

# 平稳序列中具有随机容量的多个随机中心秩顺序统计量的联合渐近分布\*

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**摘 要:** 设  $\{X_n\}$  是平稳序列,  $X_1^{(s)} \leq \dots \leq X_n^{(s)}$  是  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  的顺序统计量. 以  $M_n$  表示随机容量,  $N_n(k), k=1, \dots, s$  表示随机中心秩. 本文在强混合条件下得到了序列  $\{(X_{N_n^{(1)}}^{(M_n)}), \dots, X_{N_n^{(s)}}^{(M_n)}\}$  的极限分布.

**关键词:** 平稳序列; 随机容量; 随机中心秩.

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## 1 引 言

设  $\{X_n\}$  是随机序列,  $X_1^{(s)} \leq \dots \leq X_n^{(s)}$  是  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  的顺序统计量.  $\{k_n\}$  是一正整数列, 如果  $\min(k_n, n - k_n) \rightarrow \infty$ , 则称  $\{k_n\}$  是变秩序列. 若  $k_n/n \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 则称  $\{k_n\}$  为中心秩序列, 且称  $X_{k_n}^{(s)}$  为具有秩序列  $\{k_n\}$  的中心秩顺序统计量. 如果  $\{N_n\}$  和  $\{M_n\}$  是正整数值 r. v. 序列,  $1 \leq N_n \leq M_n$ , a. e., 并且  $N_n/M_n \xrightarrow{P} \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 则称  $\{N_n\}$  为随机中心秩序列, 而称  $X_{N_n}^{(M_n)}$  为具有随机容量  $\{M_n\}$  和随机中心秩  $\{N_n\}$  的顺序统计量. [1] 就  $\{X_n\}$  是 i. i. d. 情况得到了所谓正则中心秩顺序统计量的极限分布类. [2] 和 [3] 讨论了平稳序列情况, 推广了 [1] 的结果. [4] 对平稳序列上、下变秩顺序统计量的联合渐近分布进行了研究. [5] 在 [2] 的基础上讨论了随机容量和随机中心秩的顺序统计量. 本文将讨论具有随机容量的多个随机中心秩顺序统计量的联合极限分布.

## 2 一个多维平稳示性变量阵列的中心极限定理

设  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是平稳序列,  $X_1$  的 d. f. 为  $F(x)$ , 记  $\mathcal{F}_1^t = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_t)$ ,  $\mathcal{F}_n^\infty = \sigma(X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots)$ , 称  $\alpha(n) = \sup\{|P(AB) - P(A)P(B)| : A \in \mathcal{F}_1^t, B \in \mathcal{F}_{n+t}^\infty\}$ ,  $n \geq 0$ , 为  $\{X_n\}$  的混合系数. 令  $u_{n,k} = a_{n,k}x_k + b_{n,k}$ ,  $x_k \in R$ ,  $a_{n,k} > 0$ ,  $b_{n,k}$  是实数列,  $I_{n,i}(k) = I(X_i < u_{n,k})$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq s$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .

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当  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha(n) < \infty$ ,  $F(u_{n,k}) \rightarrow \lambda_k, k=1, 2, \dots, s$ . 且  $0 < \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_s < 1$  时, 对  $1 \leq i \leq j \leq s$ , 记

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji} = F(\lambda_i)(1 - F(\lambda_j)) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [P(X_1 < a(\lambda_i), X_{k+1} < a(\lambda_j)) - \lambda_i \lambda_j] + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [P(X_1 < a(\lambda_j), X_{k+1} < a(\lambda_i)) - \lambda_i \lambda_j], \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $a(\lambda_i)$  的构成如[2]之引理 2.3, 满足  $F(a(\lambda_i)) = \lambda_i, i=1, \dots, s$ . 易知此时(2.1)中二和式收敛, 故  $\sigma_{ij}$  是有意义的. 以后恒记  $\Sigma = (\sigma_{ij})$ .

