

非平稳高斯序列最大值与部分和的 几乎处处中心极限定理

汪园芳, 吴群英

(桂林理工大学 理学院, 广西 桂林 541004)

摘要: 假设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为标准非平稳高斯序列, 在协方差和常数列 $\{u_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 满足适当的条件下, 获得了最大值与部分和的几乎处处中心极限定理, 并优化了臧庆佩所获得的结果.

关键词: 几乎处处中心极限定理; 最大值与部分和; 非平稳高斯序列; 收敛性

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独立同分布的随机变量序列的部分和形式的几乎处处中心极限定理首次被 Brosamler^[1] 和 Schatte^[2] 引入并证明. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是一列独立同分布的随机变量序列, 令 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k, \{a_k, a_k > 0\}, \{b_k\}$ 是常数数列, 满足

$$a_k(S_k - b_k) \xrightarrow{d} G.$$

上式中: G 为分布函数.

对于 G 的任意连续点 x 都有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} I(a_k(S_k - b_k) \leq x) = G(x).$$

上式中: $I(\cdot)$ 为示性函数.

Fahrner 等^[3] 及 Cheng 等^[4] 将部分和形式的几乎处处中心极限定理推广到最大值形式的几乎处处中心极限定理. Csaki 等^[5] 将几乎处处中心极限定理应用到平稳高斯列. Dudzinski^[6] 将部分和形式的几乎处处中心极限定理推广到部分和与最大值的形式, 记

$$M_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i, \quad S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad \sigma_n = \sqrt{\text{Var}(S_n)}.$$

对任意 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} I(a_k(M_k - b_k) \leq x), \quad \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq e^{-\tau} \Phi(y).$$

上式中: $I(\cdot)$ 为示性函数; $\Phi(\cdot)$ 为标准正态分布函数.

Zang^[7] 将部分和与最大值的几乎处处中心极限定理从平稳的高斯序列推广到非平稳的高斯序列, 本文在 Zang^[7] 的基础上将权重从 $1/k$ 推广到 $\exp(\ln^\beta k)/k$. 记 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为标准化的非平稳高斯序列, 有

$$M_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i, \quad S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad \sigma_n = \sqrt{\text{Var}(S_n)}, \quad d_k = \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta k)}{k}, \quad 0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2}.$$

记 $a_n \sim b_n$ 表示当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $a_n/b_n \rightarrow 1$, $a_n \leq b_n$ 表示当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 存在常数 $K > 0$ 使 $a_n \leq Kb_n$.

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通信作者: 吴群英(1961-), 女, 教授, 博士, 主要从事极限理论的研究. E-mail: wqy666@glut.edu.cn.

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1 主要结果

定理 1 假定 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为标准非平稳高斯序列, 其协方差阵中的元素 $r_{i,j}$ 满足

$$0 \leq r_{i,j} \leq \rho_{|i-j|}, \quad i \neq j.$$

且对任意 $n \geq 1$, 有

$$\rho_n \leq 1, \quad \rho_n = O(1/n^{1+\epsilon}), \quad \epsilon > 0.$$

如果常数列 $\{u_{n,i}\}$ 满足 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 对某 $\tau \geq 0$, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \Phi(u_{n,i})) \rightarrow \tau,$$

并且对常数 $c > \sqrt{2}$, 有

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} u_{n,i} \geq c \ln^{1/2} n,$$

则对任意 $x \in \mathbf{R}$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{D_n} \sum_{k=1}^n d_k I\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (x_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq x\right) = e^{-\tau} \Phi(x). \quad (1)$$

如果对于 d_k , 式(1)成立, 则当 d_k^* 满足 $0 \leq d_k^* \leq d_k$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k^* = \infty$ 时, 式(1)也成立. 当 $\beta=0$ 时, 文中的定理 1 就是文献[7]中的定理.

2 几个引理

引理 1^[8] 设 ξ_1, ξ_2, \dots 为一列有界的随机变量序列, 如果存在 $\epsilon > 0$ 使得

$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{k=1}^n d_k \xi_k\right) \ll D_n^2 (\ln D_n)^{-(1+\epsilon)}$$

成立, 则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{D_n} \sum_{k=1}^n d_k (\xi_k - E\xi_k) = 0.$$

上式中: $D_n = \sum_{k=1}^n d_k$; $d_k = \exp(\ln k)^\beta / k$.

