

二元混合型指数分布的识别性及其应用

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摘要: 对新提出的一类二元混合型指数分布和其他三类二元混合型指数分布, 讨论了它们的分布识别问题, 即记 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$, $I=i$, 当 $Z=X_i$; 记 $U=\max(X_1, X_2)$, $J=j$, 当 $U=X_j$; 已知 (Z, I) 或 (U, J) 的分布, 求 (X_1, X_2) 分布的唯一性问题. 给出了 (X_1, X_2) 服从 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布时, 有关寿险中 Z 及 U 的精算现值的 2 个公式.

关键词: 二元指数分布; 混合型; 识别性; 精算现值

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在寿险精算中, 构造生命表是一个至关重要的环节. 众所周知, 构造生命表要利用尽可能可以利用的人口数据和寿险数据, 其中的一部分寿险数据是联合生存状态数据和最后生存状态数据, 要从联合生存状态数据和最后生存状态数据中分离出人的寿命数据, 即从 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$ 或 $U = \max(X_1, X_2)$ 的分布中分离出 (X_1, X_2) 的分布. 这个问题早期的一般提法来自文献[1-2]. 令 $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_p$ 是有联合分布函数 $F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)$ 的 p 元随机变量, 令 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)$, $I=i$, 若 $Z = X_i$, 在复杂的数据系统中, Z 或 (Z, I) 的分布可能直接决定 $F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p)$ 的分布, 这就是所谓的识别性问题. 文献[2]给出了二元正态分布的可识别性问题和几个指数分布的可识别性问题; 文献[3]给出了二元及多元 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布的识别性; 文献[4]分析了三元正态分布的可识别性问题. 笔者考虑对新提出的一类二元混合型指数分布和其他 3 类二元混合型指数分布全部识别性问题. 在第 2 节, 引入了一类新的二元混合分布, 讨论了在 2 种情形下的分布识别性问题; 在第 3 节, 讨论了已知 (U, J) 的分布时, (X_1, X_2) 的分布识别性问题; 在第 4 节, 讨论了在 2 种情形下, Proschan-Sullo 型指数分布的识别性问题; 在第 5 节, 讨论了在 2 种情形下, Friday-Patil 型指数分布的识别性问题; 在第 6 节, 给出了 (X_1, X_2) 服从

Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布时, 有关寿险中 Z 及 U 的精算现值的 2 个公式.

1 一类二元混合型指数分布的识别性

类似于 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布的定义, 设 $Y_1 \sim E(\lambda_1)$, $Y_2 \sim E(\lambda_2)$, $Y_{12} \sim E(\lambda_{12})$, 这里 Y_1, Y_2, Y_{12} 为 3 个相互独立的随机变量, 令 $X_1 = \max(Y_1, Y_{12})$, $X_2 = \max(Y_2, Y_{12})$.

定义 1 若 $Y_1 \sim E(\lambda_1)$, $Y_2 \sim E(\lambda_2)$, $Y_{12} \sim E(\lambda_{12})$, 且 $X_1 = \max(Y_1, Y_{12})$, $X_2 = \max(Y_2, Y_{12})$ (X_1, X_2) 的联合分布函数 $F(x_1, x_2)$ 表达式为:

$$F(x_1, x_2) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x_2})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} \min(x_1, x_2)}), \\ x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0.$$

证明 (1) 当 $x_1 < x_2$ 时

$$F(x_1, x_2) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2) = \\ P(\max(Y_1, Y_{12}) \leq x_1, \max(Y_2, Y_{12}) \leq x_2) = \\ P(Y_1 \leq x_1, Y_{12} \leq x_1, Y_2 \leq x_2, Y_{12} \leq x_2) = \\ P(Y_1 \leq x_1, Y_{12} \leq x_1, Y_2 \leq x_2) = \\ \int_0^{x_1} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 y_1} dy_1 \int_0^{x_1} \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} y_{12}} dy_{12} \int_0^{x_2} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y_2} dy_2 = \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x_2}).$$

