

## 线性过程的强逼近和重对数律\*

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### 摘要

本文讨论由独立同分布随机变量列产生的线性过程的泛函型重对数律和强逼近, 同时又给出由NA随机变量列产生的线性过程的重对数律.

关键词: 线性过程, 泛函型重对数律, 强逼近, 重对数律.

学科分类号: O211.4.

### §1. 引言及引理

在时间序列分析中, 线性过程扮演着相当重要的角色, 在水文工程、气象学和生存分析等领域中被广泛应用. 特别, 线性过程的极限定理对于刻画各种从计量经济模型的统计推断问题中所导出的检验统计量的极限分布, 起着至关重要的作用. 有相当多的文献对线性过程的极限理论作了深入而细致的研究. 譬如Philippps和Solo<sup>[1]</sup>证明了线性过程的强大数律和重对数律, 邱瑾和林正炎<sup>[2]</sup>讨论了线性过程的弱收敛, Wang et al<sup>[3]</sup>证明了一类线性过程的强逼近, 陆传荣和邱瑾<sup>[4]</sup>给出了线性过程的泛函型重对数律及强逼近. 但是目前的大部分研究中针对线性过程 $X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \varepsilon_{t-i}$ , 系数 $\{a_i\}$ 要求较高,  $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 也通常为独立同分布的随机变量列, 矩条件也限制较严. 本文将利用概率极限理论的相关工具, 在较为宽泛的 $\{a_i\}$ 及 $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 的条件下研究模型的极限性质.

本文第二章主要考虑由独立同分布随机变量列所生成的线性过程的泛函型重对数律及强逼近. 第三章主要考虑由NA随机变量列 $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 所生成的线性过程的重对数律(NA列定义见[5]). 与已有文献相比, 系数 $\{a_i\}$ 条件较为宽泛,  $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 的矩条件也相应降低. 记 $\log x = \ln(\max\{e, x\})$ , 在本文以下内容中, 均采用这一记号.

为了证明定理, 需要下述几条引理.

**引理 1.1** ([5]中引理2)  $\{Y_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 是均值为零、2阶矩有限的NA随机变量列. 设 $T_k = \sum_{i=1}^k Y_i$ , 并且 $B_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n EY_i^2$ . 则对任意的 $x > 0$ ,  $a > 0$ 和 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 有

$$P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |T_k| \geq x\right) \leq 2P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} Y_k > a\right) + \frac{2}{1-\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 \alpha}{2(ax + B_n^2)}\right). \quad (1.1)$$

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**引理 1.2** 设 $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ 为i.i.d.的随机变量序列,

(1) 如果 $E|\varepsilon_1|^2 < \infty$ , 则 $E \sup_{n \geq 1} |\varepsilon_n| / (2n \log \log n)^{1/2} < \infty$ ;

(2) 如果 $E|\varepsilon_1|^p < \infty$ ,  $p > 2$ , 则 $E \sup_{n \geq 1} |\varepsilon_n| / n^{1/p} < \infty$ ;

(3) 如果存在 $t > 0$ , 使 $Ee^{t|\varepsilon_1|} < \infty$ , 则 $E \sup_{n \geq 1} |\varepsilon_n| / (C_n \log n) < \infty$ . 此处 $\{C_n\}$ 非负单调不减, 并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = \infty$ .

**证明:** (1)见文献[6]中P<sub>341</sub>命题7.2.1, (2)、(3)的证明与(1)类似, 故略去.  $\square$

**引理 1.3** ([7]中推论6.12) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 为一递增的正数序列, 并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$ .  $\{X_i\}$ 为一相互独立的 $B$ 值随机元序列,  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ,  $n \geq 1$ . 如果 $\sup_n \|S_n\| / a_n < \infty$  a.s., 则对任意的 $0 < p < \infty$ , 下面两式等价:

$$(1) \quad E \sup_n \left( \frac{\|S_n\|}{a_n} \right)^p < \infty;$$

$$(2) \quad E \sup_n \left( \frac{\|X_n\|}{a_n} \right)^p < \infty.$$

**引理 1.4**  $\{\varepsilon_i; -\infty < i < \infty\}$ 为i.i.d.的随机变量序列,  $\{a_n\}$ 是非负实数下降序列, 则 $\forall j \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\sup_{n \geq 1} |a_n \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j}|$ 与 $\sup_{n \geq 1} |a_n \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i|$ 同分布.

