

# 有限混合费希尔分布极值密度函数的渐近性质

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**摘要:** 设有限混合费希尔分布的分布函数由  $F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^r p_k F_k(x)$  确定, 通过对有限混合费希尔分布尾部表达式的精确展开, 判断了在线性赋范和幂赋范条件下的极值分布类型分别为  $F \in D_l(\Phi_{v_1/2})$  和  $F \in D_p(\Phi_1)$ . 基于有限混合费希尔分布极值分布的渐近展开式, 推导出在线性赋范和幂赋范两种不同条件下极值密度函数收敛的高阶渐近展开式, 得到有限混合费希尔分布极大值密度收敛到 Fréchet 极值分布密度的结论.

**关键词:** 有限混合; 费希尔分布; 渐近展开; 密度函数; 极值

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## Asymptotic properties of density function of extremes from mixed fisher distribution

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**Abstract:** In this paper, let  $F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^r p_k F_k(x)$  denote the distribution function of mixed Fisher distribution. By the exact expansion of its distributional tail representation, we derived the extreme value distribution types  $F \in D_l(\Phi_{v_1/2})$  and  $F \in D_p(\Phi_1)$  under linear and power normalization. Based on the asymptotic expansion of the extreme value distribution of mixed Fisher distribution, we deduced its the higher-order asymptotic expansion of the convergence of the extreme value density function under two different conditions of linear and power normalization, and obtained the conclusion that the maximum density of mixed Fisher distribution converges to the Fréchet extreme value distribution density.

**Keywords:** finite mixture; Fisher distribution; asymptotic expansion; density function; extreme value

自然界中的一些极端事件虽然发生的概率很小, 但一旦发生将会严重影响人类生活, 甚至会改变自然规律, 因此致力于探索极端事件发生的规律, 是学者们探讨并解决的重要问题. 极值理论是一种描述和研究极值事件统计规律的方法, Fisher 等<sup>[1]</sup>提出了在线性赋范条件下极值分布渐近理论的极值类型定理, Gnedenko<sup>[2]</sup>对极值类型定理进行了严格证明. 极值类型定理奠定了对极端事件的研究基础, 极值理论也得到了快速发展. 极值分布吸引场判定、极值分布展开和收敛速度问题是极值理论近年来研究的

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热点问题,学者们进行了一系列深入而系统的研究<sup>[3-7]</sup>.在极值分布研究基础上关于密度函数和幂的展开及收敛性问题的研究结果也很丰富. Peng 等<sup>[8]</sup>建立了幂赋范条件下的极值密度和极值矩的收敛速度. Peng 等<sup>[9]</sup>对偏  $t$  分布的极值性质进行研究,建立了规范化最大值的概率密度和分布函数的高阶展开式. Liao 等<sup>[10]</sup>建立了独立同分布的偏正态随机序列在最优规范化常数下最大值和最小值联合分布及密度函数的高阶渐近展开式. Xiong 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究了偏正态随机序列极值幂分布函数的极限分布,建立了分布函数的高阶渐近展开,并得到收敛速度. Zou 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究了广义误差分布在不同规范化常数下极值幂的高阶展开和一致收敛速度.

设  $\{T_n, n \geq 1\}$  为独立且有限混合费希尔分布随机变量序列,令  $M_n = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{T_k\}$  表示  $\{T_n, n \geq 1\}$  的部分最大值,有限混合费希尔分布函数由  $F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^r p_k F_k(x)$  所确定<sup>[13]</sup>. 文献<sup>[14]</sup>通过对有限混合费希尔分布尾部表达式的精确展开,推导了两种条件的极值分布类型,得到线性赋范条件下  $F \in D_l(\Phi_{v_1/2})$ ,其规范化常数为

$$a_n = 2^{\frac{2}{v_1}} n^{\frac{2}{v_1}} (p_1 C_{m_1, v_1})^{\frac{2}{v_1}} \frac{2}{v_1} \frac{2}{m_1} \frac{m_1 + v_1}{v_1}. \quad (1)$$

幂赋范条件下  $F \in D_p(\Phi_1)$ ,其规范化常数为

$$\alpha_n = 2^{\frac{2}{v_1}} n^{\frac{2}{v_1}} (p_1 C_{m_1, v_1})^{\frac{2}{v_1}} \frac{2}{v_1} \frac{2}{m_1} \frac{m_1 + v_1}{v_1}, \beta_n = \frac{2}{v_1}. \quad (2)$$

在线性赋范条件下,定义  $M_n$  的概率密度函数为  $g_n(x) = na_n F^{n-1}(a_n x) f(a_n x)$ ,令  $\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) = g_n(x) - \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)$ . 在幂赋范条件下,定义  $M_n$  的概率密度函数为

$$h_n(x) = n\alpha_n \beta_n x^{\beta_n-1} F^{n-1}(\alpha_n |x|^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x)) f(\alpha_n |x|^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x)),$$

令  $\Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) = h_n(x) - \Phi'_1(x)$ . 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,借助文献<sup>[15]</sup>中命题 2.5 可以得到  $\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) \rightarrow 0$  和  $\Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) \rightarrow 0$ .

