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H-R 模型极端顺序统计量密度函数的收敛性^①

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摘要: 证明了在 Hüsler-Reiss 条件下, 二维高斯序列极大值分布密度函数的收敛性, 进而通过细化 Hüsler-Reiss 条件建立了此密度函数的高阶展开.

关键词: 二维高斯三角阵; 密度函数收敛; 高阶展开; Hüsler-Reiss 条件

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设 $\{(X_{ni}, Y_{ni}), 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 为二维高斯随机向量三角阵. 给定 n , 假设 $(X_{n1}, Y_{n1}), (X_{n2}, Y_{n2}), \dots, (X_{nn}, Y_{nn})$ 独立同分布, 且 $EX_{ni} = EY_{ni} = 0, EX_{ni}^2 = EY_{ni}^2 = 1, \rho_n$ 和 $F_{\rho_n}(x, y)$ 分别为 X_{ni} 与 Y_{ni} 的相关系数和联合分布函数. 令 $M_n = (M_{n1}, M_{n2})$ 为第 n 行的最大值, 其中

$$M_{n1} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_{ni}$$

$$M_{n2} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} Y_{ni}, n \geq 1$$

关于 M_n 的极限分布, 在如下 Hüsler-Reiss 条件

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{b_n^2(1-\rho_n)}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, \infty) \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad (1)$$

成立时, 文献[1] 得到

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(M_{n1} \leq b_n + \frac{x}{b_n}, M_{n2} \leq b_n + \frac{y}{b_n}\right) = H_\lambda(x, y) \quad (2)$$

其中

$$H_\lambda(x, y) = \exp\left(-\Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{x-y}{2\lambda}\right)e^{-y} - \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right)e^{-x}\right) \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

且规范常数 b_n 满足

$$n(1 - \Phi(b_n)) = 1 \quad (3)$$

本文称满足条件(1)的二维高斯三角阵为 Hüsler-Reiss 模型. 对 Hüsler-Reiss 模型, 文献[2] 和文献[3] 研究了其最大值与最小值的联合渐近分布. 文献[4] 将条件(1) 细化为:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2(\lambda - \lambda_n) = \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad (4)$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 [b_n^2 (\lambda - \lambda_n) - \alpha] = \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad (5)$$

分别得到了 Hüsler-Reiss 模型最大值分布的二阶与三阶渐近展式. 文献[5] 和文献[6] 研究了二维椭圆阵在 Hüsler-Reiss 模型中的相关性质. 文献[7] 建立了(2) 式的一致收敛速度. Hüsler-Reiss 模型 Copula 形式极值分布收敛性的研究可参见文献[8–9]. 文献[10–11] 分别研究了极值分布和渐近展开.

本文重点研究 Hüsler-Reiss 模型规范化最大值的密度函数之收敛性及渐近展开. 为行文方便, 记 $\Phi(x)$ 是标准正态分布函数, $\varphi(x)$ 为其相应的密度函数,

$$u_n(s) = b_n + \frac{s}{b_n} \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

其中规范常数 b_n 满足(3) 式. 因规范化最大值 M_n 的联合分布函数为 $F_{\rho_n}^n(u_n(x), u_n(y))$, 易知相应的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\rho_n}(x, y) &= \Phi\left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho_n u_n(y)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) \Phi\left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) F_{\rho_n}^{n-2}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) e^{-(x+y) - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2b_n^2}} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{b_n \sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} \varphi\left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) F_{\rho_n}^{n-1}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) e^{-x - \frac{x^2}{2b_n^2}} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

记 $H_\lambda(x, y)$ 的联合密度函数为

$$h_\lambda(x, y) = e^{-(x+y)} \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{x-y}{2\lambda}\right) \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) H_\lambda(x, y) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} e^{-x} \varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) H_\lambda(x, y) \quad (7)$$

为方便, 记

$$\Delta(f_{\rho_n}, h_\lambda; x, y) = f_{\rho_n}(x, y) - h_\lambda(x, y) \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

1 密度函数的收敛

定理 1 若高斯三角阵 $\{(X_{ni}, Y_{ni}), 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 满足(1) 式, 则对所有的 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{\rho_n}(x, y) = h_\lambda(x, y) \quad (8)$$

