

具有两水平共同效应的平衡分位数信度模型

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收稿日期: 2023年5月26日; 录用日期: 2023年6月21日; 发布日期: 2023年6月28日

摘 要

经典的信度模型主要是基于风险间相互独立这一假设在均方损失函数下建立的, 然而, 这一假设与实际并不相符。事实上, 风险间通常存在着某种相依性。本文将分位数与信度模型相结合, 并分别考虑组合风险间和个体风险间的相依性, 在平衡损失函数下构建具有两水平共同效应的分位数信度模型。利用正交投影方法, 得到了平衡损失函数下 p 分位数风险保费的非齐次和齐次信度估计。结果表明 p 分位数风险保费的信度估计具有类似经典信度模型的加权形式, 推广了的已有的研究结果。

关键词

平衡损失函数, 分位数信度, 共同效应, 正交投影

The Balanced Quantile Credibility Model with Two-Level Common Effects

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Received: May 26th, 2023; accepted: Jun. 21st, 2023; published: Jun. 28th, 2023

Abstract

The classical credibility model is mainly built based on the assumption that risks are independent from each other under the mean square loss function. However, this assumption is not consistent with the reality. In fact, there is usually some correlation between risks. In this paper, quantile and credibility models are combined, and dependence across individual risks and over portfolio risks is considered respectively. Then, the p quantile credibility model with two common effects is built under the balance loss function. By applying the method of orthogonal projection, the corresponding non-homogeneous and homogeneous credibility estimators for the p quantile risk pre-

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mium are obtained. The results show that the credibility estimators have the classical model weighted form, thus extends the existing results.

Keywords

Balanced Loss Function, Quantile Credibility, Common Effects, Orthogonal Projection

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1. 引言

近年来,关于信度理论的研究已引起业界和学术界的广泛关注。信度理论是一种经验保费的厘定方法,已成为非寿险保险公司精算部门重要的工具之一。信度理论的主要思想是基于投保个体的历史索赔和先验保费的加权和来厘定未来时期的保费。在经典的信度模型中,通常利用 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_K 表示 K 个相互独立的风险,其中第 i 个风险 X_i 的风险特征由风险参数 Θ_i 所识别,并且在给定风险参数 Θ_i 时,对风险 X_i 所观测到的 n 年索赔 $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in}$ 相互独立且服从共同的分布 $F(x, \theta_i)$ 。在上述的假设下, Bühlmann [1]首次利用贝叶斯理论得到了无分布限制的信度保费计算公式,详细的介绍可参考信度理论的专著[2]。之后,大批学者利用贝叶斯理论对信度理论展开了研究,如回归信度模型[3],分层信度模型[4]。

然而,在一些实际情形下,经典模型中的风险间独立性的假设是不成立的。事实上风险之间往往会呈现一定的相依性。换言之,保单合同间的索赔存在着相依性。譬如,同一楼栋会面临共同的地震风险,相邻房屋间也会面临共同的火灾风险。Yeo 和 Valdez [5]首先提出了利用随机潜在风险参数即共同效用刻画个体风险间的相依性,建立了正态-正态分布下的信度模型。Wen 等[6]在 Yeo 和 Valdez [5]的基础上研究了无分布限制的具有共同效应的 Bühlmann 和 Bühlmann-Straub 信度保费估计。Wen 和 Deng [7]讨论了风险间存在等相关的这种特殊的相依结构信度模型,并给出了结构参数的无偏估计。Ebrahimzadeh 等[8]假设组合风险也存在共同效应,研究了具有两水平共同效应的信度模型。章溢等[9]考虑了具有更一般风险相依的信度估计。Huang 和 Wu [10]则研究了具有风险相依和时间相依的信度模型。

另一方面,上述文献均是在均方损失函数下刻画风险和保费的适合程度,但忽略了过高估计和过低估计所引起的损失并不相同这一事实。因而平衡损失函数下的信度模型引起了大批学者的关注。Huang 和 Wu [11]研究了平衡损失函数下具有共同效应的信度模型。Zhang 和 Chen [12]研究了风险和时间等相依的信度模型,在平衡损失函数下得到了未来保费的信度估计,并讨论了结构参数的估计问题。相关的研究结果可参考李新鹏和吴黎军[13], Zhang 和 Chen [14]等。

