# 变额年金 (Varying Annuities)

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#### • 离散变额年金

- 每年支付一次的离散变额年金(递增、递减、复递增)
- 每年支付 m 次的离散变额年金(递增、递减、复递增)
- 连续支付的离散变额年金(递增、递减、复递增)

#### • 连续变额年金

- 一般形式的连续变额现金流
- 特例:连续递增(或递减)的年金

## 1、递增年金(increasing annuity)

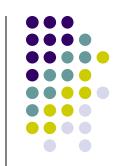
- **期末付递增年金(increasing annuity-immediate):** 第一 期末支付1元,第二期末支2元,…,第n期末支付n元。 按算术级数递增。
- 用 (*Ia*)<sub>n</sub> 表示其现值:

$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = v + 2v^2 + 3v^3 + \dots + nv^n$$

• 上式两边乘以(1+i):

$$(1+i)(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = 1 + 2v + 3v^2 + \dots + nv^{n-1}$$

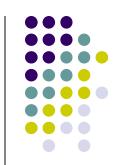
$$\Rightarrow i \cdot (Ia)_{\overline{n}} = (1 + v + v^2 + v^3 + \dots + v^{n-1}) - nv^n$$



$$i \cdot (Ia)_{\overline{n|}} = (1 + v + v^2 + v^3 + \dots + v^{n-1}) - nv^n$$
  
=  $\ddot{a}_{\overline{n|}} - nv^n$ 

• 递增年金的现值:

$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^n}{i}$$



#### • 例:证明下列关系式成立:

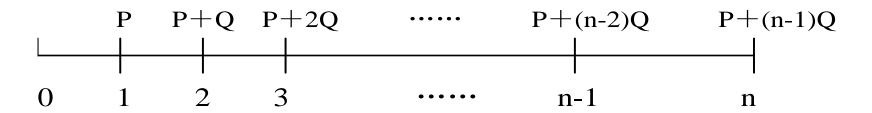
(1) 
$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n+1}|} - (n+1)v^n}{i}$$

(2) 
$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = a_{\overline{n}|} + \frac{a_{\overline{n}|} - nv^n}{i}$$

已知: 
$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|} - nv^n}{i}$$



• 例: 写出下述年金的现值表达式



$$P \cdot a_{\overline{n}} + Q \cdot v \cdot (Ia)_{\overline{n-1}}$$

$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|} - nv^n}{i}$$

• 递增年金的累积值为

$$(Is)_{\overline{n}} = (1+i)^n (Ia)_{\overline{n}}$$

#### 期初付递增年金(increasing annuity-due)

现值 
$$(I\ddot{a})_{n} = (1+i)(Ia)_{n}$$

累积值 
$$(I\ddot{s})_{\vec{n}} = (1+i)(Is)_{\vec{n}}$$





$$(Ia)_{\overline{\infty}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|} - nv^n}{i} = \frac{1}{di}$$

$$(I\ddot{a})_{\overline{\infty}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (I\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|} - nv^{n}}{d} = \frac{1}{d^{2}}$$

• 在计算上述极限时,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} nv^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{(1+i)^n} = 0$$

例:年金在第一年末的付款为1000元,以后每年增加 100元,总的付款次数为10次。如果年实际利率为5%, 这项年金的现值应该是多少?

• 解: 年金分解如下:



$$900a_{\overline{10}} + 100(Ia)_{\overline{10}} = 6949.56 + 3937.38 = 1088.69 \ (\vec{\pi})$$

- Exercise: An investment of 700 is to be used to make payments of 10 at the end of the fist year, 20 at the end of second year, 30 at the end of third year, and so on, every year as so long as possible. A smaller final payment is paid one year after the last regular payment. The fund earns an effective annual rate of 5%. Calculate the smaller final payment.
- 解:价值方程为(不考虑最后一次非正常付款)

$$700 = 10(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} = 10 \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|} - nv^{n}}{0.05} = 10 \times \frac{(1 - 1.05^{-n})/(0.05/1.05) - n(1.05)^{-n}}{0.05}$$



- 解上述方程(应用excel求解)即得 n = 14.49。
- 因此有14次正规支付和在第15年末有一次小额支付。设小额支付为R,则

$$700 = 10(Ia)_{\overline{14}} + Rv^{15} = 10 \times 66.452 + Rv^{15}$$

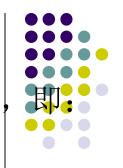
$$R = \frac{700 - 664.52}{v^{15}} = 35.48 \times 1.05^{15} = 73.76$$