证 由(6) 式, 把 $f_{\rho_n}(x, y)$ 分解如下:

$$f_{\rho_n}(x, y) = f_{\rho_n,1}(x, y) + f_{\rho_n,2}(x, y) \quad (9)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\rho_n,1}(x, y) &= \Phi\left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho_n u_n(y)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) \Phi\left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) F_{\rho_n}^{n-2}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) e^{-(x+y) - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2b_n^2}} \\ f_{\rho_n,2}(x, y) &= \frac{1}{b_n \sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} \varphi\left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) F_{\rho_n}^{n-1}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) e^{-x - \frac{x^2}{2b_n^2}} \end{aligned}$$

由(7) 式, 把 $h_\lambda(x, y)$ 作如下分解:

$$h_\lambda(x, y) = h_{\lambda,1}(x, y) + h_{\lambda,2}(x, y)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\lambda,1}(x, y) &= e^{-(x+y)} \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{x-y}{2\lambda}\right) \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) H_\lambda(x, y) \\ h_{\lambda,2}(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2\lambda} e^{-x} \varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) H_\lambda(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

对任意的 $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 由(1), (2) 式知:

$$\frac{u_n(s) - \rho_n u_n(t)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} \rightarrow \lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}, \quad b_n \sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2} \rightarrow 2\lambda,$$

$$F^{n-k}(u_n(s), u_n(t)) \rightarrow H_\lambda(s, t) \quad k=1, 2 \quad (11)$$

因此, 由(11)式可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{\rho_n, 1}(x, y) &= h_{\lambda, 1}(x, y) \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{\rho_n, 2}(x, y) &= h_{\lambda, 2}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

再由(9), (10)式知(8)式成立.

2 密度函数的展开

推导 Hüsler-Reiss 模型极大值密度函数 $f_{\rho_n}(x, y)$ 的高阶展开需要下面两个引理.

引理 1 高斯三角阵 $\{(X_{ni}, Y_{ni}), 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 满足(4)式, 则对任意 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 \Delta(F_{\rho_n}^n, H_\lambda; x, y) = \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) H_\lambda(x, y)$$

其中

$$\Delta(F_{\rho_n}^n, H_\lambda; x, y) = F_{\rho_n}^n(u_n(x), u_n(y)) - H_\lambda(x, y)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) &= S(x) \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) + S(y) \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{x-y}{2\lambda}\right) + \\ &\quad (2\alpha - \lambda(\lambda^2 + x + y + 2)) e^{-x} \varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$S(t) = 2^{-1}(x^2 + 2x) e^{-x} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

证 见文献[4]之定理 2.1.

引理 2 高斯三角阵 $\{(X_{ni}, Y_{ni}), 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 满足(5)式, 则对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 (\Delta(F_{\rho_n}^n, H_\lambda; x, y) - \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) H_\lambda(x, y)) = \\ \left(\tau(\alpha, \beta, \lambda, x, y) + \frac{1}{2} \kappa^2(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) \right) H_\lambda(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y)$ 由(12)式给出, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(\alpha, \beta, \lambda, x, y) &= -8^{-1}(x^4 + 4x^3 + 8x^2 + 16x) e^{-x} + \\ &\quad \tau_1(\alpha, \beta, \lambda, x, y) + \tau_2(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) - \tau_3(\lambda, x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

τ_1, τ_2, τ_3 的定义见文献[4].

证 详见文献[4]之定理 2.2.

下面给出 $\Delta(f_{\rho_n, \lambda}, h_\lambda; x, y)$ 高阶展开.

定理 2 高斯三角阵 $\{(X_{ni}, Y_{ni}), 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 满足条件(4), 则对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 \Delta(f_{n, \lambda}, h_\lambda; x, y) = T(x, y)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} T(x, y) &= \left[I_1(x, y) + I_1(y, x) - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + 2 \right] h_{\lambda, 1}(x, y) + \\ &\quad \left[I_2(x, y) - \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right] h_{\lambda, 2}(x, y) + \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) h_\lambda(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1(s, t) = \frac{\varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right)}{\Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \lambda^{-2} t + \frac{3}{4} \lambda t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \lambda^{-2} s + \frac{1}{4} \lambda s + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^3 - \alpha \right) \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$I_2(x, y) = -\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}x + \frac{3}{4}\lambda x + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}y + \frac{1}{4}\lambda y + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3 - \alpha\right)$$