**证明:** 令 $Y_j = \sup_{n \geq 1} |a_n \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j}|$ ,  $Y = \sup_{n \geq 1} |a_n \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i|$ . 易见

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_j \leq x) &= P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\max_{1 \leq t \leq k} \left|a_t \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_{i-j}\right| \leq x\right)\right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\max_{1 \leq t \leq k} \left|a_t \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_{i-j}\right| \leq x\right), \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

同理有

$$P(Y \leq x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\max_{1 \leq t \leq k} \left|a_t \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i\right| \leq x\right). \quad (1.3)$$

又由于 $(\varepsilon_{1-j}, \varepsilon_{2-j}, \dots, \varepsilon_{t-j})$ 与 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_t)$ 同分布, 故对每个 $t$ 维Borel点集 $D$ ,

$$P\{(\varepsilon_{1-j}, \varepsilon_{2-j}, \dots, \varepsilon_{t-j}) \in D\} = P\{(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_t) \in D\}. \quad (1.4)$$

特别取 $D = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t) : \max_{1 \leq t \leq k} \left|a_t \sum_{i=1}^t x_i\right| \leq x \right\}$ , 再结合(1.2)、(1.3)、(1.4)式, 结论成立.  $\square$

**引理 1.5**  $\varepsilon_0$ 是一实值随机变量, 若存在 $t_0 > 0$ , 使当 $|t| < t_0$ 时,  $Ee^{t\varepsilon_0} < \infty$ , 则存在 $t^* > 0$ , 使 $Ee^{t^*|\varepsilon_0|} < \infty$ .

证明: 取  $\tilde{t} > 0$ , 并且  $\tilde{t} < t_0/4$ , 于是  $e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^-} \leq e^{-\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0} I_{[\varepsilon_0 < 0]} + e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0} I_{[\varepsilon_0 \geq 0]}$ , 进而

$$\mathbb{E}e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^-} \leq \mathbb{E}e^{-\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0} + \mathbb{E}e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0} < \infty,$$

因此

$$\mathbb{E}e^{(1/2)\cdot\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^+} = \mathbb{E}e^{(1/2)\cdot\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0} e^{(1/2)\cdot\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^-} \leq (\mathbb{E}e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0})^{1/2} (\mathbb{E}e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^-})^{1/2} < \infty.$$

以上说明

$$\mathbb{E}e^{(1/2)\cdot\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^+} < \infty, \quad \mathbb{E}e^{\tilde{t}\varepsilon_0^-} < \infty.$$

这样取  $t^* = \tilde{t}/4$ , 则

$$\mathbb{E}e^{t^*|\varepsilon_0|} = \mathbb{E}e^{t^*\varepsilon_0^+} e^{t^*\varepsilon_0^-} \leq (\mathbb{E}e^{2t^*\varepsilon_0^+})^{1/2} (\mathbb{E}e^{2t^*\varepsilon_0^-})^{1/2} < \infty.$$

□

引理 1.6  $\{\varepsilon_i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  是严平稳的NA随机变量序列,  $\mathbb{E}\varepsilon_1 = 0$ ,  $\mathbb{E}\varepsilon_1^2 < \infty$ ,  $\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\varepsilon_1^2 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_i > 0$ , 则

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k \right| < \infty. \tag{1.5}$$

证明: 令  $b_n = (2n \log \log n)^{1/2}$ ,  $b_{2k}/b_{2k+1} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}/2$  ( $k \rightarrow \infty$ ), 故存在  $C_1 > 0$ , 使对所有的  $k \geq 0$ , 有  $b_{2k}/b_{2k+1} \geq C_1$ . 取  $0 < \varepsilon < \min(1, \sqrt{2}C_1/(2\sigma))$ , 令  $m$  满足

$$\sigma_m^2 = \mathbb{E}\varepsilon_1^2 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^m \mathbb{E}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_i \leq \sigma^2(1 + \varepsilon). \tag{1.6}$$

设  $a_i = \varepsilon\sigma(i/\log \log i)^{1/2}/m$ . 定义

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(a, x) &= xI_{\{|x| \leq a\}} + aI_{\{x > a\}} - aI_{\{x < -a\}}, \\ g_2(a, x) &= (x - a)I_{\{x > a\}} + (x + a)I_{\{x < -a\}}, \\ Y_{i,l} &= g_l(a_i, \varepsilon_i) - \mathbb{E}g_l(a_i, \varepsilon_i), \quad S_{i,l} = \sum_{j=1}^i Y_{j,l}, \quad l = 1, 2, \\ u_i &= \sum_{j=(i-1)m+1}^{im} Y_{j,1}, \quad U_i = \sum_{j=1}^i u_j, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

