

混合正态分布的收敛速度^①

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摘要: 研究了混合正态分布的收敛速度, 得到了一致收敛速度.

关键词: 正态分布; 极值分布; 混合分布; 收敛速度

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设 $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 是独立同分布随机变量序列(简记 i. i. d. 序列), 其公共分布函数为 $F(x)$. 若存在常数 $a_n > 0$ 和 $b_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$P(M_n \leq a_n^{-1}x + b_n) \rightarrow G(x) \quad (1)$$

其中 $M_n = \max\{X_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, G 是非退化的分布函数, 则 G 只能是 3 种经典极值类型^[1]. 如果分布函数 F 和 G 使得(1)式成立, 则称 $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 的分布函数属于函数 G 的吸引场. 在(1)式中的常数 $a_n > 0$ 和 b_n 称为赋范常数.

本文将证明在线性赋范条件下混合正态分布的收敛速度. 设 $F_i (i=1, 2)$ 是正态分布和

$$X \in \begin{cases} N(m_1, \sigma_1^2), & \text{具有概率 } p \\ N(m_2, \sigma_2^2), & \text{具有概率 } q \end{cases}$$

容易得到

$$F(x) = p F_1(x) + q F_2(x) \quad (2)$$

则 X 称为混合正态分布(MND).

这篇文章的目的是证明混合正态分布的收敛速度. 文献[2]已经研究了两部分混合的极限的极值分布, 证明了: 当 $F_i (i=1, 2)$ 是正态分布、柯西分布、均匀分布和截尾的指数分布时, 极值分布满足极大稳定律. 对于单一正态分布变量, 极值分布的极限和对应的分布收敛速度已建立. 设对任意的实数 x , $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 是具有相同标准正态分布 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x \exp(-\frac{t^2}{2}) dt$ 的独立随机变量序列. 对部分极大值 M_n , 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(M_n \leq \frac{x}{\sqrt{2 \ln n}} + \sqrt{2 \ln n} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln \ln n + \ln 4\pi}{\sqrt{2 \ln n}}\right) = \exp\{-\exp(-x)\}$$

文献[3]研究了正态分布显著缓慢收敛到它的极值类型. 文献[4]证明了: 如果 a_n 和 b_n 按如下方式选择

$$\frac{n\phi(a_n)}{a_n} = 1, b_n = a_n$$

则

$$\frac{C_1}{\log n} < \sup_{-\infty < x < \infty} |P\{a_n(M_n - b_n) \leq x\} - \exp\{-\exp(-x)\}| \leq \frac{C_2}{\log n}$$

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其中: $\phi(x)$ 是标准正态分布的密度函数, C_1, C_2 是正常数, 且 $C_2 < 3$. 在此基础上文献[4] 进一步证明了, 按其它方法选择 a_n 和 b_n 是不可能优于这个收敛速度的. 更多的内容见文献[5-7].

对于两部分混合的正态分布, 文献[2] 中的定理 3 得到了它的极值分布. 与之相对应的收敛速度由定理 1 给出.

设 $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 是 i. i. d. 序列且具有标准的 $N(0, 1)$ 正态分布. 众所周知, 极大值 M_n 的极值分布是

$$P\{a_n(M_n - b_n) \leq x\} \rightarrow \exp\{-\exp(-x)\}, n \rightarrow \infty$$

其中赋范常数

$$a_n = \sqrt{2 \ln n} \quad b_n = \sqrt{2 \ln n} - \frac{\ln \ln n + \ln 4\pi}{2\sqrt{2 \ln n}}$$

引理 1^[2] 设 $\{Z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 是独立同分布随机变量序列使得对所有 n

$$Z_n \in \begin{cases} N(m_1, \sigma_1^2), \text{ 具有概率 } p \\ N(m_2, \sigma_2^2), \text{ 具有概率 } q \end{cases}$$

其中 $p + q = 1$. 设 $M_n^* = \max\{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n\}$. 如果下面二条件之一成立:

(a) $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2, m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

(b) $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2, m_1 > m_2$.

则对任意实数 x ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{a_n^*(M_n^* - b_n^*) \leq x\} = \exp\{-\exp(-x)\} \quad (3)$$

都成立, 其中

$$a_n^* = \frac{\sqrt{2 \ln n}}{\sigma_1} \quad b_n^* = m_1 + \sigma_1 \sqrt{2 \ln n} - \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2 \ln n}} \left(\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

做如下记号:

$$K_n = \exp \left\{ - \frac{4}{4 \ln n + \ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}} \exp \left\{ - \frac{1}{16 \ln n} (\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2})^2 \right\} (1 + \frac{q}{p} \exp(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}) \tau_n) \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta'_n = \frac{1}{2 \ln n} \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{4 \ln n} (\ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} + \ln \ln n))^3} (1 + \frac{q}{p} \exp(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}) \tau_n^3) \quad (6)$$

$$\Lambda'_n = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 \ln n} (\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2})} \exp \left\{ - \frac{1}{16 \ln n} (\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2})^2 \right\} (1 + \frac{q}{p} \exp(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}) \tau_n) \quad (7)$$

其中 $\tau_n, \tau'_n, \delta_{n,0}, \delta'_{n,0}$ 将在定理 1 的证明中给出.