证 令

$$\begin{aligned} A_{1n} &= b_n^2 \left(\lambda - \lambda_n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n^2}{b_n^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ A_{2n} &= \frac{1}{2} b_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n^2}{b_n^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ A_{3n} &= \lambda_n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n^2}{b_n^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

由条件(4) 易验证下面的极限成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_{1n} &= \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_{2n} &= -\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2} - \frac{1}{4}\lambda \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_{3n} &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

令

$$v_n(s, t) = \frac{u_n(s) - \rho_n u_n(t)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} - \lambda - \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}$$

则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 v_n(s, t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}t + \frac{3}{4}\lambda t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}s + \frac{1}{4}\lambda s + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3 - \alpha \right) \quad (14)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} w_{n1}(x, y, \lambda) &= \log f_{\rho_n, 1}(x, y) - \log h_{\lambda, 1}(x, y) = \\ &\left(\log \frac{n-1}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(y)) + y \right) + \left(\log \frac{n}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(x)) + x \right) + \\ &\left(\log \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(x) - \rho_n u_n(y)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} \right) - \log \Phi \left(\lambda + \frac{x-y}{2\lambda} \right) \right) + \\ &\left(\log \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} \right) - \log \Phi \left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda} \right) \right) + \\ &(\log F_{\rho_n}^{n-2}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) - \log H_\lambda(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

由文献[3] 知,

$$n^{-1} = 1 - \Phi(b_n) = b_n^{-1} \varphi(b_n) (1 - b_n^{-2} + 3b_n^{-4} + O(b_n^{-6})) \quad (15)$$

则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} b_n^2 \left(\ln \frac{n-1}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(y)) + y \right) &\rightarrow 1 - \frac{y^2}{2} \\ b_n^2 \left(\ln \frac{n}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(x)) + x \right) &\rightarrow 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

又由泰勒展开式及(14) 式知

$$b_n^2 \left[\ln \Phi \left(\frac{u_n(s) - \rho_n u_n(t)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} \right) - \ln \Phi \left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda} \right) \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right)}{\Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right)} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}t + \frac{3}{4}\lambda t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}s + \frac{1}{4}\lambda s + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3 - \alpha\right) = I_1(s, t) \quad (17)$$

由 b_n 的定义得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n^2}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 (1 - F_{\rho_n}(u_n(x), u_n(y))) = 0$$

由引理 1 的相关证明和(17) 式可得

$$b_n^2 [\log F_{\rho_n}^{n-2}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) - \log H_\lambda(x, y)] \rightarrow \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) \quad (18)$$

于是 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 由(16), (17) 和(18) 式得

$$b_n^2 [e^{w_{n1}(x, y, \lambda)} - 1] \rightarrow \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) + I_1(x, y) + I_1(y, x) - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + 2 \quad (19)$$

同样地令

$$\begin{aligned} w_{n2}(x, y, \lambda) &= \log f_{\rho_n, 2}(x, y) - \log h_{\lambda, 2}(x, y) = \\ &\left(\log \frac{n}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(x)) + x\right) + \left(\log \frac{1}{b_n \sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} - \log \frac{1}{2\lambda}\right) + \\ &\left(\log \varphi\left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) - \log \varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right)\right) + \\ &(\log F_{\rho_n}^{n-1}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) - \log H_\lambda(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

因为当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 由(1) 和(4) 式得

$$b_n^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{b_n \sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} - \log \frac{1}{2\lambda}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \quad (20)$$

又由(11) 和(14) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} &b_n^2 \left(\log \varphi\left(\frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}}\right) - \log \varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right)\right) \rightarrow \\ &-\left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}x + \frac{3}{4}\lambda x + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}y + \frac{1}{4}\lambda y + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3 - \alpha\right) = \\ &I_2(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

则由(16), (18), (20) 和(21) 式知

$$b_n^2 [e^{w_{n2}(x, y, \lambda)} - 1] \rightarrow \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y) + I_2(x, y) - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} + 1 \quad (22)$$

由于对充分大的 n 有

$$b_n^2 \Delta(f_{\rho_n}, h_\lambda; x, y) \sim b_n^2 w_{n1}(x, y, \lambda) h_{\lambda, 1}(x, y) + b_n^2 w_{n2}(x, y, \lambda) h_{\lambda, 2}(x, y)$$

结合式(19) 和(22) 式, 定理得证.

