



非遍历 α -Brown 桥过程的偏差不等式与 Cramér 型中偏差

蒋辉¹, 潘雅娟¹, 韦晓^{2,3*}

1. 南京航空航天大学数学学院, 南京 211106;

2. 中央财经大学中国精算研究院, 北京 102206;

3. 中央财经大学保险学院, 北京 102206

E-mail: huijiang@nuaa.edu.cn, panyajuan@nuaa.edu.cn, weixiao@cufe.edu.cn

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摘要 考虑如下非遍历 α -Brown 桥过程:

$$dX_t = -\frac{\alpha}{T-t}X_t dt + dW_t, \quad X_0 = 0, \quad t \in [0, T),$$

其中, $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, $T \in (0, \infty)$ 固定, $W = \{W_t : t \geq 0\}$ 是标准的 Brown 运动. 本文利用渐近分析的技巧以及多重 Wiener-Itô 积分的偏差性质, 研究二次泛函 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ 和 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 的偏差不等式和 Cramér 型中偏差. 作为应用, 本文得到对数似然率过程和参数 α 极大似然估计量的 (自正则化) Cramér 型中偏差.

关键词 α -Brown 桥过程 Cramér 型中偏差 极大似然估计量 对数似然率过程 偏差不等式

MSC (2020) 主题分类 62N02, 60F10, 60G22

1 引言

考虑如下 α -Brown 桥过程:

$$dX_t = -\frac{\alpha}{T-t}X_t dt + dW_t, \quad X_0 = 0, \quad t \in [0, T), \quad (1.1)$$

其中, $\alpha > 0$, $T \in (0, \infty)$ 固定, $W = \{W_t : t \geq 0\}$ 是标准 Brown 运动. 特别地, 当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 过程 X 为标准 Brown 桥过程. 作为随机金融领域的一类基本过程, α -Brown 桥过程可应用于探讨在给定期货合约交易成本情形下的套利问题^[3] 和到期价格固定的债券价格建模^[4] 等.

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参数 α 的取值对过程的概率性质有重要的影响. 具体而言, Barczy 和 Pap^[1,2] 指出, 当 $\alpha > 1/2$ 时, 过程是遍历的; 当 $\alpha = 1/2$ 时, 过程是零常返的; 当 $0 < \alpha < 1/2$ 时, 过程是非常返的. 因此, 在实际应用当中, 关于参数 α 的估计量及其渐近性质的研究尤为关键. 为了构造 α 的极大似然估计量, 由 Girsanov 公式可知, 对数似然率过程有以下表示:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) &:= \log \left(\frac{dP_\alpha}{dP_\beta} \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_t} \right) \\ &= (\beta - \alpha) \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dX_s - \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \\ &= \begin{cases} (\beta - \alpha) \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s + \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds, & \text{在 } P_\alpha \text{ 下,} \\ (\beta - \alpha) \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s - \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds, & \text{在 } P_\beta \text{ 下,} \end{cases}\end{aligned}\quad (1.2)$$

其中 $\mathcal{F}_t = \sigma(W_s, s \leq t)$, P_α 为过程 (1.1) 对应的分布. 因此, 基于对 $X = \{X_t : 0 \leq t < T\}$ 的连续观测, α 的极大似然估计量可以表示为

$$\hat{\alpha}_t = -\frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dX_s}{\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds} = \alpha - \frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s}{\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds}.\quad (1.3)$$

在过程 X 遍历情形下 ($\alpha > 1/2$), 对于极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的研究已经相当成熟. 具体而言, Barczy 和 Pap^[1,2] 及 Es-Sebaïy 和 Nourdin^[7] 得到了如下渐近正态性: 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sqrt{|\log(T-t)|}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} N(0, 2\alpha - 1),$$

其中 $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$ 代表依分布收敛. 利用 Malliavin 分析中的技巧, Es-Sebaïy 和 Moustaaïd^[6] 考虑了最优一致 Berry-Esseen 界. 关于 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的大偏差和中偏差, 可参见文献 [12, 16, 22, 23, 25], 主要技巧为变测度方法.

在过程 X 非遍历情形下 ($\alpha \leq 1/2$), 极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的渐近性质发生了很大的变化. Barczy 和 Pap^[1,2] 及 Es-Sebaïy 和 Nourdin^[7] 得到了如下结论:

(1) 若 $\alpha = 1/2$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时,

$$|\log(T-t)|(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} -\frac{\int_0^t W_s dW_s}{\int_0^t W_s^2 ds};$$

(2) 若 $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时,

$$\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathbb{C},\quad (1.4)$$

其中随机变量 $\mathbb{C}$ 服从标准 Cauchy 分布. Zhao 等^[24] 利用变测度方法研究了 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 在非遍历情形下的大偏差. 然而, 中偏差结果在目前文献中尚未涉及. 主要原因在于, 非遍历情形下估计量的渐近分布为非 Gauss 的, 处理中偏差的常用方法往往不再适用.

根据前面的分析, 本文考虑过程在非遍历情形下 ($0 < \alpha < 1/2$) 估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差, 即找到尽可能大的 Ξ_t , 使得对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0,$$

其中 $F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)$ 是标准 Cauchy 随机变量 $\mathbb{C}$ 的分布函数. 可以看出, Cramér 型中偏差提供了估计量与其渐近分布尾概率的相对误差的一致估计, 其在统计推断上有广泛的应用 (参见文献 [5, 10, 18]). 通过 (1.2) 和 (1.3), 为了探讨 $\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta)$ 和 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差, 首先需要研究二次泛函

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s, \quad \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$$

的相关偏差性质. 本文的主要方法为渐近分析技巧 (参见文献 [11, 13–15]) 以及多重 Wiener-Itô 积分的偏差性质 (参见文献 [19]).

