1$ 表示险种 1 在时间区间 $(k-1, k]$ 内发生一次索赔, $\xi_k = 0$ 表示没有发生索赔, 满足 $P(\xi_k = 1) = p_1, P(\xi_k = 0) = q_1, 0 < p_1 < 1, p_1 + q_1 = 1; \{X_k, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是相互独立同分布取非正整数值的随机变量序列, $X_k = 1$ 表示险种 1 在时间区间 $(k-1, k]$ 内的索赔量, 由于诸 X_k 同分布, 我们用 X 泛指任一 X_k , 记 X 的分布律为 $p_1(k) = P(X = k), k = 1, 2, \dots$, 分布函数为 $P_1(k) = 1 - \bar{P}_1(k)$, 满足 $P_1(0) = 0, \mu_1 = EX < \infty$;

(2) $\{\beta_k, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是相互独立同分布的随机变量序列, $\beta_k = 1$ 表示险种 2 在时间区间 $(k-1, k]$ 内发生一次索赔, $\beta_k = 0$ 表示没有发生索赔, 满足 $P(\beta_k = 1) = p_2, P(\beta_k = 0) = q_2, 0 < p_2 < 1, p_2 + q_2 = 1; \{Y_k, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是相互独立同分布取非负整数值的随机变量序列, $Y_k = 1$ 表示险种 2 在时间区间 $(k-1, k]$ 内的索赔量, 由于诸 Y_k 同分布, 我们用 Y 泛指任一 Y_k , 记 Y 的分布律为 $p_2(k) = P(Y = k), k = 1, 2, \dots$, 分布函数为 $P_2(k) = 1 - \bar{P}_2(k)$, 满足 $P_2(0) = 0, \mu_2 = EY < \infty$;

(3) $Z_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \eta_k I(U(k-1) \geq a) (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 表示 n 个单位时间内支付的红利总量, $\eta_k = 1 (k = 1, 2, \dots)$ 表示时间区间 $(k-1, k]$ 内支付一个单位红利, $\eta_k = 0$ 表示不支付红利, 设 $P(\eta_k = 1) = q_0, P(\eta_k = 0) = p_0, 0 < p_0 < 1, p_0 + q_0 = 1, I(A)$ 表示集合 A 的示性函数, 并约定 $Z_0 = 0$;

(4) 记 $F(k) = P_1(k) * P_2(k) (k = 1, 2, \dots)$, 表示 $P_1(k)$ 与 $P_2(k)$ 的卷积, 记 $f(k) = Pr(X+Y = k)$ 表示两险种索赔额之和为 k 的概率, 则 $F(k)$ 为 $X+Y$ 的分布函数, 且有 $F(0) = 0$.

此外, 还假设 $\{X_i, i \in N^+\}, \{Y_i, i \in N^+\}, \{\xi_i, i$

$\in N^+\}, \{\beta_i, i \in N^+\}, \{\eta_i, i \in N^+\}$ 之间相互独立.

为保证公司能正常运行, 还假定 $E[\xi_1 X_1 + \beta_1 Y_1 + \eta_1] = p_1 \mu_1 + p_2 \mu_2 + q_0 < 1$, 即具有正的安全负荷 θ . 采用 Shiu^[6] 对破产时刻的定义: $T = \inf\{n \geq 1; U(n) < 0\} (\inf \emptyset = +\infty)$. 最终破产概率为 $\psi(u) = Pr(T < \infty | U(0) = u)$. Gerber-Shiu 折现罚金函数定义为

$$m_v(u) = E[v^T \omega(U_{T-}, |U_T|) I(T < \infty) | U(0) = u], \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $|U_T|$ 为破产时赤字, U_{T-} 为破产前瞬时盈余, $\omega(x, y), x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 是一非负有界实函数, $0 < v \leq 1$ 是折现因子, 并且简记 $m(u) = m_v(u)$.

