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一类 Hill 型估计量分布的次渐近逼近^①

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摘要: 在二阶正规变化条件下, 定义了一个适当的中间分布序列, 相较于正态分布, 可以更好逼近一类统计量和由其导出的 Hill 型估计量的分布.

关 键 词: 次渐近逼近; 二阶正规变化条件; Hill 型估计量; 重尾指数

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On Penultimate Approximation for Distribution of a Class of Hill-Type Estimator

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Abstract: In this paper, an appropriate middle distribution sequence has been defined, which can better approximate the distribution of a class of moment statistics and the induced Hill-type estimator than the normal distribution under the second-order regular variation.

Key words: penultimate approximation; second-order regular variation; Hill-type estimator; heavy-tail index

设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为独立同分布随机变量序列, $\{X_{i,n}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 为其升序统计量, 公共分布函数 F 满足 $1 - F \in RV_{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}$, $\gamma > 0$ 被称为重尾指数^[1]. 当 F 未知时, 文献[2] 提出如下 Hill 型估计量来估计 γ :

$$\gamma_n^{(\alpha)}(k) = \left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, \alpha > 0 \quad (1)$$

其中矩统计量

$$M_n^{(\alpha)}(k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k (\log X_{n-i+1,n} - \log X_{n-k,n})^\alpha, 1 \leq k < n$$

$\Gamma(\cdot)$ 表示伽玛函数. 注意 $M_n^{(1)}(k) = \gamma_n^{(1)}(k)$ 为文献[3] 提出的 Hill 估计量. 文献[4-5] 研究了其相合性. 文献[6-7] 讨论了其渐近正态性. 文献[8] 给出 Hill 估计量分布的渐近展开. 文献[9] 在下列二阶正规变化条件下, 研究了 Hill 估计量分布的次渐近逼近: 存在辅助函数 $A(t) \rightarrow 0$ ($t \rightarrow \infty$) 在无穷远处符号恒定, 使得对 $x > 0$

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$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log U(tx) - \log U(t) - \gamma \log x}{A(t)} = \frac{x^\rho - 1}{\rho} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\rho \leq 0$, $A \in RV_\rho$, $U = \left(\frac{1}{1-F}\right)^\alpha$. 近期有关尾指数估计量的研究可参见文献[10-13].

设 $\{E_i, i \geq 1\}$ 为独立同标准指数分布的随机变量序列, $\mu := E(E_1^\alpha)$, $\sigma^2 := \text{Var}(E_1^\alpha)$, $G_{k,\alpha}(x) := P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{E_i^\alpha - \mu}{\sigma \sqrt{k}} \leq x\right\}$. 本文将基于 $G_{k,\alpha}$ 给出 $M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)$ 和 $\gamma_n^{(\alpha)}(k)$ 分布的次渐近逼近.

本文主要结论如下:

定理 1 令(2)式成立, $\sqrt{k}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{\log n}{k} \rightarrow 0$ 以及 $k^{\frac{3}{2}}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow \infty$. 对 x 一致地有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)} \left(P\left\{\sqrt{k}\left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma^\alpha \mu} - 1\right) \leq x\right\} - G_{k,\alpha}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \right) = -\frac{((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1)\mu}{\gamma\rho\sigma} \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \quad (3)$$

定理 2 令(2)式成立, $\sqrt{k}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow 0$ 以及存在 $\eta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $k^{\eta+\frac{1}{2}}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow \lambda \in [0, \infty]$. 如果 $\lambda = \infty$, (3)式对 x 一致成立, 否则对 x 一致地有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k^\eta \left(P\left\{\sqrt{k}\left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma^\alpha \mu} - 1\right) \leq x\right\} - G_{k,\alpha}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \right) = -\frac{((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1)\mu\lambda}{\gamma\rho\sigma} \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \quad (4)$$

定理 3 令(2)式成立, $\sqrt{k}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow 0$ 以及存在 $\eta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 使得 $k^{\eta+\frac{1}{2}}A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow \lambda \in [0, \infty)$. 对 x 一致地有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k^\eta \left(P\left\{\alpha\sqrt{k}\left(\frac{\gamma_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma} - 1\right) \leq x\right\} - G_{k,\alpha}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \right) = c_1 \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \quad (5)$$

其中

$$c_1 = \begin{cases} -\frac{((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1)\mu\lambda}{\gamma\rho\sigma} + \frac{(\alpha-1)\mu x^2}{2\sigma\alpha}, & \eta = \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1)\mu\lambda}{\gamma\rho\sigma}. & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

以及

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k^\eta \left(P\left\{\alpha\sqrt{k}\left(\frac{\gamma_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma} - 1\right) \leq x\right\} - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \right) = c_2 \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right) \quad (6)$$

其中

$$c_2 = \begin{cases} -\frac{((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1)\mu\lambda}{\gamma\rho\sigma} + \frac{(\alpha-1)\mu x^2}{2\sigma\alpha} + \frac{\mu_3}{6\sigma^3} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}x\right)^2\right), & \eta = \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1)\mu\lambda}{\gamma\rho\sigma}. & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

为了证明本文结论, 先给出如下 3 个引理:

引理 1 令(2)式成立. 对 $x > 0$ 且 $x \neq 1$, 有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)}\right)^\alpha - (\gamma \log x)^\alpha}{\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} - \gamma \log x} = \alpha(\gamma \log x)^{\alpha-1} \quad (7)$$

证 由(2)式易得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)}\right)^\alpha - (\gamma \log x)^\alpha}{A(t)} = \alpha(\gamma \log x)^{\alpha-1} \frac{x^\rho - 1}{\rho}$$

再结合(2)式, 引理 1 得证.