目前,分位数在精算学中的应用已引起一些学者的关注。分位数信度最早由 Pitselis [15]提出的, Pitselis 将分位数引入到信度理论框架下,在均方损失函数下建立了类似于经典模型的分位数信度模型,得到了 p 分位数风险保费的信度估计,同时也建立了分位数回归信度模型。之后, Pitselis [16] [17]分别讨论了分位数信度和分位数回归信度在风险度量中的应用。Wang 等[18]在均方损失函数下研究了风险具有共同相依的分位数信度估计。然而,在实际问题中,保单组间也存在某种相依性。某保单组合中的发生的索赔通常会影响到其它保单组合也发生索赔。譬如,在车险业务中,不同品牌的汽车分在不同的保单组合中,在冰雪天气下,难免会发生碰撞等交通事故,此时某保单组合中的发生的索赔将会影响到其它保单组合也发生索赔。本文的想法是同时考虑组合风险和个体风险存在由共同效应导致的相依性,在平衡损失函数下构建具

有两水平共同效应的分位数信度模型, 利用正交投影方法获取 p 分位数风险保费的非齐次和齐次信度估计。

2. 模型假设和准备

考虑 M 个保单组合, 其中每个组合 m 中含有 K 份保险合同。令 $X_{mi} = (X_{mi1}, \dots, X_{min})$ 表示第 m 个保单组合中第 i 份合同的历史索赔。假设组合风险存在由共同效应导致的相依性, 这种共同效应记为随机变量 Γ , 且在给定 Γ 时, 历史索赔 $X_m = (X'_{m1}, \dots, X'_{mK})'$, $m=1, 2, \dots, M$ 相互独立且服从相同的分布, 而对于任意组合 m , 个体风险 i 由风险参数 Θ_{mi} 识别。个体风险也存在由共同效应导致的相依性, 而这种共同效应记为随机变量 Λ_m , 且在给定 Γ 和 Λ_m 时, (X_{mi}, Θ_{mi}) , $i=1, 2, \dots, K$ 相互独立且服从相同的分布。进而, 在给定共同效应 Γ 和 Λ_m 及风险参数 Θ_{mi} 时, 索赔 X_{mi1}, \dots, X_{min} 相互独立且具有相同的分布函数 $F_{mi}(X_{mi} | \Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 。

由统计学知识, 风险变量 X_{mi} 的 p 分位数可表示为

$$\xi_{pmi} = \inf \{x, F_{mi}(x | \Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) \geq p\}$$

当 X_{mi} 的分布函数未知时, p 分位数 ξ_{pmi} 可由经验 p 分位数 $\hat{\xi}_{pmi}$ 来估计。事实上, 给定随机变量 X_{mi} 的样本 X_{mi1}, \dots, X_{min} 时, 则 X_{mi} 的经验分布函数可定义为

$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n 1_{\{X_{mi(j)} \leq x\}},$$

相应的经验 p 分位数 $\hat{\xi}_{pmi}$ 可定义为

$$\hat{\xi}_{pmi} = n \left(\frac{j}{n} - p \right) X_{mi(j-1)} + n \left(p - \frac{j-1}{n} \right) X_{mi(j)},$$

其中 $\frac{j-1}{n} \leq p \leq \frac{j}{n}$, $j=1, \dots, n$, $X_{mi(1)}, \dots, X_{mi(n)}$ 为索赔 X_{mi1}, \dots, X_{min} 的次序统计量。关于分位数的详细介绍可参考 Parzen [19]。

记 $\hat{\xi}_p = (\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM})'$, 其中 $\hat{\xi}_{pm} = (\hat{\xi}_{pm1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pmK})$, $m=1, 2, \dots, M$ 表示组合 m 中的 K 个风险类别的经验 p 分位数。本文旨在考虑组合风险间和个体风险间的相依性建立具有两水平共同效应的分位数信度模型, 模型的基本假设可规范为

假设 1 共同效用随机变量 Γ 有已知的期 $E(\Gamma) = \mu_\Gamma$ 和方差 $\text{Var}(\Gamma) = \sigma_\Gamma^2$ 。

假设 2 给定 Γ , $\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM}$ 相互独立且具有相同的分布。

