

Reversible Jump MCMC 与准备金估计模型选择

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参考文献

- ★ GREEN, P. J. 1995. Reversible Jump Markov Chain Monte Carlo Computation and Bayesian Model Determination. *Biometrika*.
- ★ VERRALL, R. J., AND M. V. WUTHRICH. 2012. Reversible Jump Markov Chain Monte Carlo Method For Parameter Reduction In Claims Reserving. *North American Actuarial Journal*.



Contents

- 1 Bayesian ODP(Over Distributed Possion) 模型
- 2 RJMCMC
- 3 准备金实例分析



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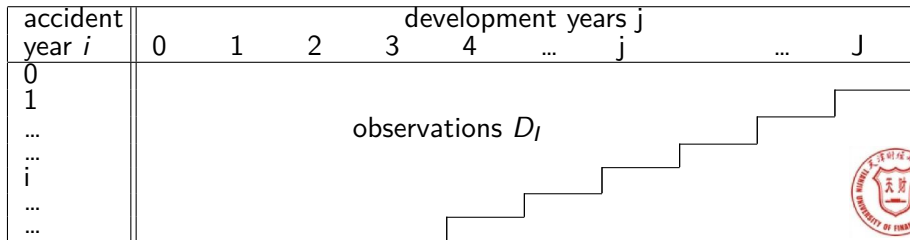
内容

- 1 Bayesian ODP(Over Distributed Possion) 模型
 - 问题背景
 - ODP 模型
 - 贝叶斯方法用于 ODP 估计



损失流量三角形

devyear		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
accyear	0	357848	766940	610542	482940	527326	574398	146342	139950	227229	67948
1	352118	884021	933894	1183289	445745	320996	527804	266172	425046	NA	
2	290507	1001799	926219	1016654	750816	146923	495992	280405	NA	NA	
3	310608	1108250	776189	1562400	272482	352053	206286	NA	NA	NA	
4	443160	693190	991983	769488	504851	470639	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5	396132	937085	847498	805037	705960	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6	440832	847631	1131398	1063269	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
7	359480	1061648	1443370	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8	376686	986608	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
9	344014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	



乘法模型

有以下记号:

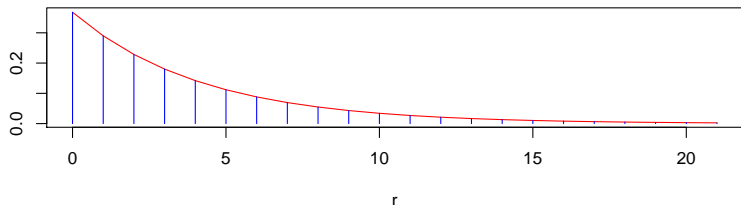
- ★ 事故年水平: μ_i
- ★ 进展年水平: r_j
- ★ 乘法模型: $E_{\mu_i, \gamma_j}[X_{i,j}] = \mu_i \gamma_j, i, j \in 0, \dots, l$

根据乘法模型, 为了估计增量下三角形, 须估计出 $2(l+1)$ 个参数 $\mu_0, \dots, \mu_l; \gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_l$ 。而我们仅有 $(l+1)(l+2)/2$ 个数据 (上三角形数据的个数)。统计中, 我们把它称为**过度参数化**问题。



解决过度参数化问题

为解决过度参数化问题，很自然地就是用一条曲线拟合这些参数，例如，用指数递减曲线拟合 $\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_{10}$ 。



解决过度参数化问题

★ 举例, $l = 8, k = 4$

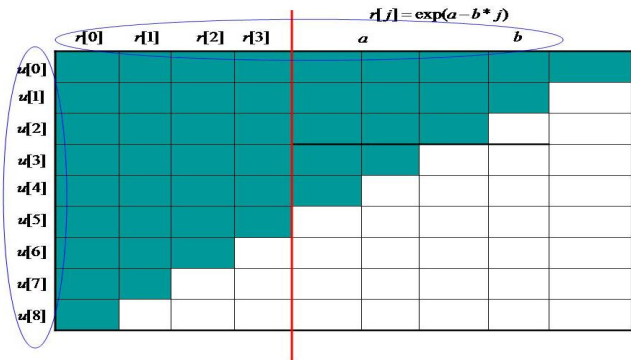


Figure 1: GAM



ODP Model-超散布泊松分布模型

- ★ 给定 $\vartheta = (\mu_0, \dots, \mu_l; \gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_l, \phi)$, $X_{i,j}$ 为独立随机变量, 满足

$$\frac{X_{i,j}}{\phi} | \vartheta \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu_i \gamma_j / \phi)$$

