

基于阿基米德 Copula 的 极尾相依 Copula 的渐近展开^①

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摘要: 基于 Juri 等提出的一阶正规变换条件下极尾相依 Copula 及其收敛定理, 讨论在二阶正规变换的条件下, 基于阿基米德 Copula 的极尾相依 Copula 的渐近展开.

关键词: 二阶正规变换; 极尾相依 Copula; 阿基米德 Copula; 渐近展开

中图分类号: O211.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1000-5471(2023)06-0049-05

The Asymptotic Expansion of Extreme Tail Dependence Copula Based on Archimedean Copula

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Abstract: Based on the extreme tail dependence copula and its convergence theorems under the condition of first-order regular variation proposed by Juri et al, this paper proposes the extreme tail dependence copula's asymptotic expansion under the condition of second-order regular variation.

Key words: second-order regular variation; extreme tail dependence copula; Archimedean copula; asymptotic expansion

连接函数 Copula^[1] 可以将多个边缘分布函数结合成一个联合分布函数, 其中边缘分布是随机变量的分布, 因此可以借助连接函数来刻画变量之间的相依关系. 关于 Copula 函数的性质及其应用的更多研究, 见文献[2-4].

Copula 函数族中有种类众多的 Copula 函数, 包括阿基米德 Copula、椭圆 Copula、极值 Copula 等. 阿基米德 Copula 是一种性质优良的 Copula 函数, 具有构造简单、计算容易且便于应用的优点.

设 $\psi: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ 为连续的、严格单调递减的凸函数, 满足 $\psi(1) = 0$. 且

$$\psi^{[-1]}(s) = \begin{cases} \psi^{-1}(s), & 0 \leq s < \psi(0) \\ 0, & \psi(0) \leq s \leq \infty \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

则称 Copula

① 收稿日期: 2022-09-06

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$$C(x, y) = \phi^{[-1]}(\phi(x) + \phi(y)) \quad (2)$$

为阿基米德 Copula 且函数 ϕ 是 C 的生成元. 当 $\phi(0) = \infty$ 时, 则称生成元 ϕ 和其对应的阿基米德 Copula 是严格的^[5].

当阿基米德 Copula 的生成元为 $\phi(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha}(t^{-\alpha} - 1)$, $\alpha > 0$ 时, 由 $\phi(t)$ 生成的 Copula 为 Clayton Copula^[6], 其表达式为

$$C^{Cl, \alpha}(x, y) = (x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \quad (3)$$

利用 Copula 可以解决许多重要问题, 其中就有极值问题. 极值理论需要估计比以往所观测到的现象更极端的事件的发生概率, 因此引发了对条件随机向量相依结构的研究. 文献[7] 提出了 Copula C 在水平 u 的极尾相依 Copula 的概念.

对于一个 Copula C 并且 $u \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $C(u, u) > 0$, 令

$$F_u(x) = \frac{C(x \wedge u, u)}{C(u, u)}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad (4)$$

关于 C 在水平 u 的极尾相依 Copula 为

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{C(F_u^{-1}(x), F_u^{-1}(y))}{C(u, u)} \quad (5)$$

F_u 是连续的分布函数, $F_u(x) = P[X \leq x | X \leq u, Y \leq u]$, 并且由(5)式可得 $C_u(x, y) = P[X \leq F_u^{-1}(x), Y \leq F_u^{-1}(y) | X \leq u, Y \leq u]$, 即对于较小的 u 值, C_u 用 Copula C 描述了两个随机变量尾部的条件依赖结构, 关于极尾相依 Copula 的研究见文献[8] 和文献[9].

文献[8] 讨论了当阿基米德 Copula 的生成元 $\phi \in RV_{-\alpha}(0^+)$, $\alpha > 0$, 即生成元 ϕ 在一阶正规变换的条件下, $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 极尾相依 Copula C_u 收敛到 Clayton Copula.

文献[10-13] 讨论了正规变换函数和二阶正规变换函数, 用以研究某个估计量的收敛速度, 本文讨论生成元 ϕ 在零点处满足二阶正规变换的条件下, 即 $\phi \in 2RV_{-\alpha, \beta}(0^+)$, 其中

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\phi(tx)}{\phi(t)} - x^{-\alpha}}{A(t)} = x^{-\alpha} \int_1^x u^{\beta-1} du, \quad x > 0 \quad (6)$$

辅助函数 $A(t)$ 是定号的(见文献[14]), 得到极尾相依 Copula C_u 的渐近展开.

