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GARCH 模型的二次加权复合分位数估计[®]

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摘要:基于复合分位数回归理论对 GARCH 模型提出更加稳健有效的二次加权复合分位数回归(BWCQR)估计, 讨论了该估计权重的数值解及其大样本性质.数值模拟显示,当扰动项为厚尾分布时所提出的 BWCQR 估计明显优 于传统的类极大似然(QMLE)估计、分位数回归(QR)估计和复合分位数回归(CQR)估计.应用 BWCQR 方法建立 股指的波动率系统,进一步验证了 BWCQR 估计在实践意义下的竞争性. 关键 词: GARCH模型; 二次加权复合分位数回归(BWCQR); 渐进正态

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On Biweighted Composite Regression Estimation of GARCH Model

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Abstract: Based on the goodness of composite quantile regression (CQR), the GARCH process has been put into consideration with a more robust and efficacious estimator proposed by biweighted composite quantile regression(BWCQR), together with the investigation of the weights of the resulting BWCQR estimator and with the establishment of its large sample properties. Simulation studies demonstrate that the proposed BWCQR estimator is significantly outperforms than the traditional estimations, such as Quasi-Maximum Likelihood estimation (QMLE), Quantile regression (QR) estimation and the CQR estimation when the innovation follows a heavy-tailed distribution. The empirical analysis on the stock index volatility further verifies that the proposed BWCQR is competent.

Key words: GARCH model; BWCQR estimator; asymptotic normality

文献「1-2〕提出了广义自回归条件异方差(GARCH)模型,该模型主要用于刻画资产收益率的波动规 律. 文献[3-4]将 GARCH 同多种传统模型进行实证比较,结果表明 GARCH 能更为准确地反映我国某些 市场的波动情况. 后续学者根据市场特征和需求的不同对 GARCH 进行了推广研究, 并演化出了一系列 GARCH 族模型^[5].

目前,用于估计 GARCH 模型参数的方法多种多样. 文献「6]将类极大似然(QML)法用于 GARCH 和 ARMA-GARCH模型的参数估计; 文献「7]将 QML 法扩展到一系列多维 GARCH 类模型, 且实证表明其

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能很好地刻画汇率序列的波动. 虽然文献[8]指出 QML 估计对数据分布具有一定的容错性,但其对异常值 很敏感,少量异常值就会对 QML 估计产生巨大的影响,也即 QML 估计并不稳健,其次,QML 法还要求 序列 4 阶矩存在,而金融收益率时序列分布往往呈现出"尖蜂厚尾"的特点,难以满足该条件.由此,文献 [9]提出了较为稳健的偏差绝对值最小(LAD)法.文献[10]提出了基于传统 GARCH 模型的分位数回归估 计(QR)法,并证明了该估计的一致性.虽然 QR 估计一定程度上减少了数据尖峰厚尾所造成的估计误差, 但风险水平的选取将直接影响到 QR 估计的结果.因此,文献[11]将复合分位数回归(CQR)应用于估计高 频数据的 GARCH 参数,数值模拟结果显示 CQR 估计较 QR 估计更为精确有效. CQR 通过综合考虑多个 风险水平下的条件 QR 使得估计更为稳健有效,但应对不同的市场损失情况应当赋予不同程度的损失,故 文献[12]考虑加权复合分位数回归(WCQR)法,其通过极小化 WCQR 参数估计的新进方差得到权重值, 对于不同分位数回归给予不同的权重,以此得到更加稳健有效的估计.

近年来,受文献[13]提出的两步 QR 思想的启发,文献[14]提出了 GARCH 模型的混合 QR 估计,该估计主要分为两步;首先计算 QML 估计下的条件标准差拟合序列,接着将此条件标准差拟合序列的倒数 作为 QR 损失的权重得到估计,数值分析表明混合 QR 估计可以削弱极端波动的影响,得到更为精确有效的估计;文献[15]还将上述混合 QR 估计用于探究 GARCH-X 误差模型,数值模拟显示出该混合估计在大样本下表现最优.本文进一步将混合估计扩展到 CQR,结合 WCQR 思想,由此提出二次加权分位数回归 (BWCQR)技术.数值模拟及实证分析表明利用 BWCQR 估计 GARCH 模型参数在一定准则下相较已有估计技术更加合理有效.

1 模型及估计

1.1 GARCH 模型的 BWCQR 估计

记 y_t 表示某资产第 t 天的收益率,则标准 GARCH(p,q) 模型为

$$y_t - v_t \eta_t$$

 $v_t^2 = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^q \alpha_i y_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j v_{t-j}^2$

其中: 扰动序列{ η_t , $t \ge 1$ } 为独立同分布的随机变量序列; v_t 为 y_t 的条件标准差, $v_t = \operatorname{Var}(y_t | \mathcal{F}_t)$; \mathcal{F}_t 表 示由{ y_s ; $s \leqslant t$ } 生成的 σ -域. 记参数 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q)^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p)^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$ 且 $\boldsymbol{\gamma} \ge 0$, 对 应的真值分别为 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^* = (\alpha_1^*, \dots, \alpha_q^*)^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}^* = (\beta_1^*, \dots, \beta_p^*)^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^* = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{*\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\beta}^{*\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$.

对应 GARCH(p, q) 模型的条件 τ_k 分位数为

$$Q_{y_{l}}(\tau_{k} \mid \mathscr{F}_{l-1}) = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_{i} y_{l-i}^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_{j} v_{l-j}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_{k}^{*}$$
(1)

其中 ξ_k^* 为扰动序列 $\{\eta_t, t \ge 1\}$ 的第 τ_k 个真实分位数,也即满足 $P(\eta_t \le \xi_k^*) = \tau_k$.

GARCH 模型的 CQR 估计^[11] 为

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta_{\mu}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \rho_{\tau_{k}} \left(y_{t} - q_{t} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k} \right) \right)$$
(2)

其中:分位数水平 $\tau_k = \frac{k}{1+K}$, k = 1, ..., K;条件分位数 $q_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = v_t(\boldsymbol{\gamma})\boldsymbol{\xi}_k$ 由式(1)可得; τ_k 水平下损失 函数定义为 $\rho_{\tau_k}(u) = u(\tau_k - I)(u < 0)$,其中 I 为示性函数;参数空间 $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mu}$ 的定义见假设 1. 记参数 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\xi}_K)^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_k = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_k, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}},$ 对应的真值分别为 $\boldsymbol{\xi}^* = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_1^*, \dots, \boldsymbol{\xi}_K^*)^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_k^* = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_k^*, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^* = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_k^*, \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}.$

注意到,当*p*,*q*≥0时,本文初值取为*y*₀=…=*y*_{1-*q*}=*y*₁, $\overset{\wedge}{v_0^2}$ =…= $\overset{\wedge}{v_{1-p}^2}$ =*y*₁², 取定初值后的*v*_t²(*γ*) 对应为 $\overset{\wedge}{v_t^2}$ (*γ*)=1+ $\sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_i y_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j \overset{\wedge}{v_{t-j}^2}$ (*γ*).

将文献[12] 提出的 WCQR 扩展至 GARCH 模型

$$\mathbf{\hat{D}}_{n}^{1} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \rho_{\tau_{k}} \left(y_{t} - \hat{q}_{t} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k} \right) \right)$$
(3)

其中: $\stackrel{\wedge}{q_{\iota}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k})$ 为给定初值下的条件分位数 $\stackrel{\wedge}{q_{\iota}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) = \stackrel{\wedge}{v_{\iota}}(\boldsymbol{\gamma})\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}; \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k}$ 表示 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{k}$ 分位数水平下损失函数对应的权重, 对任意 1 $\leq k \leq K$ 有 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} > 0$, 且 $\sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} = 1$. 关于权重 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{k}$ 的选取详见注 2.

