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高斯序列顺序统计量幕的高阶展开^①

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摘要: 对给定的最优规范常数, 研究高斯序列顺序统计量幕的分布函数和密度函数的高阶展开, 同时得到其收敛速度均与 $\frac{1}{\log n}$ 同阶.

关 键 词: 高斯序列; 顺序统计量幕; 高阶展开; 收敛速度

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令 X_1, X_2, \dots 为一列独立同分布于标准正态分布 $N(0, 1)$ 的随机变量. $\Phi(x)$ 和 $\phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数和密度函数. $X_{n,1} \leq X_{n,2} \leq \dots \leq X_{n,n}$ 为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的顺序统计量. 文献[1] 得到当 a_n, b_n 满足

$$n\phi(b_n) = b_n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{b_n} \quad (1)$$

时, $\Phi^n(a_n x + b_n) - \Lambda(x)$ 收敛到 0 的一致收敛速度为 $\frac{1}{\log n}$. 进一步, 文献[2] 研究了高斯序列顺序统计量幕的渐近展开及收敛速度, 得到对任意 $r \geq 1, t \geq 0$, 存在规范常数 $c_n > 0$ 和 $d_n \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_{n,n-r+1}|^t \leq c_n x + b_n) = \Lambda_r(x)$$

其中: $\Lambda_r(x) = \Lambda(x) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!}, x \in \mathbb{R}$, 规范常数 c_n, d_n 满足

$$c_n = tb_n^{t-2}, \quad d_n = b_n^t \quad (2)$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, 亦可取如下的规范常数:

$$c_n = 2 - 2b_n^{-2}, \quad d_n = b_n^2 - 2b_n^{-2} \quad (3)$$

b_n 由(1)式决定. 文献[2]指出, 当 $t = 2$ 且规范常数由(3)式给出时收敛速度最快. 在此基础上, 文献[3] 研究了高斯序列最大值幕的分布函数与密度函数的高阶展开, 得到与文献[2] 一致的结论.

文献[4-7] 研究了其他给定分布序列的极值分布函数的渐近性质.

本文旨在研究高斯序列顺序统计量幕 $|X_{n,r}|^t$ 的分布函数与密度函数的高阶展开, 并试图从中找出相应的收敛速度.

定理 1 对任意给定常数 $1 \leq r \leq n, t \geq 0$ 及充分大的 n , 当 $t > 0$ 时, 规范常数 c_n 和 d_n 取自(2)式, 则

$$P(|X_{n,n-r+1}|^t \leq c_n x + d_n) = \\ \Lambda(x) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} + \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} \left(-je^{-x} + \frac{j(j-1)}{2} + \frac{e^{-x}}{2} \right) \right) \cdot \right)$$

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$$\left(1+x+\frac{2-t}{2}x^2\right)^2 - \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(3+3x+\frac{3}{2}x^2+\frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6}x^3+\frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^4\right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6)$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, 规范常数 c_n 和 d_n 取自(3)式, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X_{n,n-r+1}|^2 \leq c_n x + d_n) &= \\ \Lambda(x) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} - \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) a_n^4 + \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \right) \end{aligned}$$

推论1 由定理1有 $t > 0$ 时, $P(|X_{n,n-r+1}|^t \leq c_n x + d_n)$ 收敛到 $\Lambda(x) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!}$ 的速度与 $\frac{1}{\log n}$ 同阶;

$t = 2$ 时, $P(|X_{n,n-r+1}|^2 \leq c_n x + d_n)$ 收敛到 $\Lambda(x) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!}$ 的速度与 $\frac{1}{(\log n)^2}$ 同阶.

定理2 令 $f_n(x)$ 为 $P(|X_{n,n-r+1}|^t \leq c_n x + d_n)$ 的密度函数, 当 $t > 0$ 时, 规范常数 c_n 和 d_n 取自(2)式, 对充分大的 n , 有

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) = \Lambda'(x) \frac{e^{-(r-1)x}}{(r-1)!} &\left(1 + \left(1 + e^{-x} - r + (2-t-r+e^{-x})x + \frac{2-t}{2}(e^{-x}-r)x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \right. \\ &\left((r-e^{-x}-1) \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6}x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^4 \right) + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{(r-e^{-x}-1)^2-r+1}{2} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right)^2 + x(e^{-x}-1) \left(1 - t + \frac{t-2}{2}x^2 \right) \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right) + \right. \\ &\left. x^2 \left(\frac{(1-t)(1-2t)}{2} + \frac{5(1-t)(t-2)}{6}x + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^2 \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \right) \end{aligned}$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, 规范常数 c_n 和 d_n 取自(3)式, 则对于 $\Lambda'(x) = e^{-x}\Lambda(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) = \Lambda'(x) \frac{e^{-(r-1)x}}{(r-1)!} &\left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x + x^2 + (r-e^{-x}-1) \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) \right) a_n^4 + \right. \\ &\left. \left((e^{-x}-r+1) \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) \right) a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \right) \end{aligned}$$

