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**1. (Pentikäinen)**

Pentikäinen 가

가  
 . (aggregate claims)  
 가 ,

$$1 + (1 + \eta) a_1 R = \int e^{Rz} dF_z(z) \text{ ----- (1)}$$

(1) (2) .

$$1 + (1 + \eta) a_1 R = \int e^{Rz} dF_z(z) = 1 + a_1 R + \frac{a_2 R^2}{2!} + \dots \text{ (2)}$$

, (3)

$$a_1(KM)^{j-1} \leq a_j \leq a_2 M^{j-2}, \quad (j > 1) \quad \text{-----} \quad (3)$$

$$\left( \text{ , } M \quad \quad \quad \text{ , } K = \frac{a_2}{a_1 M} \leq 1 \right)$$

(3)

$$a_j = \int_0^M z^j dF_z(z) \leq M^{j-2} \int_0^M z^2 dF_z(z) = a_2 M^{j-2} \quad ,$$

(3)

$$\frac{a_j}{a_{j-1}} \leq \frac{a_{j+1}}{a_j} \quad .$$

$z_1, z_2$  *i.i.d* 가 ,

$$\begin{aligned} 2(a_{j+1} a_{j-1} - a_j^2) &= E z_1^{j+1} z_2^{j-1} + E z_1^{j-1} z_2^{j+1} - 2 E z_1^j z_2^j \\ &= E \{(z_1 - z_2)^2 z_1^{j-1} z_2^{j-1}\} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_j = a_1 \prod_{\ell=2}^j \frac{a_\ell}{a_{\ell-1}} \geq a_1 \prod_{\ell=2}^j \frac{a_2}{a_1} = a_1 \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right)^{j-1} = a_1 (KM)^{j-1}$$

(3)

(2)

$$\eta a_1 R \geq a_1 \frac{KMR^2}{2!} + a_1 (KM)^2 \frac{R^3}{3!} + \dots \quad \text{-----} \quad (4)$$

$$\eta KMR \geq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(KMR)^k}{k!} = e^{KMR} - KMR - 1$$

(5)

$$\frac{\eta}{K} MR \leq e^{MR} - MR - 1 \quad \text{-----} \quad (5)$$

$$(1+a)x + 1 - e^x = 0 \quad X^*(a) \quad (4) \quad (5)$$

(6)

$$x^* \left( \frac{\eta}{k} \right) \leq MR \leq \frac{x^*(\eta)}{k} \quad \text{-----} \quad (6)$$

$$, \quad \varepsilon = e^{-RU} \quad 1.75 \eta < x^*(\eta) < 2\eta \quad (\eta \leq 0.2)$$

(7)

$$\frac{K \log(1/\varepsilon) M}{2\eta} < U \leq \frac{\log(1/\varepsilon) M}{x^*(\eta/K)} < \frac{\log(1/\varepsilon) M}{1.75 \eta} \quad \text{-----} \quad (7)$$

## 2. (Ammeter) 24)

24)

(Ammeter)

( ) 10%

,  $\eta$   
가

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$$P\{n = k\} = \binom{h+k-1}{k} \left(\frac{h}{\nu+h}\right)^h \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu+h}\right)^k \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

(1)

(gamma)

가

(2)

$$dF_z(z) = \frac{\alpha^\alpha e^{-\alpha x} x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \quad \text{-----} \quad (2)$$

$$\left( \quad , \quad a_1 = 1, \quad \text{var}(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)$$

(adjustment coefficient) (3)

(1)

$$\int_0^\infty e^{Rz} dF_z(z) = 1 + \frac{1 - e^{-(1+\eta)R a_1 \nu/h}}{\nu/h} \quad \text{-----} \quad (3)$$

R (4)

$$R \approx \frac{2\eta}{\left(1 + \frac{\nu}{h} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2\eta} + 1\right)} \quad \text{-----} \quad (4)$$

U (5)

$$U = \frac{(1 + \frac{\nu}{h} + \frac{1}{\alpha})(\frac{3}{2\eta} + 1)}{2\eta} \log(\frac{1}{\epsilon}) \quad \text{-----} \quad (5)$$

$a_1=1$  가 ,  
 (  $m_Z$  ) (U) (6)

$$U = c_1 P' + c_2 m_Z , \quad \text{-----} \quad (6)$$

$$, c_1 = \frac{1}{2h} (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{\eta}) \log \frac{(1/\epsilon)}{1 + \eta} ,$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{\eta})(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}) \log (1/\epsilon)$$

### 3. (Bohman)

(Bohman)

(random walk model)

$\gamma_x$  ,  $m_x, \sigma_x^2$  ,  
 X  
 가 ,

가. NP

n NP

(1)

$$P \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n m_X}{\sigma_X \sqrt{n}} < y + \frac{\gamma_X}{\sigma \sqrt{n}} (y^2 - 1) \right\} \Phi(y) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$P \left\{ U_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i < 0 \right\} \leq \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