论文在有限混合费希尔分布极值分布高阶渐近展开的基础上,从理论上研究了有限混合费希尔分布极值密度函数的渐近性质,推导了有限混合费希尔分布极值密度的渐近分布,建立了在线性赋范和幂赋范两种不同规范化常数条件下,有限混合费希尔分布规范化极值密度函数的高阶渐近展开式. 研究所得的高阶渐近展开式能够精确地描述有限混合费希尔分布的极值密度收敛过程的详细信息.

## 1 主要结论

**定理 1** 对于定义的  $\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x)$ ,若规范化常数  $a_n$  满足(1)式,当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,有

(I) 当  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_2 = 2v_1$ ,令  $\delta_1 = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1), v_1\right\} - \frac{1}{2}v_1$ ,有

$$a_n^{\delta_1} (a_n^{\frac{v_1}{2}} \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_1(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_1(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_1(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-v_1} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} - x^{-v_1})$ .

① 当  $0 < v_1 < 1, 2v_1 < v_3 \leq 3v_1$  或  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, 2v_1 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 2$ ,有  $\rho_1(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}$ ;

② 当  $0 < v_1 \leq 1, v_3 \geq 3v_1$ ,有  $\rho_1(x) = J_7 - E_3 J_3 x^{-v_1} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2J_6 - J_3 x^{-v_1} - 4E_3 x^{-\frac{3v_1}{2}} + E_3 x^{-2v_1}) + p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 v_1^{-2} m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (4x^{-v_1} - \frac{10}{3} x^{-\frac{3v_1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^{-2v_1}) + \frac{1}{2} E_3^2 x^{-2v_1}$ ;

③ 当  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, v_3 \geq v_1 + 2$ ,有  $\rho_1(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}$ .

(II) 当  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_2 > 2v_1$ ,令  $\delta_2 = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), v_1\right\} - \frac{1}{2}v_1$ ,有

$$a_n^{\delta_2} (a_n^{\frac{v_1}{2}} \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_2(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_2(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_2(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} - x^{-v_1})$ .

① 当  $0 < v_1 < 1, v_2 \geq 3v_1$ , 有  $\rho_2(x) = p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 v_1^{-2} m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (4x^{-v_1} - \frac{10}{3} x^{-\frac{3v_1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^{-2v_1})$ ;

② 当  $0 < v_1 < 1, 2v_1 < v_2 \leq 3v_1$  或  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, 2v_1 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\rho_2(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}$ ;

③ 当  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, v_2 \geq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\rho_2(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}$ .

(III) 当  $v_1 = 2, v_2 = 4$ , 令  $\delta_3 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}(v_3-2), 2\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_3}(a_n \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_3(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_3(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_3(x) = J_1 + J_3 - (E_1 + E_3)x^{-2} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-2})$ .

① 当  $v_1 = 2, v_2 = 4, 4 < v_3 \leq 6$ , 有  $\rho_3(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}$ ;

② 当  $v_1 = 2, v_2 = 4, v_3 \geq 6$ , 有  $\rho_3(x) = J_2 + J_4 + J_7 - (J_1 E_1 + J_1 E_3 + J_3 E_1 + J_3 E_3)x^{-2} - (E_2 + E_4)x^{-3} + (\frac{1}{2} E_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} E_3^2 + E_1 E_3)x^{-4} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (J_6 - \frac{1}{2} J_1 x^{-2} - \frac{1}{2} J_3 x^{-2} - 2E_1 x^{-3} - 2E_3 x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2} E_1 x^{-4} + \frac{1}{2} E_3 x^{-4}) + p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (x^{-2} - \frac{5}{6} x^{-3} + \frac{1}{8} x^{-4})$ .

(IV) 当  $v_1 = 2, v_2 > 4$ , 令  $\delta_4 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}(v_2-2), 2\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_4}(a_n \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_4(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_4(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_4(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-2} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-2})$ .