由诸记号的定义有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k = S_{n,1} + S_{n,2}. \tag{1.7}$$

则由(1.7)式有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k \right| \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_{n,1}| + \mathbb{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_{n,2}|. \end{aligned} \tag{1.8}$$

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由(1.8)式为证(1.5)式, 只须证明

$$\mathbf{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_{n,1}| < \infty, \quad (1.9)$$

$$\mathbf{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_{n,2}| < \infty. \quad (1.10)$$

易见

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_{n,2}| \\ &= \mathbf{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n (g_2(a_k, \varepsilon_k) - \mathbf{E} g_2(a_k, \varepsilon_k)) \right| \\ &\leq \mathbf{E} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|g_2(a_k, \varepsilon_k) - \mathbf{E} g_2(a_k, \varepsilon_k)|}{(2k \log \log k)^{1/2}} \leq 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{E} |\varepsilon_k| I_{\{|\varepsilon_k| > a_k\}}}{(2k \log \log k)^{1/2}} \\ &< \infty. \end{aligned}$$

最后一个不等号由文献[8]易知. 此即(1.10)式成立. 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_{n,1}| \\ &= \mathbf{E} \sup_{k \geq 0} \max_{2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}} \frac{|S_{n,1}|}{(2n \log \log n)^{1/2}} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \mathbf{P} \left\{ \sup_{k \geq 0} \max_{2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}} \frac{|S_{n,1}|}{(2n \log \log n)^{1/2}} > x \right\} dx \\ &\leq C + \int_C^{\infty} \mathbf{P} \left\{ \sup_{k \geq 0} \max_{2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}} \frac{|S_{n,1}|}{(2n \log \log n)^{1/2}} > x \right\} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

这里  $C > 1$  待定. 由  $C_1$  的选取可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_C^{\infty} \mathbf{P} \left\{ \sup_{k \geq 0} \max_{2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}} \frac{|S_{n,1}|}{(2n \log \log n)^{1/2}} > x \right\} dx \\ &\leq \int_C^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{P} \left\{ \max_{2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}} \frac{|S_{n,1}|}{(2n \log \log n)^{1/2}} > x \right\} dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} \mathbf{P} \left\{ \max_{2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}} |S_{n,1}| > x(2 \cdot 2^k \cdot \log \log 2^k)^{1/2} \right\} dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} \mathbf{P} \left\{ \max_{1 \leq n \leq 2^{k+1}} |S_{n,1}| > x C_1 (2 \cdot 2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})^{1/2} \right\} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{n \leq 2^{k+1}} |S_{n,1}| &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq [2^{k+1}/m]} |U_i| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq [2^{k+1}/m]} \sum_{j=(i-1)m+1}^{\min(2^{k+1}, im)} |Y_{j,1}| \\ &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq [2^{k+1}/m]} |U_i| + 2ma_{2^{k+1}} \\ &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq [2^{k+1}/m]} |U_i| + 2\varepsilon\sigma(2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

对每个充分大的 $m$ 有

$$Eu_i^2/(m\sigma_m^2) \rightarrow 1 \quad (i \rightarrow \infty),$$

并且

$$\sum_{i=1}^{[2^{k+1}/m]} Eu_i^2/(2^{k+1}\sigma_m^2) \rightarrow 1 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty).$$

因此由(1.6)式,  $\exists k_0, k \geq k_0$ 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{[2^{k+1}/m]} Eu_i^2 \leq \sigma^2 \cdot (1 + 2\varepsilon) \cdot 2^{k+1}. \tag{1.14}$$

