

文章编号:1671-9352(2009)12-0056-04

随机变量阵列的强收敛性

管总平, 孙友彬

(暨南大学统计学系, 广东 广州 510630)

摘要: 获得了独立随机变量阵列的对数律成立的一个充分条件, 推广了已有的结果。

关键词: 对数律; 强收敛性; 独立随机变量阵列

中图分类号: O211.4 文献标志码: A

Strong law for arrays of random variables

GUAN Zong-ping, SUN You-bin

(Department of Statistics, Jinan University, Guangzhou 510630, Guangdong, China)

Abstract: The sufficient conditions of the law of a logarithm for array of independent random variables are obtained, which extend some well-known results.

Key words: law of logarithm; strong converge; array of independent random variables

0 引言

设 $\{X, X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是独立同分布的随机变量序列, 通过经典的 Hartman-Wintner 重对数律^[1] 知: 如果

$$EX = 0, EX^2 = 1, \tag{0.1}$$

则

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} = 1 \text{ a.s.}, \quad \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} = -1, \text{ a.s.} \tag{0.2}$$

Strassen 证明了(0.1)是(0.2)成立的必要条件^[2]。

对于独立同分布的随机变量阵列, 上面的 Hartman-Wintner 重对数律不再成立, 但有着不同的极限结果。

设 $\{X_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 是独立随机变量阵列, 且 $EX_{ni} = 0, EX_{ni}^2 < \infty, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1$ 。令 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ni}$ 和

$s_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n EX_{ni}^2$ 。Hu 在独立随机变量阵列同分布于 Bernoulli 分布 $P(X_{11} = \pm 1) = 1/2$ 的情况下证明了如下结论^[3]:

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log s_n^2}} = 1 \text{ a.s.}, \quad \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log s_n^2}} = -1 \text{ a.s.} \tag{0.3}$$

Hu 和 Weber 在更弱的条件下: 只要 $\{X_{ni}\}$ 是独立同分布随机变量阵列, 且 $EX_{ni} = 0, E|X_{11}|^4 < \infty$ 得到了(0.3)的结论^[4]。Qi 在此基础上进一步把条件推广为: 只要 $\{X_{ni}\}$ 是独立同分布随机变量阵列, 且 $EX_{ni} = 0, E|X_{11}|^4 (\log^+ |X_{11}|)^{-2} < \infty$ 也有(0.3)成立^[5]。这里要注意从(0.3)的结论容易看出

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log \log s_n^2}} = \infty, \text{ a.s.},$$

所以从这里可以证实对于随机变量阵列 Hartman-Wintner 重对数律不成立。

当随机变量阵列 $\{X_{ni}\}$ 独立但不一定同分布的情况下, Baxter, Rosalsky, Rosalsky and Teicher, Sung, and Teicher 得到了一些重对数律和单对数律结论^[6-10]。Recently, Sung 证明了对于独立随机变量阵列 Kolmogorov 重对数律不成立,但是他在某些条件下得到了对于独立随机变量阵列 Kolmogorov 重对数律的一个类似结论^[9]: 设 $\{X_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 是独立随机变量阵列, $EX_{ni} = 0, EX_{ni}^2 < \infty, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1$ 。且满足

$$|X_{ni}| \leq k_n \sqrt{\frac{s_n^2}{\log n}}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1,$$

其中 $\{k_n\}$ 是一个正的常数列, 且 $k_n \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$, 那么

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}} = 1, \text{ a.s.} \tag{0.4}$$

后来 Sung 又在 $EX_{ni} = 0, 0 < a \leq EX_{ni}^2, \sup_{n,i} EX_{ni}^4 < \infty$ 条件下得到了(0.4)的结论^[11]。

本文获得了式(0.4)成立的一个更弱的充分条件, 并把 Sung 的结果^[11]推广到 $[n^\alpha]$ 的情形。因此 Sung 的条件可以作为一个推论给出。这里及后文 $[\cdot]$ 都表示取整函数。

1 主要结果

定理 1.1 设 $\alpha > 0, \{X_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq [n^\alpha], n \geq 1\}$ 是独立随机变量阵列, $EX_{ni} = 0$ 且满足

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{[n^\alpha]} E|X_{ni}|^p}{(s_n^2 \log n)^{\frac{p}{2}}} < \infty, p > 2, \tag{1.1}$$

其中 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^{[n^\alpha]} X_{ni}, s_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{[n^\alpha]} EX_{ni}^2$ 。则

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}} = 1, \text{ a.s.}, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}} = -1, \text{ a.s.} \tag{1.2}$$

本文约定, $\log x = \max\{1, \ln x\}, C$ 代表正常数, 它在不同的地方可代表不同的值。

2 定理的证明

定理证明的主要方法是用不变原理来估计收敛速率(见文献[12-14]), 这种方法已经是概率极限领域的一个强有力的工具, 参见文献[15-16], 即为下面引理:

引理 2.1 对任意 $q > 2$, 存在 $B = B(q) > 0$ 使对任意均值为零, q 阶距有限的独立随机变量序列 $\{\xi_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, 存在独立正态随机变量序列 $\{\eta_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}, E\eta_i = 0, E\eta_i^2 = E\xi_i^2$, 对所有 $y > 0$, 有

$$P\left\{ \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i - \sum_{i=1}^k \eta_i \right| > y \right\} \leq B y^{-q} \sum_{i=1}^n E|\xi_i|^q.$$

定理 1.1 的证明 只需证明

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}} = 1, \text{ a.s.} \tag{2.1}$$

因为 $\{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是独立随机变量序列, 由 Borel-Cantelli 引理, 要证(2.1), 只要证