将文献[14] 提出的混合 QR 加权思想扩展到 CQR, 由此衍生出估计

$${}^{\wedge}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{n}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta_{\mu}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} {}^{\wedge}_{\boldsymbol{v}_{t}} p_{\tau_{k}} (\boldsymbol{y}_{t} - {}^{\wedge}_{\boldsymbol{q}_{t}} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}))$$
(4)

其中 v_t 为给定初值下 CQR 估计的条件标准差, $v_t = v_t(\tilde{\gamma}_n)$, $\tilde{\gamma}_n$ 由式(2) 计算可得.

将式(3)和式(4)相整合,即可得到本文提出的BWCQR估计

$$\stackrel{\wedge}{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \hat{v}_{t}^{-1} \rho_{\tau_{k}} \left(y_{t} - \stackrel{\wedge}{q}_{t} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k} \right) \right)$$
(5)

1.2 假设及定理

在给出 BWCQR 估计的渐进性质之前,须引入一些记号和模型假设:记向量 *a* 的欧几里得范数为 $\|a\|$; *C* 表示在不同的计算过程中不尽相同的任一正数;定义矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$ 的欧几里得范数为 $\|A\| = \sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$; *V* 表示一广义可积随机变量; {*S_i*} 表示一平方可积非负平稳遍历过程且满足 *S_i* $\in \mathcal{F}_{t-1}$; 变量 ρ 满足 $0 < \rho < 1$; $\rho_{\tau_k}(u)$ 关于 *u* 的导数为 $\psi_{\tau_k}(u) = \tau_k - I(u < 0)$.

假设1 模型的真值 θ^* 为 Θ_{μ} 的内点,其中参数空间 Θ_{μ} 定义为

 $\boldsymbol{\varTheta}_{\mu} = \left\{ \boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^{p+q+K} : \mid \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k} \mid \leq \frac{1}{\mu}, \ k = 1, 2, \cdots, K \ ; \ \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_{j} \leq 1 - \mu, \ \alpha_{i}, \beta_{j} \geq 0, \ \forall i, j \right\}$ 其中实数 $\mu \in (0, 1)$ 且使得 $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*} \in \boldsymbol{\varTheta}_{\mu}$.

假设 2 令多项式 $A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_i^* x^i$, $B(x) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j^* x^j$, 对 p, q > 0 有 $\alpha_q^* > 0$, $\beta_p^* \neq 0$. 多 项式 A(x) 和 B(x) 没有公因子.

假设3 (i) 扰动 η_t 满足 $E(\eta_t^2) < \infty$; (ii) 记 η_t 的累积分布函数为F, 对应的密度函数为f. f 可积且 对 $1 \leq k \leq K$ 满足 $f(F^{-1}(\tau_k)) > 0$, 且有 $\sup_x | f(x) | \leq C_1$, $\sup_x | f'(x) | \leq C_2$, 其中实数 $C_1, C_2 > 0$, $f \in \xi_k^*$ 的邻域内连续.

假设 4 矩阵 $E\left(\frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right)$ 为正定矩阵.

定理1 在假设1-3满足的条件下,有 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{p} \theta^*$.

为了简便,记 $v_t = v_t(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^*), \tilde{v}_t = v_t(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_n), \tilde{v}_t = \tilde{v}_t(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_n), \text{其中}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_n$ 表示复合分位数的参数估计(CQRE); $q_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_k v_t(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) \, \boldsymbol{n}_{q_t}^{\wedge}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_k \tilde{v}_t(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) \, \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 别表示未给定初值和给定初值 τ_k 水平下的条件分位数. 文献[10] 的推论 A. 1-A. 7 给出了 $q_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k), \tilde{q}_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k), v_t(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) \, \boldsymbol{n}_{v_t}^{\wedge}(\boldsymbol{\gamma})$ 及其导数的相关性质,本文中简记为A. 1-A. 7. 证明 分别定义

$$S_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$
$$\widetilde{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$
$$\hat{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} l_{k}^{\wedge}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

其中 $l_k(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \rho_{\tau_k}(y_t - q_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k)), \stackrel{\wedge}{l_k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \rho_{\tau_k}(y_t - \stackrel{\wedge}{q_t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k)), q_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k\upsilon_t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \stackrel{\wedge}{q_t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k\upsilon_t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \stackrel{\wedge}{q_t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k\upsilon_t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \stackrel{\wedge}{\eta_t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k\upsilon_t}(\boldsymbol{\eta}), \stackrel{\wedge}{\eta_t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k\upsilon_t}(\boldsymbol{\eta}), \stackrel{\wedge}{\eta_t}(\boldsymbol{\eta}), \stackrel{\wedge}{\eta$

本文主要证明定理2及推论3,定理1不作详细证明.关于定理1可参考文献[15]中定理1的证明,分 证四点即可:

1)
$$\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}} |\hat{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - S_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta})| = o_{p}(1);$$

2)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} E(\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}} v_{t}^{-1} l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta})) < \infty;$$

3)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} E(v_{t}^{-1} l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta})) \triangleq \boldsymbol{\theta}^{*} \& f \triangleq - \mathbb{B} \wedge \mathbb{E}(-\sup_{k=1}^{K} v_{t}^{-1} \Gamma_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

4) 对任 → θ[#] ∈ Θ_µ, 当 ℓ → 0 时有 $\sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_k E(\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in B_\ell(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*)} v_t^{-1} [l_k(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - l_k(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*)]) \rightarrow 0$, 其中 $B_\ell(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*) = \{ \boldsymbol{\theta}^* \in \Theta_\mu : | \boldsymbol{\theta}^* - \boldsymbol{\theta} | < \ell \}$ 表示以 θ[#] 为中心 ℓ 为半径的邻域.

定理 2 在假设 1-4 满足的条件下, $f_{\sqrt{n}}(\stackrel{\wedge}{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) \xrightarrow{d} N(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{D}^{-1}\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{D}^{-1})$, 其中矩阵 C, D 分别为:

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{k'=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \omega_{k'} (\tau_{k} \wedge \tau_{k'} - \tau_{k} \tau_{k'}) E\left(v_{\iota}^{-2} \frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k'}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathsf{T}}}\right)$$
$$\boldsymbol{D} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*}) E\left(v_{\iota}^{-2} \frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathsf{T}}}\right)$$

注1 当*K*=1, ω=1 且 v_t=1 时, 定理2 退化为 QR 估计的渐进性质, 详见文献[10] 定理2; 当*K*=1 且 ω =1 时, 定理2 退化为混合 QR 的渐进性质, 详见文献[15] 定理2; 当 ω =1 且 v_t=1 时, 定理2 退化 为 CQR 的渐进性质, 详见文献[11] 定理2.

引理1 在假设1-3满足的条件下,定义 $\boldsymbol{\delta} = \sqrt{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^*)$,有

$$n\widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - n\widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = o_{p}(|\boldsymbol{\delta}| + |\boldsymbol{\delta}|^{2})$$

$$\ddagger \varphi G_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = S_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - S_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}), \quad \widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \widetilde{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \widetilde{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}), \quad \widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \hat{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \hat{S}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*})$$

$$n\widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - n\widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \left(v_{t}^{-1} - \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} \right) \left[\tilde{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \tilde{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) \right] + \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} \left\{ \left[\tilde{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \tilde{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) \right] - \left[l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) \right] \right\} \triangleq \widetilde{R}_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \widetilde{R}_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

可分别证 $\tilde{R}_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|) \stackrel{\text{beg}}{=} \tilde{R}_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2).$

1) 分别对 $d_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k})$ 及 $\hat{d}_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k})$ 进行泰勒展开

$$d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \qquad \qquad \stackrel{\wedge}{d}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \overset{\vee}{q}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \tag{6}$$

注意到, 对 $\forall \tau \in (0, 1)$ 有 $\rho_{\tau}(x) \leq |x|$. 由 $\rho_{\tau}(x)$ 的 Lipschitz 连续性及式(6), 有

$$\left| \stackrel{\wedge}{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \stackrel{\wedge}{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) \right| \leq C \left| \stackrel{\wedge}{d}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \right| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \left| \boldsymbol{\delta} \right| \left| \frac{\partial \stackrel{\wedge}{q}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right|$$
(7)

