

一类 Gauss 序列极值的极限律

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摘要: 本文讨论一类非平稳 Gauss 序列的极值. 利用点过程收敛定理得到多水平超过的点过程的收敛性, 同时得到在不相交区间上最大值的联合渐近分布, 第 k 个最大值的渐近分布以及前 r 个极值的联合渐近状态.

关键词: cox- 过程; 水平超过; 最大值; 非平稳; 渐近分布.

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1 引言

关于平稳序列的极值及高水平超过的研究已是非常深入^[1-3]. 然而, 对非平稳序列的讨论尚不多见. 本文着重研究一类非平稳 Gauss 序列的极值, 利用点过程收敛定理得到多水平超过的二维点过程的收敛定理, 同时得到在不相交区间上, 最大值的联合渐近分布, 第 k 个最大值的渐近分布以及前 r 个极值的联合渐近分布.

设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是标准 Gauss 序列, 相关系数 $r_{ij} = \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$, 若对 $i < j$ 一致地有

$$r_{ij} \log(j - i) \rightarrow \gamma \in (0, \infty), \quad j - i \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (1)$$

则称序列 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是强相依的.

设 $u_n^{(1)} \geq u_n^{(2)} \geq \dots \geq u_n^{(r)}$ 是 r 个水平, 且满足

$$\begin{cases} u_n^{(k)} = \frac{x_k + b_n}{a_n} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, r), \quad x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_r, \\ a_n = \sqrt{2 \log n}, \quad b_n = a_n - (2a_n)^{-1}(\log \log n + \log 4\pi). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

首先给出 cox- 点过程的一个性质及几个引理.

引理 1 若 N 是 cox- 过程, 随机强度 $\tau(\zeta) = \exp(-x - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}\zeta)$, 其中 ζ 是标准正态变量. N^* 是由 N 独立薄化得到的点过程, 薄化概率是 $1 - p$, 则点过程 N^* 仍是 cox- 过程, 随机强度为 $p\tau(\zeta)$.

证明 设 B_1, B_2, \dots, B_r 是两两不相交的 Borel 集, $m(\cdot)$ 是 Lebesgue 测度, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r 是非负整数, 因为

$$P\left\{\bigcap_{i=1}^r N^*(B_i) = k_i\right\} = \sum_{s_1=k_1}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{s_r=k_r}^{\infty} P\left\{\bigcap_{i=1}^r N^*(B_i) = k_i \mid \bigcap_{i=1}^r N(B_i) = s_i\right\} \cdot P\left\{\bigcap_{i=1}^r N(B_i) = s_i\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1,2,\dots,r}^{\infty} \left[\prod_{s_i=k_i}^r \binom{s_i}{k_i} p^{k_i} (1-p)^{s_i-k_i} \right] \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^r \left[\frac{(m(B_i)\tau(z))^{s_i}}{s_i!} e^{-m(B_i)\tau(z)} \right] \varphi(z) dz \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^r \left[\sum_{s_i=k_i}^{\infty} \binom{s_i}{k_i} p^{k_i} (1-p)^{s_i-k_i} \frac{(m(B_i)\tau(z))^{s_i}}{s_i!} e^{-m(B_i)\tau(z)} \right] \varphi(z) dz \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^r \left[\frac{(m(B_i) \cdot p\tau(z))^{k_i}}{k_i!} e^{-m(B_i)p\tau(z)} \right] \varphi(z) dz,
\end{aligned}$$

因而 N^* 是强度为 $p\tau(\zeta)$ 的 cox- 过程.

引理 2 (正态比较引理) 设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 及 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 均为标准正态随机变量, $E\xi_i\xi_j = \Lambda_{ij}^1$, $E\eta_i\eta_j = \Lambda_{ij}^0$, $\omega_{ij} = \max(|\Lambda_{ij}^1|, |\Lambda_{ij}^0|)$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$; u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n 为实数, $u = \min(|u_1|, |u_2|, \dots, |u_n|)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
&|P\{\xi_j \leq u_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n\} - P\{\eta_j \leq u_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n\}| \\
&\leq K \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |\Lambda_{ij}^1 - \Lambda_{ij}^0| \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{1 + \omega_{ij}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

证明见文献 [4] 中 81-83 页.