① 当  $v_1 = 2, 4 < v_2 \leq 6$ , 有  $\rho_4(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}$ ;

② 当  $v_1 = 2, v_2 \geq 6$ , 有  $\rho_4(x) = J_2 - J_1 E_1 x^{-2} - E_2 x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2} E_1^2 x^{-4} - p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (\frac{1}{2} J_1 x^{-2} + 2E_1 x^{-3} - \frac{1}{2} E_1 x^{-4}) - p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (\frac{5}{6} x^{-3} - x^{-2} - \frac{1}{8} x^{-4})$ .

(V) 当  $v_1 > 2, v_2 = v_1 + 2$ , 令  $\delta_5 = \min\left\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1), \frac{1}{2} v_1\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_5}(a_n \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_5(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_5(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_5(x) = J_1 + J_3 - (E_1 + E_3)x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}$ .

① 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_3 \geq 2v_1$ , 有  $\rho_5(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} - x^{-v_1})$ ;

② 当  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_3 \geq v_1 + 4$ , 有

$$\rho_5(x) = J_2 + J_4 + J_7 - (J_1 E_1 + J_1 E_3 + J_3 E_1 + J_3 E_3)x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} - (E_2 + E_4)x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-2} + (\frac{1}{2} E_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} E_3^2 + E_1 E_3)x^{-v_1-2};$$

③ 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_1 + 2 < v_3 \leq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_1 + 2 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 4$ , 有

$$\rho_5(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}.$$

(VI) 当  $v_1 > 2, v_2 > v_1 + 2$ , 令  $\delta_6 = \min\left\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), \frac{1}{2} v_1\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_6}(a_n \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_6(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_6(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_6(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}$ .

① 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 \geq 2v_1$ , 有  $\rho_6(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} - x^{-v_1})$ ;

② 当  $2 < v_1 < 4, v_1 + 2 < v_2 \leq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 4, v_1 + 2 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 4$ , 有  $\rho_6(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}$ ;

③ 当  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 \geq v_1 + 4$ , 有  $\rho_6(x) = J_2 - J_1 E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} - E_2 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-2} + \frac{1}{2} E_1^2 x^{-v_1-2}$ .

(VII) 当  $0 < v_1 < v_2 < \min\{v_1 + 2, 2v_1\}$ , 令  $\delta_7 = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{2}v_1, (v_2 - v_1), \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1)\right\} - \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1)$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_7} (a_n^{\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} \Delta'_n(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \phi_7(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_7(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\phi_7(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}$ .

① 当  $0 < v_1 \leq 2, \frac{3}{2}v_1 \leq v_2 < 2v_1, v_3 \geq 2v_1$ , 有  $\rho_7(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} - x^{-v_1})$ ;

② 当  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq \frac{3}{2}v_1, v_3 \geq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 1, v_3 \geq v_1 + 2$ , 或  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3), v_3 < 2v_1$  或  $v_1 > 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3), v_2 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 2$ , 有

$$\rho_7(x) = J_7 - E_3 J_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} E_3^2 x^{-v_2};$$

③ 当  $v_1 \geq 2, v_1 + 1 \leq v_2 < v_1 + 2, v_3 \geq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\rho_7(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}$ ;

④ 当  $v_1 \geq 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3) \leq v_2 \leq v_1 + 2, v_2 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 2$  或  $0 < v_1 < 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3) \leq v_2 < 2v_1, v_2 < v_3 \leq 2v_1$ , 有  $\rho_7(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}$ .

**定理2** 对于定义的  $\Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x)$ , 若规范化常数  $\alpha_n$  和  $\beta_n$  满足(2)式, 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 有

(I) 当  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_2 = 2v_1$ , 令  $\delta_1 = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1), v_1\right\} - \frac{1}{2}v_1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_1} (a_n^{\frac{v_1}{2}} \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\phi}_1(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_1(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\phi}_1(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-2} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-1} - x^{-2})$ .

① 当  $0 < v_1 < 1, 2v_1 < v_3 \leq 3v_1$  或  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, 2v_1 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_1(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}$ ;

② 当  $0 < v_1 \leq 1, v_3 \geq 3v_1$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_1(x) = J_7 - E_3 J_3 x^{-2} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2J_6 - J_3 x^{-2} - 4E_3 x^{-3} + E_3 x^{-4}) + p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 v_1^{-2} m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (4x^{-2} - \frac{10}{3}x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-4}) + \frac{1}{2} E_3^2 x^{-4}$ ;

③ 当  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, v_3 \geq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_1(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1}$ .

