

半参数测量误差模型中参数的随机加权估计

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摘要: 给出了半参数测量误差模型中参数的随机加权最小二乘估计. 讨论了用随机加权方法逼近最小二乘估计的分布, 证明这种逼近是以概率1渐近有效的, 并用模拟例子验证了提出方法的有效性.

关键词: 半参数测量误差模型; 渐近正态性; 随机加权最小二乘估计

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Randomly Weighted Estimators for Parametric Component in Semi-linear Errors-in-variables Models

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Abstract: The randomly weighted method is used to approximate the distribution of the least square estimators, and it is demonstrated that the approximation is asymptotically valid with probability one. Finally, simulated example is given to illustrate the performance of the proposed method.

Key words: semi-linear errors-in-variables models; asymptotic normality properties; randomly weighted least square estimator

考虑如下半参数测量误差模型:

$$\begin{cases} Y = \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\beta} + g(T) + \epsilon \\ \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: \mathbf{X} 和 \mathbf{x} 是在 \mathbf{R}_p 中 $p \times 1$ 维的独立同分布随机向量; T 是独立同分布的随机设计点; ϵ 和 \mathbf{u} 是随机误差, 且 $E(\epsilon, \mathbf{u}^T)^T = 0$, $\text{Cov}(\epsilon, \mathbf{u}^T)^T = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_{p+1}$; $\sigma^2 > 0$ 是未知参数; $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 是未知的 $p \times 1$ 维参数向量; g 是关于

T 的一个未知光滑函数.

模型(1)是如下半参数线性回归模型的推广:

$$Y = \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\beta} + g(T) + \epsilon \quad (2)$$

文献[1]对模型(2)进行了总结. 文献[2]详细论述了模型(2)中参数的随机加权最小二乘估计问题, 并证明了上述逼近是依概率1渐近有效的. 文献[3]研究模型(1)中 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的渐近分布. 但渐近分布中涉及到不易估计的未知误差分布的某些量. 随机加权方法是一种有效解决此问题的方法之一. 本文在较弱的条件下用随机加权方法来逼近最小二乘估计的分布, 证明了这种逼近是以概率1渐近有效的. 最后, 用模拟例子验证了本文提出方法的有效性.

1 主要结果

考虑如下半参数测量误差模型:

$$\begin{cases} Y_i = \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} + g(T_i) + \epsilon_i, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \mathbf{X}_i = \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{u}_i, 1 \leq i \leq n \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$\{\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{ip})^T, T_i, Y_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 是模型(3)的观察值. $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的估计是通过如下方法得到的: 对任意 $t \in [0, 1]$, $|T_1 - t|, |T_2 - t|, \dots, |T_n - t|$ 是递增序列.

$|T_{R(1,t)} - t| \leq |T_{R(2,t)} - t| \leq \dots \leq |T_{R(n,t)} - t|$ 其中 $R(1,t), R(2,t), \dots, R(n,t)$ 是 $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 的置换. 选择一个固定的非负数列 $\{d_{ni} : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, 并定义 $k \equiv k_n$ 为一个依赖于 n 的数. $\{d_{ni} : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 和 k 满足

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{n} (\ln n)^2} \rightarrow \infty, \frac{k}{n^{3/4}} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d_{ni} = 1, \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_{ni} = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \sum_{i>k} d_{ni} = o(n^{-1/2}) \quad (5)$$

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定义随机向量 $\{w_{ni}(t) = w_{ni}(t; T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n), 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 满足 $w_{nR(i,t)}(t) = d_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n$. 显然, $1 \leq d_{ni} \leq n, 1 \leq w_{ni}(t) \leq n$, 对任意的 $1 \leq i \leq n, t \in [0, 1]$. 于是, 可定义 g 的估计为

$$\hat{g}_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}(t)(Y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}(t) Y_i - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}(t) \mathbf{x}_i \right)^T \boldsymbol{\beta} \equiv \hat{g}_{1n}(t) - \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{2n}(t)^T \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

其中 $\hat{g}_{1n}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}(t) Y_i, \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{2n}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}(t) \mathbf{x}_i$.

