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逆高斯分布的极值收敛速度^①

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摘要: 主要讨论了逆高斯分布的最大值分布渐近展开, 得到最大值分布收敛到 Gumbel 分布的收敛速度.

关键词: 逆高斯分布; 渐近展开; 收敛速度

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逆高斯分布源于布朗运动中具有正漂移的初至时间分布. 文献[1]在 1957 年率先将逆高斯分布应用于统计领域. 若随机变量 X 密度为

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi}} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-u)^2 \lambda}{2u^2 x}\right) \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

则称 X 服从参数 $u > 0, \lambda > 0$ 的逆高斯分布(记为 $X \sim IG(u, \lambda)$).

文献[2]给出了 $IG(u, \lambda)$ 的累积分布函数与正态分布之间的关系

$$1 - F(x) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{u} - 1\right)\right) - \exp\left(\frac{2\lambda}{u}\right) \Phi\left(-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{u} + 1\right)\right) \quad (1)$$

其中 $\Phi(\cdot)$ 表示标准正态分布的累积分布函数. 由逆高斯分布函数的表达式不难得到当 $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ 时逆高斯分布函数是渐进正态的.

近年来, 有关极值渐近展开及收敛速度的研究得到了迅速发展. 文献[3]研究了广义指数分布随机变量序列最大值的收敛速度; 文献[4]分析了混合广义伽马分布的渐进性质; 文献[5]对对数伽马分布的尾部性质进行了探讨.

本文讨论了服从 $IG(\lambda)$ 样本最大值分布的收敛速度.

1 辅助结果

本节将给出几个有关逆高斯分布的重要辅助结果.

命题 1 令 $F(x), f(x)$ 分别表示逆高斯分布的累积分布函数和概率分布函数. 当 x 充分大时, 对于 $u > 0, \lambda > 0$ 有

$$1 - F(x) = c(x) \exp\left(-\int_1^x \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} dx\right) = \exp\left(-\int_1^x \frac{1 - u^2 t^{-2} + 3u^2 \lambda^{-1} t^{-1}}{2u^2 \lambda^{-1}} dt\right)$$

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$$\frac{\sqrt{2}u^2}{\sqrt{\lambda\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{u} - \frac{\lambda}{2u^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \left[1 - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}x^{-1} + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)x^{-2} + O(x^{-3})\right]$$

其中

$$c(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}u^2}{\sqrt{\lambda\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{u} - \frac{\lambda}{2u^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$h(x) = \frac{2u^2}{\lambda} > 0, \quad h'(x) = 0 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$g(x) = 1 + \frac{3u^2}{\lambda x} - \frac{u^2}{x^2} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

证 注意到

$$1 - \Phi(x) = \frac{\phi(x)}{x} [1 - x^{-2} + 3x^{-4} + O(x^{-6})] \quad (2)$$

其中 $\phi(x)$ 是标准正态分布的密度函数, 在 x 足够大时成立(证明参见文献[6]). 由(1)和(2)式得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - F(x) &= 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{u} - 1\right)\right) - \exp\left(\frac{2\lambda}{u}\right)\Phi\left(-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{u} + 1\right)\right) = \\ &= \frac{u}{\lambda} f(x) \left[\frac{x^2}{x-u} - \frac{x^2}{x+u} - \left[\frac{x^2}{x-u} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}(x-u)}{\sqrt{xu}} \right)^{-2} - \frac{x^2}{x+u} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}(x+u)}{\sqrt{xu}} \right)^{-2} \right] + \right. \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{x-u} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}(x-u)}{\sqrt{xu}} \right)^{-4} - \frac{3x^2}{x+u} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}(x+u)}{\sqrt{xu}} \right)^{-4} + O(x^{-3}) \left. \right] = \\ &= \frac{u}{\lambda} f(x) \left[\frac{2ux^2}{x^2 - u^2} - \frac{u^2 x^3 (6ux^2 + 2u^3)}{\lambda(x^2 - u^2)^3} + \frac{3u^4 x^4 (10ux^4 + 20u^3 x^2 + 2u^5)}{\lambda^2(x^2 - u^2)^5} + O(x^{-3}) \right] = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}u^2}{\sqrt{\lambda\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda}{u} - \frac{\lambda}{2u^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \left[1 - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}x^{-1} + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)x^{-2} + O(x^{-3})\right] \\ &= \exp\left(-\int_1^x \frac{1 - u^2 t^{-2} + 3u^2 \lambda^{-1} t^{-1}}{2u^2 \lambda^{-1}} dt\right) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

