

具有两类索赔干扰风险模型的Gerber-Shiu函数

韩 璐

辽宁师范大学数学学院, 辽宁 大连

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摘 要

考虑一个受布朗运动扰动的两类索赔风险模型, 两个索赔过程分别是独立的泊松过程和广义Erlang(2)过程。以Gerber-Shiu函数为研究对象, 首先得到了由索赔导致破产和扰动导致破产的两种情况下惩罚函数满足的积分-微分方程及拉普拉斯变换的表达式。当两类的索赔额均呈指数分布时, 给出了一个具体的数值例子。

关键词

两类索赔过程, 广义Erlang(2)分布, 扩散干扰, Gerber-Shiu惩罚函数

The Gerber-Shiu Function with Two Types of Claim Interference Risk Model

Lu Han

School of Mathematics, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian Liaoning

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Abstract

Consider a two-class claim risk model perturbed by Brownian motion, where the two claim processes are independent Poisson process and generalized Erlang(2) process respectively. Taking the Gerber-Shiu function as the research object, the integral-differential equations and the Laplace transform expressions satisfied by the penalty functions in the cases of ruin caused by claims and perturbation are obtained first. When the claim amounts of both classes follow an exponential distribution, a specific numerical example is given.

Keywords

Two-Class Claim Process, Generalized Erlang(2) Distribution, Diffusion Disturbance, Gerber-Shiu

Penalty Function

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1. 引言

传统风险理论的研究焦点长期集中于破产概率分析领域。随着精算学科的发展,研究者逐步拓展了对多维破产测度的探索,包括但不限于破产时刻的联合密度函数、边际密度函数、破产赤字分布以及破产前盈余特征等关键指标(参见文献[1]-[4])。具有里程碑意义的是,精算学权威 Hans Gerber 与 Elias Shiu 于 1998 年开创性地引入期望折现惩罚函数(expected discounted penalty function) [5],将其应用于复合泊松风险模型的破产问题研究。这一突破性方法不仅显著提升了风险理论的研究维度,更使得该函数体系发展成为现代破产理论分析的核心工具。在经典的风险模型中,通常假设索赔额和索赔间隔时间之间相互独立,这在一定程度上简化了数学计算。

1957 年, Sparre Andersen 在经典风险模型的基础上进行推广,首次提出更新风险模型。这一模型不再限定索赔次数必须服从泊松过程,而是改用更普适的更新计数过程,同时将索赔间隔时间的分布从指数分布扩展到了任意一般分布。此后大量学者开始关注除了复合泊松风险过程以外的其它更新风险模型, Erlang 分布是其中最常用的分布之一, Dickson 和 Hipp 就考虑了 Erlang(2)风险模型中的破产概率问题。之后, Tsai 和 Sun 研究了在 Erlang(2)风险模型下的期望折现惩罚函数。对于两类索赔到达风险模型,文献[6]讨论了两类过程分别为 Poisson 过程和广义 Erlang(n)过程的情形,文献[7]研究了两类索赔到达过程分别为 Poisson 过程和广义 Erlang(2)过程的情形,本文在文献[7]的基础上研究干扰情形下的期望折现惩罚函数。对于此类风险模型,我们得到了 Gerber-Shiu 惩罚函数满足的积分-微分方程、拉普拉斯变换以及瑕疵更新方程。

2. 模型的建立

本文考虑索赔间隔时间服从泊松分布和 Erlang(2)分布的一类干扰风险模型 $\{U(t); t \geq 0\}$,

$$U(t) = u + ct - \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(t)} Y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N_2(t)} Z_i + \sigma B(t)$$