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{[n^\alpha]} X_{ni} > (1 + \epsilon) \sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n} \right\} < \infty, \forall \epsilon > 0, \tag{2.2}$$

及
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{[n^\alpha]} X_{ni} > (1 - \epsilon) \sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n} \right\} = \infty, \forall \epsilon > 0. \tag{2.3}$$

由引理 1.1, 存在独立的服从正态分布的随机变量序列 Z_{ni} , 满足 $EZ_{ni} = 0, EZ_{ni}^2 = EX_{ni}^2$, 且对任意 $q > 2$

及所有 $y > 0$,

$$P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni}\right| > y\right\} \leq Cy^{-q} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} E|X_{ni}|^q. \quad (2.4)$$

并对每个 $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > (1 + \varepsilon)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \subset \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \cup \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\}.$$

因此对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > (1 + \varepsilon)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} + \\ &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} = I_1 + I_2. \end{aligned}$$

所以由式(1.4),对 $p > 2$ 有

$$I_1 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni}\right| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} E|X_{ni}|^p}{(s_n^2 \log n)^{\frac{p}{2}}} < \infty.$$

现令 N 是服从标准正态分布的随机变量,注意到 $EZ_{ni}^2 = EX_{ni}^2$ 及 $P\{N > x\} \sim (2\pi)^{-1}x^{-1}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, 因此

$$I_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{N > \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\sqrt{2\log n}\right\} \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{(1+\varepsilon/2)^2}} < \infty.$$

从而式(2.2)成立.

注意到对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \subset \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \cup \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\}.$$

因此对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} + \\ &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

分别类似于 $I_1 < \infty, I_2 < \infty$ 的证明有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} - \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni}\right| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} E|X_{ni}|^p}{(s_n^2 \log n)^{\frac{p}{2}}} < \infty,$$

及

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} Z_{ni} > \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\{N > (1 - \varepsilon/2)\sqrt{2\log n}\} = C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{(1-\varepsilon/2)^2} \sqrt{\log n}} = \infty.$$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n^{\alpha} \rfloor} X_{ni} > (1 - \varepsilon)\sqrt{2s_n^2 \log n}\right\} = \infty$.

因此式(2.3)得证.从而式(2.1)成立.

推论 2.1 (文献[11]的结论) 设 $\{X_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ 是独立随机变量阵列,如果 $EX_{ni} = 0, 0 < a \leq EX_{ni}^2, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1$, 且 $\sup_{n,i} EX_{ni}^4 < \infty$, 那么有式(0.4)成立.

证明 在定理 0.1 中取 $\alpha = 1, p = 4$, 易知存在一个 $M > 0$ 使得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n E|X_{ni}|^4}{(s_n^2 \log n)^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nM}{(na \log n)^2} < \infty.$$

所以有式(0.4)成立.

推论 2.2 如果 $\{X_{ni}\}$ 是独立同分布随机变量阵列, 且 $EX_{ni} = 0, E|X_{11}|^4 < \infty$. 那么有式(0.4)成立.

参考文献:

- [1] HARTMAN P, WINTNER P. On the law of the iterated logarithm[J]. Amer J Math, 1941, 63:169-176.
- [2] STRASSEN V. A converse to the law of the iterated logarithm[J]. Z W View Gebiete, 1960, 4:265-268.
- [3] HU T C. On the law of the iterated logarithm for arrays of random variables[J]. Comm Statist Theory Methods, 1991, 20:1989-1994.
- [4] HU T C, WEBER N C. On the rate of convergence in the strong law of large numbers for arrays[J]. Bull Austral Math Soc, 1992, 45: 479-482.
- [5] QI Y C. On strong convergence of arrays[J]. Bull Austral Math Soc, 1994, 50:219-223.
- [6] BAXTER G. An analogue of the law of the iterated logarithm[J]. Proc Amer Math Soc, 1955, 6:177-181.
- [7] ROSALSKY A. On the number of successes in independent trials[J]. Sankhya Ser A, 1985, 47:380-391.
- [8] ROSALSKY A, TEICHER H. A limit theorem for double arrays[J]. Ann Prob, 1981, 9:460-467.
- [9] SUNG S H. An analogue of Kolmogorov's law of the iterated logarithm for arrays[J]. Bull Austral Math Soc, 1996, 54:117-182.
- [10] TEICHER H. Almost certain behavior of row sums of double arrays[M]// Lecture Notes in Mathematics. Berlin:Springer-Verlag, 1981, 861:155-165.
- [11] SUNG S H. Strong laws for arrays of random variables[J]. Bull Austral Math Soc, 1998, 35:769-775.
- [12] SAKHANENKO A I. On unimprovable estimates of the rate of convergence in the invariance principle[J]. Colloquia Math Soci Janos Bolyai, 1980, 32:779-783.
- [13] SAKHANENKO A I. On estimates of the rate of convergence in the invariance principle[C]// Advances in Probab Theory: Limit Theorems and Related Problems. New York:Springer, 1984:124-135.
- [14] SAKHANENKO A I. Convergence rate in the invariance principle for nonidentically distributed variables with exponential moments[C]// Advances in Probab The-ory: Limit Theorems for Sums of Random Variables. New York: Springer, 1985:2-73.
- [15] JIANG Y, ZHANG L X. Precise rates in the law of iterated logarithm for the moment of I. I. D. random variables[J]. Acta Math Sinica, 2006, 22: 781-792.
- [16] CHEN Pingyan, GAN Shixin. Limiting behavior of weighted sums of IID random variables[J]. Statist Probab Lett, 2007, 77:1589-1599.

(编辑:孙培芹)