

MA(∞) 误差下部分线性模型的经验似然统计推断

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摘要: 应用经验似然方法, 针对误差为不可观测无穷阶滑动平均过程的部分线性模型, 构造了回归参数的对数经验似然比检验统计量, 并证明了统计量在参数取真值时渐近地服从 χ^2 分布, 构造了参数的置信区间. 模拟计算表明, 经验似然方法优于最小二乘方法.

关键词: 部分线性模型; MA(∞) 误差过程; 经验似然

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Empirical Likelihood in Partial Linear Models with MA(∞) Error Process

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Abstract: The authors concerned the partial linear models with serially correlated random errors which are not observed and modeled by a moving-average process of infinite order. We proposed an empirical log-likelihood ratio statistic for the regression coefficients. Our results show that the statistic is asymptotically chi-square distributed and the corresponding confidence interval can be constructed accordingly. A simulation illustrates that the empirical likelihood method works better than the ordinary least squares method.

Key words: partial linear regression model; MA(∞) error process; empirical likelihood

0 引言

考虑如下部分线性模型:

$$y_i = \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} + g(t_i) + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (1)$$

其中: y_i 是反应变量; $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ip})^T$ 是非随机设计点; $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p)^T$ 是未知参数向量; $t_i \in [0, 1]$; $g(\cdot)$ 是定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的未知有界实值函数; ε_i 是不可观测的误差项.

文献[1]应用模型(1)拟合了公用事业行业的早期消费曲线. 在误差变量 ε_i 's 是 i. i. d 的情形下, 文献[2-6]分别用不同的方法获得了模型(1)未知量的估计.

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在实际问题中,误差独立同分布的假设并不总合适.近年来,具有序列相依误差的部分线性回归模型的研究已引起人们广泛关注.用于误差建模的一种无穷阶滑动平均过程即为 $MA(\infty)$ 过程,假设 $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 具有如下形式:

$$\varepsilon_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j}, \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\phi_j| < \infty, \quad (2)$$

这里 $\{e_i\}$ 是 i. i. d. 随机变量列, 满足 $E(e_0) = 0$, $\text{Var}(e_0) = \sigma_e^2 < \infty$. 文献[7]应用文献[8]给出的线性过程多项式分解方法获得了参数 β 的半参数最小二乘估计(SLSE)的重对数律和渐近正态性. 文献[9]应用 $MA(\infty)$ 过程截断方法在更一般的情形下证明了参数 β 的 SLSE 的重对数律.

经验似然是一类重要的构造非参数置信区间和检验的方法, 文献[10]对此方法的一般性质进行了系统研究. 文献[11-12]研究表明, 经验似然有类似于参数似然法的优良性, 特别是对数形式类似于 Wilk's 理论, 趋于 χ^2 分布. 文献[13-14]给出了用分组经验似然方法处理强相依的数据.

本文在误差由式(2)定义的 $MA(\infty)$ 过程下应用经验似然方法构造了 $MA(\infty)$ 误差下模型(1)回归系数的经验似然比检验统计量, 并讨论了该统计量的渐近性质.

1 方法与主要结果

假设随机误差 $\{\varepsilon_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 构成由式(2)定义的 $MA(\infty)$ 过程, 且令 $\varepsilon_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} = C(L)e_i$,

$C(L) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j L^j$, 则 $C(1) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j$, 假设 $0 < |C(1)| < \infty$.

给定 β 时 $g(\cdot)$ 的一个非参数估计量为

$$\hat{g}_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n W_{ni}(t) (y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \beta),$$

这里 $W_{ni}(\cdot)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 是一些定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的权函数.