引理 3 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是标准 Gauss 序列, 相关系数 $r_{ij} = \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$ 满足 $\sup(|r_{ij}|, i \neq j) < 1$, 且 (1) 式成立, 设 $\rho_n = \frac{\gamma}{\log n}$, $u_n = \frac{x}{a_n} + b_n (x \in R)$, 其中 a_n, b_n 合于 (2) 式, 则

- (i) $r_{ij} \rightarrow 0 (j - i \rightarrow +\infty)$;
- (ii) $\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq nb} |r_{ij} - \rho_n| \exp\left(-\frac{u_n^2}{1 + \omega_{ij}}\right) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

其中 $0 < b < +\infty$, $\omega_{ij} = \max(|r_{ij}|, \rho_n)$.

证明见文献 [5] 中引理 2.

2 主要结果

考虑 $Y_n (Y_n \setminus_n^j = X_j)$ 对 r 个水平 $u_n^{(1)} \geq u_n^{(2)} \geq \dots \geq u_n^{(r)}$ 的超过的二维点过程 N_n . 由于 Y_n 对 $u_n^{(k)}$ 的超过构成一维点过程 $N_n^{(k)}$, 故将 $N_n^{(k)}$ 表示在平面固定直线 L_k 上 ($k = 1, 2, \dots, r$). 我们按下述方式构造二维点过程 N , 将证明点过程 N_n 依分布收敛于点过程 N .

设 ζ 是标准正态变量. 令 $\{\sigma_{1j} | j = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是直线 L_r 上强度为 $\tau_r(\zeta) = \exp(-x_r - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}\zeta)$ 的 cox- 过程 $N^{(r)}$ 的点, $\beta_j (j = 1, 2, \dots)$ 是独立随机变量, 且与过程 $N^{(r)}$ 独立, 条件概率是

$$P\{\beta_j = s | \zeta = z\} = \begin{cases} [\tau_{r-s+1}(z) - \tau_{r-s}(z)] / \tau_r(z), & s = 1, 2, \dots, r-1, \\ \tau_1(z) / \tau_r(z), & s = r, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\tau_k(\zeta) = \exp(-x_k - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}\zeta)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, r$, 所以

$$P\{\beta_j \geq s | \zeta = z\} = \tau_{r-s+1}(z) / \tau_r(z), \quad s = 1, 2, \dots, r-1.$$

对每个 j , 点 $\sigma_{2j}, \sigma_{3j}, \dots, \sigma_{\beta_j j}$ 分别在直线 $L_{r-1}, L_{r-2}, \dots, L_{r-\beta_j+1}$ 上, 并在 σ_{1j} 的正上方, 当 j 变动时就得到二维点过程 N .

某点出现在直线 L_{r-1} 上, 且在 σ_{1j} 上方的条件概率是 $P\{\beta_j \geq 2|\zeta = z\} = \tau_{r-1}(z)/\tau_r(z)$, 该点在 L_{r-1} 上被薄化 (删除) 的条件概率为 $1 - \tau_{r-1}(z)/\tau_r(z)$, 故 L_{r-1} 上的点过程 $N^{(r-1)}$ 是由 $N^{(r)}$ 独立薄化得到, 由引理 1 知, $N^{(r-1)}$ 是 cox- 过程, 随机强度 $\frac{\tau_{r-1}}{\tau_r} \cdot \tau_r = \exp(-x_{r-1} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}\zeta)$, 类似可知, $N^{(k)}$ 是由 $N^{(k+1)}$ 独立薄化后得到 ($k = 1, 2, \dots, r-1$). 因此, 点过程 $N^{(1)}, N^{(2)}, \dots, N^{(r)}$ 都是 cox- 过程, 由 $N^{(r)}$ 依次独立薄化后得到. 可见二维点过程 N 是一维点过程 $N^{(1)}, N^{(2)}, \dots, N^{(r)}$ 的总和, 即 $N(B) = \sum_{k=1}^r N^{(k)}(B \cap L_k)$.