2 主要结果

本文假定 C 、 C_1 和 C_2 为只依赖于 α 和 T 的正常数, 且 $0 < \alpha < 1/2$. 方便起见, 记

$$\xi_t = \int_0^t (T-u)^{\alpha-1} dW_u, \quad \eta_t = \int_0^t (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u. \quad (2.1)$$

容易得到如下性质:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\xi_t &= \mathbb{E}\eta_t = 0, \\ \mathbb{E}\xi_t^2 &= \frac{(T-t)^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} - \frac{T^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} =: \psi_t, \\ \mathbb{E}\eta_t^2 &= \frac{T^{1-2\alpha}}{1-2\alpha} - \frac{(T-t)^{1-2\alpha}}{1-2\alpha} =: \phi_t. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

2.1 二次泛函的偏差不等式与 Cramér 型中偏差

首先, 给出二次泛函 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ 和 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 的偏差不等式.

定理 2.1 对于任意 $x > 0$, 当 t 充分靠近 T 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} \left| \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s - \xi_t \eta_t \right| \geq x\right) \\ & \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 x \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{\alpha-1/2} |\log(T-t)|^{-1/2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

以及

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} \left| \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds - \psi_t \eta_t^2 \right| \geq x\right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 x \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{\alpha-1/2} \right\}. \quad (2.4)$$

其次, 利用定理 2.1, 可以得到二次泛函 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 和 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差, 这在后续研究对数似然率过程 $\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta)$ 及极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差中起着非常重要的作用.

定理 2.2 假定正数 Ξ_t 满足当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\Xi_t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\Xi_t \log \Xi_t}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.5)$$

则对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0,$$

其中随机变量 χ^2 服从自由度为 1 的卡方分布, $F_{\chi^2}(x)$ 为其分布函数.

定理 2.3 假定正数 Ξ_t 满足当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\Xi_t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\Xi_t \log \Xi_t}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2} (-\log(T-t))^{-1}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.6)$$

则对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \tilde{\Xi}_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_\tau(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{1 - 2\alpha}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0,$$

其中 $\tau = \zeta_1 \zeta_2$, 且 ζ_1 与 ζ_2 是相互独立的标准正态随机变量.

2.2 对数似然率过程及极大似然估计量的 Cramér 型中偏差

利用定理 2.1 并结合渐近分析的技巧, 本小节将给出对数似然率过程 $\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta)$ 和极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差.

定理 2.4 设 $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, $0 < \beta < 1/2$ 且 $\alpha \neq \beta$. 假定正数 λ_t 满足当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\lambda_t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\lambda_t (\log \lambda_t)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{(\alpha \wedge \beta) - 1/2}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.7)$$

则对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \lambda_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P}_\alpha \left(\frac{2(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.8)$$

以及

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \lambda_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P}_\beta \left(- \frac{2(1 - 2\beta)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\beta-1}} \mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.9)$$

定理 2.5 假定正数 β_t 满足当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\beta_t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\beta_t^3 (\log \beta_t)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.10)$$

则对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \beta_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0,$$

其中随机变量 $\mathbb{C}$ 服从标准 Cauchy 分布.

作为定理 2.5 的直接推论, 可以得到极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的中偏差. 可以看到, 这里的中偏差形式与遍历情形下的相关结果 (参见文献 [12]) 有着非常大的区别.

推论 2.1 假定正数 b_t 满足当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$b_t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{b_t}{|\log(T-t)|} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.11)$$

则

$$\left\{ \left| \frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1-2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_t}}, 0 \leq t < T \right\}$$

满足大偏差, 其中速度为 b_t 且速率函数为

$$\Lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \log x, & \text{若 } x \geq 1, \\ 0, & \text{若 } 0 < x < 1. \end{cases}$$

在渐近分布 (1.4) 中, $\frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1-2\alpha}$ 含有未知参数 α . 因此, 在构造置信区间与拒绝域时, (1.4) 并不能直接应用. 为了解决这个问题, 考虑极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha}_t$ 的自正则化 Cramér 型中偏差.

定理 2.6 假定正数 γ_t 满足当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\gamma_t \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\gamma_t}{|\log(T-t)|} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.12)$$

则对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \gamma_t^{1/2}} \left| \frac{1}{1-\Phi(x)} P \left(\pm \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \right)^{1/2} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x \right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.13)$$

注 2.1 通过 (1.3) 可知

$$\left\{ \hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha = - \frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s}{\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds}, 0 \leq t < T \right\} \quad (2.14)$$

为连续时间自正则化鞅. Fan 等^[8] 和 Fan 等^[9] 得到了自正则化鞅的 Cramér 型中偏差. 需要注意的是, 他们的假设条件为, 鞅的可料二次变差集中于其渐近期望附近. 但本文所研究的可料二次变差 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 具有如下收敛性: 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \chi^2(1),$$

其中, $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$ 代表依分布收敛, $\chi^2(1)$ 是自由度为 1 的卡方分布. 自此明显可以看出, 本文不满足文献 [9] 中的有界性条件 (A1)–(A3).

3 二次泛函的偏差不等式和 Cramér 型中偏差

本节将给出主要结果定理 2.1 和 2.2 的证明.