由[5]可知 $\{u_i\}$ 仍为NA随机变量序列,  $Eu_i = 0, |u_i| \leq 2ma_{im}$ . 应用引理1.1, 并在(1.1)式中取 $a = 2ma_{2^{k+1}}, \alpha = 1 - \varepsilon$ , 再由(1.13)、(1.14)式, 并注意到 $0 < \varepsilon < \sqrt{2}C_1/(2\sigma)$ , 可有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} P\left\{ \max_{1 \leq n \leq 2^{k+1}} |S_{n,1}| > xC_1(2 \cdot 2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})^{1/2} \right\} dx \\ & \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} P\left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq [2^{k+1}/m]} |U_i| > (xC_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma)(2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})^{1/2} \right\} dx \\ & \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} P\left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq [2^{k+1}/m]} |U_i| > (C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma)x(2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})^{1/2} \right\} dx \\ & \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} \exp\left( - \frac{(C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma)^2(1 - \varepsilon)(2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})x^2}{4\varepsilon\sigma \cdot 2^{k+1}(C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma)x + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{[2^{k+1}/m]} Eu_i^2} \right) dx \\ & \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \sum_{k=0}^{k_0} \int_C^{\infty} e^{-A_k x} dx + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \sum_{k=k_0+1}^{\infty} \int_C^{\infty} e^{-B \cdot (\log \log 2^{k+1}) \cdot x} dx \\ & = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \sum_{k=0}^{k_0} \int_C^{\infty} e^{-A_k x} dx + \frac{2}{\varepsilon B} \sum_{k=k_0+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log((k+1)\log 2)((k+1)\log 2)^{BC}} \\ & < \infty. \end{aligned} \tag{1.15}$$

其中

$$A_k = \frac{(C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma)^2(1 - \varepsilon)(2^{k+1} \cdot \log \log 2^{k+1})}{4\varepsilon\sigma \cdot 2^{k+1}(C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{[2^{k+1}/m]} Eu_i^2} > 0,$$

$$B = \frac{(C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma)^2(1 - \varepsilon)}{4\varepsilon\sigma(C_1\sqrt{2} - 2\varepsilon\sigma) + 2\sigma^2 \cdot (1 + 2\varepsilon)} > 0,$$

并且 $C$ 足够大, 使 $BC > 1$ . 结合(1.11)、(1.12)、(1.15)知(1.9)式成立, 证毕.  $\square$

## §2. 线性过程的泛函型重对数律和强逼近

本节讨论线性过程满足泛函型重对数律和强逼近的条件. 关于泛函型重对数律有

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**定理 2.1** 令  $\{\varepsilon_i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  为 i.i.d. 的随机变量序列,  $E\varepsilon_0 = 0, 0 < \sigma_\varepsilon^2 = E\varepsilon_0^2 < \infty$ ,  $\{a_i; i \geq 0\}$  是一实数序列, 满足  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |a_i| < \infty$ , 定义  $X_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \varepsilon_{t-i}$  为由  $\{\varepsilon_i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  所产生的线性过程. 令  $\sigma_X = A\sigma_\varepsilon, A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \neq 0$ ,

$$Z_n(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t = 0, \\ \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k X_j}{\sigma_X \sqrt{2n \log \log n}}, & t = \frac{k}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \text{线性}, & \frac{k-1}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{k}{n}. \end{cases}$$

记定义在  $[0, 1]$  上一切绝对连续, 且满足  $f(0) = 0, \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx \leq 1$  的函数  $f(x)$  的全体为  $\mathbf{K}$ . 则随机过程列  $\{Z_n(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1, n \geq 1\}$  在  $C[0, 1]$  中概率为 1 地相对紧且极限点集为  $\mathbf{K}$ .

**证明:** 定义  $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t = \sum_{j=0}^m \tilde{a}_j \varepsilon_{t-j}$ , 其中  $\tilde{a}_m = 0, \tilde{a}_j = \sum_{i=j+1}^m a_i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1$ . 不难推得

$$\sum_{t=1}^k X_t = \left( \sum_{j=0}^m a_j \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_i \right) + \tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_k + \sum_{j>m} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_{i-j} \right).$$

令

$$Y_n(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t = 0, \\ \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k \varepsilon_j / \sigma_\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}}, & t = \frac{k}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \text{线性}, & \frac{k-1}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{k}{n}, \end{cases}$$

$$V_n^m(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t = 0, \\ \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_k + \sum_{j>m} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_{i-j} \right)}{\sigma_X \sqrt{2n \log \log n}}, & t = \frac{k}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \text{线性}, & \frac{k-1}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{k}{n}. \end{cases}$$

进而

$$Z_n(t) = \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} Y_n(t) + V_n^m(t). \quad (2.1)$$

易见

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{\sum_{j>m} |a_j| \left| \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} &\leq \sum_{j>m} |a_j| \frac{1}{|\sigma_X|} \sup_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{\sqrt{2k \log \log k}} \sqrt{2k \log \log k} / \sqrt{2n \log \log n} \\ &\leq \sum_{j>m} |a_j| \frac{1}{|\sigma_X|} \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