引理 2 令(2)式成立. 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在一个函数 $A_0 \sim A$ 和充分大的 t_0 使得对 $t \geq t_0$, $x \geq 1$, 一致地有

$$\left| \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} \right)^{\alpha} - (\gamma \log x)^{\alpha}}{A_0(t)} - \alpha(\gamma \log x)^{\alpha-1} \frac{x^{\rho}-1}{\rho} \right| \leq \epsilon x^{\rho+\epsilon} (\log x)^{\alpha-1} + \epsilon |\alpha-1| (1-x^{\rho}) [(\log x)^{\alpha-1} + (\log x)^{\alpha-2}] \quad (8)$$

证 由(2)式易知 $\log U(x) - \gamma \log x \in ERV_{\rho}$, 结合文献[14]中定理 B. 2. 18 可得, 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在一个函数 $A_0 \sim A$ 以及充分大的 t_0 使得对 $t \geq t_0$, $x \geq 1$, 一致地有

$$\left| \frac{\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} - \gamma \log x}{A_0(t)} - \frac{x^{\rho}-1}{\rho} \right| \leq \epsilon x^{\rho+\epsilon}$$

结合三角不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} \right)^{\alpha} - (\gamma \log x)^{\alpha}}{A_0(t)} - \alpha(\gamma \log x)^{\alpha-1} \frac{x^{\rho}-1}{\rho} \right| \leq \\ & \epsilon x^{\rho+\epsilon} \left| \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} \right)^{\alpha} - (\gamma \log x)^{\alpha}}{\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} - \gamma \log x} \right| + \frac{x^{\rho}-1}{\rho} \left| \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} \right)^{\alpha} - (\gamma \log x)^{\alpha}}{\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} - \gamma \log x} - \alpha(\gamma \log x)^{\alpha-1} \right| \end{aligned}$$

由拉格朗日中值定理和 Potter 界可得

$$\left| \frac{\left(\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} \right)^{\alpha} - (\gamma \log x)^{\alpha}}{\log \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} - \gamma \log x} - \alpha(\gamma \log x)^{\alpha-1} \right| \leq \alpha \gamma^{\alpha-2} \epsilon |\alpha-1| ((\log x)^{\alpha-1} + (\log x)^{\alpha-2}) (1+o(1))$$

结合引理 1 得证.

引理 3 对任意数列 $f_k \rightarrow 0$, 对 x 一致地有

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G_{k,a}(x+f_k) - G_{k,a}(x)}{f_k} = \phi(x) \quad (9)$$

证 易知 $E(E_1^a)^3 < \infty$, 结合文献[15]中定理 2.4.3 可得

$$G_{k,a}(x) = \Phi(x) + \frac{\mu_3}{6\sigma^3 \sqrt{k}} (1-x^2) \phi(x) (1+o(1)) \quad (10)$$

其中 Φ, ϕ 分别为标准正态分布函数和概率密度函数, $\mu_3 := E(E_1^a - \mu)^3 < \infty$. 代入(9)式左边, 引理 3 得证.

定理 1 的证明 令 $\{Y_i, i \geq 1\}$ 为独立同标准帕累托分布的随机变量序列, $\{Y_{i,n}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 为其升序统计量. 由全概率公式和文献[9]中引理 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(a)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leq x \right\} - G_{k,a} \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x \right) = \\ & \left(P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(a)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leq x \mid \left| \frac{k Y_{n-k,n}}{n} - 1 \right| \leq t_n \right\} - G_{k,a} \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x \right) \right) (1+o(1)) + o \left(\sqrt{k} A_0 \left(\frac{n}{k} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $t_n \downarrow 0$. 注意到 $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n = \{U(Y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$, n 充分大时可将引理 2 中的 tx, t 分别取为 $Y_{n-i+1,n}, Y_{n-k,n}$, $1 \leq i \leq k$. 如果 n 充分大进一步使得 $(1-t_n)^{\rho-\epsilon} \leq 1+\epsilon$, $(1+t_n)^{\rho-\epsilon} \geq 1-\epsilon$, $(1-t_n)^{\epsilon} \geq 1-\epsilon$ 和 $(1+t_n)^{\epsilon} \leq 1+\epsilon$