式中 $u \geq 0$ 为初始盈余, c 为保费率, 设第一类索赔额 $\{Y_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ 是一列严格正的随机变量序列, 其分布函数为 $F(x)$, 密度函数为 $f(x)$; 二类索赔额 $\{Z_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ 是一列严格正的随机变量序列, 其分布函数为 $V(x)$, 密度函数为 $v(x)$ 。用 μ_Y 和 μ_Z 表示 Y 和 Z 的均值。 $\{N_1(t); t \geq 0\}$ 是参数为 λ 的泊松分布, 表示到时刻 t 时第一类索赔的索赔次数。 $\{N_2(t); t \geq 0\}$ 表示到时刻 t 时第二类索赔的索赔次数, $N_2(t) = \sup\{n: T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n \leq t\}$, 其中 $\{T_1, T_2, \dots\}$ 是独立同分布的随机变量序列, 表示第 2 类索赔时间间距, 服从 Erlang(2)分布, $T_i = L_{i1} + L_{i2}$, 其中 $\{L_{i1}\}_{i \geq 1}$ 为 i 个参数为 λ_1 的指数分布随机变量, $\{L_{i2}\}_{i \geq 1}$ 为 i 个参数为 λ_2 的指数分布随机变量。此外, $U(t)$ 包含一个扰动项, $\{B(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是标准的布朗运动, σ 为扩散参数。

最后我们假设 $\{Y_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ 和 $\{Z_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ 是相互独立的, 也独立于 $N_1(t)$ 和 $N_2(t)$, 为保证破产不是必然事件, 安全负载条件为 $c > \lambda \mu_Y + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \mu_Z$ 。定义破产时间为 $T = \inf\{t \geq 0, U(t) < 0\}$, $T = \infty$, Gerber-Shiu 函数为:

$$m(u) = E \left[e^{-\delta T} w(U(T-), |U(T)|) I(T < \infty, U(T) < 0) | U(0) = u \right],$$

其中 $\delta \geq 0$ 是贴现因子, $U(T-)$ 是破产前盈余, $|U(T)|$ 是破产后赤字, I 是示性函数, $w(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是关于破产前盈余和破产后赤字的二元函数。特别地, 令 $w(0, 0) = 1$ 。易知, Gerber-Shiu 函数 $m(u)$ 可分解为

$$m(u) = \phi(u) + \psi(u), \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(u) &= E \left[e^{-\delta T} w(U(T-), |U(T)|) I(T < \infty, U(T) < 0) | U(0) = u \right], \\ \psi(u) &= \phi(u) = E \left[e^{-\delta T} I(T < \infty, U(T) = 0) | U(0) = u \right], \end{aligned}$$

表示由索赔导致的破产以及由布朗运动导致的破产。

假设 $\phi_{i,j}(u)$, $j=1, 2$, 表示破产由第 $i, i=1, 2$ 类索赔引起, 且第二类索赔在状态 j 时破产的 Gerber-Shiu 函数。则函数(1)可表示为

$$m_{i,j}(u) = \phi_{i,j}(u) + \psi_j(u). \quad (2)$$

3. 林德伯格方程

对于第 2 节中建立的风险模型, 设 $T_0 = 0$, $T_k = \sum_{j=1}^k V_j$ 为来自第二类的第 k 次索赔的到达时间。当 $U_0 = 0$ 时, 对于 $k=1, 2, \dots$,

$$U_k = u + cT_k - \sum_{j=1}^k Z_j - \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(T_k)} Y_i + \sigma B(T_k) = u + \sum_{j=1}^k \left[cV_j - Z_j - \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_j)} Y_{ij} + \sigma B(V_j) \right],$$

为第二类第 k 次索赔后的盈余。我们要找到一个 $s \in C$ 使得 $E \left\{ e^{-\delta T_k + s U_k} \right\}_{k \geq 0}$ 形成鞅当且仅当

$$E \left[e^{(cs-\delta)V_1 - sZ_1 - s \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + \sigma s B(V_1)} \right] = E \left[e^{(cs-\delta)V_1 - s \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + \sigma s B(V_1)} \right] E \left[e^{-sZ_1} \right] = 1. \quad (3)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[e^{(cs-\delta)V_1 - sZ_1 - s \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + \sigma s B(V_1)} \right] &= E \left[E \left[e^{(cs-\delta)V_1 - s \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + \sigma s B(V_1)} \mid V_1 \right] \right] \\ &= \int_0^\infty E \left[e^{(cs-\delta)V_1 - s \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + \sigma s B(V_1)} \mid V_1 = t \right] f_{V_1}(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{(cs-\delta)t} E \left\{ e^{-s \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(t)} Y_i} \right\} E \left\{ e^{\sigma s B(t)} \right\} f_{V_1}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \left[\int_0^\infty e^{\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 + cs - (\delta + \lambda + \lambda_1) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] t} dt - \int_0^\infty e^{\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 + cs - (\delta + \lambda + \lambda_2) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] t} dt \right], \end{aligned}$$

