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幂赋范下二维正态向量的极大值分布^①

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摘要: 给出了幂赋范下独立同二维正态分布的三角阵列的极大值分布.

关键词: 二维极大值; 正态随机向量; 相关系数; 幂赋范最大稳定

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假定 $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2)$ 是一个二维正态随机向量, 其中 X_1, X_2 是标准正态随机变量. 令 $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2})$, ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 是 \mathbf{X} 的独立样本, $F_{\rho(n)}(x, y)$ 表示二维正态向量 (X_{n1}, X_{n2}) 的分布函数, $\rho(n)$ 表示 X_{n1}, X_{n2} 的相关系数. 定义二维极大值 \mathbf{M}_n 如下:

$$\mathbf{M}_n = (M_{n1}, M_{n2}) = (\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_{i1}, \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_{i2})$$

ϕ 及 Φ 分别表示标准正态随机变量的密度函数及分布函数, 如果 $\rho(n)$ 满足如下的 Hüsler-Reiss 条件:

$$(1 - \rho(n)) \log n \rightarrow \lambda^2 \quad \lambda \in [0, +\infty) \tag{1}$$

且规范常数 b_n 满足

$$b_n = n\phi(b_n) \tag{2}$$

那么, 对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 文献[1]证明了

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(M_{n1} \leq b_n + \frac{x}{b_n}; M_{n2} \leq b_n + \frac{y}{b_n}\right) = H_\lambda(x, y) \tag{3}$$

其中 Hüsler-Reiss 最大稳定分布^[1] $H_\lambda(x, y)$ 有如下形式

$$H_\lambda(x, y) = \exp\left(-\Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{x-y}{2\lambda}\right) \exp(-y) - \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) \exp(-x)\right) \tag{4}$$

因为

$$H_0(x, y) = \Lambda(\min(x, y)) \quad H_\infty(x, y) = \Lambda(x)\Lambda(y)$$

所以 $\lambda = 0$ 和 $\lambda = \infty$ 分别表示渐近完全相依和独立, 其中 $\Lambda(x) = \exp(-\exp(-x))$ 表示 Gumble 分布.

文献[2-5]给出了线性赋范下的结果, 文献[6-7]进一步讨论了幂赋范下的各种吸引场. 到目前为止, 没有人讨论过幂赋范下二维正态向量的极大值. 我们将给出幂赋范下 \mathbf{M}_n 的极大值分布.

为了得到幂赋范下二维正态向量的极值分布, 我们必须研究如下规范化后的分布函数

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$$F_{\rho}^n(\alpha_n | x |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x); \alpha_n | y |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(y)) \quad (5)$$

如果 X_1, X_2 是独立的 (即 $\rho = 0$), 那么极限分布 G_{∞} 有如下表示

$$G_{\infty}(x, y) = \Phi_1(x)\Phi_1(y)$$

如果 $X_1 = X_2$ (即 $\rho = 1$), 那么极限分布 G_0 有如下表示

$$G_0(x, y) = \exp(-(\min(x, y))^{-1})$$

在下面的定理中, 我们将给出一般的结论.

定理 1 如果当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$(1 - \rho(n)) \log n \rightarrow \lambda^2 \in [0, +\infty] \quad (6)$$

那么, 对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$F_{\rho(n)}^n(\alpha_n | x |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x); \alpha_n | y |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(y)) \rightarrow \begin{cases} G_{\lambda}(x, y) & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$G_{\lambda}(x, y) = \exp\left(-\Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log y}{2\lambda}\right)y^{-1} - \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log y - \log x}{2\lambda}\right)x^{-1}\right)$$

注意到

$$G_0 = \lim_{\lambda \downarrow 0} G_{\lambda} \quad G_{\infty} = \lim_{\lambda \uparrow \infty} G_{\lambda}$$

为了证明上述结论, 首先引用一些来自于文献[8]的结果.

引理 1 若 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 独立同分布于标准正态分布, 即 $X_n \sim \Phi$, 那么 $\Phi \in D_{\rho}(\Phi_1)$ 且规范常数 α_n, β_n 分别满足 $\alpha_n = b_n, \beta_n = \frac{a_n}{b_n}$, 其中 $a_n \sim \frac{1}{b_n}$, b_n 由(2)式给出.

由引理 1, 容易知道

$$\beta_n = \frac{a_n}{b_n} \sim \frac{1}{2 \log n} \quad (8)$$

$$\Phi^n(\alpha_n | x |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x)) \rightarrow \Phi_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \exp(-x^{-1}) & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

注 1 G_{λ} 的边际分布跟(9)式相同.

注 2 (9)式是幂赋范下最大稳定的, 即

$$\Phi_1^n(n | x | \text{sign}(x)) = \Phi_1(x)$$

这对 G_{λ} 也成立, 即

$$G_{\lambda}^n(n | x | \text{sign}(x); n | y | \text{sign}(y)) = G_{\lambda}(x, y)$$

证 首先, 如果 $x < 0$, 那么当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\alpha_n | x |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x) \rightarrow -\infty$$

从而, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时(5)式收敛于 0, 通过类似讨论可以得到 $y < 0$ 时的结果. 即得到(7)式的第二部分的证明.