定理 1 假设 $\{Z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 是独立同分布随机变量序列, 具有如(2) 式所给出的相同的分布函数, 对足够大的 n_0 , 当 $n > n_0$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |P\{a_n^*(M_n^* - b_n^*) \leq x\} - \exp\{-\exp(-x)\}| \leq 2 \exp(-2) \frac{1}{n-1} + K_n (\Delta'_n + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_n'^2 \exp(\Delta'_n)) + \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\ln n}\right) (\Lambda'_n + \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_n'^2 \exp(\Lambda'_n)) \quad (8)$$

其中: a_n^* 和 b_n^* 由(4) 式得出; K_n, Δ'_n 和 Λ'_n 由(5), (6) 和(7) 式给出.

证 记

$$u_n = (a_n^*)^{-1} x + b_n^* \quad v_n = \frac{u_n - m_1}{\sigma_1} \quad w_n = \frac{u_n - m_2}{\sigma_2}$$

注意

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |P\{a_n^*(M_n^* - b_n^*) \leq x\} - \exp\{-\exp(-x)\}| \leq \\ & \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |F^n(u_n) - \exp\{-n(1 - F(u_n))\}| + \\ & \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |\exp\{-n(1 - F(u_n))\} - \exp\{-n(pv_n^{-1}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-1}\phi(w_n))\}| + \end{aligned}$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |\exp\{-n(pv_n^{-1}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-1}\phi(w_n))\} - \exp\{-(-x)\}| = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 \quad (9)$$

利用文献[5]中的引理 2.4.1, 得到

$$L_1 = \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |(1 - n^{-1}t)^n - \exp(-t)| \leq 2\exp(-2) \frac{1}{n-1} \quad (10)$$

对 L_2 , 引用文献[8]中的引理 2.2.3, 有

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 &= \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} \{\exp\{-n(p(1 - \Phi(v_n)) + q(1 - \Phi(w_n)))\} - \exp\{-n(pv_n^{-1}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-1}\phi(w_n))\}\} \leq \\ &\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} \{\exp\{-n(pv_n^{-1}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-1}\phi(w_n))\} \{n(pv_n^{-3}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-3}\phi(w_n)) + \\ &\frac{1}{2}(n(pv_n^{-3}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-3}\phi(w_n)))^2 \exp\{\theta_1 n(pv_n^{-3}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-3}\phi(w_n))\}\} = \\ &\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} \{\exp\{-n(pv_n^{-1}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-1}\phi(w_n))\} \{\Delta_n + \frac{1}{2}\Delta_n^2 \exp(\theta_1 \Delta_n)\}\} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中: $0 \leq \theta_1 \leq 1$, $\Delta_n = n(pv_n^{-3}\phi(v_n) + qw_n^{-3}\phi(w_n))$. 令 $\delta_n = w_n^2 - v_n^2 = \left(\frac{u_n - m_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{u_n - m_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2$. 如果 $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > 0$, 则

$$\delta_n = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}\right) u_n^2 + Au_n + B$$

$$\text{其中: } A = \frac{2m_1}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2m_2}{\sigma_2^2}, B = \frac{m_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{m_1^2}{\sigma_1^2}.$$

因为

$$u_n = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sqrt{2\ln n}}x + m_1 + \sigma_1\sqrt{2\ln n} - \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2\ln n}}\left(\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right)$$

所以

$$m_1 + \sigma_1\sqrt{2\ln n} - \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2\ln n}}\left(\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right) \leq u_n \leq m_1 + \sigma_1\sqrt{2\ln n} + \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2\ln n}}\left(\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right)$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n,0} &= \max\left\{\frac{\sigma_1^2 m_2 - \sigma_2^2 m_1}{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2}, m_1 + \sigma_1\sqrt{2\ln n} - \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2\ln n}}\left(\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right)\right\} \\ u_{n,1} &= m_1 + \sigma_1\sqrt{2\ln n} + \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2\ln n}}\left(\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $u_{n,0} = \frac{\sigma_1^2 m_2 - \sigma_2^2 m_1}{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2}$ 是抛物线方程

$$\delta_n = w_n^2 - v_n^2 = \left(\frac{u_n - m_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{u_n - m_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2$$

的对称轴. 显然有

$$\delta_{n,1} \leq \delta_n \leq \delta_{n,3}$$

其中

$$\delta_{n,1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}\right) u_{n,0}^2 + Au_{n,0} + B \quad \delta_{n,3} = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}\right) u_{n,1}^2 + Au_{n,1} + B$$

如果 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma$ 且 $m_1 > m_2$, 则

$$\delta_n = \{2u_n(m_1 - m_2) + m_2^2 - m_1^2\}\sigma_1^{-2}$$

在上述情况中, 因为 $0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n$, 所以得到

$$\delta_{n,2} \leq \delta_n \leq \delta_{n,4}$$

其中

$$\delta_{n,2} = \{2(m_1 + \sigma_1\sqrt{2\ln n} - \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2\ln n}}(\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}))(m_1 - m_2) + m_2^2 - m_1^2\}\sigma_1^{-2}$$

$$\delta_{n,4} = \{2(m_1 + \sigma_1 \sqrt{2 \ln n} + \frac{\sigma_1}{2\sqrt{2 \ln n}} (\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2})) (m_1 - m_2) + m_2^2 - m_1^2\} \sigma_1^{-2}$$