假设 3 对于固定的 m , 给定 Γ , 共同效用随机变量 Λ_m 有已知的期望 $E(\Lambda_m) = \mu_\Lambda$ 和方差 $\text{Var}(\Lambda_m) = \sigma_\Lambda^2$ 。

假设 4 对于固定的 m , 给定 Γ 和 Λ_m , 随机向量 $(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \Theta_{mi})$ 相互独立且具有相同的分布。

假设 5 对于固定的 m 和 i , 给定 Γ , Λ_m 和 Θ_{mi} , 分位数 $\hat{\xi}_{pmi}$ 的条件期望和条件方差分别为 $E(\hat{\xi}_{pmi} | \Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) = \mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 和 $\text{Var}(\hat{\xi}_{pmi} | \Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) = \sigma_p^2(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 。

此外, 记

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Lambda_m, \Gamma) &= \mu(\Lambda_m, \Gamma), \text{Var}(\mu(\Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Gamma) = \sigma_\lambda^2(\Gamma), E(\mu(\Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Gamma) = \mu(\Gamma), E(\mu(\Gamma)) = \mu, \\ \text{Var}(\mu(\Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Gamma) &= \sigma_\lambda^2(\Gamma), \text{Var}(\mu(\Gamma)) = \sigma_\gamma^2, E(\sigma_p^2(\Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Gamma) = \sigma_p^2(\Gamma), E(\sigma_p^2(\Gamma)) = \sigma_p^2, \\ \text{Var}(\mu(\Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Gamma) &= \sigma_\lambda^2(\Gamma), E(\sigma_\theta^2(\Lambda_m, \Gamma) | \Gamma) = \sigma_\theta^2(\Gamma), E(\sigma_\theta^2(\Gamma)) = \sigma_\theta^2, E(\sigma_\lambda^2(\Gamma)) = \sigma_\lambda^2. \end{aligned}$$

类似于经典的信度模型, 本文的任务是利用经验 p 分位数 $\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM}$ 估计 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 。在平衡损失函数下, $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的最优估计是最小问题

$$\min_g E \left[w \left(\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi}) - g(\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM}) \right)^2 + (1-w) \left(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) - g(\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM}) \right)^2 \right] \quad (1)$$

的解, 其中 $\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi})$ 称为 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的目标估计且为满足 $E(\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi}))$ 与 m, i 相互独立的对称函数, g 是经验 p 分位数的可测函数。

为统计 $\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi})$, 本文假设 $E(\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi})) = \mu$, $Cov(\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi}), \hat{\xi}_{li}) = d_{mil}$ 。若 $g(\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM})$ 为 p 分位数 $\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM}$ 的线性函数, 则最小问题(1)的解称为信度估计。为求解问题(1), 定义线性函数类

$$L(\hat{\xi}, 1) = \left\{ a + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^K a_{mi} \hat{\xi}_{mi} \right\}$$

和

$$Le(\hat{\xi}) = \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^K a_{mi} \hat{\xi}_{mi} \text{ 且 } E(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)) = E \left(\sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^K a_{mi} \hat{\xi}_{mi} \right) \right\},$$

则 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的非齐次信度估计和齐次信度估计 $\overline{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}$ 和 $\overline{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}^H$ 可分别定义为 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 在 $L(\hat{\xi}, 1)$ 和 $Le(\hat{\xi})$ 中使得问题(1)到达最小时的解。

为便于求解问题(1), 首先给出两个重要的引理。

引理 1 假设随机向量 $(X'_{1 \times p}, Y'_{1 \times p})$ 具有期望 (μ'_X, μ'_Y) 和协方差矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{XX} & \Sigma_{XY} \\ \Sigma_{YX} & \Sigma_{YY} \end{pmatrix}$, 则

1) 最小问题

$$\min E \left[(Y - A - BX)(Y - A - BX)' \right]$$

的最优解为

$$A = \mu_Y - \Sigma_{XY} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \mu_X, \quad B = \Sigma_{XY} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1}.$$

2) 若 $\mu_Y = B\mu_X$, 最小问题

$$\min E \left[(Y - BX)(Y - BX)' \right]$$

的最优解为

$$B = \left(\Sigma_{XY} + \frac{(\mu_Y - \Sigma_{XY} \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \mu_X) \mu'_X}{\mu'_X \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \mu_X} \right) \Sigma_{XX}^{-1}.$$