下面基于模型(3), $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的随机加权最小二乘估计 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^*$, 其满足

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \left(\frac{\tilde{Y}_i - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^*}{\sqrt{1 + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^*\|^2}} \right)^2 = \min_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \left(\frac{\tilde{Y}_i - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta}}{\sqrt{1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2}} \right)^2 \quad (6)$$

其中: $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i = \mathbf{X}_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ns}(T_i) \mathbf{X}_s, \tilde{Y}_i = Y_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ns}(T_i) Y_s, 0 \leq i \leq n$.

记 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的最小二乘估计为 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n$, 其满足

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\tilde{Y}_i - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n}{\sqrt{1 + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n\|^2}} \right)^2 = \min_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\tilde{Y}_i - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta}}{\sqrt{1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2}} \right)^2$$

由式(6)知, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^*$ 也满足

$$(1 + \|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^*\|^2) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* \right) + \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* + \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^{*T} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_i \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* = 0 \quad (7)$$

本文需要如下假定:

假定随机权 $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 满足: v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n 是独立同分布的. $P(v_1 \geq 0) = 1, Ev_1 = 1, Ev_1^2 = 2$. 并且 $\{v_i\}$ 与 $\{Y_i, \mathbf{X}_i, T_i, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{u}_i, \varepsilon_i\}$ 是相互独立的.

A1. T_1 的分布函数是绝对连续的, 它的密度函数 $r(t)$ 满足 $0 \leq \inf_{0 \leq t \leq 1} r(t) \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} r(t) < \infty$.

A2. $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \text{Cov}(\mathbf{x} - E(\mathbf{X}|T))$ 是正定阵.

A3. $E(|\varepsilon_1|^2 + \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|^2) < \infty$; g 和 g_{2j} 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续函数, 其中 $g_{2j} = E(\mathbf{x}_{1j} | T_1 = t)$ 是 $g_2(t) = E(\mathbf{x}_1 | T_1 = t)$ 的第 j 个分量, $1 \leq j \leq p$.

A4. $E(|\varepsilon_1|^4 + \|\mathbf{x}_1\|^4 + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|^4) < \infty$; g 和 g_{2j}

满足 Lipschitz 条件, 并且 $g_{2j} = E(\mathbf{x}_{1j} | T_1 = t)$ 是关于 t 的有界函数, $1 \leq j \leq p$.

条件 A1—A3 是研究非参数回归估计最佳收敛速度的必要条件^[4-5]. A4 保证了 $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* - \boldsymbol{\beta})$ 的渐近正态性.

定理 1 在模型(3)下, 假定 A1—A4 以及(4)和(5)成立, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* - \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i [(1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2) \cdot$$

$$(\varepsilon_i - \mathbf{u}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta})(\mathbf{h}_i + \mathbf{u}_i) + (\varepsilon_i - \mathbf{u}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 \boldsymbol{\beta}] + o_p^*(1)$$

特别地, 如果取 $v \equiv 1$, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2) \cdot$$

$$(\varepsilon_i - \mathbf{u}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta})(\mathbf{h}_i + \mathbf{u}_i) + (\varepsilon_i - \mathbf{u}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 \boldsymbol{\beta}] + o_p(1)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}) \xrightarrow{L} N(0, \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1}) \quad (8)$$

其中: $\mathbf{J}_0 = -(1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}; \mathbf{S} = \text{Cov}((1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2) \cdot (\varepsilon_1 - \mathbf{u}_1^T \boldsymbol{\beta})(\mathbf{h}_1 + \mathbf{u}_1) + (\varepsilon_1 - \mathbf{u}_1^T \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 \boldsymbol{\beta}); \mathbf{h}_i = \mathbf{x}_i - E(\mathbf{x}_i | T_i)$.

定理 2 在模型(3)下, 假定 A1—A4 以及(4)和(5)成立, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - 1) [(1 + \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2) \cdot$$

$$(\varepsilon_i - \mathbf{u}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta})(\mathbf{h}_i + \mathbf{u}_i) + (\varepsilon_i - \mathbf{u}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 \boldsymbol{\beta}] + o_p^*(1)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n) \xrightarrow{L^*} N(0, \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1}) \quad (9)$$

对比式(8)和(9), 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n)$ 和 $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta})$ 之间的多维 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 距离为

$$\sup_u |P^*(\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^* - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n) \leq u) -$$

$$P(\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\beta}) \leq u)| \xrightarrow{L^*} 0$$

本文中 L^*, P^*, E^* 和 Var^* 指的是给定 $(\mathbf{X}_1, Y_1), (\mathbf{X}_2, Y_2), \dots, (\mathbf{X}_n, Y_n)$ 时的条件分布、条件概率、条件期望、条件方差.