令

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}_i &= y_i - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) y_j, & \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i &= \mathbf{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \mathbf{x}_j, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T, & \mathbf{Z}_i &= \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i (y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \beta - \hat{g}_n(t_i)). \end{aligned}$$

β 的对数经验似然比统计量定义为

$$l(\beta) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log \{1 + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T(\beta) \mathbf{Z}_i\}, \quad (3)$$

这里 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\beta) \in R^p$ 定义如下:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mathbf{Z}_i}{1 + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T(\beta) \mathbf{Z}_i} = 0. \quad (4)$$

假设:

(H₁) 存在定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数 $h_j(\cdot)$, 使得

$$x_{ij} = h_j(t_i) + u_{ij}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p, \quad (5)$$

这里 $(u_{i1}, \dots, u_{ip})^T = \mathbf{u}_i$ 是实值向量, 满足

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i^T = \mathbf{B}, \quad (6)$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \log n} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{u}_i \right\| < \infty, \quad (7)$$

其中: \mathbf{B} 为正定矩阵; (j_1, \dots, j_n) 是 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的任意置换; $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧氏模;

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\mathbf{u}_i\| \leq C < \infty, \quad (8)$$

C 是不依赖于 n 的常数.

(H₂) 函数 $g(\cdot)$, $h_j(\cdot)$ ($j=1, 2, \dots, n$) 满足一阶 Lipschitz 条件.

(H₃) 权函数 $W_{ni}(\cdot)$ 满足:

(i) $\sum_{i=1}^n W_{ni}(t) = 1, \forall t \in [0, 1];$

(ii) $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n W_{ni}(t_j) = O(1);$

(iii) $\max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} W_{ni}(t_j) = O(b_n)$, 这里 $b_n = o(n^{-2/3}(\log n)^{-2});$

(iv) $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) |t_i - t_j| I(|t_i - t_j| > d_n) = O(d_n)$, 这里 $d_n = O(n^{-1/3}(\log n)^{-1});$

(v) $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |W_{ni}(s) - W_{ni}(t)| \leq c_2 |s - t|$ 对 $s, t \in [0, 1]$ 一致成立, 这里 c_2 是一个常数.

(H₄) 由式(2)所定义的误差过程 $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 满足如下条件:

(i) $E(e_0^4) < \infty, \sup_{n \geq 1} n \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} |\phi_j| < \infty, \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^2 \phi_j^2 < \infty;$

(ii) $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 的谱密度函数 $\psi(\omega)$ 有界非零, 即

$$0 < c_3 \leq \psi(\omega) \leq c_4 < \infty, \quad \omega \in (-\pi, \pi],$$

这里 c_3 和 c_4 是常数.

定理 1 令 β_0 为参数的真值, 假设(H₁) ~ (H₄)成立, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2 / C(1)^2 \right) l(\beta_0) \xrightarrow{D} \chi_p^2,$$

这里 \xrightarrow{D} 表示依分布收敛.

由定理 1, 可以建立 β 的 α -水平置信域:

$$J_\alpha = \{ \beta: l(\beta) \leq (C(1)^2 / \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2) c_\alpha \},$$

这里 c_α 满足 $P(\chi_p^2 \leq c_\alpha) = 1 - \alpha$.

2 模拟计算

下面通过模拟计算比较经验似然方法和渐近正态方法. 为简单, 只考虑 β 为标量的情况.

应用模型 $y_i = x_i \beta + g(t_i) + \varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i = \theta \varepsilon_{i-1} + e_i$, 这里 $g(t_i) = \sin(2\pi t_i), \beta = 1.5$, 设计点 t_i' 从固定种子 10 的 $U[0, 1]$ 分布中产生, 设计点 x_i' 产生于 $x_i = t_i^2 + v_i$, 这里 v_i 是 i. i. d. 的且服从 $T(3)$ 分布, e_i 是 i. i. d. 的且服从 $N(0, 1)$ 分布.

由文献[7]中定理 1 知, β 的最小二乘估计 $\hat{\beta}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \tilde{y}_i / \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i^2$ 渐近服从正态分布, 即

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma^2 B^{-1}),$$

这里: $\sigma^2 = \sigma_e^2 C(1)^2; B = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2$. 所以, β 的水平为 $1 - \alpha$ 的双侧置信区间为

$$(\hat{\beta}_n - Z_{1-\alpha/2} C(1) \sigma_e / (\sqrt{n} B^{1/2}), \hat{\beta}_n + Z_{1-\alpha/2} C(1) \sigma_e / (\sqrt{n} B^{1/2})),$$

这里 Z_α 满足 $\Phi(Z_\alpha) = \alpha, \Phi(\cdot)$ 是标准正态分布的分布函数. 权函数具有如下形式:

$$W_{ni}^{(2)}(t) = K\left(\frac{t - t_i}{h_n}\right) \left[\sum_{j=1}^n K\left(\frac{t - t_j}{h_n}\right) \right]^{-1},$$

