

DEF. Rorditelni n.v. je subexponencialna funkcija (NEZAPORNE M.N.X) (18.)

ledyja pro dist. fci $P(x)$ platí, in

$\approx 1 - P(x)$
konverguje k 0
samotiji
n \rightarrow sup.
rorditelni.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - P^{n^*}(x)}{1 - P(x)} = n, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

Form. X_1, \dots, X_n iud s d.f. $P(x)$

$$\frac{P(X_1 + \dots + X_n > x)}{P(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n) > x)} = \frac{1 - P^{n^*}(x)}{1 - P^n(x)} = \frac{1 - P^{n^*}(x)}{(1 - P(x))^n}$$

\uparrow dist. fci maxima 1
 $\cdot (1 + \dots + P^{n-1}(x))$

$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} n$

ty. prvst, in uben shod prubroci vysohou mex x je pulkovi rovnou xti, in akpan jedna shoda je vyssi mex x .
 (= vysoke ubremj jom vysohou jednu vysohou shodou)

\approx SINGLE BIG JUMP PRINCIPLE

V \bar{D} T $\liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - P^{n^*}(x)}{1 - P(x)} \geq n$

KRITERIUM:

nacht pro kocih $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ vishiji limita

$$\Gamma(\lambda) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - P(\lambda x)}{1 - P(x)}$$

spojita pro $\lambda = 1$.

Potom $P(x)$ je subexp. funkc.

[Pv.] Paritavo rorditelni:

$$\Gamma(\lambda) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda x}{a}\right)^{-\lambda}}{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{-\lambda}} = \lambda^{-\lambda}$$

$a > 0, x > a$
 $\lambda > 0$

? Gamma

VÝSOKE ŠKODY

[Př.] Ověřte, že rozdíl má hust. $p(x) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{2x}}$
 je měřec. hust.:

$a > 0, x \geq 0$
 $x > 0$?
 $x \geq \infty$?

d.f. $P(x) \stackrel{?}{=} 2 \cdot \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \right]$

$T(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - P(x)}{1 - P(x)} \stackrel{L.H.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot p(x)}{p(x)} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{a^2}{2x}}}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{a^2}{2x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{a^2}{2x} + \frac{a^2}{2x}}}{1 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{a^2}{2x} + \frac{a^2}{2x}}} =$

$= x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{-a^2 + a^2}{2x}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$\rho \in (0, 1)$

[Př.] Lognormální rozdíl:

$\xi \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad P(x^\xi \leq x) = P(\xi \leq \log x) = \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$

$T(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log kx - \mu}{\sigma}\right)}{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)} \stackrel{L.H.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log kx - \mu}{\sigma}\right)}{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma kx}}{\frac{1}{\sigma x}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log k + \log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)}{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log kx - \mu}{\sigma}\right)}{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log kx - \mu}{\sigma}\right)}{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\log^2 k - 2\mu \log k + 2\log k \cdot \log x \right)}$

$= \infty$

↯ ?
 krit. neprojde, ALE JE!!!

Pro rychlé škody platí $\Psi(u) \sim \frac{1}{\sigma \mu_1} \int_u^\infty (1 - P(y)) dy$
(most ruinování)

Častože asymptotickou formuli pro $\Psi(u)$, $u \rightarrow \infty$, mají-li
rychlé škody LN rozdělení.

$$L = L_1 + \dots + L_n$$
$$\mu_1 = E L_i$$

$$P(y) = \Phi\left(\frac{\log y - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

Pro $N(0,1)$:
 $1 - \Phi(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$, $x \rightarrow \infty$, neboť

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \Phi(x)}{\frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-q(x)}{P'(x)} = 1$$

$\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot x^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$

$$\int_u^\infty (1 - P(y)) dy \stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_u^\infty \frac{1}{\log y - \mu} e^{-\frac{(\log y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$$

$x = \frac{\log y - \mu}{\sigma}$

Ukážeme funkci: $g(u)$, díky $\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_u^\infty f(y) dy}{g(u)} = 1$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-f(u)}{g'(u)}$$

odstraníme
omezu
konst.

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\log y} e^{-\frac{(\log y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\approx g'(y)$$

$$1 = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\log u)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}}{\log u}$$

μ ička

TYPNU:

$$g(u) = \sigma^2 e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\frac{\mu \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} + 1}{(\log u)^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\log u)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$g'(u) = \dots$ derivace a rychle to :

↑ derivace
1. člen: rychle k nule
 $(\log u) \rightarrow \infty$

u člen ale ústředí