Loi Weibull



Développer l'expression de l'espérance tronquée $E\left[X\times 1_{\{X\leq d\}}\right] = \frac{1}{\beta}\Gamma(1+\frac{1}{\tau})H(d^{\tau};1+\frac{1}{\tau},\beta^{\tau}).$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{d} x \cdot \beta T (\beta x)^{2-1} e^{-(\beta x)^{2}} dx$ on reconnait H() = H (Bd) 2 +1 1) =H(dr, =+1, Br). (1+14)



Développer l'expression de la mesure VaR

$$VaR_{\kappa}(X) = \frac{1}{\beta}(-\ln(1-\kappa))^{\frac{1}{\tau}}.$$
 on isole x dans F_{κ} de l'annexe
$$VaR_{\kappa}(X) = F_{\chi}^{-1}(H)$$
 donc on inverse la fet de répartition
$$K = 1 - e^{-(\beta \kappa)^{\gamma}}$$

$$1 - K = e^{-(\beta \kappa)^{\gamma}}$$

$$- \left(\frac{\ln(1-\kappa)}{\beta}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} = X$$



Développer l'expression de la mesure TVaR

$$TVaR_{\kappa}\left(X\right) = \frac{1}{\beta(1-\kappa)}\Gamma(1+\frac{1}{\tau})\overline{H}(-\ln(1-\kappa);1+\frac{1}{\tau},1).$$

$$TVaR(x) = \frac{1}{(-\kappa)} \operatorname{E}[X \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{x>d\}}] \leftarrow \operatorname{def.} TVaR \ \ pour \ \ loi \ \ \operatorname{Continue}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \times \beta T \left(\beta x\right)^{\tau} e^{-\beta x} dx \quad u = (\beta x)^{\tau} d$$



Développer l'expression de la fonction stop-loss

$$\pi_{d}(X) = \frac{1}{\beta}\Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\tau})\overline{H}(d^{\tau}; 1 + \frac{1}{\tau}, \beta^{\tau}) - de^{-(\beta d)^{\tau}}.$$

$$\Pi_{d}(X) = E[\max(X - d; 0)]$$

$$Si \quad X \neq d \implies 0 \quad denc$$

$$\begin{cases} (x - d) \quad \int_{X} (x) \, dx \\ d & \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} (x - d) \quad \int_{X} (x) \, dx \\ d & \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X \cdot \int_{X} (x) \, dx - d \quad \int_{X} \int_{X} (x) \, dx \\ d & \end{cases}$$

$$E[X \cdot I_{\{X > d\}}] - d \quad E(X)$$
Page preced. Annexe