

布朗运动情形的破产模型

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主要内容

- ▶ 布朗运动风险过程
- ▶ 布朗运动情形的破产概率
- ▶ 布朗运动与复合泊松盈余过程的近似

一、布朗运动风险过程

▶ 布朗运动的定义(三个特征)

- ▶ 初值
- ▶ 独立增量、平稳
- ▶ 正态性:均值和方差为时间的线性函数

▶ 标准布朗运动

- ▶ 均值为零
- ▶ 方差为时间的线性函数

▶ 布朗运动的性质

- ▶ 轨道连续
- ▶ 处处不可微

布朗运动为盈余过程的极限

- ▶ 长期复合Poisson风险过程的跳跃次数增多（泊松参数增大）、跳跃的幅度减小（每次损失金额变量的期望减小）的极限情形为布朗运动。

$Z(t) = U(t) - u = ct - S(t)$ 为漂移项大于零的BM

考虑如下的参数关系

$$\mu = \frac{E[Z(t)]}{t} = c - \lambda E[X] = \theta \lambda E[X]$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\text{Var}[Z(t)]}{t} = \lambda E[X^2], \quad \lambda = \frac{\sigma^2}{E[X^2]}$$

定义极限参数

- ▶ 通过一个公共的参数将跳跃频率和跳跃程度的极限过程综合表现
- ▶ 并保证对应的布朗运动有相同的均值和方差
- ▶ 定义如下的比例变换
- ▶ 定义一个不变元 Y

$$X = \alpha Y$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma^2}{E[Y^2]} \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

极限

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma^2}{E[Y^2]} \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda \rightarrow \infty, \quad E[X] \rightarrow 0, \quad \lambda E[X] \rightarrow 0$$

严格的极限过程

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} M_{Z(t)}(r) = \exp(r\mu t + \frac{r^2}{2}\sigma^2 t)$$

$N(\mu t, \sigma^2 t)$ 的矩母函数

实际的解释:

业务量加大时，索赔频率加快，单位时间内的跳跃次数增加

相对于初始盈余，每次索赔的量充分的小

极限的证明

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\log M_{z(t)}(r)}{t} &= rc + \lambda[M_X(-r) - 1] \\ &= r[\mu + \lambda E(X)] + \lambda[1 - rE(X) + \frac{r^2}{2!}E(X^2) + o(\alpha^2) - 1] \\ &= \mu r + \frac{r^2}{2!}\lambda E(X^2) + \lambda \cdot o(\alpha^2) \\ &= \mu r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}r^2 + \lambda \cdot o(\alpha^2)\end{aligned}$$

二、布朗运动的破产概率

- ▶ 考虑如下的盈余过程 $U(t) = u + W(t) \quad u > 0$
- ▶ 净累积收益模型 $W(t)$ 是初值为零的布朗运动。 $\mu > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(u, \tau) &= \Pr(T < \tau) = \Pr\{\min_{0 < t < \tau} U(t) < 0\} \\ &= \Pr\{\min_{0 < t < \tau} W(t) < -U(0) = -u\}\end{aligned}$$

定理2-10

- 给定时间，上述盈余过程的有限时间的破产概率可表示为：

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(u, \tau) &= \Phi\left(-\frac{u + \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma^2\tau}}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2}u\right)\Phi\left(-\frac{u - \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma^2\tau}}\right) \\ &= \Pr(U(\tau) \leq 0) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2}u\right)\Pr(U(\tau) \leq \mu\tau)\end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(u, \tau) &= \Pr(T \leq \tau) \\ &= \Pr(T \leq \tau, U(\tau) \leq 0) + \Pr(T \leq \tau, U(\tau) > 0) \\ &= \Pr(U(\tau) \leq 0) + \Pr(T < \tau, U(\tau) > 0)\end{aligned}$$

$$U(\tau) \sim N(u + \mu\tau, \sigma^2\tau)$$

$$\Pr(U(\tau) \leq 0 \mid U(0) = u) = \Phi\left(-\frac{u + \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma^2\tau}}\right)$$

