

DOI:10.13718/j.cnki.xsxb.2023.04.010

一类位置不变的极值指数估计量^①

蒲钰瑶, 陈守全

西南大学 数学与统计学院, 重庆 400715

摘要: 本文提出了一类位置不变的重尾极值估计量,

$$\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) = \frac{\frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\left(\frac{X_{n-i, n} - X_{n-k, n}}{X_{n-k_0, n} - X_{n-k, n}} \right)^r - 1 \right) \right)}{1 + \frac{r}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\left(\frac{X_{n-i, n} - X_{n-k, n}}{X_{n-k_0, n} - X_{n-k, n}} \right)^r - 1 \right) \right)}$$

其中: $\gamma > 0$, k_0 是小于 k 的正整数. 得到了此位置不变极值估计量的弱相合性和渐近正态性, 并根据其渐近展开式得到 k_0 的最优选择.

关键词: 重尾估计; 二阶正则变换; 位置不变; 渐近正态性

中图分类号: O211.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1000-5471(2023)04-0075-05

A Class of Location-Invariant Extreme Value Index Estimators

PU Yuyao, CHEN Shouquan

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

Abstract: In this paper, we propose a class of location-invariant heavy-tailed extreme value estimators

$$\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) = \frac{\frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\left(\frac{X_{n-i, n} - X_{n-k, n}}{X_{n-k_0, n} - X_{n-k, n}} \right)^r - 1 \right) \right)}{1 + \frac{r}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\left(\frac{X_{n-i, n} - X_{n-k, n}}{X_{n-k_0, n} - X_{n-k, n}} \right)^r - 1 \right) \right)}$$

where $\gamma > 0$, k_0 is a positive integer less than k . The weak conjunction and asymptotic normality of this location invariant extreme value estimator are obtained, and the optimal choice of k_0 is obtained according to its asymptotic expansion.

Key words: heavy-tailed estimator; second-order regular transform; position invariant; asymptotic normality

设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是一列独立同分布的随机变量序列, 其共同的分布函数为 $F(x)$, $X_{1,n} \leq \dots \leq X_{n,n}$ 为 $X_1, \dots, X_n$ 的顺序统计量. 如果 F 属于极值吸引场^[1]:

$$G_\gamma(x) = \exp(-(1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}})$$

其中 $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 + \gamma x \geq 0$. 这意味着, 如果存在规范化常数 $a_n > 0$, $b_n \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得当 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 对所有 $x \in$

① 收稿日期: 2022-03-02

作者简介: 蒲钰瑶, 硕士研究生, 主要从事极值统计的研究.

通信作者: 陈守全, 博士, 副教授.

$\mathbb{R}$, 都有

$$F^n(a_n x + b_n) \rightarrow G_\gamma(x) \quad (1)$$

则可以记为 $F \in D(G_\gamma)^{[2]}$, 这等价于 $U(t) := F^{-1}\left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)$ 是指数为 γ 的正则变化函数. 本文主要讨论极值指数 $\gamma > 0$ 的分布函数, 即分布函数为重尾分布函数. 对所有的 $x > 0$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\bar{F}(tx)}{\bar{F}(t)} = x^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} = x^\gamma \quad (2)$$

对于极值指数的研究, 当 $\gamma > 0$ 时, 文献[3]最早提出了著名的 Hill 估计量. 也有一些基于不同思想的估计量: 将样本分块, 在每个块中取两个最大值的比率^[4-6], 然后将线性函数 $f(x) = x$ 而不是对数函数应用于这些比率. 文献[7]将函数族 $f_r(t)$ 引入到次序统计量中, 得到估计量

$$H_n^{(l)} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} f_r^l\left(\frac{X_{n-i,n}}{X_{n-k,n}}\right), l=1,2 \quad (3)$$

其中

$$f_r(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r}(t^r - 1), & r \neq 0 \\ \ln t, & r = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

借助文献[8]得到广义 Hill 估计量

$$\hat{\gamma}_n(k, r) = \frac{H_n(k, r)}{1 + r H_n(k, r)} \quad (5)$$

本文主要讨论 $\hat{\gamma}_n(k, r)$ 的位置不变估计量^[9-11], 参照文献[12]中的方法, 其对应的位置不变估计量的形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) &:= \frac{H_n(k_0, k, r)}{1 + r H_n(k_0, k, r)} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\left(\frac{X_{n-i,n} - X_{n-k,n}}{X_{n-k_0,n} - X_{n-k,n}} \right)^r - 1 \right) \right)}{1 + \frac{r}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \left(\left(\frac{X_{n-i,n} - X_{n-k,n}}{X_{n-k_0,n} - X_{n-k,n}} \right)^r - 1 \right) \right)} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

本文在二阶条件^[13]下证明其渐近性质.

