

# 多维门限自回归模型参数估计的强相容性\*

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## 摘 要

对多维门限自回归模型在给定阶数、门限及延迟参数的假定下,通过研究模型所构成的 Markov 链的遍历性,得到了自回归系数及白噪声协方差阵最小二乘方估计的强相容性。

**关键词** 门限自回归, 相容性, 遍历性

## 1 模型的基本假设及其Markov性和遍历性

考虑 $k$ 维门限自回归模型:

$$Z_t = \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} Z_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t^{(i)} \quad \text{当 } Z_{t-d} \in R_i^k \quad i=1, \dots, l, t=1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

其中  $\{R_i^k, i=1, \dots, l\}$  是  $k$  维欧氏空间  $R^k$  的一个剖分, 参数  $p, d, l$  均假定为已知, 系数矩阵

$$A_j^{(i)} = (a_j^{(i)}(m, n))_{k \times k}, a_j^{(i)}(m, n) \text{ 为未知常数, } Z_t = (Z_t(s))_{1 \times k}, \varepsilon_t^{(i)} = (\varepsilon_t^{(i)}(s))_{1 \times k}$$

对于  $k$  维白噪声序列  $\{\varepsilon_t^{(i)}\}$ , 我们假定

- (i)  $\{\varepsilon_t^{(i)}, 1 \leq i \leq l, t \geq 1\}$  独立;
- (ii)  $\varepsilon_t^{(i)}$  有  $k$  元正的概率密度函数  $f(\cdot)$ ;
- (iii)  $E\varepsilon_t^{(i)} = 0, E\varepsilon_t^{(i)} \varepsilon_t^{(i)'} = G > 0, (G = (r_{mn})_{k \times k})$ ;
- (iv)  $\{\varepsilon_t^{(i)}, t \geq s, 1 \leq i \leq l\}$  与  $\{Z_r, r < s\}$  独立。

令  $Z_t = (Z_{t-p}, Z_{t-p+1}, \dots, Z_{t-1})$ ;  $E_t = (\varepsilon_t^{(1)}, \varepsilon_t^{(2)}, \dots, \varepsilon_t^{(l)})$ 。

则  $Z_t, E_t$  分别为  $k \times p$  及  $k \times l$  阶矩阵, 由(1)有

$$Z_{t+1} = Z_t B + \sum_{i=1}^l \left[ \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} (Z_t C_j) + E_t D_i \right] \chi_{\{Z_{t-d} \in R_i^k\}} = \hat{h}(Z_t, E_t) \quad (2)$$

其中

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdot & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdot & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdot & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdot & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdot & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad p \times p$$

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$$C_j = \begin{pmatrix} & & 0 & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{第 } p-j+1 \text{ 行}, \quad D_i = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{第 } i \text{ 行}$$

于是, 对任意的正整数 $m$ , 经 $m$ 次叠代后得

$$Z_{t+m} = h_m(Z_t, E_{t+m-1}, E_{t+m-2}, \dots, E_t) \tag{3}$$

显然, 上述之 $h(\cdot)$ ,  $h_m(\cdot)$ 是可测变换.

设 $\mathcal{L}$ 为一切 $k \times p$ 阶实矩阵所成的集合,  $\mathcal{F}$ 为 $\mathcal{L}$ 的一个 $\sigma$ -代数.

**性质 1**  $\{Z_t\}$ 为 $\mathcal{L}$ 上具有平稳转移概率的Markov链.

**证明** 对任意的整数 $m, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r$ 满足 $1 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_r < t$  及任意 $A \in \mathcal{F}$ 和常数矩阵 $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_r \in \mathcal{L}$ , 由假设有

$$\begin{aligned} & P\{Z_{t+m} \in A / Z_t = X_0, Z_{t_r} = X_r, \dots, Z_{t_1} = X_1\} \\ &= P\{h_m(Z_t, E_{t+m-1}, \dots, E_t) \in A / Z_t = X_0, Z_{t_r} = X_r, \dots, Z_{t_1} = X_1\} \\ &= P\{h_m(X_0, E_{t+m-1}, \dots, E_t) \in A / Z_t = X_0\} \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\{E_t\}$ 为 $i, i, d$ 序列, 故上式与 $t$ 无关, 故得证

令  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p), y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p)$ , 则上述Markov链的转移概率密度为

$$P(x, y) = \begin{cases} f_i(y_p - \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} y_{p-j}) & \text{当 } y_{j-1} = x_j, j = 1, \dots, p \text{ 且 } y_{p-d} \in R_i^k \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

可以证明, 上述Markov链是不可约、非周期和Harris常返的<sup>(1), (3)</sup>.