由 [9] 中定理 3.5.2 知  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right| / \sqrt{2n \log \log n} = \sigma_\varepsilon < \infty$  a.s.. 再由引理 1.2 的 (1) 知  $E \sup_{n \geq 1} |\varepsilon_n| / \sqrt{2n \log \log n} < \infty$ , 从而由引理 1.3 有  $E \sup_{n \geq 1} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right| / \sqrt{2n \log \log n} < \infty$ . 再由引理 1.4 有

$$E \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_j|}{|\sigma_X|} \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_j|}{|\sigma_X|} E \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right|}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} < \infty,$$

进而

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_j|}{|\sigma_X|} \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} < \infty \quad \text{a.s..} \quad (2.3)$$

对固定的  $m$ , 我们往证

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.,} \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.4)$$

注意到

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} \leq \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_0|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} + \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} = I_1 + I_2. \quad (2.5)$$

$I_1 \rightarrow 0$  a.s.,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  是显然的. 下面证明  $I_2 \rightarrow 0$  a.s.,  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 易见

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P \left\{ \frac{|\varepsilon_{k-j}|}{\sqrt{2k \log \log k}} > \varepsilon \right\} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P \{ |\varepsilon_{k-j}|^2 > \varepsilon^2 2k \log \log k \} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P \{ |\varepsilon_0|^2 > \varepsilon^2 2k \} < \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

最后一个不等号成立是由于  $E|\varepsilon_0|^2 < \infty$ . 故由 (2.6) 及 Borel-Cantelli 引理有

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{k-j}}{\sqrt{2k \log \log k}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.,}$$

进而

$$\frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k}{\sqrt{2k \log \log k}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^m \tilde{a}_j \varepsilon_{k-j}}{\sqrt{2k \log \log k}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s..}$$

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即 $\exists k_0, k \geq k_0$ 时有

$$\frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k}{\sqrt{2k \log \log k}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} |\sigma_X|.$$

又由于 $E \max_{1 \leq k \leq k_0} |\tilde{\varepsilon}_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_0} E|\tilde{\varepsilon}_k| < \infty$ , 故 $\exists N'$ , 使 $n \geq N'$ 有

$$\frac{\max_{1 \leq k \leq k_0} |\tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

从而当 $n > \max(k_0, N')$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq k_0} \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} + \max_{k_0 < k \leq n} \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} \\ &< \frac{\max_{1 \leq k \leq k_0} |\tilde{\varepsilon}_k|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

此即 $I_2 \rightarrow 0$ . 进而由(2.5)式, 知(2.4)式成立. 联立(2.2)、(2.3)、(2.4)式, 不难看出

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |V_n^m(t)| \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{\left| \tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_k + \sum_{j>m} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_{i-j} \right) \right|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} \\ &\leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{\sum_{j>m} |a_j| \left| \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{|\sigma_X| \sqrt{2n \log \log n}} \\ &\leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j>m} \frac{|a_j|}{|\sigma_X|} \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right|}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} = 0 \quad \text{a.s.} \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

由于 $Y_n(t)$ 以概率1相对紧, 且极限点集为 $\mathbf{K}$  ([9]中定理5.5.2). 则 $\exists \Omega_0 \subset \Omega, P(\Omega_0) = 1$ , 对每一 $\omega$ 及自然数列 $\{n_k\}$ , 有子列 $n_{k_j} = n_{k_j}(\omega)$ 和 $f \in \mathbf{K}$ , 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \rightarrow 0, \quad n_{k_j} \rightarrow \infty,$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} f(t) \right| \\ &\leq C \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \rightarrow 0, \quad n_{k_j} \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

其中 $C$ 为一常数. 由于 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 则 $\exists M > 0$ , 有 $\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |f(t)| \leq M$ , 于是由(2.1)式,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Z_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \\
 & \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| Z_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) \right| \\
 & \quad + \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} f(t) \right| + \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} f(t) - f(t) \right| \\
 & = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |V_{n_{k_j}}^m(t, \omega)| + \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} f(t) \right| \\
 & \quad + \left| \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} - 1 \right| M. \tag{2.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

再利用(2.7)、(2.8)、(2.9), 并注意到 $\sigma_X = A\sigma_\varepsilon$ , 立得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n_{k_j} \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Z_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \\
 & \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n_{k_j} \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |V_{n_{k_j}}^m(t, \omega)| + \lim_{n_{k_j} \rightarrow \infty} C \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Y_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \\
 & \quad + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^m a_j}{\sigma_X} - 1 \right| M = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Z_{n_{k_j}}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \rightarrow 0. \tag{2.10}$$