- ★ 与泊松分布的区别:

$$E[X_{i,j} | \vartheta] = \mu_i \gamma_j$$

$$\text{Var}(X_{i,j} | \vartheta) = \boxed{\phi \mu_i \gamma_j}$$



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ODP model + GAM + Bayes

固定 k :

★ 模型参数为:

$$\theta_k = (\alpha, \beta, \mu_0, \dots, \mu_l; \gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_{k-1})$$

★ 对于 $j \in k, \dots, l$,

$$\gamma_j = \exp(\alpha - j\beta)$$

★ 先验分布为

$$\mu_i \sim \Gamma(s, s/m_i), i = 0, \dots, l,$$

$$\gamma_j \sim \Gamma(v, v/c_j), j = 0, \dots, k-1$$

$$\alpha \sim N(a, \sigma^2), \beta \sim N(b, \tau^2)$$



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后验分布的推导

- ★ 后验分布:

$$p_k(\theta_k | (X_{i,j})_{(i,j) \in \Omega}) \propto f_k((X_{i,j})_{(i,j) \in \Omega}, \theta_k) \quad (1)$$

- ★ 利用MCMC可以从该分布中采样，进而获得相关参数的估计值，以此可以估计得到准备金。
- ★ k?????, Let the data speak. How? Answer: Bayes idea again! + Tool: RJMCMC!



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内容

2 RJMCMC



采样样本概况

利用 RJMCMC 抽样得到的样本概况（M1 有一个参数，M2 有两个参数）。

T	模型	参数	
t	1	θ_{11}^t	
t+1	2	θ_{21}^{t+1}	θ_{22}^{t+1}
t+2	2	θ_{21}^{t+2}	θ_{22}^{t+2}
t+3	1	θ_{11}^{t+3}	
t+4	1	θ_{11}^{t+4}	
t+5	1	θ_{11}^{t+5}	
t+6	2	θ_{21}^{t+2}	θ_{22}^{t+2}
...

Table 1: RJMCMC 样本示例



内容

3 准备金实例分析



关于数据的设计

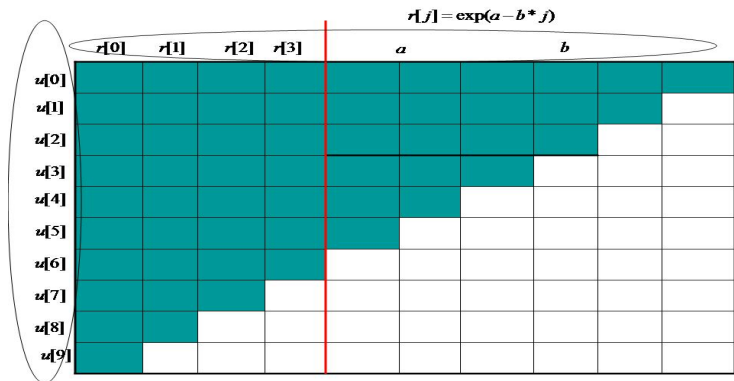


Figure 2: 模拟数据设计



关于数据的设计

- ★ 我们定义事故年数为 10，进展年也为 10.

```
I <- 9
```

- ★ 事故年水平的定义为

```
u = 1.02^(0:I) * 10^7
```

```
u
```

```
## [1] 10000000 10200000 10404000 10612080 10824322 11040808 11261624 114
```

- ★ 我们设计的数据在 $k=4$ 处划分为两段， $\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_3$ 有具体的数值定义，而 $\gamma_4, \dots, \gamma_9$ 则服从一指数递减曲线，相关参数也已经设置。

```
r0_3 <- c(0.159, 0.179, 0.179, 0.139)
```

```
alpha = -1.6159
```

```
beta = 0.2
```

```
r4_9 <- exp(alpha - beta * (4:9))
```

关于数据的设计

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1619686	1605365	1789134	1204245	701947	644759	741318	606242	419492	433979
1	2096654	1828792	1912791	1283858	1172218	714845	707710	525486	397655	0
2	2013759	1736024	1684836	1885917	852724	612746	734329	566127	0	0
3	1508176	1748213	1714909	1453170	890544	669430	480932	0	0	0
4	1565750	1640238	2160561	1985603	1127682	871973	0	0	0	0
5	2199588	2158210	1854062	1792833	852008	0	0	0	0	0
6	2065669	2217071	1818990	1270410	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1858507	2625637	1863646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1783441	1900148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1848961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