(3)式的最后两步由泰勒展开式得到

$$(1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^2 + O(x^3), \quad |x| < 1$$

由命题 1 和文献[7]的推论 1.7 可得 $F \in D(\Lambda)$. 规范常数 a_n 和 b_n 可选为

$$1 - F(b_n) = n^{-1}, \quad a_n = h(b_n) \quad (4)$$

由命题 1 及文献[8]的定理 1.5.1 易得:

命题 2 设 $X_n, n \geq 1$ 时为独立同分布的随机变量序列, 其公共分布函数为逆高斯分布 $F(x)$. 记 $M_n = \max(X_k, 1 \leq k \leq n)$ 为部分最大值, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(M_n \leq \alpha_n x + \beta_n) = \Lambda(x)$$

其中规范常数 α_n 和 β_n 为

$$\alpha_n = \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{2u^2}{\lambda} \log n - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda} \log \log n - \frac{\lambda}{2 \log n} + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda} \log \frac{\lambda}{2u\sqrt{\pi}} + 2u$$

对于 $\lambda > 0$ 和 $u > 0$ 成立.

2 逆高斯分布的极值分布收敛速度

定理 1 设 $F(x)$ 为逆高斯分布的累积分布函数, 且规范常数 α_n 和 β_n 满足命题 2, 则

$$F^n(\alpha_n x + \beta_n) - \Lambda(x) \sim \frac{9\Lambda(x)\exp(-x)}{4} \frac{\log \log n}{\log n} \quad (5)$$

证 令 $v_n = \alpha_n x + \beta_n$ 并且 $\tau_n = n[1 - F(v_n)]$, 其中 α_n 和 β_n 由命题 2 给定.

$$v_n = \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}\log n - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}\log \log n - \frac{\lambda}{2\log n} + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}\log \frac{\lambda}{2u\sqrt{\pi}} + 2u \quad (6)$$

由(6)式可以推导出

$$\begin{aligned} v_n &= \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}\log n - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}\log \log n - \frac{\lambda}{2\log n} + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}\log \frac{\lambda}{2u\sqrt{\pi}} + 2u = \\ & \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}\log n \left(1 + \frac{x}{\log n} - \frac{\lambda^2}{4u^2(\log n)^2} - \frac{3\log \log n}{2\log n} + \frac{1}{\log n}\log \frac{\lambda}{2u\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\lambda}{u\log n}\right) \\ v_n^{-1} &= \frac{\lambda}{2u^2} \frac{1}{\log n} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\log n} - \frac{\lambda^2}{4u^2(\log n)^2} - \frac{3\log \log n}{2\log n} + \frac{1}{\log n}\log \frac{\lambda}{2u\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\lambda}{u\log n}\right)^{-1} = \\ & \frac{\lambda}{2u^2} \frac{1}{\log n} \left[1 + \frac{3\log \log n}{2\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right] \\ v_n^{-\frac{3}{2}} &= \lambda^{\frac{3}{2}} 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} u^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\log n)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{9\log \log n}{4\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_n &= n(1 - F(v_n)) = \\ & \frac{\sqrt{2}u^2}{\lambda\pi} n v_n^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{2u^2}v_n - \frac{\lambda}{2v_n} + \frac{\lambda}{u}\right) (1 + o(1)) = \\ & \frac{n\lambda}{\sqrt{2}u\pi} \log n^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{9\log \log n}{4\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{\lambda^2}{4u^2\log n} \left(1 + \frac{3\log \log n}{2\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right)\right] = \\ & \exp(-x) \left[1 + \frac{9\log \log n}{4\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right] \left[1 - \frac{3\lambda^2\log \log n}{8u^2(\log n)^2} - \frac{\lambda^2}{4u^2\log n} O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{9\lambda^4(\log \log n)^2}{64u^4(\log n)^4} + \frac{\lambda^4}{16u^4(\log n)^2} O\left(\frac{1}{(\log n)^2}\right) + \frac{3\lambda^4\log \log n}{16u^4(\log n)^3} O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right)\right] = \\ & \exp(-x) \left[1 + \frac{9\log \log n}{4\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对于 $\tau(x) = \exp(-x)$,

$$\tau_n(x) - \tau(x) = \exp(-x) \left[\frac{9\log \log n}{4\log n} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)\right] \sim \frac{9\log \log n}{4\log n} \exp(-x)$$