记 $X, Y, Y+X$ 的母函数分别为 $\tilde{p}_1(z) = E(z^X), \tilde{p}_2(z) = E(z^Y), \tilde{f}(z) = \tilde{p}_1(z)\tilde{p}_2(z)$, 且满足条件: 假设存在一个数 $z_{+\infty} > 1$, 满足当 $z \uparrow z_{+\infty}$ 时, 有 $\tilde{p}_1(z) \uparrow +\infty, \tilde{p}_2(z) \uparrow +\infty (z_{+\infty}$ 可能是 $+\infty)$.

2 折现罚金函数的瑕疵更新方程

引理 2.1 对 $v \in (0, 1]$, 关于变量 z 的方程 $z - zvq_1q_2 - v\tilde{G}(z) = 0$ 在 $(vq_1q_2, 1]$ 上有唯一解, 记为 ρ_1 , 当 $v = 1$ 时, 有 $\rho_1 = 1$, 其中 $\tilde{G}(z) = p_1q_2\tilde{p}_1(z) + q_1p_2\tilde{p}_2(z) + p_1p_2\tilde{f}(z)$.

证明 记 $l_1(z) = z - zvq_1q_2, l_2(z) = v\tilde{G}(z)$, 则在 $[0, Z_\infty)$ 内有 $l_1(0) = -vq_1q_2 < 0 = l_2(0), l_1(vq_1q_2) = 0 < l_2(vq_1q_2), l_1(1) = 1 - vq_1q_2 \geq v(1 - q_1q_2) = l_2(1)$, 同时有 $l_1'(z) \geq 0, l_2'(z) \geq 0, l_2'' \geq 0$, 即 $l_2(z)$ 在 $[0, z_\infty)$ 内是单调递增并且下凸的函数, 所以方程 $z - zvq_1q_2 - v\tilde{G}(z) = 0$ 在 $[0, z_\infty)$ 内至多存在两个实数根, 且其中一个根在 $(vq_1q_2, 1]$ 上, 记为 ρ_1 . 特别地, 当 $v = 1$ 时有 $\rho_1 = 1$.

引理 2.2 对 $v \in (0, 1]$, 关于变量的方程 $z - zvq_1q_2q_0 - v\tilde{H}(z) = 0$ 在 $(\frac{vq_1q_2p_0}{1 - vq_1q_2q_0}, 1]$

上有唯一解, 记为 ρ , 当 $v = 1$ 时, 有 $\rho = 1$, 其中 $\tilde{H}(z) = p_1q_2p_0\tilde{p}_1(z) + p_2q_1p_0\tilde{p}_2(z) + p_1p_2p_0\tilde{f}(z) + z(p_1q_2q_0\tilde{p}_1(z) + q_1p_2q_0\tilde{p}_2(z) + p_1p_2q_0\tilde{f}(z))$.

证明 证明过程类似引理 2.1.

若关于变量 z 的方程 $z - zvq_1q_2q_0 - v\tilde{H}(z) = 0$ 在 $[0, z_\infty)$ 内存在两个实根, 那么其中一根定大于 1, 记为 R , 称之为调节系数. 以下假设调节系数 R 存在.

定理 2.1 $m(u)$ 满足如下的瑕疵更新方程

$$m(u) = v \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^u m(u-k) \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho_1^{i-k-1} G(i) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho_1^{k-u-1} \omega_1(k) \right\}, \forall 0 \leq u < a, \quad (2.1)$$

$$m(u) = \frac{v}{1 - \alpha q_1 q_2 q_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^u m(u-k) + \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{k-u-1} \omega(k) \right\}, \forall u \geq a, \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $\omega(k) = \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k) H(i+1)$, $\omega_1(k) = \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k) G(i+1)$, $G(k) = p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)$, $H(k) = p_0 G(k) + q_0 G(k-1)$, 且约定 $H(0) = 0$.