设 $\mu$ 为此不可约链的不变测度. 令

$$\mathcal{B}_\mu = \{A: A \in \mathcal{F}, 0 < \mu(A) < \infty\}$$

则若 $K$ 为 $\mathcal{L}$ 上的有界区域, 那末 $K \in \mathcal{B}_\mu$ (参见[2]).

**定理 1** 若(1)中的系数矩阵 $A_j^{(i)}$ 满足条件

$$\sum_{j=1}^p \|A_j^{(i)}\| < 1 \quad i = 1, \dots, l \tag{4}$$

其中  $\|A_j^{(i)}\| = \sum_{m=1}^k \max_{1 \leq n \leq k} |a_j^{(i)}(m, n)|, i = 1, \dots, l, j = 1, \dots, p$ .

则 $\{Z_t\}$ 是遍历的.

**证明** 从条件(4)知, 能找到一串常数 $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_p$ , 使得

$$1 = C_1 < C_2 < \dots < C_p, \quad \sum_{j=1}^p \|A_j^{(i)}\| C_j < \varepsilon < 1, \tag{5}$$

且 $C_i/C_{i+1} < \varepsilon$ , 对 $1 \leq i \leq p-1$ 成立.

令

$$g(y) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \frac{\|y_i\|^2}{C_{p-i+1}^2}, \text{ 其中 } \|y_i\| \text{ 为 } y_i \text{ 的模.}$$

则当 $x_{p-d+1} \in R_i^k$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R^k} P(x, dy) g(y) &= \int_{R^k} f_i(y_p - \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} y_{p-j}) \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \frac{\|y_i\|^2}{C_{p-i+1}^2} dy_p \\ &= \int_{R^k} f_i(z) \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \left\{ \frac{\|y_i\|^2}{C_{p-i+1}^2}, \|z + \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} y_{p-j}\|^2 \right\} dz. \end{aligned}$$

记  $w_k = \left\{ z: \|z + \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} y_{p-j}\| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \frac{\|y_i\|}{C_{p-i+1}} \right\}$

注意到 (5) 式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R^k} P(x, dy) g(y) &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \frac{\|y_i\|^2}{C_{p-i+1}^2} \int_{w_k} f_i(z) dz + \int_{\bar{w}_k} (\|z\| + \sum_{j=1}^p \|A_j^{(i)} y_{p-j}\|)^2 f_i(z) dz \\ &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \frac{\varepsilon^2 \|x_{i+1}\|^2}{C_{p-i}^2} \int_{w_k} f_i(z) dz + \int_{R^k} \|z\|^2 f_i(z) dz + 2 \sum_{j=1}^p \|A_j^{(i)}\| \|x_{p-j+1}\| \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{R^k} \|z\| f_i(z) dz + \left( \sum_{j=1}^p \|A_j^{(i)}\| \|x_{p-j+1}\| \right)^2 \int_{\bar{w}_k} f_i(z) dz \\ &\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon^2 \|x_{i+1}\|^2}{C_{p-i}^2}, \left( \sum_{j=1}^p \|A_j^{(i)}\| \|x_{p-j+1}\| \right)^2 \right\} + \delta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \delta_j \|x_j\| \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\delta_0 = \int_{R^k} \|z\|^2 f_i(z) dz, \quad \delta_j = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \left\{ 2 \|A_{p-j+1}^{(i)}\| \int_{R^k} \|z\| f_i(z) dz \right\}.$$

对于取定的  $\{C_i\}_1^p$  及  $\varepsilon$ , 令

$$W = \left\{ x: \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \|x_i\| < \frac{1 + \delta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p \delta_j \|x_j\|}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \right\}$$

容易验证,  $W$  是一有界区域, 且当  $x \in W$  时

$$\int_{R^k} P(x, dy) g(y) \leq g(x) - 1$$

当  $x \in W$  时

$$\int_{R^k} P(x, dy) g(y) < \infty.$$

由 [2] 定理 3.1, 可知  $\{Z_i\}$  是遍历的 ■

不难证明, 在上述充分条件下,  $\{Z_i\}$  的平稳分布二阶矩存在且有界 (仿 [3] 证明).