**定理 2.1** 设  $X_{n,k} = (X_{n,k}(1), \dots, X_{n,k}(s))^T, 1 \leq k \leq N_n, n \geq 1$  是  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  上之  $s$  维随机向量阵列,  $\{N_n\}$  是正整数列.  $\{\mathcal{B}_{n,k}\}$  是  $\mathcal{F}$  的子  $\sigma$ -域, 使得  $X_{n,k}$  是  $\mathcal{B}_{n,k}$  可测的. 假设  $\mathcal{B}_{n,k} \subset \mathcal{B}_{n,k+1}$  且  $E(X_{n,k} | \mathcal{B}_{n,k}) = 0, a. e., 1 \leq k \leq N_n, n \geq 1$ . 若对于某正数列  $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ , 有  $\|X_{n,k}\| \leq \varepsilon_n, a. e.$ , 并且

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \text{Cov}[(X_{n,k}, X_{n,k}) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}] \xrightarrow{P} Q, \text{ 则}$$

$$P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} X_{n,k}(\tau) < x_\tau, \tau = 1, \dots, s\right) \xrightarrow{w} G(x_1, \dots, x_s),$$

其中  $Q$  是一非负定阵,  $G(x_1, \dots, x_s)$  是  $N(0, Q)$  的 d. f..

**证明** 利用[6]的定理 2.3 和 Cramer-Wold 定理可证. 证毕.

**定理 2.2** 设  $F(u_{n,k}) \rightarrow \lambda_k \in (0, 1), k=1, \dots, s, \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_s, m_n \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty), m_n$  是正整数序列, 且存在  $0 < p < 1$ , 使  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha^n(n) < \infty$ , 则

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_k, k = 1, \dots, s\right) \xrightarrow{w} \Phi(x_1, \dots, x_s), \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $\Phi(x_1, \dots, x_s)$  为  $N(0, \Sigma)$  的 d. f..

**证明** 令  $s_n = [m_n^{1/4}], t_n = \max(\sqrt{m_n} \alpha^{1-p}(s_n), m_n^{1/3}), N_n = [\frac{m_n}{t_n + s_n}]$ , 其中  $[\cdot]$  表示一个实数的整数部分. 记  $J_{n,k} = \{(k-1)(t_n + s_n) + 1, \dots, (k-1)(t_n + s_n) + t_n\}, \tilde{J}_{n,k} = \{(k-1)(t_n + s_n) + t_n + 1, \dots, k(t_n + s_n)\}, k = 1, \dots, N_n, \bar{J}_n = \{N_n(t_n + s_n) + 1, \dots, m_n\}, y_{n,k}(\tau) = \sum_{j \in J_{n,k}} [I_{n,i}(\tau) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n}, \tilde{y}_{n,k}(\tau) = \sum_{i \in \tilde{J}_{n,k}} [I_{n,i}(\tau) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n}, k = 1, \dots, N_n, \bar{y}_n(\tau) = \sum_{i \in \bar{J}_n} [I_{n,i}(\tau) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n}, r = 1, \dots, s. 令  $\mathcal{B}_{n,k} = \mathcal{F}_1^{(k-1)(t_n + s_n) + t_n}, 1 \leq k \leq N_n, \mathcal{B}_{n,0} = \{\varphi, \Omega\}$ .  $X_{n,k}(\tau) = y_{n,k}(\tau) - E(y_{n,k}(\tau) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}), \tau = 1, 2, \dots, s, X_{n,k} = (X_{n,k}(1), \dots, X_{n,k}(s))^T, y_{n,k} = (y_{n,k}(1), \dots, y_{n,k}(s))^T$ . 由[7]中引理 5.2, 对  $r, l = 1, \dots, s$  有$

