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矩相关保费原理中具有风险相依结构的信度模型

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摘要: 在经典信度理论中, 信度估计只适合净保费原理, 很难推广到一般的保费原理, 并且其假设保单组合不同保单索赔额之间独立, 没有考虑风险之间相依性. 该文根据一种统一的保费原理(即矩相关保费原理), 考虑风险之间的相依性, 运用信度理论方法估计风险随机变量的矩母函数, 给出在矩相关保费原理中具有风险相依结构的保费估计, 并且给出结构参数的无偏估计, 从而推广了经典信度理论.

关键词: 矩相关保费原理; 风险相依结构; 信度保费

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0 引言

信度理论是在精算学中一种重要的保费厘定方法. 它根据风险的先验信息和索赔信息对保费进行估计, 保费的信度估计为样本均值和聚合保费的加权平均. 现代的“无分布”信度理论起源于 H. Bühlmann 等^[1], 文献[1]给出了在任意分布下的净保费信度估计.

从风险度量方面来说, 由于净保费原理不满足保费原理的非负安全负荷性, 所以其在实际中不能被使用. 因此, 在各种保费原理下对风险保费的研究成为信度理论的一个方向. H. Bühlmann^[2]研究了在方差保费原理下的近似信度估计; H. U. Gerber^[3]运用指数加权损失函数给出了在 Esscher 保费原理下的信度估计; 温利民等^[4]在 2009 年研究了在广义加权损失函数下的信度估计; 之后于 2011 年温利民等^[5]研究了在指数保费原理下风险保费的信度估计. 但是, 由于大部分保费原理并非通过损失函数来定义, 所以, 通过修改损失函数的方法并不适用于一般的保费原理. 章溢等^[6]在 2019 年利用风险随机变量的矩母函数定义了一种统一的保费原理——矩相关保费原理, 它包括了在非寿险精算学中大部分保费原理, 研究了在矩相关保费原理中风险保费的信度估计问题.

经典信度理论假定在风险参数给定条件下, 各

风险之间相互独立, 但在实际应用中, 各个风险之间具有相依性, 如同一次交通事故可以导致多次索赔, 地域临近的房屋具有共同的火灾风险等. 郑丹等^[7]研究了具有时间变化效应的信度模型, 得到了信度保费; K. L. Yeo 等^[8]提出了共同效应的概念, 并在赔付额服从正态分布条件下得到了风险间具有共同效应的模型的信度保费; 温利民等^[9]研究了具有共同随机效应的信度模型, 得到了信度保费, 推广了经典信度模型; 黄维忠等^[10]研究了在平衡损失函数下各风险间具有共同随机效应的信度模型, 得到了风险保费的信度估计; 李新鹏等^[11-13]分别在平衡损失函数、LINEX 损失函数、MLINEX 损失函数下对具有风险相依结构的信度模型问题进行了研究, 推导出了相应的风险保费的信度估计.

本文既考虑了保费原理的非负安全负荷性, 又考虑了风险间的相依性. 因此, 在矩相关保费原理下研究了不同保单赔付额之间具有风险相依结构的信度模型, 得到了相应的信度保费.

1 模型假设与准备知识

对于随机变量 X , 称 $\Psi(t) = E(e^{tX})$ 为随机变量 X 的矩母函数. 由此可得

$$E(X) = \Psi'(0), D(X) = \Psi''(0) - (\Psi'(0))^2, \\ E(e^{\alpha X}) = \Psi(\alpha), E(Xe^{\alpha X}) = \Psi'(\alpha).$$

下面给出矩相关保费原理的定义.

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定义 1^[6] 对于风险随机变量 X 及实数 $\alpha > 0$, 矩相关保费原理为

$$M(X) = f(\Psi'(0), \Psi''(0), \Psi(\alpha), \Psi'(\alpha)),$$

其中 f 为已知的多元连续函数.

假设由 K 份保单构成一个保单组合, 对于第 i 份保单, 它过去 n 年赔付额为 $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in}$, 每个保单有各自的风险参数, 第 i 份保单风险参数为 θ_i , 且这些风险参数具有相依结构.

