

广义分位数的渐近性质^①

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摘要: Bellini 等人提出了广义分位数并研究了其基本性质, 特别针对重尾分布分析了期望分位数与一般分位数的渐近关系. 本文在假设广义分位数为正规变化函数的基础上, 研究广义分位数与一般分位数的渐近关系.

关键词: 广义分位数; 重尾分布; 正规变化函数; 一般分位数; 渐近关系

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The Asymptotic Properties of Generalized Quantiles

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Abstract: Bellini et al. (2014) proposed the generalized quantile and studied its basic properties. In particular, for heavy-tailed distributions, the paper also analyzed the asymptotic relationship between expectiles and quantiles. Based on the assumption that the generalized quantile is a regularly varying function, this paper studies its asymptotic relationship with quantiles.

Key words: generalized quantile; heavy-tailed distribution; regularly varying function; quantiles; asymptotic relationship

令 X 的分布函数为 F , 其生存函数为 $\bar{F} = 1 - F$. 假定 X 服从重尾分布, 即 $\bar{F}$ 满足如下的正规变化条件:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\bar{F}(tx)}{\bar{F}(t)} = x^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}, x > 0, \gamma > 0$$

记为 $\bar{F} \in RV_{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}$.

令 $H(x): [0, \infty) \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$ 为严格单调递增、可导的凸函数, 满足

$$H(0) = 0 \quad H(1) = 1 \quad H'_+(0) = 0$$

文献[1]定义 X 的广义分位数

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$$q_{\tau}^* \in \arg \min_q \tau E[H((X-q)^+)] + (1-\tau)E[H((X-q)^-)], \tau \in (0, 1) \quad (1)$$

则 $q_{\tau}^* \in \arg \min_q E[\eta_{\tau}(X-q) - \eta_{\tau}(X)]$, 其中 $\eta_{\tau}(x) = |\tau - 1(x \leq 0)| H(|x|)$. 它进一步研究了 M 分位数[2]的性质. 当 $H(x) = x, x^2, x^p, p > 1$ 时, (1) 式分别为一般分位数 $q_{\tau} \in \arg \min_q \tau E[(X-q)^+] + (1-\tau)E[(X-q)^-]$ [3]、期望分位数[4]、 L_p 分位数[5].

文献[6-9]说明了 q_{τ} 与期望分位数之间的联系. 文献[10-11]则得到了 q_{τ} 与 L_p 分位数的渐近关系. 有关 q_{τ} , 期望分位数和 L_p 分位数应用的更多研究见文献[12-13]. 本文受文献[11]的启发, 在假定 $H \in RV_{\alpha}$ 且 $\alpha > 1$ 的基础上, 讨论极端情况下 q_{τ}^* 与 q_{τ} 的渐近关系.

下面给出本文的主要结果, 即 q_{τ}^* 与 q_{τ} 的联系. 首先建立 $\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^*)$ 与 $1-\tau$ 的联系, 结论如下:

定理 1 假定 $\bar{F} \in RV_{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}, H \in RV_{\alpha}$. 对任意的 $\alpha > 1, c > 0$, 有 $E[H(c|X|)] < \infty$ 和 $0 < \gamma < \frac{1}{\alpha-1}$. 则

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^*)}{1-\tau} = \frac{\gamma}{B(\alpha, \gamma^{-1} - \alpha + 1)}$$

其中 $B(a, b) = \int_0^1 x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1} dx$ 是贝塔函数.

由于 $\bar{F}(q_{\tau}) = 1-\tau$, 因此基于定理 1 我们易得到 q_{τ}^* 与 q_{τ} 的联系(定理 2).

定理 2 在定理 1 的条件下, 有

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \frac{q_{\tau}^*}{q_{\tau}} = \left[\frac{\gamma}{B(\alpha, \gamma^{-1} - \alpha + 1)} \right]^{-\gamma}$$

在证明定理 1 之前, 先引入 3 个引理.

引理 1 若对任意的 $c > 0$, 有 $E[H(c|X|)] < \infty$, 则 $q_{\tau}^* \in \arg \min_q E[\eta_{\tau}(X-q) - \eta_{\tau}(X)]$ 当且仅当 $(1-\tau)E[H'((X-q_{\tau}^*)^-)] = \tau E[H'((X-q_{\tau}^*)^+)]$.

证 参见文献[1]引理 3.

引理 2 若对任意的 $c > 0$, 有 $E[H(c|X|)] < \infty$, 则 q_{τ}^* 是 $(0, 1)$ 上的单调递增函数且当 $\tau \rightarrow 1$ 时, $q_{\tau}^* \rightarrow +\infty$.