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} E(X_{n,k}(\tau) X_{n,k}(l) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}) - \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(\tau) y_{n,k}(l) \right| \\ & \leq \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \sum_{i, j \in J_{n,k}} \{ E | E(I_{n,i}(\tau) I_{n,j}(l) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}) - E I_{n,i}(\tau) I_{n,j}(l) | + \\ & \quad E | E(I_{n,i}(\tau) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}) - E I_{n,i}(\tau) | + E | E(I_{n,j}(l) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}) - E I_{n,j}(l) | \} / m_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 8N_n/m_n \sum_{j=1}^{t_n+s_n} j\alpha(j) + 4N_n(2t_n+1)/m_n \sum_{j=s_n+1}^{\infty} \alpha(j) \sim \\ &\frac{8}{t_n+s_n} \sum_{j=1}^{t_n+s_n} j\alpha(j) + 4 \frac{2t_n+1}{t_n+s_n} \sum_{j=s_n+1}^{\infty} \alpha(j) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此,有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \text{Cov}[(X_{n,k}, X_{n,k} | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}] - \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \text{Cov}(y_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \xrightarrow{P} 0. \quad (2.3)$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} E y_{n,k}(\tau) y_{n,k}(l) &= \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \sum_{i,j \in J_{n,k}} [E I_{n,i}(\tau) I_{n,j}(l) - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l})]/m_n \\ &= N_n/m_n \sum_{i=1}^{t_n} \sum_{j=1}^{t_n} [P(X_i < u_{n,r}, X_j < u_{n,l}) - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l})], \end{aligned}$$

那么,对  $1 \leq r \leq l \leq s$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} E y_{n,k}(\tau) y_{n,k}(l) &= N_n/m_n \{ t_n F(u_{n,r}) [1 - F(u_{n,l})] + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^{t_n-1} (t_n - j) [P(X_1 < u_{n,r}, X_{j+1} < u_{n,l}) - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l})] + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^{t_n-1} (t_n - j) [P(X_1 < u_{n,l}, X_{j+1} < u_{n,r}) - F(u_{n,l})F(u_{n,r})] \}, \end{aligned}$$

下面证明上式的极限是(2.1). 为此,只需证明

$$\begin{aligned} &N_n/m_n \sum_{j=1}^{t_n-1} (t_n - j) [P(X_1 < u_{n,r}, X_{j+1} < u_{n,l}) - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l})] \\ &\rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [P(X_1 < a(\lambda_r), X_{j+1} < a(\lambda_l)) - \lambda_r \lambda_l]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} &|N_n/m_n \sum_{j=1}^{t_n-1} j [P(X_1 < u_{n,r}, X_{j+1} < u_{n,l}) - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l})]| \\ &\leq 1/t_n \sum_{j=1}^{t_n-1} j\alpha(j) = 1/t_n \sum_{i=1}^{t_n-1} \sum_{j=i}^{t_n-1} \alpha(j) \leq 1/t_n \sum_{i=1}^{t_n-1} [\sum_{j=i}^{\infty} \alpha(j)] \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= \left| \sum_{j=1}^{t_n-1} [P(X_1 < u_{n,r}, X_{j+1} < u_{n,l}) - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l})] - \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [P(X_1 < a(\lambda_r), X_{j+1} < a(\lambda_l)) - \lambda_r \lambda_l] \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^M [ |F(u_{n,r}) - \lambda_r| + |F(u_{n,l}) - \lambda_l| ] + \sum_{j=1}^M | \lambda_r \lambda_l - F(u_{n,r})F(u_{n,l}) | + 2 \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} \alpha(j), \end{aligned}$$

这里  $M$  是任一小于  $t_n - 1$  的正整数. 令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 有

$$0 \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n \leq 2 \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} \alpha(j).$$

再令  $M \rightarrow \infty$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = 0$ , 而  $N_n t_n / m_n \rightarrow 1$ , 故 (2.4) 成立. 综上, 得到  $\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} E y_{n,k}(r) y_{n,k}(l) \rightarrow \sigma_n$ ,

因此  $\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \text{Cov}(y_{n,k}, y_{n,k}) \rightarrow \Sigma$ , 并由此看出  $\Sigma$  非负定. 由 (2.3) 知  $\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \text{Cov}[(X_{n,k}, X_{n,k}) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}]$