(3)式可简化为

$$\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \left[\int_0^\infty e^{\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 + cs - (\delta + \lambda + \lambda_1) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] t} dt - \int_0^\infty e^{\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{2} s^2 + cs - (\delta + \lambda + \lambda_2) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] t} dt \right] \tilde{v}(s) = 1,$$

整理得:

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) = 0, \quad (4)$$

记(4)式为林德伯格方程。

引理 3.1 当 $\delta > 0$ 时, 林德伯格方程有两个实部为正的根, 分别记为 ρ_1, ρ_2 。

证明: 由(2)式可得

$$1 = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) - (\lambda \tilde{f}(s))^2 - \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right] \right\} \lambda \tilde{f}(s)}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]},$$

记

$$f_1(s) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) - (\lambda \tilde{f}(s))^2 - \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right] \right\} \lambda \tilde{f}(s),$$

$$f_2(s) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right].$$

设一集合 $C_r = \{s: |s| = r, \operatorname{Re}(s) \geq 0, r > 0\}$ 。令 $r \rightarrow \infty$, 在 C_r 上应用 Rouché 定理, 当 $s \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f_1(s)}{f_2(s)} \right| &= \left| \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) - (\lambda \tilde{f}(s))^2 - \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right] \right\} \lambda \tilde{f}(s)}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} \right| \\ &< \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 |\tilde{v}(s)|}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} + \lambda \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} |\tilde{f}(s)| \\ &\quad + \lambda^2 \frac{|\tilde{f}(s)|^2}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} + \lambda \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right]} |\tilde{f}(s)| \\ &< \lambda^2 \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} + \lambda \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} \\ &\quad + \lambda^2 \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right]} + \lambda \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right]} \\ &\rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

即 $|f_1(s)| < |f_2(s)|$ 。

□

引理 3.2 当 $\delta = 0$ 时, 林德伯格方程有一个实部为正的根, 记为 ρ_1 , 另一个根为 0。

证明: 定义 $C = \{s: |z| = 1\}$, 令 $z = \frac{k-s}{k}$ 。当 $z = 1$ 时, $s = 0$ 。

当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left. \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(k-kz) - (\lambda \tilde{f}(k-kz))^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (k-kz)^2 + c(k-kz) - (\lambda + \lambda_1) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (k-kz)^2 + c(k-kz) - (\lambda + \lambda_2) \right]}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (k-kz) + c(k-kz) - (\lambda + \lambda_1) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 (k-kz) + c(k-kz) - (\lambda + \lambda_2) \right]} \right\} \right|_{z=1} \\
&= \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ 1 - E \left[e^{\left[c(k-kz) \right] V_1 - (k-kz) Z_1 - (k-kz) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + \sigma(k-kz) B(V_1)} \right] \right\} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ 1 - E \left[e^{k(1-z) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V_1)} Y_i + Z - cV_1 - \sigma B(V_1) \right)} \right] \right\} \Big|_{z=1} \\
&= kE \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V)} Y_i + Z - cV - \sigma B(V) \right] > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

根据 Klimenok 可知, 林德伯格方程有一个实部为正的根, 记为 ρ_1 , 另一个根为 0. □

4. Gerber-Shiu 函数

定理 3.1 拉普拉斯变换 $\tilde{\phi}_{i,j}(s), i, j = 1, 2, s \geq 0$ 满足以下方程

$$\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,1}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) \right] A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,2}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) \right]}{A_1(s) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}, \quad (5)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,2}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) \right] A_1(s) - \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,1}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) \right]}{A_1(s) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}, \quad (6)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{2,1}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,1}(0) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,2}(0) - \lambda_2 \tilde{\zeta}_2(s) \right]}{A_1(s) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}, \quad (7)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{2,2}(s) = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,2}(0) - \lambda_2 \tilde{\zeta}_2(s) \right] A_1(s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,1}(0) \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}{A_1(s) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$A_1(s) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta), \quad A_2(s) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s),$$

$$\zeta_1(u) = \int_u^\infty w(u, y-u) f(y) dy, \quad \zeta_2(u) = \int_u^\infty w(u, z-u) v(z) dz.$$