$U_0$

$$U_0 = y_\varepsilon \sigma_X \sqrt{n} - \frac{\gamma_X \sigma_X}{6} (y_\varepsilon^2 - 1) - n m_X \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\left( , n^* = \frac{y_\varepsilon^2 \sigma_X^2}{4 m_X^2} \right)$$

(Bohman) (3)  $U_0$  ,  $n$

가

$$\max_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}} P \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k x_i + U_0 > 0 \right\} \leq \varepsilon \quad \dots (3)$$

(4)  $U_0$

$$U_0 = \begin{cases} y_\varepsilon \sigma_X \sqrt{n} - n m_X - \gamma_X \sigma_X (y_\varepsilon^2 - 1)/6, & \text{if } n < n^* \\ \frac{y_\varepsilon^2 \sigma_X^2}{4 m_X} - \gamma_X \sigma_X (y_\varepsilon^2 - 1)/6, & \text{if } n \geq n^* \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.00007, \quad y_\varepsilon = 4 \quad U_0 \quad (5)$$

$$U_0 = \begin{cases} 4\sigma_X \sqrt{n} - n m_X - 2.5 \gamma_X \sigma_X, & n < n^* (= 4\sigma_X^2/m_X) \\ 4\sigma_X^2/m_X - 2.5 \gamma_X \sigma_X, & n \geq n^* \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

(Wald's identity)

$$U=0 \quad e^{-RU} \quad R \quad (6) \quad ( ,$$

$$1 = \exp(-m_X R + \sigma_X^2 R^2/2 - \sigma_X^3 \gamma_X R^3/6 + \dots) \quad (6)$$

$$m_X \quad \sigma_X^2 \quad , \quad R \quad R = c_1 m_X + c_2 m_X^2$$

(6) ,  $m_X$  (i.e.  $m_X^2, m_X^3$ ) 가

0 ,  $c_1, c_2$  .

$$c_1 = 2/\sigma_X^2, \quad c_2 = 4\gamma_X/3\sigma_X^3$$

(7)

$$\log(1/\varepsilon) = U.R \approx U(2m_X^2/\sigma_X^2 + 4m_X^2\gamma_X/3\sigma_X^3)$$

$$U \approx \frac{\sigma_X^2 \log(1/\varepsilon)}{2m_X} - \frac{\log(1/\varepsilon) \gamma_X \sigma_X}{3} \quad (7)$$

$$\log(1/\varepsilon) = 8 \left( \frac{\sigma_x^2}{m_x} - 8 \frac{\gamma_x \sigma_x}{3} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$n \geq n^* \quad (5)$$

$$U = 4 \frac{\sigma_x^2}{m_x} - 8 \frac{\gamma_x \sigma_x}{3} \quad \text{-----} \quad (8)$$

가  $\varepsilon$ , (Wald's identity)  $T = \infty$ ,  $U$ ,  $\varepsilon$

#### 4. (De Vylder)

$$U_t = \dots, U_t'$$

$$E U_t = E U_t'$$

$$Z' = 1 - e^{-X/a_1'} \quad (Z', S')$$

$$\nu', a_1', \eta'$$

$$Z', S'$$



$$a_1' = \frac{a_3}{3a_2}, \quad \eta' = \frac{2a_1a_3}{3a_2^2}\eta, \quad \nu' = \frac{9a_2^3\nu}{2a_3^2} \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

$$S' \quad , \quad \Psi(U)$$

$$\Psi(U) = \frac{1}{1+\eta'} \exp\left(-\frac{\eta'}{1+\eta'} \frac{U}{a_1'}\right) \quad \text{-----} \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon \quad (U)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= -\log(\varepsilon(1+\eta')) \frac{1+\eta'}{\eta'} a_1' \\ &= -\log\left\{\varepsilon \frac{3a_2^2+2a_1a_3}{3a_2^2}\right\} \frac{3a_2^2+2a_1a_3}{6a_1a_2} \eta \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad (4) \quad .$$

$$\Psi(U) \approx \exp\left(\frac{-\eta'}{\eta'+1} \frac{U}{a_1'}\right) \quad \text{-----} \quad (4)$$

$$(-5) \quad .$$

$$U \approx \log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \frac{a_2}{2a_1\eta} + \frac{\log(1/\varepsilon)a_3}{3a_2} \quad \text{-----} \quad (5)$$

5. (Grandell)

T가

$$\Psi(U, T) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a_1 \eta T \nu + U}{\sqrt{T \nu a_2}}\right) + e^{-2\eta a_1 U / a_2} \Phi\left(\frac{a_1 \eta T \nu - U}{\sqrt{T \nu a_2}}\right) \quad (1)$$