假设 1 对第 i 份保单, 给定参数 θ_i , 赔付额 $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in}$ 之间相互独立, (X_i, θ_i) 之间也相互独立 $i = 1, 2, \dots, K$ 条件矩母函数为

$$\Psi(t, \theta_i) = E(e^{tX_{ij}} | \theta_i) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1.$$

由此可得

$$\Psi'(0, \theta_i) = \partial \Psi / \partial t |_{t=0}, \Psi''(0, \theta_i) = \partial^2 \Psi / \partial t^2 |_{t=0},$$

$$\Psi'(\alpha, \theta_i) = \partial \Psi / \partial t |_{t=\alpha}.$$

假设 2 风险参数 θ_i 的分布函数为 $\pi(\theta_i)$ 且

$$E(\Psi(t, \theta_i)) = \Psi_0(t), D(\Psi(t, \theta_i)) = \tau_i^2(t),$$

$$D(e^{tX_{ij}} | \theta_i) = \sigma^2(t, \theta_i) / m_{ij}, E(\sigma^2(t, \theta_i)) = \sigma_i^2(t),$$

$$\text{Cov}(\Psi(t, \theta_i), \Psi(t, \theta_s)) = \tau_i(t) \tau_s(t) \quad i, s = 1, 2, \dots, K.$$

记 $X_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in})^T, X = (X_1^T, X_2^T, \dots, X_K^T)^T, \theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_K)^T$. 易知

$$E(X_{ij} | \theta_i) = \Psi'(0, \theta_i),$$

$$D(X_{ij} | \theta_i) = \Psi''(0, \theta_i) - (\Psi'(0, \theta_i))^2,$$

$$E(e^{tX_{ij}} | \theta_i) = \Psi(\alpha, \theta_i), E(X_{ij} e^{tX_{ij}} | \theta_i) = \Psi'(\alpha, \theta_i).$$

在矩相关保费原理中, 第 i 份保单下一年的风险保费为

$$h(\theta_i) = f(\Psi'(0, \theta_i), \Psi''(0, \theta_i), \Psi(\alpha, \theta_i), \Psi'(\alpha, \theta_i)). \quad (1)$$

为此, 令

$$Y_{ij}(t) = e^{tX_{ij}} Y_i(t) = (Y_{i1}(t), Y_{i2}(t), \dots, Y_{in}(t))^T,$$

$$Y(t) = (Y_1^T(t), Y_2^T(t), \dots, Y_K^T(t))^T.$$

将 $\Psi(t, \theta_i)$ 的估计限定在 $Y_{ij}(t)$ 的线性组合中, 通过求解下面的最优化问题.

$$\min_{a_0, a_{ij} \in \mathbf{R}} E\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) (\Psi(t, \theta_i) - a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e^{tX_{ij}})^2 dt\right), \quad (2)$$

其中 $\lambda(t) \geq 0$ 为已知权重函数. 得到其估计, 再根据“代入”准则得到 $h(\theta_i)$ 的估计.

为了求解最优化问题 (2), 给出引理 1.

引理 1^[6] 设 $Y(t), X_1(t), X_2(t), \dots, X_n(t)$ 为随机序列 $X(t) = (X_1(t), X_2(t), \dots, X_n(t))^T, A =$

(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) 则当

$$\hat{A} = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \text{Cov}(Y(t), X(t)) dt \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \cdot$$

$$D(X(t)) dt \right)^{-1} \hat{a}_0 = E(Y(t)) - \hat{A} E(X(t))$$

时, 积分加权期望平方损失 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) E(Y(t) - a_0 -$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i(t))^2 dt$$
 达到最小.

引理 2 给出了具有风险相依结构的信度模型的性质.

引理 2 在假设 1 和假设 2 下, 有

(i) $Y_i(t)$ 的期望为

$$E(Y_i(t)) = \Psi_0(t) \mathbf{1}_n \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K,$$

其中 $\mathbf{1}_n$ 为每个元素均为 1 的 $n \times 1$ 向量.

(ii) $\Psi(t, \theta_i)$ 与 $Y(t)$ 的协方差为

$$\text{Cov}(\Psi(t, \theta_i), Y(t)) = \tau_i(t) (\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_i(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T,$$

其中 \otimes 为矩阵的 Kronecker 积.