(II) 当  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_2 > 2v_1$ , 令  $\delta_2 = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), v_1\right\} - \frac{1}{2}v_1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_2} (a_n^{\frac{v_1}{2}} \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\phi}_2(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_2(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\phi}_2(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-1} - x^{-2})$ .

① 当  $0 < v_1 < 1, v_2 \geq 3v_1$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_2(x) = p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 v_1^{-2} m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (4x^{-2} - \frac{10}{3}x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-4})$ ;

② 当  $0 < v_1 < 1, 2v_1 < v_2 \leq 3v_1$  或  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, 2v_1 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_2(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}$ ;

③ 当  $1 \leq v_1 < 2, v_2 \geq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_2(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1}$ .

(III) 当  $v_1 = 2, v_2 = 4$ , 令  $\delta_3 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}(v_3 - 2), 2\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_3} (a_n \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\phi}_3(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_3(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\phi}_3(x) = J_1 + J_3 - (E_1 + E_3)x^{-2} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-2})$ .

① 当  $v_1=2, v_2=4, 4 < v_3 \leq 6$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_3(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}$ ;

② 当  $v_1=2, v_2=4, v_3 \geq 6$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_3(x) = J_2 + J_4 + J_7 - (J_1 E_1 + J_1 E_3 + J_3 E_1 + J_3 E_3)x^{-2} - (E_2 + E_4)x^{-3} + (\frac{1}{2}E_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}E_3^2 + E_1 E_3)x^{-4} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (J_6 - \frac{1}{2}J_1 x^{-2} - \frac{1}{2}J_3 x^{-2} - 2E_1 x^{-3} - 2E_3 x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}E_1 x^{-4} + \frac{1}{2}E_3 x^{-4}) + p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (x^{-2} - \frac{5}{6}x^{-3} + \frac{1}{8}x^{-4})$ .

(IV)  $v_1=2, v_2 > 4, \delta_4 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}(v_2-2), 2\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_4} (a_n \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\rho}_4(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_4(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\rho}_4(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-2} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-2})$ .

① 当  $v_1=2, 4 < v_2 \leq 6$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_4(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}$ ;

② 当  $v_1=2, v_2 \geq 6$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_4(x) = J_2 - J_1 E_1 x^{-2} - E_2 x^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}E_1^2 x^{-4} - p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}J_1 x^{-2} + 2E_1 x^{-3} - \frac{1}{2}E_1 x^{-4}) - p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (\frac{5}{6}x^{-3} - x^{-2} - \frac{1}{8}x^{-4})$ .

(V) 当  $v_1 > 2, v_2 = v_1 + 2$ , 令  $\delta_5 = \min\left\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1), \frac{1}{2}v_1\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_5} (a_n \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\rho}_5(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_5(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\rho}_5(x) = J_1 + J_3 - (E_1 + E_3)x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1}$ .

① 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_3 \geq 2v_1$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_5(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-1} - x^{-2})$ ;

② 当  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_3 \geq v_1 + 4$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_5(x) = J_2 + J_4 + J_7 - (J_1 E_1 + J_1 E_3 + J_3 E_1 + J_3 E_3)x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1} - (E_2 + E_4)x^{-\frac{4}{v_1}-1} + (\frac{1}{2}E_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}E_3^2 + E_1 E_3)x^{-\frac{4}{v_1}-2}$ ;

③ 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_1 + 2 < v_3 \leq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 = v_1 + 2, v_1 + 2 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 4$ , 有

$$\tilde{\rho}_5(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{v_1}}.$$

(VI) 当  $v_1 > 2, v_2 > v_1 + 2$ , 令  $\delta_6 = \min\left\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), \frac{1}{2}v_1\right\} - 1$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_6} (a_n \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\rho}_6(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_6(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\rho}_6(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1}$ .

① 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 \geq 2v_1$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_6(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-1} - x^{-2})$ ;

② 当  $2 < v_1 < 4, v_1 + 2 < v_2 \leq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 4, v_1 + 2 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 4$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_6(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{v_1}}$ ;

③ 当  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 \geq v_1 + 4$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_6(x) = J_2 - J_1 E_1 x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1} - E_2 x^{-\frac{4}{v_1}-1} + \frac{1}{2}E_1^2 x^{-\frac{4}{v_1}-2}$ .