1 主要结果

在下文中, 设 $F \in D(G_\gamma)$, $\gamma > 0$, 假设存在一个函数 $A(t) > 0$, 有如下二阶条件成立

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} - x^\gamma}{A(t)} = x^\gamma \frac{x^\rho - 1}{\rho}, x > 0 \quad (7)$$

由条件(2)可得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{U(ty) - U(t)} = \frac{x^\gamma - 1}{y^\gamma - 1} \quad (8)$$

其中, 对任意的中间序列 k , 满足

$$k = k_n, k_n \rightarrow \infty, n \rightarrow \infty, \frac{k_n}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (9)$$

定理 1 若对 $\gamma > 0$ 有二阶条件(7)成立, 且当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 中间序列 k 满足条件(9), 则对 $\gamma r < 1$, 有

$$\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) \xrightarrow{P} \gamma$$

定理 2 假设二阶条件(7)成立, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 中间序列 k_0 和 k 满足 $k \rightarrow \infty, k_0 \rightarrow \infty$, 且 $\frac{k_0}{k} \rightarrow 0$, 则对

$r < \frac{1}{2\gamma}$, 渐近分布表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) &\stackrel{d}{=} \gamma + \gamma \frac{\sqrt{V_r^{(\gamma)}}}{\sqrt{k_0}} P_n + b_r(-\gamma) \left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^\gamma + \frac{b_r(\rho)}{-\rho} \left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^{-\rho} A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) + \\ &\quad o_p\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k_0}}\right) + o_p\left(\left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^\gamma\right) + o_p\left(A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$V_r^{(\gamma)} = \frac{(1 - r\gamma)^2}{1 - 2r\gamma} \quad (11)$$

$$b_r(\rho) = \frac{-\rho(1 - r\gamma)}{1 - \gamma r - \rho} \quad (12)$$

$$P_n = \frac{(1 - \gamma r) \sqrt{(1 - 2\gamma r)} \left(\frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} Y_i^{\gamma r} - \frac{1}{1 - \gamma r} \right)}{\frac{\gamma r}{\sqrt{k_0}}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) \quad (13)$$

此外, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 如果存在 $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\sqrt{k_0} \left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^\gamma \rightarrow \lambda_1$, $\sqrt{k_0} A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) \rightarrow \lambda_2$, 那么有

$$\sqrt{k_0} (\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) - \gamma) \xrightarrow{d} N(\lambda_1 b_r(-\gamma), \gamma^2 V_r(\gamma)) \quad (14)$$

定理 3 假设二阶条件(7) 成立, $A(t) \sim ct^\rho$, 其中 $\rho < 0$, $c \neq 0$, 令

$$\begin{aligned} k_0^{(1)} &= \left[\frac{\gamma V_r^{(\gamma)}}{2b_r^2(-\gamma)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2\gamma+1}} k^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \\ k_0^{(2)} &= \left[\frac{\gamma^2 \rho V_r^{(\gamma)}}{-2c^2 b_r^2(\gamma)} \right]^{\frac{1}{-2\rho+1}} n^{\frac{-2\gamma}{-2\rho+1}} \\ k_0^{(3)} &= \left[\frac{cb_r(\rho)}{\rho b_r(-\gamma)} \right]^{\frac{1}{\gamma+\rho}} k^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+\rho}} n^{\frac{\rho}{\gamma+\rho}} \end{aligned}$$

中间序列 k_0^{opt} 是使得 $AMSE(\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r))$ 最小的 k_0 :

- (i) 如果 $\gamma \leq -\rho$, 则 $k_0^{\text{opt}} = k_0^{(1)}$;
- (ii) 如果 $\gamma \geq -\rho$,
- (a) 若 $k \ll n^{-\rho(2\gamma+1)/(\gamma(-2\rho+1))}$, 则 $k_0^{\text{opt}} = k_0^{(1)}$;
- (b) $k \gg n^{-\rho(2\gamma+1)/(\gamma(-2\rho+1))}$, 若 $c < 0$, 则 $k_0^{\text{opt}} = k_0^{(3)}$, 若 $c > 0$, 则 $k_0^{\text{opt}} = k_0^{(2)}$;
- (c) 若 $k \sim Dn^{-\rho(2\gamma+1)/(\gamma(-2\rho+1))}$, $D \neq 0$, 那么 $k_0^{\text{opt}} \sim D_1 n^{\frac{-2\rho}{-2\rho+1}}$, $D_1 \equiv D_1(\gamma, \rho, r, c, D)$ 满足

$$a_1 D_1^{2\gamma+1} + a_2 D_1^{\gamma-\rho+1} + a_3 D_1^{-2\rho+1} = \gamma^2 V_r^{(\gamma)}$$