证明: 以第一次索赔发生时间和索赔金额为条件应用全概率公式, 我们考虑模型满足的 Gerber-Shiu 函数满足下列方程

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{1,1}(u) = & (1-\lambda dt)(1-\lambda_1 dt)e^{-\delta dt} E[\phi_{1,1}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt))] \\
& + \lambda dt(1-\lambda_1 dt)e^{-\delta dt} \left[\int_0^{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)} \phi_{1,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)-y) f(y) dy \right. \\
& \left. + \int_{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)}^{\infty} w(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt), y-u-cdt-\sigma W(dt)) f(y) dy \right] \\
& + \lambda_1 dt(1-\lambda dt)e^{-\delta dt} \phi_{1,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)) + o(dt),
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{1,2}(u) = & (1-\lambda dt)(1-\lambda_2 dt)e^{-\delta dt} E[\phi_{1,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt))] \\
& + \lambda dt(1-\lambda_2 dt)e^{-\delta dt} \left[\int_0^{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)} \phi_{1,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)-y) f(y) dy \right. \\
& \left. + \int_{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)}^{\infty} w(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt), y-u-cdt-\sigma W(dt)) f(y) dy \right] \\
& + \lambda_2 dt(1-\lambda dt)e^{-\delta dt} \int_0^{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)} \phi_{1,1}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)-z) v(z) dz + o(dt),
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{2,1}(u) = & (1-\lambda dt)(1-\lambda_1 dt)e^{-\delta dt} E[\phi_{2,1}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt))] \\
& + \lambda dt(1-\lambda_1 dt)e^{-\delta dt} \int_0^{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)} \phi_{2,1}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)-y) f(y) dy \\
& + \lambda_1 dt(1-\lambda dt)e^{-\delta dt} \phi_{2,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)) + o(dt),
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{2,2}(u) = & (1-\lambda dt)(1-\lambda_2 dt)e^{-\delta dt} E[\phi_{2,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt))] \\
& + \lambda dt(1-\lambda_2 dt)e^{-\delta dt} \left[\int_0^{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)} \phi_{2,2}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)-y) f(y) dy \right. \\
& \left. + \int_{u+cdt+\sigma W(dt)}^{\infty} w(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt), y-u-cdt-\sigma W(dt)) v(z) dz + o(dt) \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

利用泰勒展开公式

$$E[\phi_{i,j}(u+cdt+\sigma W(dt))] = \phi_{i,j}(u) + c\phi'_{i,j}(u)dt + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\phi''_{i,j}(u)dt + o(dt),$$

对(9)、(10)式整理后等式两边同时除以 dt ，并令 $dt \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
(\delta + \lambda + \lambda_1)\phi_{1,1}(u) = & c\phi'_{1,1}(u) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\phi''_{1,1}(u) + \lambda \left[\int_0^u \phi_{1,1}(u-y) f(y) dy + \zeta_1(u) \right] + \lambda_1\phi_{1,2}(u), \\
(\delta + \lambda + \lambda_2)\phi_{1,2}(u) = & c\phi'_{1,2}(u) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\phi''_{1,2}(u) + \lambda \left[\int_0^u \phi_{1,2}(u-y) f(y) dy + \zeta(u) \right] \\
& + \lambda_2 \int_0^u \phi_{1,1}(u-z) v(z) dz,
\end{aligned}$$

对上式取拉普拉斯变换有

$$\begin{aligned}
(\delta + \lambda + \lambda_1)\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) = & c[s\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) - \phi_{1,1}(0)] + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2[s^2\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) - s\phi_{1,1}(0) - \phi'_{1,1}(0)] \\
& + \lambda\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s)\tilde{f}(s) + \lambda\tilde{\zeta}_1(s) + \lambda_1\tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s), \\
(\delta + \lambda + \lambda_2)\tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) = & c[s\tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) - \phi_{1,2}(0)] + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2[s^2\tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) - s\phi_{1,2}(0) - \phi'_{1,2}(0)] \\
& + \lambda\phi_{1,2}(s)\tilde{f}(s) + \lambda\tilde{\zeta}(s) + \lambda_2\tilde{v}(s)\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s).
\end{aligned}$$