# 2、递减年金(decreasing annuity)

期末付递减年金(decreasing annuity-immediate): 第一期末支付n元,第二期末支付n-1元,…,第n期末支付1元。按算术级数递减。

时期	0	1	2	3	•••	n-1	n
递减年金		n	<i>n</i> −1	n –2	•••	2	1
等额年金		1	1	1	• • •	1	1
		1	1	1	•••	1	
		1	1	1	•••		
		• • •	•••	•••			
		1	1	1			
		1	1				
		1					

• 递减年金的现值可以表示为上述等额年金的现值之和 即:



$$(Da)_{\overline{n}} = a_{\overline{n}} + a_{\overline{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{\overline{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - v^{n}}{i} + \frac{1 - v^{n-1}}{i} + \dots + \frac{1 - v}{i}$$

$$=\frac{n-(v^n+v^{n-1}+\cdots+v)}{i}$$

$$(Da)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{n - a_{\overline{n}}}{i}$$

$$(Da)_{\overline{n}|} = \frac{n - a_{\overline{n}|}}{i}$$



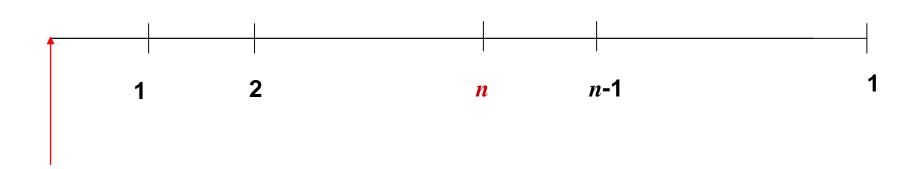
• 递减年金的其他公式:

$$(Ds)_{\overline{n}|} = (1+i)^n \cdot (Da)_{\overline{n}|}$$

$$(D\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}|} = (1+i)(Da)_{\overline{n}|}$$

$$(D\ddot{s})_{\overline{n}|} = (1+i)^n (D\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}|}$$

• 例: 一项年金在第一年末付款1元,以后每年增加1元,直至第n年。从第n+1年开始,每年递减1元,直至最后一年付款1元。证明该项年金的现值可以表示为  $a_{\overline{n}} \cdot \ddot{a}_{\overline{n}}$ 



$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} + v^n \cdot (Da)_{\overline{n-1}|}$$



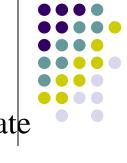
$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|} + v^n (Da)_{\overline{n-1}|} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|} - nv^n}{i} + v^n \cdot \frac{(n-1) - a_{\overline{n-1}|}}{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} (a_{\overline{n-1}|} + 1 - nv^{n} + nv^{n} - v^{n} - v^{n} a_{\overline{n-1}|})$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} (a_{\overline{n-1}|} - v^n a_{\overline{n-1}|} + 1 - v^n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} (1 - v^n) (a_{\overline{n-1}|} + 1)$$

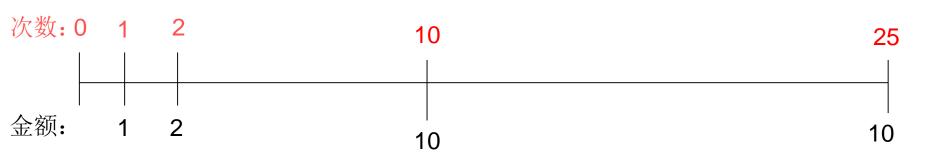
$$=a_{\overline{n}|}\cdot\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|}$$



• Example: Find the present value of an annuity immediate such that payments start at 1, each payment thereafter increases by 1 until reach 10, and then remain at that level until 25 payments in total are made.

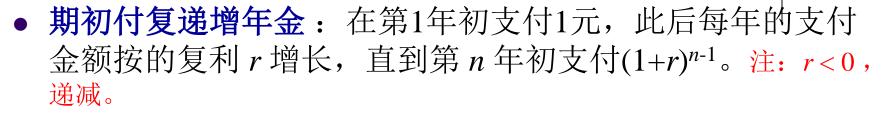
#### Solution :

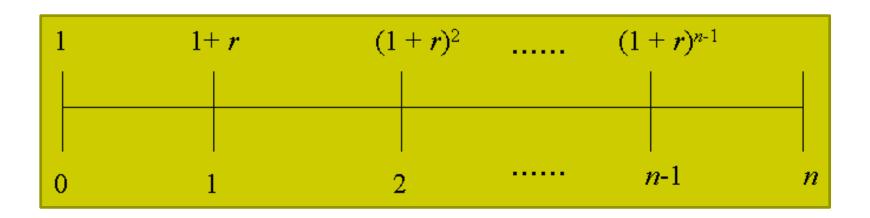
$$(Ia)_{\overline{10}|} + 10v^{10}a_{\overline{15}|}$$