其中 θ' 为介于 θ^* 与 $\theta^* + \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}}$ 之间的p + q + K维向量, θ'_k 为 θ' 的p + q + 1维子向量(ξ'_k , γ'^{T})^T. 由 A. 4 及 | v_t^2 | ≥ 1 不难得到

$$\sup_{\theta_{\mu}} \left| \stackrel{\wedge}{v_{\iota}^{-1}} - \widetilde{v}_{\iota}^{-1} \right| = \sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta_{\mu}} \left| \frac{v_{\iota}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{n}) - \stackrel{\wedge}{v_{\iota}}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{n})}{\stackrel{\wedge}{v_{\iota}}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{n})} \right| \leqslant \sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta_{\mu}} \left| \stackrel{\wedge}{v_{\iota}}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{n}) - v_{\iota}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{n}) \right| \leqslant V^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{t}$$

$$\tag{8}$$

因此,由式(8)及A.2有

 $\mathfrak{Sl}_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}$

$$\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}}\frac{\mid\widetilde{R}_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mid}{\mid\boldsymbol{\delta}\mid} \leqslant \frac{KMCV^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\rho^{t}\sup_{\boldsymbol{k}}\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}}\left|\frac{\partial\widetilde{q}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right| \leqslant \frac{KMCV^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\rho^{t}S_{t}=o_{p}(1)$$

2) 定义

$$B_{tk} = \int_0^1 \left[I(\eta_t \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_k^* + v_t^{-1} d_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) s) - I(\eta_t \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_k^*) \right] \mathrm{d}s$$

$$\widetilde{B}_{tk} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[I(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} \overset{\wedge}{\boldsymbol{v}}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}) \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-1} \overset{\wedge}{\boldsymbol{d}}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \boldsymbol{s}) - I(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} \overset{\wedge}{\boldsymbol{v}}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}) \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-1}) \right] \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{s}$$

由文献[16] 有等式

$$\rho_{\tau}(x-y) - \rho_{\tau}(x) = -y\psi_{\tau}(x) + y \int_{0}^{1} [I(x \le ys) - I(x \le 0)] ds = -y\psi_{\tau}(x) + (x-y)[I(0 > x > y) - I(0 < x < y)]$$
(9)

定义 $\eta_{tk} = \eta_t - \xi_k^*$, 对 $\forall c > 0$, $\psi_\tau(x) = \psi_\tau(cx)$ 且由式(9) 可以得到等式

$$\hat{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \hat{l}_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) = \hat{d}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \left[-\psi_{\tau_{k}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} \overset{\wedge}{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}) \boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{t}^{-1}) + \tilde{B}_{tk} \right]$$

$$l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - l_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{*}) = d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \left[-\psi_{\tau_{k}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t}) + B_{tk} \right]$$

$$(10)$$

将式(10) 和式(11) 代入 $\tilde{R}_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ 有 $\tilde{R}_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \triangleq \tilde{\Pi}_1(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + \tilde{\Pi}_2(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + \tilde{\Pi}_3(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + \tilde{\Pi}_4(\boldsymbol{\delta}),$ 其中

$$\widetilde{\Pi}_{1}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = -\sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} \left[\hat{d}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) - d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \right] \psi_{\tau_{k}} (\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} \hat{v}_{t}^{*}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}) v_{t}^{-1})$$

$$\widetilde{\Pi}_{2}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = -\sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \left[\psi_{\tau_{k}} (\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} \hat{v}_{t}^{*}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}) v_{t}^{-1}) - \psi_{\tau_{k}} (\boldsymbol{\eta}_{tk}) \right]$$

$$\widetilde{\Pi}_{3}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} \left[\hat{d}_{t}^{*}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) - d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \right] \widetilde{B}_{tk}$$

$$\widetilde{\Pi}_{4}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} \widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \left[\widetilde{B}_{tk} - B_{tk} \right]$$

将式(6)代入 $\widetilde{\Pi}_1(\boldsymbol{\delta})$,由 A.4及 | $\psi_{\tau}(x)$ | < 1 有

$$\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}}\frac{|\widetilde{\Pi}_{1}(\boldsymbol{\delta})|}{|\boldsymbol{\delta}|} < \frac{KM}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{\iota=1}^{n}\sup_{k}\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}}\left|\frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} - \frac{\partial q_{\iota}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right| \leq \frac{KM}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{\iota=1}^{n}S_{\iota}^{2}\rho^{\iota} = o_{\rho}(1)$$

据 $\psi_{\tau}(x)$ 的定义对其应用 Fubini 定理及泰勒展开有

$$E(\phi_{\tau_{k}}(\eta_{t} - \xi_{k}^{*} \overset{\circ}{v}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*})v_{t}^{-1}) - \phi_{\tau_{k}}(\eta_{ik}) \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}) = f(\xi_{k1})\xi_{k}^{*}v_{t}^{-1}[v_{t} - \overset{\circ}{v}_{t}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*})]$$

$$\downarrow \neq \xi_{k1} \ \uparrow \neq \xi_{k}^{*} \ \pi \xi_{k}^{*} \overset{\circ}{v}_{t}v_{t}^{-1} \ z = 0.$$
 the equation of the equation of

$$E\left(\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}}\frac{\mid\widetilde{\Pi}_{2}(\boldsymbol{\delta})\mid}{\mid\boldsymbol{\delta}\mid}\right)\leqslant\frac{CKM}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\rho^{t}E(S_{t})E(V^{\frac{1}{2}})=o_{p}(1)$$
(12)

注意到 | \tilde{B}_{tk} | ≤ 2 , 由此同对 $\tilde{\Pi}_1(\boldsymbol{\delta})$ 的讨论类似,可以得到 $\tilde{\Pi}_3(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|)$.

最后考虑 $\hat{\Pi}_4(\boldsymbol{\delta})$. 由 Fubini 定理及泰勒展开有

$$E(\widetilde{B}_{tk} - B_{tk} \mid \mathscr{F}_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{2v_t} \left[f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k2}) \hat{d}_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) - f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k3}) d_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k) \right]$$

其中 $\xi_{k2} = \xi_k^* v_t(\gamma^*) v_t^{-1} + v_t^{-1} d_t(\theta_k) s_2$ 和 $\xi_{k3} = \xi_k^* + v_t^{-1} d_t(\theta_k) s_3, 0 < s_2, s_3 < s \leq 1.$ 故由假设3、式(6) 及 A. 2 与 A. 4 可得

$$E\left(\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}\in\Theta_{\mu}}\frac{|\widetilde{\Pi}_{4}(\boldsymbol{\delta})|}{|\boldsymbol{\delta}|^{2}}\right) \leqslant \frac{MCK}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\rho^{t}E(S_{t})E(S_{t}^{2}) = o_{p}(1)$$

引理2 在假设1-3满足的条件下,有

$$n\widetilde{G}_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - nG_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}| + |\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2)$$

证明 引理2的证明同引理1的证明类似

$$n\widetilde{G}_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - nG_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} (\widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} - v_{t}^{-1}) d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \ \psi_{\tau_{k}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{tk}) + \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} (\widetilde{v}_{t}^{-1} - v_{t}^{-1}) d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) B_{tk} \triangleq K_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + K_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\delta})$$

据文献[17] 定理 3.1 和式(9) 易证 $K_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|) = K_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2).$

引理3 在假设1-3满足的条件下,有

$$nG_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{C}_n + \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{D}_n\boldsymbol{\delta} + o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}| + |\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2)$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{C}_{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-1} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{\tau_{k}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{tk}) \qquad \boldsymbol{D}_{n} = \frac{f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*})}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-2} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$

证明 由式(9) 有

$$nG_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) \psi_{\tau_{k}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}) + \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} d_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) B_{tk} \triangleq R_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + R_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\delta})$$
(13)
$$\boldsymbol{\delta}) \; \boldsymbol{\delta} \; \boldsymbol{\delta} \; \boldsymbol{k} \; \boldsymbol{m} \; \boldsymbol{H} \; \boldsymbol{f} \; \boldsymbol{k} \;$$

对 $R_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta})$ 泰勒展开: $R_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = -\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{C}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{K}_{3n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}') \boldsymbol{\delta}$, 其中

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{3n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}') = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\partial^{2} q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}} \psi_{\tau_{k}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_{tk})$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\theta}'$ 为介于 $\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \boldsymbol{\theta}^* + \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}}{\sqrt{n}}$ 之间的 p + q + K 维向量, $\boldsymbol{\theta}'_k$ 为 $\boldsymbol{\theta}'$ 的 p + q + 1 维子向量($\boldsymbol{\xi}'_k$, $\boldsymbol{\gamma}'^{\mathrm{T}}$)^T. 由文 献[10]A. 2 及 S_t 为二阶可积广义平稳遍历过程可得 $\operatorname{Var}(\boldsymbol{K}_{3n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}')) \rightarrow 0$, 因此 $\boldsymbol{K}_{3n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}') = o_p(1)$, 也即 $R_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = -\delta^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{C}_n + o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2)$.