2 模拟结果

对 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n^*$ 的相合性以及渐近正态性进行模拟研究. 为此考虑半参数测量误差模型

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\beta} + g(T) + \varepsilon \\ \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u} \end{cases}$$

这里, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 为 1 维参数, 取 $\mathbf{x} \sim N(1, 1), \varepsilon \sim N(0, 1), \mathbf{u} \sim N(0, 1), g(t) = e^t, T \sim U(0, 1)$. 分别取样容

量为 $n = 100, 200, 400$, 参数 β 取值为 $2, 1, 0, -1, -2$. 随机权取为 $v \sim E(1)$ (参数为 1 的指数分布) 和 $v \sim P(1)$ (参数为 1 的泊松分布), 对非参数部分, 取核函数为 $K(u) = \frac{15}{16}(1 - u^2)^2 I(|u| \leq 1)$; Nadaraya-

Watson 权函数为 $w_{ni}(t) = K\left(\frac{t - t_i}{h}\right)$

$\left/ \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{t - t_i}{h}\right) \right.$, 窗宽取为 $h = n^{-1/5}$. 所有的模拟次

数和随机权的次数都取 1 000 次.

首先, 研究 β_n^* 的渐近相合性. 表 1 给出 β_n^* 在 β 取不同值, 样本为 100, 200, 400, 随机权取为 $v \sim E(1)$ 情况下的平均值估计 (括号中的数据表示所模拟 β_n^* 的标准差). 可以看出, 随着 n 的增大, β_n^* 有越来越接近真值 β 的趋势, 且标准差减小, 说明 β_n^* 是 β 的相合估计. 表 2 随机权取为 $v \sim P(1)$, 和表 1 有相同的结论.

表 1 β_n^* 的相合性, $v \sim E(1)$
Tab.1 Consistency of β_n^* , $v \sim E(1)$

β	$n = 100$	$n = 200$	$n = 400$
-2	-2.081 5(0.401 9)	-2.029 0(0.250 4)	-2.015 1(0.180 2)
-1	-1.042 7(0.299 2)	-1.021 0(0.174 2)	-1.016 2(0.131 7)
0	-0.005 6(0.238 0)	0.017 9(0.183 7)	0.005 2(0.107 6)
1	1.036 7(0.296 3)	1.017 9(0.186 7)	1.008 9(0.125 1)
2	2.062 4(0.383 0)	2.025 4(0.246 0)	2.018 7(0.183 4)

表 2 β_n^* 的相合性, $v \sim P(1)$
Tab.2 Consistency of β_n^* , $v \sim P(1)$

β	$n = 100$	$n = 200$	$n = 400$
-2	-2.052 9(0.385 1)	-2.027 2(0.247 1)	-2.015 6(0.180 5)
-1	-1.057 4(0.342 6)	-1.016 6(0.186 7)	-1.017 6(0.129 9)
0	-0.006 2(0.319 6)	0.000 4(0.157 9)	0.000 9(0.105 9)
1	1.035 0(0.299 9)	1.013 3(0.183 3)	1.009 3(0.126 6)
2	2.038 9(0.404 9)	2.025 9(0.246 1)	2.020 5(0.182 3)

其次, 研究 $\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n)$ 的渐近正态性. 为了验证定理 2 中 $\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n)$ 的渐近分布为 $N(0, 1)$. 分别给出 $n = 400, \beta = 0, v \sim E(1)$ 和 $n = 400, \beta = 0, v \sim P(1)$ 两种情况下, $\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n)$ 的样本分位数与 $N(0, 1)$ 的理论分位数的比较, 见 Q-Q 正态图 (图 1). 由图 1 可以看出, $\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n)$ 的样本分位数与 $N(0, 1)$ 的理论分位数非常接近, 说明 $\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n)$ 确实是渐近正态的.

