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短尾对称分布的逐点收敛速度*

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摘 要:短尾对称分布有着广泛的应用, Lin 和 Peng(2010)研究了短尾对称分布尾部特征. 主要对短尾对称分布的逐点收敛速度进行了研究, 得出在特定条件下, 最大值的收敛速度为 $\Delta_n(x) \sim \Lambda(x) \frac{e^{-x}}{z \log n}$.

关键词:短尾对称分布; 最大值; 收敛速度

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0 引 言

Tiku 和 Vaughan 在 1999 年给出了短尾对称分布(STSD)的分布函数, 其密度函数定义如下:

$$f(x) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} x^2 \right\}^r e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (1)$$

其中 $r > 0, \lambda = r/(r-a), a < r$, 且

$$C^{-1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} x^2 \right\}^r e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

蔺富明和彭作祥在 2010 年给出了 STSD 的尾部 $1 - F(x)$ 与密度函数 $f(x)$ 之间的关系式:

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 1 - F(x) < \left(1 - \frac{2r\lambda}{2r + \lambda x^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad (2)$$

对所有满足 $x^2 > 2a \vee 0$ 的 $x > 0$ 均成立.

为了得到文章主要结论, 引入一些重要的引理.

1 重要的引理

Ling 和 Peng^[1]给出了同服从短尾对称分布独立随机变量的最大值的极值分布定理, 在此处引来作为一个引理并用另外一种方法给出证明.

引理 1 设 $\{x_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是同服从短尾对称分布(STSD)的独立随机变量, 令 $M_n = \max\{x_k, 1 \leq k \leq n\}$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(M_n \leq u_n) = \exp\{-e^{-x}\} =: \Lambda(x) \quad (3)$$

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$$\text{其中 } a_n = \frac{1}{(2\log n)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, b_n = (2\log n)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{r\log\left(\frac{\lambda}{2r}\right) + \frac{2r-1}{2}\log(2\log n) + \log\left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)}{(2\log n)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

证明 由式(1)(2)可知,当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$1 - F(x) \sim \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} x^2 \right\}^r e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{也即 } 1 - F(x) = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} x^2 \right\}^r e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

其中 $C_1 = C(1 + o(1))$.

由于 $\frac{1-F(x)}{F'(x)} = \frac{C_1}{Cx}$,不妨设附属函数 $a(t) = \frac{1}{t}$,则对 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,有

$$\frac{1 - F(t + x(a(t)))}{1 - F(t)} = \frac{\frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}\left(t + \frac{x}{t}\right)} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left(t + \frac{x}{t}\right)^2}{2}\right\} \left\{1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r}\left(t + \frac{x}{t}\right)^2\right\}^r}{\frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}t} \exp\left\{-\frac{t^2}{2}\right\} \left\{1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r}t^2\right\}^r} \rightarrow \exp\{-x\}$$

因此由 Leaderbetter 等^[2]定理可以得到 $F(x) \in D(\Lambda)$.

下面确定规范常数.

由于 $1 - F(x)$ 满足冯米泽斯条件,所以由 $b_n = \left(\frac{1}{1-F}\right)^{\leftarrow}(n)$ 和 $a_n = f(b_n)$ 经过计算即可得规范化常数,

在此不一一赘述.为了证明主要结果也需要以下两个定理,Leaderbetter^[2]中的定理 1.51 和 1.42.

引理 2 令 $\{\xi_n\}$ 为独立同分布序列且 $\{u_n\}$ 是一实数序列,满足 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $P(M_n \leq u_n) \rightarrow e^{-\tau}$,记 $\tau = e^{-x}$,则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(1 - F(u_n)) = \tau$.

引理 3 令 $\{\xi_n\}$ 为独立同分布序列且 $\tau_n = n(1 - F(u_n))$.记 $\Delta_n = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_n}{n}\right)^n - e^{-\tau_n}$, $\Delta'_n = e^{-\tau_n} - e^{-\tau}$,从而

$$P(M_n \leq u_n) - e^{-\tau} = \Delta_n + \Delta'_n. \text{ 则当 } \tau_n \rightarrow \tau \text{ 时, } \Delta_n \sim -\frac{\tau^2 e^{-\tau}}{2n}.$$

2 主要结果

定理 1 在引理 1 的条件下,令 $\Delta_n(x) = P(M_n \leq u_n) - \exp\{-e^{-x}\}$,则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,最大值 M_n 的收敛速

$$\text{度为 } \Delta_n(x) \sim \Lambda(x) \frac{e^{-x}}{2\log n}.$$

证明 令 $\tau_n = n(1 - F(u_n))$, $\tau = e^{-x}$, $u_n = a_n x + b_n$, $a_n b_n = 1$.

由式(1)得

$$\tau_n = n(1 - F(u_n)) =$$

$$\frac{n}{u_n} f(u_n) (1 + O(u_n^2))^{-1} =$$

$$\frac{nC}{\sqrt{2\pi}b_n} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} b_n^2 \right\}^r e^{-\frac{b_n^2}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a_n x}{b}} \exp\left\{-\frac{a_n^2 x^2 + 2a_n b_n x}{2}\right\} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} u_n^2 \right\}^r \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2r} b_n^2 \right\}^{-r} (1 + O(u_n^2))^{-1} =$$

$$e^{-x} (1 - a_n^2 x + O(a_n^4)) \left(1 - \frac{a_n^2 x^2}{2} + O(a_n^4) \right) (1 + o(1)) =$$

$$e^{-x} \left(1 - a_n^2 x \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right) + O(a_n^4) \right) (1 + o(1))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \quad e^{-\tau_n} - e^{-\tau} &= \exp \left\{ -e^{-x} \left(1 - a_n^2 x \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right) + O(a_n^4) \right) (1 + o(1)) \right\} - \exp \{ -e^{-x} \} = \\ &\exp \left\{ -e^{-x} \left(a_n^2 x \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right) + O(a_n^4) \right) (1 + o(1)) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

又因为

$$\Delta_n(x) = P(M_n \leq u_n) - \exp \{ -e^{-x} \} = P(M_n \leq u_n) - e^{-\tau_n} + e^{-\tau_n} - e^{-\tau} \quad (5)$$

利用式(4)(5)及引理3,结论成立.

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The Point-wise Rate of Convergence for Short-tailed Symmetric Distribution

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Abstract: The distribution of short-tailed symmetric distribution (STSD) has been widely used in various fields, the tail feature of STSD has been studied by Lin and Peng in 2010. In this article, the point-wise convergence rate of STSD distribution is studied and we obtain that, in a special condition, the convergence rate of maximal value is $\Delta_n(x) \sim \Lambda(x) \frac{e^x}{z \log n}$.

Key words: short-tailed symmetric distributions; maximum; rate of convergence

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