

自回归序列的穿带率^{*}

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摘 要 穿零问题是时间序列分析中的一个重要研究内容, 被广泛应用于语音识别、信号探测等科学研究领域. 统计学者已经给出了二阶自回归序列 $AR(2)$ 的渐近穿零率与一阶渐近相关函数的关系, 以及均方渐近穿零率与自回归序列 $AR(P)$ 的特征根的关系等一系列研究成果. 在此基础上, 本文引入了自回归序列 $AR(P)$ 的渐近穿带率 (BCR) 的概念, 建立了序列的 2 邻点渐近穿带率与一阶渐近相关函数之间的关系. 当带宽足够窄时, 用 2 邻点穿带率可以近似穿带率, 从而建立了渐近穿带率和一阶渐近相关函数与方差的关系式.

关键词 渐近平稳序列; 渐近相关函数; 穿带率

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1 引言

设 $X(t)$ 是一个随机过程, 其中 $t \in T = (-\infty, +\infty)$, 工程师们希望知道在某一时间间隔 $[t_1, t_2] \subset T$ 中, $X(t)$ 的零点个数, 或者零点个数的分布及其数字特征, 这个问题称为随机过程的穿零问题. 它最早被美国学者 Kac^[1] 在上世纪四十年代研究结构力学时提出.

对穿零问题进行过研究并作出贡献的有 Bartlett^[2], Whittle^[3], Billingsley^[4], Klotz^[5], Cox^[6]. Kedem^[7] 于 1980 年研究时间序列的穿零问题 (或称二值序列) 并得到一系列重要结论, 例如, 二阶二值序列马尔科夫链 (只取 0、1 两个值) 的零点分布问题. He, Kedem^[8] 在 1988 年首先提出穿零率的概念, 在 [9] 中讨论了一阶和二阶自回归序列 (平稳和非平稳的) 穿零率的收敛性问题, 建立了二阶自回归序列 $AR(2)$ 的渐近穿零率与一阶渐近相关系数的关系:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N(\chi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos^{-1} \rho_1,$$

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其中 $D_N(\chi)$ 表示高斯随机序列 $\chi = \{X_0, X_1, \dots\}$ 的一段 X_0, X_1, \dots, X_N 穿越 X 轴的次数, $\rho_1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E(X_t X_{t+1})}{\sqrt{E(X_t^2)E(X_{t+1}^2)}}$ (假定此极限存在).

如果进一步假定模型 $\chi \sim AR(2)$, 即

$$X_t = \varphi_1 X_{t-1} + \varphi_2 X_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$$

且 $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$, ρ_1 存在, 初始值 X_{-1}, X_{-2} 是零均值, 有限方差且与 $\{\varepsilon_t\}$ 独立的高斯随机变量. α, β 是 $AR(2)$ 的特征方程

$$\lambda^2 - \varphi_1 \lambda - \varphi_2 = 0$$

的根, 则

$$\rho_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{1 + \alpha\beta}, & |\alpha| < 1, |\beta| < 1, \\ \frac{\alpha \vee \beta}{|\alpha \vee \beta|}, & |\alpha| \vee |\beta| \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

特别地, 当 $\alpha = \bar{\beta} = e^{i\theta}$ 时, $\rho_1 = \cos \theta$, 此时有

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N(\chi) = \frac{\theta}{\pi}.$$

所以, 只要 N 较大, 即有 θ 的均方估计

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{N} D_N(\chi).$$

并且估计的收敛速度极快, 且与噪声 $\{X_t\}$ 的大小无关.

Cheng 和 Wu^[10] 等将模型 $AR(2)$ 推广到广义 $AR(P)$ (即平稳和非平稳的). 基本假设不变, 设 $AR(P)$ 的特征根是 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_P$, Cheng 和 Wu 建立了 ρ_1 和 η_j ($1 \leq j \leq P$) 的关系 (讨论了 $\max_{1 \leq j \leq P} |\eta_j|$ 在单位圆内、圆上和圆外的各种情况), 从而得到均方渐近穿零率与模型 $AR(P)$ 的特征根的关系表达式. 此结果有广阔的应用背景, 同时也有理论价值, 比如由此表达式可以得到模型参数 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_P$ 的均方估计.