同理可求得:

$$x_2 < x_1 \text{ 时,} \\ F(x_1, x_2) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x_2})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} x_2}). \\ x_2 = x_1 \text{ 时,} \\ F(x_1, x_2) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} x_1}).$$

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综上所述

$$F(x_1, x_2) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x_1})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x_2})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} \min(x_1, x_2)}),$$

$$x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0.$$

令 $U = \max(X_1, X_2)$, $J = \begin{cases} 1, & X_1 > X_2, \\ 2, & X_1 < X_2, \\ 3, & X_1 = X_2, \end{cases}$ 并且记

$p_j f_j(u)$ 为 (U, J) 的联合密度, $G_j(t) (j=1,2,3)$ 分别是 Y_1, Y_2, Y_{12} 的分布函数, 则有如下定理.

定理 1 若 $Y_1 \sim E(\lambda_1)$, $Y_2 \sim E(\lambda_2)$, $Y_{12} \sim E(\lambda_{12})$, $X_1 = \max(Y_1, Y_{12})$, $X_2 = \max(Y_2, Y_{12})$, $U = \max(X_1, X_2)$, $G_j(t) (j=1,2,3)$ 分别是 Y_1, Y_2, Y_{12} 的分布函数, 则有:

$$p_j f_j(u) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} u}) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 u}, & j=1, u > 0, \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} u}) \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 u}, & j=2, u > 0, \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 u}) \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} u}, & j=3, u > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明

$$P(U \leq u, J=3) = P(\max(X_1, X_2) \leq u, X_1 = X_2) = P(Y_{12} \leq u, Y_1 < Y_{12}, Y_2 < Y_{12}) = \int_0^u G_1(t) G_2(t) dG_3(t),$$

所以有:

$$\int_0^u p_3 f_3(t) dt = \int_0^u G_1(t) G_2(t) dG_3(t).$$

两边求导, 并令 $dG_j(t)/dt = g_j(t)$, $j=1,2,3$ 则

$$p_3 f_3(u) = G_1(u) G_2(u) g_3(u) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 u}) \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} u}.$$

同理可得:

$$p_1 f_1(u) = G_2(u) G_3(u) g_1(u) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} u}) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 u},$$

$$p_2 f_2(u) = G_1(u) G_3(u) g_2(u) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} u}) \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 u}.$$

若 $Y'_1 \sim E(\lambda'_1)$, $Y'_2 \sim E(\lambda'_2)$, $Y'_{12} \sim E(\lambda'_{12})$, $X'_1 = \max(Y'_1, Y'_{12})$, $X'_2 = \max(Y'_2, Y'_{12})$. 并令

$U' = \max(X'_1, X'_2)$, $J' = \begin{cases} 1, & X'_1 > X'_2, \\ 2, & X'_1 < X'_2, \\ 3, & X'_1 = X'_2, \end{cases}$ 并记

$p'_j f'_j(u)$ 为 (U', J') 的联合密度, 则有下面的识别性定理.

定理 2 若 (U, J) 与 (U', J') 有相同分布, 则

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}) = (\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \lambda'_{12}).$$

证明 由定理 1 可得:

$$p_j f_j(u) = p'_j f'_j(u), \text{ 则有:}$$

$$(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} u}) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 u} = (1 - e^{-\lambda'_2 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda'_{12} u}) \lambda'_1 e^{-\lambda'_1 u},$$

$$(1 - e^{-\lambda_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} u}) \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 u} = (1 - e^{-\lambda'_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda'_{12} u}) \lambda'_2 e^{-\lambda'_2 u},$$

$$(1 - e^{-\lambda_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 u}) \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} u} = (1 - e^{-\lambda'_1 u})(1 - e^{-\lambda'_2 u}) \lambda'_{12} e^{-\lambda'_{12} u}.$$

由对应系数相等可得: $\lambda_1 = \lambda'_1, \lambda_2 = \lambda'_2, \lambda_{12} = \lambda'_{12}$, 所以 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}) = (\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \lambda'_{12})$.

