

带随机利率的二维离散时的破产概率*

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摘要:【目的】讨论了一个带有随机利率的二维离散时风险模型,该模型由边际分布服从延拓正则变化族分布的随机变量组成的随机向量构造,建立一个更为符合实际需求的二维模型。【方法】借鉴求带常数利率的二维离散时风险模型中的二维有限时破产概率的方法,研究了此模型上的二维有限时破产概率问题。【结果】在给定的假设条件下,得到了如下带随机利率的二维离散时风险模型中关于二维有限时破产概率的一致渐近结论:当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\varphi(\vec{x}, n) \sim \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2)$, 其中 $x = x_1 + x_2$ 。【结论】推广了带常数利率条件下的二维离散时风险模型中的相应结论。

关键词:破产概率;二维离散时风险模型;随机利率

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1 预备知识

近年来,保险和金融等风险模型中一维风险模型备受关注^[1-5]。但在风险发生时,由该事件所引起的保险索赔种类往往会超过一种,例如当汽车碰撞风险发生时,除了车辆险之外,还存在第三方的责任险等其他险种,所以研究多维风险模型有更强的实际意义。多维风险模型中的破产概率问题的研究比较复杂,甚至在二维情形中也是如此,多维的风险模型和二维的风险模型中的破产问题详见文献[6-8]。重尾分布是描述稀有事件的分布规律,在风险理论中,由极端的重大自然灾害而造成的保险损失理赔额一般用重尾分布来表示。

称随机变量 X (或其对应的分布函数 $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$) 是服从重尾分布的,如果 X 不存在有限的指数矩。

称一个支撑在 $[0, \infty)$ 上的分布函数 $F(x)$ 是属于参数为 (α, β) 的延拓正则变化族的,如果对于某两个常数

$$0 < \alpha \leq \beta < \infty \text{ 及所有的 } y \geq 1, \text{ 有 } y^{-\beta} \leq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F}(xy)}{F(x)} \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F}(xy)}{F(x)} \leq y^{-\alpha} \text{ 恒成立。}$$

称分布函数 $F(x)$ 属于参数为 α 的正则变化族的,如果存在某个大于等于零的常数 α 及任意的 $y > 0$, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F}(xy)}{F(x)} = y^{-\alpha}$ 成立。延拓正则变化族和正则变化族都是重尾分布族的子族,且延拓正则变化族包含了正则变化族。

本文主要讨论延拓正则变化族上的一个二维离散时风险模型中的破产概率问题,模型中需要的假设如下。

(A1) $\{X_k = (X_{1,k}, X_{2,k})^T, 1 \leq k \leq n\}$ 是一个独立同分布的随机向量序列,分布与随机向量 (X_1, X_2) 相同,即带有相同的边际分布函数 $F_1(x)$ (属于 X_1 的) 和边际分布函数 $F_2(x)$ (属于 X_2 的) 以及联合分布函数 $F_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2)$, 且这里随机向量 $(-X_1, -X_2)$ 有一个链接函数 $C(\cdot, \cdot)$ 。

(A2) $\overline{F}_1(x) = 1 - F_1(x)$ 属于参数为 (α, β) 的延拓正则变化族的, F_1 和 F_2 是尾等价的,即存在某个常数 $c \in (0, \infty)$ 使得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{F}_2(x)}{\overline{F}_1(x)} = c$ 成立,且对于每个分布函数 $F_i(x), i = 1, 2$, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_i(-x)}{F_i(x)} = 0$ 。

(A3) 存在某个常数 $\gamma \in [1, \infty)$ 及任意的 $v > 0$ 使得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C(vg(x), vf(x))}{C(g(x), f(x))} = v^\gamma$ 恒成立,此处 $g(x) > 0$ 和 $f(x) > 0$, 且满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ 。

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(A4) 设 $\{Y_i, i \geq 1\}$ 是取值在 $[a, b]$ 上的独立同分布的随机变量, 在保险风险模型中 Y_i^{-1} 代表随机利率, Y_i 就是折现因子, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, 其中 $0 < a \leq b < \infty$ 。

