贝叶斯估计

一、条件分布

设风险子集的一个投保人的风险水平可以通过一个参数 θ 来描述,但是 θ 的取值随投保人的不同而不同。这样,通过不同取值 θ ,我们可以区分不同投保人的风险水平的差异。 θ 具有如下特点:

 θ 是存在的,但 θ 是不可观察的,而且我们永远不知道 θ 的真实值。

 θ 随投保人变化,可以看作随机变量 Θ 的观察值,在风险子集内存在

一个关于 Θ 的概率分布 $\pi(\theta)$

假定 $\pi(\theta)$ 是已知的,但每个投保人的具体风险参数 θ 的值都是未知的。

设投保人的风险参数为Θ,则

 $F_{X|\Theta}(x|\theta) = F(x;\theta)$ 为投保人的损失分布函数

 $\mu(\Theta) = E(X \mid \Theta)$ 为投保人的期望损失,称为风险保费。

$$\sigma^2(\Theta) = \text{var}(X \mid \Theta) = E[(X - \mu(\Theta))^2 \mid \Theta]$$
 为投保人的方差。

设 $\pi(\Theta)$ 为 Θ 的分布密度。则任意选取一个投保人的损失X的分布为

$$F_X(x) = \int F_{X\Theta}(x \mid \theta) d\pi(\theta)$$

投保人的平均损失为

$$\mu = E[X] = E[\mu(\Theta)]$$

投保人的方差为

$$\operatorname{var}(X) = E(\operatorname{var}(X \mid \Theta)) + \operatorname{var}(E(X \mid \Theta)) = v + a$$

其中

- $v = E[\sigma^2(\Theta)]$ 为组内方差的均值 (average variance within subgroups)
- $a = \text{var}[\mu(\Theta)]$ 为各组均值的方差 (variance between subgroup averages)
- μ称为集体保费(手册保费),可视为不知投保人任何信息时,对 其征收的理想保费。

例1: 假设有两个骰子,

D₁的2面有标记,另外4面没有标记,

D2的3面有标记,另外的3面没有标记。

有标记面出现,表示损失事故发生,反之,则说明损失没有发生。

还假设有两个转盘,

S₁ 有三扇标记着5,另外两扇标记着10;

S2有一扇标记着5,另外四扇标记着10。

当损失发生,则转动转盘,指数指向的扇数所标记的值为损失事件的 损失额(索赔额)。

设 X 表示投保人的损失, 求 X 的条件分布。

解:每个投保人的风险特征都可以用一个骰子和一个转盘来表示。因

此,投保人的风险可以分为4个等级

$$\theta_{11} = (D_1, S_1), \theta_{12} = (D_1, S_2), \theta_{21} = (D_2, S_1), \theta_{22} = (D_2, S_2)$$

假设每个转盘和骰子的选取都是随机的,那么, $P(\Theta = \theta_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ 。

设 X 表示投保人的损失,则我们可以计算得到对于上述四类风险特征的人的损失分布如下:

$$P(X = 0 | \Theta = \theta_{11}) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{10}{15}$$

$$P(X = 5 | \Theta = \theta_{11}) = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{15}$$

$$P(X = 10 | \Theta = \theta_{11}) = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$$

二、参数的后验分布

假设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立, 投保人的风险参数为 θ , θ 未知。

设给定 $\Theta = \theta$ 时, X_j 的分布为 $f_{X_j|\Theta}(x_j|\theta)$,则 $\vec{X} = (X_1, X_2 \cdots, X_n)$ 的

条件分布密度为 $\prod_{i=1}^{n} f_{X_{i}|\Theta}(X_{i}|\theta)$ 。

设 Θ 的分布密度为 $\pi(\Theta)$,则 $(X_1, X_2 \cdots, X_n, \Theta)$ 的联合密度为

$$f_{\vec{X}\mid\Theta}(x_1, x_2 \cdots x_n \mid \theta)\pi(\theta) = \left[\prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i\mid\Theta}(x_i \mid \theta)\pi(\theta)\right]$$

$$\vec{X} = (X_1, X_2 \cdots, X_n)$$
的边缘密度为

$$f_{\vec{X}}(x_1, x_2 \dots, x_n) = \int f_{\vec{X}, \Theta}(\vec{X}, \theta) d\theta$$
$$= \int \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_j \mid \Theta}(x_j \mid \theta) \pi(\theta) d\theta$$

于是由条件分布公式,可得到已知 $\vec{X} = \vec{x}$ 条件下, Θ 的后验分布(posterior distribution)

$$\pi_{\Theta \mid \overline{X}}(\theta \mid \overline{X}) = \frac{f_{\overline{X},\Theta}(\overline{X},\theta)}{f_{\overline{X}}(\overline{X})} = \frac{1}{f_{\overline{X}}(\overline{X})} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} f_{X_{j}\mid\Theta}(X_{j} \mid \theta) \pi(\theta) \right)$$

例 2

You are given:

- The probability that an insured will have exactly one claim is θ.
- (ii) The prior distribution of θ has probability density function:

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\theta}, \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

A randomly chosen insured is observed to have exactly one claim.