## 3、复递增年金(compound increasing annuity)







$$\mathbf{P}_{\text{FIJ}} = 1 + (1+r)v + (1+r)^{2}v^{2} + \dots + (1+r)^{n-1}v^{n-1}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\text{ijj}} = 1 + (1+r)v + (1+r)^2v^2 + \dots + (1+r)^{n-1}v^{n-1}$$



• 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $(1+r)v = \frac{1}{1+j}$ ,  $\emptyset$ :

$$\mathbf{P}_{\text{fij}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1+j} + \left(\frac{1}{1+j}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{1+j}\right)^{n-1} = \ddot{a}_{n|j}$$

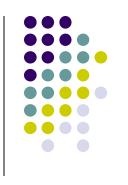
$$j = \frac{i-r}{1+r}$$



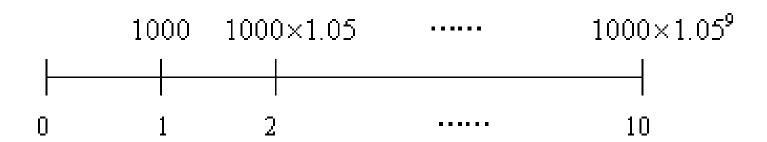
#### • 期末付复递增年金的现值:

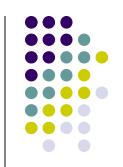
$$P_{\pm} = \frac{P_{ij}}{1+i} = \frac{a_{n|j}}{1+i} = \frac{a_{n|j}}{1+r}$$

其中 
$$j = \frac{l-r}{1+r}$$



- **例**: 某10年期的年金在第一年末付1000元,此后的给付金额按5%递增,假设年实际利率为4%,请计算这项年金在时刻零的现值。
- 解: 年金的现金流如下:





• 现值: 
$$1000 \frac{a_{\overline{n}j}}{1+r} = 1000 \times \frac{a_{\overline{10}j}}{1.05}$$

• 
$$\sharp + j = \frac{i-r}{1+r} = \frac{0.04 - 0.05}{1 + 0.05} = -0.009524$$

现值:

$$1000 \times \frac{a_{\overline{10|}j}}{1.05} = 1000 \times \frac{1}{1.05} \times \frac{1 - (1+j)^{-10}}{j} = 10042.29$$

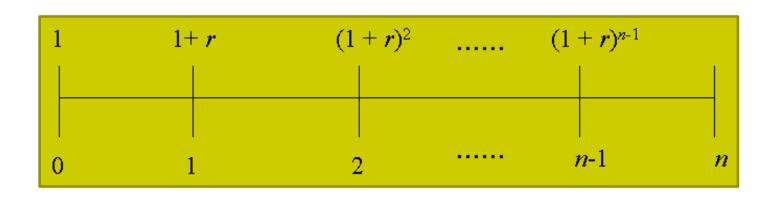
# 例



• 年金的年增长率r与年实际利率i相等,即j=0.请 计算期初付年金与期末付年金的现值分别是多少?

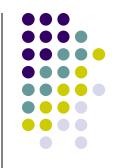
#### 解:

期初付 = 
$$n$$
  
期末付 =  $n/(1+i)$ 

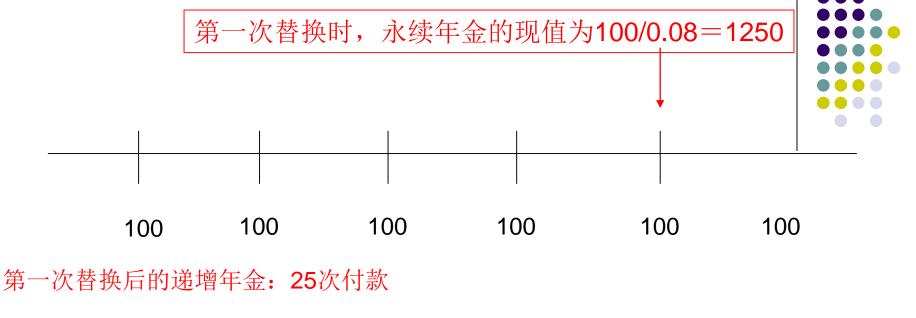


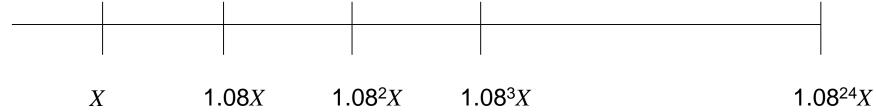
$$\mathbf{P}_{\text{FU}} = 1 + (1+r)v + (1+r)^{2}v^{2} + \dots + (1+r)^{n-1}v^{n-1}$$

#### **Exercise**



- A perpetuity-immediate pays 100 per year.
- Immediately after the fifth payment, the perpetuity is exchanged for a 25-year annuity-immediate that will pay X at the end of the first year. Each subsequent annual payment will be 8% greater than the preceding payment.
- Immediately after the  $10^{th}$  payment of the 25-year annuity, the annuity will be exchanged for a perpetuity-immediate paying Y per year.
- The annual effective rate of interest is 8%.
- Calculate *Y*.

