

同分布 ψ -混合序列的最大值不等式及其应用*

Maximum Inequality and Its Application of ψ -Mixing Sequence with Identical Distribution

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摘要: 建立同分布 j -混合序列的最大值不等式. 并且作为应用, 获得了随机变量 $\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{S_n}{n}$ 的一阶矩及 p ($p \geq 1$) 阶矩分别存在有限的充要条件.

关键词: ψ -混合序列 最大值不等式 极大值函数

中图法分类号: O211.4 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1005-9164(2005)04-0284-04

Abstract The maximum inequality of j -mixing sequence with identical distribution was established. As its application, the sufficient and essential condition of one moment and p ($p \geq 1$) moment for the variable $\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{S_n}{n}$ were obtained.

Key words j -mixing sequence, maximum inequality, maximum function

1 相关定义和引理

定义 1.1 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 为随机变量序列, 记 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, F_1^k = \mathbb{P}(X_i \leq k), F_k^\infty = \mathbb{P}(X_i \geq k)$,

N 为全体自然数集合,

$j(n) = \sup_{k \in N} \sup_{A \in \mathcal{F}_1^k, B \in \mathcal{F}_{k+n}^\infty, P(A)P(B) > 0} |P(AB) - P(A)P(B)| / P(A)P(B)$,
称 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是 j -混合的, 如果当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $j(n) \rightarrow 0$.

给出定义后, 为了后面证明的方便, 先给出 2 个相关引理:

引理 1.1 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是 j -混合随机变量序列, 且 $\sum_{i=1}^\infty j(i) < \infty$, 又设 $EX_n = 0, EX_n^2 < \infty$ ($n \geq 1$), 则存在正常数 c , 对 $\forall n \geq 1$, 都有

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2 \leq c \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i|^2.$$

证明 见文献 [1].

引理 1.2 设 X 为随机变量. 则

$$E|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{j=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) < \infty.$$

证明 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^{|X|} \int_0^\infty I(|X| \geq xy) dy dx = \int_1^{|X|} \int_0^\infty I(|X| \geq y) \\ & \geq x) dy dx = \int_1^{|X|} \frac{|X|}{y} dy = |X| \log^+ |X|. \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} E|X| \log^+ |X| &= \int_1^{|X|} \int_0^\infty I(|X| \geq xy) dy dx \\ &= \int_1^\infty \int_0^1 I(|X| \geq xy) I(|X| \geq y) dy dx = \\ &= \int_1^\infty \int_0^1 I(|X| \geq xy) I(|X| \geq y) dx dy + \\ & \quad \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty I(|X| \geq xy) I(|X| \geq y) dx dy =: E(U) + \\ & \quad E(V). \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

由于当 $x \geq 1$ 时, 有 $\{k \mid X(k) \geq xy\} \subset \{k \mid X(k) \geq y\}$, 所以

$$E(V) = \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty I(|X| \geq xy) dx dy.$$

当 $E|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty$ 时, 由 (1.1) 式知 $0 \leq E(V) \leq E|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty$. 所以由 Fubini 定理^[2]

有

$$E(V) = E \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty I(|X| \geq xy) dx dy =$$

$$\int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty P(|X| \geq xy) dx dy < \infty.$$

故而

$$\sum_{i=2}^\infty \sum_{j=2}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) \leq \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty P(|X| \geq xy) dx dy$$

$$< \infty,$$

另外 $\sum_{i=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq i) \leq E|X| < \infty$, 于是

$$\sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{j=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) = \sum_{i=2}^\infty \sum_{j=2}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq i) + \sum_{j=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq j) < \infty.$$

证毕.

反之, 当 $\sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{j=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) < \infty$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{j=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) < \infty.$$

从而 $\int_1^\infty P(|X| \geq y) dy < \infty$ 且 $E|X| < \infty$. 再由

(1.1) 式, 显然

$$E(U) \leq E \int_1^\infty \int_0^1 I(|X| \geq y) dx dy = E \int_1^\infty I(|X| \geq y) dy = \int_1^\infty P(|X| \geq y) dy < \infty,$$

另外, 由 $\sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{j=1}^\infty P(|X| \geq ij) < \infty$ 知

$$\int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty EI(|X| \geq xy) dx dy = \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty P(|X| \geq xy) dx dy < \infty.$$

故由 Fubini 定理 [2] 有

$$E(V) = E \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty I(|X| \geq xy) dx dy < \infty.$$

这样由 (1.1) 式可知 $E|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty$. 综上可知结论成立.

接下来, 本文将讨论同分布的上述序列的正则和的最大值 $\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i}$ ($n \geq 1$) 的分布函数的上界, 并由此而讨论正则和极大值函数 $\sup_n \frac{|S_n|}{n}$ 的矩的存在性问题.