Calculate the posterior probability that θ is greater than 0.60.

解:

$$\begin{split} \pi_{\Theta \mid \overline{X}}(\theta \mid \overline{x}) &= \frac{f_{\overline{X},\Theta}(\overline{X},\theta)}{f_{\overline{X}}(\overline{X})} = \frac{1}{f_{\overline{X}}(\overline{X})} (\prod_{j=1}^{n} f_{X_{j}\mid\Theta}(X_{j} \mid \theta)\pi(\theta)) \\ &= \theta(1.5\theta^{0.5}) \propto \theta^{1.5} \end{split}$$

因为
$$\int_{0}^{1} \theta^{1.5} d\theta = 0.4$$
,所以

$$\pi_{\Theta|\bar{x}}(\theta|1)=2.5\theta^{1.5}$$

$$\Pr(\theta > 0.6 | 1) = \int_{0.6}^{1} 2.5\theta^{1.5} d\theta = \theta^{2.5} \Big|_{0.6}^{1} = 1 - 0.6^{2.5} = 0.721$$

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三、预测分布和贝叶斯估计

这时,给定 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) , X_{n+1} 的分布(the predictive distribution)可以写为

$$\begin{split} f_{X_{n+1}|\vec{X}}(x_{n+1} \mid \vec{x}) &= \frac{1}{f_{\vec{X}}(\vec{X})} f_{X_{n+1},\vec{X}}(x_{n+1}, \vec{X}) \\ &= \frac{1}{f_{\vec{X}}(\vec{X})} \int \prod_{j=1}^{n+1} f_{X_{j}|\Theta}(x_{j} \mid \theta) \pi(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int f_{X_{n+1}|\Theta}(x_{n+1} \mid \theta) \pi_{\Theta|\vec{X}}(\theta \mid \vec{X}) d\theta \end{split}$$

这是一个混合分布。因此贝叶斯估计 $E(X_{n+1} | \vec{X} = \vec{x})$ 为

$$E(X_{n+1} \mid \vec{X} = \vec{x}) = \int x_{n+1} f_{X_{n+1} \mid \vec{X}}(x_{n+1} \mid \vec{x}) dx_{n+1}$$
$$= \iint x_{n+1} f_{X_{n+1} \mid \Theta}(x_{n+1} \mid \theta) \pi_{\Theta \mid \vec{X}}(\theta \mid \vec{x}) d\theta dx_{n+1}$$

 $= \int \mu_{n+1}(\theta) \pi_{\Theta \mid \vec{X}}(\theta \mid \vec{X}) d\theta$

例3 例1 (续): 假设有两个骰子:

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还假设有两个转盘:

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S2有一扇标记着5,另外四扇标记着10。

当损失发生,则转动转盘,指数指向的扇数所标记的值为损失事件的 损失额(索赔额)。

假设我们已知某投保人的上一次的损失 $X_1=5$,求他下次的损失额的期望,即 $E(X_2|X_1)$.

解:根据例 1,经计算得到 X 的条件分布为

对于
$$\Theta = \theta_{11}$$
,

$$P(X = 0 \mid \Theta = \theta_{12}) = \frac{10}{15}, \quad P(X = 5 \mid \Theta = \theta_{12}) = \frac{1}{15}, \quad P(X = 10 \mid \Theta = \theta_{12}) = \frac{4}{15}$$

对于
$$\Theta = \theta_{21}$$

$$P(X = 0 \mid \Theta = \theta_{21}) = \frac{5}{10}, \quad P(X = 5 \mid \Theta = \theta_{21}) = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P(X = 10 \mid \Theta = \theta_{21}) = \frac{2}{10}$$

对于
$$\Theta = \theta_{21}$$

$$P(X=0 | \Theta = \theta_{22}) = \frac{5}{10}, \quad P(X=5 | \Theta = \theta_{21}) = \frac{1}{10}, \quad P(X=10 | \Theta = \theta_{21}) = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\pi(\theta_{ij}) = \frac{1}{4}$$
 $i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2$

$$\pi(\theta_{ij}) = \frac{1}{4} \qquad t = 1, 2, j = 1, 2$$

$$f_{X_1}(x_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} f_{X_1 \mid \Theta}(x_1 \mid \theta_{ij}) \pi(\theta_{ij}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} P(X = x_1 \mid \Theta = \theta_{ij})$$