在 n 足够大时成立, 因此通过文献[8]的定理 2.4.2, 可以得到(5)式.

定理 2 设 $F(x)$ 为逆高斯分布的累积分布函数, 规范常数 a_n 和 b_n 满足(4)式, 则

$$b_n [b_n (F^n(a_n x + b_n) - \Lambda(x)) - \kappa(x)\Lambda(x)] \rightarrow \left(\omega(x) + \frac{\kappa^2(x)}{2}\right)\Lambda(x)$$

在 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时成立, 其中

$$\kappa(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x \exp(-x), \quad \omega(x) = -\left(\frac{6u^4}{\lambda^2}x + \frac{9}{16}\right)\exp(-x)$$

引理 1 设 $G(b_n; x) = F(a_n x + b_n)$ 并且 $g(b_n; x) = n \log G(b_n; x) + \exp(-x)$ 有规范常数 a_n, b_n , 其中 a_n 和 b_n 由(4)式给出, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n (b_n g(b_n; x) - \kappa(x)) = \omega(x)$$

其中 $\kappa(x)$ 和 $\omega(x)$ 由定理 2 给定.

证 显然, $b_n \rightarrow \infty$ 与 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 互为充要条件, 因为 $1 - F(b_n) = n^{-1}$. 由命题 1 知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - F(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x)}{\frac{2u^2}{\lambda}f(b_n)} = \exp(-x) \quad (7)$$

令

$$A(b_n) = \frac{1 - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}b_n^{-1} + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)b_n^{-2} + O(b_n^{-3})}{1 - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)^{-1} + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)^{-2} + O\left(\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)^{-3}\right)}$$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A(b_n) = 1$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} A(b_n) - 1 &= \frac{1 - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}b_n^{-1} + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)b_n^{-2} + O(b_n^{-3})}{1 - \frac{3u^2}{\lambda}\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)^{-1} + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)^{-2} + O\left(\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)^{-3}\right)} - 1 = \\ &= (1 + O(b_n^{-1})) \left[-\frac{3u^2}{\lambda}b_n^{-1} \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}xb_n^{-1}\right)^{-1}\right) + \left(u^2 + \frac{15u^4}{\lambda^2}\right)b_n^{-2} \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}xb_n^{-1}\right)^{-2}\right) + O(b_n^{-3}) \right] = \\ &= -\frac{6u^4x}{\lambda^2}b_n^{-2} + O(b_n^{-3}) \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A(b_n) - 1}{b_n^{-2}} = -\frac{6u^4}{\lambda^2}x \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\int_0^x \left(-\frac{3}{2(b_n - y)} - \frac{1}{(y - b_n)^2} \right) dy \right]^2 &= \left[\frac{3}{2} \log(1 - xb_n^{-1}) - b_n^{-1}(1 - xb_n^{-1})^{-1} + b_n^{-1} \right]^2 = \\ &= \frac{9}{4}x^2b_n^{-2} + O(b_n^{-3}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 - F(b_n)}{1 - F\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right)} \exp(-x) &= A(b_n) \exp\left(\int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(y - b_n)} - \frac{1}{(y - b_n)^2} \right) dy\right) = \\ &= A(b_n) \left\{ 1 + \int_0^x \left(-\frac{3}{2(b_n - y)} - \frac{1}{(y - b_n)^2} \right) dy + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^x \left(-\frac{3}{2(b_n - y)} - \frac{1}{(y - b_n)^2} \right) dy \right]^2 (1 + o(1)) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