成立, 由 Potter 界可得 $(1-\epsilon)^2 \leq \frac{A_0(Y_{n-k,n})}{A_0(n/k)} \leq (1+\epsilon)^2$. 那么

$$\sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(a)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\left(\log \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^a - \mu \right) \geq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\gamma^a \mu \sqrt{k}} \sum_{i=1}^k \left((1-\varepsilon)^2 \alpha \left(\gamma \log \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{\left(\frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^\rho - 1}{\rho} - \right. \\ & \quad \left. (1+\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon \left(\frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^{\rho+\varepsilon} \left(\log \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^{\alpha-1} - \right. \\ & \quad \left. (1+\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon \mid \alpha - 1 \mid \left(1 - \left(\frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^\rho \right) \left(\left(\log \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^{\alpha-1} + \left(\log \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^{\alpha-2} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

结合 $\left\{ \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right\}_{i=1}^k$ 和 $Y_{n-k,n}$ 的独立性, $\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{Y_{n-i+1,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \stackrel{d}{=} \sum_{i=1}^k \exp(E_i)$ 以及全概率公式, 有

$$P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leqslant x \mid \left| \frac{k Y_{n-k,n}}{n} - 1 \right| \leqslant t_n \right\} \leqslant P \left\{ H_k \leqslant x + \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\gamma^a \mu} \right\} + P \{ Q_k \leqslant -\varepsilon \sqrt{k} \} \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} H_k = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} \mu} \sum_{i=1}^k (E_i^\alpha - \mu) + \frac{\sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\gamma^a \mu} ((1-\varepsilon)^2 \alpha \gamma^{\alpha-1} \rho^{-1} ((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1) \Gamma(\alpha) - \\ & (1+\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon (1-\rho-\varepsilon)^{-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) - (1+\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon \mid \alpha - 1 \mid (1-(1-\rho)^{-\alpha}) (\Gamma(\alpha) + \Gamma(\alpha-1))) =: \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} \mu} \sum_{i=1}^k (E_i^\alpha - \mu) + \frac{\sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\gamma^a \mu} c_\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} Q_k = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \sum_{i=1}^k ((1-\varepsilon)^2 \alpha \gamma^{\alpha-1} \rho^{-1} (E_i^{\alpha-1} (\exp(\rho E_i) - 1) - ((1-\rho)^{-\alpha} - 1) \Gamma(\alpha)) - \\ & (1+\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon \mid \alpha - 1 \mid ((1-\exp(\rho E_i)) (E_i^{\alpha-1} + E_i^{\alpha-2}) - (1-(1-\rho)^{-\alpha}) (\Gamma(\alpha) + \Gamma(\alpha-1))) - \\ & (1+\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon (\exp((\rho+\varepsilon) E_i) E_i^{\alpha-1} - (1-\rho-\varepsilon)^{-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha))) =: \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \sum_{i=1}^k (V_i - E(V_1)) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\text{Var}(V_1) < \infty$. 由引理 3 可得

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)} \left(P \left\{ H_k \leqslant x + \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\gamma^a \mu} \right\} - G_{k,a}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x\right) \right) \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon - c_\varepsilon}{\gamma^a \sigma} \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x\right) \quad (12)$$

由切比雪夫不等式可得

$$P \{ Q_k \leqslant -\varepsilon \sqrt{k} \} = o \left(\sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \right) \quad (13)$$

那么

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} A_0\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)} \left(P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leqslant x \mid \left| \frac{k Y_{n-k,n}}{n} - 1 \right| \leqslant t_n \right\} - G_{k,a}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x\right) \right) \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon - c_\varepsilon}{\gamma^a \sigma} \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x\right)$$

同理可得下极限的下界. 分别令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 定理 1 得证.

定理 2 的证明 由全概率公式, 文献[9]中引理 4 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leqslant x \right\} - G_{k,a}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x\right) = \\ & \left(P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(\alpha)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leqslant x \mid \left| \frac{k Y_{n-k,n}}{n} - 1 \right| \leqslant t_n \right\} - G_{k,a}\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x\right) \right) (1 + o(1)) + o(k^{-\eta}) \end{aligned}$$

由(11) – (13) 式, 定理 2 得证.

定理 3 的证明 令 $x_k = \sqrt{k} \left(\left(1 + \frac{x}{\alpha \sqrt{k}} \right)^\alpha - 1 \right)$, 有

$$k^{\gamma} \left(P \left\{ \alpha \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{\gamma_n^{(a)}(k)}{\gamma} - 1 \right) \leq x \right\} - G_{k,a} \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x \right) \right) = \\ k^{\gamma} \left(P \left\{ \sqrt{k} \left(\frac{M_n^{(a)}(k)}{\gamma^a \mu} - 1 \right) \leq x_k \right\} - G_{k,a} \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x_k \right) + \frac{\mu}{\sigma} (x_k - x) \frac{G_{k,a} \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x_k \right) - G_{k,a} \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma} x \right)}{\frac{\mu}{\sigma} (x_k - x)} \right)$$

由定理 2 和引理 3 知, (5) 式成立. 结合(5), (10) 式知(6) 式成立.

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