

1. Calcule la probabilidad de ruina  $\Psi(c_0)$  como  $X \sim \exp(x/\mu)$  con  $E(X) = \mu$ .

Función de distribución =  $1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\mu}} \quad x \geq 0.$

Coefficiente de Lundberg =  $1 + (1+\theta)\mu r = M_X(r)$

$M_X(r) = (1 - \mu r)^{-1}, \quad r < 1/\mu$

Despejamos  $r$  de la condición

$$1 + (1+\theta)\mu r = (1 - \mu r)^{-1}$$

$$1 - \mu r + \mu r + \mu \theta r - \mu^2 r^2 - \mu^2 r^2 \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\theta = r(\mu(1+\theta))$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{\theta}{\mu(1+\theta)}$$

$$\Psi(c_0) = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{-\theta}{(1+\theta)\mu} c_0\right)}{E_{FS}\left(\exp\left(\frac{-\theta}{(1+\theta)\mu} C_T\right) \mid T < \infty\right)} \leq \exp\left(\frac{-\theta}{(1+\theta)\mu} c_0\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{FS}\left(\exp\left(\frac{-\theta}{(1+\theta)\mu} C_T\right) \mid T < \infty\right) > 1$$



2. Considera  $F_X(x) = P_A(x|\alpha)$  con densidad  $f_X(x) = (1+x)^{-\alpha} \mathbb{I}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$   $\alpha > 0$

$$F_X(x) = P_A(x|\alpha)$$

$$f_X(x) = (1+x)^{-\alpha} \mathbb{I}_{(0,\infty)}(x), \alpha > 0$$

Obtenemos

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} (1+x)^{-\alpha} dx$$

$$F_X(x) = \int_0^x f_X(t) dt = \int_0^x (1+t)^{-\alpha} dt = \frac{(1+x)^{1-\alpha} - 1}{1-\alpha}, \alpha > 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \exp(rx) F_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \exp(rx) \frac{(1+x)^{1-\alpha} - 1}{1-\alpha} dx$$

INTEGRACIÓN POR PARTES

$$\star \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) \left( \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{rx} (1+x)^{1-\alpha} dx}_{\textcircled{A}} - \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{rx} dx}_{\textcircled{B}} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{A} \frac{e^{rx}}{r} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\textcircled{B} \int_0^{\infty} e^{rx} (1+x)^{1-\alpha} dx \Rightarrow \text{NO CONVERGE.}$$

∴ NO SE CUMPLIRÁ LA CONDICIÓN por lo que la INTEGRAL NO ESTÁ DEFINIDA para los valores  $\alpha$  positivos