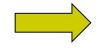




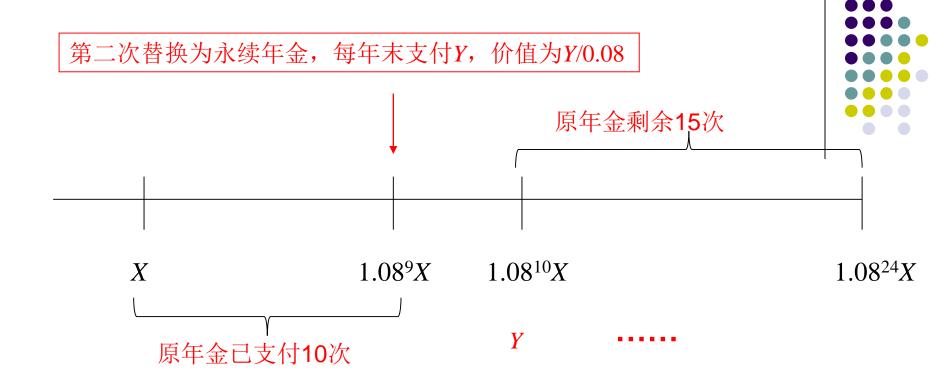
利率 i = 0.08,等于年金增长率,故递增年金的现值为:

$$P = X \cdot n/(1+i) = 25X/1.08$$

1250 = 25X/1.08







价值方程(X=54)为:

由此可得: Y=129.5



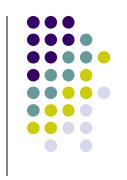
#### 年金的基本类型

1年支付1次

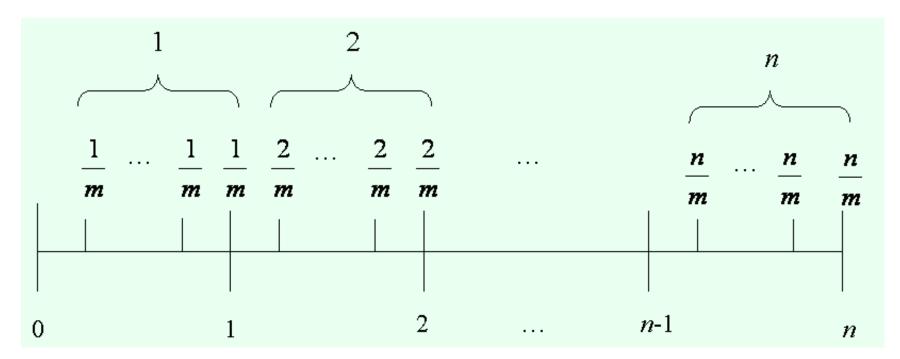
1年支付m次

连续支付

# 4、每年支付m次的递增年金(increasing mthly annuity)

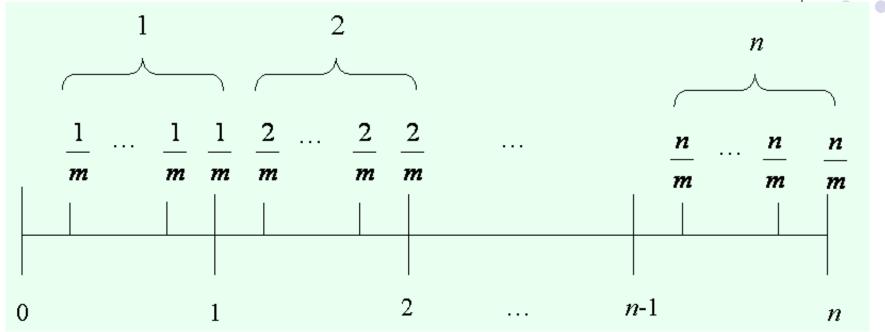


- 第一年末支付1元,第二年末支2元, ..., 第n年末支付n元。
- 每年的付款分 m 次支付。



#### 每年支付 m 次的递增年金(increasing mthly annuity):





现值: 
$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = a_{\overline{1}}^{(m)} (1 + 2v + 3v^2 + \dots + nv^{n-1})$$

# 每年支付m次的递增年金



$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = a_{\overline{1}}^{(m)} (1 + 2\nu + 3\nu^2 + \dots + n\nu^{n-1})$$

$$=\frac{1-\nu}{i^{(m)}}\cdot (I\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}}=\frac{1-\nu}{i^{(m)}}\cdot (1+i)\cdot (Ia)_{\overline{n}}$$