$\xrightarrow{p} \Sigma$ , 再由  $|X_{n,k}(r)| \leq 2t_n / \sqrt{m_n} \rightarrow 0$ , 得  $\|X_{n,k}\| \leq 2\sqrt{s} t_n / \sqrt{m_n} \rightarrow 0$ . 根据定理 2.1 得到

$$P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} X_{n,k}(\tau) < x_\tau, \tau = 1, \dots, s\right) \xrightarrow{w} \Phi(x_1, \dots, x_s).$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} E \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} X_{n,k}(\tau) - \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(\tau) \right| &\leq 1 / \sqrt{m_n} \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \sum_{i \in J_{n,k}} E |E(I_{n,i}(\tau) | \mathcal{B}_{n,k-1}) - E I_{n,i}(\tau)| \\ &\leq 4N_n / \sqrt{m_n} \sum_{j=1}^{t_n} \alpha(s_n + j) \leq 4\sqrt{m_n} / t_n \sum_{j=1}^{t_n} \alpha(s_n + j) \\ &\leq 4\alpha^{s_n-1}(s_n) \sum_{j=1}^{t_n} \alpha(s_n + j) \leq 4 \sum_{j=s_n+1}^{t_n+s_n} \alpha^2(j) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以,  $(\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} X_{n,k}(1), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} X_{n,k}(s))^\tau - (\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(1), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(s))^\tau \xrightarrow{p} 0$ , 从而  $P(\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(\tau) <$

$x_\tau, \tau = 1, \dots, s) \xrightarrow{w} \Phi(x_1, \dots, x_s)$ . 类似地可以证明,  $(\sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \tilde{y}_{n,k}(1), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \tilde{y}_{n,k}(s))^\tau \xrightarrow{d} 0$ , 且易知,

$|\bar{y}_n(\tau)| \leq 2(t_n + s_n) / \sqrt{m_n} \rightarrow 0, \tau = 1, \dots, s$ . 但是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(1) - F(u_{n,1})] / \sqrt{m_n}, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(s) - F(u_{n,s})] / \sqrt{m_n} \right)^\tau \\ &= \left( \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(1), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} y_{n,k}(s) \right)^\tau + \left( \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \tilde{y}_{n,k}(1), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{N_n} \tilde{y}_{n,k}(s) \right)^\tau + \\ & \quad (\bar{y}_n(1), \dots, \bar{y}_n(s))^\tau. \end{aligned}$$

故 (2.2) 成立. 证毕.

### 3 主要结果

**引理 3.1** 设  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  中事件  $\{A_n, n \geq 1\}$  满足

i) 对任何正整数  $n \geq 1, P(A_n) > 0$ ;

ii) 对任何固定的正整数  $m \geq 1$ . 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n | A_m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = \alpha, \alpha \in (0, 1)$ , 则对任意事

件  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n \cap A) = \alpha P(A)$ .

**证明** 见 [8] 命题 8.2.2. 证毕.

**定理 3.1** 设  $F(u_{n,k}) \rightarrow \lambda_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, s, m_n \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty), m_n$  为正整数列,  $0 < \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_s <$

1, 且存在  $0 < p < 1$  使  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha^n(n) < \infty$ , 则对任意的事件  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , 有

$$P\left(\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_k, k = 1, \dots, s\right\} \cap A\right) \rightarrow \Phi(x_1, \dots, x_s) P(A). \quad (3.1)$$

**证明** 令  $A_n = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_r, r = 1, \dots, s \right\}$ , 对任意正整数  $k, t$ ,

$$A_n = \left\{ \sum_{i=m_k+t}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} + \sum_{i=1}^{m_k+t-1} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_r, r = 1, \dots, s \right\},$$

因为  $\sum_{i=1}^{m_k+t-1} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} \rightarrow 0, a. e., r = 1, \dots, s$ , 所以对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$  和充分大的  $n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_n \cap A_k) &\leq P\left(\left\{\sum_{i=m_k+t}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_r + \varepsilon, r = 1, \dots, s\right\} \cap A_k\right) \\ &\leq P\left(\sum_{i=m_k+t}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_r + \varepsilon, r = 1, \dots, s\right) P(A_k) + \alpha(t) \\ &= P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} - \sum_{i=1}^{m_k+t-1} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_r + \varepsilon, r = 1, \dots, s\right) P(A_k) + \alpha(t). \end{aligned}$$