3.1 多重 Wiener-Itô 积分表示与偏差不等式

过程 (1.1) 的强解为

$$X_s = (T-s)^\alpha \int_0^s (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u, \quad 0 \leq s < T. \quad (3.1)$$

据此, 可将二次泛函 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ 和 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 用多重 Wiener-Itô 积分来表示, 这在本文的分析中起到关键性作用.

命题 3.1 令

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(s, u) &= (T - (s \vee u))^{-\alpha} (T - (s \wedge u))^{\alpha-1}, \\ f_2(s, u) &= (T - (s \vee u))^{-\alpha} (T - (s \wedge u))^{-\alpha}, \\ f_3(s, u) &= (T - (s \vee u))^{\alpha-1} (T - (s \wedge u))^{-\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

则有如下分解:

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s = \xi_t \eta_t + R_{1t}, \quad \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds = \psi_t \eta_t^2 + R_{2t}, \quad (3.3)$$

其中 ξ_t 、 η_t 和 ψ_t 的定义见 (2.1) 和 (2.2), 且

$$\begin{aligned} R_{1t} &= -\frac{1}{2} I_2(f_1) + \log \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right), \\ R_{2t} &= \frac{T^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} I_2(f_2) - \frac{1}{1-2\alpha} I_2(f_3) - \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{1-2\alpha} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{1-2\alpha} \log \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right) + \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

这里 $I_2(f) = \int_0^t \int_0^t f(s, u) dW_u dW_s$ 是 $f(s, u)$ 关于 Brown 运动的二重 Wiener-Itô 积分^[21].

证明 由 (3.1) 可知,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s &= \int_0^t (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \int_0^s (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u dW_s, \\ \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds &= \int_0^t (T-s)^{2\alpha-2} \left(\int_0^s (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u \right)^2 ds. \end{aligned}$$

利用分部积分公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s &= \int_0^t (T-u)^{\alpha-1} dW_u \int_0^t (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u \\ &\quad - \int_0^t \int_0^s (T-s)^{-\alpha} (T-u)^{\alpha-1} dW_u dW_s + \log \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right) \\ &= \xi_t \eta_t - \frac{1}{2} I_2(f_1) + \log \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

以及

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds = \left(\frac{(T-t)^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} - \frac{T^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} \right) \left(\int_0^t (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2T^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} \int_0^t \int_0^s (T-s)^{-\alpha} (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u dW_s \\
& - \frac{2}{1-2\alpha} \int_0^t \int_0^s (T-s)^{\alpha-1} (T-u)^{-\alpha} dW_u dW_s \\
& - \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} + \frac{1}{1-2\alpha} \log \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) + \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2} \\
& = \psi_t \eta_t^2 + \frac{T^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} I_2(f_2) - \frac{1}{1-2\alpha} I_2(f_3) - \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} \\
& + \frac{1}{1-2\alpha} \log \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) + \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2}, \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 f_1 、 f_2 和 f_3 如 (3.2) 定义. 结合 (3.4) 和 (3.5) 可以得到二次泛函的分解, 命题 3.1 成立. $\square$

为了研究二次泛函 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ 与 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 的偏差不等式和 Cramér 型中偏差, 需要用到如下多重 Wiener-Itô 积分的偏差不等式.

引理 3.1 (参见文献 [19, 定理 2]) 对于对称函数 $f \in L^2([0, T]^n)$ 和 $x > 0$, 有

$$P(|I_n(f)| > x) \leq C \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n!} \|f\|_{L^2([0, T]^n)}} \right)^{\frac{2}{n}} \right\},$$

其中 $C > 0$ 仅依赖于 n .

定理 2.1 的证明 首先, 通过命题 3.1 可得

$$P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} \left| \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s - \xi_t \eta_t \right| \geq x\right) \leq P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} \left| -\frac{1}{2} I_2(f_1) \right| \geq \frac{1}{2} x\right)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}
& P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} \left| \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds - \psi_t \eta_t^2 \right| \geq x\right) \\
& \leq P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} \left| \frac{T^{2\alpha-1}}{1-2\alpha} I_2(f_2) \right| \geq \frac{1}{3} x\right) + P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} \left| -\frac{1}{1-2\alpha} I_2(f_3) \right| \geq \frac{1}{3} x\right),
\end{aligned}$$

经直接计算可知

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|f_1\|_{L^2([0, t]^2)}^2 = O(|\log(T-t)|), \\
& \|f_2\|_{L^2([0, t]^2)}^2 = O(1), \\
& \|f_3\|_{L^2([0, t]^2)}^2 = O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{2\alpha-1}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

此时, 根据引理 3.1, 可以得到 (2.3) 和 (2.4), 即

$$P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} |R_{1t}| \geq x\right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 x \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{\alpha-1/2} |\log(T-t)|^{-1/2} \right\}$$

以及

$$P\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} |R_{2t}| \geq x\right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 x \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{\alpha-1/2} \right\}.$$

证毕. $\square$

3.2 Cramér 型中偏差

借助定理 2.1, 即二次泛函 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ 与 $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$ 的偏差 inequality, 本小节将给出定理 2.2 和 2.3 的详细证明.