全文分 4 节, 第 1 节引言介绍了穿零率的研究历史和研究现状; 在第 2 节中给出了穿带率 (BCR) 的概念; 在第 3 节中建立了 2 邻点渐近穿带率与渐近相关函数和方差的关系式, 证明了无论方差是否存在, 只要选取足够小的带宽, 即可用 2 邻点的穿带率代替穿零率; 第 4 节介绍了穿带率在方差估计上的应用.

2 预备

定义 1 假定 $\chi = \{X_t\}$ 是一个平稳高斯序列,

$$E(X_t) = 0, \quad E(X_t^2) = \sigma_t^2, \quad \rho_k(t) = \frac{E(X_t X_{t+k})}{\sqrt{E(X_t^2)E(X_{t+k}^2)}},$$

如果

- (1) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho_k(t) = \rho_k$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$);
 (2) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_t^2 = \sigma^2$ (σ^2 可以无穷大),

则 χ 称作渐近平稳高斯序列.

本文总假定 $\chi = \{X_t\}$ 是渐近平稳高斯序列.

定义 2 令 $\chi = \{X_t\}$ 是渐近平稳高斯序列, $X_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$, $D_N^{a,b}(\chi)$ 表示 $AR(P)$ 的一段 X_0, X_1, \dots, X_N 穿过带 $[a, b]$ 的次数, 用 $D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j)$ 表示 $AR(P)$ 序列 j 个相邻点穿过带 $[a, b]$ 的次数, 则 $\frac{1}{N} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j)$ 表示序列 χ 的 j 邻点的穿带率, $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} E(D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j))$ 表示 j 邻点的渐进均方穿带率, 记为

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j).$$

如图 1 所示, $D_{14}^{a,b}(\chi, 2) = 4, D_{14}^{a,b}(\chi, 3) = 0, D_{14}^{a,b}(\chi, 4) = 2, \dots$.

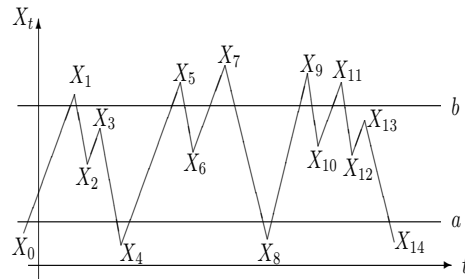


图 1 $AR(P)$ 序列的一段

显然

$$D_N^{a,b}(\chi) = \sum_{j=2}^{N+1} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j). \quad (1)$$

记 $\mathbb{X}_t^{(1)}, \mathbb{X}_t^{(2)}$ 为被 a 和 b 剪切的序列,

$$\mathbb{X}_t^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 1, & X_t \geq a \\ 0, & X_t < a, \end{cases} \quad \mathbb{X}_t^{(2)} = \begin{cases} 1, & X_t \geq b \\ 0, & X_t < b. \end{cases}$$

容易看到 j 点穿带次数和剪切序列的关系如下:

$$\begin{aligned} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2) &= \sum_{t=1}^N (\mathbb{X}_t^{(1)} - \mathbb{X}_{t-1}^{(1)}) (\mathbb{X}_t^{(2)} - \mathbb{X}_{t-1}^{(2)}) \\ D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 3) &= \sum_{t=2}^N (\mathbb{X}_t^{(1)} - \mathbb{X}_{t-1}^{(1)}) (\mathbb{X}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbb{X}_{t-2}^{(2)}) (\mathbb{X}_t^{(2)} - \mathbb{X}_{t-1}^{(2)}) (\mathbb{X}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbb{X}_{t-2}^{(1)}), \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

为了说明问题的方便起见, 引进如下记号:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(a_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{a_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ \Phi(a_1, a_2; \rho_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{a_1} \int_{-\infty}^{a_2} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho_1^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2 - 2\rho_1 xy + y^2}{2(1-\rho_1^2)}\right\} dx dy \\ \Phi(\mathbf{a}; \boldsymbol{\rho}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\mathbf{a}} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\boldsymbol{\rho}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} X' \boldsymbol{\rho}^{-1} X\right\} dX.\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \cdots & \rho_{n-1} \\ \rho_1 & \rho_2 & 1 & \cdots & \rho_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{n-1} & \rho_{n-2} & \rho_{n-3} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\Phi(\mathbf{a}; \boldsymbol{\rho})$ 也可被表示为 $\Phi(a_1, \dots, a_n; \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1})$.