引理 2 在假设 1~5 下, 有以下结论成立

1) $\hat{\xi}_{pm}$ 的期望为

$$E(\hat{\xi}_{pm}) = \mu 1_K. \quad (2)$$

2) $\hat{\xi}_p$ 的协方差矩阵为

$$\Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p \hat{\xi}_p} = I_M \otimes \left(I_K (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2) + 1_K 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2 \right) + 1_{KM} 1'_{KM} \sigma_\gamma^2, \quad (3)$$

其中 \otimes 为矩阵的 Kronecker 乘积。

3) $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 和 $\hat{\xi}_p$ 的协方差矩阵为

$$\Sigma_{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) \hat{\xi}_p} = e'_m \otimes (e'_i \otimes \sigma_\theta^2 + 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2) + 1'_{KM} \sigma_\gamma^2, \tag{4}$$

其中 e_m 和 e_i 分别为第 m 和 i 分量是 1, 其余分量都是 0 的列向量。

4) 协方差矩阵 $\Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p \hat{\xi}_p}$ 的逆矩阵为

$$\Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p \hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} = I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1} - \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K \sigma_\lambda^2)}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K \sigma_\lambda^2 + KM \sigma_\gamma^2} I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1} 1'_{KM} 1'_{KM} I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1}, \tag{5}$$

其中 $\Omega^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} \left(I_K - \frac{\sigma_\lambda^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K \sigma_\lambda^2} 1_K 1'_K \right)$ 。

证明 令 $\Theta = (\Theta'_1, \dots, \Theta'_M)'$, $\Lambda = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_M)$, 其中 $\Theta_m = (\Theta_{m1}, \dots, \Theta_{mK})'$ 。

1) 由累次法则可知

$$E(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}) = E(E(\hat{\xi}_{pmi} | \Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)) = \mu,$$

因此

$$E(\hat{\xi}_{pm}) = E(E(\hat{\xi}_{pm} | \Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) 1_K) = \mu 1_K.$$

2) 由协方差的全期望公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \hat{\xi}_{pls}) &= E(Cov(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \hat{\xi}_{pls} | \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma)) + Cov(E(\hat{\xi}_{pmi} | \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma), E(\hat{\xi}_{pls} | \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma)) \\ &= E(Cov(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \hat{\xi}_{pls} | \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma)) + Cov(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \mu(\Theta_{ls}, \Lambda_l, \Gamma)), \end{aligned}$$

而

$$Cov(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \hat{\xi}_{pls} | \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma) = \begin{cases} \sigma_p^2 (\Theta_{mi}, \lambda_m, \Gamma), & m=l, i=s, \\ 0, & m=l, i \neq s, \\ 0, & m \neq l, \end{cases}$$

且

$$Cov(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \mu(\Theta_{ls}, \Lambda_l, \Gamma)) = \begin{cases} \sigma_\theta^2 + \sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2, & m=l, i=s, \\ \sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2, & m=l, i \neq s, \\ \sigma_\gamma^2, & m \neq l, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$Cov(\hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \hat{\xi}_{pls}) = \begin{cases} \sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + \sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2, & m=l, i=s, \\ \sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2, & m=l, i \neq s, \\ \sigma_\gamma^2, & m \neq l. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$Cov(\hat{\xi}_{pm}, \hat{\xi}_{pl}) = \begin{cases} I_K (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2) + 1_K 1'_K (\sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2), & m=l, \\ 1_K 1'_K \sigma_\gamma^2, & m \neq l. \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p, \hat{\xi}_p} = I_M \otimes \left(I_K (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2) + 1_K 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2 \right) + 1_{KM} 1'_{KM} \sigma_\gamma^2.$$

3) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & Cov\left(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \hat{\xi}_{pl}\right) \\ &= E\left(Cov\left(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \hat{\xi}_{pl}\right) \mid \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma\right) + Cov\left(E\left(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma) \mid \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma\right), E\left(\hat{\xi}_{pl} \mid \Theta, \Lambda, \Gamma\right)\right) \\ &= \begin{cases} \sigma_\gamma^2 1'_K, & m \neq l, \\ e'_i \sigma_\theta^2 + (\sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2) 1'_K, & m = l. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