定理 2.2 的证明 对于任意 $M > 0$ 和 $M \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t$, 由命题 3.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x + \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) - \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} |R_{2t}| \geq \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) \\ & \leq \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \geq x\right) \\ & \leq \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x - \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} |R_{2t}| \geq \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right). \end{aligned}$$

因为 Ξ_t 满足条件 (2.5), 由 (2.4) 得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\Xi_t} \log \mathbb{P}\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} |R_{2t}| \geq \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) = -\infty. \quad (3.6)$$

注意到 $\phi_t^{-1} \eta_t^2 \sim N(0, 1)$, 则

$$\sup_{M \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) - 1 \right| = \sup_{M \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \left| \frac{F_{\chi^2}(x) - F_{\chi^2}(x_t)}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \right|, \quad (3.7)$$

其中 $F_{\chi^2}(x)$ 是自由度为 1 的卡方分布的分布函数, 并且

$$x_t = \left(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) \frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}}{(1-2\alpha)^2 \psi_t \phi_t}.$$

由 (2.2) 可知

$$\phi_t \psi_t = \frac{1}{(1-2\alpha)^2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{2\alpha-1} + O(1). \quad (3.8)$$

因此,

$$x_t = \left(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t}\right) \left(1 + O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha}\right)\right).$$

借助基本不等式 (参见文献 [17, 第 8 页, (2.1b)])

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi(1+x^2)}} e^{-x^2/2} \leq 1 - \Phi(x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} e^{-x^2/2}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad (3.9)$$

可得

$$1 - F_{\chi^2}(x) \geq \frac{2\sqrt{x}e^{-x/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi(1+x)}}. \quad (3.10)$$

当 t 与 T 足够靠近时, 有 $|x - x_t| \leq \frac{2}{\log \Xi_t}$, 此时根据中值定理可以推导出

$$|F_{\chi^2}(x) - F_{\chi^2}(x_t)| \leq \frac{2f_{\chi^2}(\hat{x})}{\log \Xi_t}, \quad (3.11)$$

其中, $\hat{x}$ 的取值介于 x 与 x_t 之间, $f_{\chi^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$. 根据 (3.7)、(3.10) 和 (3.11), 可知当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{M \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \Xi_t} \right) - 1 \right| \\ & \leq \sup_{M \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{x\hat{x}} \log \Xi_t} e^{2(\log \Xi_t)^{-1}} \leq \frac{C}{\log \Xi_t} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

结合 (3.6), 可得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{M \leq x \leq \rho \Xi_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \geq x \right) - 1 \right| = 0. \quad (3.13)$$

由定理 2.1 可知, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时,

$$\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \chi^2,$$

这等价于

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{x \geq 0} \left| \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \geq x \right) - (1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)) \right| = 0.$$

因此, 可以得到

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq M} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \geq x \right) - 1 \right| = 0.$$

结合 (3.13), 定理 2.2 得证. $\square$

命题 3.2 令 $\xi = \psi_t^{-1/2} \xi_t$, $\eta = \phi_t^{-1/2} \eta_t$, 则有如下分解:

$$\xi \stackrel{d}{=} A_t \eta + B_t \nu,$$

其中, ν 为独立于 η 的标准正态随机变量, $\stackrel{d}{=}$ 表示在分布意义下相等, 且

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &= \text{Cov}(\xi, \eta) = O \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)| \right), \\ B_t &= \sqrt{1 - \text{Cov}^2(\xi, \eta)} = 1 + O \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{1-2\alpha} |\log(T-t)|^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

证明 注意到 (ξ, η) 是二维正态随机变量, 满足

$$\mathbb{E}\xi = \mathbb{E}\eta = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\xi) = \text{Var}(\eta) = 1, \quad \text{Cov}(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\log T - \log(T-t)}{(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}},$$

因此,

$$\xi = \text{Cov}(\xi, \eta) \eta + \sqrt{1 - \text{Cov}^2(\xi, \eta)} \nu,$$

其中 ν 是独立于 η 的标准正态随机变量. 又由 (3.8) 知

$$\text{Cov}(\xi, \eta) = O \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)| \right),$$

因此, 命题 3.2 得证. $\square$

定理 2.3 的证明 由于 τ 的密度函数有如下表达式 (参见文献 [20]):

$$f_\tau(x) = \frac{K_0(|x|)}{\pi}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

其中 $K_0(|x|) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(t|x|)}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt$ 是修正的第二类 Bessel 函数. 注意当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $K_0(|x|) \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2|x|}} e^{-|x|}$, 运用 L'Hospital 法则知

$$f_\tau(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi|x|}} e^{-|x|}, \quad F_\tau(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi|x|}} e^{-|x|}. \quad (3.14)$$

通过 (3.4) 和命题 3.2, 有

$$\frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s}{(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}} = \xi \eta + \frac{R_{1t}}{(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}} =: \eta \nu + \Theta_t,$$

其中

$$\Theta_t = \eta \nu (B_t - 1) + A_t \eta^2 + \frac{R_{1t}}{(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}}.$$

从而,

$$\frac{1-2\alpha}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s = \eta \nu + \eta \nu \left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} - 1 \right) + \frac{(1-2\alpha)(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} \Theta_t.$$

由 (2.2) 和 (3.14), 有

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\eta \nu \left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} - 1 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}}{\log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right\}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left(|\Theta_t| \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) &\leq \mathbb{P} \left(|\eta \nu (B_t - 1)| \geq \frac{1}{6 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) + \mathbb{P} \left(A_t \eta^2 \geq \frac{1}{6 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \frac{R_{1t}}{(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{6 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) \\ &\leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2} |\log(T-t)|^{-1}}{\log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对于满足 (2.6) 的 $\tilde{\Xi}_t$, 有

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\tilde{\Xi}_t} \log \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} |\Theta_t| \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) \leq -C \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2} |\log(T-t)|^{-1}}{\tilde{\Xi}_t \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} = -\infty \quad (3.15)$$