再由 $Y_n(t)$ 以概率1相对紧, 且极限点集为 $\mathbf{K}$ , 则对每一 $f \in \mathbf{K}$ ,  $\omega \in \Omega_0$ ,  $\exists m_k = m_k(\omega, f)$ , 使

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Y_{m_k}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \rightarrow 0.$$

和(2.10)的证明类似有

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |Z_{m_k}(t, \omega) - f(t)| \rightarrow 0.$$

综上定理2.1的结论证毕.  $\square$

关于线性过程的强逼近, 有下面的结果:

**定理 2.2** 设 $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ 、 $\{X_t\}$ 、 $\{a_i\}$ 如定理2.1中所定义,  $\{W(t, \omega), t \geq 0\}$ 为Wiener过程.

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(i) 假设  $E|\varepsilon_0|^p < \infty$ ,  $p > 2$ ,  $E\varepsilon_0^2 = 1$ , 则有

$$\sum_{t=1}^n X_t - AW(n) = o(n^{1/p}) \quad \text{a.s.}$$

(ii) 假设对于  $|t| < t_0$ , 有  $Ee^{t\varepsilon_0} < \infty$ , 则

$$\sum_{t=1}^n X_t - AW(n) = O(\log n) \quad \text{a.s.}$$

证明: (i) 注意到

$$\sum_{t=1}^n X_t = \left( \sum_{j=0}^m a_j \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right) + \tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_n + \sum_{j>m} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right),$$

其中  $\tilde{\varepsilon}_0, \tilde{\varepsilon}_n$  定义同定理2.1, 进而有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left| \sum_{t=1}^n X_t - AW(n) \right| / n^{1/p} \\ &\leq \left| \sum_{j>m} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right) - \sum_{j>m} a_j W(n) \right| / n^{1/p} + \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_0|}{n^{1/p}} + \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_n|}{n^{1/p}} \\ &\quad + \left| \left( \sum_{j=0}^m a_j \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right) - \left( \sum_{j=0}^m a_j \right) W(n) \right| / n^{1/p} \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4. \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

对  $I_1$  而言有

$$I_1 \leq \sum_{j>m} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} - W(n) \right| / n^{1/p} = \sum_{j>m} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_{i-j} - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p}. \quad (2.12)$$

其中  $\xi_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} W(i) - W(i-1)$ , 并且使得  $\{\xi_i\}$  与  $\{\varepsilon_i\}$  独立 (这可以通过扩大原概率空间, 即空间的联合来给出一个新的空间来完成). 再由  $\{\xi_i\}$  相互独立,  $\{\varepsilon_i\}$  相互独立, 可知  $\{\xi_i - \varepsilon_i\}$  相互独立. 往证

$$E \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} < \infty, \quad (2.13)$$

由引理1.3, 此时只须证明  $\sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} < \infty$  a.s., 并且  $E \sup_n |\varepsilon_n - \xi_n| / n^{1/p} < \infty$ .

由文献[10]、[11]的结果有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} = 0$  a.s., 故  $\sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} < \infty$  a.s.. 再由引理1.2的(2)有

$$E \sup_n \frac{|\varepsilon_n - \xi_n|}{n^{1/p}} \leq E \sup_n \frac{|\varepsilon_n|}{n^{1/p}} + E \sup_n \frac{|\xi_n|}{n^{1/p}} < \infty.$$

故(2.13)式成立. 再由leví引理、引理1.4及(2.13)式有

$$E \left( \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_{i-j} - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| E \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} < \infty,$$

于是

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_{i-j} - \xi_i) \right| / n^{1/p} < \infty \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (2.14)$$

对每个固定的  $m$ , 由  $E|\tilde{\varepsilon}_0| < \infty$ , 有  $I_2 \rightarrow 0$  a.s.,  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . 易见

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P} \left\{ \frac{|\varepsilon_{n-k}|}{n^{1/p}} > \varepsilon \right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P} \{ |\varepsilon_0| > \varepsilon n^{1/p} \} < \infty,$$

故由Borel-Cantelli引理有  $\varepsilon_{n-k}/n^{1/p} \rightarrow 0$  a.s., 即对每个固定的  $m$ , 有

$$I_3 = \left| \sum_{k=0}^m \tilde{a}_k \varepsilon_{n-k} \right| / n^{1/p} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (2.15)$$

由文献[10]、[11]的结果有  $\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i - W(n) = o(n^{1/p})$  a.s.. 综合上述事实, 并利用(2.11)、(2.12)、(2.14)、(2.15)式有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I &\leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_1 + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I_2 + I_3) + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_4 \\ &\leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=0}^m |a_j| \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i - W(n) \right| / n^{1/p} = 0, \quad \text{a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

此即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I = 0$ , a.s.. (i)得证.