定义
$$B_{tk} = B_{tk1} + B_{tk2}$$
,其中

$$B_{tk1} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[I \left(\eta_{t} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} + v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial q_{t} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} s \right) - I \left(\eta_{t} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} \right) \right] \mathrm{d}s$$
$$B_{tk2} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[I \left(\eta_{t} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} + v_{t}^{-1} \mathrm{d}_{t} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}) s \right) - I \left(\eta_{t} \leqslant \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} + v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial q_{t} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} s \right) \right] \mathrm{d}s$$

对 $R_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\delta})$ 泰勒展开有 $R_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \triangleq K_{4n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + K_{5n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + K_{6n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) + K_{7n}(\boldsymbol{\delta})$,其中

$$K_{4n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} E(B_{tk1} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1})$$

$$K_{5n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} [B_{tk1} - E(B_{tk1} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1})]$$

$$K_{6n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} B_{tk2}$$

$$K_{7n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{2n} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} v_{t}^{-1} \frac{\partial^{2} q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}} B_{tk} \boldsymbol{\delta}$$

对 $E(B_{tk1} | \mathcal{F}_{t-1})$ 应用 Fubini 定理及泰勒展开,则 $K_{4n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{D}_n \boldsymbol{\delta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\Pi}_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \boldsymbol{\delta}$,其中 0 < s' < s < 1,

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{n} = \frac{f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*})}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-2} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}}$$

$$\Pi_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-2} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}} \int_{0}^{1} \left[f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*} + \boldsymbol{v}_{t}^{-1} \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \boldsymbol{s}') - f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*}) \right] \boldsymbol{s} \, \mathrm{ds}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi} = \hat{\boldsymbol{v}} \, \tilde{\boldsymbol{w}} [10] \mathbf{A} - 2 \, \boldsymbol{\mathcal{R}} \boldsymbol{W} \, \tilde{\boldsymbol{W}} \, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{k} \, \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}} \, \boldsymbol{\lambda} \, \boldsymbol{\lambda} \, \boldsymbol{\lambda}' \, \boldsymbol{\lambda}' > 0$$

由中值定理、文献[10]A.2及假设3,对∀ζ>0

$$E(\sup_{\|\boldsymbol{\theta}-\boldsymbol{\theta}^*\|\leqslant \zeta} \| \Pi_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \|) \leqslant MKC\zeta \cdot E\left(\sup_{k} \left| \frac{\partial q_{k}(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right|^{3}\right)$$
(14)

当*ζ* → 0 时,式(14) 趋于 0. 也即对 ∀ε,λ > 0,存在 ζ₀ = ζ₀(ε) > 0 使得对 ∀n ≥ 1 有 $P(\sup_{|\boldsymbol{\theta}-\boldsymbol{\theta}^*| \leq \zeta_0} || \Pi_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) || > \lambda) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 当*n* 足够大时, $\boldsymbol{\theta}-\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = o_p(1)$,因此 $P(|\boldsymbol{\theta}-\boldsymbol{\theta}^*| > \zeta_0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 当*n* 足够大时

$$\begin{split} P(\parallel \Pi_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \parallel > \lambda) \leqslant P(\parallel \Pi_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \parallel > \lambda, \mid \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^* \mid \leqslant \zeta_0) + P(\mid \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^* \mid > \zeta_0) \leqslant \\ P(\sup_{ \mid \boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}^* \mid \leqslant \zeta_0} \parallel \Pi_{1n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \parallel > \lambda) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon \end{split}$$

to $K_{4n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{D}_{n} \boldsymbol{\delta} + o_{p}(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|^{2}).$

对 $K_{5n}(\boldsymbol{\delta})$ 进行放缩后

$$K_{5n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) \leqslant KM \sum_{t=1}^{n} v_{t}^{-1} \sup_{k} \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial q_{t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k}^{*})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} [B_{tk1} - E(B_{tk1} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1})]$$

应用文献[15] 引理 3 可得 $K_{5n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}| + |\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2)$. 由文献[10] A. 2 及 | $B_{tk2} | \leq 2$ 、| $B_{tk} | \leq 2$ 可分别 得到 $K_{6n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|), K_{7n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2),$ 由此 $R_{2n}(\boldsymbol{\delta}) = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{D}_n \boldsymbol{\delta} + o_p(|\boldsymbol{\delta}| + |\boldsymbol{\delta}|^2).$

定理 2 证明 结合引理 1-3 和定理 1,同文献[15] 中定理 2 的证明类似即可证明该定理.

推论1 在假设1-4满足的条件下, $q\sqrt{n}(\dot{\gamma}_n - \gamma^*) \xrightarrow{d} N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{U})$, 其中**U**为**D**⁻¹**CD**⁻¹的右下角 (*p*+*q*)×(*p*+*q*) 维矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{U} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \omega_{i} \omega_{j} (\tau_{i} \wedge \tau_{j} - \tau_{i} \tau_{j}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}^{*}}{(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*2})^{2}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}$$

其中 $\Sigma = \operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{1}{v_t}\frac{\partial v_t}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}}\right).$ 注 2 令

$$\sigma^{2}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \omega_{i} \omega_{j} (\tau_{i} \wedge \tau_{j} - \tau_{i} \tau_{j}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}^{*}}{(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_{k} f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*2})^{2}}$$

据推论 1 可知 Σ 与权重 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 无关,因此在 $\sum_{k=1}^{\kappa} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} = 1 \mathcal{D} \boldsymbol{\omega} > \mathbf{0}$ 的条件下,通过极小化 $\sigma^{2}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$ 即可得到权重 向量 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 的数值解.

推论1证明 矩阵C可分为4块分块矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{C}_{11} & \boldsymbol{C}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{C}_{21} & \boldsymbol{C}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: C_{11} 为 $K \times K$ 维矩阵,其(*i*, *j*) 元素为 $\omega_i \omega_j (\tau_i \wedge \tau_j - \tau_i \tau_j)$; C_{12} 为 $K \times (p+q)$ 维矩阵,其第 *i* 行向量为 $\sum_{j=1}^{K} \omega_i \omega_j (\tau_i \wedge \tau_j - \tau_i \tau_j) \xi_j^* E\left(\frac{1}{v_i} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right) \oplus C_{21} = C_{12}^{\mathrm{T}}$; C_{22} 为(*p*+*q*) × (*p*+*q*) 维矩阵, $C_{22} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \omega_i \omega_j (\tau_i \wedge \tau_j - \tau_i \tau_j) \xi_i^* \xi_j^* E\left(\frac{1}{v_i^2} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right)$.