令 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$, $I = \begin{cases} 1, & X_1 < X_2, \\ 2, & X_1 > X_2, \\ 3, & X_1 = X_2, \end{cases}$ 并且记

$p_i f_i(z)$ 为 (Z, I) 的联合密度, $G_i(t) (i=1,2,3)$ 分别是 Y_1, Y_2, Y_{12} 的分布函数, 则有如下定理.

定理 3 若 $Y_1 \sim E(\lambda_1)$, $Y_2 \sim E(\lambda_2)$, $Y_{12} \sim E(\lambda_{12})$, $X_1 = \max(Y_1, Y_{12})$, $X_2 = \max(Y_2, Y_{12})$, $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$, $G_i(t) (i=1,2,3)$ 分别是 Y_1, Y_2, Y_{12} 的分布函数, 则

$$p_i f_i(z) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} z}) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z}, & i=1, z > 0, \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} z}) \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z}, & i=2, z > 0, \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z}) \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} z}, & i=3, z > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明

$$P(Z > z, I=3) = P(\min(X_1, X_2) > z, X_1 = X_2) = P(Y_{12} > z, Y_1 < Y_{12}, Y_2 < Y_{12}) = \int_z^{+\infty} G_1(t) G_2(t) dG_3(t),$$

所以

$$\int_z^{+\infty} p_3 f_3(t) dt = \int_z^{+\infty} G_1(t) G_2(t) dG_3(t).$$

两边求导, 并令 $dG_i(t)/dt = g_i(t)$, $i=1,2,3$, 则

$$p_3 f_3(z) = G_1(z) G_2(z) g_3(z) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z}) \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} z}.$$

同理可得:

$$p_1 f_1(z) = G_2(z) G_3(z) g_1(z) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} z}) \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z},$$

$$p_2 f_2(z) = G_1(z) G_3(z) g_2(z) = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_{12} z}) \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z}.$$

若 $Y'_1 \sim E(\lambda'_1)$, $Y'_2 \sim E(\lambda'_2)$, $Y'_{12} \sim E(\lambda'_{12})$, $X'_1 =$

$\max(Y'_1, Y'_{12}), X'_2 = \max(Y'_2, Y'_{12})$, 并令
 $Z' = \min(X'_1, X'_2), I' = \begin{cases} 1, X'_1 < X'_2, \\ 2, X'_1 > X'_2, \\ 3, X'_1 = X'_2, \end{cases}$ 并且记

$p'_i f'_i(z)$ 为 (Z', I') 的联合密度, 则有下面的识别性定理.

定理 4 若 (Z, I) 与 (Z', I') 有相同分布, 则

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}) = (\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \lambda'_{12}).$$

证明 类似于定理 2 直接验证可得.

2 二元 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布的识别性

称 (X_1, X_2) 为服从二元 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布的随机变量, 指它有如下的尾概率^[3]:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}(x_1, x_2) &= P\{X_1 > x_1, X_2 > x_2\} = \\ & \exp\{-\lambda_1 x_1 - \lambda_2 x_2 - \lambda_{12} \max(x_1, x_2)\}, \\ & x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

记作 $(X_1, X_2) \sim BVED(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12})$.

令 $I = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 < X_2, \\ 2, X_1 > X_2, \\ 3, X_1 = X_2, \end{cases}$ 记 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$, 并记

$p_i f_i(z)$ 表示 (Z, I) 的联合密度, $i = 1, 2, 3$.

引理 1^[3] 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim BVED(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12})$, 则

$$p_i f_i(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z}, & i = 1, z > 0, \\ \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z}, & i = 2, z > 0, \\ \lambda_{12} e^{-\lambda_{12} z}, & i = 3, z > 0, \end{cases}$$

这里 $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}$.