$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} (Ia)_{\overline{n}|}$$

## 推广到期初付(练习):



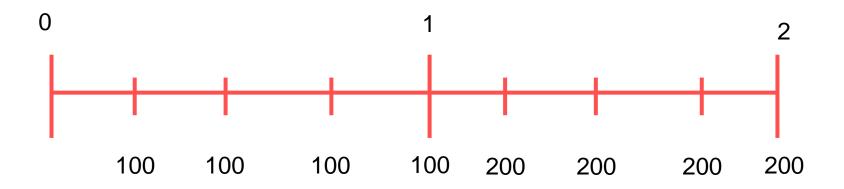
$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} (Ia)_{\overline{n}|}$$



$$(I\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}|}^{(m)} = \frac{d}{d^{(m)}}(I\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}|}$$

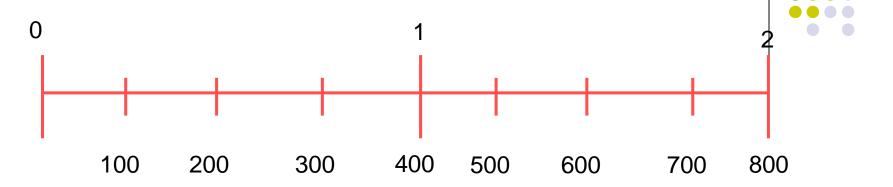


#### 例:写出下述年金的现值计算公式(年利率i=10%):



$$400 \times (Ia)_{\overline{2}|}^{(4)} = 400 \times \frac{i}{i^{(4)}} (Ia)_{\overline{2}|}$$

#### 例:写出下述年金的现值计算公式(年利率i=10%):



$$100 \times (Ia)_{8|j} = 100 \times \frac{\ddot{a}_{8|j} - 8(1+j)^{-8}}{j} = 3148.8$$

$$(1+j)^4 = 1+10\%$$



## 每年支付m次的递减年金(练习)

期末: 
$$(Da)_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} (Da)_{\overline{n}} \implies 期初: (D\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = \frac{d}{d^{(m)}} (D\ddot{a})_{\overline{n}}$$

## 每年支付m次的复递增年金(练习)

$$P_{\pm}^{(m)} = \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} P_{\pm} \Longrightarrow P_{\forall j}^{(m)} = \frac{d}{d^{(m)}} P_{\forall j}$$



# 小结:每年支付m次的年金

每年支付m次的期末付年金 =  $\frac{i}{i^{(m)}}$  每年支付1次的期末付年金

每年支付m次的期初付年金 =  $\frac{d}{d^{(m)}}$  每年支付1次的期初付年金

连续支付?  $m \to \infty$ 时,  $i^{(m)} = d^{(m)} \to \delta$ 

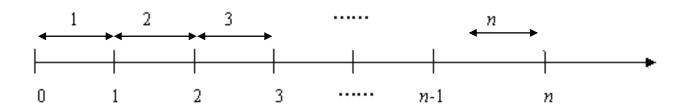


#### 5、连续支付的递增年金和递减年金

(continuously payable varying annuity)

- 含义: 连续支付, 但支付金额离散变化。
  - 连续支付的递增年金
  - 连续支付的递减年金
  - 连续支付的复递增年金
- **连续支付的递增年金**: 第一年连续支付1元,第二年连续支付2元, …, 第n 年连续支付n 元。







### • 连续支付的递增年金的现值:

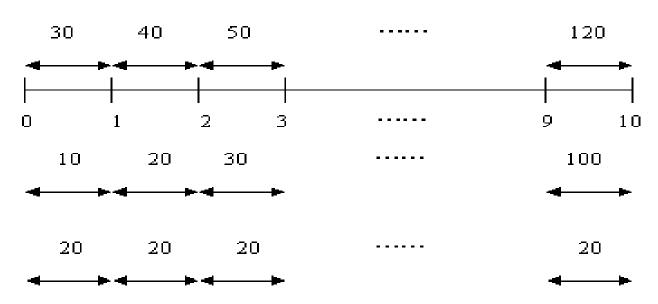
$$(I\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} (Ia)_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} (Ia)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{i}{\delta} (Ia)_{\overline{n}}$$

$$(I\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \frac{i}{\delta}(Ia)_{\overline{n}}$$