其中核函数 $K(t)$ 是高斯核, 由最小平方交叉核实方法(LSCV)选取带宽 h_n . 样本容量分别取 50, 100 和 200; $\alpha = 0.10, \alpha = 0.05$. 基于 500 次模拟, 计算经验似然(EL)和渐近正态方法(LS)的覆盖率, 结果列于表 1. 由表 1 可见, 两种方法在 $\theta > 0$ 时结果较好. 由于由两种方法构造置信区间时都有

$C(1) = 1/(1 - \theta)$, 因此在考虑的所有情形下, EL 方法比 LS 方法结果更好.

表1 β 的覆盖率

Table 1 Coverage probabilities for β

| 样品容量 n | 参数 α | 方法 | θ | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.15 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 50 | 0.10 | LS | 0.556 4 | 0.668 8 | 0.746 0 | 0.809 8 | 0.866 4 | 0.925 2 | 0.978 0 |
| | | EL | 0.639 2 | 0.734 2 | 0.829 4 | 0.883 6 | 0.922 6 | 0.968 0 | 0.992 2 |
| | 0.05 | LS | 0.563 8 | 0.678 8 | 0.767 0 | 0.833 8 | 0.902 4 | 0.958 2 | 0.994 4 |
| | | EL | 0.646 6 | 0.774 8 | 0.861 2 | 0.913 4 | 0.959 0 | 0.987 4 | 0.999 2 |
| 100 | 0.10 | LS | 0.564 6 | 0.667 6 | 0.763 6 | 0.826 8 | 0.888 8 | 0.938 6 | 0.983 8 |
| | | EL | 0.653 0 | 0.758 2 | 0.842 8 | 0.896 4 | 0.940 6 | 0.971 4 | 0.995 4 |
| | 0.05 | LS | 0.568 4 | 0.674 8 | 0.773 4 | 0.843 2 | 0.912 4 | 0.957 6 | 0.992 6 |
| | | EL | 0.656 8 | 0.770 2 | 0.860 6 | 0.918 4 | 0.958 4 | 0.986 8 | 0.998 8 |
| 200 | 0.10 | LS | 0.580 0 | 0.669 0 | 0.767 2 | 0.828 4 | 0.888 0 | 0.934 0 | 0.983 0 |
| | | EL | 0.661 8 | 0.756 4 | 0.841 8 | 0.896 2 | 0.942 4 | 0.970 6 | 0.996 8 |
| | 0.05 | LS | 0.577 6 | 0.685 4 | 0.779 6 | 0.845 0 | 0.906 8 | 0.952 8 | 0.992 6 |
| | | EL | 0.668 8 | 0.778 8 | 0.861 2 | 0.914 6 | 0.958 6 | 0.983 0 | 0.998 4 |

3 定理的证明

引理 1 1) 假设 (H_2) 和 (H_3) 中(iv)成立, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\max_{0 \leq j \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |G_{ij}| = \max_{0 \leq j \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| G_j(t_i) - \sum_{k=1}^n W_{nk}(t_i) G_j(t_k) \right| = O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}),$$

这里 $G_0(\cdot) = g(\cdot)$, $G_j(\cdot) = h_j(\cdot)$ ($1 \leq j \leq p$);

2) 假设 $(H_1) \sim (H_3)$ 成立, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\hat{h}_{nj}(t_i) - h_j(t_i)| = O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) + o(n^{-1/6} (\log n)^{-1}),$$

这里 $\hat{h}_{nj}(t_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n W_{nk}(t_i) x_{kj}$.

引理 1 的证明与文献[7]中引理 2 的证明类似.

引理 2 假设 $(H_1) \sim (H_3)$ 成立, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T = \mathbf{B}$.

引理 2 的证明与文献[7]中引理 3(i) 的证明类似.

引理 3 对于式(2)中的线性过程, 假设 (H_3) 中(iii)和(v)、 (H_4) 中(i)成立, 则

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right| = O(n^{-1/3} \log n) \text{ a. s.}$$

证明参见文献[9]中引理 2.