定理 1 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是标准 Gauss 序列, 相关系数 $r_{ij} = \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$ 满足 $\sup(|r_{ij}|, i \neq j) < 1$, 且 (1), (2) 式成立, 则超过 r 个水平 $u_n^{(1)} \geq u_n^{(2)} \geq \dots \geq u_n^{(r)}$ 的点过程 N_n , 在 $(0, \infty) \times R$ 上有 $N_n \xrightarrow{d} N$.

证明 由点过程收敛定理知, 只需证明如下两点

(a) $E(N_n(B)) \rightarrow E(N(B)), \forall B = (c, d] \times (\alpha, \beta), 0 < c < d, \alpha < \beta$,

(b) $P\{N_n(B) = 0\} \rightarrow P\{N(B) = 0\}, \forall B = \bigcup_{k=1}^m C_k, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m$ 是互不相交的矩形.

先证 (a), 若矩形 $B = (c, d] \times (\alpha, \beta)$ 与直线 $L_s, L_{s+1}, \dots, L_t (1 \leq s \leq t \leq r)$ 相交, 则

$$\begin{aligned} N(B) &= \sum_{k=s}^t N^{(k)}(c, d], \quad N_n(B) = \sum_{k=s}^t N_n^{(k)}(c, d], \\ E(N(B)) &= \sum_{k=s}^t E(N^{(k)}(c, d]) = \sum_{k=s}^t E(E(N^{(k)}(c, d]|\zeta)) \\ &= \sum_{k=s}^t E((d-c)\exp(-x_k - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}\zeta)) = \sum_{k=s}^t (d-c)\exp(-x_k), \\ E(N_n(B)) &= E\left(\sum_{k=s}^t N_n^{(k)}(c, d]\right) = \sum_{k=s}^t E\left(\sum_{j/n \in (c, d]} I_{(X_j > u_n^{(k)})}\right) \\ &= ([nd] - [nc]) \sum_{k=s}^t (1 - \Phi(u_n^{(k)})) \sim n(d-c) \sum_{k=s}^t \left(\frac{e^{-x_k}}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \\ &\rightarrow (d-c) \sum_{k=s}^t e^{-x_k} = E(N(B)). \end{aligned}$$

再证 (b), 设 ζ 是标准正态变量, $\{\xi_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是 i.i.d 标准 Gauss 序列, ζ 与 $\{\xi_n, n \geq 1\}$ 独立, $\rho_n = \frac{\gamma}{\log n}$, 令 $X_j^* = (1 - \rho_n)^{\frac{1}{2}}\xi_j + \rho_n^{\frac{1}{2}}\zeta, j = 1, 2, \dots$, 则当 $i \neq j$ 时, $\text{cov}(X_i^*, X_j^*) = \rho_n$. 记

$$\forall 0 < c < d < +\infty, M_n(c, d] = \max(X_j, j/n \in (c, d]),$$

$$M_n^*(c, d] = \max(X_j^*, j/n \in (c, d]), \quad \overline{M}_n(c, d] = \max(\xi_j, j/n \in (c, d]).$$

因 $B = \bigcup_{k=1}^m C_k$, 显然可去掉与直线 L_1, L_2, \dots, L_r 不交的那些矩形 C_k , 将 B 改写成 $B = \bigcup_{k=1}^s (c_k, d_k] \times E_k$, 其中 $(c_1, d_1], (c_2, d_2], \dots, (c_s, d_s]$ 两两不交, E_k 是有限个不交的半开区间的并, 因此有

$$\{N_n(B) = 0\} = \bigcap_{k=1}^s \{N_n(F_k) = 0\}, \quad F_k = (c_k, d_k] \times E_k$$