 例:一个现金流在第1年连续支付30元,第2年连续 支付40元,第3年连续支付50元,直到第10年连续支 付120元,假设年实际利率为5%,求这项年金的现值。



• 解: 分解为两项年金:



$$P = 20\overline{a}_{\overline{10}} + 10(I\overline{a})_{\overline{10}}$$

### 计算:



$$\overline{a}_{\overline{10}} = \frac{i}{\delta} a_{\overline{10}} = 7.91$$

$$(I\overline{a})_{\overline{10}} = \frac{i}{\delta}(Ia)_{\overline{10}} = \frac{i}{\ln(1+i)}\frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^{n}}{i} = 40.35$$

$$P = 20\overline{a}_{10} + 10(I\overline{a})_{10} = 561.77$$



• **连续支付的递增永续年金的现值**: 第1年连续支付1元, 第2年连续支付2元,第3年连续支付3元,并以此方式无限 地延续下去。其现值为

$$(I\overline{a})_{\overline{\infty}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^n}{\delta} = \frac{1/d}{\delta} = \frac{1}{d\delta}$$

• **连续支付的递减年金** : 第一年连续支付n元,第二年连续支付n - 1元,…,第n 年连续支付 1元。





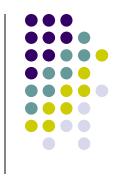
$$(D\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} (Da)_{\overline{n}}^{(m)} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{i}{i^{(m)}} (Da)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{i}{\delta} (Da)_{\overline{n}}$$



### 小结: 连续支付的年金

连续支付的年金 = 
$$\frac{i}{\delta}$$
 每年支付1次的期末付年金 =  $\frac{d}{\delta}$  每年支付1次的期初付年金

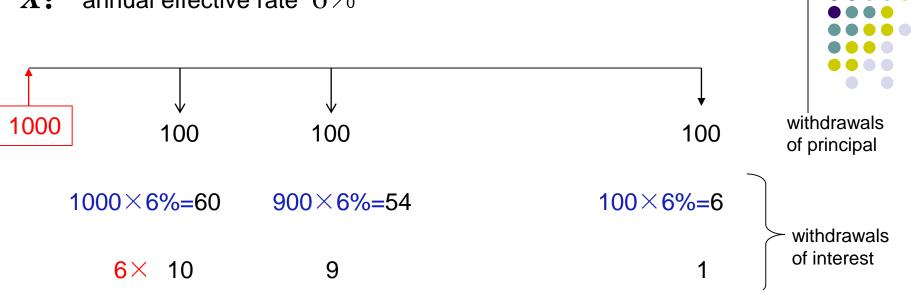
注:适用于 递增,递减,复递增



#### **Exercise:**

- 1000 is deposited into Fund *X*, which earns an annual effective rate of 6%.
- At the end of each year, the interest earned plus an additional 100 is withdrawn from the fund. At the end of the tenth year, the fund is depleted.
- The annual withdrawals of interest and principal are deposited into Fund *Y*, which earns an annual effective rate of 9%.
- Determine the accumulated value of Fund *Y* at the end of year 10.

# X: annual effective rate 6%



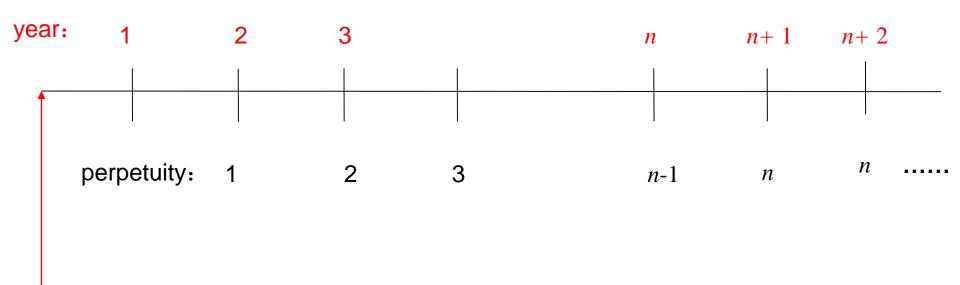
### annual effective rate 9%



$$6(Ds)_{\overline{10}|0.09} + 100s_{\overline{10}|0.09} = 565.38 + 1519.29 = 2084.67$$

#### **Exercise:**

• A perpetuity costs 77.1 and makes annual payments at the end of the year. This perpetuity pays 1 at the end of year 2, 2 at the end of year 3,..., n at the end of year (n+1). After year (n+1), the payments remain constant at n. The annual effective interest rate is 10.5%. Calculate n.