引理 4 对于式(2)中的线性过程, 假设 (H_4) 中(i)成立, 则 $\max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_{j_i} \right| = O(n^{1/2} \log n) \text{ a. s.}$, 这

里 (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) 是 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的任意置换.

证明参见文献[9]中引理 4.

引理 5 假设 $(H_1) \sim (H_4)$ 成立, 则 $\mathbf{Z}_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\mathbf{Z}_i\| = o(n^{1/2}) \text{ a. s.}$

证明:

$$\mathbf{Z}_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i (y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} - \hat{g}_n(t_i))\| \leq$$

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n\|^{-1/2} 2 \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\mathbf{u}_i\| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\mathbf{h}(t_i)\| \right) \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\tilde{g}(t_i)| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\varepsilon_i| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right| \right),$$

这里: $\mathbf{h}(t_i) = (h_1(t_i), \dots, h_p(t_i))^T$; $\tilde{g}(t_i) = g(t_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) g(t_j)$.

下面证明

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\varepsilon_i| = O(n^{1/4} \log n) \text{ a. s.} \tag{9}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\varepsilon_i| \geq n^{1/4} \log n) &= P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j e_{i-j} + \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| \geq n^{1/4} \log n) \leq \\ &P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| \geq n^{1/4} \log n) \leq \\ &P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| \geq n^{1/4} \log n/2) + P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| \geq n^{1/4} \log n/2), \end{aligned}$$

故由 Chebychev 不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| \geq n^{1/4} \log n/2) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |\phi_j e_{i-j}| \geq n^{1/4} \log n/2) \leq \frac{4 \sum_{i=1}^n E(\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |\phi_j e_{i-j}|)^2}{n^{1/2} (\log n)^2} \leq \\ &\frac{4\sigma_e^2 n (\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |\phi_j|^2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |\phi_j| |\phi_{j+k}|)}{n^{1/2} (\log n)^2} \leq \\ &4\sigma_e^2 n^{1/2} (\log n)^{-2} (\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |\phi_j|)^2 = O(n^{-3/2} (\log n)^{-2}), \end{aligned}$$

从而, 由 Borel-Cantelli 引理可得

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| = O(n^{1/4} \log n) \text{ a. s.} \tag{10}$$

令 $\tilde{e}_i = e_i I(|e_i| \leq |i|^{1/4})$. 由 $Ee_0^4 < \infty$ 和三级数定理, 有 $\sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} |e_i - \tilde{e}_i| < \infty$ a. s., 而

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (e_{i-j} - \tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j E(e_{i-j} - \tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (\tilde{e}_{i-j} - E\tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right|,$$

注意到

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (e_{i-j} - \tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=0}^n |\phi_j| |e_{i-j} - \tilde{e}_{i-j}| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} |\phi_j| \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} |e_i - \tilde{e}_i| = O(1) \text{ a. s.}$$

同理可得 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j E(e_{i-j} - \tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| = O(1)$. 应用 Bernstein's 不等式, 存在 $c_5 > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} P(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (\tilde{e}_{i-j} - E\tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| \geq c_5 n^{1/4} \log n) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(\left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (\tilde{e}_{i-j} - E\tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| \geq c_5 n^{1/4} \log n) \leq \\ &2n \exp \left\{ - \frac{(c_5 n^{1/4} \log n / \sigma)^2}{2 + (4/3) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\phi_j| (c_5 n^{1/2} \log n / \sigma^2)} \right\} = 2n \exp \left\{ - \frac{c_5^2 n^{1/2} (\log n)^2}{2\sigma^2 + (4/3) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\phi_j| (c_5 n^{1/2} \log n)} \right\} \leq \\ &2n \exp \left\{ - \frac{c_5^2 n^{1/2} (\log n)^2}{2(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\phi_j|^2) E(e_1^2) + (4/3) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\phi_j| (c_5 n^{1/2} \log n)} \right\} = O(2ne^{-c_6 c_5 \log n}), \end{aligned}$$

这里: $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(\sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (\tilde{e}_{i-j} - E\tilde{e}_{i-j})) \leq (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\phi_j|^2) E(e_1^2)$; c_6 是一个正的常数. 所以, 正确选择 c_6 , 并

应用 Borel-Cantelli 引理, 可得 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j (\tilde{e}_{i-j} - E\tilde{e}_{i-j}) \right| = O(n^{1/4} \log n)$ a. s. 由以上证明可得

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j e_{i-j} \right| = O(n^{1/4} \log n) \text{ a. s.} \tag{11}$$

结合式(10)和(11), 即可得式(9). 应用引理 1 中 1)、引理 2 和引理 3、 (H_1) 和 (H_2) , 即可完成

引理5的证明.