在穿过 F_k 的直线中, 设位置最低的为 L_{m_k} , 则

$$P\{N_n(B) = 0\} = P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s N_n(F_k) = 0\right\} = P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (M_n(c_k, d_k) \leq u_n^{(m_k)})\right\}.$$

由引理 2 及引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (M_n(c_k, d_k) \leq u_n^{(m_k)})\right\} - P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (M_n^*(c_k, d_k) \leq u_n^{(m_k)})\right\} \right| \\ & \leq K \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq nd_s} |r_{ij} - \rho_n| \exp\left(-\frac{u_n^2}{1 + \omega_{ij}}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $u_n = \min(|u_n^{(1)}|, |u_n^{(2)}|, \dots, |u_n^{(r)}|)$, $\omega_{ij} = \max(|r_{ij}|, \rho_n)$.

要证 (b), 只需证明当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有

$$P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (M_n^*(c_k, d_k) \leq u_n^{(m_k)})\right\} \rightarrow P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (N^{(m_k)}(c_k, d_k) = 0)\right\}. \quad (3)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (M_n^*(c_k, d_k) \leq u_n^{(m_k)})\right\} = P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s \left((1 - \rho_n)^{\frac{1}{2}} \overline{M}_n(c_k, d_k) + \rho_n^{\frac{1}{2}} \zeta \leq u_n^{(m_k)}\right)\right\} \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (\overline{M}_n(c_k, d_k) \leq u_{n,k}^*)\right\} \varphi(z) dz, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $u_{n,k}^* = (1 - \rho_n)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(u_n^{(m_k)} - \rho_n^{\frac{1}{2}} z\right)$. 已知 $a_n = \sqrt{2 \log n}$, $b_n = a_n + O(a_n^{-1} \log \log n)$, $\rho_n = \frac{\gamma}{\log n}$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n,k}^* & = \left(1 + \frac{\rho_n}{2} + o(\rho_n)\right) \left(\frac{x_{m_k}}{a_n} + b_n - \rho_n^{\frac{1}{2}} z\right) \\ & = \frac{x_{m_k}}{a_n} + b_n - \left(\frac{\gamma}{\log n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} z + \frac{(\gamma / \log n)(2 \log n)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + o(a_n^{-1}) \\ & = \frac{x_{m_k} + \gamma - \sqrt{2\gamma}z}{a_n} + b_n + o(a_n^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

对固定的 z , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (\overline{M}_n(c_k, d_k) \leq u_{n,k}^*)\right\} = \prod_{k=1}^s P\{\overline{M}_n(c_k, d_k) \leq u_{n,k}^*\} \\ & \rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^s \exp\left(-(d_k - c_k)e^{-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z}\right) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

由控制收敛定理得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (\overline{M}_n(c_k, d_k) \leq u_{n,k}^*)\right\} \varphi(z) dz \\ & \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{k=1}^s \exp\left(-(d_k - c_k)e^{-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z}\right) \varphi(z) dz = P\left\{\bigcap_{k=1}^s (N^{(m_k)}(c_k, d_k) = 0)\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

即 (3) 式成立, 定理 1 获证.

推论 设 B_1, B_2, \dots, B_s 是 $(0, \infty)$ 上互不相交的 Borel 集, $m(\partial\beta_j) = 0$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, s$), 则对非负整数 $m_j^{(k)}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{N_n^{(k)}(B_j) = m_j^{(k)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, s; k = 1, 2, \dots, r\} \rightarrow \\ &P\{N^{(k)}(B_j) = m_j^{(k)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, s; k = 1, 2, \dots, r\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