同样可以将矩阵 D 分为 4 块分块矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{D}_{11} & \boldsymbol{D}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{D}_{21} & \boldsymbol{D}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: \mathbf{D}_{11} 为 $K \times K$ 维对角矩阵,其第 i 个元素为 $\omega_i f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i^*)$; \mathbf{D}_{12} 为 $K \times (p+q)$ 维矩阵,其第 i 行向量为 $\omega_i f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i^*) \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^* E\left(\frac{1}{v_t} \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right)$ 且 $\mathbf{D}_{21} = \mathbf{D}_{12}^{\mathrm{T}}$; \mathbf{D}_{22} 为 $(p+q) \times (p+q)$ 维矩阵 $\mathbf{D}_{22} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega_k f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_k^*) \boldsymbol{\xi}_k^{*2} E\left(\frac{1}{v_t^2} \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right)$.

注意到,在假设 4 及权重向量 $\omega > 0$ 的条件下矩阵 **D**,**C** 均为严格正的可逆矩阵,矩阵 **D**⁻¹ **CD**⁻¹ 的右下块(p + q)×(p + q) 维矩阵 **U** 为

 $U = D_{22.1}^{-1} D_{21} D_{11}^{-1} C_{11} D_{11}^{-1} D_{12} D_{22.1}^{-1} - D_{22.1}^{-1} C_{21} D_{11}^{-1} D_{12} D_{22.1}^{-1} - D_{22.1}^{-1} D_{21} D_{21}^{-1} C_{12} D_{21.1}^{-1} + D_{22.1}^{-1} C_{22} D_{22.1}^{-1}$ $\ddagger \psi$

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{22.1} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k} f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{k}^{*2} \left[E\left(\frac{1}{v_{t}^{2}} \frac{\partial v_{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}} \frac{\partial v_{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right) - E\left(\frac{1}{v_{t}} \frac{\partial v_{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}}\right) E\left(\frac{1}{v_{t}} \frac{\partial v_{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right) \right]$$
$$\boldsymbol{D}_{21} \boldsymbol{D}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{D}_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{j} (\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} \wedge \boldsymbol{\tau}_{j} - \boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} \boldsymbol{\tau}_{j}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}^{*} E\left(\frac{1}{v_{t}} \frac{\partial v_{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}}\right) E\left(\frac{1}{v_{t}} \frac{\partial v_{t}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{21}\boldsymbol{D}_{11}^{-1}\boldsymbol{C}_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \omega_{i}\omega_{j} (\tau_{i} \wedge \tau_{j} - \tau_{i}\tau_{j}) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{i}^{*} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}^{*} E\left(\frac{1}{v_{i}} \frac{\partial v_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}}\right) E\left(\frac{1}{v_{i}} \frac{\partial v_{i}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{T}}}\right)$$
$$\boldsymbol{C}_{21}\boldsymbol{D}_{11}^{-1}\boldsymbol{D}_{12} = (\boldsymbol{D}_{21}\boldsymbol{D}_{11}^{-1}\boldsymbol{C}_{12})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

经计算可得推论1成立.

1.3 参数估计步骤

将本文提出的 BWCQR 分为如下 6 个步骤:

(i) 运用式(2) 计算出 CQR 估计 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} = (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$;

(ii) 据步骤(i) 可计算出条件标准差序列 $v_t = v_t (\tilde{\gamma}_n)$, 进而计算出扰动序列 $\eta_t = \frac{y_t}{\sqrt{v_t}};$

(iii) 对步骤(ii) 中的 η_i 采用核光滑估计可以得到其密度函数 $f(\bullet)$ 的估计;

(iv) 计算步骤(ii) 中的 η_i 的 τ_k 经验分位数 $\tilde{\xi}_k^*$;

(v) 据步骤(iii) 和(iv) 即可确定权重目标函数 $\sigma^2(\boldsymbol{\omega})$, 由此可解得 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 的非参数数值解 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$;

(vi) 将步骤(ii) 中 $\overset{\wedge}{v_t}$ 和步骤(v) 中 $\overset{\sim}{\omega}$ 代入式(3)、式(4) 及式(5), 可得估计 $\overset{\wedge}{\theta_1}, \overset{\wedge}{\theta_2}$ 和 $\overset{\wedge}{\theta_n}$.

2 数值分析

2.1 蒙特卡洛模拟

基于 GARCH(1, 1) 模型

 $v_t^2 = 1 + 0.15 y_{t-1}^2 + 0.8 v_{t-1}^2$

利用蒙特卡洛数值模拟检验本文所提BWCQR方法在有限样本下相较QML,QR和CQR方法的稳健性和有效性.数值模拟模型参数选取如下:

(i) 分别考虑扰动项序列 η_t 服从标准正态分布 N(0, 1), t(5) 分布和 t(3) 分布;

(ii) 样本容量分别取 n = 300,500,1 000 和 1 500 进行 300 次重复抽样;

(iii) 复合分位数回归模型中 K 值取 5,9 和 19, QR 估计的风险水平取 0.3,0.5 和 0.7;

(iv)本文采用估计量的偏差(Bias)、标准差(SD)和均方误差(MSE)作为估计的评价标准.

为了方便起见,分别将K时的 $\hat{\theta}_n$, $\hat{\theta}_n^1$, $\hat{\theta}_n^2$,和 $\hat{\theta}_n^2$,的估计方法记为CQR_K,WCQR_K,WCQR_K¹,WCQR_K 和BWCQR_K. 表 1 – 3 给出了 3 种分布下的数值模拟结果.

表 1 GARCH(1, 1)模型的不同估计的比较, $\eta_{\iota} \sim N(0, 1)$

		$(\alpha, \beta)(n = 300)$			$(\alpha, \beta)(n = 500)$	
	Bias	SD	MSE	Bias	SD	MSE
QMLE	(-0.0069, -0.0170)	(0.064 5, 0.101 6)	(0.004 2, 0.010 6)	(0.000 5, -0.019 5)	(0.040 0, 0.061 2)	(0.0016, 0.0041)
QR _{0.3}	(-0.0136, -0.0878)	(0.144 3, 0.244 6)	(0.0210,0.0673)	(-0.0240, -0.0726)	(0.104 6, 0.221 9)	(0.011 5, 0.054 3)
QR _{0.5}	(0.1424, -0.1900)	(0.3538,0.3343)	(0.1450, 0.1475)	(0.1647, -0.1818)	(0.357 4, 0.349 0)	(0.154 4, 0.154 4)
QR _{0.7}	(-0.0190, -0.0979)	(0.127 4, 0.237 4)	(0.016 5, 0.065 7)	(-0.024 5, -0.098 8)	(0.111 8, 0.207 1)	(0.0131, 0.0525)
CQR_5	(-0.0367, -0.0479)	(0.0700,0.1634)	(0.006 2, 0.028 9)	(-0.0287, -0.0380)	(0.055 3, 0.125 4)	(0.003 9, 0.017 1)
$WCQR_5^1$	(0.0377, -0.0516)	(0.067 9, 0.167 8)	(0.006 0, 0.030 7)	(-0.0291, -0.0309)	(0.054 4, 0.109 0)	(0.003 8, 0.012 8)
$WCQR_5^2$	(-0.0382, -0.0517)	(0.068 6, 0.157 6)	(0.006 2, 0.027 4)	(-0.0266, -0.0279)	(0.0551, 0.0868)	(0.0037,0.0083)
$BWCQR_5$	(-0.0387, -0.0498)	(0.0621, 0.1138)	(0.006 1, 0.027 4)	(-0.0256, -0.0289)	(0.055 4, 0.102 6)	(0.0037,0.0113)
CQR_9	(-0.0378, -0.0442)	(0.066 0, 0.148 6)	(0.0058,0.0240)	(-0.0269, -0.0234)	(0.0489, 0.0861)	(0.003 1, 0.007 9)
$WCQR_9^1$	(-0.0425, -0.0552)	(0.0622, 0.1627)	(0.0057,0.0294)	(-0.0284, -0.0263)	(0.0484, 0.0920)	(0.003 1, 0.009 1)
$WCQR_9^2$	(-0.0384, -0.0392)	(0.066 1, 0.146 8)	(0.0058,0.0230)	(-0.0271, -0.0261)	(0.051 9, 0.092 3)	(0.003 4, 0.009 2)
$BWCQR_9$	(-0.0387, -0.0313)	(0.0635,0.1283)	(0.005 5, 0.017 4)	(-0.0272, -0.0275)	(0.0494, 0.0922)	(0.003 2, 0.009 2)
CQR_{19}	(-0.0410, -0.0495)	(0.066 4, 0.159 3)	(0.006 1, 0.027 8)	(-0.0254, -0.0268)	(0.0483, 0.0896)	(0.0030,0.0087)
$WCQR_{19}^1$	(-0.0383, -0.0365)	(0.0594, 0.1364)	(0.0050,0.0199)	(-0.0289, -0.0239)	(0.044 3, 0.067 8)	(0.002 8, 0.005 2)
$WCQR_{19}^2$	(-0.0336, -0.0394)	(0.067 9, 0.153 5)	(0.0057,0.0250)	(-0.0239, -0.0277)	(0.050 6, 0.099 2)	(0.003 1, 0.010 6)
BWCQR ₁₉	(-0.0352, -0.0235)	(0.0621, 0.1138)	(0.0051,0.0135)	(-0.0246, -0.0186)	(0.045 8, 0.074 5)	(0.0027,0.0059)

