

Upper Bounds of Moderate Deviations for the Estimator in the Non-Stationary Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Process

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Abstract

We study the maximum likelihood estimator of the drift estimation in a non-stationary Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process. Upper bounds of moderate deviations for this estimator are obtained.

Keywords

Drift Estimation, Moderate Deviations, Non-Stationary Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Process

非平稳Ornstein-Uhlenbeck过程中参数估计量的中偏差上界

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摘 要

对于非平稳Ornstein-Uhlenbeck过程, 我们研究它的漂移项参数的极大似然估计量, 得到了该估计量的中偏差上界。

关键词

漂移项参数, 中偏差, 非平稳Ornstein-Uhlenbeck过程

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1. 引言

考虑如下的非平稳 Ornstein-Uhlenbeck (O-U)过程:

$$dX_t = \theta X_t dt + dW_t, X_0 = x_0, t \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 W 为标准布朗运动, 参数 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ 未知. P_θ 表示(1)的解的概率分布, (1)的似然率过程可具体表示如下[1]:

$$\frac{dP_\theta}{dP_{\theta_0}} \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_T} = \exp \left\{ (\theta_1 - \theta_0) \int_0^T X_s dX_s - \frac{\theta_1^2 - \theta_0^2}{2} \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\mathcal{F}_T = \sigma(W_s, s \leq T)$, $\theta_0, \theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. 基于 $\{X_t, t \geq 0\}$ 的观测值, θ 在 P_θ 之下的极大似然估计量(MLE)为:

$$\hat{\theta}_T = \frac{\int_0^T X_s dX_s}{\int_0^T X_s^2 ds}.$$

已知 $\hat{\theta}_T$ 是强相合的, 但根据 θ 的值可知, 分布行为和相应的速度是不同的.

1) 若 $\theta < 0$, (1)中过程 X 是遍历的, 且

$$\sqrt{T}(\hat{\theta}_T - \theta) \Rightarrow N(0, -2\theta),$$

其中 \Rightarrow 表示依分布收敛. Florens-Landais 和 Pham [2]利用 Gärtner-Ellis 定理得到了大偏差. Bercu 和 Rouault [3]提出了精细大偏差, 而 Guillin 和 Liptser [4]得到了中偏差. Gao 和 Jiang [5]研究了一些偏差不等式以及中偏差.

2) 若 $\theta > 0$, (1)中过程 X 是非常返的, 且

$$\frac{e^{\theta T}}{\sqrt{2\theta}}(\hat{\theta}_T - \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{\nu}{\eta},$$

其中, ν 和 η 为两个独立的高斯随机变量[6].

对于非平稳 Ornstein-Uhlenbeck 过程, 如 $\theta > 0$ 的情况, Bercu, Coutin 和 Savy [7]已经研究了 $\hat{\theta}_T$ 的精细大偏差. 本文受非平稳高斯自回归过程的中偏差启发, 考虑估计量 $\hat{\theta}_T$ 的中偏差上界.

2. 引理及证明

接下来介绍两个关键引理.

令 $b_T, T \geq 0$ 为一个非负函数且满足 $b_T = o(T)$.

引理 1: 若 $\theta > 0$, 对任意的 $\alpha > 0$ 和 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 我们有

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \log E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ -\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta} \int_0^T X_t^2 dt \right\} = \begin{cases} -x, & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

证明: 由 Girsanov's 公式, 对 $\mu > 0$, Florens-Landais 和 Pham [2]得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \log E_{P_\theta} \exp\left\{-\mu \int_0^T X_s^2 ds\right\} \\ &= -\frac{T}{2}(\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu}) - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu}} + \frac{\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu}}{2\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu}} e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu}}\right) \\ & \quad - \frac{x_0^2 \mu}{\theta - \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu} \coth(T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\mu})} \end{aligned}$$

当 $\theta > 0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \log E_{P_\theta} \exp\left\{-\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta} \int_0^T X_t^2 dt\right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} + \frac{\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}}{2\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}}\right) \\ & \quad - \frac{x_0^2 \alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}{\theta - \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}} \coth(T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}})} - \frac{T}{2}(\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}) \\ & := L_1(T) + L_2(T) + L_3(T) \end{aligned}$$

由泰勒公式, 我们有

$$\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}} = \theta + \frac{\alpha}{\theta} e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta} + o(e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}),$$