## 2 参数估计的强相容性

给定一组非零的观察值

$$Z_{1-p}, \dots, Z_0, Z_1, \dots, Z_n, (Z_i \in R^k, i = 1-p, \dots, n)$$

令  $Y_n = (Z_1, \dots, Z_n)_{k \times n}; E_n = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)_{k \times n};$

$$A = (A_1, \dots, A_l)_{k \times (k \cdot p \cdot l)}; \quad X_n = (x_{ij})_{(k \cdot p \cdot l) \times n}.$$

其中,  $A_i = (A_1^{(i)}, \dots, A_p^{(i)})_{p \times (k \cdot p)}$ ;  $\varepsilon_j = \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon_j^{(i)} \chi_{\{Z_{j-d} \in R_i^k\}}$ ,

$$x_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{j-1} \\ \vdots \\ Z_{j-p} \end{pmatrix} \chi_{\{Z_{j-d} \in R_i^k\}}.$$

于是, 模型可写为  $Y_n = AX_n + E_n$ .

已知,  $A$  的最小二乘方估计为  $\hat{A} = Y_n X_n' (X_n X_n')^{-1}$ .

**性质 2** 当  $n$  充分大, 且使每个  $R_i$  中的观察值至少有  $k \cdot p$  个时,  $(X_n X_n')^{-1}$  几乎处处存在.

**证明** 因为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n x_{1j} x_{1j}' & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sum_{j=1}^n x_{lj} x_{lj}' & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & C_l & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故  $X_n X_n'$  可逆  $\iff C_i (1 \leq i \leq l)$  可逆, 而  $C_i$  可逆  $\iff rK(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in}) = k \cdot p$ .

事实上,  $P\{rK(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in}) < k \cdot p\} \leq$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \sum_{1 < n_1 < \dots < n_{k \cdot p} < n} P\{rK(x_{in_1}, \dots, x_{in_{k \cdot p}}) < k \cdot p / Z_{n_s-d} \in R_i^k, s = 1, \dots, k \cdot p\} \\ &\leq \sum_{1 < n_1 < \dots < n_{k \cdot p} < n} \sum_{s=1}^{k \cdot p} P\{x_{in_s} = b_1^{(s)} x_{in_1} + \dots + b_{s-1}^{(s)} x_{in_{s-1}} / Z_{n_s-d} \in R_i^k, s = 1, \dots, k \cdot p\} \\ &\triangleq \sum_{1 < n_1 < \dots < n_{k \cdot p} < n} \sum_{s=1}^{k \cdot p} \Delta_s \end{aligned}$$

将  $\Delta_s$  改写为

$$P\{Z_{n_s} = b_1^{(s)} Z_{n_1} + \dots + b_{s-1}^{(s)} Z_{n_{s-1}} / Z_{n_s-d} \in R_i^k, s = 1, \dots, k \cdot p\}.$$

由(2), 当  $Z_{t-d} \in R_i^k$  时

$$Z_{t+1} = Z_t B + \sum_{j=1}^p A_j^{(i)} (Z_t C_j) + E_t D_i \hat{=} h_1(Z_t) + h_2(E_t).$$

于是当  $Z_{n_s-d} \in R_i^k$  时 ( $s = 1, \dots, k \cdot p$ ),

$$Z_{n_s} = h_1(Z_{n_{s-1}}) + h_2(E_{n_{s-1}}).$$

将上式代入  $\Delta_s$  中并稍加变换得

$$\Delta_s = P\{h_2(E_{n_{s-1}}) = b_1^{(s)} Z_{n_1} + \dots + b_{s-1}^{(s)} Z_{n_{s-1}} - h_1(Z_{n_{s-1}}) / Z_{n_s-d} \in R_i^k, s = 1, \dots, k \cdot p\}$$

由于  $E_{n_{s-1}}$  与  $Z_{n_1}, \dots, Z_{n_{s-1}}$  及  $Z_{n_{s-1}}$  独立, 故  $\Delta_s = 0$ , 从而  $P\{rK(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_{k \cdot p}})$

$< k \cdot p\} = 0$ , 因此我们得到  $(X_n X_n')^{-1}$  几乎处处存在 ■

**性质 3**  $\frac{1}{n} E_n X'_n \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$

**证明**  $\frac{1}{n} E_n X'_n = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m Z'_{m-1} \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_1^k\}}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m Z'_{m-p} \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_1^k\}}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m Z'_{m-1} \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_l^k\}}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m Z'_{m-p} \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_l^k\}} \right)$

其中  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m Z'_{m-j} \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} = \sum_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(s) Z_{m-j}(t) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} \right)_{k \times k}$

记  $y_m = \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(s) Z_{m-j}(t) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}}, \quad \mathcal{F}_m = \sigma(y_l, i \leq m)$ .