(VII) 当  $0 < v_1 < v_2 < \min\{v_1 + 2, 2v_1\}$ , 令  $\delta_7 = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{2}v_1, (v_2 - v_1), \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1)\right\} - \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1)$ , 有

$$a_n^{\delta_7} (a_n^{\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} \Delta_n^p(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) - \tilde{\rho}_7(x) \Phi'_1(x)) \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}_7(x) \Phi'_1(x),$$

其中:  $\tilde{\rho}_7(x) = J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{v_1}}$ .

① 当  $0 < v_1 \leq 2, \frac{3}{2}v_1 \leq v_2 < 2v_1, v_3 \geq 2v_1$ , 有  $\tilde{\rho}_7(x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (2x^{-1} - x^{-2})$ ;

② 当  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq \frac{3}{2}v_1, v_3 \geq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 1, v_3 \geq v_1 + 2$  或  $0 < v_1 < 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3), v_3 < 2v_1$  或  $v_1 > 2, v_1 < v_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3), v_2 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 2$ , 有

$$\check{\rho}_7(x) = J_7 - E_3 J_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{v_1}} + \frac{1}{2} E_3^2 x^{-\frac{2v_2}{v_1}};$$

③ 当  $v_1 \geq 2, v_1 + 1 \leq v_2 < v_1 + 2, v_3 \geq v_1 + 2$ , 有  $\check{\rho}_7(x) = J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{2}{v_1}-1}$ ;

④ 当  $v_1 \geq 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3) \leq v_2 \leq v_1 + 2, v_2 < v_3 \leq v_1 + 2$  或  $0 < v_1 < 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_3) \leq v_2 < 2v_1, v_2 < v_3 \leq 2v_1$ , 有  $\check{\rho}_7(x) = J_5 - E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{v_1}}$ .

## 2 引理及证明

**引理 1**<sup>[10]</sup> 设  $F(x)$  为有限混合费希尔分布的累积分布函数, 则对于充分大的  $x > 0$ , 有

$$1 - F(x) = 2p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} \{1 + E_1 x^{-1} + E_2 x^{-2} + E_3 x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} + E_4 x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)-1} + E_5 x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_3-v_1)} + O(x^{-\xi_1})\},$$

其中

$$\xi_1 = \min\left\{3, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1) + 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1) + 1, \frac{1}{2}(v_4 - v_1)\right\},$$

$$E_1 = \frac{v_1(m_1 - 2)}{m_1(v_1 + 2)} - \frac{v_1(m_1 + v_1 - 2)}{2m_1},$$

$$E_2 = \frac{v_2^2(m_2 - 2)(m_2 - 4)}{m_2^2(v_2 + 2)(v_2 + 4)} - \frac{v_2^2(m_2 - 2)(m_2 + v_2 - 2)}{2m_2^2(v_2 + 2)},$$

$$E_3 = \frac{p_2 C_{m_2, v_2} v_2^{-1} m_2^{-\frac{m_2+v_2}{2}}}{p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}},$$

$$E_4 = \frac{p_2 C_{m_2, v_2} v_2^{-1} m_2^{-\frac{m_2+v_2}{2}}}{p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}} \left( \frac{v_2(m_2 - 2)}{m_2(v_2 + 2)} - \frac{v_2(m_2 + v_2 - 2)}{2m_2} \right),$$

$$E_5 = \frac{p_3 C_{m_3, v_3} v_3^{-1} m_3^{-\frac{m_3+v_3}{2}}}{p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}}.$$

**引理 2** 设  $f(x)$  为有限混合费希尔分布的概率密度函数, 当规范化常数  $a_n$  满足(1)式时, 则对于充分大的  $x > 0$ , 有

$$f(a_n x) = p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} \{1 + B_1 (a_n x)^{-1} + B_2 (a_n x)^{-2} + \frac{v_2}{v_1} E_3 (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + B_3 (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + \frac{v_3}{v_1} E_5 (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_3-v_1}{2}} + O(a_n^{-\xi_1})\},$$

