

## 尺度参数变点的非参数检验 \*

王黎明

王静龙

(上海财经大学统计学系, 上海, 200433) (华东师范大学统计学系, 上海, 200062)

### 摘 要

本文讨论了尺度参数模型参数变点的假设检验问题. 基于两样本  $U$ - 统计量, 我们给出了两个检验, 并且研究了检验统计量分布的极限性质. 我们证明了这两个检验统计量的极限分布分别是  $\sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)|$  和极值分布, 其中  $\{B(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$  是一个 Brown 桥.

**关键词:** 变点,  $U$ - 统计量, 位置-尺度参数模型, Brown 桥, 极值分布.

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### § 1. 引 言

设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是相互独立的连续型随机变量,  $X_1, \dots, X_k$  来自总体  $F((x - \mu)/\sigma_1)$ ,  $X_{k+1}, \dots, X_n$  来自总体  $F((x - \mu)/\sigma_2)$ , 其中  $k$  未知正整数,  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  为位置参数,  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0$  为尺度参数. 其中上述模型称为位置-尺度参数模型. 当  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$  或  $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$ ,  $k$  称为变点. 关于模型中位置参数和尺度参数变点的统计推断问题, 已有不少文献进行了讨论, 如 Wolfe and Schechtmen (1984) 提出了位置参数变点的非参数检验, 并且给出了变点估计的置信区间. Csorgo and Horvath (1988) 利用  $U$ - 统计量讨论了位置参数变点的检测问题. Krishnaiah and Miao (1988), Miao (1993) 也讨论了位置参数的变点问题. 王黎明和王静龙 (2002) 利用两样本  $U$ - 统计量讨论了位置参数的变点问题, 提出了检验统计量, 并且给出了其极限性质. 以及缪柏其和魏登云 (1994) 利用局部比较的方法讨论了尺度参数的变点问题. 本文将基于  $U$ - 统计量, 研究位置-尺度参数模型中尺度参数变点的检验问题, 并讨论其渐近性质.

我们考虑考虑尺度参数变点的检验问题, 并假设根据验前信息知道  $\sigma_1$  和  $\sigma_2$  的大小关系, 例如  $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2$ . 由此可见, 本文考虑的尺度参数变点的检验问题是

$$H_0 : \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \sigma_1 > \sigma_2. \quad (1)$$

至于备择假设为  $H_1 : \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$  的尺度参数变点的检验问题类似地求解. 根据文 [8], 我们引核函数

$$\phi(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) = I_{(|x_1 - x_2| > |y_1 - y_2|)} - 1/2, \quad (2)$$

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其中  $I_{(|x_1-x_2|>|y_1-y_2|)}$  为示性函数:

$$I_{(|x_1-x_2|>|y_1-y_2|)} = \begin{cases} 1, & |x_1 - x_2| > |y_1 - y_2|; \\ 0, & |x_1 - x_2| \leq |y_1 - y_2|. \end{cases}$$

据此得到两样本  $U$ - 统计量

$$V_{k,n-k} = \left\{ \binom{k}{2} \binom{n-k}{2} \right\}^{-1} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \sum_{k+1 \leq r < m \leq n} \phi(X_i, X_j; X_r, X_m). \quad (3)$$

基于这个两样本  $U$ - 统计量, 我们给出了检验问题 (1) 的两个检验统计量, 并讨论了当没有变点时检验统计量分布的渐近性质.

## § 2. 变点的非参数检验

基于  $U$ - 统计量 (3), 我们构造如下两个的检验统计量:

$$L_{1n} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot n^{3/2}} \cdot \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} k(n-k)V_{k,n-k}, \quad (4)$$

$$L_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \sqrt{\frac{k(n-k)}{n}} V_{k,n-k}. \quad (5)$$

关于检验问题 (1), 当  $L_{1n}$  或  $L_{2n}$  的值比较大时, 拒绝原假设  $H_0$ , 认为变点  $k$  存在,  $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2$ ; 否则, 不能拒绝原假设  $H_0$ , 认为没有变点. 至于备择假设为  $H_1: \sigma_1 < \sigma_2$  的尺度参数变点的检验问题, 我们在  $L_{1n}$  或  $L_{2n}$  的值比较小时, 拒绝原假设  $H_0$ .