证明

$$\mathbf{U}(\tau-) = \{U(t), 0 < t < \tau; U(\tau) < 0\}$$

$$\{T \leq \tau\} = \{T < \tau, U(\tau) < 0\} \cup \{T < \tau, U(\tau) \geq 0\}$$

$$= \mathbf{U}(\tau-) \cup \{T < \tau, U(\tau) \geq 0\}$$

$$\Pr(T \leq \tau) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \Pr(U(\tau) = x) \left[1 + \frac{\Pr(B_x)}{\Pr(A_x)}\right] dx$$

$$\frac{\Pr(B_x)}{\Pr(A_x)} = \frac{\int_0^\tau \Pr(B_x | T = t) \Pr(T = t) dt}{\int_0^\tau \Pr(A_x | T = t) \Pr(T = t) dt} = \frac{\int_0^\tau \Pr(U(\tau) = -x | T = t) \Pr(T = t) dt}{\int_0^\tau \Pr(U(\tau) = x | T = t) \Pr(T = t) dt}$$

$$\forall x, 0 < T \leq \tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr\{U(\tau) = x \mid T = t\} \\ &= \Pr\{U(\tau) - U(t) = x \mid T = t\} \\ &= \Pr\{U(\tau - t) = x \mid T = t\} \end{aligned}$$

$$U(\tau - t) \mid T = t \sim N((\tau - t)\mu, (\tau - t)\sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\Pr(B_x)}{\Pr(A_x)} &= \frac{\int_0^\tau \Pr(U(\tau) = -x | T = t) \Pr(T = t) dt}{\int_0^\tau \Pr(U(\tau) = x | T = t) \Pr(T = t) dt} \\
&= \frac{\int_0^\tau \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tau-t)\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(-x - (\tau-t)\mu)^2}{2(\tau-t)\sigma^2}\right) \Pr(T = t) dt}{\int_0^\tau \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tau-t)\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - (\tau-t)\mu)^2}{2(\tau-t)\sigma^2}\right) \Pr(T = t) dt} \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{(2x\mu)}{\sigma^2}\right) \frac{\int_0^\tau \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tau-t)\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - (\tau-t)\mu)^2}{2(\tau-t)\sigma^2}\right) \Pr(T = t) dt}{\int_0^\tau \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\tau-t)\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - (\tau-t)\mu)^2}{2(\tau-t)\sigma^2}\right) \Pr(T = t) dt}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr(T \leq \tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \Pr(U(\tau) = x) \left[1 + \frac{\Pr(B_x)}{\Pr(A_x)}\right] dx \\
&= \Phi\left(-\frac{u + \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma^2\tau}}\right) + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\tau\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - (u + \mu\tau))^2}{2\tau\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2x\mu}{\sigma^2}\right) dx \\
&= \Phi\left(-\frac{u + \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\sigma^2\tau}}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2}u\right) \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\tau\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - (u - \mu\tau))^2}{2\tau\sigma^2}\right) dx \\
&= \Phi\left(-\frac{u + \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\tau\sigma^2}}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2}u\right) \Phi\left(-\frac{u - \mu\tau}{\sqrt{\tau\sigma^2}}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

推论2-4 最终破产概率

$$\psi(u) = \exp\left(-\frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2}u\right)$$

$$\psi(u) = \exp(-Ru)$$

推论2-5 （有限）破产时刻

$$T^* = T \mid T < \infty$$

$$\Pr(T^* \leq \tau) = \frac{\Pr(T \leq \tau)}{\Pr(T < \infty)} \quad \tau > 0$$

$$f_{T^*}(\tau) = \frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \tau^{-\frac{2}{3}} \exp\left(-\frac{(u - \mu\tau)^2}{2\tau\sigma^2}\right) \quad \text{逆高斯分布}$$

三、布朗运动与复合泊松盈余过程的近似

用复合Poisson模型的参数近似表示的有限时间破产概率

$$\psi(u, \tau) \approx \Phi\left(-\frac{u + \theta\lambda E[X]\tau}{\sqrt{\lambda E[X^2]\tau}}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{2\theta E[X]}{E[X^2]}u\right)\Phi\left(-\frac{u - \theta\lambda E[X]\tau}{\sqrt{\lambda E[X^2]\tau}}\right)$$

$$\psi(u) \approx \exp\left(-\theta \frac{2E[X]}{E[X^2]}u\right)$$

进而有，（有限）破产时刻的密度函数：

$$f_{T^*}(\tau) \approx \frac{u}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda E[X^2]}} \tau^{-\frac{2}{3}} \exp\left(-\frac{(u - \theta\tau\lambda E[X])^2}{2\tau\lambda E[X^2]}\right)$$

$$E(T^*) \approx \frac{u}{\mu} = \frac{u}{\theta\lambda E(X)}$$

思考

- ▶ 若盈余过程的随机项为Poisson与BM的独立和，破产问题有什么结论？
- ▶ Poisson跳过程与BM的连续过程在破产问题上的本质差异？
- ▶ 用本节的方法讨论对应的期权定价问题。
- ▶ 信用风险模型