其中:  $\xi_1 = \min\left\{3, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1) + 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1) + 1, \frac{1}{2}(v_4 - v_1)\right\}$ , 且

$$B_1 = -\frac{v_1(m_1 + v_1)}{2m_1},$$

$$B_2 = \frac{v_1^2(m_1 + v_1)(m_1 + v_1 + 2)}{8m_1^2},$$

$$B_3 = -\frac{v_2(m_2 + v_2)}{2m_2} \frac{p_2 C_{m_2, v_2} m_2^{-\frac{m_2+v_2}{2}}}{p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}}.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(a_n x) &= \sum_{i=1}^r p_i C_{m_i, v_i}(a_n x)^{\frac{m_i}{2}-1} (m_i a_n x)^{-\frac{m_i+v_i}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{v_i}{m_i a_n x}\right)^{-\frac{m_i+v_i}{2}} = \\
 &= p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} \left\{1 - \frac{v_1(m_1+v_1)}{2m_1} (a_n x)^{-1} + \frac{v_1^2(m_1+v_1)(m_1+v_1+2)}{8m_1^2} (a_n x)^{-2} + \right. \\
 &\quad \sum_{i=2}^r \frac{p_i C_{m_i, v_i} m_i^{-\frac{m_i+v_i}{2}} (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_i}{2}-1}}{p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}} \left[1 - \frac{v_i(m_i+v_i)}{2m_i} (a_n x)^{-1} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{v_i^2(m_i+v_i)(m_i+v_i+2)}{8m_i^2} (a_n x)^{-2} + O(a_n^{-3})\right] + O(a_n^{-3}) \} = \\
 &= p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} \left\{1 + B_1(a_n x)^{-1} + B_2(a_n x)^{-2} + \frac{v_2}{v_1} E_3(a_n x)^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. B_3(a_n x)^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + \frac{v_3}{v_1} E_5(a_n x)^{-\frac{v_3-v_1}{2}} + O(a_n^{-\xi_1})\right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中:  $n$  足够大,  $\xi_1$  和  $B_1, B_2, B_3$  由引理 2 给出, 引理得证.

**引理 3** 设  $F(x)$  和  $f(x)$  分别为有限混合费希尔分布的累积分布函数和概率密度函数, 当规范化常数  $a_n$  满足(1)式时, 则对于充分大的  $x > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a_n f(a_n x)}{1 - F(a_n x)} &= \frac{v_1}{2} x^{-1} \left\{1 + (B_1 - E_1)(a_n x)^{-1} + (B_2 + E_1^2 - E_2 - E_1 B_1)(a_n x)^{-2} + \right. \\
 &\quad E_3 \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1\right) (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}} + \left(B_3 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} E_1 E_3 - B_1 E_3 + 2E_1 E_3 - E_4\right) (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + \\
 &\quad \left. E_5 \left(\frac{v_3}{v_1} - 1\right) (a_n x)^{-\frac{v_3-v_1}{2}} + O(a_n^{-\xi_2})\right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xi_2 &= \min \left\{ 3, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1) + 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1) + 1, \frac{1}{2}(v_4 - v_1), \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_3) - v_1, v_2 - v_1, v_3 - v_1, v_4 - v_1 \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 由引理 1, 2 可得证.

**引理 4** 对于有限混合费希尔分布, 当规范化常数  $a_n$  满足(1)式时, 令  $E(n, x) = \frac{1 + E_1(a_n x)^{-1} + E_2(a_n x)^{-2} + E_3(a_n x)^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} + E_4(a_n x)^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)-1} + E_5(a_n x)^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_3-v_1)} + O(a_n^{-\xi_1})}{1 + E_1 a_n^{-1} + E_2 a_n^{-2} + E_3 a_n^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} + E_4 a_n^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)-1} + E_5 a_n^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_3-v_1)} + O(a_n^{-\xi_1})}$ ,

则对于充分大的  $x > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(n, x) &= 1 + D_1 a_n^{-1} + D_2 a_n^{-2} + D_3 a_n^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} + D_4 a_n^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)-1} + D_5 a_n^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_3-v_1)} + O(a_n^{-\xi_3}), \\
 E(n, x)(1 - F(a_n x)) &= 2p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} a_n^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} + \\
 &\quad 2p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (D_3 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} + E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}) a_n^{-\frac{v_2}{2}} + \\
 &\quad 2p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}} (D_5 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} + E_5 x^{-\frac{v_3}{2}}) a_n^{-\frac{v_3}{2}} + O(x^{-\xi_4}), \\
 E(n, x)(1 - F(a_n x))^2 &= 4p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 v_1^{-2} m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} x^{-v_1} a_n^{-v_1} + \\
 &\quad 4p_1^2 C_{m_1, v_1}^2 v_1^{-2} m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)} (D_1 + 2E_1 x^{-1}) x^{-v_1} a_n^{-v_1-1} + O(a_n^{-\xi_5}),
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\xi_3 = \min \left\{ 3, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1) + 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1) + 1, \frac{1}{2}(v_4 - v_1), \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_3) - v_1, v_2 - v_1, v_3 - v_1, v_4 - v_1 \}, \\
\xi_4 = & \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}v_1 + 1, \frac{1}{2}v_2 + 1, \frac{1}{2}v_3 + 1, v_2 - \frac{1}{2}v_1, v_3 - \frac{1}{2}v_1, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_3) - \frac{1}{2}v_1 \right\}, \\
\xi_5 = & \min \left\{ v_1 + 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_1), \frac{1}{2}(v_3 + v_1), \frac{1}{2}(v_3 + v_2), v_2, v_3 \right\}, \\
D_1 = & E_1(x^{-1} - 1), \\
D_2 = & E_2x^{-2} - E_1^2x^{-1} + E_1^2 - E_2, \\
D_3 = & E_3(x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} - 1), \\
D_4 = & E_4x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)-1} - E_1E_3x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1)} - E_1E_3x^{-1} + 2E_1E_3 - E_4, \\
D_5 = & E_5(x^{-\frac{1}{2}(v_3-v_1)} - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