其次, 如果 $x > 0, y > 0$, 记 $u_n(x) = \alpha_n x^{\beta_n}$. 易知

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\rho(n)}^n(u_n(x); u_n(y)) &= \\ \exp(n \log(1 - (1 - F_{\rho(n)}(u_n(x), u_n(y)))))) &= \\ \exp(-n(1 - F_{\rho(n)}(u_n(x), u_n(y))) + o(n(1 - F_{\rho(n)}(u_n(x), u_n(y)))))) & \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$n(1 - F_{\rho(n)}(u_n(x), u_n(y))) = n(1 - \Phi(u_n(x))) + n(1 - \Phi(u_n(y))) - nP(X_1 > u_n(x), X_2 > u_n(y)) \quad (10)$$

由(9)式,(10)式可得如下极限

$$n(1 - \Phi(u_n(x))) \rightarrow x^{-1} \quad (11)$$

$$n(1 - \Phi(u_n(y))) \rightarrow y^{-1} \quad (12)$$

对于(10)式中 $nP(X_1 > u_n(x); X_2 > u_n(y))$, 不失一般性, 假定 $\rho(n) \in (-1, 1)$. 不然, 若 $\rho(n) = 1$, $nP(X_1 > u_n(x); X_2 > u_n(y)) = nP(X_1 > \max\{u_n(x), u_n(y)\})$, 则(5)式收敛于 $G_\infty(x, y)$, 若 $\rho(n) = -1$, $nP(X_1 > u_n(x); X_2 > u_n(y)) = nP(-u_n(y) < X_1 < u_n(x)) = 0$, 则(5)式收敛于 $G_0(x, y)$.

因为

$$X_1 | X_2 = z \sim N(\rho(n)z, 1 - \rho^2(n))$$

从而, 令 $N = o(\log n)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} nP(X_1 > u_n(x); X_2 > u_n(y)) &= \\ n \int_y^\infty (1 - P(X_1 \leq u_n(x) | X_2 = u_n(z))) \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) &= \\ \int_y^\infty n \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho(n) u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right) \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) &= \\ \int_y^N n \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho(n) u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right) \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) + \\ \int_N^\infty n \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho(n) u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right) \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中, (13)式第二部分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_N^\infty n \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho(n) u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right) \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) &\leq \\ \int_N^\infty n \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) &= \\ n(1 - \Phi(u_n(N))) &\rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \quad n \rightarrow \infty \\ \frac{1}{N} &\rightarrow 0 \quad N \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

注意到(2)式成立, 由(13)式第一部分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_y^N n \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right) \phi(u_n(z)) du_n(z) &= \\ \int_y^N \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right) z^{-1} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha_n^2 (1 - z^{2\beta_n}) + \log \alpha_n^2 \beta_n + \beta_n \log z \right) dz \end{aligned}$$

由 $\alpha_n = b_n$, (3)式, (8)式以及 $\exp(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \dots$ 可得当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha_n^2 (1 - z^{2\beta_n}) + \log \alpha_n^2 \beta_n + \beta_n \log z \right) \rightarrow z^{-1} \quad (15)$$

接下来, 假定

$$\lambda^2(n) = \frac{\alpha_n^2(1 - \rho(n))}{1 + \rho(n)}$$

因为 $\alpha_n^2 \sim 2 \log n$, (8) 式以及当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\alpha_n^2 \beta_n \rightarrow 1$, $\alpha_n \beta_n \rightarrow 0$, 所以, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\lambda^2(n) \rightarrow \lambda^2$. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_n(x) - \rho(n) u_n(z)}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= \frac{\alpha_n x^{\beta_n} - \rho(n) \alpha_n z^{\beta_n}}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \\ &= \frac{\alpha_n \left(1 + \beta_n \log x + O\left(\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)^2\right) \right) - \rho(n) \alpha_n \left(1 + \beta_n \log z + O\left(\left(\frac{\log z}{\log n}\right)^2\right) \right)}{(1 - \rho^2(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \\ &= \alpha_n \left(\frac{1 - \rho(n)}{1 + \rho(n)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\log x - \log z}{(1 + \rho(n)) \alpha_n \left(\frac{1 - \rho(n)}{1 + \rho(n)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \alpha_n^2 \beta_n + \\ &= \frac{(1 - \rho(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + \rho(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \alpha_n \beta_n \log z + o\left(\frac{(\log \log n)^2}{\log n}\right) = \\ &= \lambda(n) + \frac{\log x - \log z}{(1 + \rho(n)) \lambda(n)} \alpha_n^2 \beta_n + \frac{(1 - \rho(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + \rho(n))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \alpha_n \beta_n \log z + \\ &= o\left(\frac{(\log \log n)^2}{\log n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

对于任意固定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在充分大的 n , 使得 $A_1(n) \leq z^{-2} + \varepsilon$. 从而, 令 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 由控制收敛定理可以得到(13)式的右边部分收敛到

$$\int_y^\infty \left(1 - \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log z}{2\lambda}\right) \right) z^{-2} dz \quad (16)$$

注意到, 如果 $\lambda = \infty$, 那么(16)式等于 0; 如果 $\lambda = 0$, 那么(16)式等于 $(\max(x, y))^{-1}$. 显然

$$\int_y^\infty z^{-2} dz = y^{-1} \quad (17)$$

再者, 利用分部积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_y^\infty \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log z}{2\lambda}\right) z^{-2} dz &= \\ \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log y}{2\lambda}\right) y^{-1} - \frac{1}{2\lambda} \int_y^\infty \phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log z}{2\lambda}\right) z^{-2} dz &= \\ \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log y}{2\lambda}\right) y^{-1} - x^{-1} \int_y^\infty \frac{1}{2\lambda} \phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log z - \log x}{2\lambda}\right) z^{-1} dz &= \\ -x^{-1} + \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log x - \log y}{2\lambda}\right) y^{-1} + \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{\log y - \log x}{2\lambda}\right) x^{-1} & \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

结合(10)–(18)式得(7)式成立, 即定理结论成立.

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Maximum Value Distribution of Two-Dimensional Normal Vectors Under Power Normalization

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Abstract: In this paper, we derive the limit distribution of maxima of a triangular array of independent identically distributed bivariate normal vectors under power normalization.

Key words: two-dimensional maximum; normal random vectors; correlation coefficient; p -max stable

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