推论2 由定理2知, 当 $t > 0$ 时, $f_n(x)$ 收敛到 $\Lambda'(x) \frac{e^{-(r-1)x}}{(r-1)!}$ 的速度与 $\frac{1}{\log n}$ 同阶; 当 $t = 2$ 时, $f_n(x)$

收敛到 $\Lambda'(x) \frac{e^{-(r-1)x}}{(r-1)!}$ 的速度与 $\frac{1}{(\log n)^2}$ 同阶.

为使得符号简化, 当 $t > 0$, 规范常数 c_n 和 d_n 取自(2)式时, 令 $(c_n x + d_n)^{\frac{1}{t}} = z_n$; 当 $t = 2$, 规范常数 c_n 和 d_n 取自(3)式时, 令 $(c_n x + d_n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = w_n$.

引理1 对于自然数 k 及充分大的 n ,

(i) $t \neq 2$ 时,

$$(n(1-\Phi(z_n)))^k = \left(1 - k \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \left(k \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6}x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^4 \right) + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right)^2 a_n^4 \right) e^{-kx} + O(a_n^6) \right) \quad (4)$$

(ii) $t = 2$ 时,

$$(n(1-\Phi(w_n)))^k = \left(1 + k \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) a_n^4 - k \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) a_n^6 \right) e^{-kx} + O(a_n^8)$$

证明 由文献[3]中的(3.5)式有当 $t > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \Phi(z_n) = n^{-1} e^{-x} &\left(1 - \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6}x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^4 \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

则对 $(n(1-\Phi(z_n)))^k$ 做泰勒展开即可证得结论. $t = 2$ 时, 同理可得

$$1 - \Phi(w_n) = n^{-1} e^{-x} \left(1 + \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) a_n^4 - \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \right) \quad (6)$$

引理证毕.

引理 2 对于自然数 l 及充分大的 n 有 $\Phi^{-l}(z_n) = 1 + O(n^{-1})$, $\Phi^{-l}(w_n) = 1 + O(n^{-1})$.

证明 由(5)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^{-l}(z_n) &= \left(1 - n^{-1} e^{-x} \left(1 - \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6} x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8} x^4 \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \right) \right)^{-l} = \\ &1 + O(n^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $\Phi^{-l}(w_n) = 1 + O(n^{-1})$.

定理 1 的证明 使用类似于文献[2]的方法有当 $t > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\mathbf{X}_{n,n-r+1}|^t \leq c_n x + d_n) &= P(\mathbf{X}_{n,n-r+1} \leq z_n) - P(\mathbf{X}_{n,n-r+1} \geq -z_n) = \\ &\Phi^n(z_n) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{(n(1-\Phi(z_n)))^j}{j!} + O(n^{-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由(4)式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{(n(1-\Phi(z_n)))^j}{j!} &= \\ \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} - \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right) \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} \right) a_n^2 + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6} x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8} x^4 \right) \right. & \\ \left. + \frac{j(j-1)}{2} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right)^2 \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由文献[3]中的(3.6)式有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^n(z_n) &= \Lambda(x) \left(1 + e^{-x} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right)^2 - \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. e^{-x} \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6} x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8} x^4 \right) \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

则由(7)式和(8)式知

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\mathbf{X}_{n,n-r+1}|^t \leq c_n x + d_n) &= \\ \Lambda(x) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} + \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} \left(-je^{-x} + \frac{j(j-1)}{2} + \frac{e^{-x}}{2} \right) \cdot \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2} x^2 \right)^2 - \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6} x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8} x^4 \right) \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$t = 2$ 时, 由(5)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{(n(1-\Phi(w_n)))^j}{j!} &= \\ \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} + \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} a_n^4 - \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \\ \Phi^n(w_n) &= \Lambda(x) \left(1 - e^{-x} \left(\left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) a_n^4 - \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

故由(7)式知

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\mathbf{X}_{n,n-r+1}|^2 \leq c_n x + d_n) &= \\ \Phi^n(w_n) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{(n(1-\Phi(w_n)))^j}{j!} + O(n^{-1}) &= \\ \Lambda(x) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-jx}}{j!} - \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) a_n^4 + \frac{e^{-rx}}{(r-1)!} \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) a_n^6 \right) + O(a_n^8) \end{aligned}$$

定理证毕.