RJMCMC 采样结果

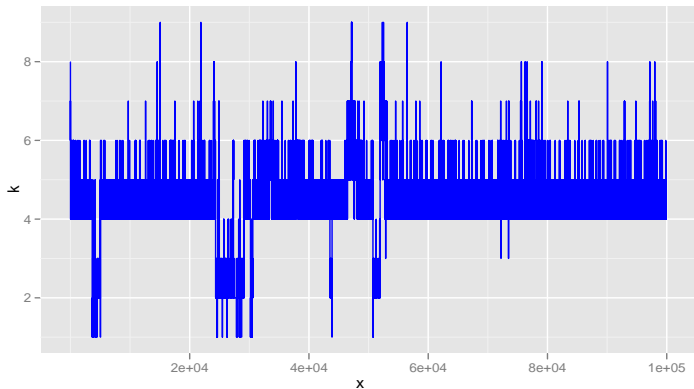


Figure 3: RJMCMC 采样 K 值



RJMCMC 采样结果

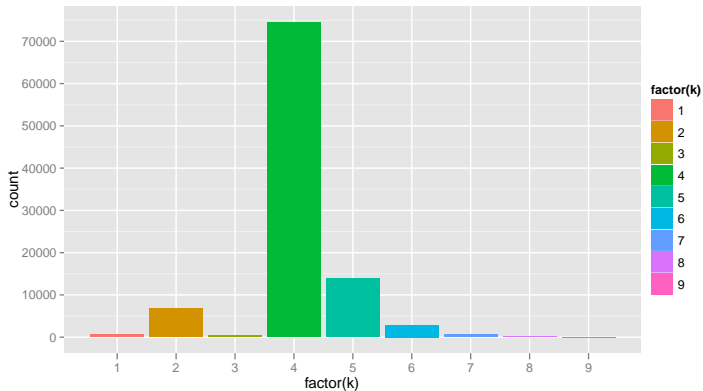
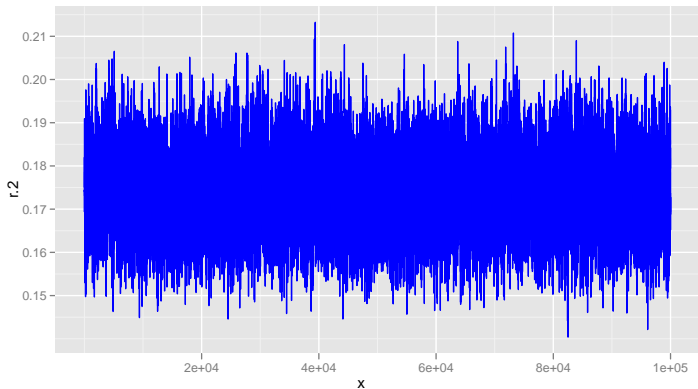


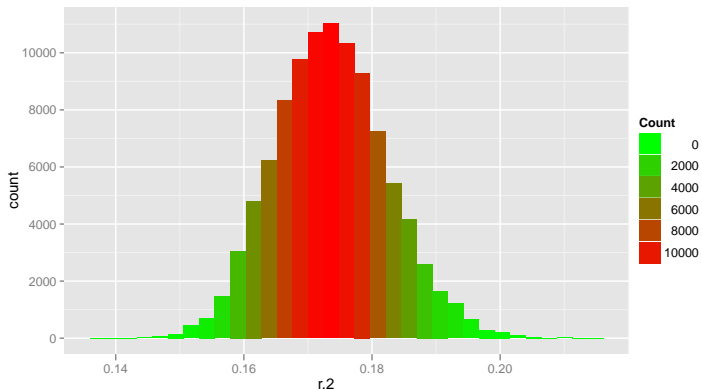
Figure 4: RJMCMC 采样 K 值



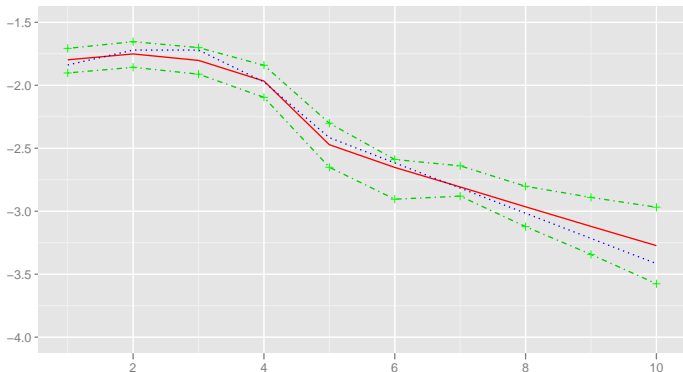
RJMCMC 采样结果

Figure 5: RJMCMC 采样 $r.2$ 样本

RJMCMC 采样结果

Figure 6: RJMCMC 采样 $r.2$ 分布

RJMCMC 采样结果

Figure 7: RJMCMC 采样 r 均值