引理6 假设 $(H_1) \sim (H_4)$ 成立, 则有 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_i \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma_c^2 C(1)^2 I_p)$.

证明: 由 \mathbf{Z}_i 的定义, 有

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right\}.$$

对于 $1 \leq k \leq p$, 用 \tilde{x}_{ik} 表示 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i$ 的第 k 个元素, 应用假设 (H_1) 和引理1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_{ik} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_{ik} - \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) x_{il} \right) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right| = \\ & \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ u_{ik} + h_k(t_i) - \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) (u_{il} + h_k(t_l)) \right\} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right| \leq \\ & \left| \sum_{i=1}^n u_{ik} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right| + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h_k(t_i) - \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) h_k(t_l) \right) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right| + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) u_{il} \right) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i) \right| \leq \\ & \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i)| \max_{1 \leq s \leq n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^s u_{ik} \right| + n \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |h_k(t_i) - \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) h_k(t_l)| \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i)| + \\ & n \max_{1 \leq k \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) u_{lk} \right| \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\tilde{\mathbf{g}}(t_i)| = \\ & O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) O(n^{1/2} \log n) + n O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) + \\ & no(n^{-1/6} (\log n)^{-1}) O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) = o(n^{1/2}), \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\max_{1 \leq k \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) u_{lk} \right| = o(n^{-2/3} (\log n)^{-2}) O(n^{1/2} \log n) = o(n^{-1/6} (\log n)^{-1})$. 类似于以上证明, 应用引理1和引理3, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right) \right| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n u_{ik} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h_k(t_i) - \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) h_k(t_l) \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) u_{lk} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right) \right| \leq \\ & \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right| \max_{1 \leq s \leq n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^s u_{ik} \right| + n \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |h_k(t_i) - \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) h_k(t_l)| \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right| + \\ & n \max_{1 \leq k \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{l=1}^n W_{nl}(t_i) u_{lk} \right| \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j \right| = \\ & O(n^{-1/3} \log n) O(n^{1/2} \log n) + n O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) O(n^{-1/3} \log n) + \\ & no(n^{-1/6} (\log n)^{-1}) O(n^{-1/3} \log n) = o(n^{1/2}) \text{ a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

下面证明 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma_c^2 C(1)^2 \mathbf{B})$. 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbf{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \mathbf{x}_j \right) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \mathbf{u}_i + \mathbf{h}(t_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) (\mathbf{u}_j + \mathbf{h}(t_j)) \right\} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i = \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbf{h}(t_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \mathbf{h}(t_j) \right) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \mathbf{u}_j \right) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i. \end{aligned}$$

对于 $1 \leq k \leq p$, (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) 是 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的任意置换, 应用引理4, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h_k(t_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) h_k(t_j) \right) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i \right| &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| h_k(t_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) h_k(t_j) \right| \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^m \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i \right| = o(n^{1/2}) \text{ a. s.}, \\ \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) u_{jk} \right) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i \right| &\leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq p} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) u_{jk} \right| \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^m \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i \right| = o(n^{1/2}) \text{ a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

由文献[8], 有

$$\varepsilon_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} = C(1)e_i + \hat{e}_{i-1} - \hat{e}_i,$$

这里 $\hat{e}_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j e_{i-j} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} \phi_k) e_{i-j}$. 所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i \varepsilon_i = C(1) \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i e_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i (\hat{e}_{i-1} - \hat{e}_i).$$

由假设(H₁), 有

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} C(1) \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{u}_i e_i \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma_e^2 C(1)^2 \mathbf{B}).$$

应用 Abel 不等式, 有

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n u_{ik} (\hat{e}_{i-1} - \hat{e}_i) \right| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |u_{ik}| (|\hat{e}_0| + \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} |\hat{e}_m|), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

由假设(H₄), 类似于文献[7]中引理5的证明, 有

$$n^{-1} \hat{e}_0^2 \xrightarrow{P} 0, \quad n^{-1} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} |\hat{e}_m|^2 \xrightarrow{P} 0,$$

这里 \xrightarrow{P} 表示依概率收敛.