3 AR(P) 的 2 穿带率 (BCR).

引理 1 (Toeplitz 引理^[11]) 假定 $a_i (i \geq 1)$ 为正实数, $b_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \uparrow \infty$, $x_n (n \geq 1)$ 是实数, 如果 $x_n \rightarrow x$, 则 $b_n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \rightarrow x$.

引理 2 假定 $\chi = \{X_t\} \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$ 是渐近平稳高斯序列, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_t^2 = \sigma^2$, a_1 和 b_1 是实数, $P(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是二元概率, 则

(1) 当 $\rho_1(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 时,

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \Phi\left(\frac{a_1}{\sigma} \wedge \frac{b_1}{\sigma}\right).$$

(2) 当 $\rho_1(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} -1$ 时,

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} \Phi\left(\frac{a_1}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{b_1}{\sigma}\right), & a_1 > -b_1, \\ 0, & a_1 \leq -b_1. \end{cases}$$

(3) 当 $|\rho_1| = \left| \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho_1(t) \right| < 1$ 时,

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \Phi\left(\frac{a_1}{\sigma}, \frac{b_1}{\sigma}; \rho_1\right).$$

证 (1) 不失一般性, 假设 $a_1 \leq b_1$,

$$\begin{aligned}& P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_t} \int_{-\infty}^{a_1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{b_1} \frac{1}{\sigma_{t+1}\sqrt{1-\rho_1^2(t)}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left(\frac{y}{\sigma_{t+1}} - \rho_1(t)\frac{x}{\sigma_t}\right)^2}{2(1-\rho_1^2(t))}\right\} dy\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{a_1-\varepsilon} + \int_{a_1-\varepsilon}^{a_1} \right) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} \Phi \left(\frac{b_1 - \rho_1(t) \frac{\sigma_{t+1}}{\sigma_t} x}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_1^2(t) \sigma_{t+1}}} \right) dx, \quad \forall 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$$

$$\triangleq A_t + B_t.$$

当 $\rho_1(t) \rightarrow 1$ ($t \rightarrow \infty$) 时, 易知,

$$A_t \rightarrow \Phi \left(\frac{a_1 - \varepsilon}{\sigma} \right)$$

和

$$|B_t| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}}.$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 则 (1) 式的结论成立.

(2) 如果 $a_1 + b_1 \leq 0$,

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}} \int_{-\infty}^{a_1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} \Phi \left(\frac{b_1 - \rho_1(t) \frac{\sigma_{t+1}}{\sigma_t} x}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_1^2(t) \sigma_{t+1}}} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{a_1-\varepsilon} + \int_{a_1-\varepsilon}^{a_1} \right) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} \Phi \left(\frac{b_1 - \rho_1(t) \frac{\sigma_{t+1}}{\sigma_t} x}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_1^2(t) \sigma_{t+1}}} \right) dx, \quad \forall 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$$

$$\triangleq C_t + D_t.$$

当 $\rho_1(t) \rightarrow -1$ ($t \rightarrow \infty$) 时, 易知

$$C_t \rightarrow 0, \quad D_t \rightarrow 0,$$

因此, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1) \rightarrow 0.$$

如果 $a_1 + b_1 > 0$,

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}} \int_{-\infty}^{a_1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} \Phi \left(\frac{b_1 - \rho_1(t) \frac{\sigma_{t+1}}{\sigma_t} x}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_1^2(t) \sigma_{t+1}}} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-b_1-\varepsilon} + \int_{-b_1-\varepsilon}^{-b_1+\varepsilon} + \int_{-b_1+\varepsilon}^{a_1} \right)$$

$$\cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_t^2}} \Phi \left(\frac{b_1 - \rho_1(t) \frac{\sigma_{t+1}}{\sigma_t} x}{\sqrt{1 - \rho_1^2(t) \sigma_{t+1}}} \right) dx, \quad \forall 0 < \varepsilon < a_1 + b_1$$

$$\triangleq E_t + F_t + G_t.$$

当 $\rho_1(t) \rightarrow -1$ ($t \rightarrow \infty$) 时, 易知

$$E_t \rightarrow 0, \quad 0 \leq F_t \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_t}}, \quad F_t \rightarrow 0, \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned} G_t &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-b_1+\varepsilon}^{a_1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx, & t \longrightarrow \infty, \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{a_1}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-b_1+\varepsilon}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\longrightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{a_1}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{b_1}{\sigma}\right), & \varepsilon \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$P(X_t \leq a_1, X_{t+1} \leq b_1) \rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{a_1}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{b_1}{\sigma}\right), \quad t \longrightarrow \infty.$$

(3) 显然.

