

## Mathematics &gt; Probability

# Asymptotics of stationary solutions of multivariate stochastic recursions with heavy tailed inputs and related limit theorems

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(Submitted on 7 Nov 2010)

Let  $\{\Phi_n\}$  be an i.i.d. sequence of Lipschitz mappings of  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . We study the Markov chain  $\{X_n^x\}_{n=0}^\infty$  on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  defined by the recursion  $X_n^x = \Phi_n(X_{n-1}^x)$ ,  $n \geq 0$ ,  $X_0 = x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . We assume that  $\Phi_n(x) = \Phi(A_n x, B_n(x))$  for a continuous function  $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ , commuting with dilations and i.i.d random pairs  $(A_n, B_n)$ , where  $A_n \in \text{End } \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $B_n$  is a continuous mapping of  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . Moreover,  $B_n$  is  $\alpha$ -regularly varying and  $A_n$  has a faster decay at infinity than  $B_n$ . We prove that the stationary measure  $\nu$  of the Markov chain  $\{X_n^x\}$  is  $\alpha$ -regularly varying. Using this result we show that, if  $\alpha < 2$ , the partial sums  $S_n^x = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^x$ , appropriately normalized, converge to an  $\alpha$ -stable random variable. In particular, we obtain new results concerning the multidimensional autoregressive process  $X_n = A_n X_{n-1} + B_n$ .

Comments: 18 pages, 0 figures

Subjects: **Probability (math.PR)**

MSC classes: 60F05, 60G10

Cite as: [arXiv:1011.1685v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1011.1685v1) [math.PR]

## Submission history

From: Mariusz Mirek [[view email](#)]

[v1] Sun, 7 Nov 2010 23:02:57 GMT (34kb)

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