定理 3 高斯三角阵 $\{(X_{ni}, Y_{ni}), 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 满足条件(5), 则对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n^2 [b_n^2 \Delta(f_{\rho_n}, h_\lambda; x, y) - T(x, y)] = \\ &[I_3(x, y) + I_3(y, x) - 6] h_{\lambda, 1}(x, y) + \left[\frac{\beta}{\lambda} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\lambda^2} + I_4(x, y) - 3\right] h_{\lambda, 2}(x, y) + \\ &\tau(\alpha, \beta, \lambda, x, y) h_\lambda(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$I_3(s, t) = \frac{\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right) \varphi\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right) \Phi\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right) + \varphi^2\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right)}{2\Phi^2\left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda}\right)} \times$$

$$\left[-\left(\frac{1}{4}\alpha^2\lambda^{-4} - \frac{3}{4}\alpha\lambda^{-1} + \frac{9}{16}\lambda^2\right)t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\alpha^2\lambda^{-4} + \frac{1}{4}\alpha\lambda^{-1} + \frac{1}{16}\lambda^2\right)s^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. \left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-4} - \frac{1}{4}\alpha\lambda^{-1} - \frac{3}{8}\lambda^2\right)st + \left(2\alpha\lambda - \alpha^2\lambda^{-2} - \frac{3}{4}\lambda^4\right)t + \left(\alpha^2\lambda^{-2} - \frac{1}{4}\lambda^4\right)s - \alpha^2 + \alpha\lambda^3 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda^6 \right]$$

$$I_4(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda x \left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}x - \frac{3}{4}\lambda x - \frac{1}{2}\alpha\lambda^{-2}y - \frac{1}{4}\lambda y - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^3 + \alpha \right)$$

证 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 由引理 2 知

$$b_n^2 [b_n^2 (\ln F_{\rho_n}^{n-k}(u_n(x), u_n(y)) - \ln H_\lambda(x, y)) - \kappa(\alpha, \lambda, x, y)] \rightarrow \tau(\alpha, \beta, \lambda, x, y) \quad k=1, 2 \quad (23)$$

又由(15) 式得

$$b_n^2 \left[b_n^2 \left(\log \frac{n-1}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(y)) + y \right) - 1 + \frac{y^2}{2} \right] \rightarrow -3$$

$$b_n^2 \left[b_n^2 \left(\log \frac{n}{b_n} \varphi(u_n(x)) + x \right) - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} \right] \rightarrow -3 \quad (24)$$

由泰勒展开式知,

$$b_n^2 \left[b_n^2 \left(\ln \Phi \frac{u_n(s) - \rho_n u_n(t)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} - \ln \Phi \left(\lambda + \frac{s-t}{2\lambda} \right) \right) - I_1(s, t) \right] \rightarrow I_3(s, t) \quad (25)$$

又由(11), (14) 和(21) 式可以得到当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$b_n^2 \left[b_n^2 \left(\ln \varphi \frac{u_n(y) - \rho_n u_n(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} - \ln \varphi \left(\lambda + \frac{y-x}{2\lambda} \right) \right) - I_2(x, y) \right] \rightarrow I_4(x, y) \quad (26)$$

接下来由(4) 和(5) 式得

$$b_n^2 \left[b_n^2 \left(\ln \frac{1}{b_n \sqrt{1 - \rho_n^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{2\lambda} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \right] \rightarrow \frac{\beta}{\lambda} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\lambda^2} \quad (27)$$

结合(23) – (27) 式, 定理得证.

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Asymptotics of Density of Extreme Order Statistics on H-R Model

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Abstract: In this paper, under Hüsler-Reiss condition the convergence of density of extreme from a bivariate Gaussian triangular arrays was derived. Furthermore, the higher-order expansions of the considered density were established provided that the refined Hüsler-Reiss conditions hold.

Key words: bivariate Gaussian triangular array; density convergence; higher-order expansion; Hüsler-Reiss condition

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