下面研究当原假设  $H_0$  为真, 即没有变点时检验统计量  $L_{1n}$  或  $L_{2n}$  的渐近分布 ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ). 我们有如下的定理.

**定理** 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d., 其分布函数为  $F(x)$ ,  $F(x)$  为连续函数, 记  $0 < \sigma_{10}^2 = \text{Var}(\phi_{10}(X_1))$ , 其中

$$\phi_{10}(x_1) = E[\phi(X_1, X_2; Y_1, Y_2) | X_1 = x_1].$$

那么

(i) 在  $x > 0$  时,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(L_{1n}/\sigma_{10} \leq x) = P\left(\sup_{0 < t < 1} B(t) \leq x\right), \quad (6)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|L_{1n}|/\sigma_{10} \leq x) = P\left(\sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)| \leq x\right), \quad (7)$$

其中  $\{B(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$  是一个 Brown 桥.

(ii) 对于一切的实数  $x$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(L_{2n}/\sigma_{10} \leq a(x, n)) = \exp\{-e^{-x}\}, \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|L_{2n}|/\sigma_{10} \leq a(x, n)) = \exp\{-2e^{-x}\}, \quad (9)$$

其中  $a(x, n) = (2 \log n)^{-1/2}(x + 2 \log n + (1/2) \cdot \log \log n - (1/2) \cdot \log \pi)$ , 即检验统计量  $L_{2n}$  的极限分布为第一类极值分布.

在定理中,  $\sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)|$  的分布函数为

$$P\left(\sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)| \leq x\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k \exp(-2k^2 x^2), \quad x > 0.$$

为了证明这个定理, 我们需要给出下列引理:

**引理 1** 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是相互独立的随机变量, 同分布于分布函数  $F(x)$ ,  $EX_1 = \mu$ ,  $0 < \text{Var} X_1 = \sigma^2 < \infty$ , 记  $S(k) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} X_i$ , 则

(i)  $(1/\sigma) \cdot n^{-1/2} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n-1} |S(k) - (k/n) \cdot S(n)| \xrightarrow{L} \sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)|$ , 其中  $\{B(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$  是一个 Brown 桥.

(ii)  $(1/\sigma) \cdot n^{-1/2} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n-1} (S(k) - (k/n) \cdot S(n)) \xrightarrow{L} \sup_{0 < t < 1} B(t)$ .

(iii) 如果  $EX_1^2 \log \log(|X_1^2| + 1) < \infty$ , 对于任意的实数  $x$ , 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left(\frac{n}{k(n-k)}\right)^{1/2} \left(S(k) - \frac{k}{n} S(n)\right) \leq a(x, n)\right) = \exp\{-e^{-x}\},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left(\frac{n}{k(n-k)}\right)^{1/2} \left|S(k) - \frac{k}{n} S(n)\right| \leq a(x, n)\right) = \exp\{-2e^{-x}\}.$$

引理 1 的证明可以参见 Csorgo and Horvath (1997).

**引理 2** (Slutsky 定理) 设随机变量序列  $\{X_n\}$  和  $\{Y_n\}$  满足

$$Y_n \xrightarrow{L} F, \quad (X_n - Y_n) \xrightarrow{P} 0,$$

其中  $F$  为连续函数, 则有  $X_n \xrightarrow{L} F$ .

引理 2 的证明参见 Sen, P.K. and Singer, J.M. (1993).

**引理 3**  $\{X_n\}, \{Y_n\}$  为任意序列, 则  $\left| \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| - \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |Y_k| \right| \leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k - Y_k|$ .