证明 由引理1可得证.

### 3 定理的证明

定理1的证明. 根据引理1~4,可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a_nf(a_nx)}{1-F(a_nx)} \frac{1-F(a_nx)}{1-F(a_n)} F^{-1}(a_nx) = \\
& \frac{a_nf(a_nx)}{1-F(a_nx)} x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} E(n, x) \{1 + (1-F(a_nx)) + (1-F(a_nx))^2(1+o(1))\} = \\
& \frac{v_1}{2} x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} \{1 + [(B_1 - E_1)x^{-1} + D_1]a_n^{-1} + \\
& [(B_2 + E_1^2 - E_2 - E_1B_1)x^{-2} + (B_1 - E_1)D_1x^{-1} + D_2]a_n^{-2} + [E_3(\frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1)x^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}} + D_3]a_n^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}} + \\
& [(B_3 - \frac{v_2}{v_1}E_1E_3 - E_3B_1 + 2E_1E_3 - E_4)x^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + D_1E_3(\frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1)x^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}} + \\
& D_3(B_1 - E_1)x^{-1} + D_4]a_n^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + [E_5(\frac{v_3}{v_1} - 1)x^{-\frac{v_3-v_1}{2}} + D_5]a_n^{-\frac{v_3-v_1}{2}} + 2p_1C_{m_1, v_1}v_1^{-1}m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}}a_n^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} + \\
& 2p_1C_{m_1, v_1}v_1^{-1}m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}[E_3(\frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1)x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}} + D_3x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} + E_3x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}]a_n^{-\frac{v_2}{2}} + 4p_1^2C_{m_1, v_1}^2v_1^{-2}m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)}x^{-v_1}a_n^{-v_1} + \\
& D_3E_3(\frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1)x^{-\frac{v_2+v_1}{2}}a_n^{-(v_2-v_1)} + O(a_n^{-\xi_6})\},
\end{aligned}$$

其中:  $\xi_6 = \min\{3, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1) + 2, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 - v_1) + 1, v_2 - v_1 + 1, \frac{1}{2}(v_3 + v_2) + v_1, v_3 - v_1, \frac{1}{2}v_1 + 1, \frac{1}{2}v_2 + 1, \frac{1}{2}v_3, v_2 - \frac{1}{2}v_1, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_3 - v_1), v_3 - \frac{1}{2}v_1, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_1), \frac{1}{2}(v_3 + v_1), \frac{1}{2}(v_3 + v_2), v_1 + 1\}$ .