证明 直接计算可得.

由引理 1 可知, 参数 $\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}$ 是可识别的.

记 $(X_{1j}, X_{2j})(j = 1, \dots, n)$ 是来自 (X_1, X_2) 的容量为 n 的随机样本, 文献[3]中给出了 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}$ 的最大似然估计及基于一阶矩的矩估计均为:

$$\hat{\lambda}_t = \sum_{j=1}^n W_{tj} / \sum_{j=1}^n \min(X_{1j}, X_{2j}), t = 1, 2,$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{12} = \sum_{j=1}^n W_{3j} / \sum_{j=1}^n \min(X_{1j}, X_{2j}),$$

这里

$$W_1 = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 < X_2, \\ 0, X_2 \leq X_1, \end{cases} \quad W_2 = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 > X_2, \\ 0, X_1 \leq X_2, \end{cases}$$

$$W_3 = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 = X_2, \\ 0, X_1 \neq X_2, \end{cases}$$

$$W_{1j} = \begin{cases} 1, X_{1j} < X_{2j}, \\ 0, X_{2j} \leq X_{1j}, \end{cases} \quad W_{2j} = \begin{cases} 1, X_{1j} > X_{2j}, \\ 0, X_{1j} \leq X_{2j}, \end{cases}$$

$$W_{3j} = \begin{cases} 1, X_{1j} = X_{2j}, \\ 0, X_{1j} \neq X_{2j}. \end{cases}$$

若令 $J = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 > X_2, \\ 2, X_1 < X_2, \\ 3, X_1 = X_2, \end{cases} U = \max(X_1, X_2)$, 并记

$p_j f_j(u)$ 为 $(U, J)(j = 1, 2, 3)$ 的联合密度, 则有如下定理.

定理 5 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim BVED(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12})$, 则

$$\begin{cases} p_1 f_1(u) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12}) \{ \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12})u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \}, u > 0, \\ p_2 f_2(u) = (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \{ \exp[-(\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12})u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \}, u > 0, \\ p_3 f_3(u) = \lambda_{12} \exp(-\lambda u), u > 0. \end{cases}$$

$U = \max(X_1, X_2) \sim f_U(u) =$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12}) \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12})u] + (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \cdot \exp[-(\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12})u] - \lambda \exp(-\lambda u).$$

证明 $J = 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial^2 \bar{F}(x_1, x_2) / \partial x_2 \partial x_1 &= \lambda_1 (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \cdot \\ & \exp[-(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_{12} x_2)] = f_2(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

$$P(U, J) = P(\max(x_1, x_2) \leq u, J) =$$

$$P(x_1 \leq u, x_2 \leq u, x_1 < x_2) =$$

$$\int_0^u dx_2 \int_0^{x_2} f_2(x_1, x_2) dx_1 =$$

$$\int_0^u dx_2 \int_0^{x_2} \lambda_1 (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \exp[-(\lambda_1 x_1 +$$

$$\lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_{12} x_2)] dx_1 = 1 + \{ (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \cdot$$

$$[\exp(-\lambda u) - 1] - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \cdot$$

$$\exp(-\lambda_2 u - \lambda_{12} u) \} / \lambda.$$

对 U 求导, 有:

$$p_2 f_2(u) = (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \{ \exp[-(\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12})u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \}, u > 0.$$

同理

$$p_1 f_1(u) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12}) \{ \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12})u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \}, u > 0,$$

$$p_3 f_3(u) = \lambda_{12} \exp(-\lambda u), u > 0,$$

$$f_U(u) = \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i f_i(u) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12}) \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12})u] +$$

$$(\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12}) \exp[-(\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12})u] - \lambda \exp(-\lambda u).$$

由定理 5 可知, 参数 $\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}$ 都是可识别的.