引理 2^[9] 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为标准正态变量, $r_{i,j} = \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$, 则对任意的实数 $u_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 有

$$\left| P\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^n \{X_j \leq u_j\}\right) - \prod_{j=1}^n P(X_j \leq u_j) \right| \ll \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |r_{i,j}| \exp\left(-\frac{u_i^2 + u_j^2}{2(1 + |r_{i,j}|)}\right).$$

引理 3^[7] 在定理 1 的条件下, 对 $1 \leq k < n$, 任意 $y \in \mathbf{R}$, 存在 $\gamma > 0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^n \{X_i \leq u_{n,i}\}, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y\right) - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{X_i \leq u_{n,i}\}, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y\right) \ll \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\gamma + \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma n}, \\ & \left| \text{Cov}\left(I\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k \{X_i \leq u_{k,i}\}, \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y\right), I\left(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^n \{X_i \leq u_{n,i}\}, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y\right)\right) \right| \ll \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\gamma + \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma n}. \end{aligned}$$

证明 由文献[7]得到

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^n \{X_i \leq u_{n,i}\}, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y\right) - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{X_i \leq u_{n,i}\}, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y\right) \ll \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\gamma + \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma D_n}, \\ & \left| \text{Cov}\left(I\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k \{X_i \leq u_{k,i}\}, \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y\right), I\left(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^n \{X_i \leq u_{n,i}\}, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y\right)\right) \right| \ll \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^\gamma + \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma D_n}. \end{aligned}$$

由文献[8]可知

$$D_n \sim \frac{1}{\beta} \ln^{1-\beta} n \exp(\ln^\beta n), \quad \ln D_n \sim \ln^\beta n. \quad (2)$$

由式(2), 引理得证.

引理 4^[10] (Toeplitz 引理) 设实数 $\{x_n; n \geq 1\}$ 满足

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \in \mathbf{R},$$

如果 $x=0$, 并且实数阵列 $\{a_{n,k}; n \geq 1, k \geq 1\}$ 符合条件

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{n,k}| < \infty, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n,k} = 0, \quad k \geq 1,$$

则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n,k} x_k = x.$$

如果 $x \neq 0$, 则在上面的条件下, 再加上 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n,k} = 1$ 这个条件, 仍然有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n,k} x_k = x.$$

3 定理 1 的证明

证明 当 $\beta=0$ 时, 文献[7]已经给出证明, 因此, 只需证明 $0 < \beta < 1/2$ 这种情况下成立即可. 当 $0 \leq r_{i,j} \leq \rho_{|i-j|}$ 时, 有

$$\sigma_n = \sqrt{n + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} r_{i,j}} \geq \sqrt{n},$$

对任意 $n \geq 1, \epsilon > 0, \rho = O(\frac{1}{n^{1-\epsilon}})$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_i, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} = \frac{1}{\sigma_n}) &= \frac{1}{\sigma_n} \text{Cov}(X_i, \sum_{j=1}^n X_j) = \frac{1}{\sigma_n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i + \sum_{i \neq j} X_j) \leq \\ &\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \neq j} r_{i,j} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \rho_i \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}. \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

因此, 存在 δ 和 n_0 , 对任意 $n > n_0$, 有

$$\sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n}) < \delta < 1. \tag{4}$$

设 Y_n 是一标准化随机变量, 且与 S_n/σ_n 有有相同的分布, 并且与 (X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) 相互独立, 则由正态比较引理和式(4)得

$$\begin{aligned} |P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y) - P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i})P(Y_n \leq y)| &\leq \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n}) \exp(-\frac{u_{n,i}^2}{2(1-\delta)}) &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(-\frac{u_{n,i}^2}{2(1-\delta)}). \end{aligned}$$

定义 v_n , 使 $1 - \Phi(v_n) = 1/n$, 由文献[9]知

$$\exp(-\frac{v_n^2}{2}) \sim \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} v_n}{n}, v_n \sim \sqrt{2 \ln^{1/2} n}. \tag{5}$$

再由定理 1 的条件 1, 对某常数 $c > \sqrt{2}$, $\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} u_{n,i} \geq c \ln^{1/2} n$, 根据式(5), 则有 $u_{n,i} \geq v_n$. 由式(4)知 $1/(1+\delta) - 1/2 > 0, \quad 0 < \delta' < 1/(1+\delta) - 1/2,$

再由式(5)可得

$$\begin{aligned} |P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y) - P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i})P(Y_n \leq y)| &\leq \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(-\frac{u_{n,i}^2}{2(1+\delta)}) &\leq \sqrt{n} \exp(-\frac{v_n^2}{2(1+\delta)}) \leq \frac{(\sqrt{2 \ln n})^{1/(1+\delta)}}{n^{1/(1+\delta)-1/2}} \ll \frac{1}{n^{\delta'}} \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

在定理 1 的条件下, 由文献[9]知 $P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i})) \rightarrow e^{-\tau}$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y) e^{-\tau} \Phi(y).$$

再根据引理 4, 得到

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{D_n} \sum_{k=1}^n d_k P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_n}{\sigma_n} \leq y) e^{-\tau} \Phi(y). \quad (7)$$

所以要证明定理 1, 只要转换成证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{D_n} \sum_{k=1}^n d_k (I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y) - P(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y)) = 0. \quad (8)$$

根据引理 1, 要证明式(8), 只要证明存在某 $\epsilon > 0$, 对任意 $y \in \mathbf{R}$, 使

$$\text{Var}(\sum_{k=1}^n d_k I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y)) \ll \frac{D_n^2}{(\ln D_n)^{(1+\epsilon)}}. \quad (9)$$