由于 $\phi_{1,1}(0) = \phi_{1,2}(0) = 0$, 整理得

$$\begin{cases} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] \tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,1}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) - \lambda_1 \tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) \\ \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right] \tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,2}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) - \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) \tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) \end{cases}$$

由此推导得到(5)、(6)。对(11)、(12)利用同样的方法即可推导(7)、(8)。

□

将 Gerber-Shiu 惩罚函数的拉普拉斯变换重新整理为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) &= \frac{\tilde{g}_{1,1}(s) + \tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(s)}{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)}, \quad \tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) = \frac{\tilde{g}_{1,2}(s) + \tilde{\beta}_{1,2}(s)}{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)} \\ \tilde{\phi}_{2,1}(s) &= \frac{\tilde{g}_{2,1}(s) + \tilde{\beta}_{2,1}(s)}{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)}, \quad \tilde{\phi}_{2,2}(s) = \frac{\tilde{g}_{2,2}(s) + \tilde{\beta}_{2,2}(s)}{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right], \\ \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s) &= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) - \lambda \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \right] \tilde{f}(s) - \lambda \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \right] \tilde{f}(s) - \lambda^2 [\tilde{f}(s)]^2, \\ \tilde{g}_{1,1}(s) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,1}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s^2 + cs - (\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) + \lambda \tilde{f}(s) \right], \quad \tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(s) = \lambda_1 \left[\lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,2}(0) \right], \\ \tilde{g}_{1,2}(s) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,2}(0) - \lambda \tilde{\zeta}_1(s) \right] A_1(s), \quad \tilde{\beta}_{1,2}(s) = \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) \left[\lambda \tilde{\zeta}_2(s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{1,1}(0) \right], \\ \tilde{g}_{2,1}(s) &= \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,1}(0) A_2(s), \quad \tilde{\beta}_{2,1}(s) = \lambda_1 \left[\lambda_2 \tilde{\zeta}_2(s) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,2}(0) \right], \\ \tilde{g}_{2,2}(s) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,2}(0) - \lambda_2 \tilde{\zeta}_2(s) \right] A_1(s), \quad \tilde{\beta}_{2,2}(s) = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \phi'_{2,1}(0) \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s). \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.2 拉普拉斯变换 $\tilde{\psi}_i(s), i=1, 2, s \geq 0$ 满足以下方程

$$\tilde{\psi}_1(s) = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \psi'_1(0) \right] A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \psi'_2(0) \right]}{A_1(s) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}, \quad (13)$$

$$\tilde{\psi}_2(s) = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \psi'_2(0) \right] A_1(s) - \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s) \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \psi'_1(0) \right]}{A_1(s) A_2(s) - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(s)}. \quad (14)$$

证: 以第一次索赔时间发生之前是否发生破产为条件应用全概率公式, 我们考虑模型满足的 Gerber-Shiu 函数满足下列方程

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_1(u) &= (1-\lambda dt)(1-\lambda_1 dt)e^{-\delta dt}\phi_{1,1}(u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)) \\ &\quad + \lambda dt(1-\lambda_1 dt)e^{-\delta dt}\int_0^{u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)}\psi_1(u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)-y)f(y)dy \\ &\quad + \lambda_1 dt(1-\lambda dt)e^{-\delta dt}\psi_2(u+c dt+\sigma W(dt))+o(dt),\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_2(u) &= (1-\lambda dt)(1-\lambda_2 dt)e^{-\delta dt}\psi_2(u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)) \\ &\quad + \lambda dt(1-\lambda_2 dt)e^{-\delta dt}\int_0^{u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)}\psi_2(u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)-y)f(y)dy \\ &\quad + \lambda_2 dt(1-\lambda dt)e^{-\delta dt}\int_0^{u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)}\phi_1(u+c dt+\sigma W(dt)-z)v(z)dz+o(dt).\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