如果 I 是 X_t 的示性函数, 则可以用 I 来表示 $D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j)$, 例如:

$$\begin{aligned} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{I(X_i \leq b, X_{i+1} \geq a) + I(X_i \geq a, X_{i+1} \leq b)\} \\ D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 3) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} \{I(X_i \leq b, b \leq X_{i+1} \leq a, X_{i+2} \geq a) \\ &\quad + I(X_i \geq a, b \leq X_{i+1} \leq a, X_{i+2} \leq b)\} \\ &\quad \vdots \\ D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-j+1} \{I(X_i \leq b, b \leq X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{i+j-2} \leq a, X_{i+j-1} \geq a) \\ &\quad + I(X_i \geq a, b \leq X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{i+j-2} \leq a, X_{i+j-1} \leq b)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

下面建立 $D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2)$ 与 σ, ρ_1 的关系.

定理 1 假设 $\chi = \{X_t\}$ 是渐近平稳高斯序列, $X_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_t^2, \\ \rho_k &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E(X_t X_{t+k})}{\sqrt{E(X_t^2)E(X_{t+k}^2)}}, \quad a, b \in R^1, \quad a \geq b, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} E(D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2)) = \begin{cases} 2\left[\Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}, \frac{b}{\sigma}; \rho_1\right)\right], & |\rho_1| < 1, \\ 0, & \rho_1 = 1, \\ 2\Phi\left(-\frac{a}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a > -b, \\ 2\Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a \leq -b. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

证 由 (2) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} E(D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2)) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{P(X_i \leq b, X_{i+1} \geq a) + P(X_i \geq a, X_{i+1} \leq b)\} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{P(X_i \leq b) + P(X_{i+1} \leq b) - P(X_i \leq b, X_{i+1} \leq a) \\ &\quad - P(X_i \leq a, X_{i+1} \leq b)\}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} E(D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2)) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_i}\right) + P\left(\frac{X_{i+1}}{\sigma_{i+1}} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_{i+1}}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_i}, \frac{X_{i+1}}{\sigma_{i+1}} \leq \frac{a}{\sigma_{i+1}}\right) - P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{a}{\sigma_i}, \frac{X_{i+1}}{\sigma_{i+1}} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_{i+1}}\right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_i}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right)$ 和引理 1,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_i}\right) &= \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right), \\ \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_i}, \frac{X_{i+1}}{\sigma_{i+1}} \leq \frac{a}{\sigma_{i+1}}\right) &= \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right). \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 和引理 2,

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_i}, \frac{X_{i+1}}{\sigma_{i+1}} \leq \frac{a}{\sigma_{i+1}}\right) \\ &= \begin{cases} \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}, \frac{a}{\sigma}; \rho_1\right), & |\rho_1| < 1, \\ \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = 1, \\ \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) - 1, & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a > -b, \\ 0, & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a \leq -b, \end{cases} \\ &\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P\left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \leq \frac{a}{\sigma_i}, \frac{X_{i+1}}{\sigma_{i+1}} \leq \frac{b}{\sigma_{i+1}}\right) \\ &= \begin{cases} \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}, \frac{b}{\sigma}; \rho_1\right), & |\rho_1| < 1, \\ \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = 1, \\ \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) - 1, & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a > -b, \\ 0, & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a \leq -b. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 定理得证. 证毕.

由于 $\chi = \{X_t\}$ 是渐近平稳序列, 上述收敛可以加强到均方收敛^[12]:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2) = \begin{cases} 2 \left[\Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}, \frac{b}{\sigma}; \rho_1\right) \right], & |\rho_1| \leq 1, \\ 0, & \rho_1 = 1, \\ 2\Phi\left(-\frac{a}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a > -b, \\ 2\Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a \leq -b. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

令 $a = b = 0$, (4) 式变为

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos^{-1} \rho_1. \quad (5)$$

(5) 式是定理 1 的特例, 也是 Cheng 在 [10] 中的结论.