(ii) 为完成(ii)的证明, 只须证明对任意  $C_n \uparrow \infty$ , 我们有

$$I = \left| \sum_{t=1}^n X_t - AW(n) \right| / (C_n \log n) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

易见

$$\begin{aligned} I &\leq \left| \sum_{j>m} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{i-j} \right) - \sum_{j>m} a_j W(n) \right| / (C_n \log n) + \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_0|}{C_n \log n} + \frac{|\tilde{\varepsilon}_n|}{C_n \log n} \\ &\quad + \left| \left( \sum_{j=0}^m a_j \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \right) - \sum_{j=0}^m a_j W(n) \right| / (C_n \log n) \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

由文献[10]、[11]的结果有

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i - W(n) \right) = O(\log n) \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (2.17)$$

易见

$$I_1 \leq \sum_{j>m} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_{i-j} - \xi_i) \right| / (C_n \log n), \quad (2.18)$$

其中  $\xi_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} W(i) - W(i-1)$ . 根据引理1.2的(3)、引理1.5, 与(i)中(2.13)式证明类似, 有

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / (C_n \log n) < \infty.$$

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于是

$$E \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_{i-j} - \xi_i) \right| / (C_n \log n) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| E \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \xi_i) \right| / (C_n \log n) < \infty,$$

故

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| \sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_{i-j} - \xi_i) \right| / (C_n \log n) < \infty \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (2.19)$$

$I_2 \rightarrow 0$  a.s.,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  是显然的. 由引理1.5存在  $t^* > 0$ , 使  $E e^{t^* |\varepsilon_0|} < \infty$ . 利用该事实, 采用与(2.15)式类似的方法, 对每个固定的  $m$ , 有

$$I_3 = \left| \sum_{k=0}^m \tilde{a}_k \varepsilon_{n-k} \right| / (C_n \log n) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.20)$$

于是利用(2.16)、(2.17)、(2.18)、(2.19)、(2.20)式, 可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_1 + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I_2 + I_3) + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_4 = 0, \quad \text{a.s.}$$

此即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I = 0$ , a.s. (ii) 得证.  $\square$

我们的定理改进了陆传荣、邱瑾([4])关于线性过程泛函型重对数律和强逼近的结果. 在泛函型重对数律的问题中, 我们实质性地去掉陆传荣、邱瑾定理中  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^2 a_j^2 < \infty$  及  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^{1/2} |a_j| < \infty$  的条件, 而且将要求  $E|\varepsilon_0|^p < \infty$ ,  $p > 2$  减弱为要求  $E|\varepsilon_0|^2 < \infty$ . 在强逼近的问题中, 我们也实质性地去掉陆传荣、邱瑾定理中  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^2 a_j^2 < \infty$  的限制, 并将  $E|\varepsilon_0|^{p+\delta} < \infty$ ,  $p > 2$ ,  $\delta > 0$ , 减弱为  $E|\varepsilon_0|^p < \infty$ ,  $p > 2$ .

### §3. NA序列产生线性过程的重对数律

本节讨论由严平稳NA随机变量序列所生成的线性过程满足重对数律的条件. 主要结果如下

**定理 3.1** 设  $\{\varepsilon_i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  是严平稳的NA随机变量序列,  $E\varepsilon_1 = 0$ ,  $E\varepsilon_1^2 < \infty$ ,  $\sigma^2 = E\varepsilon_1^2 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} E(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_i) > 0$ ,  $\{a_j; j \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  是一实数序列, 满足  $\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_j| < \infty$ , 定义  $X_t = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} a_i \varepsilon_{t-i}$ , 则

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \sum_{t=1}^n X_t \right|}{(2\sigma^2 n \log \log n)^{1/2}} = \left| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j \right| \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (3.1)$$