由于 $\psi_1(0)=\psi_2(0)=1$, 利用相同的推导过程, 我们可得到(15)、(16)。

将 Gerber-Shiu 惩罚函数的拉普拉斯变换重新整理为

$$\tilde{\psi}_1(s) = \frac{\tilde{\eta}_1(s) + \tilde{\alpha}_1(s)}{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)}, \quad \tilde{\psi}_2(s) = \frac{\tilde{\eta}_2(s) + \tilde{\alpha}_2(s)}{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\eta}_1(s) &= \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \psi_1'(0) \right] A_2(s), \quad \tilde{\alpha}_1(s) = -\lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \psi_2'(0) \right], \\ \tilde{\eta}_2(s) &= \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \psi_2'(0) \right] A_1(s), \quad \tilde{\alpha}_2(s) = -\lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 s + c + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 \psi_1'(0) \right].\end{aligned}$$

5. 瑕疵更新方程

这一节研究索赔或扩散导致破产发生的 Gerber-Shiu 惩罚函数满足的瑕疵更新方程。

引理 1 Gerber-Shiu 惩罚函数 $\tilde{\phi}_{i,j}(s)$ 和 $\tilde{\psi}_i(s)$ 的拉普拉斯变换可以写成如下形式:

$$\tilde{\phi}_{1,1}(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{1,1}(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad (17)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{1,2}(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{1,2}(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad (18)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{2,1}(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{2,1}(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad (19)$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{2,2}(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{2,2}(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad (20)$$

$$\tilde{\psi}_1(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_1(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad (21)$$

$$\tilde{\psi}_2(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_2(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad (22)$$

证明: 林德伯格方程的两个非负根分别为 ρ_1 和 ρ_2 , 这表明 $\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(\rho_1) = \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_1)$ 、 $\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(\rho_2) = \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_2)$ 。

则

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) &= \tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(0) \frac{(s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2)}{\rho_1\rho_2} + s \left(\frac{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(\rho_1)}{\rho_1} \frac{s-\rho_2}{\rho_1-\rho_2} + \frac{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(\rho_2)}{\rho_2} \frac{s-\rho_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) \\
&= \tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(0) \frac{(s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2)}{\rho_1\rho_2} + s \left(\frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_1)}{\rho_1} \frac{s-\rho_2}{\rho_1-\rho_2} + \frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_2)}{\rho_2} \frac{s-\rho_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) \\
&= \tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(0) \frac{(s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2)}{\rho_1\rho_2} + (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) \left(\frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_1)}{\rho_1} \frac{1}{\rho_1-\rho_2} + \frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_2)}{\rho_2} \frac{1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) \\
&\quad + \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s_1) \frac{s-\rho_2}{\rho_1-\rho_2} + \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s_2) \frac{s-\rho_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1},
\end{aligned}$$

根据拉格朗日插值定理与文献[8]中定义的算子 T_r 的性质可知,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s) &= \tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(0) \frac{(s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2)}{\rho_1\rho_2} + (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) \left(\frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_1)}{\rho_1} \frac{1}{\rho_1-\rho_2} + \frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_2)}{\rho_2} \frac{1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) \\
&\quad - \left(\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s_1) \frac{s-\rho_2}{\rho_1-\rho_2} - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s_2) \frac{s-\rho_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) \\
&= (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) T_0 T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{1,\delta}(0) \\
&\quad - (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) \left(\frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s)}{(s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2)} - \frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_1)}{s-\rho_1} \frac{1}{\rho_1-\rho_2} - \frac{\tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(\rho_2)}{s-\rho_2} \frac{1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) \\
&= (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) (T_0 T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{1,\delta}(0) - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)).
\end{aligned}$$

明显得到 $T_0 T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{1,\delta}(0) = 1$, 那么上式可写成如下形式

$$\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(s) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(s) = (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) (1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)).$$

同理, 对于 $\operatorname{Re} s \geq 0$, 分母的根也是分子的根。

因此, 对于 $i=1, 2$ 有 $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_i) = -\tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(\rho_i)$, 则

$$\tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(s) = \tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(\rho_1) \left(\frac{s-\rho_2}{\rho_1-\rho_2} \right) + \tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(\rho_2) \left(\frac{s-\rho_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1} \right) = -\frac{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) - \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_2)(s-\rho_1)}{\rho_1-\rho_2},$$

