

对数广义误差分布极值的渐近展开^①

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摘要: 研究了同服从对数广义误差分布独立随机变量序列 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 的规范化最大值的极值分布展开性质.

关键词: 对数广义误差分布; 最大值; 极值分布; 渐近展开

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设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为一列独立同分布于对数广义误差分布(记作 $F_v \sim \log\text{GED}(v)$)的随机变量, 令 $M_n = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k$ 表示序列 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 的最大值. 文献[1]给出 $\log\text{GED}$ 的概率密度函数定义如下:

$$f_v(x) = \frac{vx^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\log x}{\lambda} \right|^v\right)}{2^{1+\frac{1}{v}} \lambda \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}, \quad v > 0, x > 0 \quad (1)$$

其中: $\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2^{-\frac{2}{v}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{v}\right)}}$, v 为形态参数, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 表示伽玛函数. 同时指出, 当 $v = 1$ 时对数广义误差分布为对数拉普拉斯分布, 当 $v = 2$ 时为对数正态分布.

文献[1]研究了 M_n 的渐近分布. 在此基础上, 文献[2]利用 M_n 密度极值分布的渐近展开表达式得到其矩展开. 接着, 文献[3]在幂赋范条件下研究 $\log\text{GED}$ 的分布函数极值高阶展开. 其他给定分布序列的极值分布函数的渐近性质可以参考文献[4-7].

文献[1]证明了以下结果成立: 当 $v > 1$ 且 $x > 0$ 时, 有极限分布结果

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{M_n - \beta_n}{\alpha_n} \leq x\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_v^n(\alpha_n x + \beta_n) = \Lambda(x)$$

其中, 规范常数 α_n 和 β_n 满足

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_n = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{v}} \exp(2^{\frac{1}{v}} \lambda (\log n)^{\frac{1}{v}})}{v (\log n)^{1-\frac{1}{v}}} \\ \beta_n = \exp(2^{\frac{1}{v}} \lambda (\log n)^{\frac{1}{v}}) - \frac{2^{\frac{1}{v}} \lambda}{v} \frac{\exp(2^{\frac{1}{v}} \lambda (\log n)^{\frac{1}{v}})}{(\log n)^{1-\frac{1}{v}}} \left(\frac{v-1}{v} \log \log n + \log 2 \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right) \right) \end{cases}$$

同时, 文献[1]给出了当 x 充分大时, $\log\text{GED}(v)$ 在 $v > 1$ 情形下的尾部表达式:

$$1 - F_v(x) = \frac{\lambda^{v-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\lambda^v}\right)}{2^{\frac{1}{v}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)} \exp\left(-\int_e^x \frac{g(t)}{f(t)} dt\right)$$

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其中 $f(t) = \frac{2\lambda^v}{v(\log t)^{v-1}}$ 且 $f'(t) \rightarrow 0$, $g(t) = 1 + \frac{2\lambda^v(v-1)}{v(\log t)^v} \rightarrow 1$.

根据文献[8] 推导的命题 1.1(a) 与推论 1.7 可选择满足以下两个等式的规范常数 a_n 和 b_n , 即

$$2^{\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{1-v}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)(\log b_n)^{v-1}\exp\left\{\frac{(\log b_n)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right\} = n \quad (2)$$

与

$$a_n = f(b_n) = 2\lambda^{-1}\lambda^vb_n(\log b_n)^{1-v} \quad (3)$$

本文旨在研究服从对数广义误差分布(记作 logGED) 独立随机变量序列的最大值分布的高阶展开.

定理 1 令 F_v 表示 logGED(v) 的分布函数且 $v > 1$. 当 $x > 0$ 时, 有

$$1 - F_v(x) = \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{v-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) - r_v(x) \quad (4)$$

也即

$$1 - F_v(x) = \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{v-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2\lambda^v(v-1)}{v(\log x)^v}\right) + s_v(x) \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$0 < r_v(x) < \frac{2^{1-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{2v-1}(v-1)}{v\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-2v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right)$$

$$0 < s_v(x) < \frac{2^{2-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{3v-1}(v-1)(2v-1)}{v^2\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-3v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right)$$

证 通过分部积分, 可得

$$1 - F_v(x) = \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{v-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) - \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{v-1}(v-1)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}\int_x^\infty t^{-1}(\log t)^{-v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log t)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right)dt = :$$

$$\frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{v-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) - r_v(x)$$

故(4) 式得证. 同理可得 $r_v(x) = \frac{2^{1-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{2v-1}(v-1)}{v\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-2v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) - s_v(x)$, 代入(4) 式可得到

(5) 式, 其中

$$s_v(x) = \frac{2^{1-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{2v-1}(v-1)(2v-1)}{v\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}\int_x^\infty t^{-1}(\log t)^{-2v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log t)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right)dt <$$

$$\frac{2^{2-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{3v-1}(v-1)(2v-1)}{v^2\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)}(\log x)^{1-3v}\exp\left(-\frac{(\log x)^v}{2\lambda^v}\right)$$

综上所述, 定理 1 得证.

定理 2 规范常数 a_n, b_n 分别满足(2) 式和(3) 式. 当 n 充分大时, 对 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$F_v^n(a_nx + b_n) - \Lambda(x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \Lambda(x)\exp(-x)\left[-\frac{1}{2}a_nb_n^{-1}x^2 + O((a_nb_n^{-1})^2)\right] & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ \Lambda(x)\exp(-x)\left[-\frac{1}{2}a_nb_n^{-1}x^2 + (v-1)(1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2)a_nb_n^{-1}(\log b_n)^{-1} + O((a_nb_n^{-1})^2)\right] & v > 2 \end{cases}$$

证 由(2) 式易知 $\log b_n \sim 2^{\frac{1}{v}}\lambda(\log n)^{\frac{1}{v}}$, 结合(3) 式有 $a_nb_n^{-1} \sim 2^{\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{-1}v^{-1}(\log n)^{\frac{1}{v}-1} \rightarrow 0$.