i = 10.5%

77.1

45

### Solution:

The cost of this perpetuity =

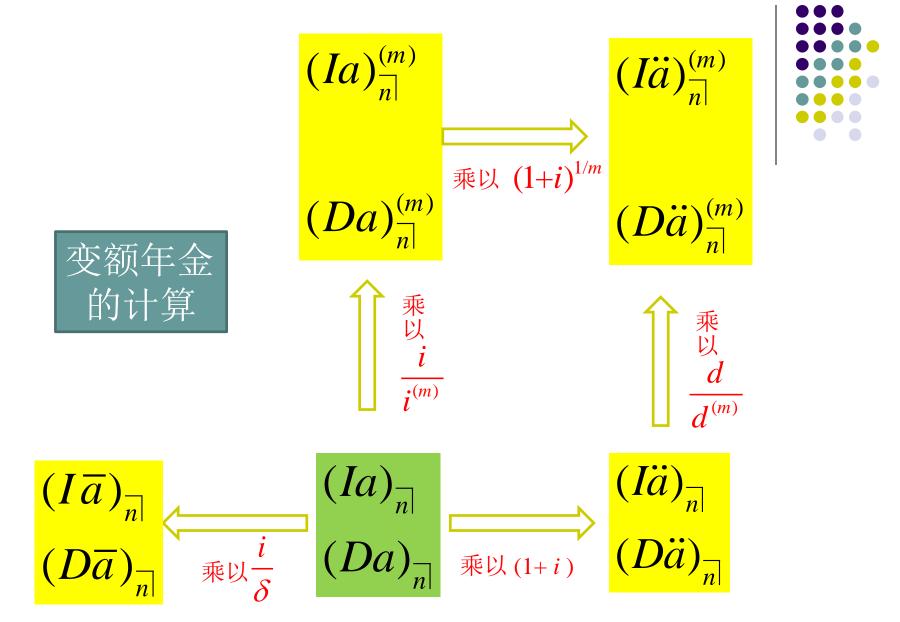
$$v \cdot (Ia)_{\overline{n}} + \frac{n \cdot v^{n+1}}{i} = v \cdot \left(\frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^{n}}{i}\right) + \frac{n \cdot v^{n+1}}{i}$$

$$=\frac{a_{\overline{n}}}{i}-\frac{nv^{n+1}}{i}+\frac{nv^{n+1}}{i}=\frac{a_{\overline{n}}}{i}$$

Since i = 10.5%, we have

$$\frac{a_{\overline{n}}}{i} = \frac{a_{\overline{n}}}{0.105} = 77.10$$
  $\Rightarrow a_{\overline{n}} = 8.0955$ 









$$(Ia)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{\ddot{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^n}{i}$$

$$(Da)_{\overline{n}} = \frac{n - a_{\overline{n}}}{i}$$

### 变额年金:几何级数变化

$$\mathbf{P}_{\overline{\gamma}\overline{j}} = \ddot{a}_{\overline{n}|j} \qquad j = \frac{i-r}{1+r}$$

$$j = \frac{i - r}{1 + r}$$

## 每年支付m次的年金



每年支付m次的期末付年金 =  $\frac{i}{i^{(m)}}$  每年支付1次的期末付年金

每年支付m次的期初付年金 =  $\frac{d}{d^{(m)}}$  每年支付1次的期初付年金

### 连续支付的年金

连续支付的年金 =  $\frac{i}{\delta}$  每年支付1次的期末付年金 =  $\frac{d}{\delta}$  每年支付1次的期初付年金



### 6、一般形式的连续变额现金流

- **现值**: 付款从时刻 a 到时刻 b,在时刻 t 的付款率为 $\rho_t$ ,利息力为  $\delta_t$ 。
- 时刻 t支付的1在时刻0的现值为:

$$a^{-1}(t) = \exp\left[-\int_{0}^{t} \delta_{s} ds\right]$$

• 在时刻 t 的付款率为 $\rho_t$ ,所有付款在时刻0的现值是将所有付款的现值加总:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho_{t} \cdot a^{-1}(t) dt = \int_{a}^{b} \rho_{t} \exp \left[ -\int_{0}^{t} \delta_{s} ds \right] dt$$

### 例:一个连续支付的现金流

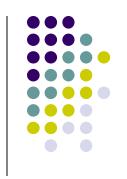
- 支付期从时刻0开始到时刻0.5结束
- 在时刻 t 的付款率为  $\rho_t = 10t + 3$
- 利息力为  $\delta_t = 0.2t + 0.06$

请计算此现金流在时刻零的现值。

解: 
$$\int_{0}^{0.5} (10t+3) \exp \left[ -\int_{0}^{t} (0.2s+0.06) ds \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{0.5} (10t + 3) \exp \left[ -(0.1t^{2} + 0.06t) \right] dt$$

f=function(t) 
$$(10*t+3)*exp(-(0.1*t^2+0.06*t))$$
;  
integrate(f, 0, 0.5)\$value