进一步计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \hat{\xi}_p} &= \left(Cov\left(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \hat{\xi}_{p1}\right), \dots, Cov\left(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \hat{\xi}_{pM}\right) \right) \\ &= e'_m \otimes \left(e'_i \otimes \sigma_\theta^2 + 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2 \right) + 1'_{KM} \sigma_\gamma^2. \end{aligned}$$

4) 由矩阵求逆公式[20]

$$(A + BCD)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1}, \quad (6)$$

易知

$$\Omega^{-1} = \left[I_K (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2) + 1_K 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2 \right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} \left(I_K - \frac{\sigma_\lambda^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2} 1_K 1'_K \right). \quad (7)$$

进而

$$1'_K \Omega^{-1} 1_K = \frac{K}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2}.$$

再次利用矩阵求逆公式(6), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} &= I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1} - I_M \Omega^{-1} 1_{KM} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_\gamma^2} + \sum_{m=1}^M 1'_K \otimes \Omega^{-1} 1_K \right)^{-1} 1'_{KM} I_K \otimes \Omega^{-1} \\ &= I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1} - \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2} I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1} 1_{KM} 1'_{KM} I_M \otimes \Omega^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 分位数信度估计

本节将求解 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的信度估计。对于固定的组合 m 和合同 i , 引入随机变量

$$Y_{mi} = I \delta_{0mi} (\hat{\xi}) + (1 - I) \mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma),$$

其中 I 为独立于其它任意随机变量的辅助变量, 其分布律满足 $P(I=1) = 1 - P(I=0) = w$ 。此时, 最小问题(1)可转变为

$$\min_g E \left[\left(Y_{mi} - g(\hat{\xi}_{p1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{pM}) \right)^2 \right]. \quad (8)$$

通过求解等价问题(8), 可得 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的信度估计, 结果表述为下面的定理。

定理 1 在假设 1~5 下, $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的非齐次信度估计为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} = Z_1 \bar{\xi}_d + Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + Z_4 \bar{\xi}_p + (1 - Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3 - Z_4) \mu, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$Z_1 = \frac{wK \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil}}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2}, Z_2 = \frac{(1-w)\sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2},$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{(1-w)K\sigma_\lambda^2\sigma_p^2}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)},$$

$$Z_4 = \frac{KM\sigma_\gamma^2 \left((1-w)\sigma_p^2 - wK \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil} \right)}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)},$$

称为信度因子。此外, $\bar{\xi}_{pm} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K \hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \bar{\xi}_p = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\xi}_{pm}, \bar{\xi}_d = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil} \bar{\xi}_{pl}}{\sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil}}$ 。

证明 由引理 1 可知, $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的非齐次信度估计为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} = \text{proj}(Y_{mi} | L(\hat{\xi}, 1)) = E(Y_{mi}) + \Sigma_{Y_{mi}\hat{\xi}_p} \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p)). \quad (10)$$

由 Y_{mi} 的定义, 可知

$$E(Y_{mi}) = wE(\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi})) + (1-w)E(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)) = \mu. \quad (11)$$

另外, 注意到 $E(\hat{\xi}_p | I) = E(\hat{\xi}_p)$ 为常量, 此时

$$\text{Cov}(E(Y_{mi} | I), E(\hat{\xi}_p | I)) = 0,$$

所以

$$\Sigma_{Y_{mi}\hat{\xi}_p} = w\text{Cov}(\delta_{0mi}(\hat{\xi}), \hat{\xi}_p) + (1-w)\text{Cov}(\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma), \hat{\xi}_p)$$

$$= w(d_{mi1}1'_K, \dots, d_{miM}1'_K) + (1-w)\Sigma_{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)\hat{\xi}_p} \quad (12)$$

将式(11)和(12)代入到式(10)中, 可得

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} = \mu + w(d_{mi1}1'_K, \dots, d_{miM}1'_K) \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p))$$

$$+ (1-w)e'_m \otimes (e'_i\sigma_\theta^2 + 1'_K\sigma_\lambda^2) \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p))$$

$$+ (1-w)1'_{KM} \sigma_\gamma^2 \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p))$$

$$= \mu + wb_1 + (1-w)b_2 + (1-w)b_3, \quad (13)$$

其中

$$b_1 = (d_{mi1}1'_K, \dots, d_{miM}1'_K) \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p)),$$

$$b_2 = e'_m \otimes (e'_i\sigma_\theta^2 + 1'_K\sigma_\lambda^2) \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p)),$$

$$b_3 = 1'_{KM} \sigma_\gamma^2 \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_p - E(\hat{\xi}_p)).$$