其中

$$a_1 = 2\gamma b_r^2(-\gamma) D^{-2\gamma}, a_2 = \left[\frac{2c(\rho - \gamma)}{\rho} \right] b_r(-\gamma) b_r(\rho) D^{-\gamma}, a_3 = \frac{-2c^2 b_r^2(\rho)}{\rho} \quad (15)$$

2 定理的证明

设 $\{Y_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是分布函数为 $F_Y(y) = 1 - \frac{1}{y}$, $y \geq 1$ 的独立同分布的随机变量序列, $Y_{1,n} \leq \dots \leq Y_{n,n}$

为 $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ 的顺序统计量, 对于任意中间序列 k , 由于 $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n \stackrel{d}{=} \{U(Y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ 且 $\frac{n}{k} Y_{n-k,n} \xrightarrow{p} 1$, 由 Renyi's 表达式^[14] 可得

$$\left\{ \frac{Y_{n-i,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right\}_{i=0}^{k-1} \stackrel{d}{=} \{Y_{k-i,k}\}_{i=0}^{k-1} \quad (16)$$

此外, 对于序列 $\{Y_n, n \geq 1\}$, 有

$$\begin{cases} E(Y^a) = \frac{1}{1-a}, a < 1 \\ \text{Var}(Y^a) = \frac{a^2}{(1-a)^2(1-2a)}, a < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

定理 1 的证明

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=0}^{k_0-1} \left(\frac{X_{n-i,n} - X_{n-k,n}}{X_{n-k_0,n} - X_{n-k,n}} \right)^r &\stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=0}^{k_0-1} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{Y_{n-i,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^\gamma - 1}{\left(\frac{Y_{n-k_0,n}}{Y_{n-k,n}} \right)^\gamma - 1} \cdot (1 + o_p(1)) \right)^r \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=0}^{k_0-1} \left(\frac{Y_{k-i,k}^\gamma - 1}{Y_{k-k_0,k}^\gamma - 1} \cdot (1 + o_p(1)) \right)^r \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=0}^{k_0-1} (Y_{k_0-i,k_0}^{\gamma r}) (1 + o_p(1)) \xrightarrow{p} \frac{1}{1-\gamma r} \end{aligned}$$

最后一步由大数定律可得. 又因为

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=0}^{k_0-1} \left(\frac{x_{n-i,n} - x_{n-k,n}}{x_{n-k_0,n} - x_{n-k,n}} \right)^r - 1} \xrightarrow{p} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1-\gamma r} - 1} = \frac{1-\gamma r}{\gamma r}$$

所以,

$$\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) \xrightarrow{p} \left(r \cdot \frac{1-\gamma r}{\gamma r} + r \right)^{-1} = \gamma$$

其中 $r < \frac{1}{\gamma}$.

定理 2 的证明 首先定义

$$\hat{x}^r = \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \left(\frac{X_{n-i,n} - X_{n-k,n}}{X_{n-k_0,n} - X_{n-k,n}} \right)^r \quad (18)$$

利用泰勒展式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U(Y_{n-i,n}) - U(Y_{n-k,n})}{U(Y_{n-k_0,n}) - U(Y_{n-k,n})} &\stackrel{d}{=} Y_{k_0-i,k_0}^\gamma \left\{ 1 - Y_{k_0-i,k_0}^{-\gamma} Y_{k-k_0,k}^{-\gamma} + \frac{Y_{k_0-i,k_0}^\rho Y_{k-k_0,k}^\rho - 1}{\rho} A(Y_{n-k,n}) + Y_{k-k_0,k}^{-\gamma} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{Y_{k-k_0,k}^\rho - 1}{\rho} A(Y_{n-k,n}) + Y_{k_0-i,k_0}^{-\gamma} Y_{k-k_0,k}^{-\gamma} \frac{Y_{k-k_0,k}^\rho - 1}{\rho} A(Y_{n-k,n}) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. Y_{k-k_0,k}^{-\gamma} \frac{Y_{k_0-i,k_0}^\rho Y_{k-k_0,k}^\rho - 1}{\rho} A(Y_{n-k,n}) \right\} (1 + o_p(1)) \end{aligned}$$