(iii) $Y(t)$ 的方差协方差矩阵为

$$\text{Cov}(Y(t), Y(t)) = \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2(t) \mathbf{M}_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K) + ((\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t))^T \otimes \mathbf{1}_n) ((\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T),$$

其中

$$\mathbf{M}_i^{-1} = \text{diag}(m_{i1}, m_{i2}, \dots, m_{in}),$$

$$m_i = (m_{i1}, m_{i2}, \dots, m_{in})^T = \mathbf{M}_i^{-1} \mathbf{1}_n,$$

$$\overline{m_i} = \mathbf{1}_n^T m_i / n \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K, \text{diag}(\cdot) \text{ 为对角矩阵.}$$

(iv) $Y(t)$ 的方差协方差矩阵的逆矩阵为

$$\text{Cov}(Y(t), Y(t))^{-1} = \text{diag}(1/\sigma_i^2(t) \mathbf{M}_i^{-1} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K) - \beta \beta^T / (1 + n \sum_{j=1}^K \overline{m_j} \tau_j^2(t) / \sigma_j^2(t)),$$

$$\text{其中 } \beta = (\tau_1(t) m_1^T / \sigma_1^2(t), \tau_2(t) m_2^T / \sigma_2^2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t) m_K^T / \sigma_K^2(t)).$$

证 (i) 根据条件期望公式, 得证.

(ii) 对于第 i 份保单和第 s 份保单, 索赔时间 $j, i, s = 1, 2, \dots, K, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 由假设 1、假设 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(\Psi(t, \theta_i), Y_{sj}(t)) &= E(\text{Cov}(\Psi(t, \theta_i), Y_{sj}(t) | \theta)) + \\ \text{Cov}(E(\Psi(t, \theta_i) | \theta_i), E(Y_{sj}(t) | \theta_s)) &= \text{Cov}(\Psi(t, \theta_i), \Psi(t, \theta_s)) = \begin{cases} \tau_i^2(t), & i = s, \\ \tau_i(t) \tau_s(t), & i \neq s. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(\Psi(t, \theta_i), Y(t)) &= \tau_i(t) (\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_i(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) 对于第 i 份保单和第 s 份保单, 索赔时间 j 和 l 有 $i, s = 1, 2, \dots, K, j, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 由假设 1、假设 2 及条件协方差公式可得

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{ij}(t), Y_{sl}(t)) = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^2(t)/m_{ij} + \tau_i^2(t), & i = s, j = l, \\ \tau_i^2(t), & i = s, j \neq l, \\ \tau_i(t)\tau_s(t), & i \neq s, j = l, \\ \tau_i(t)\tau_s(t), & i \neq s, j \neq l. \end{cases}$$

所以,

$$\text{Cov}(Y(t), Y(t)) = \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2(t)M_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, K) + ((\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t))^T \otimes \mathbf{1}_n)((\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T).$$

(iv) 由矩阵求逆公式

$$(A + BCD)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1}$$

可得

$$C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B = 1 + (\underbrace{\tau_1(t), \dots, \tau_1(t)}_n, \underbrace{\tau_K(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)}_n).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_{11}/\sigma_1^2(t) & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & m_{1n}/\sigma_1^2(t) & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & m_{K1}/\sigma_K^2(t) \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & m_{Kn}/\sigma_K^2(t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tau_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \tau_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \tau_K(t) \\ \vdots \\ \tau_K(t) \end{pmatrix} = 1 + n \sum_{j=1}^K \overline{m_j} \tau_j^2(t) / \sigma_j^2(t),$$

$$A^{-1}B = (\tau_1(t)/\sigma_1^2(t)m_1^T, \tau_2(t)/\sigma_2^2(t)m_2^T, \dots, \tau_K(t)/\sigma_K^2(t)m_K^T)^T,$$

$$DA^{-1} = (\tau_1(t)/\sigma_1^2(t)m_1^T, \tau_2(t)/\sigma_2^2(t)m_2^T, \dots, \tau_K(t)/\sigma_K^2(t)m_K^T).$$

所以,

$$\text{Cov}(Y(t), Y(t))^{-1} = \text{diag}(1/\sigma_i^2(t)M_i^{-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, K) - \beta\beta/(1 + n \sum_{j=1}^K \overline{m_j} \tau_j^2(t) / \sigma_j^2(t)).$$

2 矩相关保费原理下风险保费的信度估计

定理 1 给出了最优优化问题(2)的解, 即条件矩

母函数 $\Psi(t|\theta_i)$ 的最优估计.