续表

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	$(\alpha, \beta)(n=1\ 000)$				$(\alpha, \beta)(n=1\ 500)$	
	Bias	SD	MSE	Bias	SD	MSE
QMLE	(-0.0005, -0.0079)	(0.0294, 0.0415)	(0.0009,0.0018)	(0.0013, -0.0066)	(0.024 5, 0.031 1)	(0.000 6, 0.001 0)
QR _{0.3}	(-0.0125, -0.0582)	(0.090 5, 0.165 8)	(0.0083,0.0308)	(-0.0211, -0.0409)	(0.070 2, 0.147 8)	(0.005 4, 0.023 4)
QR _{0.5}	(0.2072, -0.2207)	(0.372 0, 0.369 5)	(0.1808, 0.1848)	(0.1519, -0.1657)	(0.324 4, 0.335 8)	(0.1280, 0.1399)
QR _{0.7}	(-0.0218, -0.0656)	(0.081 5, 0.163 2)	(0.0071,0.0309)	(-0.0121, -0.0625)	(0.074 9, 0.148 3)	(0.0057,0.0258)
CQR_5	(-0.0149, -0.0108)	(0.046 4, 0.047 9)	(0.0024, 0.0024)	(-0.0078, -0.0102)	(0.0410,0.0451)	(0.0017,0.0021)
$WCQR_5^1$	(-0.0951, -0.0057)	(0.1594, 0.0782)	(0.0343,0.0061)	(-0.0065, -0.0088)	(0.041 1, 0.043 0)	(0.0017,0.0019)
$WCQR_5^2$	(-0.0151, -0.0108)	(0.043 2, 0.046 3)	(0.0021, 0.0023)	(-0.006 8, -0.009 2)	(0.0389,0.0430)	(0.0016,0.0019)
$BWCQR_5$	(-0.0657, -0.0019)	(0.1411, 0.0730)	(0.0241, 0.0053)	(-0.0063, -0.0081)	(0.038 2, 0.040 3)	(0.001 5, 0.001 7)
CQR_9	(-0.0169, -0.0105)	(0.0417,0.0445)	(0.0020,0.0021)	(-0.0083, -0.0087)	(0.0384, 0.0394)	(0.001 5, 0.001 6)
$WCQR_9^1$	(-0.0900, -0.0050)	(0.1456,0.0722)	(0.0292,0.0052)	(-0.0090, -0.0105)	(0.0372,0.0374)	(0.001 5, 0.001 5)
$WCQR_9^2$	(-0.0148, -0.0107)	(0.0419,0.0434)	(0.0020,0.0020)	(-0.0064, -0.0090)	(0.0367,0.0388)	(0.0014, 0.0016)
BWCQR9	(-0.0598, -0.0072)	(0.1291, 0.0649)	(0.0201, 0.0042)	(-0.0070, -0.0103)	(0.0359,0.0361)	(0.0013, 0.0014)
CQR_{19}	(-0.0144, -0.0145)	(0.044 0, 0.069 7)	(0.0021, 0.0050)	(-0.0082, -0.0123)	(0.0398, 0.0632)	(0.0016,0.0041)
$WCQR_{19}^1$	(-0.0869, -0.0064)	(0.1296, 0.0646)	(0.0243, 0.0042)	(-0.0129, -0.0125)	(0.0339,0.0384)	(0.0013, 0.0016)
$WCQR_{19}^2$	(-0.0126, -0.0126)	(0.0434,0.0558)	(0.0020,0.0033)	(-0.0039, -0.0139)	(0.0417,0.0518)	(0.0017,0.0029)
BWCQR ₁₉	(-0.0598, -0.0072)	(0.117 0, 0.059 2)	(0.017 2, 0.003 5)	(-0.0100, -0.0117)	(0.032 2, 0.037 4)	(0.001 1, 0.001 5)
		表 2 GARCH	[(1,1)模型的不同	估计的比较, $\eta_t \sim t$ (5)	
		$(\alpha, \beta)(n=300)$			$(\alpha, \beta)(n = 500)$	
	Bias	SD	MSE	Bias	SD	MSE
QMLE	(-0.0130, -0.0019)	(0.163 3, 0.193 3)	(0.0081, 0.0173)	(0.0034, -0.0265)	(0.066 9, 0.108 0)	(0.004 5, 0.012 3)
QR _{0.3}	(-0.0182, -0.0940)	(0.1334, 0.2414)	(0.0181, 0.0669)	(-0.0068, -0.0808)	(0.1176,0.2106)	(0.0138,0.0507)

QR _{0.3}	(-0.0182, -0.0940)	(0.1334, 0.2414)	(0.018 1, 0.066 9)	(-0.006 8, -0.080 8)	(0.117 6, 0.210 6)	(0.013 8, 0.050 7)
QR _{0.5}	(0.1657, -0.1774)	(0.346 3, 0.341 0)	(0.1470,0.1474)	(0.1810, -0.2098)	(0.354 4, 0.351 4)	(0.157 9, 0.167 1)
QR _{0.7}	(-0.0029, -0.1006)	(0.1328, 0.2323)	(0.0176,0.0639)	(-0.0167, -0.0944)	(0.0995, 0.2259)	(0.010 2, 0.059 8)
CQR_5	(-0.0284, -0.0576)	(0.068 2, 0.141 3)	(0.0054,0.0232)	(-0.0162, -0.0415)	(0.0637, 0.1077)	(0.004 3, 0.013 3)
$WCQR_5^1$	(-0.0291, -0.0602)	(0.074 6, 0.144 9)	(0.0064, 0.0246)	(-0.0175, -0.0380)	(0.0625, 0.1027)	(0.004 2, 0.012 0)
$WCQR_5^2$	(-0.0290, -0.0515)	(0.0676, 0.1357)	(0.0054,0.0210)	(-0.0194, -0.0313)	(0.056 6, 0.092 1)	(0.0036, 0.0094)
BWCQR ₅	(-0.0292, -0.0567)	(0.066 2, 0.144 1)	(0.005 2, 0.023 9)	(-0.0198, -0.0367)	(0.0567,0.1067)	(0.0036,0.0127)
CQR_9	(-0.0309, -0.0557)	(0.062 9, 0.146 9)	(0.004 9, 0.024 6)	(-0.0188, -0.0352)	(0.0582,0.0919)	(0.0037,0.0097)
$WCQR_9^1$	(-0.0340, -0.0511)	(0.0634,0.1345)	(0.005 2, 0.020 6)	(-0.0209, -0.0321)	(0.0540,0.0854)	(0.0033,0.0083)
$WCQR_9^2$	(-0.0310, -0.0422)	(0.060 9, 0.127 4)	(0.0047,0.0180)	(-0.0190, -0.0289)	(0.0528,0.0795)	(0.003 1, 0.007 1)
BWCQR ₉	(-0.0316, -0.0387)	(0.0617,0.1140)	(0.004 8, 0.014 5)	(-0.0191, -0.0268)	(0.0516,0.0735)	(0.0030,0.0061)
CQR_{19}	(-0.0313, -0.0551)	(0.0599, 0.1399)	(0.004 6, 0.022 6)	(-0.0184, -0.0325)	(0.054 1, 0.081 7)	(0.003 3, 0.007 7)
$WCQR_{19}^1$	(-0.0359, -0.0531)	(0.060 9, 0.143 7)	(0.0050,0.0234)	(-0.0244, -0.0343)	(0.056 6, 0.091 1)	(0.003 8, 0.009 5)
$WCQR_{19}^2$	(-0.0285, -0.0428)	(0.061 1, 0.116 9)	(0.004 5, 0.015 5)	(-0.0146, -0.0279)	(0.054 5, 0.086 6)	(0.003 2, 0.008 2)
BWCQR ₁₉	(-0.0316, -0.0387)	(0.0627, 0.1196)	(0.004 9, 0.015 8)	(-0.0224, -0.0256)	(0.0510,0.0749)	(0.003 1, 0.006 2)
		$(\alpha, \beta)(n=1\ 000)$			$(\alpha, \beta)(n=1\ 500)$	