那么有

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(s) + \tilde{\beta}_{1,1}(s) &= \frac{(s-\rho_2) - (s-\rho_1)}{\rho_1-\rho_2} \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(s) - \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) - \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_2)(s-\rho_1)}{\rho_1-\rho_2} \\
&= \frac{(s-\rho_2)(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(s) - \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_1)) - (s-\rho_1)(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(s) - \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{1,1}(\rho_2))}{\rho_1-\rho_2} \\
&= (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} \mathcal{G}_{1,1}(0) - T_s T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{1,1}(0)}{\rho_1-\rho_2} \\
&= (s-\rho_1)(s-\rho_2) T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{1,1}(0),
\end{aligned}$$

综上我们得到了(17)式。

同理可以得到(18)~(22)式。 □

定理 4.1 当 $u \geq 0$ 时, Gerber-Shiu 函数满足的瑕疵更新方程表示如下:

$$m_{1,1}(u) = k_\delta \int_0^u \phi_{1,1}(u-y) \eta(y) dy + \sigma_1(u), \quad m_{1,2}(u) = k_\delta \int_0^u \phi_{1,2}(u-y) \eta(y) dy + \sigma_2(u),$$

$$m_{2,1}(u) = k_\delta \int_0^u \phi_{2,1}(u-y)\eta(y)dy + \sigma_3(u), \quad m_{2,2}(u) = k_\delta \int_0^u \phi_{2,2}(u-y)\eta(y)dy + \sigma_4(u),$$

其中

$$k_\delta = \int_0^\infty T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(y) dy, \quad \eta(y) = \frac{T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(y)}{T_0 T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)},$$

$$\sigma_1(u) = T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{1,1}(u) + T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_1(u), \quad \sigma_2(u) = T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{1,2}(u) + T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_2(u),$$

$$\sigma_3(u) = T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{2,1}(u) + T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_1(u), \quad \sigma_4(u) = T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{2,2}(u) + T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_2(u).$$

证明：结合(5)，(6)，(7)，(8)，(13)，(14)，以及(2)，我们可以得到

$$\tilde{m}_{i,j}(s) = \frac{T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(0) + T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} \eta_j(0)}{1 - T_s T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(0)}, \quad i, j = 1, 2.$$

根据拉普拉斯变换的反演公式，我们可以得到 Gerber-Shiu 函数满足的更新方程形式，这只需证明更新方程是瑕疵的，往证 $0 < k_\delta < 1$ 。

当 $\delta > 0$ 时， $\rho_1, \rho_2 > 0$ ，有

$$k_\delta = T_0 T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,\delta}(y) = 1 - \frac{\tilde{h}_{1,\delta}(0) - \tilde{h}_{2,\delta}(0)}{\rho_2 \rho_1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta)(\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) - \lambda(\lambda + \lambda_1 + \delta) \tilde{f}(0) - \lambda(\lambda + \lambda_2 + \delta) \tilde{f}(0) + \lambda^2 - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \tilde{v}(0)}{\rho_2 \rho_1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \delta) \delta}{\rho_2 \rho_1},$$

由于 $\delta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \rho_2, \rho_1 > 0$ ，因此 $k_\delta < 1$ 。

当 $\delta = 0$ 时， $\rho_1 > 0$ ，往证 $k_0 < 1$ 。我们令(1)式中的 $s = \rho_1$ ，有 $E \left[e^{(c\rho_1 - \delta)V - \rho_1 Z - \rho_1 \sum_{i=1}^{N_1(V)} Y_i + \sigma \rho_1 B(V)} \right] = 1$ 。

对于上式方程关于 δ 求导，且令 $\delta = 0$ ，我们有 $\rho_1' = \frac{EV}{E(cV - Z - Y)} > 0$ 。

令 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ ，我们可以得到

$$k_0 = T_0 T_{\rho_2} T_{\rho_1} h_{2,0}(0) = 1 - \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \delta) \delta}{\rho_1 \rho_2} = 1 - \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) E(cV - Z - Y)}{EV} < 1.$$

6. 数值分析

众所周知，Gerber-Shiu 惩罚函数是统一各种破产测度的统一工具。例如当 $w(x, y) = 1, \delta = 0$ 时我们得到破产概率， $\delta > 0$ 时得到破产时间的拉普拉斯变换；当 $w(x, y) = I\{x \leq z\}, \delta = 0$ 时我们获得破产前盈余的分布；当 $w(x, y) = I\{y \leq z\}, \delta = 0$ 时我们得到破产赤字的分布；当 $w(x, y) = I\{x + y \leq z\}, \delta = 0$ 时我们得到导致破产的索赔的分布。由定理 4.1，我们可以获得上述破产精算量的更新方程。为计算方便，本节仅以破产概率为例，给出一个数值例子。