下面我们证明这个定理, 首先做一些准备工作. 为简化起见, 记核函数为

$$\phi(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) = \Phi(x; y), \quad \text{其中 } x = (x_1, x_2), y = (y_1, y_2).$$

将对偶  $\{(X_i, X_j), 1 \leq i < j \leq k\}$  按字典顺序排列, 即在  $i_1 < i_2$  时,  $(X_{i_1}, X_{j_1})$  排在  $(X_{i_2}, X_{j_2})$  的前面, 而在  $j_1 < j_2$  时,  $(X_i, X_{j_1})$  排在  $(X_i, X_{j_2})$  的前面. 我们用  $Z_1, \dots, Z_K$  表示以字典顺序排列的对偶  $\{(X_i, X_j), 1 \leq i < j \leq k\}$ , 用  $Z_{K+1}, \dots, Z_N$  表示以字典顺序排列的对偶  $\{(X_r, X_m), k+1 \leq r < m \leq n\}$ . 显然

$$K = \binom{k}{2}, \quad N - K = \binom{n-k}{2}.$$

设  $Z_i = (X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}), Z_j = (X_{j_1}, X_{j_2})$ . 由于  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是 i.i.d. 的连续型的随机变量序列, 并且

$$E(\Phi(Z_i; Z_j) | Z_j = z_j) = P(|X_{i_1} - X_{i_2}| > |X_{j_1} - X_{j_2}| | X_{j_1} = x_{j_1}, X_{j_2} = x_{j_2}) - 1/2,$$

$$E(\Phi(Z_i; Z_j) | Z_i = z_i) = P(|X_{i_1} - X_{i_2}| > |X_{j_1} - X_{j_2}| | X_{i_1} = x_{i_1}, X_{i_2} = x_{i_2}) - 1/2.$$

所以

$$\mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_i; Z_j)|Z_j = z_j) + \mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_j = z_j) = 0. \quad (10)$$

记  $\Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j) = \Phi(Z_i; Z_j) + \mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_j) + \mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_i)$ . 则由 (10) 式知,

$$\mathbf{E}(\Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j|Z_i)) = 0, \quad \mathbf{E}(\Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j|Z_j)) = 0. \quad (11)$$

从而在  $i_1, i_2$  和  $j$  互不相同, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[\Phi^*(Z_{i_1}; Z_j)\Phi^*(Z_{i_2}; Z_j)] &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{E}(\Phi^*(Z_{i_1}; Z_j)\Phi^*(Z_{i_2}; Z_j)|Z_j)] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{E}(\Phi^*(Z_{i_1}; Z_j)|Z_j)\mathbf{E}(\Phi^*(Z_{i_2}; Z_j)|Z_j)] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

记

$$A_{k,n-k} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \sum_{k+1 \leq r < m \leq n} \phi(X_i, X_j; X_r, X_m),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k,n-k} &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \sum_{K+1 \leq j \leq N} \Phi(Z_i; Z_j) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \Phi(Z_i; Z_j) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq K} \Phi(Z_i; Z_j) - \sum_{K+1 \leq i < j \leq N} \Phi(Z_i; Z_j) \\ &= B_N - B_K - B_{N-K}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$B_N, B_K$  和  $B_{N-K}$  可表示为如下形式

$$B_N = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} (\mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_j) + \mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_i)), \quad (14)$$

$$B_K = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq K} \Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq K} (\mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_j) + \mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_i)), \quad (15)$$

$$B_{N-K} = \sum_{K+1 \leq i < j \leq N} \Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j) - \sum_{K+1 \leq i < j \leq N} (\mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_j) + \mathbf{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i)|Z_i)). \quad (16)$$

记  $B_K^* = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq K} \Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j)$ ,  $B_{N-K}^* = \sum_{K+1 \leq i < j \leq N} \Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j)$ ,  $1 \leq K \leq N$ . 根据 (11) 式

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(B_{K+1}^* | \sigma(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_K)) &= \mathbf{E}\left(\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq K+1} \Phi^*(Z_i; Z_j) \middle| \sigma(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_K)\right) \\ &= B_K^* + \sum_{i=1}^K \mathbf{E}(\Phi^*(Z_i; Z_{K+1}) | Z_i) = B_K^*. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $(B_K^*, \sigma(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_K), 1 \leq K \leq N)$  是鞅, 根据 Chebyshev 不等式, 对于  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\delta > 0$ ,  $K \leq N$ , 都有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}\left(\frac{|B_K^*|}{K\sqrt{N}^\delta} \geq \varepsilon\right) &\leq \frac{\mathbf{E}(B_K^*)^2}{\varepsilon^2 K^2 N^\delta}, \\ \mathbf{E}(B_K^*)^2 &= \mathbf{E}[B_{K-1}^* + (B_K^* - B_{K-1}^*)] \\ &= \mathbf{E}(B_{K-1}^*)^2 + \mathbf{E}(B_K^* - B_{K-1}^*)^2 + 2\mathbf{E}[B_{K-1}^*(B_K^* - B_{K-1}^*)]. \end{aligned}$$