定理2的证明 令 $f_n(x) = h_n(x) + g_n(x)$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} h_n(x) &= \frac{c_n}{t} z_n^{1-t} \phi(z_n) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \binom{n}{j} ((n-j)\Phi^{r-j-1}(z_n)(1-\Phi(z_n))^j - \right. \\ &\quad \left. j\Phi^{r-j}(z_n)(1-\Phi(z_n))^{j-1}) + n\Phi^{r-1}(z_n) \right) \\ g_n(x) &= -\frac{c_n}{t} (-z_n)^{1-t} \phi(-z_n) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \binom{n}{j} ((n-j)\Phi^{r-j-1}(-z_n)(1-\Phi(-z_n))^j - \right. \\ &\quad \left. j\Phi^{r-j}(-z_n)(1-\Phi(-z_n))^{j-1}) + n\Phi^{r-1}(-z_n) \right) = O(n^{r-2} 2^{-n}) \end{aligned}$$

首先考虑 $t > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} h_n(x) &= \frac{c_n}{t} z_n^{1-t} \phi(z_n) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \left(\frac{(n-j)}{j!} \Phi^{r-j-1}(z_n)(n(1-\Phi(z_n)))^j - \frac{n^j}{(j-1)!} \Phi^{r-j}(z_n) \cdot \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. (1-\Phi(z_n))^{j-1} \right) + n\Phi^{r-1}(z_n) + O(n^{-1}) \right) = \\ &n \frac{c_n}{t} z_n^{1-t} \phi(z_n) \Phi^n(z_n) \left(\frac{(n(1-\Phi(z_n)))^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} + O(n^{-1}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

由文献[3]之引理3.3知, $t > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} n \frac{c_n}{t} z_n^{1-t} \phi(z_n) &= \\ &e^{-x} \left(1 + x \left(1 - t + \frac{2-t}{2} x \right) a_n^2 + x^2 \left(\frac{(1-t)(1-2t)}{2} + \frac{5(1-t)(t-2)}{6} x + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8} x^2 \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \right) \end{aligned}$$

由(4)式, (9)式知此时

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) &= \Lambda'(x) \frac{e^{-(r-1)x}}{(r-1)!} \left(1 + \left(1 + e^{-x} - r + (2-t-r+e^{-x})x + \frac{2-t}{2}(e^{-x}-r)x^2 \right) a_n^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left((r-e^{-x}-1) \left(3 + 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{(2-t)(2t+1)}{6}x^3 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^4 \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{(r-1-e^{-x})^2-r+1}{2} \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right)^2 + x(e^{-x}-1) \left(1 - t + \frac{t-2}{2}x^2 \right) \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(1 + x + \frac{2-t}{2}x^2 \right) + x^2 \left(\frac{(1-t)(1-2t)}{2} + \frac{5(1-t)(t-2)}{6}x + \frac{(t-2)^2}{8}x^2 \right) \right) a_n^4 + O(a_n^6) \end{aligned}$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, 有

$$n \frac{c_n}{2} z_n^{-1} \phi(w_n) = e^{-x} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x + x^2 \right) a_n^4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \right) \quad (11)$$

故由(5)式及(11)式知, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) &= n \frac{c_n}{2} z_n^{-1} \phi(w_n) \Phi^n(w_n) \left(\frac{(n(1-\Phi(w_n)))^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} + O(n^{-1}) \right) = \\ &\Lambda'(x) \frac{e^{-(r-1)x}}{(r-1)!} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x + x^2 + (r-e^{-x}-1) \left(\frac{7}{2} + 3x + x^2 \right) \right) a_n^4 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left((e^{-x}-r+1) \left(\frac{43}{3} + 14x + 6x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) \right) a_n^6 + O(a_n^8) \right) \end{aligned}$$

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Higher-Order Expansions of Powered Order Statistics of Gaussian Sequences

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Abstract: In this paper, higher-order expansions on distributions and densities of powered order statistics formed by a sequence of independent identically Gaussian distributed random variables have been established under the optimal normalized constants. A byproduct is that rates of convergence of distributions and densities of powered statistics are the same order of $\frac{1}{\log n}$, respectively.

Key words: Gaussian sequences; powered order statistics; high-order expansion; convergence rate

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