由此可推得

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} L_2(T) = -\theta x_0^2, \quad L_3(T) = -\theta T + O(Te^{2b_T x - 2\theta T}). \tag{3}$$

对 $L_1(T)$, 由简单计算得到

$$\frac{\theta}{2\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}{\theta^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2\theta^2} e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta} + o(e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta})$$

和

$$\frac{\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}}{2\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} = e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} + o(e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}).$$

因此,

$$L_1(T) = -\frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\theta^2} e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta} + e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} + o(e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta})\right). \tag{4}$$

若 $x \geq 0$, 则

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}{e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}}} = +\infty$$

利用(3)和(4), 可推得

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} (L_1(T) + L_3(T)) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\theta^2} e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta} + o(e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta})\right) - \theta T + O(Te^{2b_T x - 2\theta T}) \right) = -x \tag{5}$$

另一方面, 若 $x < 0$, 则

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}{e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}}} = 0,$$

可推得

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} (L_1(T) + L_3(T)) \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log \left(e^{-2T\sqrt{\theta^2 + 2\alpha e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}}} + o(e^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}) \right) - \theta T + O(Te^{2b_T x - 2T\theta}) \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

结合(3), (5)和(6), 引理 1 得证。

引理 2: 对任意 $r > 0$, 有

$$P_\theta \left(\left| \hat{\theta}_T - \theta \right| \geq r \right) \leq 2 \inf_{q > 1} \left(E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ -\frac{r^2}{2} (q-1) \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

证明: 因为对任意 $p > 1$, 有

$$\exp \left\{ \lambda p \int_0^T X_s dW_s - \frac{p^2}{2} \lambda^2 \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\}, T \geq 0$$

是 \mathcal{F}_T -鞅, 对任意 $\lambda > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\hat{\theta}_T - \theta \geq r) \\ & \leq E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ \lambda \int_0^T X_s dW_s - r \lambda \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \\ & = E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ \lambda \int_0^T X_s dW_s - \frac{p}{2} \lambda^2 \int_0^T X_s^2 ds + \frac{p}{2} \lambda^2 \int_0^T X_s^2 ds - r \lambda \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \\ & \leq \left(E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ \lambda p \int_0^T X_s dW_s - \frac{p^2}{2} \lambda^2 \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ \left(\frac{pq}{2} \lambda^2 - qr \lambda \right) \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & = \left(E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ \left(\frac{pq}{2} \lambda^2 - qr \lambda \right) \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. 结合 $\inf_{\lambda > 0} \left\{ \frac{pq}{2} \lambda^2 - qr \lambda \right\} = -\frac{r^2}{2} (q-1)$, 可得

$$P_\theta(\hat{\theta}_T - \theta \geq r) \leq \inf_{q > 1} \left(E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ -\frac{r^2}{2} (q-1) \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

故引理 2 得证。

3. 主要结论及证明

定理: 若 $\theta > 0$, $\left\{ \left| e^{\theta T} (\hat{\theta}_T - \theta) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_T}}, T > 0 \right\}$ 以速度 b_T 满足中偏差上界, 且速率函数为

$$I(x) = \begin{cases} \log x, & x \geq 1; \\ 0, & 0 < x < 1; \\ +\infty, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

如, 对任意闭集 $F \subset \mathbb{R}$,

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \log P_\theta \left(\left| e^{\theta T} (\hat{\theta}_T - \theta) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_T}} \in F \right) \leq -\inf_{x \in F} I(x).$$

证明: 对任意给定 $x > 0$, 由引理 2 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \log P_\theta \left(\left| e^{\theta T} (\hat{\theta}_T - \theta) \right|^{\frac{1}{b_T}} \geq x \right) \\ &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \log P_\theta \left(\frac{\log \left| e^{\theta T} (\hat{\theta}_T - \theta) \right|}{b_T} \geq \log x \right) \\ &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \log P_\theta \left(\left| \hat{\theta}_T - \theta \right| \geq e^{b_T \log x - \theta T} \right) \\ &\leq \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_T} \inf_{q > 1} \frac{1}{q} \log \left(2E_{P_\theta} \exp \left\{ -\frac{q-1}{2} e^{2b_T \log x - 2\theta T} \int_0^T X_s^2 ds \right\} \right) \\ &= -\sup_{q > 1} \frac{\log x}{q} = \begin{cases} -\log x, & x \geq 1; \\ 0, & 0 < x < 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

结合 Worms [8]中引理 3, 定理得证。

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