记 $\xi_k = I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y) - P(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y)$, 则

$$\text{Var}(\sum_{k=1}^n d_k I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{n,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y)) \ll \sum_{k=1}^n d_k^2 E(\xi_k^2) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n} d_k d_l |E\xi_k \xi_l| =: T_1 + T_2. \quad (10)$$

因为 ξ_k 有界, 所以 $E(\xi_k^2)$ 也有界, $\exp(\ln^\beta x) = \exp(\int_1^x \frac{\beta \ln^{\beta-1} t}{t} dt)$, $\beta < 1/2$. 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\beta \ln^{\beta-1} t \rightarrow 0$, 即 $\exp(\ln^\beta x)$ 为慢变化函数, 则

$$T_1 \ll \sum_{k=1}^n d_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\exp(2 \ln^\beta k)}{k^2} < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(2 \ln^\beta k)}{k^2} < \infty. \quad (11)$$

下面再来估计 T_2 , 首先来估计 $|E(\xi_k \xi_l)|$. 由引理 3 推出

$$\begin{aligned} |E(\xi_k \xi_l)| &= \left| \text{Cov}(I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{k,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y), I(\bigcap_{i=1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y)) \right| \leq \\ &= \left| \text{Cov}(I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{k,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y), I(\bigcap_{i=1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y) - I(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y)) \right| + \\ &= \left| \text{Cov}(I(\bigcap_{i=1}^k (X_i \leq u_{k,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y), I(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y)) \right| \leq \\ &= E \left| I(\bigcap_{i=1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y) - I(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y) \right| + \\ &= \left| \text{Cov}(I(\bigcap_{i=1}^l (X_i \leq u_{k,i}), \frac{S_k}{\sigma_k} \leq y), I(\bigcap_{i=k+1}^l (X_i \leq u_{l,i}), \frac{S_l}{\sigma_l} \leq y)) \right| \left(\frac{k}{l} \right)^\gamma + \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma l}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &\ll \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n} d_k d_l \left(\left(\frac{k}{l} \right)^\gamma + \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma l} \right) \leq \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n} d_k d_l \left(\frac{k}{l} \right)^\gamma + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n} d_k d_l \frac{1}{\ln^\gamma l} =: T_{21} + T_{22}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由定理 1 的条件知

$$0 < \beta < \frac{1}{2}.$$

令 $\epsilon = \frac{1-2\beta}{2\beta} > 0$, 则 $\frac{1}{2\beta} = 1 + \epsilon$. 由式(13)得

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2,1} &\ll \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n} \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta k)}{k^{1-\gamma}} \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta l)}{l^{1+\gamma}} \ll \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta l)}{l^{1+\gamma}} \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta k)}{k^{1-\gamma}} \leq \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\exp(2 \ln^\beta l)}{l^{1+\gamma}} \sim \int_1^n \frac{\exp(2 \ln^\beta x)}{x} dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\ln n} \exp(2y^\beta) dy \sim \int_0^{\ln n} \frac{\exp(2y^\beta) y^{1-\beta}}{2\beta} dy \leq \\ &= \ln^{1-\beta} n \exp(2 \ln^\beta n) \ll \frac{D_n^2}{(\ln D_n)^{(1-\beta)/\beta}} \ll \\ &= \frac{D_n^2}{(\ln D_n)^{1/2\beta}} \frac{1}{(\ln D_n)^{(1-2\beta)/2\beta}} \leq \frac{D_n^2}{(\ln D_n)^{1+\epsilon}}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

取 $0 < \epsilon < \gamma/\beta - 2$, 再根据式(2)推出

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2,2} &\ll \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta l)}{l(\ln^\gamma l)} \sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\exp(\ln^\beta k)}{k} \leq \\ &\sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\ln^{1-\gamma} l \exp(2\ln^\beta l)}{l} \sim \int_1^n \frac{\ln^{1-\gamma} x \exp(2\ln^\beta x)}{x} dx = \\ &\int_0^{\ln n} y^{1-\beta} \exp(2\ln^\beta y) dy \sim \int_0^{\ln n} \left(\frac{\exp(2y^\beta) y^{2-\gamma-\beta}}{2\beta} \right) dy \ll \\ &\ln^{2-\gamma-\beta} n \exp(2\ln^\beta n) \ll \frac{D_n^2}{(\ln D_n)^{(\gamma-\beta)/\beta}} \ll \frac{D_n^2}{(\ln D_n)^{1+\epsilon}}. \end{aligned}$$

(15)

结合式(10)~式(15),则式(9)成立. 由引理 1,则式(8)成立. 再根据式(7),定理 1 得证.

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Almost Sure Central Limit Theorem for Maxima and Partial

Sums of Non-Stationary Gaussian Sequence

WANG Yuan-fang, WU Qun-ying

(College of Science, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541004, China)

Abstract: Suppose $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ is a standardized non-stationary Gaussian sequence. The almost sure central limit theorem for maxima and partial sums is derived under some conditions on the covariance function and the constant sequence $\{u_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$. The result generalizes the one obtained by Zang Qing-peí.

Keywords: almost sure central limit theorem; maxima and partial sums; non-stationary Gaussian sequence; convergence

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