设随机向量 $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{1,i}, X_{2,i})^T$ 代表保险公司在第 i 个时期的净损失 (即整个保费索赔额减去保险的保费收入), $i \geq 1$ 。保险公司的初始资本为 \mathbf{x} , 记 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^T$, 其中 $x_1 = a_1 \mathbf{x}, x_2 = a_2 \mathbf{x}$, 且 a_1 和 a_2 为非负数, $a_1 + a_2 = 1$ 。 U_i 代表第 i 个时期末的资产盈余, 带随机利率的离散时二维离散时风险模型可以写为

$$\mathbf{U}_0 = \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U}_i = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1,i} \\ U_{2,i} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \prod_{j=1}^i Y_j^{-1} - \sum_{k=1}^i X_{1,k} \prod_{j=k+1}^i Y_j^{-1} \\ x_2 \prod_{j=1}^i Y_j^{-1} - \sum_{k=1}^i X_{2,k} \prod_{j=k+1}^i Y_j^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, i \geq 1.$$

进而带随机利率的二维离散时风险折现模型可以写为

$$\mathbf{U}_0 = \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U}_{i0} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{U}_{1,i} \\ \hat{U}_{2,i} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \sum_{k=1}^i X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j \\ x_2 - \sum_{k=1}^i X_{2,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j \end{pmatrix}, i \geq 1. \tag{1}$$

记两类保险索赔险种的一维的破产时间分别为 $T_1 = \min\{n : U_{1,n} < 0\}$ 和 $T_2 = \min\{n : U_{2,n} < 0\}$, 取 $T = T_1 \vee T_2$, 称 $\varphi(\mathbf{x}, n) = P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^n (\min_{0 \leq i \leq n} \hat{U}_{j,i} < 0) \mid \mathbf{U}_0 = \mathbf{x}\right)$ 为在 T 时刻发生的破产概率。

2 T 时刻的破产概率

引理 1 假设 $\{\mathbf{X}_k = (X_{1,k}, X_{2,k})^T, k \geq 1\}$ 是一个非负的随机向量, 满足假设条件 (A1) 和 (A3)。若 $\{X_{1,k}, k \geq 1\}$ 的共同分布 $F_1(x)$ 属于参数为 (α, β) 的延拓正则变化族的, 则对于任意的 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^T > \mathbf{0}, \delta \geq 1, k \neq j$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^{-2\beta} &\leq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > \delta x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > \delta x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > x_2\right)} \leq \\ &\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > \delta x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > \delta x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > x_2\right)} \leq \delta^{-2\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

采用类似文献 [6] 的引理 2.1 的方法即可证明引理 1。

定理 1 设初始资本为 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^T$, 模型 (1) 满足假设条件 (A1) ~ (A4), 则对于任意固定的正整数 n , 当 $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \infty$ 时在 T 时刻发生的带有随机利率的二维破产概率为 $\varphi(\mathbf{x}, n) \sim \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)$ 。

证明 对于任意固定的正整数 n ,

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}, n) = P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^n (\min_{0 \leq i \leq n} \hat{U}_{j,i} < 0) \mid \mathbf{U}_0 = \mathbf{x}\right) = P\left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{k=1}^i X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > x_1, \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{k=1}^i X_{2,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > x_2\right).$$

首先证明对于任意的 $n \geq 1$, 有

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}, n) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right). \tag{2}$$

由于 $\{Y_j, j \geq 1\}$ 是非负的, 所以有 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_{j,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq \max_{0 \leq m \leq n} \sum_{k=1}^m X_{j,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq \sum_{k=1}^n X_{j,k}^+ \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l, j = 1, 2$ 。存在某个常数 v 使得 $\frac{1}{2} < v < 1, 0 < y_1 = \frac{1-v}{n-1} < \frac{1}{n} < v$ 成立, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_{1,n} > x_1, S_{2,n} > x_2) &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > vx_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > vx_2\right) + \\ &P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, S_{2,n} > x_2, \bigcap_{k=1}^n \{X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq vx_1\}, \bigcap_{j=1}^n \{X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l \leq vx_2\}\right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, S_{2,n} > x_2, \bigcap_{k=1}^n \left\{X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq vx_1\right\}, \bigcup_{j=1}^n \left\{X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > vx_2\right\}\right) + \\ P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, S_{2,n} > x_2, \bigcup_{k=1}^n \left\{X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > vx_1\right\}, \bigcap_{j=1}^n \left\{X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l \leq vx_2\right\}\right) =: P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4.$$

首先,由延拓正则变化族的定义、假设条件(A2)和引理 1 知,对于 $\frac{1}{2} < v < 1$ 有

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > vx_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > vx_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} \leq \begin{cases} v^{-2\beta}, & k \neq j, \\ v^{-\beta\gamma}, & k = j. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