定理 1 在假设 1、假设 2 条件下, 通过求解最优优化问题(2), 得到条件矩母函数 $\Psi(t|\theta_i)$ 的最优估计为

$$\hat{\Psi}(t|\theta_i) = z_i \bar{Y}_\tau^m(t) + (1 - z_i) \Psi_0(t),$$

其中

$$z_i = n\tau_i \sum_{s=1}^K \overline{m_s} \tau_s / \sigma_s^2 / (1 + n \sum_{s=1}^K \overline{m_s} \tau_s / \sigma_s^2),$$

$$\bar{Y}_i^m(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij} e^{tX_{ij}} / \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij} Y_{ij}(t) / \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij},$$

$$\bar{Y}_\tau^m(t) = (\sum_{i=1}^K \overline{m_i} \tau_i / \sigma_i^2 \bar{Y}_i^m(t)) / (\sum_{i=1}^K \overline{m_i} \tau_i / \sigma_i^2),$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \tau_i(t) dt = \tau_i, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \tau_i(t) \tau_s(t) dt = \tau_i \tau_s,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \sigma_i^2(t) dt = \sigma_i^2.$$

证 由引理 1 得 $\Psi(t|\theta_i)$ 的最优估计为

$$\hat{\Psi}(t|\theta_i) = E(\Psi(t|\theta_i)) + (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \text{Cov}(\Psi(t|\theta_i),$$

$$\theta_i, Y(t)) dt) (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) D(Y(t)) dt)^{-1} (Y(t) - E(Y(t))). \quad (3)$$

由引理 2 可知

$$(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \text{Cov}(\Psi(t|\theta_i), Y(t)) dt) (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \cdot$$

$$D(Y(t)) dt)^{-1} = (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) \tau_i(t) (\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots,$$

$$\tau_i(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T dt) (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda(t) (\text{diag}(\sigma_i^2(t)M_i,$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, K) + ((\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t))^T \otimes \mathbf{1}_n) ((\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t), \dots, \tau_K(t)) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T) dt)^{-1} =$$

$$(\tau_i(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_i, \dots, \tau_K) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T) (\text{diag}(\sigma_i^2 M_i, i = 1,$$

$$2, \dots, K) + ((\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_K)^T \otimes \mathbf{1}_n) ((\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_K) \otimes \mathbf{1}_n^T))^{-1} = \tau_i (m_{11}\tau_1/\sigma_1^2, m_{12}\tau_1/\sigma_1^2, \dots, m_{1n}\tau_1/\sigma_1^2, \dots,$$

$$m_{K1}\tau_K/\sigma_K^2, m_{K2}\tau_K/\sigma_K^2, \dots, m_{Kn}\tau_K/\sigma_K^2) / (1 + n \sum_{s=1}^K \overline{m_s} \cdot$$

$$\tau_s^2/\sigma_s^2). \quad (4)$$

将 $E(\Psi(t|\theta_i)) = \Psi_0(t)$, $E(Y(t)) = \Psi_0(t)\mathbf{1}_{Kn}$ 以及式(4)代入式(3), 经过简单计算可得

$$\hat{\Psi}(t|\theta_i) = z_i \bar{Y}_\tau^m(t) + (1 - z_i) \Psi_0(t),$$

$z_i, \bar{Y}_\tau^m(t)$ 如定理 1 所述.

$$\text{令 } E(X_{ij}|\theta_i) = \mu_1(\theta_i), E(X_{ij}^2|\theta_i) = \mu_2(\theta_i),$$

$$E(X_{ij} e^{\alpha X_{ij}}|\theta_i) = \omega(\alpha|\theta_i), E(\mu_1(\theta_i)) = \mu_1, E(\mu_2(\theta_i)) =$$

$$\mu_2, E(\omega(\alpha|\theta_i)) = \omega(\alpha), \text{ 并且引入以下记号:}$$

$$\bar{X}_i^1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} \quad \bar{X}_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij}^2 \quad \bar{\omega}_i(\alpha) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} e^{\alpha X_{ij}},$$

则风险保费为

$$h(\theta_i) = f(\mu_1(\theta_i), \mu_2(\theta_i), \Psi(\alpha, \theta_i), \omega(\alpha, \theta_i)).$$

由此,通过“代入”原则,易得下面的定理.

定理 2 在矩相关保费原理中,基于矩母函数的信度估计得到风险保费 $h(\theta_i)$ 的信度估计为

$$\hat{h}(\theta_i) = f(\hat{\mu}_1(\theta_i), \hat{\mu}_2(\theta_i), \hat{\Psi}(\alpha, \theta_i), \hat{\omega}(\alpha, \theta_i)),$$

其中

$$\hat{\mu}_1(\theta_i) = z_i \bar{X}_i^1 + (1 - z_i) \mu_1,$$

$$\hat{\mu}_2(\theta_i) = z_i \bar{X}_i^2 + (1 - z_i) \mu_2,$$

$$\hat{\Psi}(\alpha, \theta_i) = z_i \bar{Y}_\tau^m(\alpha) + (1 - z_i) \Psi_0(\alpha),$$

$$\hat{\omega}(\alpha, \theta_i) = z_i \bar{\omega}_i(\alpha) + (1 - z_i) \omega(\alpha),$$

$z_i, \bar{Y}_\tau^m(\alpha)$ 如定理 1 所述.