证明: 对  $m, n, t \in \mathbf{N}$ , 定义

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{m,n} &= (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{j=-m}^m a_j \varepsilon_{t-j}, \\
 \tilde{a}_m &= 0, \quad \tilde{a}_j = \sum_{i=j+1}^m a_i, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, \\
 \tilde{\tilde{a}}_{-m} &= 0, \quad \tilde{\tilde{a}}_j = \sum_{i=-m}^{j-1} a_i, \quad j = -m+1, -m+2, \dots, 0, \\
 \tilde{\varepsilon}_t &= \sum_{j=0}^m \tilde{a}_j \varepsilon_{t-j}, \quad \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_t = \sum_{j=-m}^0 \tilde{\tilde{a}}_j \varepsilon_{t-j}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是由诸记号的定义不难推得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{m,n} &= \left( \sum_{j=-m}^m a_j \right) (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left( \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_t \right) \\
 &\quad + (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} (\tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_n + \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{n+1} - \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_1), \tag{3.2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n X_t = Y_{m,n} + (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left( \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{|j|>m} a_j \varepsilon_{t-j} \right). \tag{3.3}$$

由  $\{\varepsilon_i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  的同分布性, 对每个  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{P}\{|\varepsilon_{n-j}|/(2n \log \log n)^{1/2} > \varepsilon\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{P}\{|\varepsilon_0|^2 > 2\varepsilon^2 n \log \log n\} < \infty. \tag{3.4}$$

上式中最后一个不等号成立是由于  $\mathbf{E}|\varepsilon_0|^2 < \infty$ . 所以根据 (3.4) 及 Borel-cantelli 引理可知  $(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \varepsilon_{n-j} \rightarrow 0$  a.s.,  $n \rightarrow \infty, j \geq 0$ . 进一步  $(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \tilde{\varepsilon}_n \rightarrow 0$  a.s., 用同样的方法也可以证明  $(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$  a.s.. 至于  $(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \tilde{\varepsilon}_0 \rightarrow 0$  a.s. 及  $(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_1 \rightarrow 0$  a.s. 是显然的. 综上便知

$$(2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} (\tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_n + \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{n+1} - \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_1) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.} \tag{3.5}$$

由文献[5]的定理1知

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_t = \sigma \quad \text{a.s.}$$

显然  $\{-\varepsilon_i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}$  也为NA随机变量列, 并且满足定理条件, 故

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n (-\varepsilon_t) = \sigma \quad \text{a.s.}$$

因此我们有

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_t \right| = \sigma \quad \text{a.s.} \tag{3.6}$$

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令  $S_n = \sum_{t=1}^n X_t$ , 综合(3.2)、(3.3)、(3.5)、(3.6)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_n| \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| Y_{m,n} + \sum_{|j|>m} a_j (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| \\ &\leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sum_{j=-m}^m a_j \right| (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_t \right| + \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|j|>m} |a_j| (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \sum_{j=-m}^m a_j \right| \sigma + \sum_{|j|>m} |a_j| \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| \quad \text{a.s.}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

再由平稳性及引理1.4、引理1.6有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_j| \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| \\ &= \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_j| \mathbf{E} \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_t \right| < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

故由(3.8)有

$$\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_j| \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| < \infty \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (3.9)$$

利用(3.9)式, 在(3.7)中再令  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , 就有

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_n| \leq \left| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j \right| \sigma \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (3.10)$$

另一方面, 由(3.3)、(3.6)式还有

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_n| \\ &\geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sum_{j=-m}^m a_j \right| (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_t \right| - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |\tilde{\varepsilon}_0 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_n + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{n+1} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_1| \\ &\quad - \sum_{|j|>m} |a_j| \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{j=-m}^m a_j \right| \sigma - \sum_{|j|>m} |a_j| \sup_n (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} \left| \sum_{t=1}^n \varepsilon_{t-j} \right| \quad \text{a.s.} \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

在(3.11)式中再令  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , 便有

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n \log \log n)^{-1/2} |S_n| \geq \left| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j \right| \sigma \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (3.12)$$

由(3.10)、(3.12)知(3.1)式成立.  $\square$

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## Strong Approximation and the Law of the Iterated Logarithm for Linear Processes

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In this paper, we prove strong approximations and the functional law of the iterated logarithm for linear processes generated by i.i.d. random variables, and give the law of the iterated logarithm for linear processes generated by NA random variables.

**Keywords:** Linear processes, functional law of the iterated logarithm, strong approximations, law of the iterated logarithm.

**AMS Subject Classification:** 60F15, 60G15, 60F17.