为了方便描述, 做如下记号:

$$\delta_{n,0} = \begin{cases} \delta_{n,1}, & \text{若 } \sigma_1 > \sigma_2, m_1, m_2 \in R, \\ \delta_{n,2}, & \text{若 } \sigma_1 = \sigma_2, m_1 > m_2 \end{cases} \quad \delta'_{n,0} = \begin{cases} \delta_{n,3}, & \text{若 } \sigma_1 > \sigma_2, m_1, m_2 \in R, \\ \delta_{n,4}, & \text{若 } \sigma_1 = \sigma_2, m_1 > m_2 \end{cases}$$

所以, 得到

$$0 \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}\right) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\omega_n^2 - v_n^2}{2}\right) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\delta_{n,0}}{2}\right) \quad (12)$$

现在, 将估计 $\frac{v_n}{\omega_n}$,

$$\frac{v_n}{\omega_n} = \frac{v_n}{\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \left(v_n + \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1}\right)} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1} \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \left(v_n + \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1}\right)\right)^{-1}$$

利用绝对值不等式得到

$$\tau_n \leq \frac{v_n}{\omega_n} \leq \tau'_n$$

其中

$$\tau_n = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1} / \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \left(\sqrt{2 \ln n} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2 \ln n}} (\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}) + \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1} \right) \right) \right|$$

$$\tau'_n = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} + \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1} / \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \left(\sqrt{2 \ln n} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2 \ln n}} (\ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}) + \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\sigma_1} \right) \right) \right|$$

因为

$$npv_n^{-3} \phi(v_n) \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln n} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4 \ln n} (\ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} + \ln \ln n)\right)^3} \quad (13)$$

所以, 由(12)和(13)式得到

$$\Delta_n \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln n} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4 \ln n} (\ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} + \ln \ln n)\right)^3} \left(1 + \frac{q}{p} \exp\left(-\frac{\delta_{n,0}}{2}\right) \tau_n^3\right) = \Delta'_n \quad (14)$$

又因为

$$\exp\{-n(pv_n^{-1} \phi(v_n) + q\omega_n^{-1} \phi(\omega_n))\} \leq$$

$$\exp\left\{-\exp(-x) \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 \ln n} (x - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \ln n)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4 \ln n} (x - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \ln n)^2\right\}\right\} \times$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{q}{p} \exp\left(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}\right) \tau_n\right) \leq$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{4}{4 \ln n + \ln \ln n - \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{16 \ln n} (\ln \ln n + \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2})^2\right\} \left(1 + \frac{q}{p} \exp\left(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}\right) \tau_n\right)\right\} = K_n \quad (15)$$

所以, 再由(14)和(15)式, 得到

$$L_2 \leq K_n (\Delta'_n + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_n'^2 \exp(\Delta'_n)) \quad (16)$$

现在估计 L_3 .

$$L_3 \leq \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} \left| \exp\{-\exp(-x)\} \right| \left| \exp\left\{\exp(-x) - \exp(-x) \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 \ln n} (x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4\pi}{p^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \ln n)}\right\} \right| \times$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4\ln n}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{4\pi}{p^2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\ln n\right)^2\right\}\left(1 + \frac{q}{p}\exp\left(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}\tau_n\right) - 1\right) = L'_3$$

记

$$\Lambda_n = \exp(-x) - \exp(-x) \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2\ln n}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{4\pi}{p^2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\ln n\right)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4\ln n}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{4\pi}{p^2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\ln n\right)^2\right\} \times \left(1 + \frac{q}{p}\exp\left(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}\tau_n\right)\right)$$

则 L'_3 变成

$$L'_3 = \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \ln \ln n} |\exp\{-\exp(-x)\} - \exp(\Lambda_n) - 1|$$

因为 $\exp\{\Lambda_n\} - 1 = \Lambda_n + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda_n^2 \exp(\theta_2 \Lambda_n)$, 只需估计 Λ_n

$$\Lambda_n \leq 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4\ln n}\left(\ln \ln n - \ln\frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{16\ln n}\left(\ln \ln n - \ln\frac{4\pi}{p^2}\right)^2\right\} \left(1 + \frac{q}{p}\exp\left(-\frac{\delta'_{n,0}}{2}\tau_n\right)\right) = \Lambda'_n$$

所以, 得到

$$L_3 \leq L'_3 \leq \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\ln n}\right) (\Lambda'_n + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda_n'^2 \exp(\Lambda'_n)) \quad (17)$$

由(10), (16) 和(17) 式证明了(8) 式, 定理 1 的证明已完成.

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Rate of Convergence of Extremes for Mixed Normal Distributions

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the rate of convergence of mixed normal distributions and obtain the uniform convergence rate.

Key words: normal distribution; extreme value distribution; mixed distribution; rate of convergence

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