根据函数 f 的不同形式,给出在期望值保费原理、Esscher 保费原理、指数保费原理中具有风险相依结构的信度估计.

推论 1 (i) 在期望值保费原理中风险保费信度估计为

$$\hat{h}_1(\theta_i) = (1 + \alpha)(z_i \bar{X}_i^1 + (1 - z_i) \mu_1).$$

(ii) 在 Esscher 保费原理中风险保费信度估计为

$$\hat{h}_2(\theta_i) = (z_i \bar{\omega}_i(\alpha) + (1 - z_i) \omega(\alpha)) / (z_i \bar{Y}_\tau^m(\alpha) + (1 - z_i) \Psi_0(\alpha)).$$

(iii) 在指数保费原理中风险保费信度估计为

$$\hat{h}_3(\theta_i) = \ln(z_i \bar{Y}_\tau^m(\alpha) + (1 - z_i) \Psi_0(\alpha)) / \alpha.$$

推论 2 由于结构参数 $\sigma_i^2(t)$ 、 $\tau_i^2(t)$ 较多,所以,假设 $\sigma_i^2(t) = \sigma^2(t)$ 、 $\tau_i^2(t) = \tau^2(t)$ 、 $i = 1, 2, \dots, K$, 则结构参数 $\Psi_0(t)$ 的无偏估计为

$$\hat{\Psi}_0(t) = \frac{1}{nK} \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n e^{tX_{ij}},$$

结构参数 $\sigma^2(t)$ 的无偏估计为

$$\hat{\sigma}^2(t) = \frac{1}{(n-1)K} \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n (e^{tX_{ij}} - \bar{Y}_i(t))^2,$$

$$\text{其中 } \bar{Y}_i(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n e^{tX_{ij}}.$$

结构参数 $\tau^2(t)$ 的无偏估计为

$$\hat{\tau}^2(t) = \frac{1}{K-1} \sum_{i=1}^K (\bar{Y}_i(t) - \hat{\Psi}_0(t))^2 - \hat{\sigma}^2(t) / n.$$

3 结论

本文根据矩相关保费原理,研究了具有风险相

依结构的信度模型,得到了信度保费,并且根据所得的结论给出了在期望值保费原理、Esscher 保费原理、指数保费原理中具有风险相依结构的信度估计,也给出了结构参数 $\Psi_0(t)$ 、 $\sigma^2(t)$ 、 $\tau^2(t)$ 的无偏估计.

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The Evolutionary Analysis on Consumers' Cycling Behavior of Shared Electric Bikes

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Abstract: In this paper a long-term evolutionary game is constructed between operators and consumers considering the social media to research the cycling behavior of consumers. On this basis numerical simulation is used to analyze the dynamic change of participants' decision-making behavior. The results show that the decision cannot be made according to the direct benefit only and the externality of actions with the external benefits shall be considered into the payoff matrix. Appropriate social media exposure effectively limits the operators' punishment and adjusts the strategies of participants even the evolution direction of the system. At the same time it is found that the excessive operators' punishment or the high media's exposure rate will lead to the instability of the system. The healthy development of shared electric bikes requires the efforts of operators consumers and social media.

Key words: shared electric bikes; operators; consumers; evolutionary game; social media

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The Credibility Model with Risks Dependence Structure for Moment-Related Premium Principle

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Abstract: The classical credibility theory can only compute experience net premiums and is difficult to be transplanted to general premium calculation principles. On the other hand it assumes that the claim amounts of different insurance policy in a portfolio are independent it doesn't consider the risks' dependence. An unified premium principle that is moment-related premium principle which can be expressed as functional of moment generating functions and considers risks' dependence is used. The credibility idea is applied to moment generating functions and the estimates of risk premiums with risks dependence structure are established the unbiased estimators of structure parameters are obtained thus generalizing the classical credibility theory.

Key words: moment-related premium principle; risks dependence structure; credibility premium

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