结合以上证明并应用引理2, 即可完成引理6的证明.

引理7 假设(H₁) ~ (H₄)成立, 则

$$\mathbf{a}^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_i \right) = O_p(n^{-1/2}), \quad \forall \mathbf{a} \in R^p.$$

证明: 由引理6直接可得.

引理8 假设(H₁) ~ (H₄)成立, 令 $S = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_i \mathbf{z}_i^T$, 则 $S \xrightarrow{P} \sigma_e^2 (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2) I_p$.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{ \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i (y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} - \tilde{g}(t_i)) \} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i (y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} - \tilde{g}(t_i)) \}^T = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} (y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} - \tilde{g}(t_i))^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_i^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right)^2 + \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) (g(t_i) - g(t_j)) \right\}^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right) + \\ &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_i \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) (g(t_i) - g(t_j)) \right\} - \\ &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right) \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) (g(t_i) - g(t_j)) \right\} \triangleq \\ &= R_{n1} + R_{n2} + R_{n3} - R_{n4} + R_{n5} - R_{n6}. \end{aligned}$$

应用引理2和引理3, 可得

$$\| R_{n2} \| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right|^2 \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \right) \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \right\| = O(n^{-2/3} (\log n)^2) \text{ a. s.}$$

应用引理1, 有

$$\| R_{n3} \| = O(n^{-2/3} (\log n)^{-2}).$$

由引理3和 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\varepsilon_i| = O(n^{1/4} \log n)$ a. s., 可得

$$\|R_{n4}\| \leq 2 \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n W_{nj}(t_i) \varepsilon_j \right| \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\varepsilon_i| \left\| \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \right) \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \right\| = O(n^{-1/12} (\log n)^2) \text{ a. s.}$$

同理可证

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_{n5}\| &= O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) O(n^{1/4} \log n) = O(n^{-1/12}) \text{ a. s.}, \\ \|R_{n6}\| &= O(n^{-1/3} \log n) O(n^{-1/3} (\log n)^{-1}) = O(n^{-2/3}) \text{ a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

下面证明

$$R_{n1} \xrightarrow{P} \sigma_e^2 \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2 \right) I_p. \tag{12}$$

由文献[8], 有

$$R_{n1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_{ai} + 2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_{bi},$$

这里:

$$f_j(L) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \phi_k \phi_{k+j} L^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{jk} L^k, \quad f_{jk} = \phi_k \phi_{k+j};$$

$$\varepsilon_{ai} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2 e_{i-j}^2 = f_0(L) e_i^2;$$

$$\varepsilon_{bi} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j \phi_{j+r} e_{i-j} e_{i-j-r} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} f_r(L) e_i e_{i-r}.$$

为证明式(12), 只需证

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_{ai} \xrightarrow{P} \sigma_e^2 \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2 \right) I_p, \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_{bi} \xrightarrow{P} 0. \tag{14}$$

注意到

$$\varepsilon_{ai} = f_0(1) e_i^2 - (1-L) \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ai},$$

这里:

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{ai} = \tilde{f}_0(L) e_i^2; \quad \tilde{f}_0(L) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_{0k} L^k, \quad \tilde{f}_{0k} = \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} f_{0s} = \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2.$$

从而有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \varepsilon_{ai} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} f_0(1) e_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} (1-L) \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ai},$$

故有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} f_0(1) e_i^2 \rightarrow \sigma_e^2 \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j^2 \right) I_p \text{ a. s.}$$

应用 Abel 不等式, 可以证明

$$\left| \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} (1-L) \tilde{\varepsilon}_{ai} \right)_{hl} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2})_{hl} \left[\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{i-k}^2 \right) - \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{i-k-1}^2 \right) \right] \right| \leq$$

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \max_{1 \leq h, l \leq n} |(\tilde{V}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{V}_n^{-1/2})_{hl}| \frac{1}{n} \left(\max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2 \right) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2 \right),$$

对任意的矩阵 \mathbf{A} , 用 A_{hl} 表示 \mathbf{A} 的第 h 行、第 l 列元素 ($h, l = 1, 2, \dots, p$).