则容易验证  $y_m$  关于  $\mathcal{F}_m$  是一鞅差序列。且

$$\begin{aligned} E y_m^2 &= E(E(y_m^2 / \mathcal{F}_{m-1})) = E\left\{ E\left( \varepsilon_m^{(i)2}(s) Z_{m-j}^2(t) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} \right) / \mathcal{F}_{m-1} \right\} \\ &= E Z_{m-j}^2(t) \cdot E \varepsilon_m^{(i)2}(s) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\sum_n E y_n^2 / n^2 < \infty$ 。根据[4]定理 3.3.8,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n y_m = 0$ , 故得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} E_n X'_n = (0, \dots, 0) = 0 \quad \blacksquare$

**定理 2** 当 (4) 式及性质 2 的条件成立时,  $\hat{A} \longrightarrow A, \text{ a.s.}$

**证明** 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} - A &= Y_n X'_n (X_n X'_n)^{-1} - A = E_n X'_n (X_n X'_n)^{-1} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{n} E_n X'_n \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} X_n X'_n \right)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

但是<sup>(3)</sup>,  $\frac{1}{n} (X_n X'_n)^{-1} \longrightarrow H^{-1} > 0, \text{ a.s.}$  由性质 3 即得  $\hat{A} - A \longrightarrow 0, \text{ a.s.} \quad \blacksquare$

下面讨论白噪声  $\{\varepsilon_t^{(i)}\}$  的方差阵  $G$  的估计及其强相容性。

用残差平方和作为  $G$  的估计

$$\hat{G} = \frac{1}{n} E_n \left[ I_n - X'_n (X_n X'_n)^{-1} X_n \right] E'_n = \frac{1}{n} E_n E'_n - \left( \frac{1}{n} E_n X'_n \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} X_n X'_n \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} E_n X'_n \right)'$$

**定理 3** 在定理 2 的条件下, 若还有  $\varepsilon_t^{(i)}$  的  $2 + \delta (\delta > 0)$  阶矩存在 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, l, t = 1, 2, \dots$ ) 则有

$$\hat{G} \longrightarrow G \quad \text{a.s.}$$

**证明** 由性质 3 知, 上述  $\hat{G}$  的表达式中的第二项几乎处处趋于 0, 而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} E_n E'_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m \varepsilon'_m = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon_m^{(i)} \varepsilon_m^{(i)'} \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(s) \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(t) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} \right)_{k \times k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \frac{1}{n} E_n E_n' - G = \sum_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \left( \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(s) \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(t) - \gamma_{s,t} \right) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} \right)_{k \times k}$$

$$\text{令} \quad y_n = \left( \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(s) \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(t) - \gamma_{s,t} \right) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(y_t, t \leq n).$$

对于固定的  $i, t, s, \{ \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(t) \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(s) \}$  为  $i, i, d$  序列, 设  $y$  为其分布所对应的随机变数, 则有  $E|y| < \infty$ , 且对任意  $x \geq 0$ ,

$$P\{|y_n| > x\} \leq P\{|\varepsilon_n^{(i)}(s) \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(t)| > x\} = P\{|y| > x\}, \text{ 且}$$

$$E(y_n / \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) = E\left( \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(t) \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(s) \chi_{\{Z_{n-d} \in R_i^k\}} / \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \right)$$

$$= \chi_{\{Z_{n-d} \in R_i^k\}} E\left( \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(s) \varepsilon_n^{(i)}(t) / \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \right) = \gamma_{s,t} \chi_{\{Z_{n-d} \in R_i^k\}}.$$

当  $\varepsilon_t^{(i)}$  的  $2 + \delta (\delta > 0)$  阶矩存在时,  $E|y \log^+ |y|| < \infty$ , 由 [5] 的定理 2.19 有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \left( \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(s) \varepsilon_m^{(i)}(t) - \gamma_{s,t} \right) \chi_{\{Z_{m-d} \in R_i^k\}} \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \frac{1}{n} E_n E_n' - G \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \widehat{G} \longrightarrow G. \quad \blacksquare$$

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## Strong Consistency of Estimates of Parameters for Multiple TAR Models

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### Abstract

Through studying markov properties of the multiple Threshold Autoregressive (TAR) Model in which the order, the thresholds and delay parameter are given, we obtain the strong consistency of the least square estimates of the coefficient matrices and covariance matrix of the white noises. The results extend the corresponding results of paper(6).

**Keywords** threshold autoregressive, strong consistency, ergodicity

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