成立. 因此可得

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}^r &\stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=0}^{k_0-1} Y_i^{\gamma r} + r \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^\gamma \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} Y_i^{\gamma r} (1 - Y_i^{-\gamma}) + \\ &\quad - \frac{r A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\rho} \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^{-\rho} \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} Y_i^{\gamma r} (Y_i^\rho - 1) + \\ &\quad - \frac{r A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)}{\rho} \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^\gamma \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} Y_i^{\gamma r} \left[Y_i^{-\gamma} \left(\left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^{-\rho} - 1 \right) + Y_i^\rho \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^{-\rho} - 1 \right] + \\ &\quad o_p\left(\left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^\gamma\right) + o_p\left(A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$\hat{x}_r \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{1-\gamma r} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma r}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma r}} \frac{P_n^{(r)}}{\sqrt{k_0}} + \frac{\gamma r}{1+\gamma-\gamma r} \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^\gamma + \frac{r}{1-r\gamma-\rho} \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^{-\rho} A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) + o_p\left(\left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^\gamma\right) + o_p\left(A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)\right) \right)$$

那么

$$\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r) \stackrel{d}{=} \gamma + \frac{(1-\gamma r)\gamma}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma r}} \frac{P_n}{\sqrt{k_0}} + \frac{(1-\gamma r)\gamma}{1+\gamma-\gamma r} \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^\gamma + \frac{1-\gamma r}{1-\rho-\gamma r} \left(\frac{k_0}{k} \right)^{-\rho} A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) + o_p\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k_0}}\right) + o_p\left(\left(\frac{k_0}{k}\right)^\gamma\right) + o_p\left(A\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)\right)$$

这就得到 $\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r)$ 的渐近分布表达式, 由此可得 $\hat{\gamma}_n(k_0, k, r)$ 的渐近正态性(14). 证毕.

定理 3 的证明 类似文献[15]中的定理 2.3 可得.

参考文献:

- [1] JENKINSON A F. The Frequency Distribution of the Annual Maximum (or Minimum) Values of Meteorological Elements [J]. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 1955, 81(348): 158-171.
- [2] RESNICK S. Extreme Values, Regular Variation, and Point Processes [M]. Colorado: Springer, 1987.
- [3] HILL B M. A Simple General Approach to Inference about the Tail of a Distribution [J]. The Annals of Statistics, 1975, 3(5): 1163-1174.
- [4] DE HAAN L, FERREIRA A. Extreme Value Theory [M]. New York: Springer, 2006.
- [5] 王嫣然, 彭作祥. 基于分块的重尾指数估计量的推广 [J]. 西南师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2019, 44(1): 25-28.
- [6] 胡爽, 彭作祥. 基于分块思想的 Pickands 型估计量 [J]. 西南大学学报(自然科学版), 2019, 41(5): 53-58.
- [7] PAULAUSKAS V. A New Estimator for a Tail Index [J]. Acta Applicandae Mathematica, 2003, 79(1-2): 55-67.
- [8] PAULAUSKAS V, VAICIULIS M. On an Improvement of Hill and some other Estimators [J]. Lithuanian Mathematical Journal, 2013, 53(3): 336-355.
- [9] ALVES M I F. A Location Invariant Hill-Type Estimator [J]. Extremes, 2001, 4(3): 199-217.
- [10] LING C X, PENG Z X, NADARAJAH S. A Location Invariant Moment-Type Estimator. I [J]. Theory of Probability and Mathematical Statistics, 2008, 76: 23-31.
- [11] FRAGA ALVES M I, GOMES M I, HAAN L, et al. Mixed Moment Estimator and Location Invariant Alternatives [J]. Extremes, 2009, 12(2): 149-185.
- [12] LI J N, PENG Z X, NADARAJAH S. Asymptotic Normality of Location Invariant Heavy Tail Index Estimator [J]. Extremes, 2010, 13(3): 269-290.
- [13] DE HAAN L, STADTMÜLLER U. Generalized Regular Variation of Second Order [J]. Journal of the Australian Mathematical Society Series A Pure Mathematics and Statistics, 1996, 61(3): 381-395.
- [14] RÉNYI A. On the Theory of Order Statistics [J]. Acta Mathematica Academiae Scientiarum Hungarica, 1953, 4(3-4): 191-231.
- [15] LI J N, PENG Z X, NADARAJAH S. A Class of Unbiased Location Invariant Hill-Type Estimators for Heavy Tailed Distributions [J]. Electronic Journal of Statistics, 2008(2): 829-847.

责任编辑 张 构