下面证明

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{s-k}^2 \xrightarrow{P} 0, \tag{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2 \right) \xrightarrow{P} 0. \tag{16}$$

若

$$E\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{-k}^2\right) = \sigma_e^2 \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2\right) < +\infty,$$

则式(15)成立. 而由假设(H₄)中(i)可知式(15)成立.

式(16)等价于对 $\forall c > 0$,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2\right) I\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2 > nc\right) \xrightarrow{P} 0. \tag{17}$$

若

$$E\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2\right) I\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{m-k}^2 > nc\right) \rightarrow 0,$$

则式(17)成立; 若

$$E\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s^2 e_{-k}^2\right) < +\infty,$$

则式(16)成立, 从而式(13)成立.

由文献[8], 有

$$\varepsilon_{bi} = e_i e_{i-1}^f - (1-L)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{bi},$$

这里:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i-1}^f &= \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} f_r(1) e_{i-r} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+r} e_{i-r} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{i-j} \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \hat{r}_j e_{i-j}, \\ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{bi} &= \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_r(L) e_i e_{i-r} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+r} L^k e_i e_{i-r} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{i-k} e_{i-k-j}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\sigma_f^2 = E(e_{i-1}^f)^2 = \sigma_e^2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \hat{r}_j^2$, 则由文献[8]中引理3.6(b), 可得 $\sigma_f^2 < +\infty$.

由 $E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} e_i e_{i-1}^f\right) = \mathbf{0}_{p \times p}$ 及 $\sigma_f^2 < +\infty$, 可知

$$\left\| E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} e_i e_{i-1}^f\right) \right\| \leq \frac{1}{n} \|\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n\|^{-2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i\|^2 \sigma_e^2 \sigma_f^2 = o(1),$$

从而有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} e_i e_{i-1}^f \xrightarrow{P} \mathbf{0}_{p \times p}.$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} (1-L)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{bi}\right)_{hl} \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2})_{hl} (1-L) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{i-k} e_{i-k-j} \right| = \\ & \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2})_{hl} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{i-k} e_{i-k-j} - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{i-k-1} e_{i-j-k-1}\right) \right| \leq \\ & \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \max_{1 \leq h, l \leq n} |(\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2})_{hl}| \times \\ & \frac{1}{n} \left(\left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{-k} e_{-k-j} \right| + \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{m-k} e_{m-k-j} \right| \right). \end{aligned}$$

为证明

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_n^{-1/2} (1-L)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{bi} \xrightarrow{P} \mathbf{0}_{p \times p}, \tag{18}$$

只需证

$$\frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{-k} e_{-k-j} \right| \xrightarrow{P} 0, \tag{19}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{m-k} e_{m-k-j} \right| \xrightarrow{P} 0. \tag{20}$$

若

$$E \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{-k} e_{-k-j} \right|^2 < +\infty,$$

则式(19)成立. 又由文献[8]中引理5.9知, 若 $Ee_0^4 < +\infty$, $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j\phi_j^2 < +\infty$, 则由假设(H₄)中(i)可知式(19)成立.

式(20)等价于

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{m-k} e_{m-k-j} \right| I \left(\left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{m-k} e_{m-k-j} \right| > nc \right) \xrightarrow{P} 0, \quad (21)$$

对 $\forall c > 0$, 由于

$$E \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{m-k} e_{m-k-j} \right| I \left(\left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{m-k} e_{m-k-j} \right| > nc \right) \rightarrow 0,$$

从而式(21)成立.

而 $E \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=k+1}^{\infty} \phi_s \phi_{s+j} e_{-k} e_{-k-j} \right| < +\infty$. 式(18)得证.

综上所述, 引理8成立.

下面证明定理1. 由引理5~引理8, 类似于文献[10]中定理1的证明, 有

$$l(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_i \right)^{\top} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_i \mathbf{Z}_i^{\top} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_i \right) + o_p(1).$$

结合引理6和引理8, 即可证得定理1.

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