证明 考虑 $0 \leq u < a$ 和 $u \geq a$ 的情况, 再根据全期望公式得

$$m(u) = v \{ q_1 q_2 m(u+1) + \sum_{k=1}^{u+1} m(u+1-k) [p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)] + \sum_{k=u+2}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u-1) [p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)] \}, \forall 0 \leq u < a, \quad (2.3)$$

$$m(u) = v \{ q_1 q_2 q_0 m(u) + q_1 q_2 p_0 m(u+1) + p_0 \sum_{k=1}^{u+1} m(u+1-k) [p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)] + p_0 \sum_{k=u+2}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u-1) [p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)] + q_0 \sum_{k=1}^{u+1} m(u-k) [p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)] + q_0 \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u) [p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k)] \}, \forall u \geq a. \quad (2.4)$$

记 $p_1 q_2 p_1(k) + q_1 p_2 p_2(k) + p_1 p_2 f(k) = G(k)$, $H(k) = p_0 G(k) + q_0 G(k-1)$, 则(2.3)式, (2.4)式分别变为

$$m(u) = v \{ q_1 q_2 m(u+1) + \sum_{k=1}^{u+1} m(u+1-k) G(k) + p_0 \sum_{k=u+2}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u-1) G(k) \}, \quad (2.5)$$

$$m(u) = v \{ q_1 q_2 q_0 m(u) + q_1 q_2 p_0 m(u+1) + p_0 \sum_{k=1}^{u+1} m(u+1-k) G(k) + p_0 \sum_{k=u+2}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u-1) G(k) + q_0 \sum_{k=1}^u m(u-k) G(k) + q_0 \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u) G(k) \}, \quad (2.6)$$

由 $\sum_{k=1}^{u+1} m(u+1-k) G(k) = \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) G(u+1-k)$, $\sum_{k=1}^u m(u-k) G(k) = \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) G(u-k)$, $\sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u-1) G(k) = \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \omega(u+1, k-u-1) G(k+1)$, 改写(2.5)式, (2.6)式得

$$m(u) = \alpha q_1 q_2 m(u+1) + v \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) G(u+1-k) + v \omega_1(u+1), \quad (2.7)$$

$$m(u) = \alpha q_1 q_2 q_0 m(u) + \alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 m(u+1) + v \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) H(u+1-k) + v \omega(u+1), \quad (2.8)$$

其中 $\omega_1(u) = \sum_{k=u}^{+\infty} \omega(u, k-u+1) G(k+1)$, $\omega(u) = \sum_{k=u}^{+\infty} \omega(u, k-u+1) H(k+1)$.

整理得

$$\alpha q_1 q_2 m(u+1) = m(u) - v \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) G(u+1-k) - v \omega_1(u+1), \quad (2.9)$$

$$\alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 m(u+1) = (1 - \alpha q_1 q_2 q_0) m(u) - v \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) H(u+1-k) - v \omega(u+1), \quad (2.10)$$

将(2.9)式, (2.10)式两端同时乘以 z^u 并对 u 从 0 到 $+\infty$ 求和得

$$\alpha q_1 q_2 \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u m(u+1) = \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u m(u) - v \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) G(u+1-k) - v \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u \omega(u+1),$$

$$\alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u m(u+1) = (1 - \alpha q_1 q_2 q_0) \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u m(u) - v \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u \sum_{k=0}^u m(k) H(u+1-k) - v \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u \omega(u+1),$$

即

$$\alpha q_1 q_2 \frac{\tilde{m}(z) - m(0)}{z} = \tilde{m}(z) - v \frac{\tilde{m}(z) \tilde{G}(z) - \tilde{\omega}_1(z) - \omega_1(0)}{z},$$

$$\alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 \frac{\tilde{m}(z) - m(0)}{z} = (1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0) \tilde{m}(z) - v \frac{\tilde{m}(z) \tilde{H}(z) - \tilde{\omega}(z) - \omega(0)}{z},$$