进一步, 由引理 2 可知,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 &= \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil} 1'_K \Omega^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_{pl} - \mu 1_K) - \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 (\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2} \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil} 1'_K \Omega^{-1} 1_K \sum_{l=1}^M 1'_K \Omega^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_{pl} - \mu 1_K) \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^M \frac{Kd_{mil}}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2} (\bar{\xi}_{pl} - \mu) \\
 &= \frac{K \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil}}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2} (\bar{\xi}_d - \mu),
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_2 &= (e'_i \sigma_\theta^2 + 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2) \Omega^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_{pm} - \mu 1_K) - \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 (e'_i \sigma_\theta^2 + 1'_K \sigma_\lambda^2) 1_K \sum_{m=1}^M 1'_K (\hat{\xi}_{pm} - \mu 1_K)}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} (\hat{\xi}_{pmi} - \mu) + \frac{K\sigma_\lambda^2 \sigma_p^2}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)} (\bar{\xi}_{pm} - \mu) \\
 &\quad - \frac{KM\sigma_\gamma^2 (\sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2) (\bar{\xi}_p - \mu)}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)},
 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_3 &= \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{l=1}^M 1'_K \Omega^{-1} (\hat{\xi}_{pm} - \mu 1_K) - \frac{KM\sigma_\gamma^4 \sum_{m=1}^M 1'_K (\hat{\xi}_{pm} - \mu 1_K)}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)} \\
 &= \frac{K\sigma_\gamma^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2} \sum_{m=1}^M (\bar{\xi}_{pm} - \mu) \\
 &\quad - \frac{K^2 M \sigma_\gamma^4 \sum_{m=1}^M (\bar{\xi}_{pm} - \mu)}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

进一步, 将式(14), (15)和式(16)代入(13)中, 易知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} &= \frac{wK \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil}}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2} \bar{\xi}_d + \frac{(1-w)\sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + \frac{(1-w)K\sigma_\lambda^2 \sigma_p^2}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)} \bar{\xi}_{pm} \\
 &\quad + \frac{KM\sigma_\gamma^2 \left((1-w)\sigma_p^2 - wK \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil} \right)}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)} \bar{\xi}_p + \left(w - \frac{(1-w)\sigma_p^2 - wK \sum_{l=1}^M d_{mil}}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2} \right) \mu.
 \end{aligned}$$

注 1 由定理 1 可知, $\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}$ 可表示为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} = Z_1 (\bar{\xi}_d - \mu) + Z_2 (\hat{\xi}_{pmi} + (1-Z_2)\mu) + Z_3 (\bar{\xi}_{pm} - \mu) + Z_4 (\bar{\xi}_p - \mu), \tag{17}$$

这反映了式(17)中第一项平衡损失函数对 $\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}$ 的影响, 第二项体现了经验 p 分位数 $\hat{\xi}_{pmi}$ 自身对 $\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}$ 的影响, 而第三项和第四项体现了共同效应对 $\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}$ 的影响. 若假设 $w=0$, 则

$$Z_1 = 0, Z_2 = \frac{\sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2}, Z_3 = \frac{K\sigma_\lambda^2 \sigma_p^2}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)}, Z_4 = \frac{KM\sigma_\gamma^2 \sigma_p^2}{(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2)(\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K\sigma_\lambda^2 + KM\sigma_\gamma^2)}.$$

此时, $\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}$ 的非齐次信度估计为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} = Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + Z_4 \bar{\xi}_p + (1 - Z_2 - Z_3 - Z_4) \mu.$$

若进一步假设 $\sigma_\gamma^2 = 0$, 则 $Z_4 = 0$, 从而

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)} = Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + (1 - Z_2 - Z_3) \mu,$$

这正是 Wang 等[18]中定理 1 的结果。

注 2 若假设 $w = 0$ 且不考虑共同效应的影响, 即 $\sigma_\lambda^2 = 0$ 和 $\sigma_\gamma^2 = 0$, 则 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的非齐次信度估计可退化为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}^C = \frac{\sigma_\theta^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + \frac{\sigma_p^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} \mu,$$