下面仅讨论情况(VI),其他情况类似可证. 由引理3可知,当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) = & \frac{a_nf(a_nx)}{1-F(a_nx)} \frac{1-F(a_nx)}{1-F(a_n)} F^{-1}(a_nx)F^n(a_nx) - \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x) = \\
& \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x) \{J_1a_n^{-1} + J_2a_n^{-2} + J_3a_n^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}} + J_4a_n^{-\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}-1} + J_5a_n^{-\frac{v_3-v_1}{2}} + 2p_1C_{m_1, v_1}v_1^{-1}m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}}a_n^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} + \\
& 2p_1C_{m_1, v_1}v_1^{-1}m_1^{-\frac{m_1+v_1}{2}}J_6a_n^{-\frac{v_2}{2}} + 4p_1^2C_{m_1, v_1}^2v_1^{-2}m_1^{-(m_1+v_1)}x^{-v_1}a_n^{-v_1} + J_7a_n^{-(v_2-v_1)} - E_1x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}a_n^{-1} - \\
& J_1E_1x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}a_n^{-2} + \omega_6(x)a_n^{-\min\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2-v_1), \frac{v_1}{2}\}}(1+o(1))\},
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 = & (B_1 - E_1)x^{-1} + D_1, \\
J_2 = & (B_2 + E_1^2 - E_2 - E_1B_1)x^{-2} + (B_1 - E_1)D_1x^{-1} + D_2,
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
J_3 &= E_3 \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1 \right) x^{\frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}} + D_3, \\
J_4 &= (B_3 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} E_1 E_3 - E_3 B_1 + 2E_1 E_3 - E_4) x^{\frac{v_2 - v_1}{2} - 1} + \\
&\quad D_1 E_3 \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1 \right) x^{\frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}} + D_3 (B_1 - E_1) x^{-1} + D_4, \\
J_5 &= E_5 \left( \frac{v_3}{v_1} - 1 \right) x^{\frac{v_3 - v_1}{2}} + D_5, \\
J_6 &= E_3 \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1 \right) x^{\frac{v_2}{2}} + D_3 x^{\frac{v_1}{2}} + E_3 x^{\frac{v_2}{2}}, \\
J_7 &= D_3 E_3 \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} - 1 \right) x^{\frac{v_2 + v_1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

以下分为 3 种情况给出  $\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x)$ :

- ① 当  $2 < v_1 \leq 4, v_2 \geq 2v_1, \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) = \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x) \{ (J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}) a_n^{-1} + p_1 C_{m_1, v_1} v_1^{-1} m_1^{-\frac{m_1 + v_1}{2}} (2x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}} - x^{-v_1}) a_n^{-\min\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), \frac{v_1}{2}\}} (1 + o(1)) \}$ .
- ② 当  $2 < v_1 < 4, v_1 + 2 < v_2 \leq 2v_1$  或  $v_1 \geq 4, v_1 + 2 < v_2 \leq v_1 + 4$ , 有
- $\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) = \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x) \{ (J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}) a_n^{-1} + (J_3 - E_3 x^{-\frac{v_2}{2}}) a_n^{-\min\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), \frac{v_1}{2}\}} (1 + o(1)) \}$ .
- ③ 当  $v_1 \geq 4, v_2 \geq v_1 + 4$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) = \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x) \{ (J_1 - E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1}) a_n^{-1} + \\
&(J_2 - J_1 E_1 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-1} - E_2 x^{-\frac{v_1}{2}-2} + \frac{1}{2} E_1^2 x^{-v_1-2}) a_n^{-\min\{2, \frac{1}{2}(v_2 - v_1), \frac{v_1}{2}\}} (1 + o(1)) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此,可以得到,当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,有

$$a_n^{\delta_6} (a_n \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x) - \psi_6(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x)) \rightarrow \rho_6(x) \Phi'_{v_1/2}(x),$$

其中:  $\psi_6(x)$  和  $\rho_6(x)$  由定理 1 中的情况(VI)给出,定理 1 证明完毕.

定理 2 的证明. 设  $x > 0$ , 在幂赋范条件下规范常数满足  $\alpha_n = a_n, \beta_n = \frac{2}{v_1}$  时,可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Delta_n^b(h_n, \Phi'_1; x) = h_n(x) - \Phi'_1(x) = \\
&na_n \beta_n x^{\beta_n - 1} F^{n-1}(\alpha_n | x |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x)) f(\alpha_n | x |^{\beta_n} \text{sign}(x)) - x^{-2} \Phi_1(x) = \\
&\frac{2n}{v_1} a_n x^{\frac{2}{v_1} - 1} F^{n-1}(a_n x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}) f(a_n x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}) - x^{-2} \Phi_1(x) = \\
&\frac{2}{v_1} x^{\frac{2}{v_1} - 1} \{ na_n F^{n-1}(a_n x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}) f(a_n x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}) - \frac{v_1}{2} x^{-\frac{2}{v_1} - 1} \Phi_{v_1/2}(x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}) \} = \\
&\frac{2}{v_1} x^{\frac{2}{v_1} - 1} \Delta_n^l(g_n, \Phi'_{v_1/2}; x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}).
\end{aligned}$$

在定理 1 中用  $x^{\frac{2}{v_1}}$  去替换  $x$ , 即可得到定理 2 的结论. 定理 2 证明完毕.

\* \* \* \* \*

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