因为  $(B_K^*, \sigma(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_K), 1 \leq K \leq N)$  是鞅和 (12) 式, 则

$$\mathbb{E}[B_{K-1}^*(B_K^* - B_{K-1}^*)] = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[B_{K-1}^*(B_K^* - B_{K-1}^*) | \sigma(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{K-1})]\} = 0.$$

所以

$$\mathbb{E}(B_K^*)^2 = \mathbb{E}(B_{K-1}^*)^2 + \mathbb{E}(B_K^* - B_{K-1}^*)^2 = \mathbb{E}(B_{K-1}^*)^2 + \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi^*(Z_i, Z_K)\right)^2.$$

根据上述递推公式, 则

$$\mathbb{E}(B_K^*)^2 = \sum_{L=1}^K \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq L} \Phi^*(Z_i, Z_L)\right)^2.$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{|B_K^*|}{K\sqrt{N^\delta}} \geq \varepsilon\right) &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 N^\delta} \sum_{L=1}^K \frac{1}{K^2} \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{1 \leq i < L} \Phi^*(Z_i, Z_L)\right)^2 \\ &\leq \frac{C_1}{\varepsilon^2 N^\delta} \sum_{L=1}^K \frac{L-1}{L^2} = O\left(\frac{\log K}{N^\delta}\right), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C_1 > 0$  是常数. 所以,  $|B_N^*| \stackrel{\mathbb{P}}{=} O(n^{2+\delta})$ ,  $\max_{K \leq N} |B_K^*| \stackrel{\mathbb{P}}{=} O(n^{2+\delta})$ , 对所有的  $\delta > 0$  成立. 类似地可证,  $\max_{K < N} |B_{N-K}^*| \stackrel{\mathbb{P}}{=} O(n^{2+\delta})$ , 对所有的  $\delta > 0$  也成立. 由 (13) 至 (16) 诸式可见,

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| A_{k, n-k} - \sum_{K+1 \leq j \leq N, 1 \leq i \leq K} (\mathbb{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i) | Z_j) + \mathbb{E}(\Phi(Z_j; Z_i) | Z_i)) \right| \stackrel{\mathbb{P}}{=} O(n^{2+\delta}). \quad (17)$$

在  $1 \leq i \leq K$ ,  $K+1 \leq j \leq N$  时,  $Z_i = (X_{i_1}, X_{i_2})$  和  $Z_j = (X_{j_1}, X_{j_2})$  没有相同的元素 ( $i_1 < i_2 < j_1 < j_2$ ). 则可记

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\Phi(Z_i; Z_j) | Z_j = z_j) &= \mathbb{P}(|X_{i_1} - X_{i_2}| > |x_{j_1} - x_{j_2}|) - 1/2 = \Phi_1(z_j), \\ \mathbb{E}(\Phi(Z_i; Z_j) | Z_i = z_i) &= \mathbb{P}(|x_{i_1} - x_{i_2}| > |X_{j_1} - X_{j_2}|) - 1/2 = \Phi_2(z_i). \end{aligned}$$

则由 (10) 式知,  $\Phi_1(z_i) + \Phi_2(z_i) = 0$ . 从而由 (14) 式得到

**引理 4** 在定理的条件下, 对于所有的  $\delta > 0$ ,

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| A_{k, n-k} - \left\{ (N-K) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - K \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(Z_i) \right\} \right| \stackrel{\mathbb{P}}{=} O(n^{2+\delta}), \quad (18)$$

而

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (\Phi_1(X_i, X_j)), \quad \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(Z_i) = \sum_{k+1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\Phi_1(X_i, X_j)).$$

令

$$\phi_1(x) = \mathbb{E}(\Phi_1(X_1, X_2) | X_1 = x),$$

显然有,  $\mathbb{E}(\Phi_1(X_1, X_2) | X_2 = x) = \phi_1(x)$ . 则在上述条件下, 下列引理成立.