(2)

$$\Psi(U) \approx e^{-2\eta a_1 U / a_2} \quad (2)$$

(3) U

$$U = \frac{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot a_2}{2\eta a_1} \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad \varepsilon = e^{-RU}$$

$$1 + (1 + \eta) a_1 R = \int e^{Rz} dF_Z(z) \geq 1 + R a_1 + \frac{R^2 a_2}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{R a_2}{2} \leq n a_1 \Rightarrow R \leq \frac{2\eta a_1}{a_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{2\eta a_1}{a_2} R \quad , \quad (3) \quad U$$

가 25). (4)

· · · ,

$$1 + (1 + \eta) a_1 R \approx 1 + R a_1 + \frac{R^2 a_2}{2} + \frac{R^3 a_3}{6} \text{ ----- (6)}$$

R 26).

$$R = - \frac{3}{2} \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} \frac{a_2^2}{a_3^2} + 6 \frac{a_1}{a_3} \eta} \text{ ----- (7)}$$

**6. (Amsler)**

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(1) .

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25) , U 60%

26) . , .

$$\Psi_S(\tau) = \Psi_n[\Psi_Z(\tau)] \text{ ----- (1)}$$

( , n = , Z = )

, 가 (2) .

$$\Psi_S(\tau) = \Psi_W \{ \Psi_V[\Psi_Z(\tau)] \} \text{ ----- (2)}$$

(3) ,

$$P' = (1 + \eta)P = P + H \text{ ----- (3)}$$

$$X = P' - S가 (4)$$

$$\Psi_X(\tau) = (P + H)\tau + \Psi_S(-\tau) \text{ ----- (4)}$$

R .

$$\Psi_X(-R) = 0 \text{ ----- (5)}$$

$\epsilon = e^{-RU}$  , (4) (5)  $-R = \log \epsilon / U$  .  
 , (6) .

$$(P + H) \frac{\log \epsilon}{U} + \Psi_S\left(-\frac{\log \epsilon}{U}\right) = 0 \text{ ----- (6)}$$

1)  $S \sim N(m_1, \mu_2)$  :

$$\Psi_S(\tau) = m_1 \tau + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2 \tau^2 \text{ ----- (7)}$$

(7) (6) , (8) .

$$2H U + \mu_2 \log \varepsilon = 0 \text{ or } U = \frac{\mu_2 \log(1/\varepsilon)}{2H} \text{ ----- (8)}$$

2)

$\Psi_S(\tau)$  (9) .

$$\Psi_S(\tau) = m_1 \tau + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2 \tau^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mu_3 \tau^3 + \dots \text{ ----- (9)}$$

(9) (7) ,

(10) .

$$6H + 3\mu_2 \frac{\log(1/\varepsilon)}{U} - \mu_3 \left(\frac{\log(1/\varepsilon)}{U}\right)^2 = 0 \text{ ----- (10)}$$

$$U = \frac{2 \log(1/\varepsilon) \mu_3}{3\mu_2 + \sqrt{9\mu_2^2 + 24H\mu_3}} \text{ , } (\mu_3 > 0) \text{ ----- (11)}$$

$$\Psi_X = X, \quad 2H U + (\mu_2 + H^2) \log \varepsilon = 0$$

3)  $n$  가

$$\Psi_n(\tau) = -h \log \left( 1 - \frac{\nu}{h} (e^\tau - 1) \right) \quad (12)$$

Z가 가

$$\Psi_Z(\tau) = \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \log (1 - \alpha_2 \tau)$$

(1) (6) (13)

$$(P + H) \frac{\log \varepsilon}{U} - h \cdot \log \left\{ 1 - \frac{\nu}{h} \left[ \left( 1 + \alpha_2 \frac{\log \varepsilon}{U} \right)^{1/\alpha_2} - 1 \right] \right\} = 0 \quad (13)$$

(14)

$$\Psi_S(\tau) = -\frac{m_1^2}{\mu_2} \log \left( 1 - \frac{\mu_2}{m_1} \tau \right), \quad (P = m_1) \quad (14)$$

(14) (6),  $\frac{\mu_2}{p^2}$

$$(1 + \eta) \frac{\mu_2 \log \epsilon}{P U} - \log \left( 1 + \frac{\mu_2 \log \epsilon}{P U} \right) = 0 \quad \text{-----} \quad (15)$$

$$\eta' = \frac{-\mu_2 \log \epsilon}{2 P U} \quad \text{-----} \quad (16)$$

$$\eta' \quad (17)$$

$$2(1 + \eta) \eta' + \log (1 - 2\eta') = 0 \quad \text{-----} \quad (17)$$

,  $\eta'$  . . .

$$U = \frac{\mu_2 \log (1/\epsilon)}{2 P \eta'}$$

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