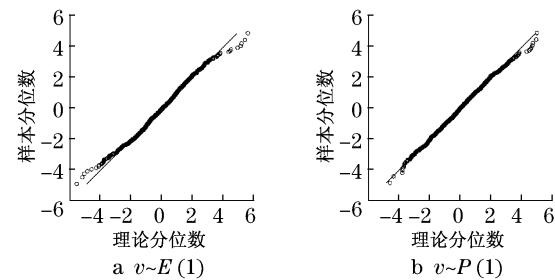


图 1 Q-Q 正态图

Fig.1 Q-Q normal plot

3 定理证明

先给出一些记号: $\tilde{x}_i = x_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ni}(T_i)x_s, \tilde{X}_i = X_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ni}(T_i)X_s, \tilde{Y}_i = Y_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ni}(T_i)Y_s, \tilde{\epsilon}_i = \epsilon_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ni}(T_i)\epsilon_s, \tilde{u}_i = u_i - \sum_{s=1}^n w_{ni}(T_i)u_s, g_1(t) = E(Y_1 | T_1 = t), \tilde{x} = (\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)^T, \tilde{X} = (\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{X}_2, \dots, \tilde{X}_n)^T, \tilde{Y} = (\tilde{Y}_1, \tilde{Y}_2, \dots, \tilde{Y}_n)^T.$

引理 1 当假定 A1—A4 和式 (4)、(5) 成立时, 有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \xrightarrow{p^*} \Sigma + \sigma^2 I_p, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \xrightarrow{p^*} \mathcal{B},$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i \xrightarrow{p^*} \beta^T \mathcal{B} + \sigma^2, A_n \xrightarrow{p^*} A$$

其中:

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{x}_i^T \tilde{x}_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \mathcal{B} + \sigma^2 & \beta^T \Sigma \\ \mathcal{B} & \Sigma + \sigma^2 I_p \end{pmatrix}$$

证明 由文献[3]中引理 3 可得

$$\frac{1}{n} \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \Sigma + \sigma^2 I_p, \frac{1}{n} \tilde{X}^T \tilde{Y} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mathcal{B},$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \tilde{Y}^T \tilde{Y} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \beta^T \mathcal{B} + \sigma^2$$

又由文献[2]中引理 3 和引理 5 可得

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \xrightarrow{p^*} \frac{1}{n} \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X}$$

所以可得

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \xrightarrow{p^*} \Sigma + \sigma^2 I_p$$

同理可证其他结论.

引理 2 当假定 A1—A3 和式 (4)、(5) 成立时,有

$$\beta_n^* \xrightarrow{p^*} \beta$$

证明 记

$$\lambda_n(a) = \frac{(1, -a^T)A_n(1, -a^T)^T}{1 + \|a\|^2}$$

$$\lambda(a) = \frac{(1, -a^T)A(1, -a^T)^T}{1 + \|a\|^2}$$

β 是 $\lambda(a)$ 的惟一点,使

$$\sup_A |\lambda_n(a) - \lambda(a)| \leq \|A_n - A\| \xrightarrow{p^*} 0$$

则由引理 1 即可得 $\beta_n^* \xrightarrow{p^*} \beta$.

定理 1 的证明 记

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= (f_1(a), f_2(a), \dots, f_p(a))^T = \\ &(1 + \|a\|^2) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i a \right) + \\ &\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{X}_i a + \right. \\ &\left. a^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \right) a \right] a \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a \in \mathbf{R}_p$. 由式(7),可得: $f(\beta_n^*) = 0$. 由 Taylor 展开式

$$f(\beta_n^*) = f(\beta) + C_n(\beta_n^* - \beta) \quad (10)$$

其中:

$$C_n = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_1}, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_p} \Big|_{a=\beta+\tau_1(\beta_n^*-\beta)} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial a_1}, \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial a_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial a_p} \Big|_{a=\beta+\tau_2(\beta_n^*-\beta)} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_1}, \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial a_p} \Big|_{a=\beta+\tau_p(\beta_n^*-\beta)} \end{pmatrix}$$

这里 $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_p \in [0, 1]$. 经过简单的计算

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f(a)}{\partial a} &= -(1 + \|a\|^2) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i + \\ &2a \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i a \right)^T + \\ &\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{X}_i a \right) \mathbf{I}_p + \\ &\left(-\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i a \right) a^T \end{aligned}$$

再由引理 1 和引理 2,可以得到 $C_n \xrightarrow{p^*} -(1 + \|\beta\|^2)\Sigma = -J_0$.