类似地

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_n \cap A_k) &\geq P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_n} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} - \sum_{i=1}^{m_k+t-1} [I_{n,i}(r) - F(u_{n,r})] / \sqrt{m_n} < x_r - \varepsilon, r = 1, \dots, s\right) P(A_k) - \alpha(t), \end{aligned}$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 由定理 2.2 得  $\Phi(x_1 - \varepsilon, \dots, x_s - \varepsilon) P(A_k) - \alpha(t) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n \cap A_k) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n \cap A_k) \leq \Phi(x_1 + \varepsilon, \dots, x_s + \varepsilon) P(A_k) + \alpha(t)$ , 再令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$  得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n \cap A_k) = \Phi(x_1, \dots, x_s) P(A_k)$ , 从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n | A_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$ . 根据引理 3.1 知, 对任意的  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n \cap A) = P(A) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$ , 即 (3.1) 成立. 证毕.

以下记  $\{M_n\}$  和  $\{N_n(k)\}, k = 1, \dots, s$  是正整数值 r. v. 序列, 且假定  $1 \leq N_n(k) \leq M_n, a. e., k = 1, \dots, s$ .

**定理 3.2** 设  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是平稳序列,  $X$  为一正离散 r. v.,  $0 < \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_s < 1$ , 存在  $0 < p < 1$ , 使得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha^n(n) < \infty$ , 且

$$\sqrt{n} (M_n/n - X) \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$\sqrt{n} (N_n(k)/n - \lambda_k X) \xrightarrow{p} Y_k, k = 1, \dots, s. \quad (3.3)$$

其中  $Y_k, k = 1, \dots, s$  是离散 r. v. 若

$$W_{n,k}(x) = \sqrt{n} [F(a_{n,k}x + b_{n,k}) - \lambda_k] \xrightarrow{w} W_k(x). \quad (3.4)$$

这里  $W_k(x)$  是拟分布函数,  $W_k(+\infty)=+\infty, W_k(-\infty)=-\infty$ , 并存在  $x_k \in R$ , 使  $W_k(x_k) \in R$ ,  $k=1, \dots, s$ . 则

$$P(X_{N_n^{(k)}}^{(M_n)} > a_{n,k}x_k + b_{n,k}, k=1, \dots, s) \\ \rightarrow E[\Phi(Y_1/\sqrt{X} - W_1(x_1)\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - W_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})], \quad (3.5)$$

此时,  $W_k(x), k=1, \dots, s$  是 [2] 的引言中指出的四种类型之一.

**证明** 令  $X$  取值于  $\{l_i, i \geq 1\}$ ,  $Y_k$  取值于  $\{y_{i_k}^{(k)}, i_k \geq 1\}, k=1, \dots, s$ . 并令  $H(x_1, \dots, x_s) = E[\Phi(Y_1/\sqrt{X} - W_1(x_1)\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - W_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})]$ . 因为

$$P(X_{N_n^{(k)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,k}, k=1, \dots, s) = P(\sum_{i=1}^{M_n} I_{n,i}(k) < N_n(k), k=1, \dots, s) \\ = P(\sum_{i=1}^{[nX]} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})]/\sqrt{nX} + \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})]/\sqrt{nX} - \\ \sum_{i=1}^{[nX]} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})]/\sqrt{nX} < -\sqrt{n}[F(u_{n,k}) - \lambda_k]\sqrt{X} + \\ \sqrt{n}(N_n(k)/n - \lambda_k X)/\sqrt{X} - \sqrt{n}(M_n/n - X)F(u_{n,k})/\sqrt{X}, k=1, \dots, s),$$

又由 (3.2) 知  $\sqrt{n}(M_n/n - X)F(u_{n,k})/\sqrt{X} \xrightarrow{P} 0$  和  $\sum_{i=1}^{M_n} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})]/\sqrt{nX} - \sum_{i=1}^{[nX]} [I_{n,i}(k) - F(u_{n,k})]/\sqrt{nX} \xrightarrow{P} 0, k=1, \dots, s$ . 那么, 当  $w_k(x_k)$  有限, 且  $x_k \in C(w_k)$  ( $C(w_k)$  表示  $w_k$  的全体连续点的集合),  $k=1, \dots, s$ , 此时显然有  $F(u_{n,k}) \rightarrow \lambda_k, k=1, \dots, s$ , 则由定理 3.1 和 (3.3) 以及控制收敛定理有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N_n^{(k)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,k}, k=1, \dots, s) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1=1}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{i_s=1}^{\infty} \Phi(y_{i_1}^{(1)}/\sqrt{l_j} - w_1(x_1)\sqrt{l_j}, \dots, y_{i_s}^{(s)}/\sqrt{l_j} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{l_j}) \times \\ P(X=l_j, Y_k=y_{i_k}^{(k)}, k=1, \dots, s) \\ = E[\Phi(Y_1/\sqrt{X} - w_1(x_1)\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})].$$