证明 设 B_{jk} 是平面上以 B_j 为底, 与 L_k 相交而与其它直线不交的矩形, 则 (4) 式左端可表成

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{N_n(B_{jk}) = m_j^{(k)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, s; k = 1, 2, \dots, r\} \rightarrow \\ &P\{N(B_{jk}) = m_j^{(k)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, s; k = 1, 2, \dots, r\} \\ &= P\{N^{(k)}(B_j) = m_j^{(k)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, s; k = 1, 2, \dots, r\} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 设 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r 是非负整数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{N_n^{(1)}(c, d] = k_1, N_n^{(2)}(c, d] = k_1 + k_2, \dots, N_n^{(r)}(c, d] = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_r\} \rightarrow \\ &P\{N^{(1)}(c, d] = k_1, N^{(2)}(c, d] = k_1 + k_2, \dots, N^{(r)}(c, d] = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_r\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

由定理 1 中 (b) 的证明立即得到不相交区间上最大值的联合渐近分布.

定理 2 设 $(c_1, d_1], (c_2, d_2], \dots, (c_s, d_s]$ 是互不相交的区间, 在定理 1 的条件下, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{M_n(c_1, d_1] \leq u_n^{(m_1)}, M_n(c_2, d_2] \leq u_n^{(m_2)}, \dots, M_n(c_s, d_s] \leq u_n^{(m_s)}\} \\ &\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{k=1}^s \exp\left(-(d_k - c_k)e^{-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z}\right) \varphi(z) dz. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

设 $M_n^{(k)}(c, d]$ 是序列 $\{X_j, j/n \in (c, d]\}$ 的第 k 个最大值, 显然有 $M_n^{(1)}(c, d] = M_n(c, d]$, 关于第 k 个最大值有下列渐近分布.

定理 3 在定理 1 的条件下, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{M_n^{(k)}(c, d] \leq u_n^{(m_k)}\} \\ &\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \frac{((d-c) \exp(-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z))^l}{l!} \cdot \exp\left(-(d-c)e^{-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z}\right) \varphi(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

证明 设 $B = (c, d] \times (\alpha, \beta]$ 只与直线 L_{m_k} 相交, 由定理 1

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{M_n^{(k)}(c, d] \leq u_n^{(m_k)}\} = P\{N_n(B) \leq k-1\} \rightarrow \\ &P\{N(B) \leq k-1\} = P\{N^{(m_k)}(c, d] \leq k-1\} = \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} P\{N^{(m_k)}(c, d] = l\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \frac{((d-c) \exp(-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z))^l}{l!} \cdot \exp\left(-(d-c)e^{-x_{m_k} - \gamma + \sqrt{2\gamma}z}\right) \varphi(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

定理 4 在定理 1 的条件下, 对前 r 个极值的联合分布有

$$P\{M_n^{(1)}(c, d) \leq u_n^{(1)}, M_n^{(2)}(c, d) \leq u_n^{(2)}, \dots, M_n^{(r)}(c, d) \leq u_n^{(r)}\} \rightarrow \\ P\{N^{(1)}(c, d) = 0, N^{(2)}(c, d) \leq 1, \dots, N^{(r)}(c, d) \leq r - 1\}.$$

证明 因为

$$P\{M_n^{(1)}(c, d) \leq u_n^{(1)}, M_n^{(2)}(c, d) \leq u_n^{(2)}, \dots, M_n^{(r)}(c, d) \leq u_n^{(r)}\} \\ = P\{N_n^{(1)}(c, d) = 0, N_n^{(2)}(c, d) \leq 1, \dots, N_n^{(r)}(c, d) \leq r - 1\},$$

故推论可得.

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Limit Laws for Extremes of a Class of Gaussian Sequences

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Abstract: In this paper, we discuss the extremes of a class of nonstationary Gaussian sequences. We apply the convergence theorem of the point process theory to obtain the convergence of the point process of more level's exceedances. Moreover, the asymptotic distribution of the maxima in disjoint intervals is obtained. The asymptotic distribution of k -th largest maxima and the asymptotic joint distribution for a finite number of the r th largest maxima are also obtained.

Key words: cox-process; exceedance of levels; maxima; nonstationary; asymptotic distribution.