以及

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\tilde{\Xi}_t} \log \mathbb{P} \left(\eta \nu \left(\frac{(1-2\alpha)(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}}{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} - 1 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) \leq -C \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}}{\tilde{\Xi}_t \log \tilde{\Xi}_t} = -\infty. \quad (3.16)$$

最后, 注意到 $\eta \nu$ 与 τ 在分布意义下相等, 则当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \tilde{\Xi}_t} \left| \frac{1}{1-F_\tau(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\eta \nu \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) - 1 \right| \\ &= \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \tilde{\Xi}_t} \left| F_\tau(x) - F_\tau \left(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \right) \right| \leq \frac{C}{\log \tilde{\Xi}_t} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

利用 (3.15)–(3.17), 类似于定理 2.2 的证明思路, 可以得到定理 2.3. $\square$

4 在对数似然率过程及极大似然估计量中的应用

4.1 对数似然率过程的 Cramér 型中偏差

由 (1.2) 和 (2.1), 可将对数似然率过程 $\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta)$ 进一步表示为

$$\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \int_0^t (T - u)^{2\alpha-2} du \left(\int_0^t (T - u)^{-\alpha} dW_u \right)^2 + R_t, & \text{在 } P_\alpha \text{ 下,} \\ -\frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \int_0^t (T - u)^{2\beta-2} du \left(\int_0^t (T - u)^{-\beta} dW_u \right)^2 + \widetilde{R}_t, & \text{在 } P_\beta \text{ 下,} \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} R_t &:= \mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) - \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \int_0^t (T - u)^{2\alpha-2} du \left(\int_0^t (T - u)^{-\alpha} dW_u \right)^2, \\ \widetilde{R}_t &:= \mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) + \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \int_0^t (T - u)^{2\beta-2} du \left(\int_0^t (T - u)^{-\beta} dW_u \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

为了得到对数似然率过程 $\mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta)$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差, 关键在于证明如下 Cramér 型中偏差意义下的等价性.

命题 4.1 设 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ 且 $\alpha \neq \beta$. 若 λ_t 满足条件 (2.7), 则有

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\lambda_t} \log P_\alpha \left(\frac{1}{(T - t)^{2\alpha-1}} |R_t| \geq \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t} \right) = -\infty, \quad (4.2)$$

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\lambda_t} \log P_\beta \left(\frac{1}{(T - t)^{2\beta-1}} |\widetilde{R}_t| \geq \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t} \right) = -\infty. \quad (4.3)$$

证明 在此, 仅证明 (4.2), 同理可得 (4.3). 由 (4.1), 可以将 R_t 进一步写成如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} R_t &= (\beta - \alpha) \left(\xi_t \eta_t - \frac{1}{2} I_2(f_1) + \log(T - t) - \log T \right) + \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2} \left(\frac{T^{2\alpha-1}}{1 - 2\alpha} I_2(f_2) - \frac{1}{1 - 2\alpha} I_2(f_3) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\log(T - t)}{1 - 2\alpha} - \frac{\log T}{1 - 2\alpha} + \frac{1}{(1 - 2\alpha)^2} - \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{1-2\alpha}}{1 - 2\alpha} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

利用引理 3.1, 可得

$$P_\alpha \left(\left| \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} I_2(f_1) \right| \geq \frac{1}{4 \log \lambda_t} \right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}}{\log \lambda_t |\log(T - t)|^{1/2}} \right\}, \quad (4.5)$$

$$P_\alpha \left(\left| \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} - \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2 T^{2\alpha-1}}{2(1 - 2\alpha)} I_2(f_2) \right| \geq \frac{1}{4 \log \lambda_t} \right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}}{\log \lambda_t} \right\} \quad (4.6)$$

以及

$$P_\alpha \left(\left| \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} - \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{2(1 - 2\alpha)} I_2(f_3) \right| \geq \frac{1}{4 \log \lambda_t} \right) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{\log \lambda_t} \right\}. \quad (4.7)$$

结合 (2.1) 和 (3.9), 有

$$P_\alpha \left(\left| \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} - (\beta - \alpha) \xi_t \eta_t \right| \geq \frac{1}{4 \log \lambda_t} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq P_\alpha(|(\beta - \alpha)\eta_t| \geq \lambda_t^{1/2} \log \lambda_t) + P_\alpha\left(\frac{1}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} |\xi_t| \geq \frac{1}{4\lambda_t^{1/2} (\log \lambda_t)^2}\right) \\ &\leq C_1 \exp\{-C_2 \lambda_t (\log \lambda_t)^2\} + C_1 \exp\left\{-C_2 \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}}{\lambda_t (\log \lambda_t)^4}\right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

因此, 通过 (4.4)–(4.8), 可以得到 (4.2) 成立. $\square$

定理 2.4 的证明 在此, 仅证明 (2.8), 同理可得 (2.9). 事实上, 对于任意 $0 \leq x \leq \rho \lambda_t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &P_\alpha\left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x + \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t}\right) - P_\alpha\left(\frac{2(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} |R_t| \geq \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t}\right) \\ &\leq P_\alpha\left(\frac{2(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) \geq x\right) \\ &\leq P_\alpha\left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x - \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t}\right) + P_\alpha\left(\frac{2(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} |R_t| \geq \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t}\right). \end{aligned}$$

因为 λ_t 满足条件 (2.5), 结合 (3.12), 可知当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \lambda_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} P_\alpha\left(\frac{(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \psi_t \eta_t^2 \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t}\right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0.$$