引理 5 在定理的条件下,

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) \right| \stackrel{P}{=} O(n), \quad (19)$$

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (n-k-1) \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right| \stackrel{P}{=} O(n). \quad (20)$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (\Phi_1(X_i, X_j)) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (\Phi_1(X_i, X_j) - \phi_1(X_i) - \phi_1(X_j)) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \phi_1(X_j) \\ &= \Delta_k + (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i). \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(Z_i) = \sum_{k+1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\Phi_1(X_i, X_j)) = \Delta_{n-k} + (n-k-1) \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i).$$

对于  $\Delta_k$ , 因为

$$\begin{aligned} &E(\Delta_{k+1} | \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k)) \\ &= E\left( \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (\Phi_1(X_i, X_j) - \phi_1(X_i) - \phi_1(X_j)) \middle| \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) \right) \\ &= \Delta_k + \sum_{i=1}^k E((\Phi_1(X_i, X_{k+1}) - \phi_1(X_i) - \phi_1(X_{k+1})) | X_i) = \Delta_k, \end{aligned}$$

所以,  $(\Delta_k, \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k), 2 \leq k \leq n-2)$  是鞅, 根据鞅的 Kolmogrov 不等式, 对于  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$P\left( \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} |\Delta_k| > n\varepsilon \right) \leq n^{-2} \varepsilon^{-2} E(\Delta_n^2) = C n^{-2} \varepsilon^{-2} \binom{n}{2} = O(1),$$

其中  $C > 0$  为常数. 因此, (19) 式成立. 同理, 对于 (20) 式也可以类似得到. 引理 5 证毕. #

进一步地, 由引理 5, 容易得到

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} k^{-1} \left| \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(X_i) - (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) \right| \stackrel{P}{=} O(1), \quad (21)$$

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} (n-k)^{-1} \left| \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(X_i) - (n-k-1) \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right| \stackrel{P}{=} O(1). \quad (22)$$

我们再考察  $2^{-1} n^{-3/2} k(n-k) V_{k,n-k}$  的收敛情况

$$\begin{aligned} &\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| 2^{-1} n^{-3/2} k(n-k) V_{k,n-k} - n^{-1/2} \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) - \frac{k}{n} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right\} \right| \\ &= \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| 2^{-1} n^{-3/2} k(n-k) V_{k,n-k} - 2^{-1} n^{-3/2} k(n-k) \left\{ N \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(X_i) - K \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(X_i) \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2^{-1} n^{-3/2} k(n-k) \left\{ N \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(X_i) - K \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(X_i) \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - n^{-1/2} \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) - \frac{k}{n} \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right\} \right| \\ &\leq V_1 + V_2 + V_3, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left\{ 2n^{-3/2}(k-1)^{-1}(n-k-1)^{-1} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \left| A_{k,n-k} - \left\{ (N-K) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - K \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(Z_i) \right\} \right| \right\}, \\
 V_2 &= \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} n^{-3/2}(k-1)^{-1}(n-k) \left| \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(Z_i) \right|, \\
 V_3 &= \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} n^{-3/2}k(n-k-1)^{-1} \left| \sum_{K+1 \leq i \leq N} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (n-k-1) \sum_{k+1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(Z_i) \right|.
 \end{aligned}$$

对于  $V_1$ , 根据引理 4, 易得

$$V_1 \stackrel{P}{=} O(n^{\delta-1/2}). \tag{23}$$

关于  $V_2$ , 由 (21) 式

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_2 &= \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} n^{-3/2}(k-1)^{-1}(n-k) \left| \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(Z_i) \right| \\
 &\leq n^{-3/2} \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left( \frac{k}{k-1} \right) (n-k) \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} k^{-1} \left| \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(Z_i) \right| \\
 &= n^{-3/2} \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} k^{-1} \left| \sum_{1 \leq i \leq K} \Phi_1(Z_i) - (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(Z_i) \right| \\
 &\stackrel{P}{=} n^{-3/2}(n-2) \stackrel{P}{=} O(n^{-1/2}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