在本节中，我们假设 $\delta = 0$ ，第一类的索赔金额密度为 $f(x) = \alpha e^{-\alpha x}, \alpha > 0, x > 0$ ，第二类的索赔金额密度为 $v(x) = \beta e^{-\beta x}, \beta > 0, x > 0$ 。例如：我们取 $c = 4, \lambda = 1, \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \sigma = 4, \alpha = 1, \beta = 2$ ，它们满足安全负载条件。则林德伯格方程有 7 个根分别为

$$\rho_1 = 0, \rho_2 = 0.4280, R_1 = -0.2797, R_2 = -0.6925, R_3 = -1.1673, R_4 = -1.2983, R_5 = -1.9902,$$

利用前一节的结果, 可以得到当 $u \geq 0$ 时, 最终破产概率为

$$\Phi_1(u) = 0.5393e^{-0.6925u} + 0.0873e^{-0.2797u} - 0.0067e^{-1.9902u} + 0.0146e^{-1.1673u} + 0.0733e^{-1.2983u},$$

$$\Phi_2(u) = -0.0479e^{-0.6925u} + 1.0033e^{-0.2797u} - 0.0038e^{-1.9902u} + 0.4012e^{-1.1673u} - 0.3529e^{-1.2983u},$$

$$\Phi_3(u) = 0.6698e^{-0.6925u} - 0.061e^{-0.2797u} - 0.0094e^{-1.9902u} + 0.2797e^{-1.1673u} + 0.109e^{-1.2983u},$$

$$\Phi_4(u) = -0.0183e^{-0.6925u} + 0.8723e^{-0.2797u} - 0.02438e^{-1.9902u} + 0.2225e^{-1.1673u} - 0.0526e^{-1.2983u}.$$

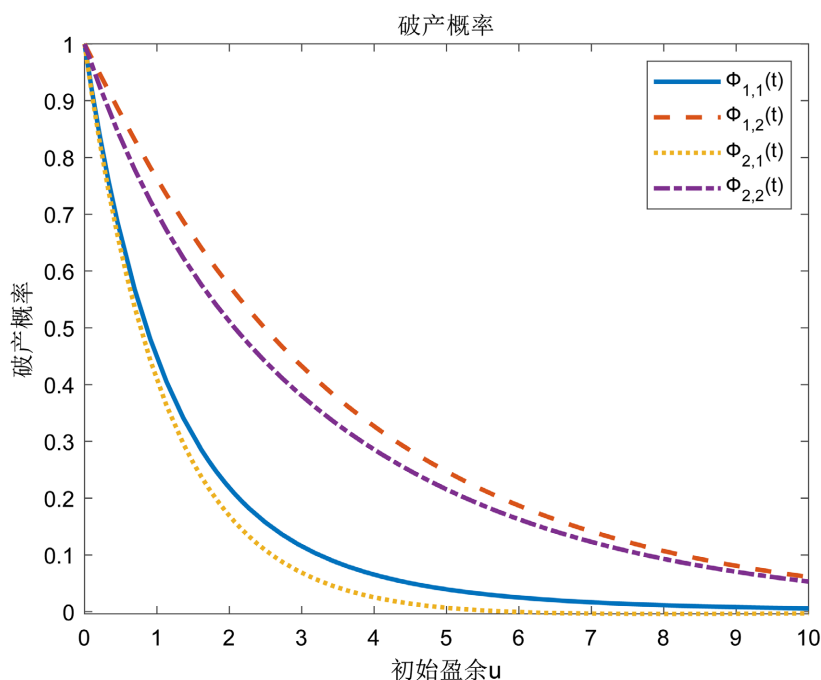


Figure 1. Bankruptcy probability chart

图 1. 破产概率图示

图 1 表明了不同值 $u \in [0, 10]$ 的破产概率。从这张图中我们可以看到, 正如预期的那样, 这些破产概率随着初始盈余 u 的增加而减少。

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