若 $W_1, W_2, W_3, W_{1j}, W_{2j}, W_{3j}$ 如上所定义, 则有:

定理 6 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim BVED(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12})$, $(X_{1j}, X_{2j}) (j=1, \dots, n)$ 是随机样本, 则 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}$ 的基于一阶矩的矩估计为:

$$\hat{\lambda}_t = \sum_{j=1}^n w_{tj} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \max(X_{1j}, X_{2j}) \right]^{-1} \left\{ \left[1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) \right] + \left[1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) \right] - 1 \right\},$$

$t=1, 2,$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{12} = \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \max(X_{1j}, X_{2j}) \right]^{-1} \left\{ \left[1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) \right] + \left[1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) \right] - 1 \right\}.$$

证明 直接计算可得.

3 二元 Proschan-Sullo 型指数分布的识别性

称 (X_1, X_2) 为服从二元 Proschan-Sullo 型指数分布的随机变量, 指它有如下的尾概率^[5]:

$$\bar{F}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2')^{-1} \{ \lambda_1 \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2')x_1 - (\lambda_0 + \lambda_2')x_2] + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_2') \exp(-\lambda x_2) \}, & x_1 \leq x_2, \\ (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1')^{-1} \{ \lambda_2 \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1')x_2 - (\lambda_0 + \lambda_1')x_1] + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1') \exp(-\lambda x_1) \}, & x_2 \leq x_1. \end{cases}$$

记为 $(X_1, X_2) \sim P \sim S(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2', \lambda_0)$, 这里

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2', \lambda_0 > 0,$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 > \lambda_1', \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 > \lambda_2'.$$

令 $I = \begin{cases} 1, & X_1 < X_2, \\ 2, & X_1 > X_2, \\ 3, & X_1 = X_2, \end{cases}$ 记 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$, 并记

$p_i f_i(z)$ 表示 (Z, I) 的联合密度, $i=0, 1, 2$, 有如下的引理.

引理 3^[6] 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim P \sim S(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2', \lambda_0)$, 则有:

$$p_i f_i(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda_0 e^{-\lambda z}, & i=0, z > 0, \\ \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda z}, & i=1, z > 0, \\ \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda z}, & i=2, z > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明 直接计算可得.

显然由引理 3 可知, 可识别的参数 $\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_0$. 而参数 λ_1', λ_2' 是不可识别的.

若令 $J = \begin{cases} 1, & X_1 > X_2, \\ 2, & X_1 < X_2, \\ 3, & X_1 = X_2, \end{cases}$ $U = \max(X_1, X_2)$, 并记

$p_j f_j(u)$ 为 (U, J) ($j=1, 2, 0$) 的联合密度, 则有如下的定理.

定理 7 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim P \sim S(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2', \lambda_0)$, 则有:

$$\begin{cases} p_1 f_1(u) = \lambda_2 (\lambda_0 + \lambda_1') \{ \exp[-(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1')u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \} / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1'), u > 0, \\ p_2 f_2(u) = \lambda_1 (\lambda_0 + \lambda_2') \{ \exp[-(\lambda_0 + \lambda_2')u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \} / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2'), u > 0, \\ p_0 f_0(u) = \lambda_0 \exp(-\lambda u), u > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明 方法同定理 5 可直接计算得到.

若 $(X_1', X_2') \sim P \sim S(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1', \alpha_2', \alpha_0)$, 令

$U' = \max(X_1', X_2')$, $J' = \begin{cases} 1, & X_1' > X_2', \\ 2, & X_1' < X_2', \\ 3, & X_1' = X_2', \end{cases}$ 并记

$p_j' f_j'(u)$ 为 (U', J') 的联合密度, 则有如下的识别性定理.

定理 8 若 (U, J) 与 (U', J') 有相同的分布, 则 $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1', \alpha_2')$.