当  $w_1(x_1), \dots, w_s(x_s)$  中至少有一个为  $+\infty$  时, 不妨设  $w_1(x_1) = +\infty$ , 且  $x_1 \in C(w_1)$ , 那么对任何  $x_2, \dots, x_s \in R$  有

$$0 \leq P(X_{N_n^{(k)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,k}, k=1, \dots, s) \leq P(X_{N_n^{(1)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,1}),$$

不难证明  $P(X_{N_n^{(1)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,1}) \rightarrow 0$ , 参见 [5]. 所以

$$P(X_{N_n^{(k)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,k}, k=1, \dots, s) \rightarrow 0 = E[\Phi(Y_1/\sqrt{X} - w_1(x_1)\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})].$$

当存在  $m$  个  $w_k(x_k)$ , 使  $w_k(x_k) = -\infty, 1 \leq m \leq s$ , 不妨设  $w_1(x_1) = \dots = w_m(x_m) = -\infty$ , 且  $x_k \in C(w_k), k=1, \dots, s$ . 因为  $w_{m+1}(x_{m+1}), \dots, w_s(x_s)$  有限, 那么重复本定理第一部分的证明过程, 有

$$P(X_{N_n^{(k)}}^{(M_n)} > u_{n,k}, k=m+1, \dots, s) \rightarrow E[\Phi(+\infty, \dots, +\infty, Y_{m+1}/\sqrt{X} - w_{m+1}(x_{m+1})\sqrt{X}, \\ \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})], \quad (3.6)$$

故只须证明

$$P(X_{N_s(k)}^{(M_s)} > u_{n,k}, k = 1, \dots, m) \rightarrow 1, \quad (3.7)$$

不难证明  $P(X_{N_s(k)}^{(M_s)} > u_{n,k}) \rightarrow 1, k = 1, \dots, m$ , 参见[5]. 这说明(3.7)成立. 再由(3.6)可得

$$\begin{aligned} &P(X_{N_s(k)}^{(M_s)} > u_{n,k}, k = 1, \dots, s) \\ &\rightarrow E[\Phi(+\infty, \dots, +\infty, Y_{m+1}/\sqrt{X} - w_{m+1}(x_{m+1})\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})] \\ &= E[\Phi(Y_1/\sqrt{X} - w_1(x_1)\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})]. \end{aligned}$$

综上, 对任何  $(x_1, \dots, x_s) \in C(H)$  (其中  $C(H)$  表示  $H(x_1, \dots, x_s)$  的全体连续点的集合), 有  $P(X_{N_s(k)}^{(M_s)} > u_{n,k}, k = 1, \dots, s) \rightarrow E[\Phi(Y_1/\sqrt{X} - w_1(x_1)\sqrt{X}, \dots, Y_s/\sqrt{X} - w_s(x_s)\sqrt{X})]$ .

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# Joint Asymptotic Distributions of Several Order Statistics with Random Sample Size and Random Central Ranks From Stationary

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**Abstract:** Let  $\{X_n\}$  be a stationary sequence and  $X_1^{(n)} \leq \dots \leq X_n^{(n)}$  the order statistics of  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ . In this paper, we obtain the limiting distributions of  $\{(X_{N_s(1)}^{(M_s)}, \dots, X_{N_s(s)}^{(M_s)})\}$  under strong mixing conditions, where  $M_s$  is the random size, and  $N_s(k), k = 1, \dots, s$  are random central ranks.

**Key words:** stationary sequence; random size; random central ranks.