证 q_{τ}^* 的单调性见文献[1]的命题 5(f). 若当 $\tau \rightarrow 1$ 时, $q_{\tau}^* \not\rightarrow +\infty$. 则由单调收敛定理可得 q_{τ}^* 收敛到一个有限数值, 记为 q^* . 函数 $E[H'((X-q_{\tau}^*)^-)]$ 和 $E[H'((X-q_{\tau}^*)^+)]$ 是连续的, 利用控制收敛定理及引理 1, 当 $\tau \rightarrow 1$ 时, $E[H'((X-q_{\tau}^*)^+)] = 0$, 即 $P(X \leq q^*) = 1$. 这与 X 服从重尾分布 F , 其上端点为 $+\infty$ [15] 矛盾.

引理 3 假定 $\bar{F} \in RV_{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}, H \in RV_{\alpha}$. 对任意的 $\alpha > 1, b \geq 1$ 和 $c > 0$, 有 $E[H(c|X|)] < \infty, 0 < \gamma < \frac{1}{b(\alpha-1)}$. 则

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^*)} d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_{\tau}^* s - q_{\tau}^*)}{H'(q_{\tau}^*)} \right)^b \right] = \frac{1}{\gamma} B(b(\alpha-1) + 1, \gamma^{-1} - b(\alpha-1))$$

证 记

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^*)} d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_{\tau}^* s - q_{\tau}^*)}{H'(q_{\tau}^*)} \right)^b \right] = \\ & \int_1^{+\infty} s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_{\tau}^* s - q_{\tau}^*)}{H'(q_{\tau}^*)} \right)^b \right] + \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_{\tau}^*)} - s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right) d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_{\tau}^* s - q_{\tau}^*)}{H'(q_{\tau}^*)} \right)^b \right] =: \\ & \Delta_1(\tau) + \Delta_2(\tau) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\Delta_1(\tau) = \int_1^{+\infty} s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_{\tau}^* s - q_{\tau}^*)}{H'(q_{\tau}^*)} \right)^b \right] =$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* t - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b d(-t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* t - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} dt + \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_2^{+\infty} \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* t - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} dt \quad (3)$$

由文献[14]的命题 0.7(b) 可知 $H' \in RV_{a-1}$. 根据文献[14]的命题 0.5, 控制收敛定理及正规变化函数的局部一致收敛性, 有

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* t - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} dt = \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^2 (t-1)^{b(a-1)} t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} dt \quad (4)$$

由文献[15]的定理 B. 2. 18, 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, $0 < \delta < \gamma^{-1} - b(a-1)$, 存在 $t_0 = t_0(\epsilon, \delta)$ 使得对 $t \geq t_0$, $x > 1$, 有

$$\left| \left(\frac{H'(tx)}{H'(t)} \right)^b - x^{b(a-1)} \right| \leq \epsilon x^{b(a-1)+\delta}$$

因此, 对 $t > 2$, $q_\tau^* \geq t_0$, 有

$$\left| \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* t - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b \right| \leq (t-1)^{b(a-1)} + \epsilon(t-1)^{b(a-1)+\delta}$$

由于 $\gamma^{-1} - b(a-1) > 0$, $\gamma^{-1} - b(a-1) - \delta > 0$. 因而 $(t-1)^{b(a-1)} t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1}$ 和 $(t-1)^{b(a-1)+\delta} t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1}$ 在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上关于 t 可积. 同样利用控制收敛定理, 可得

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_2^{+\infty} \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* t - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} dt = \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_2^{+\infty} (t-1)^{b(a-1)} t^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} dt \quad (5)$$

因此, 由(3)–(5)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \Delta_1(\tau) &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^{+\infty} (s-1)^{b(a-1)} s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} ds = \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{b(a-1)} x^{\frac{1}{\gamma}-b(a-1)-1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} B(b(a-1)+1, \gamma^{-1}-b(a-1)) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

对 $\Delta_2(\tau)$, 同样由文献[15]的定理 B. 2. 18 可知, 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, $0 < \delta < \gamma^{-1} - b(a-1)$, 存在 $t_0^* = t_0^*(\epsilon, \delta)$ 使得对 $q_\tau^* \geq t_0^*$, $s > 1$, 有

$$\left| \frac{\bar{F}(q_\tau^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_\tau^*)} - s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right| \leq \epsilon s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}+\delta}$$

因此,

$$\left| \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\bar{F}(q_\tau^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_\tau^*)} - s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right) d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* s - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b \right] \right| \leq \epsilon \int_1^{+\infty} s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}+\delta} d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* s - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b \right]$$

注意到

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \int_1^{+\infty} s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}+\delta} d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* s - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b \right] = \frac{1}{\gamma} B(b(a-1), \gamma^{-1} - \delta - b(a-1))$$

令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 可得

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \Delta_2(\tau) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\bar{F}(q_\tau^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_\tau^*)} - s^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right) d \left[\left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* s - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \right)^b \right] = 0 \quad (7)$$

由(2), (6) 与(7)式可知结论成立, 引理证毕.