证明 由定理 7 可得:

$$p_j f_j(u) = p_j' f_j'(u),$$

$$\lambda_1 (\lambda_0 + \lambda_2') \{ \exp[-(\lambda_0 + \lambda_2')u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \} / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2') = \alpha_1 (\alpha_0 + \alpha_2') \{ \exp[-(\alpha_0 + \alpha_2')u] - \exp(-\alpha u) \} / (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_2'), \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda_2 (\lambda_0 + \lambda_1') \{ \exp[-(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1')u] - \exp(-\lambda u) \} / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1') = \alpha_2 (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1') \{ \exp[-(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1')u] - \exp(-\alpha u) \} / (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_1'), \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda_0 \exp(-\lambda u) = \alpha_0 \exp(-\alpha u), \quad (3)$$

由(3)式可得, $\lambda_0 = \alpha_0, \lambda = \alpha$, 代入(1)式, 由

$$\exp[-(\lambda_0 + \lambda_2')u] - \exp(-\lambda u) = \exp[-(\alpha_0 + \alpha_2')u] - \exp(-\alpha u),$$

则有 $\lambda_2' = \alpha_2'$. 由

$$\lambda_1 (\lambda_0 + \lambda_2') / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2') =$$

$$\alpha_1(\alpha_0 + \alpha_2') / (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_2'),$$

且 $\lambda = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \alpha = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$. 有 $\lambda_1 = \alpha_1$.

同理, 代入(2)式可得: $\lambda_1' = \alpha_1', \lambda_2 = \alpha_2$, 所以有:

$$(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1', \alpha_2').$$

4 二元 Friday-Patil 型指数分布的识别性

称 (X_1, X_2) 为服从二元 Friday-Patil 型指数分布的随机变量, 指它有如下的联合密度^[7].

绝对连续部分的联合密度为:

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \gamma\lambda_1\lambda_2' \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2')x_1 - \lambda_2'x_2], & 0 < x_1 < x_2, \\ \gamma\lambda_2\lambda_1' \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1')x_2 - \lambda_1'x_1], & 0 < x_2 < x_1. \end{cases}$$

奇异部分为:

$$g(x) = (1 - \gamma)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x],$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = x,$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2' > 0, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$, 记为:

$$(X_1, X_2) \sim F \sim P(\gamma, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2').$$

令 $I = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 < X_2, \\ 2, X_1 > X_2, \\ 3, X_1 = X_2, \end{cases}$ 记 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$, 并记

(Z, I) 的联合密度为 $p_i f_i(z), i = 1, 2, 3$.

引理 4 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim F \sim P(\gamma, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2')$, 则

$$p_i f_i(z) = \begin{cases} \gamma\lambda_1 e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}, i = 1, z > 0, \\ \gamma\lambda_2 e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}, i = 2, z > 0, \\ (1 - \gamma)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}, i = 3, z > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明略.

显然由引理 4, 得到可识别的参数为 $\gamma, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$, 而参数 λ_1', λ_2' 是不可识别的.

若令 $J = \begin{cases} 1, X_1 > X_2, \\ 2, X_1 < X_2, \\ 3, X_1 = X_2, \end{cases} U = \max(X_1, X_2)$, 并记

$p_j f_j(u)$ 为 (U, J) ($j = 1, 2, 3$) 的联合密度, 则有如下的定理.

定理 9 设 $(X_1, X_2) \sim F \sim P(\gamma, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2')$, 则

$$\begin{cases} p_1 f_1(u) = \gamma\lambda_2\lambda_1'(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1')^{-1} \{-\exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u] + \exp(-\lambda_1' u)\}, u > 0, \\ p_2 f_2(u) = \gamma\lambda_1\lambda_2'(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2')^{-1} \{-\exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u] + \exp(-\lambda_2' u)\}, u > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_2)u] + \exp(-\lambda_2' u)\}, u > 0, \\ p_3 f_3(u) = (1 - \gamma)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u], \\ u > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明方法同定理 5 直接计算可得.