利用式子

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2 + O(x^3), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

和

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^3), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

可计算得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{\log(1 + a_n b_n^{-1} x)}{\log b_n}\right)^{1-v} = \\ & \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{(1-v)a_n b_n^{-1} x}{\log b_n} + \frac{(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1} x)^2}{2 \log b_n} + O\left(\frac{(1-v)(a_n b_n^{-1} x)^3}{\log b_n}\right) & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ 1 + \frac{(1-v)a_n b_n^{-1} x}{\log b_n} + \frac{(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1} x)^2}{2 \log b_n} + \frac{v(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1} x)^2}{2(\log b_n)^2} + O\left(\frac{(1-v)(a_n b_n^{-1} x)^3}{\log b_n}\right) & v > 2 \end{cases} \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(\log b_n)^v}{2\lambda^v} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\log(1 + a_n b_n^{-1} x)}{\log b_n}\right)^v - 1 \right] = \\ & \begin{cases} -x + \frac{1}{2}a_n b_n^{-1} x^2 + O((a_n b_n^{-1})^2 x^3) & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ -x + \frac{1}{2}a_n b_n^{-1} x^2 - \frac{(v-1)a_n b_n^{-1}}{2 \log b_n} x^2 + O((a_n b_n^{-1})^2 x^3) & v > 2 \end{cases} \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

此结果由(3)式得到. 再利用(7)式和等式 $\exp(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^3)$, $x \rightarrow 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp\left(-\frac{(\log b_n)^v}{2\lambda^v} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\log(1 + a_n b_n^{-1} x)}{\log b_n}\right)^v - 1 \right]\right) = \\ & \begin{cases} \exp(-x) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}a_n b_n^{-1} x^2 + O((a_n b_n^{-1})^2 x^3) \right] & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ \exp(-x) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}a_n b_n^{-1} x^2 - \frac{(v-1)a_n b_n^{-1}}{2 \log b_n} x^2 + O((a_n b_n^{-1})^2 x^3) \right] & v > 2 \end{cases} \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

结合(2), (6) 和(8) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}} \lambda^{v-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)} (\log(a_n x + b_n))^{1-v} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(a_n x + b_n))^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) = \\ & \begin{cases} n^{-1} \exp(-x) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}a_n b_n^{-1} x^2 + O((a_n b_n^{-1})^2) \right] & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ n^{-1} \exp(-x) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}a_n b_n^{-1} x^2 - \frac{(v-1)a_n b_n^{-1}}{\log b_n} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) + O((a_n b_n^{-1})^2) \right] & v > 2 \end{cases} \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

同理可得,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2\lambda^v(v-1)}{v} (\log(a_n x + b_n))^{-v} = \\ & \begin{cases} \frac{(v-1)a_n b_n^{-1}}{\log b_n} - \frac{v(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^2}{(\log b_n)^2} x + \frac{v(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^3}{2(\log b_n)^2} x^2 + O\left(\frac{(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^4}{(\log b_n)^2}\right) & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ \frac{(v-1)a_n b_n^{-1}}{\log b_n} - \frac{v(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^2}{(\log b_n)^2} x + \frac{v(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^3}{2(\log b_n)^2} x^2 + \frac{v(v^2-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^3}{2(\log b_n)^3} x^2 + O\left(\frac{(v-1)(a_n b_n^{-1})^4}{(\log b_n)^2}\right) & v > 2 \end{cases} \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

再结合(9) 式和(10) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & (\log(a_n x + b_n))^{1-3v} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(a_n x + b_n))^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) = \\ & (\log(a_n x + b_n))^{1-v} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(a_n x + b_n))^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) (\log(a_n x + b_n))^{-2v} = \end{aligned}$$

$$O(n^{-1}(a_nb_n^{-1})^2(\log b_n)^{-2})$$

因此,

$$s_v(a_nx + b_n) = O(n^{-1}(a_nb_n^{-1})^2(\log b_n)^{-2}) \quad (11)$$

其中 $s_v(x)$ 如定理 1 所示. 最后结合(5) 式及(9) – (11) 式有

$$F_v^n(a_nx + b_n) - \Lambda(x) =$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{v}}\lambda^{v-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)} (\log(a_nx + b_n))^{1-v} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(a_nx + b_n))^v}{2\lambda^v}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\lambda^v(v-1)}{v} (\log(a_nx + b_n))^{-v}\right) - s_v(a_nx + b_n) \right]^n - \lambda(x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \Lambda(x)\exp(-x) \left[-\frac{1}{2}a_nb_n^{-1}x^2 + O((a_nb_n^{-1})^2) \right] & 1 < v \leq 2 \\ \Lambda(x)\exp(-x) \left[-\frac{1}{2}a_nb_n^{-1}x^2 + \frac{(v-1)a_nb_n^{-1}}{\log b_n} (1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2) + O((a_nb_n^{-1})^2) \right] & v > 2 \end{cases}$$

从而定理 2 得证.

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Asymptotic Expansion of Extremes for Logarithmic General Error Distribution

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Abstract: Let $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ be an independent, identically distributed random sequence with each having the logarithmic general error distribution. In this paper, expansions properties of the logarithmic general error distribution of the maximum have been derived to its extreme value limit.

Key words: logarithmic general error distribution; maximum; extreme value distribution; asymptotic expansion