因此有

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_1}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,l} \prod_{j=1}^l Y_j > x_2\right)} = 1. \quad (4)$$

其次,

$$P_2 = P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, S_{2,n} > x_2, \bigcap_{k=1}^n \left\{X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq vx_1\right\}, \bigcap_{j=1}^n \left\{X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l \leq vx_2\right\}, \right. \\ \left. \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{n}, \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > \frac{x_2}{n}\right) \leq \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, S_{2,n} > x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq vx_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l \leq vx_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{n}, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > \frac{x_2}{n}\right) \leq \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\sum_{s_1 \neq k} X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > (1-v)x_1, \sum_{s_2 \neq k} X_{2,s_2} \prod_{l=1}^{s_2} Y_l > (1-v)x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{n}, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > \frac{x_2}{n}\right) = \\ E\left[\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\sum_{s_1 \neq k} X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > (1-v)x_1, \sum_{s_2 \neq k} X_{2,s_2} \prod_{l=1}^{s_2} Y_l > (1-v)x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{n}, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > \frac{x_2}{n} \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right] \leq \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s_1 \neq k} \sum_{s_2 \neq j} E\left[P\left(X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > y_1 x_1, X_{2,s_2} \prod_{l=1}^{s_2} Y_l > y_1 x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_1 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_1 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right]. \quad (5)$$

由(3),(5)式可得:

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_2}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} = 0. \quad (6)$$

对于 P_3 ,有:

$$P_3 \leq P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, \bigcap_{k=1}^n \left\{X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq vx_1\right\}, \bigcup_{j=1}^n \left\{X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > vx_2\right\}, \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_{1,k} \prod_{j=1}^k Y_j > \frac{x_1}{n}\right) \leq \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(S_{1,n} > x_1, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq vx_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > vx_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{n}\right) \leq \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\sum_{s_1 \neq k} X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > (1-v)x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > vx_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{n}\right) \leq \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{s_1 \neq k} E\left[P\left(X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > y_1 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_1 x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_1 x_1 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right].$$

其中, $\mathbf{F}_\theta = \mathbf{F}_\theta(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ 。类似于(6)式,有

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_3}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} = 0. \quad (7)$$

同上,对于 P_4 有:

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_4}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} = 0. \quad (8)$$

由 $P\left(X_{1,k}^+ \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j}^+ \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right) = P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)$ 及(4)式、(6)~(8)式可得证(2)式。

接下来证明对于任意的 $n \geq 1$, 有

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}, n) \geq P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{j=1}^n X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right). \quad (9)$$

当 $n=1$ 时, (9)式成立。现在当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 令常数 $y_2 > 1, \omega = \frac{y_2 - 1}{n - 1}$, 则 $\omega > 0$ 。设

$$Q_{1n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{k=1}^n X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right),$$

$$Q_{2n} = \sum_{k_1 \neq k_2} \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{k=1}^n X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_2, X_{1,k_1} \prod_{l=1}^{k_1} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{1,k_2} \prod_{l=1}^{k_2} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right),$$

$$Q_{3n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j_1 \neq j_2} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{k=1}^n X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j_1} \prod_{l=1}^{j_1} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j_2} \prod_{l=1}^{j_2} Y_l > y_2 x_2\right)。$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{j=1}^n X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right) \geq \\ & P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{j=1}^n X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2, \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right) = \\ & P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n \bigcup_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{j=1}^n X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2 \right\}\right) \geq Q_{1n} - Q_{2n} - Q_{3n}。 \end{aligned}$$

对于 Q_{1n} , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, \sum_{k=1}^n X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_2, X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right) \geq \\ & E\left[\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > -\omega x_2, 1 \leq s_1 \neq k \leq n, \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2, X_{2,s_2} \prod_{l=1}^{s_2} Y_l > -\omega x_2, 1 \leq s_2 \neq j \leq n \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right] = \\ & \sum_{k \neq j} E\left[P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2, X_{1,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > -\omega x_2, \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,s_2} \prod_{l=1}^{s_2} Y_l > -\omega x_2, k, j \neq s_1, k, j \neq s_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right] + \sum_{k=1}^n E\left[P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_2, X_{1,s_1} \prod_{l=1}^{s_1} Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,s_2} \prod_{l=1}^{s_2} Y_l > -\omega x_2, s_1, s_2 \neq k \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right], \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