这正是 Pitselis [15]中无共同效应的分位数信度估计, 可见本文的模型是已有结果的推广。

当 μ 未知时, 则需在线性函数类 $Le(\hat{\xi})$ 中求解最小问题(1)来得到 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的齐次信度估计。

定理 2 在假设 1~5 下, $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的齐次信度估计为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}^H = Z_1 \bar{\xi}_d + Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + (1 - Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3) \bar{\xi}_p, \tag{18}$$

其中 Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 和 Z_4 的表达式和定理 1 中的一致。

证明 利用正交投影的平滑性, 可知

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}^H = \text{proj} \left(\text{proj} \left(Y_{mi} \mid L(\hat{\xi}, 1) \right) \mid Le(\hat{\xi}) \right), \tag{19}$$

而由定理1可知

$$\text{proj} \left(Y_{mi} \mid L(\hat{\xi}, 1) \right) = Z_1 \bar{\xi}_d + Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + Z_4 \bar{\xi}_p + (1 - Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3 - Z_4) \mu.$$

因为 $\bar{\xi}_d, \hat{\xi}_{pmi}, \bar{\xi}_{pm}, \bar{\xi}_p \in Le(\hat{\xi})$ 和 $Le(\hat{\xi}) \in L(\hat{\xi}, 1)$, 因此有

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}^H = Z_1 \bar{\xi}_d + Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + Z_4 \bar{\xi}_p + (1 - Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3 - Z_4) \text{proj} \left(\mu \mid Le(\hat{\xi}) \right). \tag{20}$$

由引理1, 可得

$$\text{proj} \left(\mu \mid Le(\hat{\xi}) \right) = \frac{\mu E(\hat{\xi}_{p'}) \sum_{\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} \hat{\xi}_p}{E(\hat{\xi}_{p'}) \sum_{\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} E(\hat{\xi}_p)}. \tag{21}$$

进一步, 由引理2可知

$$E(\hat{\xi}_{p'}) \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} \hat{\xi}_p = \frac{KM \mu}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K \sigma_\lambda^2 + KM \sigma_\gamma^2} \bar{\xi}_p,$$

和

$$E(\hat{\xi}_{p'}) \Sigma_{\hat{\xi}_p}^{-1} E(\hat{\xi}_p) = \frac{KM \mu^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + K \sigma_\lambda^2 + KM \sigma_\gamma^2},$$

此时有

$$\text{proj}(\mu | Le(\hat{\xi})) = \bar{\xi}_p. \quad (22)$$

将式(22)代入到(20)中, 可得 $\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)$ 的齐次信度估计为

$$\widehat{\mu(\Theta_{mi}, \Lambda_m, \Gamma)}^H = Z_1 \bar{\xi}_d + Z_2 \hat{\xi}_{pmi} + Z_3 \bar{\xi}_{pm} + (1 - Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3) \bar{\xi}_p.$$

4. 结语

在 Pitselis 提出的分位数信度模型中, 个体风险间被假设为相互独立的, 然而个体风险之间往往会呈现某种相依性, 不同保单合同的索赔也具有相依性。另外, 组合风险之间也会呈现一定的相依性。本文在平衡损失函数下建立了组合风险和个体风险都具有由共同效应导致的相依结构的分位数信度模型, 利用正交投影技术得到了类似于经典信度模型下的分位数信度估计。由定理 1 可知, p 分位数风险保费的信度估计是 $\bar{\xi}_d$, $\bar{\xi}_p$, $\bar{\xi}_{pm}$, $\hat{\xi}_{pmi}$ 及 μ 的加权和。注意到由于在平衡损失函数下构建的模型, 本文所得的信度估计比均方损失函数下的信度估计多了 $\bar{\xi}_d$ 这一项, 其权重为 Z_1 。若 $w=0$, $\sigma_x^2=0$, $\sigma_y^2=0$, 则 $Z_1=0$, $Z_3=0$, $Z_4=0$, 所得估计退化为 Pitselis 的分位数信度估计, 本文的结果是 Pitselis [15]和 Wang 等[18]的推广。

基金项目

宁夏自然科学基金项目(项目编号: 2021AAC03010)。

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