利用命题 4.1, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \lambda_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\chi^2}(x)} P_\alpha\left(\frac{2(1 - 2\alpha)^2}{(\alpha - \beta)^2 (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{2\alpha-1}} \mathcal{L}_t(\alpha, \beta) \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \lambda_t}\right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0.$$

证毕. $\square$

4.2 极大似然估计量的 Cramér 型中偏差

记

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{R}_{1t} &= (\phi_t \psi_t)^{-1/2} R_{1t} = (\phi_t \psi_t)^{-1/2} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s - \xi_t \eta_t \right), \\ \tilde{R}_{2t} &= (\phi_t \psi_t)^{-1} R_{2t} = (\phi_t \psi_t)^{-1} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds - \psi_t \eta_t^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

首先考虑 $\frac{(1-t/T)^{\alpha-1/2}}{1-2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha)$ 的主要项 $-\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta}$ 的 Cramér 型中偏差.

命题 4.2 若 β_t 满足条件 (2.10), 则对于任意 $\rho > 0$, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \beta_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_C(x)} P\left(\pm \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x\right) - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0,$$

其中

$$\varphi_t = \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{(1 - 2\alpha)(\phi_t \psi_t)^{1/2}} = 1 + O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha}\right).$$

证明 由命题 3.2 可以得到

$$\frac{\xi}{\eta} \stackrel{d}{=} A_t + B_t \frac{\nu}{\eta},$$

其中, ν 为标准正态随机变量, 独立于 η , 且

$$A_t = O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)|\right), \quad B_t = O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha} |\log(T-t)|^2\right).$$

因为 $\frac{\nu}{\eta}$ 是标准 Cauchy 随机变量, 从而

$$P\left(\pm \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x\right) = 1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}((\varphi_t B_t)^{-1}(x \mp \varphi_t A_t)).$$

注意到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)) = \frac{1}{\pi}, \quad (4.10)$$

则对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 都存在正常数 M , 使得

$$\sup_{x \geq M} |\pi x(1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)) - 1| \leq \epsilon. \quad (4.11)$$

结合估计

$$\varphi_t B_t = 1 + O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1-2\alpha}\right), \quad \varphi_t A_t = O\left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)|\right),$$

当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} P\left(\pm \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x\right) - 1 \right| \\ &= \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{F_{\mathbb{C}}(x) - F_{\mathbb{C}}((\varphi_t B_t)^{-1}(x \mp \varphi_t A_t))}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \frac{x(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)|}{(1 - \epsilon)(1 + x^2)} \\ &\leq C \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)| \\ &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

由函数 $1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)$ 的一致连续性可得

$$\limsup_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| P\left(\pm \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x\right) - (1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)) \right| = 0,$$

此时, 可以推导出

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq 2M} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} P\left(\pm \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x\right) - 1 \right| = 0.$$

结合 (4.12), 可以证明命题 4.2 成立. □

接下来, 验证 $\frac{(1-\frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1-2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha)$ 与 $-\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta}$ 在 Cramér 型中偏差意义下的等价性.

命题 4.3 若 β_t 满足条件 (2.10), 则

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t P\left(\left| \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \right| \geq \frac{1}{\log \beta_t}\right) = 0. \quad (4.13)$$

证明 根据 (1.3), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1-2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} &= -\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1-2\alpha} \frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s - \xi_t \eta_t}{\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds} + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds - \psi_t \eta_t^2}{\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds} \\ &= -\varphi_t \frac{\tilde{R}_{1t}}{\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}} + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{R}_{2t}}{\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 要证 (4.13), 只需证明如下两式成立:

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\left| \varphi_t \frac{\tilde{R}_{1t}}{\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \beta_t} \right) = 0, \quad (4.14)$$

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\left| \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{R}_{2t}}{\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \beta_t} \right) = 0. \quad (4.15)$$

首先, 对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\left| \varphi_t \frac{\tilde{R}_{1t}}{\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \beta_t} \right) \\ &\leq \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\varphi_t \tilde{R}_{1t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2 \beta_t^2 \log \beta_t} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) \\ &\leq \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\varphi_t \tilde{R}_{1t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2 \beta_t^2 \log \beta_t} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\eta^2 \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

注意到 $\eta \sim N(0, 1)$, 从而

$$\beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\eta^2 \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) \leq C \sqrt{\epsilon},$$

即

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\eta^2 \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) = 0. \quad (4.17)$$

若 β_t 满足条件 (2.10), 由定理 2.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t \left(\mathbf{P} \left(|\varphi_t \tilde{R}_{1t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2 \beta_t^2 \log \beta_t} \right) + \mathbf{P} \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) \right) \\ &\leq C_1 \lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{\epsilon (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2} |\log(T-t)|^{-1/2}}{\beta_t^2 \log \beta_t} \right\} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

结合 (4.16)–(4.18), 可以证明 (4.14) 成立.