若 $(X_1', X_2') \sim F \sim P(\rho, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1', \alpha_2')$, 令

$$U' = \max(X_1', X_2'), J' = \begin{cases} 1, X_1' > X_2', \\ 2, X_1' < X_2', \\ 3, X_1' = X_2', \end{cases} \text{ 并记}$$

$p_j' f_j'(u)$ 为 (U', J') 的联合密度, 则有如下的识别性定理.

定理 10 若 (U, J) 与 (U', J') 有相同的分布, 则有:

$$(\gamma, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (\rho, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1', \alpha_2').$$

证明 由定理 9 可得:

$$p_j f_j(u) = p_j' f_j'(u),$$

$$\gamma\lambda_2\lambda_1'(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1')^{-1} \{-\exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u] + \exp(-\lambda_1' u)\} = \rho\alpha_2\alpha_1'(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_1')^{-1} \{-\exp[-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)u] + \exp(-\alpha_1' u)\}, \quad (4)$$

$$\gamma\lambda_1\lambda_2'(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_2')^{-1} \{-\exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u] + \exp(-\lambda_2' u)\} = \rho\alpha_1\alpha_2'(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_2')^{-1} \{-\exp[-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)u] + \exp(-\alpha_2' u)\}, \quad (5)$$

$$(1 - \gamma)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u] = (1 - \rho)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \exp[-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)u]. \quad (6)$$

由(6)式可得: $\lambda = \rho, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 代入(4)式, 由

$$-\exp[-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u] + \exp(-\lambda_1' u) = -\exp[-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)u] + \exp(-\alpha_1' u),$$

得 $\lambda_1' = \alpha_1'$ 由

$$\gamma\lambda_2\lambda_1' / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1') = \rho\alpha_2\alpha_1' / (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_1'),$$

得 $\lambda_2 = \alpha_2$.

同理, 代入(5)式可得: $\lambda_2' = \alpha_2', \lambda_1 = \alpha_1$, 所以有:

$$(\gamma, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (\rho, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1', \alpha_2').$$

5 精算现值的 2 个公式

联合生存状态情形下, 当 (X_1, X_2) 服从二元 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布时, $Z = \min(X_1, X_2) \sim E(\lambda)$, 所以 $E(Z) = 1/\lambda$, 这里 λ 的估计式为:

$$\hat{\lambda} = 1 / \sum_{j=1}^n \min(X_{1j}, X_{2j}).$$

最后生存者状态情形下, 当 (X_1, X_2) 服从二元 Marshall-Olkin 型指数分布时, $U = \max(X_1, X_2)$ 如定理 5 中(1)式, 所以

$$E(U) = [1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_{12})] + [1 / (\lambda_2 + \lambda_{12})] - (1 / \lambda),$$

这里 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_{12}$ 的估计式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\lambda}_t &= \sum_{j=1}^n w_{tj} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \max(X_{1j}, X_{2j}) \right]^{-1} \left\{ 1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) + 1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) - 1 \right\}, t=1, 2. \\ \hat{\lambda}_{12} &= \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \max(X_{1j}, X_{2j}) \right]^{-1} \left\{ 1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) + 1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{3j} \right) - 1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

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Identification of Bivariate Mixed Exponential Distribution and its Applications

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Abstract: Considering a new bivariate mixed exponential distribution and other three kinds of bivariate mixed exponential distribution, the identification of their distributions is presented. $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$ is first defined, by letting $I = i$ with $Z = X_i$. $U = \max(X_1, X_2)$ is defined. Let $J = j$ while $U = X_j$, if the distribution of (Z, I) or (U, J) is known, the uniqueness of the distribution of (X_1, X_2) needs being calculated. In the end, the author puts forth two formulae which are related to the net single premium of Z and U in life insurance, while (X_1, X_2) obey Marshall-Olkin type's exponential distribution.

Key words: bivariate exponential distribution; mixed types; identification; the net single premium

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