注意到 (1) 式和图 1, 计算 $E(D_N^{a,b}(\chi))$ 需要计算 $E(D_N^{a,b}(\chi, j))$, $j = 2, 3, \dots, N+1$, 这意味着计算 $P\{X_i \leq b, b \leq X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{i+j-2} \leq a, X_{i+j-1} \geq a\}$. 当矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_1 & \cdots & \rho_{n-1} \\ \rho_1 & 1 & \cdots & \rho_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{n-1} & \rho_{n-2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\rho_i = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(X_t)E(X_{t+i})$ ($1 \leq i \leq n-1$) 是正定阵时, 计算是平凡的, 但当矩阵 $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ 是非负定时, 计算将非常困难. 幸运的是, 我们可以选择带宽 $[a, b]$ 尽可能窄一些 (一般地, $a = E(X_t) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, b = E(X_t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \varepsilon \ll 1$), 使得序列 χ 落在带 $[a, b]$ 内的点不太多 (与落在带 $[a, b]$ 外的点相比较, $N \rightarrow \infty$), 用 $D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2)$ 代替 $D_N^{a,b}(\chi)$ 误差不大.

$$D_N^{a,b}(\chi) \doteq D_N^{a,b}(\chi, 2).$$

从而可以建立 BCR 与 ρ_1, σ 的极限公式:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N^{a,b}(\chi) = \begin{cases} 2 \left[\Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sigma}, \frac{b}{\sigma}; \rho_1\right) \right], & |\rho_1| < 1, \\ 0, & \rho_1 = 1, \\ 2\Phi\left(-\frac{a}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a > -b, \\ 2\Phi\left(\frac{b}{\sigma}\right), & \rho_1 = -1, \quad a \leq -b. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

特别地, 当 $AR(P)$ 序列不是平稳而是渐近平稳时, 其样本点趋近无穷 ($N \rightarrow \infty$), 这意味着序列震荡幅度很大. 因此, 此时的样本观测值以概率 1 落在带 $[a, b]$ 外, 这种情况下, (6) 式的成立不依赖于 a, b 的取值.

4 穿带率的应用

穿零率 (ZCR) 能估计相关系数 ρ_1 , 但不能估计方差 σ^2 , 穿带率既能估计相关系数 ρ_1 , 也能估计方差 σ^2 , 具体做法是

(i) 借助 Cheng^[10] 的公式, $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} D_N(\chi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos^{-1} \rho_1$, 则 ρ_1 的估计为

$$\hat{\rho}_1 = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{N} D_N(\chi) \right).$$

(ii) 通过 (6) 式, 利用数值搜寻算法, 可以估计 σ^2 .

注解:

(a) 上述估计是均方估计;

(b) 上述估计是在假定 $\rho_1 \neq 1$ 的条件下取得的, 如果 $\rho_1 = 1$, 则

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} E(D_N^{a,b})(\chi, 2) = 0,$$

方差 σ^2 无法估计.

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The Band-crossing Rate of Pth-order Autoregressive Processes

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Abstract Zero-crossing rate (ZCR) is an important research content in time series analysis, and it is widely used in speech recognition, signal detection and other scientific research field. So far, many statistical scholars have proposed a series of research achievements, such as the relationship between asymptotic zero-crossing rate of 2th-order autoregressive process and 1th-order asymptotic correlative function, and the relationship between the mean square asymptotic zero-crossing rate and the characteristic roots of P th-order autoregressive processes, etc. In this paper the concept of asymptotic band-crossing rate (BCR) of P th-order autoregressive processes is introduced and the relationship between the asymptotic BCR of 2 consecutive points and the 1th-order asymptotic correlative function is investigated. In most cases, it brings about little error for taking the asymptotic BCR of 2 consecutive points as the asymptotic BCR as long as the band is chosen narrow enough. Further the links between the asymptotic BCR and the 1th-order asymptotic correlative function and the variance are set up.

Key words asymptotic stationary process; asymptotic correlative function;
band-crossing rate

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