同理, 对于  $V_3$ , 我们可以类似得到

$$V_3 \stackrel{P}{=} O(n^{-1/2}). \tag{25}$$

综上所述, 结合 (23), (24) 和 (25), 我们证明了下列引理:

**引理 6** 在定理的条件下, 对于所有的  $\delta > 0$ ,

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| L_{1n} - n^{1/2} \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) - \frac{k}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right\} \right| \stackrel{P}{=} O(n^{\delta-1/2}), \tag{26}$$

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left| L_{2n} - n^{1/2} \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) - \frac{k}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right\} \right| \stackrel{P}{=} O(n^{\delta-1/2}). \tag{27}$$

这是因为

$$L_{1n} = \frac{1}{2n^{3/2}} \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} k(n-k)V_{k,n-k}, \quad L_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \sqrt{k(n-k)} \cdot V_{k,n-k},$$

所以引理 6 显然成立.

**定理的证明:** 在定理的条件下, 随机变量  $\phi_1(X_1), \phi_1(X_2), \dots, \phi_1(X_n)$  相互独立, 并且服从同一分布, 记

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{1n} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{10}\sqrt{n}} \left( \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) - \frac{k}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right), \\
 T_{2n} &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{10}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{k(n-k)}} \left( \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \phi_1(X_i) - \frac{k}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \phi_1(X_i) \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

则  $T_{1n}$  满足引理 1, 所以  $T_{1n} \xrightarrow{L} \sup_{0 < t < 1} B(t)$ ,  $|T_{1n}| \xrightarrow{L} \sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)|$ . 由 (26) 式和引理 3 可知, 取  $0 < \delta < 1/2$ , 对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \frac{1}{2\sigma_{10}n^{3/2}} k(n-k)V_{k,n-k} - \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} T_{1n}\right| > \varepsilon\right) = 0, \quad (28)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left|\frac{1}{2\sigma_{10}n^{3/2}} k(n-k)V_{k,n-k}\right| - \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} |T_{1n}|\right| > \varepsilon\right) = 0. \quad (29)$$

由引理 1, 对任意的  $x > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(L_{1n}/\sigma_{10} \leq x) = P\left(\sup_{0 < t < 1} B(t) \leq x\right), \quad (30)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|L_{1n}|/\sigma_{10} \leq x) = P\left(\sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)| \leq x\right). \quad (31)$$

同理, 因为核函数  $\phi$  满足条件 (3), 则  $T_{2n}$  满足引理 1, 即对于一切的实数  $x$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} T_{2n} \leq a(x, n)\right) = \exp(-e^{-x}),$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} |T_{2n}| \leq a(x, n)\right) = \exp(-2e^{-x}).$$

由 (25) 式, 取  $0 < \delta < 1/2$ , 并且根据引理 3 可知, 对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \frac{1}{2\sigma_{10}} \sqrt{\frac{k(n-k)}{n}} V_{k,n-k} - \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} T_{2n}\right| > \varepsilon\right) = 0, \quad (32)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} \left|\frac{1}{2\sigma_{10}} \sqrt{\frac{k(n-k)}{n}} V_{k,n-k}\right| - \max_{2 \leq k \leq n-2} |T_{2n}|\right| > \varepsilon\right) = 0. \quad (33)$$

由引理 1, 对任意的实数  $x$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(L_{2n}/\sigma_{10} \leq a(x, n)) = \exp(-e^{-x}), \quad (34)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|L_{2n}|/\sigma_{10} \leq a(x, n)) = \exp(-2e^{-x}). \quad (35)$$

定理证毕. #

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## Non-Parameter Test for Change-Point of Scale Parameter

WANG LIMING

(Department of Statistics, Shanghai University of Finance & Economics, Shanghai, 200433)

WANG JINGLONG

(Department of Statistics, East China Normal University, Shanghai, 200062)

The change-point problem about the scale parameter is discussed in this paper. Based on two-sample  $U$ -statistic two tests are proposed, and their approximate distributions, which are  $\sup_{0 < t < 1} |B(t)|$  and extreme value distribution respectively, where  $\{B(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$  is a Brownian bridge, are obtained.