其中 $\tilde{m}, \tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\omega}_1, \tilde{G}, \tilde{H}$ 分别为 $m, \omega, \omega_1, G, H$ 的母函数. 整理以上两式得

$$[z - \alpha v q_1 q_2 - v \tilde{G}(z)] \tilde{m}(z) = -v q_1 q_2 m(0) + v \tilde{\omega}_1(z) - v \omega_1(0), \quad (2.11)$$

$$[z - \alpha v q_1 q_2 q_0 - \alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 - v \tilde{H}(z)] \tilde{m}(z) = -\alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 m(0) + v \tilde{\omega}(z) - v \omega(0). \quad (2.12)$$

由引理 2.1, 2.2 知 $\rho_1 - \alpha q_1 q_2 - v \tilde{G}(\rho_1) = 0$, $\rho - \alpha v q_1 q_2 q_0 - \alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 - v \tilde{H}(\rho) = 0$, 再对上两式中 z 分别取 ρ_1, ρ , 得 $v \tilde{\omega}(\rho) = \alpha q_1 q_2 p_0 m(0) + v \omega(0)$, $v \tilde{\omega}_1(\rho_1) = \alpha q_1 q_2 m(0) + v \omega_1(0)$. 相应代入(2.11)式和(2.12)式得

$$(z - \rho_1) \tilde{m}(z) = v [\tilde{G}(z) - \tilde{G}(\rho_1)] \tilde{m}(z) + v [\tilde{\omega}_1(z) - \tilde{\omega}_1(\rho_1)],$$

$$(z - \rho) (1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0) \tilde{m}(z) = v [\tilde{H}(z) - \tilde{H}(\rho)] \tilde{m}(z) + v [\tilde{\omega}(z) - \tilde{\omega}(\rho)],$$

即

$$\frac{\tilde{m}(z) - \tilde{m}(\rho_1)}{z - \rho_1} = v \left\{ \frac{[\tilde{G}(z) - \tilde{G}(\rho_1)]\tilde{m}(z)}{z - \rho_1} + \frac{\tilde{w}_1(z) - \tilde{w}_1(\rho_1)}{z - \rho_1} \right\}, \quad (2.13)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{m}(z)}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} = \frac{v}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} \left\{ \frac{[\tilde{H}(z) - \tilde{H}(\rho)]\tilde{m}(z)}{z - \rho} + \frac{\tilde{w}(z) - \tilde{w}(\rho)}{z - \rho} \right\}. \quad (2.14)$$

由文献[1]知,对任意函数 $A(x), x \in N$,若其母函数为 $\tilde{A}(x)$,则有

$$\frac{\tilde{A}(t) - \tilde{A}(z)}{(t - z)} = \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} z^u \sum_{i=u+1}^{+\infty} t^{i-u-1} A(i), z \neq t. \quad (2.15)$$

比较(2.13)式和(2.14)式两边 z^u 的系数得

$$m(u) = v \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^u m(u-k) \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho_1^{i-k-1} G(i) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho_1^{k-u-1} w_1(k), \forall 0 \leq u < a, \right.$$

$$m(u) = \frac{v}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^u m(u-k) - \right.$$

$$\left. k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{k-u-1} w(k), \forall u \geq a, \right.$$

而且

$$v \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} G(i) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} [p_1 q_2 \bar{P}_1(k) + q_1 p_2 \bar{P}_2(k) + q_1 q_2 \bar{F}(k)] = p_1 q_2 \mu_1 + q_1 p_2 \mu_2 + q_1 q_2 (\mu_1 + \mu_2) < 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - q_1 q_2 q_0} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i) \leq$$

$$\frac{v}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} [p_1 p_0 q_2 \bar{P}_1(k) + p_2 p_0 q_1 \bar{P}_2(k) + p_1 p_0 p_2 \bar{F}(k) + p_1 p_0 q_2 \bar{P}_1(k-1) + p_2 q_0 q_1 \bar{P}_2(k-1) + p_1 q_0 p_2 \bar{F}(k-1)] < \frac{1}{1 - q_1 q_0 q_2} (\mu_1 p_1 + \mu_2 p_2) < 1.$$

于是定理 2.1 成立.