Bias SD MSE Bias SD MSE QMLE (0.0019, -0.0131)(0.0970, 0.1231) (0.0022, 0.0035)(0.0006, -0.0093)(0.0396, 0.0504)(0.0016, 0.0026)QR_{0.3} (-0.0140, -0.0533)(0.084 1, 0.164 8) (0.0073, 0.0299)(-0.0099, -0.0559)(0.0743, 0.1477)(0.0056, 0.0249)QR_{0.5} (0.1656, -0.1830)(0.3485, 0.3424)(0.1485, 0.1503) (0.1562, -0.1708)(0.3373, 0.3397) (0.1378, 0.1442) QR_{0.7} (-0.016 5, -0.090 8) (0.081 4, 0.208 1) (0.0069, 0.0514) (-0.0096, -0.0680)(0.076 4, 0.160 5) (0.005 9, 0.030 3) (-0.0112, -0.0153)(-0.0091, -0.0123)(0.0397, 0.0434)(0.0017,0.0020) CQR₅ (0.0441, 0.0658)(0.0021, 0.0045) WCQR₅ (-0.0111, -0.0141)(0.0436, 0.0632)(0.0020, 0.0042) (-0.0094, -0.0098)(0.0414, 0.0439)(0.0018, 0.0020) (-0.0085, -0.0078) $WCQR_5^2$ (-0.0641, -0.0076)(0.1536, 0.0803)(0.0276, 0.0065)(0.0367, 0.0387)(0.0014, 0.0016)(-0.0121, -0.0125) (0.0402, 0.0599)(0.0018, 0.0037) $(-0.008\ 2,\ -0.007\ 0)$ $(0.037\ 0,\ 0.038\ 3)$ (0.0014, 0.0015) BWCQR5 CQR₉ (-0.0123, -0.0128) (0.0422, 0.0479)(0.0019, 0.0025) (-0.0085, -0.0124)(0.037 4, 0.041 9) (0.001 5, 0.001 9) (-0.0132, -0.0136) (0.0434, 0.0493) (-0.0106, -0.0094) $WCQR_9^1$ (0.0020, 0.0026) (0.037 8, 0.042 6) (0.001 5, 0.001 9) WCQR₉² (-0.0551, -0.0016) (0.1408, 0.0766) (0.0228, 0.0059) (-0.0080, -0.0070)(0.0346, 0.0377)(0.0013, 0.0015) BWCQR₉ (-0.0115, -0.0108) (0.0376, 0.0414)(0.0017, 0.0020) (-0.0099, -0.0083) (0.0341, 0.0387)(0.0013, 0.0016) (-0.0040, -0.0105) (0.0435, 0.0627) (-0.003 8, -0.010 2)(0.001 5, 0.002 8) CQR₁₉ (0.0019, 0.0040) (0.038 6, 0.051 9) $WCQR_{19}^1$ (-0.0163, -0.0117) (0.0387, 0.0437)(0.0018, 0.0020) (-0.014 3, -0.011 5) (0.036 1, 0.040 0) (0.001 5, 0.001 7) $WCQR_{19}^2$ (-0.0490, -0.0001) (0.1291, 0.0720)(0.0190, 0.0052) (-0.0057, -0.0107)(0.0367, 0.0491) (0.0014, 0.0025) BWCQR₁₉ (-0.013 2, -0.012 8) (0.037 6, 0.041 4) (0.0016,0.0019) (-0.0119, -0.0115) (0.0330, 0.0371) (0.001 2, 0.001 5)