#### (课后)

• 
$$\Leftrightarrow u = -0.1t^2 - 0.06t$$

$$du = (-0.2t - 0.06)dt$$



### • 现值为:

$$\int_{0}^{0.5} (10t + 3) \exp\left[-(0.1t^{2} + 0.06t)\right] dt$$

$$= -50 \int_{0}^{0.5} (-0.2t - 0.06) \exp\left[-0.1t^{2} - 0.06t\right] dt$$

$$= -50 \int_{0}^{0.5} e^{u} du$$

$$= -50 \left[\exp\left(-0.1t^{2} - 0.06t\right)\right]_{0}^{0.5}$$

$$= 2.68$$



• 终值: 在时刻t的1元,累积到时刻T的终值为

$$\frac{a(T)}{a(t)} = \frac{\exp\left[\int_{0}^{T} \delta_{s} ds\right]}{\exp\left[\int_{0}^{t} \delta_{s} ds\right]} = \exp\left[\int_{t}^{T} \delta_{s} ds\right]$$

从时刻a到时刻b内所有付款到时刻 T 的终值,就是将该期间内所有付款的终值加总:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho_{t} \cdot \frac{a(T)}{a(t)} dt = \int_{a}^{b} \rho_{t} \exp \left[ \int_{t}^{T} \delta_{s} ds \right] dt$$

**例:** 一个连续支付的现金流,其付款率为  $\rho_t = 150e^{-0.03t}$ ,支付期间从 t = 1到 t = 6,利息力为 $\delta_t = 0.04t + 0.1$ ,请计算此现金流在 t = 9的终值。

### 解:

$$\int_{1}^{6} 150e^{-0.03t} e^{\int_{t}^{9} (0.04s + 0.1) ds} dt = 4776.74$$

- > f=function(t) 150\*exp(-0.03\*t)\*exp((0.02\*9^2+0.1\*9)-(0.02\*t^2+0.1\*t))
- > integrate(f, 1, 6) \$value
- [1] 4776, 735

例: 连续递增年金 (continuously increasing annuity)

• 假设在时刻t的<mark>付款率(payment rate)</mark>为 t,常数利息力为 $\delta$ ,则连续递增年金的现值为:

$$(\overline{I}\,\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \int_{0}^{n} t \mathrm{e}^{-\delta t} \mathrm{d}t$$

• 注: I和 a 上都有横线。在时刻 t 的付款率为 t,表示按此付款,1年的付款总量将为 t.

证明: 
$$(\overline{I}\,\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \frac{\overline{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^n}{\delta}$$

$$(\overline{I}\,\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \int_{0}^{n} t \,\mathrm{e}^{-\delta t} \,\mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{n} -\frac{t}{\delta} \,\mathrm{d}\left(\mathrm{e}^{-\delta t}\right) = \left[-\frac{t}{\delta} \,\mathrm{e}^{-\delta t}\right]_{0}^{n} - \int_{0}^{n} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\delta t}}{-\delta} \,\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\frac{n e^{-\delta n}}{\delta} - \left[ \frac{1}{\delta^2} e^{-\delta t} \right]_0^n$$

$$= -\frac{n e^{-\delta n}}{\delta} - \frac{e^{-\delta n}}{\delta^2} + \frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\frac{1-e^{-\delta n}}{\delta}\right)-ne^{-\delta n}}{\delta}$$

$$v = e^{-\delta}$$

- **例**: 一项10年期的年金,在时刻 *t* 的付款率为9*t*+6,利息力为9%,请计算此项年金在时刻零的现值。
- 解:

$$\int_{0}^{10} (9t+6)e^{-0.09t} dt = 292.36$$

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f = function(t) (9 * t + 6) * exp(-0.09 * t); integrate(f, 0, 10)$value
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• 连续递增的永续年金:

$$(\overline{I}\overline{a})_{\overline{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

$$(\overline{I}\,\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\overline{I}\,\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\overline{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^{n}}{\delta}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1-v^n}{\delta}-nv^n}{\delta}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

• 例: 一项年金在时刻 t 的付款率为 3t,付款从 0 时刻起并一直延续下去,年实际利率为5%,则其现值为:

$$3(\overline{Ia})_{\infty} = 3 \times \frac{1}{\left[\ln(1.05)\right]^2} = 1260.25$$

f=function(t) (3\*t)\*(1.05)^(-t);
integrate(f, 0, Inf)\$value

### 例:连续递减年金

### (continuously decreasing annuity)

• 含义: 支付期为n年,在时刻t的付款率为n-t,固定利息力为 $\delta$ 。现值为:

$$(\overline{D}\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = \int_{0}^{n} (n-t)e^{-\delta t} dt = n\overline{a}_{\overline{n}} - (\overline{I}\overline{a})_{\overline{n}} = n\overline{a}_{\overline{n}} - \frac{\overline{a}_{\overline{n}} - nv^{n}}{\delta}$$

$$=\frac{n(1-v^n)-\overline{a}_{\overline{n}}+nv^n}{\delta}$$

$$(\bar{D}\bar{a})_{\bar{n}} = \frac{n - \bar{a}_{\bar{n}}}{\delta}$$