由假设条件(A1)知, (10)式右端第一个和等价于

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k \neq j} E\left[P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2, X_{1,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right) \times \right. \\ & \left. \prod_{s \neq k, j} P\left(X_{1,s} \prod_{l=1}^s Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,s} \prod_{l=1}^s Y_l > -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right]。 \end{aligned}$$

(10)式右端第二个和等价于

$$\sum_{k=1}^n E\left[P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right) \prod_{s \neq k} P\left(X_{1,s} \prod_{l=1}^s Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,s} \prod_{l=1}^s Y_l > -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right]。$$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} P\left(X_{1,s} \prod_{l=1}^s Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,s} \prod_{l=1}^s Y_l > -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right) = 1$, 所以对于 $k \neq j$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& E\left[P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2, X_{1,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right] = \\
& E\left[P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)P\left(X_{1,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > -\omega x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right] = \\
& E\left[\left(P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right) - P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq -\omega x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right) \times \right. \\
& \left. \left(P\left(X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right) - P\left(X_{1,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l \leq -\omega x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right)\right].
\end{aligned}$$

进而由假设条件(A2)及 Fatou 引理有

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq -\omega x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1\right)} & \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{2,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \leq -\omega x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1\right)} = \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{a^k}^{b^k} \frac{P\left(X_{2,k} \leq \frac{-\omega x_2}{t}\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > \frac{x_1}{t}\right)} dP\left(\prod_{l=1}^k Y_l \in t\right) & = 0. \tag{11}
\end{aligned}$$

同理有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l \leq -\omega x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} = 0. \tag{12}$$

因此由延拓正则变化族的定义、假设条件(A2)和引理 1 知,对于 $y_2 > 1$ 有

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} \geq \begin{cases} y_2^{-2\beta}, & k \neq j, \\ y_2^{-\beta\gamma}, & k = j. \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

和

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right)}{P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} \leq \begin{cases} y_2^{-2\alpha}, & k \neq j, \\ y_2^{-\alpha\gamma}, & k = j. \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

由(11)~(13)式有

$$\lim_{y_2 \downarrow 1} \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{1n}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} \geq 1. \tag{15}$$

对于 Q_{2n} , 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{2n} & \leq \sum_{k_1 \neq k_2} \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k_1} \prod_{l=1}^{k_1} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{1,k_2} \prod_{l=1}^{k_2} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2\right) = \\
& \sum_{k_1 \neq k_2, j \neq k_1} E\left[P\left(X_{1,k_1} \prod_{l=1}^{k_1} Y_l > y_2 x_1 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)P\left(X_{1,k_2} \prod_{l=1}^{k_2} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right] + \\
& \sum_{k_1 \neq k_2, j = k_1} E\left[P\left(X_{1,k_2} \prod_{l=1}^{k_2} Y_l > y_2 x_1 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)P\left(X_{1,k_1} \prod_{l=1}^{k_1} Y_l > y_2 x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > y_2 x_2 \mid \mathbf{F}_\theta\right)\right]. \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

由(14), (16)式及 Fatou 引理,有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{2n}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} = 0. \tag{17}$$

同上,有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{3n}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)} = 0. \quad (18)$$

由(15),(17)~(18)式可知(9)式成立,故定理得证。

证毕

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Ruin Probability of a Two-dimensional Discrete Time Risk Model with Random Interest Rates

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Abstract: [Purposes]It talks about a two-dimensional discrete time risk model with random interest rates, which is constructed by the two-dimensional random vectors that be composed of the marginal distributions of random variables are extended regularly varying, and set up a more actual demand two-dimensional model. [Methods]Study the issue of the finite-time ruin probability in this two-dimensional model by using the similar method to find the two-dimensional finite-time ruin probability in a two-dimensional discrete time risk model. [Findings]Under some given assumptions, the following uniformly asymptotic result about the two-dimensional finite-time ruin probability is established by using the similar method to find the two-dimensional finite-time ruin probability in a two-dimensional discrete time risk model with constant interest rates: as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $\varphi(x, n) \sim \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(X_{1,k} \prod_{l=1}^k Y_l > x_1, X_{2,j} \prod_{l=1}^j Y_l > x_2\right)$, here $x = x_1 + x_2$. [Conclusions]This result generalizes the corresponding result in a two-dimensional discrete time risk model with constant interest rates.

Keywords: ruin probability; two-dimensional discrete time risk model; random interest rate

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