1 渐近展开式

定理 1 假设 Copula C 是严格的阿基米德 Copula, 其生成元 ϕ 可微并满足(6)式, 即 $\phi \in 2RV_{-\alpha, \beta}(0^+)$, 其中 $0 < \alpha < \infty$, $\beta > 0$, 辅助函数为 $A(t)$, 则对任意 $0 \leq x, y \leq 1$, $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 有

$$C_u(x, y) = C^{Cl, \alpha}(x, y)(1 + o(A \circ \phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))))(1 + B(u)(1 + o(1))) \quad (7)$$

其中 $B(u) \sim \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}(A \circ \phi^{-1}(2(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\phi(u)) - A \circ \phi^{-1}(2\phi(u)))$.

证 对于生成元为 ϕ 的阿基米德 Copula C , 由文献[7] 命题 3.2 知

$$\phi(F_u^{-1}(y)) = \phi(y\phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))) - \phi(u), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 \quad (8)$$

且根据(2), (5) 和(8)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} C_u(x, y) &= \frac{C(F_u^{-1}(x), F_u^{-1}(y))}{C(u, u)} = \\ &= \frac{\phi^{-1}(\phi(F_u^{-1}(x)) + \phi(F_u^{-1}(y)))}{\phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))} = \\ &= \frac{\phi^{-1}(\phi(x\phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))) + \phi(y\phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))) - 2\phi(u))}{\phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))} \end{aligned}$$

令 $k = \phi^{-1}(2\phi(u))$, 那么

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{\psi^{-1}(\psi(kx) + \psi(ky) - \psi(k))}{k} = \frac{\psi^{-1}(\psi(kx) + \psi(ky) - \psi(k))}{\psi^{-1}(\psi(k))} \quad (9)$$

由 $\psi \in 2RV_{-\alpha, \beta}(0^+)$, $0 < \alpha < \infty$, $\beta > 0$, 辅助函数为 $A(t)$ 可得

$$\psi(t) = ct^{-\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta} A(t) + o(A(t)) \right), \quad t \rightarrow 0^+ \quad (10)$$

由文献[14] 命题 2.7(i) 得, 逆函数 $\psi^{-1} \in 2RV_{-\frac{1}{\alpha}, -\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}$, 且辅助函数为 $B(t) = -\alpha^{-2} A \circ \psi^{-1}(t)$, 即 $\psi^{-1}(t)$ 有下列展开式

$$\psi^{-1}(t) = ct^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A \circ \psi^{-1}(t) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A \circ \psi^{-1}(t)) \right) \quad (11)$$

成立, 其中 $c \neq 0$ (见文献[15] 引理 2.2). 当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $k \rightarrow 0^+$, $\psi(k) \rightarrow \infty$, 由(11) 式知,

$$\psi^{-1}(\psi(k)) = c(\psi(k))^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A(k) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A(k)) \right) \quad (12)$$

由(10) 式得, 当 $k \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $L_{x,y,a} = \frac{\psi(kx)}{\psi(k)} + \frac{\psi(ky)}{\psi(k)} - 1 = (x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)(1 + o(A(k)))$, 则由(11) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{-1}(\psi(kx) + \psi(ky) - \psi(k)) &= \psi^{-1}((x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(k)(1 + o(A(k)))) = \\ &= c((x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(k)(1 + o(A(k))))^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \times \\ &\quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A \circ \psi^{-1}(\psi(k) \cdot L_{x,y,a}) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A \circ \psi^{-1}(\psi(k) \cdot L_{x,y,a})) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

将(12) 和(13) 式代入(9) 式得, 当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$, $k = \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)) \rightarrow 0^+$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} C_u(x, y) &= \frac{\psi^{-1}((x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(k)(1 + o(A(k))))}{\psi^{-1}(\psi(k))} = \\ &= \frac{c((x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(k)(1 + o(A(k))))^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A \circ \psi^{-1}(\psi(k) \cdot L_{x,y,a}) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A \circ \psi^{-1}(\psi(k) \cdot L_{x,y,a})) \right)}{c(\psi(k))^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A(k) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A(k)) \right)} = \\ &= \frac{(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} (1 + o(A(k))) \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A \circ \psi^{-1}(\psi(k) \cdot L_{x,y,a}) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A \circ \psi^{-1}(\psi(k) \cdot L_{x,y,a}))}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A(k) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A(k))}}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} A(k) + o(-\alpha^{-2} A(k))} = \\ &= C^{Cl,a}(x, y)(1 + o(A(k))) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (A \circ \psi^{-1}((x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(k)(1 + o(A(k)))) - A(k))(1 + o(1)) \right) = \\ &= C^{Cl,a}(x, y)(1 + o(A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))) \times \\ &\quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)(1 + o(A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))) - A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))(1 + o(1)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中, 令

$$B(u) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)(1 + o(A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))) - A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))$$

则有

$$C_u(x, y) = C^{Cl,a}(x, y)(1 + o(A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))))(1 + B(u)(1 + o(1)))$$

当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时

$$B(u) \sim \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (A \circ \psi^{-1}(2(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(u)) - A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))$$

定理证毕.