定理 1 的证明 由引理 1 可知

$$(1-\tau)E[H'(q_\tau^* - X)1_{(X < q_\tau^*)}] = \tau E[H'(X - q_\tau^*)1_{(X > q_\tau^*)}]$$

等价于

$$(1 - \tau)I_2(q_\tau^*) = I_1(q_\tau^*) \quad (8)$$

其中 $I_1(q_\tau^*) = E[H'(X - q_\tau^*)1_{(X > q_\tau^*)}]$, $I_2(q_\tau^*) = E[H'(|X - q_\tau^*|)1_{(|X| > q_\tau^*)}]$. (8) 式两边同除以 $H'(q_\tau^*)$, 有

$$\frac{I_1(q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} = \int_{q_\tau^*}^{\infty} \int_1^{\frac{x}{q_\tau^*}} d\left[\frac{H'(q_\tau^* s - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)}\right] d[F(x)] =$$

$$\bar{F}(q_\tau^*) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\bar{F}(q_\tau^* s)}{\bar{F}(q_\tau^*)} d\left[\frac{H'(q_\tau^* s - q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)}\right]$$

由引理 3, 令 $b=1$ 有

$$\frac{I_1(q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} = \frac{\bar{F}(q_\tau^*)}{\gamma} B(\alpha, \gamma^{-1} - \alpha + 1)(1 + o(1)) \quad (9)$$

记

$$\frac{I_2(q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} = \frac{I_1(q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} + \frac{E[H'(|X - q_\tau^*|)1_{(X < -q_\tau^*)}]}{H'(q_\tau^*)} + \frac{E[H'(|X - q_\tau^*|)1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}]}{H'(q_\tau^*)} =:$$

$$A_1(\tau) + A_2(\tau) + A_3(\tau)$$

当 $q_\tau^* \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 则 $\bar{F}(q_\tau^*) \rightarrow 0$, 由(9) 式知 $A_1(\tau) = \frac{I_1(q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} \rightarrow 0$.

注意到, 文献[14] 的命题 0.7(a) 表明, 由 $E[H(c|X)]$ 的存在性可得 $E[H'(c|X)]$ 的存在性. 因此对第二项 $A_2(\tau)$, 利用 $E[H'(c|X)]$ 的存在性及文献[14] 的命题 0.8(i), 当 $q_\tau^* \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 有

$$A_2(\tau) = \frac{E[|H'(X - q_\tau^*)|1_{(X < -q_\tau^*)}]}{H'(q_\tau^*)} = \frac{1}{H'(q_\tau^*)} E[H'(q_\tau^* - X)1_{(X < -q_\tau^*)}] \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{H'(q_\tau^*)} E[H'(-2X)1_{(X < -q_\tau^*)}] =$$

$$\frac{1}{H'(q_\tau^*)} E[H'(2|X|)1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}] =$$

$$o\left(\frac{1}{H'(q_\tau^*)}\right) = o(1)$$

对第三项 $A_3(\tau)$, 有

$$A_3(\tau) = \frac{E[H'(|X - q_\tau^*|)1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}]}{H'(q_\tau^*)} =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* - q_\tau^* s)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} - (1-s)^{a-1} \right) d[F(q_\tau^* s)] + E\left[\left(1 - \frac{X}{q_\tau^*}\right)^{a-1} 1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}\right] \quad (10)$$

由文献[14] 的命题 0.7(b) 可得 $H' \in RV_{a-1}$, 类似引理 3 的证明有

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{H'(q_\tau^* - q_\tau^* s)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} - (1-s)^{a-1} \right) d[F(q_\tau^* s)] = 0 \quad (11)$$

注意到, 当 $\tau \rightarrow 1$ 时, 有 $q_\tau^* \rightarrow +\infty$, 则(10) 式第二项中的 $\left(1 - \frac{X}{q_\tau^*}\right)^{a-1} 1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}$ 几乎处处收敛到 1 且小于等于 2^{a-1} , 由控制收敛定理可得

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} E\left[\left(1 - \frac{X}{q_\tau^*}\right)^{a-1} 1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}\right] = 1 \quad (12)$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \frac{E[|H'(X - q_\tau^*)|1_{(|X| < q_\tau^*)}]}{H'(q_\tau^*)} = 1$$

由(10), (11) 与(12) 式可得 $A_3(\tau)$ 收敛到 1. 因此,

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 1} \frac{I_2(q_\tau^*)}{H'(q_\tau^*)} = 1 \quad (13)$$

联合(8),(9) 与(13) 式可得定理得证.

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