表 3 GARCH(1, 1) 模型的不同估计的比较, $\eta_t \sim t(3)$

	$(\alpha, \beta)(n=300)$		$(\alpha, \beta)(n = 500)$			
	Bias	SD	MSE	Bias	SD	MSE
QMLE	(-0.007 2, 0.008 6)	(0.163 3, 0.193 3)	(0.0266, 0.0373)	(-0.0086, -0.0060)	(0.124 1, 0.153 3)	(0.015 4, 0.023 5)
QR _{0.3}	(-0.0135, -0.0967)	(0.131 8, 0.230 0)	(0.0175,0.0621)	(-0.0109, -0.0914)	(0.1093, 0.2338)	(0.0120,0.0628)
QR _{0.5}	(0.1456, -0.1747)	(0.3334, 0.3303)	(0.1320, 0.1392)	(0.1647, -0.1800)	(0.351 4, 0.345 0)	(0.150 2, 0.151 0)
QR _{0.7}	(0.001 6, -0.116 4)	(0.138 4, 0.257 3)	(0.0191, 0.0795)	(-0.0057, -0.0920)	(0.107 9, 0.226 2)	(0.011 6, 0.059 5)
CQR_5	(-0.0305, -0.0824)	(0.074 2, 0.171 5)	(0.006 4, 0.036 1)	(-0.0175, -0.0402)	(0.0593,0.1088)	(0.003 8, 0.013 4)
$WCQR_5^1$	(-0.0317, -0.0843)	(0.0767,0.1760)	(0.0069,0.0380)	(-0.0191, -0.0488)	(0.0610,0.1210)	(0.004 1, 0.017 0)
$WCQR_5^2$	(-0.0330, -0.0763)	(0.0719,0.1637)	(0.006 2, 0.032 5)	(-0.0215, -0.0396)	(0.0537,0.1000)	(0.003 3, 0.011 5)
$BWCQR_5$	(-0.0320, -0.0704)	(0.073 3, 0.156 9)	(0.006 4, 0.029 5)	(-0.0218, -0.0420)	(0.0551,0.0974)	(0.003 5, 0.011 2)
CQR_9	(-0.0323, -0.0726)	(0.0684, 0.1606)	(0.0057,0.0310)	(-0.0185, -0.0423)	(0.0580,0.1100)	(0.0037,0.0138)
$WCQR_9^1$	(-0.0331, -0.0708)	(0.066 8, 0.165 9)	(0.0055, 0.0324)	(-0.0210, -0.0424)	(0.057 1, 0.104 6)	(0.0037,0.0127)
$WCQR_9^2$	(-0.0320, -0.0630)	(0.067 1, 0.146 5)	(0.0055,0.0254)	(-0.0215, -0.0453)	(0.054 2, 0.115 8)	(0.003 4, 0.015 4)
$BWCQR_9$	(-0.0324, -0.0474)	(0.067 5, 0.121 7)	(0.0056,0.0170)	(-0.0203, -0.0372)	(0.053 5, 0.099 7)	(0.003 3, 0.011 3)
CQR_{19}	(-0.0342, -0.0832)	(0.066 8, 0.168 6)	(0.0056, 0.0352)	(-0.0181, -0.0501)	(0.057 6, 0.133 2)	(0.0036,0.0202)
$WCQR_{19}^1$	(-0.0369, -0.0578)	(0.063 0, 0.138 4)	(0.0053,0.0224)	(-0.0236, -0.0447)	(0.056 5, 0.114 1)	(0.0037,0.0150)
$WCQR_{19}^2$	(-0.0306, -0.0528)	(0.066 1, 0.131 1)	(0.0053,0.0199)	(-0.0151, -0.0443)	(0.053 9, 0.122 7)	(0.003 1, 0.017 0)
$BWCQR_{19}$	(-0.0321, -0.0390)	(0.063 8, 0.107 3)	(0.0051,0.0130)	(-0.0225, -0.0292)	(0.0516,0.0814)	(0.003 2, 0.007 5)
		$(\alpha, \beta)(n=1\ 000)$			$(\alpha, \beta)(n=1\ 500)$	
	Bias	SD	MSE	Bias	SD	MSE
QMLE	(-0.0070, -0.0168)	(0.0970, 0.1231)	(0.0094, 0.0154)	(-0.000 2, -0.018 5)	(0.092 3, 0.106 5)	(0.008 5, 0.011 6)
QR _{0.3}	(0.0010, -0.0539)	(0.0896, 0.1613)	(0.0080,0.0288)	$(-0.006\ 2,\ -0.067\ 3)$	(0.0712,0.1653)	(0.005 1, 0.031 8)
QR _{0.5}	(0.168 9, -0.174 0)	(0.3398, 0.3346)	(0.1436, 0.1419)	(0.1716, -0.1752)	(0.334 4, 0.331 0)	(0.140 9, 0.139 9)
QR _{0.7}	(-0.0093, -0.0809)	(0.0857,0.1981)	(0.0074,0.0456)	(-0.0034, -0.0590)	(0.078 2, 0.165 8)	(0.006 1, 0.030 9)
CQR_5	(-0.0060, -0.0146)	(0.046 0, 0.054 5)	(0.0021, 0.0032)	(-0.0027, -0.0142)	(0.039 9, 0.049 1)	(0.0016,0.0026)
$WCQR_5^1$	(-0.0077, -0.0173)	(0.047 3, 0.057 6)	(0.0023,0.0036)	(-0.0027, -0.0138)	(0.0396,0.0479)	(0.0016,0.0025)
$WCQR_5^2$	(-0.0891, -0.0007)	(0.1731, 0.0991)	(0.0378,0.0098)	(-0.0216, -0.0543)	(0.042 9, 0.156 7)	(0.006 0, 0.031 6)
$BWCQR_5$	(-0.0085, -0.0183)	(0.044 5, 0.056 0)	(0.0020,0.0035)	(-0.0051, -0.0120)	(0.034 9, 0.043 0)	(0.001 2, 0.002 0)
CQR_9	(-0.0068, -0.0192)	(0.0430,0.0687)	(0.0019,0.0051)	$(-0.001\ 1,\ -0.014\ 6)$	(0.037 6, 0.046 5)	(0.001 4, 0.002 4)
$WCQR_9^1$	(-0.0088, -0.0208)	(0.044 3, 0.060 2)	(0.0020,0.0040)	(-0.0010, -0.0139)	(0.038 9, 0.047 3)	(0.001 5, 0.002 4)
$WCQR_9^2$	(-0.0756, -0.0018)	(0.164 8, 0.089 1)	(0.0328, 0.0079)	(-0.0303, -0.0420)	(0.043 1, 0.100 0)	(0.004 6, 0.023 4)
$BWCQR_9$	(-0.0087, -0.0208)	(0.042 6, 0.055 6)	(0.0019,0.0035)	(-0.0039, -0.0155)	(0.034 5, 0.043 7)	(0.001 2, 0.002 1)
CQR_{19}	(-0.0024, -0.0161)	(0.045 0, 0.058 2)	(0.0020,0.0036)	(0.0053, -0.0094)	(0.037 3, 0.049 0)	(0.001 4, 0.002 5)
$WCQR_{19}^1$	(-0.0108, -0.0191)	(0.043 3, 0.057 0)	(0.0020,0.0036)	(-0.0032, -0.0133)	(0.036 4, 0.047 1)	(0.0013, 0.0024)
$WCQR_{19}^2$	(-0.0629, -0.0024)	(0.154 5, 0.086 4)	(0.0277, 0.0074)	(-0.0306, -0.0528)	(0.066 1, 0.131 1)	(0.005 3, 0.019 9)
$BWCQR_{19} \\$	(-0.0104, -0.0187)	(0.041 0, 0.049 8)	(0.0018,0.0028)	(-0.004 4, -0.016 3)	(0.0332, 0.0434)	(0.001 1, 0.002 1)

分析结果得到:

(i)无论扰动序列的分布如何,对任一估计,随着样本量 n 的增大, MSE 愈小;

(ii) 各类复合分位数估计对 K 值的敏感程度不强;

(iii) 样本规模 n 一定时, K 越大, MSE 越小, 也即 K 取 19 时各类复合分位数回归估计最优;

(iv) 当扰动项服从正态分布时, QMLE 最优;

(v)当扰动项服从重尾分布时,总体而言,BWCQR估计明显优于WCQR¹,略优于WCQR²,且随着K的增加BWCQR估计的竞争力愈强.

2.2 实证分析

选取上证和沪深 300 股指作为研究对象,实证区间为 2015 年 1 月 5 日至 2021 年 5 月 11 日,共计1 544 个样本数据. 记 p_i 为第 t 交易日的收盘价, r_i 为百倍对数收益率: $r_i = 100 \times (\ln p_i - \ln p_{i-1})$.

表 4 给出 r_i 序列的描述性统计分析值. 均值大于 0, 说明股指整体趋势上行, 且序列不服从正态分布、 不独立同分布. 综上所述, 足以表明 r_i 序列具有典型的高峰厚尾特征. Ljung-Box 检验 Q 统计量和 ADF 检 验表明序列具有明显的长记忆性且平稳.

	均值	中位数	标准差	偏度	峰度	Q (10)	J	В	А
上证	0.002	0.069	1.457	-1.174	7.120	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***
沪深	0.002	0.073	1.530	-0.991	6.069	0.000***	0.000***	0.000 * * *	0.000***

注:*,**,***分别表示在10%,5%,1%的水平下显著.其中Q统计量(Q(10))、J-B统计量(J)、BDS统计量(B),及 ADF统计量(A)分别检验时间序列的自相关性、正态分布、独立性以及平稳性.

本文选用 GARCH(1,1)对该时间序列进行建模分析,采用向前一步滚动窗口预测方法,并将 2015 年 1月5日至 2020 年 1月 23日作为初始滚动窗口.本文对 r_i分别采用 QMLE, MLE-t 和 BWCQR₁₉进行拟合,对应标准化残差序列的 ARCH-LM 检验通过率列于表 5.表 5 结果符合数值模拟结论,BWCQR 估计 明显优于 QMLE 和 MLE-t.

表 5 标准化残差序列的 ARCH-LM 检验通过率

估计方法	QMLE	MLE-t	BWCQR ₁₉
上证通过率	0.00	33.76	75.32
沪深通过率	0.00	25.44	61.73

注:通过率的计算基于5%的显著性水平.

进一步,上证指数全序列和沪深 300 股指全序列在 BWCQR 估计下的标准化残差序列的自相关(ACF) 图和偏自相关(PACF)图,如图 1,2 所示,可见 BWCQR 估计下股指的标准化残差序列是白噪声序列,这再次验证了 BWCQR 估计的优良性.



图 2 BWCQR 估计下沪深股指标准化残差序列

3 结语

本文提出了 GARCH 模型的 BWCQR 估计并探究其大样本性质.数值模拟结果显示:当扰动项序列服 从正态分布时,QML 估计略优于 BWCQR 估计;当扰动项序列服从厚尾分布时,BWCQR 估计明显优于 传统估计.我们将提出的 BWCQR 拟合分析上证和沪深股指波动系统,结果表明 BWCQR 估计能更为合理 有效地刻画股指时序的波动规律.

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