将X的条件分布代入可得

$$f_{X_1}(0) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{10}{15} + \frac{10}{15} + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{5}{10} \right) = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$f_{X_2}(5) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{15} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$f_{X_3}(13) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{15} + \frac{4}{15} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{4}{10} \right) = \frac{3}{12}$$

因此, 由贝叶斯公式有

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta \mid X_1) = \frac{f_{X_1|\Theta}(X_1 \mid \theta)\pi(\theta)}{f_{X_1}(X_1)}$$

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta_{12} \mid 5) = \frac{1}{15} \frac{1}{4} / \frac{2}{12} = \frac{2}{20}$$

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta_{21} \mid 5) = \frac{3}{10} \frac{1}{4} / \frac{2}{12} = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta_{22} \mid 5) = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{4} / \frac{2}{12} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$u_{n+1}(\theta_{11}) = 0 \times \frac{10}{15} + 5 \times \frac{3}{15} + 10 \times \frac{2}{15} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$u_{n+1}(\theta_{12}) = 0 \times \frac{10}{15} + 5 \times \frac{1}{15} + 10 \times \frac{4}{15} = 3$$
类似可以计算 $u_{n+1}(\theta_{21}) = \frac{7}{2}, u_{n+1}(\theta_{22}) = \frac{9}{2}, \quad \mathbb{M}$

 $+\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{20}\right) = \frac{13}{4}$

 $E(X_2 \mid X_1 = 5) = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)\left(\frac{6}{20}\right) + 3\left(\frac{2}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)\left(\frac{9}{20}\right)$

纯保费 $u_2 = E(X_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} u_{n+1}(\theta_{ij}) \pi(\theta_{ij}) = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{7}{3} + 3 + \frac{7}{2} + \frac{9}{2}) = \frac{10}{3}$

- 贝叶斯保费为

例 4: 设两个坛中装有标记为 0 或 1 的球, 球的比例如下

	0 的比例	1 的比例
1	0.6	0.4
2	0.8	0.2

先随机选取一个坛子,然后在该坛子中抽取 3 个球 (有放回),标记的数 总和为 2,求如果再一次从该坛子有放回的抽取 2 个球,则标记的总和的 期望等于多少?

解:
$$\pi(\theta_1) = \pi(\theta_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

X₁ 表示第一次抽取 3 个球的标记数的总和

 X_2 表示第二次抽取的 2 个球的标记数的和

$$Y_i$$
 表示第 i 个球的标记, $i=1,2\cdots 5$,显然 Y_i 是独立同分布

下面求
$$E(X, | X_1)$$

显然有 $X_1 = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3, X_3 = Y_4 + Y_5$, 给定 Θ , X_1 , X_2 服从二项分布。

並然有
$$X_1 = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3$$
, $X_2 = Y_4 + Y_5$, 有足 Θ , X_1 , X_2 版外 二项分中。
$$f_{X_1 \mid \Theta}(2 \mid \theta_1) = P(X_1 = 2 \mid \Theta = \theta_1) = \binom{3}{2} \times 0.4^2 \times 0.6 = 0.288$$

$$f_{X_2|\Theta}(2 \mid \theta_2) = P(X_1 = 2 \mid \Theta = \theta_2) = {3 \choose 2} \times 0.2^2 \times 0.8 = 0.096$$

$$f_{X_1}(2) = P(X_1 = 2 \mid \Theta = \theta_2)\pi(\theta_1) + P(X_1 = 2 \mid \Theta = \theta_2)\pi(\theta_2)$$
$$= 0.288 \times \frac{1}{2} + 0.096 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.192$$

$$0 \times - = 0.192$$

给定 $X_1=2$, Θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta_1 \mid 2) = \frac{f_{X_1|\Theta}(2 \mid \theta_1)\pi(\theta_1)}{f_{X_2}(2)} = \frac{0.288 \times \frac{1}{2}}{0.192} = 0.75$$

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_2}(\theta_2 \mid 2) = \frac{f_{X_1|\Theta}(2 \mid \theta_2)\pi(\theta_2)}{f_{X_2}(2)} = \frac{0.096 \times \frac{1}{2}}{0.192} = 0.25$$