由式(10)和 $f(\beta_n^*) = 0$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} C_n(\beta_n^* - \beta) &= -f(\beta) = - \left\{ (1 + \|\beta\|^2) \cdot \right. \\ &\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \beta \right) + \\ &\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \beta + \right. \\ &\left. \beta^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \right) \beta \right] \beta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \{ -(1 + \|\beta\|^2) (\tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{Y}_i - \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \beta + \\ &2\tilde{Y}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \beta + \beta^T \tilde{X}_i^T \tilde{X}_i \beta) \} \end{aligned}$$

根据文献[3]中引理 7 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \beta) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} J_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i [(1 + \|\beta\|^2)(\epsilon_i - \\ &u_i^T \beta)(h_i + u_i) + (\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)^2 \beta] + o_{p^*}(1) \end{aligned}$$

进一步有

$$E(\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \beta)) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \beta)) = J_0^{-1} S J_0^{-1}$$

其中 $S = \text{Cov}((1 + \|\beta\|^2)(\epsilon_1 - u_1^T \beta)(h_1 + u_1) + (\epsilon_1 - u_1^T \beta)^2 \beta)$.

特别,如果取 $v \equiv 1$,有

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} J_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(1 + \|\beta\|^2)(\epsilon_i - \\ &u_i^T \beta)(h_i + u_i) + (\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)^2 \beta] + o_p(1) \end{aligned}$$

再由中心极限定理可得

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta) \xrightarrow{L} N(0, J_0^{-1} S J_0^{-1})$$

定理 2 的证明 记 $\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n) = Z_n + \zeta_n$, 其

中 $Z_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} J_0^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - 1) [(1 + \|\beta\|^2)(\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)(h_i + u_i) + (\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)^2 \beta]$, 又由定理 1, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $E^*(\zeta_n) \xrightarrow{p} 0$. 令 U_0 为 \mathbf{R}_p 中单位球面 $U = \{\theta : \|\theta\| = 1\}$ 上的可数稠子集. 首先证明对任意 $\theta_0 \in U_0$ 和任意 $-\infty < v < +\infty$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$P^*(\theta_0^T Z_n \leq v) \xrightarrow{p^*} P^*(\theta_0^T N \leq v)$$

$$E^*(\theta_0^T Z_n) = 0, \text{Var}^*(\theta_0^T Z_n) = \theta_0^T J_0^{-1} S J_0^{-1} \theta_0$$

令 $M_i = (1 + \|\beta\|^2)(\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)(h_i + u_i) + (\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)^2 \beta$, $T_n = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \theta_0^T J_0^{-1} M_i M_i^T J_0^{-1} \theta_0$, 因为 $E(\theta_0^T J_0^{-1} M_i M_i^T J_0^{-1} \theta_0) = \theta_0^T J_0^{-1} S J_0^{-1} \theta_0 < \infty$, 因此当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$\frac{T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$$

令 $\eta_{in} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} J_0^{-1} (v_i - 1) [(1 + \|\beta\|^2)(\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)(h_i + u_i) + (\epsilon_i - u_i^T \beta)^2 \beta]$, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n E^* \eta_{in}^2 I(\|\eta_{in}\|^2 \geq \epsilon) = \\ & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_0^T J_0^{-1} M_i M_i^T J_0^{-1} \theta_0 E^* (v_1 - \\ & 1)^2 I\left(\frac{1}{n} (v_1 - 1)^2 \theta_0^T J_0^{-1} M_i M_i^T J_0^{-1} \theta_0 \geq \right. \\ & \left. \epsilon\right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_0^T J_0^{-1} M_i M_i^T J_0^{-1} \theta_0 E^* (v_1 - \\ & 1)^2 I\left(\frac{T_n}{n} (v_1 - 1)^2 \geq \epsilon\right) \xrightarrow{p^*} 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以由 Lindeberg 定理, 式(9)得证. 再根据式(8)和(9), 有

$$\sup_u P^*(\sqrt{n}(\beta_n^* - \hat{\beta}_n) \leq u) -$$

$$P(\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta) \leq u) \rightarrow 0$$

证毕

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