2 实例

例 1 给定阿基米德 Copula C 的生成元 $\psi(t) = (t^{-\frac{1}{\theta}} - 1)^\theta$, $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = \frac{1}{\theta}$, 可以得到 $\psi \in 2RV_{-1, \frac{1}{\theta}}(0^+)$,

辅助函数 $A(t) = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{t^{\frac{1}{\theta}} - 1}$, $\psi^{-1}(t) = (t^{\frac{1}{\theta}} + 1)^{-\theta}$.

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{\psi^{-1}(\psi(x\psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))) + \psi(y\psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))) - 2\psi(u))}{\psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))} \quad (14)$$

将 ψ 和 ψ^{-1} 的具体表达式代入(14) 式, 令

$D_u(x, y) = ((x^{-\frac{1}{\theta}}(2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) + u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta} + (y^{-\frac{1}{\theta}}(2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) + u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta} - 2(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta})^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$
则有

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{(2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) + u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta}}{(D_u(x, y) + u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta}} = \frac{2(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta}}{D_u(x, y)^{\theta}} \left(1 + \frac{\frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})} - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{D_u(x, y)}}{1 + \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{D_u(x, y)}} \right)^{\theta}$$

当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 由泰勒展开式得

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{2(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})^{\theta}}{D_u(x, y)^{\theta}} \left(1 + \theta \left(\frac{\frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})} - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{D_u(x, y)}}{1 + \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{D_u(x, y)}} \right) + o(u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) \right)$$

并且

$$\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (A \circ \psi^{-1}(2(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(u)) - A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))) = \theta \left(-\frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(x^{-1} + y^{-1} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})} + \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})} \right)$$

令 $B(u) = \theta \left(\frac{\frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u^{\frac{1}{\theta}})} - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{D_u(x, y)}}{1 + \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\theta}}}{D_u(x, y)}} \right)$, 当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $D_u(x, y) \rightarrow 2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(x^{-1} + y^{-1} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$, 则有

$$B(u) \sim \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} (A \circ \psi^{-1}(2(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(u)) - A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))$$

且

$$C_u(x, y) = C^{Cl, \alpha}(1 + o(A \circ \psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))))(1 + B(u)(1 + o(1)))$$

与定理的结论一致.

例 2 给定阿基米德 Copula C 的生成元 $\psi(t) = \left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right)^{\theta}$, $\alpha = \theta$, $\beta = 1$, 可以得到 $\psi \in 2RV_{-\theta, 1}(0^+)$,

辅助函数 $A(t) = \frac{\theta t}{t - 1}$, $\psi^{-1}(t) = (t^{\frac{1}{\theta}} + 1)^{-1}$.

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{\psi^{-1}(\psi(x\psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))) + \psi(y\psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))) - 2\psi(u))}{\psi^{-1}(2\psi(u))} \quad (15)$$

令

$$D(u) = ((x^{-1}(2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u) + u) - u)^{\theta} + (y^{-1}(2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u) + u) - u)^{\theta} - 2(1 - u)^{\theta})^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$$

将 ψ 和 ψ^{-1} 的具体表达式代入(15) 式得

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u) + u}{D(u) + u} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u) \left(1 + \frac{u}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1 - u)} \right)}{D(u) \left(1 + \frac{u}{D(u)} \right)}$$

当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 由泰勒展开式得,

$$C_u(x, y) = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1-u)}{D(u)} \left(1 + \frac{u}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1-u)} - \frac{u}{D(u)} + o(u) \right)$$

并且,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha\beta}(A \circ \phi^{-1}(2(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(u)) - A \circ \phi^{-1}(2\psi(u))) = \frac{u}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1-u)} - \frac{u}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(x^{-\theta} + y^{-\theta} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1-u)}$$

令

$$B(u) = \frac{u}{2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(1-u)} - \frac{u}{D(u)}$$

当 $u \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $D(u) \rightarrow 2^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(x^{-\theta} + y^{-\theta} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$, 则有

$$B(u) \sim \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}(A \circ \phi^{-1}(2(x^{-\alpha} + y^{-\alpha} - 1)\psi(u)) - A \circ \phi^{-1}(2\psi(u)))$$

且

$$C_u(x, y) = C^{Cl, \alpha}(1 + o(A \circ \phi^{-1}(2\psi(u))))(1 + B(u)(1 + o(1)))$$

与定理的结论一致.

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