结合(7),(8),(9)和(10)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n g(b_n; x) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log G(b_n; x) + n^{-1} \exp(-x)}{n^{-1} b_n^{-1}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log F\left(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda}x\right) + [1 - F(b_n)] \exp(-x)}{\frac{2u^2}{\lambda} f(b_n) b_n^{-1}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - F(b_n)}{\frac{2u^2}{\lambda} f(b_n)} \frac{\exp(-x) - 1}{b_n^{-1}} = \\ &= \exp(-x) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[A(b_n) - 1 + A(b_n) \int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(y - b_n)} - \frac{1}{(y - b_n)^2} \right) dy \right] = \\ &= \exp(-x) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(yb_n^{-1} - 1)} - \frac{1}{y^2 b_n^{-1} + b_n - 2y} \right) dy = \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}x \exp(-x) = \kappa(x) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中最后一步由控制收敛定理证得. 类似于(11)式的证明, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n [b_n g(b_n; x) - \kappa(x)] = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log G(b_n; x) + n^{-1} \exp(-x) - b_n^{-1} n^{-1} \kappa(x)}{n^{-1} b_n^{-2}} = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - F(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda} x)}{\frac{2u^2}{\lambda} f(b_n)} \frac{1 - F(b_n)}{F(b_n + \frac{2u^2}{\lambda} x)} \exp(-x) \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} x b_n^{-1}\right) - 1}{b_n^{-2}} = \\
& \exp(-x) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{A(b_n) - 1}{b_n^{-2}} + \frac{3xA(b_n)}{2b_n^{-1}} + \frac{A(b_n) \int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(y-b_n)} - \frac{1}{(y-b_n)^2}\right) dy}{b_n^{-2}} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{3A(b_n)x \int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(y-b_n)} - \frac{1}{(y-b_n)^2}\right) dy}{2b_n^{-1}} + \frac{A(b_n) \left(\int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(y-b_n)} - \frac{1}{(y-b_n)^2}\right) dy\right)^2}{2b_n^{-2}} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{3A(b_n)x \left(\int_0^x \left(\frac{3}{2(y-b_n)} - \frac{1}{(y-b_n)^2}\right) dy\right)^2}{4b_n^{-1}} \right] = \\
& \exp(-x) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{6u^4}{\lambda^2} x + \frac{3A(b_n)x}{2b_n^{-1}} - \frac{3A(b_n)x}{2b_n^{-1}} - \frac{9}{4} x^2 + \frac{9}{8} x^2 + 0 \right) = \\
& -\left(\frac{6u^4}{\lambda^2} x + \frac{9}{8} x^2 \right) \exp(-x) = \omega(x)
\end{aligned}$$

定理 2 的证明

由引理 1 知 $n \rightarrow \infty$, $g(b_n; x) \rightarrow 0$,

$$\left| \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \frac{g^{i-3}(b_n; x)}{i!} \right| < \exp(g(b_n; x)) \rightarrow 1$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
& b_n [b_n (F^n(a_n x + b_n) - \Lambda(x)) - \kappa(x) \Lambda(x)] = \\
& b_n [b_n (\exp(g(b_n; x)) - 1) - \kappa(x)] \Lambda(x) = \\
& \left[b_n (b_n g(b_n; x) - \kappa(x)) + b_n^2 g^2(b_n; x) \left(\frac{1}{2} + g(b_n; x) \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \frac{g^{i-3}(b_n; x)}{i!} \right) \right] \Lambda(x) \rightarrow \\
& \left[\omega(x) + \frac{\kappa^2(x)}{2} \right] \Lambda(x)
\end{aligned}$$

定理 2 证毕.

通过(4)式中的 $\frac{1}{b_n} = O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)$, 不难由定理 2 得到 $F^n(a_n(x) + b_n) - \Lambda(x) = O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right)$ 即 $F^n(a_n x + b_n)$

收敛到其极限分布 $\Lambda(x)$ 的收敛速度为 $\frac{1}{\log n}$.

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On Rate of Convergence of Extremes from Inverse Gaussian Samples

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Abstract: In this paper, the asymptotic expansion of the maximum distribution of inverse gaussian distribution has mainly been discussed, and the convergence rate of the maximum distribution convergence to Gumbel distribution been obtained.

Key words: inverse gaussian distribution; asymptotic expansion; rate of convergence

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