2 主要结果及其证明

定理 2.1 $\{X, X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是同分布的 j -混合随机变量序列, 且 $\sum_{i=1}^\infty j(i) < \infty$, 记 $S_i = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 则有

$\forall \lambda > 0$,

$$P(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i} > \lambda) \leq (4c + 6) \sum_{i=1}^n P(|X| > \lambda i),$$

其中, c 由引理 1.1 而确定.

证明 首先令 $X_i \geq 0, \lambda = 1$, 且 $n \geq 1$.

$$P(\max_{i \leq 2^n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4) = P(\max_{i \leq 2^n} \max_{j \leq i} \frac{S_j}{j} > 4) \leq$$

$$P(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{S_2}{2} > 2) = P(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{S_{2^i}}{2} > 2, \max_{i \leq 2^n} \frac{X_i}{i} \leq 1) +$$

$$P(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{S_{2^i}}{2} > 2, \max_{1 < i < 2^i} \frac{X_i}{i} > 1) \leq P(\max_{1 < i < n} \frac{S_{2^i}}{2} > 2,$$

$$\max_{1 < i < 2^n} \frac{X_i}{i} \leq 1) P(\max_{i \leq 2^n} \frac{X_i}{i} > 1) \leq$$

$$P(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{2^i} X_j I(X_j \leq j)}{2} > 2) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i), \quad (2.1)$$

固定 i , 则 $\{X_j I(X_j \leq 2^i), j \geq 1\}$ 仍是 j -混合序列. 故由引理 1.1 得

$$E(2 \sum_{j=1}^{2^i} X_j I(X_j \leq 2^i) - EXI(X \leq 2^i))^2 =$$

$$E(2 \sum_{j=1}^{2^i} X_j I(X_j \leq 2^i) - 2^i \sum_{j=1}^{2^i} EX_j I(X_j \leq 2^i))^2 \leq c 2^i EX^2 I(X \leq 2^i). \quad (2.2)$$

由 chbshew 不等式及 (2.2) 式有

$$P(\max_{i \leq n} |2 \sum_{j=1}^{2^i} X_j I(X_j \leq 2^i) - EXI(X \leq 2^i)| > 1) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(|2 \sum_{j=1}^{2^i} X_j I(X_j \leq 2^i) - EXI(X \leq 2^i)| > 1) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n 2^i EX^2 I(X \leq 2^i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n 2^i EXI(X \leq 1) + \sum_{i=1}^n 2^i \sum_{k=1}^i EX^2 I(2^{k-1} < X \leq 2^k) \leq c EXI(X \leq 1) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n 2^k EX^2 I(2^{k-1} < X \leq 2^k) \leq 2c EXI(X \leq 2^i). \quad (2.3)$$

于是由 (2.1) 及 (2.3) 式有

$$P(\max_{i \leq 2^n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4) \leq 2c EXI(X \leq 2^i) + P(\max_{i \leq n} EXI(X \leq 2^i) > 1) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i),$$

故而

$$P(\max_{i \leq 2^n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4) \leq (2c + 1) EXI(X \leq 2^i) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i). \quad (2.4)$$

下面讨论当 $i \leq n$ 时的最大值情形. 当 $n = 1$ 时, 定理显然正确. 对 $n \geq 2$, 有 $m \geq 1$ 使 $2^m \leq n \leq 2^{m+1}$,

$$P(\max_{i \leq 2^n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4) \leq P(\max_{i \leq 2^m} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4) + P(\max_{i \leq 2^m} \frac{S_i}{i} < 4 < \max_{i \leq n} \frac{S_i}{i}) = I + II.$$

采取与上同样的截尾术,对于 II 有

$$\begin{aligned} II &\leq P\left(\max_{2^m \leq i \leq n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4, \max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} \leq 1\right) + \\ P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > 1\right) &\leq P(2^m \sum_{i=1}^n X_i I(X \leq i) > 4) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i) &\leq P(n - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i I(X \leq i) > 2) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i) &\leq (2n)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i I(X \leq i) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i) &\leq 2^{-1} E X I(X \leq n) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i > i), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

由于 $2^m \leq n$,由 (2.4) 式有

$$\leq (2c+1) E X I(X \leq n) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(X > i), \quad (2.6)$$

因此由 (2.5), (2.6) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 4\right) &\leq (2c+2) E X I(X \leq n) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n P(X > i). \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

注意到 $\{X_i I(X_i > 1), i \geq 1\}$ 是同分布的 j-混合随机变量序列,因而我们从 (2.7) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{S_i}{i} > 5\right) &= \\ \sum_{j=1}^i (X_j I(X_j \leq 1) + X_j I(X_j > 1)) & \\ P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i X_j I(X_j > 1)}{i} > 4\right) &> \\ 5 &\leq P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i X_j I(X_j > 1)}{i} > 4\right) \leq (2c+ \\ 2) E X I(1 < X \leq n) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(X > i) &\leq (4c+ \\ 6) \sum_{i=1}^n P(X > i). \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

对于一般情形,注意到 $\{|X_i|, i \geq 1\}$ 是同分布的 j-混合随机变量序列,因而由 (2.8) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i} > 5\right) &\leq P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i |X_j|}{i} > = \right. \\ 5 &\leq (4c+6) \sum_{i=1}^n P(|X| > \lambda_i). \end{aligned}$$

而 $P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i} > 5\right) = P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i} > 5\right)$,故而结合上式,定理得证.