3 折现罚金函数的渐近表达式

定理 3.1 若调节系数存在,则折现罚金函数 $m(u)$ 的渐近表达式为

$$m(u) \sim CR^u, u \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{其中 } C = \frac{\tilde{w}(\rho) - \tilde{w}(R)}{(\rho - R) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i)}$$

证明 将(2.2)式两端同时乘以 R^u . 得

$$R^u m(u) = \frac{v}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^u R^{u-k} m(u-k) - \right.$$

$$\left. k R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i) + R^u \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{k-u-1} w(k) \right\}.$$

若记

$$M(u) = R^u m(u), B(k) =$$

$$\frac{v}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} R^k \left\{ \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i), W(u) = \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{v}{1 - v q_0 q_1 q_2} R^u \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{k-u-1} w(k), \right.$$

则有

$$M(u) = \sum_{k=0}^u M(u-k) B(k) + W(u). \quad (3.2)$$

利用(2.15)式和引理 2.2,有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} B(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{v}{1 - v q_0 q_1 q_2} R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i) = \frac{v}{1 - v q_1 q_2 q_0} \cdot \frac{\tilde{H}(\rho) - \tilde{H}(R)}{\rho - R} = 1.$$

于是(3.2)式是恰当更新方程. 同时有

$$\sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} W(u) = \frac{v}{1 - v q_0 q_1 q_2} \sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} R^u \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{k-u-1} w(k) = \frac{v}{1 - v q_0 q_1 q_2} \cdot \frac{\tilde{w}(\rho) - \tilde{w}(R)}{\rho - R}.$$

由 $0 < M = \sup \omega(x, y) < \infty$, 易知 $\sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} W(u) < +\infty$.

又因为 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k B(k) = \frac{v}{1 - v q_0 q_1 q_2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i) \geq 1$. 且

$$C = \frac{\sum_{u=0}^{+\infty} W(u)}{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k B(k)} = \frac{\tilde{w}(\rho) - \tilde{w}(R)}{(\rho - R) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \rho^{i-k-1} H(i)}.$$

再由文献[2]中的引理 4 即得定理 3.1 结论.

4 折现罚金函数的应用举例

例 4.1 设 $v = 1, \omega(x_1, x_2) = 1$, 则 $m(u) = E[I(T < \infty) | U(0) = u] = \psi(u)$ 为最终破产概率, 且

$$\text{有 } w_1(k) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k+1) G(i+1) = \bar{G}(k), w(k) =$$

$$\sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k+1) H(i+1) = \bar{H}(k). \text{ 由(2.1)式和(2.2)式知, } \psi(u) \text{ 满足如下递推公式}$$

$$\psi(u) = \sum_{k=0}^u \psi(u-k) \bar{G}(k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \bar{G}(k), \forall 0 \leq u < a, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\psi(u) = \frac{1}{1 - q_1 q_2 q_0} \left[\sum_{k=0}^u \psi(u-k) \bar{H}(k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{+\infty} \bar{H}(k) \right], \forall u \geq a. \quad (4.2)$$

由(4.1)式计算得

$$\psi(0) = \frac{p_1\mu_1 + p_2\mu_2 - (p_1q_2 + p_2)}{q_1q_2},$$

若取 $p_2 = 0$, 得 $\psi(0) = \frac{p_1\mu_1 - p_1}{q_1}$ 为经典复合二项模型初始盈余为零时的最终破产概率^[6]. 由定理 3.1 得, $\psi(u)$ 的渐近表达式为

$$\psi(u) \sim C_\psi R^u, u \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (4.3)$$