其次, 对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\left| \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{R}_{2t}}{\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2 \log \beta_t} \right) \\ &\leq \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\left| \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \right| \geq \frac{\beta_t}{\epsilon} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon^2}{2 \beta_t^3 \log \beta_t} \right) \\ &\leq \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\left| \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \right| \geq \frac{\beta_t}{\epsilon} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(\eta^2 \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_t^2} \right) + \beta_t \mathbf{P} \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon^2}{2 \beta_t^3 \log \beta_t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

根据命题 4.2, 易知

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t P\left(\left|\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta}\right| \geq \frac{\beta_t}{\epsilon}\right) = 0. \quad (4.19)$$

由 (4.9) 和定理 2.1, 可得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \beta_t P\left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\epsilon^2}{2\beta_t^3 \log \beta_t}\right) \leq \lim_{t \uparrow T} C_1 \beta_t \exp\left\{-C_2 \frac{\epsilon^2(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{\beta_t^3 \log \beta_t}\right\} = 0. \quad (4.20)$$

最后结合 (4.17)–(4.20), 可得 (4.15). 因此, 命题 4.3 成立. $\square$

定理 2.5 的证明 选择 $M > 0$ 使得 (4.11) 成立, 那么对于任意 $\rho > 0$ 和 $2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(-\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x + \frac{1}{\log \beta_t}\right) - P\left(\left|\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta}\right| \geq \frac{1}{\log \beta_t}\right) \\ & \leq P\left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x\right) \\ & \leq P\left(-\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x - \frac{1}{\log \beta_t}\right) + P\left(\left|\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta}\right| \geq \frac{1}{\log \beta_t}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

一方面, 由命题 4.3 和 (4.11) 可以推导出

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \frac{P\left(\left|\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta}\right| \geq \frac{1}{\log \beta_t}\right)}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} = 0. \quad (4.22)$$

另一方面, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{P(\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} - 1 \right| & \leq \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} - 1 \right| \\ & + \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} \right| \left| \frac{P(\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})} - 1 \right|. \end{aligned}$$

由中值定理和 (4.11) 可知, 当 $t \rightarrow T$ 时, 有

$$\sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{C}{(1 - \epsilon) \log \beta_t} \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.23)$$

结合命题 4.2 和 (4.23), 可知

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_t} \left| \frac{P(\varphi_t \frac{\xi}{\eta} \geq x \pm \frac{1}{\log \beta_t})}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} - 1 \right| = 0. \quad (4.24)$$

此时, 通过 (4.21)–(4.24), 可以得到

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{2M \leq x \leq \rho\beta_T} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} P\left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x\right) - 1 \right| = 0. \quad (4.25)$$

由函数 $1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)$ 的一致连续性可得

$$\limsup_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| P\left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x\right) - (1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)) \right| = 0,$$

则

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq 2M} \left| \frac{1}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x)} \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x \right) - 1 \right| = 0. \quad (4.26)$$

最后, 利用 (4.25) 和 (4.26) 完成定理 2.5 的证明. $\square$

推论 2.1 的证明 注意对于任意 $x \geq 0$, 总有

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_t}} \geq x \right) = \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} |\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha| \geq x^{b_t} \right).$$

当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 时, 有 $x^{b_t} \rightarrow 0, t \uparrow T$. 由定理 2.5 可得, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_t}} \geq x \right)}{1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x^{b_t})} \rightarrow 1.$$

从而可得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{b_t} \log \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_t}} \geq x \right) = \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{b_t} \log(1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x^{b_t})) = 0. \quad (4.27)$$

当 $x = 1$ 时, 有 $x^{b_t} = 1$. 由定理 2.5 可得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{b_t} \log \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_t}} \geq x \right) = \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{b_t} \log(1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(1)) = 0. \quad (4.28)$$

当 $x > 1$ 时, 若 b_t 满足条件 (2.11), 则有以下式成立:

$$x^{b_t} \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{x^{3b_t}(b_t)^2}{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}} \rightarrow 0.$$

由定理 2.5 和 (4.10), 可以得到

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{b_t} \log \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{1 - 2\alpha} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_t}} \geq x \right) = \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{b_t} \log(1 - F_{\mathbb{C}}(x^{b_t})) = -\log x. \quad (4.29)$$

最后, 通过 (4.27)–(4.29) 可知推论成立. $\square$

4.3 极大似然估计量的自正则化 Cramér 型中偏差

验证极大似然估计量的自正则化 Cramér 型中偏差关键在于获得 $(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds)^{1/2} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha)$ 与 $-\frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|}$ 的指数等价性.

命题 4.4 若 γ_t 满足条件 (2.12), 则有

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \right)^{1/2} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|} \right| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) = -\infty.$$

证明 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \right)^{1/2} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|} \\ &= -\frac{\tilde{R}_{1t}}{(\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2}} + \frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|} \cdot \frac{\tilde{R}_{2t}}{(\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2}(|\eta| + (\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2})}, \end{aligned}$$

所以要证明命题 4.4 成立, 只需验证

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P \left(\left| \frac{\tilde{R}_{1t}}{(\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) = -\infty \quad (4.30)$$

以及

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P \left(\left| \frac{\xi \eta}{|\eta|} \cdot \frac{\tilde{R}_{2t}}{(\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2} (|\eta| + (\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2})} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) = -\infty. \quad (4.31)$$

首先, 对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$P \left(\left| \frac{\tilde{R}_{1t}}{(\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \leq P((\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2} \leq e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}) + P \left(|\tilde{R}_{1t}| \geq \frac{e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}}{2\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right).$$

由定理 2.1 可得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P \left(|\tilde{R}_{1t}| \geq \frac{e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}}{2\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \leq -C \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2} e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}}{|\log(T-t)|^{1/2} \gamma_t^{3/2} \log \gamma_t} = -\infty \quad (4.32)$$

以及

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq e^{-2\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}) \leq -C \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{(T-t)^{\alpha-1/2} e^{-2\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}}{\gamma_t} = -\infty. \quad (4.33)$$

又因为 $\eta \sim N(0, 1)$, 所以

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P(|\eta| \leq \sqrt{2} e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}) = -C \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon^{-1} = -\infty. \quad (4.34)$$

由 (4.33) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P((\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2} \leq e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}) \\ & \leq \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log (P(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq e^{-2\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}) + P(|\eta| \leq \sqrt{2} e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}})) \\ & = -\infty. \end{aligned} \quad (4.35)$$

结合 (4.32), 可知 (4.30) 成立.