下面计算 X_2 的贝叶斯估计。由于

$$E(Y_4 \mid \Theta = \theta_1) = 0 \times 0.6 + 1 \times 0.4 = 0.4$$

$$E(Y_5 \mid \Theta = \theta_2) = 0 \times 0.8 + 1 \times 0.2 = 0.2$$

因此

$$u_2(\theta_i) = E(X_2 \mid \Theta = \theta_i) = E(Y_4 \mid \Theta = \theta_i) + E(Y_5 \mid \Theta = \theta_i)$$

$$u_2(\theta_1) = E(X_2 \mid \Theta = \theta_1) = 2E(Y_4 \mid \Theta = \theta_1) = 0.8$$

$$u_2(\theta_2) = E(X_2 \mid \Theta = \theta_2) = 2E(Y_4 \mid \Theta = \theta_2) = 0.4$$

$$\begin{split} E(X_2 \mid X_1 = 2) &= u_2(\theta_1) \pi_{\Theta \mid X_1}(\theta_1 \mid 2) + u_2(\theta_2) \pi_{\Theta \mid X_1}(\theta_2 \mid 2) \\ &= 0.8 \times 0.75 + 0.4 \times 0.25 \\ &= 0.7 \end{split}$$

课堂练习

You are given:

- (i) The probability that an insured will have at least one loss during any year is p.
- (ii) The prior distribution for p is uniform on [0, 0.5].
- (iii) An insured is observed for 8 years and has at least one loss every year.

Calculate the posterior probability that the insured will have at least one loss during Year 9.

Question #15 Key: A

$$\pi(p \mid 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1) \propto \Pr(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1|p)\pi(p) \propto p^{8}$$

$$\pi(p \mid 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1) = \frac{p^{8}}{\int_{0}^{0.5} p^{8} dp} = \frac{p^{8}}{0.5^{9} / 9} = 9(0.5^{-9})p^{8}$$

$$\Pr(X_9 = 1 \mid 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) = \int_0^{0.5} \Pr(X_9 = 1 \mid p) \pi(p \mid 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) dp$$

$$= \int_0^{0.5} p 9(0.5^{-9}) p^8 dp = 9(0.5^{-9})(0.5^{10}) / 10 = 0.45.$$

例 5: (SOA 1104-5)You are given:

(i) Two classes of policyholders have the following severity distributions:

Claim Amount	Probability of Claim Amount for Class 1	Probability of Claim Amount for Class 2
250	0.5	0.7
2,500	0.3	0.2
60,000	0.2	0.1

(ii) Class 1 has twice as many claims as Class 2.

A claim of 250 is observed.

Determine the Bayesian estimate of the expected value of a second claim from the same policyholder.

解: 设 θ_1 和 θ_2 分别表示 class1和 class2, $\pi(\theta_1) = \frac{2}{3}$, $\pi(\theta_2) = \frac{1}{3}$

给定 $X_1 = 250$, Θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta_1 \mid 250) = \frac{f_{X_1|\Theta}(250 \mid \theta_1)\pi(\theta_1)}{f_{X_1}(250)}$$
$$= \frac{0.5(2/3)}{0.5(2/3) + 0.7(1/3)} = \frac{10}{17}$$

类似可计算出

$$\pi_{\Theta|X_1}(\theta_2 \mid 250) = ?$$

$$\mu(\theta_1) = 0.5 \times 250 + 0.3 \times 2500 + 0.2 \times 60000 = 12875$$

$$\mu(\theta_2) = 0.7 \times 250 + 0.2 \times 2500 + 0.1 \times 60000 = 6675$$

从而, X 的贝叶斯估计为

$$E(X_2 \mid X_1 = 250) = u_2(\theta_1)\pi_{\Theta \mid X_1}(\theta_1 \mid 250) + u_2(\theta_2)\pi_{\Theta \mid X_1}(\theta_2 \mid 250)$$
$$= \frac{10}{17} \times 12875 + \frac{7}{17} \times 6675 = 10322$$

例 6: 某投保人的理赔额 X 的分布密度是

$$f(x|b) = \frac{2x}{b^2}, 0 < x < b$$

其中 b 的先验分布是 $g(b) = \frac{1}{b^2}$, $1 < b < \infty$ 。已知该投保人上一次的理赔额为

2。求他下次理赔额的期望是多少。

解:根据全概率公式, X_1 的密度为

$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{\infty} f(x \mid b) g(b) db = \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{b^{2}} \frac{1}{b^{2}} db = \frac{x}{12}$$

注意积分区域是从 2 到 ∞ ,因为如果 b < 2, X_1 不可能等于 2。给定 $X_1 = 2$,

b 的后验分布为

$$\pi_{b|X_1}(b|2) = \frac{f(2|b)\pi(b)}{f(2)} = \frac{4 \cdot 6}{b^4} = \frac{24}{b^4}, b > 2$$

$$\pi_{b|X_1}(b|2) = 0, b \le 2$$

X的条件期望为

$$E(X \mid b) = \int_0^b x f(x \mid b) dx = \int_0^b x \cdot \frac{2x}{b^2} db = \frac{2b}{3}$$

因此, 他下次理赔额的期望为

$$E(X_2 \mid X_1 = 2) = \int_2^\infty \frac{2b}{3} \cdot \frac{24}{b^4} db = 2$$