应用定理 2.1,可得如下结论:

推论 2.1 设 $\{X, X_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是同分布的 j-混合随机变量序列,且 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} j(i) < \infty$,记 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,则

对 $p \geq 1$,有

$$(a) E|X|^{\log^+ |X|} < \infty, E|X|^p < \infty;$$

$$(b) E \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{|S_n|}{n}^p < \infty,$$

两者等价,其中 $\log^+ |X| = \max\{\log |X|, 0\}$.

证明 首先证由 (a) \Rightarrow (b). 分两种情形来证:

(I) 当 $p > 1$ 时,由定理 2.1 以及矩与级数的关系知

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{|S_n|}{n}^p &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E \max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i}^p \leq \\ c \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|S_i|}{i}^p \geq j\right) &\leq \\ c \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(|X| \geq ij^{1/p}) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P\left(\left(\frac{|X|}{i}\right)^p \geq j\right) \geq \\ j &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{E|X|^p}{i^p} = cE|X|^p \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^{-p} \leq cE|X|^p < \infty; \end{aligned}$$

(II) 当 $p = 1$ 时,由引理 1.2 以及上述过程有

$$E \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{|S_n|}{n} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(|X| \geq ij) \leq$$

$$cE|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty.$$

综上所述,结论成立.

下证 (b) \Rightarrow (a). 当 $p > 1$ 时结论显然. 故只需证

当 $p = 1$ 时的情形. 即要证由 $E \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{|S_n|}{n} < \infty$ 可推出 $E|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty$. 对 $\forall n \geq 1, m \geq 1$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{j} > m\right) &= \sum_{j=1}^m P\left(\max_{i \leq j-1} \frac{|X_i|}{i} < m, \frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right), \\ \text{故 } \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) &= P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) + \\ \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\max_{i \leq j-1} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m, \frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\max_{i \leq j-1} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m, \frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) &= \\ \sum_{j=1}^n EI\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) I\left(\max_{i \leq j-1} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) &\leq \\ \sum_{j=1}^n EI\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) I\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) &\leq \\ \sum_{j=1}^n [I\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) - P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right)] I\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) + \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) &= I + II. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

由于 $\{I\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right), j \geq 1\}$ 是 j-混合的,故由柯西-许瓦兹不等式及引理 1.2 有

$$|I| \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{E\left(\sum_{j=1}^n I\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right)\right) - P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right)^2 P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right)} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) \cdot 2cP\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) \leq \\ & \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) + cP\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right). \end{aligned}$$

由上式及(2.9)、(2.10)式有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{4} \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) \leq (1+c)P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right). \quad (2.11) \end{aligned}$$

由 $E \sup_n |\frac{S_n}{n}| < \infty$, 有 $E \sup_n |\frac{X_n}{n}| < \infty$. 故当 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) \leq P\left(\sup_i \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) \rightarrow 0,$$

所以当 m 足够大时有 $P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) \leq 1/4$. 再结

合(2.11)式当 m 足够大时有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) \leq 2(1+c)P\left(\max_{i \leq n} \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right),$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\|d_{k+1}\|^2}{(g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2} = \frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} - \frac{2}{g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1}} - \\ & \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}{(g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1})^2} = \frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\|g_{k+1}\|} + \frac{\|g_{k+1}\|}{g_{k+1}^T d_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{\|g_{k+1}\|^2} \leq \frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} + \frac{1}{\|g_{k+1}\|^2}. \\ & \text{又因为 } \frac{\|d_1\|^2}{(g_1^T d_1)^2} = \frac{1}{\|g_1\|^2}, \text{ 所以} \\ & \frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{\|g_i\|^2}, \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

由(20),(23)式可得

$$\frac{\|d_k\|^2}{(g_k^T d_k)^2} \leq \frac{k}{V},$$

从而有 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(g_k^T d_k)^2}{\|d_k\|^2} = \infty$, 这与引理 2 矛盾. 定理得证.

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令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) \leq 2(1+c)P\left(\sup_i \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right),$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P\left(\frac{|X_j|}{j} > m\right) \leq 2(1+c)P\left(\sup_i \frac{|X_i|}{i} > m\right) \\ & E \sup_n \left| \frac{X_n}{n} \right| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

而由引理知上式正好与 $E|X| \log^+ |X| < \infty$ 是等价的. 故而推论得证.

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