接下来证明 (4.31). 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} & P \left(\left| \frac{\xi \eta}{|\eta|} \cdot \frac{\tilde{R}_{2t}}{(\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2} (|\eta| + (\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t})^{1/2})} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \\ & \leq P(|\xi| \geq \gamma_t^{1/2} \varepsilon^{-1}) + 2P \left(|\eta^2 + \tilde{R}_{2t}| \leq \frac{1}{4} e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}} \right) \\ & \quad + P \left(|\eta| \leq \frac{3}{2} e^{-1/2 \gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}} \right) + P \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}}{2\gamma_t \log \gamma_t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

由 $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$, 可得

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P(|\xi| \geq \gamma_t^{1/2} \varepsilon^{-1}) \leq -C \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon^{-2} = -\infty. \quad (4.36)$$

根据定理 2.1, 有

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P \left(|\tilde{R}_{2t}| \geq \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}}}{2\gamma_t \log \gamma_t} \right) \leq -C \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\gamma_t \varepsilon^{-1}} (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{\alpha-1/2}}{\gamma_t^2 \log \gamma_t} = -\infty. \quad (4.37)$$

最后, 结合 (4.34)–(4.37), 可以得到 (4.31). $\square$

定理 2.6 的证明 根据命题 3.2, 可将 $-\frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|}$ 写成如下形式:

$$-\frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|} \stackrel{d}{=} -A_t|\eta| - B_t \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \nu,$$

其中, ν 为标准正态随机变量, 独立于 η , 且

$$A_t = O \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{1/2-\alpha} |\log(T-t)| \right), \quad B_t = 1 + O \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{1-2\alpha} |\log(T-t)|^2 \right).$$

令 $\mathcal{R}_t = (\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds)^{1/2} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) + \frac{\xi\eta}{|\eta|}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & P \left(B_t \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \nu \geq x + \frac{2}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) - P \left(A_t |\eta| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) - P \left(|\mathcal{R}_t| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \\ & \leq P \left(\left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds \right)^{1/2} (\hat{\alpha}_t - \alpha) \geq x \right) \\ & \leq P \left(B_t \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \nu \geq x - \frac{2}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) + P \left(A_t |\eta| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) + P \left(|\mathcal{R}_t| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.38)$$

注意到 $\frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \nu$ 和 η 均为标准正态随机变量, 当 $t \uparrow T$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \gamma_t^{1/2}} \left| \frac{P(B_t \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \nu \geq x \pm \frac{2}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t})}{1 - \Phi(x)} - 1 \right| \\ & = \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \gamma_t^{1/2}} \left| \frac{\Phi(x) - \Phi(B_t^{-1}(x \pm \frac{2}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t}))}{1 - \Phi(x)} \right| \\ & \leq \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \gamma_t^{1/2}} C(2 + \sqrt{2\pi}x) \left(|1 - B_t^{-1}|x + \frac{2B_t^{-1}}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \\ & \quad \times \exp \left\{ \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 \wedge \left(B_t^{-1} \left(x \pm \frac{2}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \right)^2 \right) \right\} \\ & \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.39)$$

同时, 注意到 $\eta \sim N(0, 1)$, 则有

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{1}{\gamma_t} \log P \left(A_t |\eta| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t} \right) \leq -C \lim_{t \uparrow T} \frac{A_t^{-2}}{\gamma_t^2 (\log \gamma_t)^2} = -\infty.$$

利用命题 4.4, 可得

$$\lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \gamma_t^{1/2}} \frac{P(A_t |\eta| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t})}{1 - \Phi(x)} = \lim_{t \uparrow T} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq \rho \gamma_t^{1/2}} \frac{P(|\mathcal{R}_t| \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_t^{1/2} \log \gamma_t})}{1 - \Phi(x)} = 0. \quad (4.40)$$

因此, 通过 (4.38)–(4.40), 可以得到 (2.13). $\square$

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Deviation inequalities and Cramér-type moderate deviations for non-ergodic α -Brownian bridge process

Hui Jiang, Yajuan Pan & Xiao Wei

Abstract Consider the following non-ergodic α -Brownian bridge process:

$$dX_t = -\frac{\alpha}{T-t}X_t dt + dW_t, \quad X_0 = 0, \quad t \in [0, T),$$

where $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, $T \in (0, \infty)$ is fixed, and $W = \{W_t : t \geq 0\}$ is a standard Brownian motion. By using the asymptotic analysis techniques and the deviation properties of the multiple Wiener-Itô integral, we study the deviation inequalities and the Cramér-type moderate deviations for the quadratic functionals $\int_0^t \frac{1}{T-s} X_s dW_s$ and $\int_0^t \frac{1}{(T-s)^2} X_s^2 ds$. As applications, we also obtain the (self-normalized) Cramér-type moderate deviations for the log-likelihood ratio process and the maximum likelihood estimator.

Keywords α -Brownian bridge process, Cramér-type moderate deviation, maximum likelihood estimator, log-likelihood ratio process, deviation inequality

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