其中

$$C_\psi = \frac{\tilde{w}(1) - \tilde{w}(R)}{(1-R) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} kR^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} H(i)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} \bar{H}(i)}{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} kR^k \bar{H}(k)}.$$

例 4.2 设 $v = 1, \omega(x_1, x_2) = I(x_2 \leq y), y \in N_+$, 则 $m(u) = E[I(U(T-) \leq y, T < \infty) | U(0) = u] = A(u, y)$ 为破产时破产赤字的分布函数, 且有

$$\omega_1(k) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k+1)G(i+1) = \sum_{i=k}^{k-1+y} G(i+1) =$$

$$\bar{G}(k) - \bar{G}(k-1+y), \omega(k) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k+1)H(i+1) =$$

$$1 - \sum_{i=k}^{k-1+y} H(i+1) = \bar{H}(k) - \bar{H}(k-1+y). \text{ 由(2.1)式}$$

和(2.2)式知, $A(u, y)$ 满足如下递推公式

$$A(u, y) = \sum_{k=0}^u A(u-k, y)\bar{G}(k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{u+y} \bar{G}(k), \quad \forall 0 \leq u < a, \quad (4.4)$$

$$A(u, y) = \frac{1}{1-q_1q_2q_0} \left[\sum_{k=0}^u A(u-k, y)\bar{H}(k) + \sum_{k=u+1}^{u+y} \bar{H}(k) \right], \forall u \geq a. \quad (4.5)$$

由(4.4)式计算可得 $A(0, y) = \frac{1}{q_1q_2} \sum_{k=1}^y \bar{G}(k)$, 若取 p_2

$= 0$, 得 $A(0, y) = \frac{p_1}{q_1} \sum_{k=1}^y \bar{P}_1(k)$ 为经典复合二项模型初始盈余为零时的破产赤字的分布函数^[6]. 由定理 3.1 知, $A(u, y)$ 的渐近表达式为

$$A(u, y) \sim C_A R^u, u \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (4.6)$$

其中

$$C_A = \frac{\tilde{w}(1) - \tilde{w}(R)}{(1-R) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} kR^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} H(i)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} R^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{k-1+y} H(i+1)}{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} kR^k \bar{H}(k)}.$$

例 4.3 设 $v = 1, \omega(x_1, x_2) = I(x_1 = y), y \in N_+$, 则 $m(u) = E[I(U(T-) = y, T < \infty) | U(0) = u] = f(u, y)$ 为破产前瞬时盈余的概率函数, 且有 $\omega_1(k) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k+1)G(i+1) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} I(k=y)G(i+1),$
 $\omega(k) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \omega(k, i-k+1)H(i+1) = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} I(k=y)H(i+1).$ 由(2.1)式和(2.2)式, $f(u, y)$ 满足如下递推公式

$$f(u, y) = \sum_{k=0}^u f(u-k, y)\bar{G}(k) + I(u+1) \leq y)\bar{G}(y), \forall 0 \leq u < a, \quad (4.7)$$

$$f(u, y) = \frac{1}{1-q_1q_2q_0} \left[\sum_{k=0}^u f(u-k, y)\bar{H}(k) + I(u+1 \leq y)\bar{H}(k) \right], \forall u \geq a.$$

由(4.7)式计算可得 $f(0, y) = \frac{1}{q_1q_2} \bar{G}(y)$, 若取 $p_2 = 0$,

得 $f(0, y) = \frac{p_1}{q_1} \bar{P}_1(y)$ 为经典复合二项模型初始盈余为零时的破产赤字的概率函数^[6]. 由定理 3.1 知, $f(u, y)$ 的渐近表达式为

$$f(u, y) \sim C_f R^u, u \rightarrow +\infty,$$

其中

$$C_f = \frac{\tilde{w}(1) - \tilde{w}(R)}{(1-R) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} kR^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{+\infty} H(i)} = \frac{1-R^y \bar{H}(y)}{1-R} \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} kR^k \bar{H}(k)}.$$

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