

文章编号: 1000-5862( 2013) 04-0436-04

## 两两 NQD 随机场的完全收敛性

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摘要: 在同分布两两 NQD 列的 Baum-Katz 完全收敛定理的基础上, 主要研究并得到两两 NQD 随机场的完全收敛性, 即多指标变量集下两两 NQD 的随机变量的完全收敛性, 其中该指标集是关于坐标方向的偏序“ $\leq$ ”的  $d$ -维正整数网格点集.

关键词: 两两 NQD; 随机场; 多指标变量集; 完全收敛性

中图分类号: O 211.4

文献标志码: A

### 0 引言

V. V. Petrov<sup>[1]</sup> 在 1995 年得到了独立序列的 Baum-Katz 定理; A. E. Mikusheva<sup>[2]</sup> 在 2000 年证明了负相协随机变量的完全收敛定理; 不久, 他又在 2001 年给出了负相协随机场的 Baum-Katz 完全收敛定理<sup>[3]</sup>; 吴群英<sup>[4]</sup> 在 2002 年证明了两两 NQD 列的 Baum-Katz 完全收敛定理, 其结论如下.

定理 A 设  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是同分布的两两 NQD 列, 且满足  $\alpha p > 1, 0 < p < 2$ ,

$$E|X_1|^p < \infty, EX_1 = 0, \alpha \leq 1,$$

则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |S_j| > \varepsilon n^{\alpha}\right) < \infty, \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

本文主要研究了与两两 NQD 随机变量序列的 Baum-Katz 完全收敛定理类似的两两 NQD 随机场的结果.

下面对所用到的符号进行说明:  $Z_+^d$  ( $d \geq 2$ ) 表示关于坐标方向的偏序“ $\leq$ ”的  $d$ -维正整数网格点集;  $m \leq n$  表示  $m_k \leq n_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, d$ , 其中  $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_d) \in Z_+^d, n = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_d) \in Z_+^d$ ;  $e = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \in Z_+^d$ ;  $m \pm n = (m_1 \pm n_1, m_2 \pm n_2, \dots, m_d \pm n_d)$ ;  $|n| = \prod_{k=1}^d n_k$ ;  $n \rightarrow \infty$  表示  $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, d; \log^+ x = \max\{\log x, 1\}; S_n = \sum_{k \leq n} X_k, n \in Z_+^d; \ll \text{表示同阶}.$$

本文约定: 若无特别说明,  $i$  均表示  $i \in Z_+^d, j$  表示  $j \in \mathbf{R}$ .

定义 1<sup>[5-13]</sup> 若随机变量  $X_i$  和  $X_j, i, j \in Z_+^d$ , 且  $i \neq j, \forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}$  都有

$$P(X_i < x, X_j < y) \leq P(X_i < x)P(X_j < y),$$

则称随机变量  $X_i$  和  $X_j$  是 NQD (Negatively Quadrant Dependent) 的; 若  $\forall i, j \in Z_+^d$ , 且  $i \neq j, X_i$  与  $X_j$  是 NQD 的, 则称  $\{X_n, n \in Z_+^d\}$  是两两 NQD 随机场.

### 1 有关引理

为了便于处理指标集中的偏序, 引入文献 [6] 的结果.

引理 1 令  $d(j) = \text{Card}\{k: |k| = j\}, M(j) = \text{Card}\{k: |k| \leq j\}$ , 则

$$M(j) \ll \frac{j(\log j)^{d-1}}{(d-1)!}, j \rightarrow \infty;$$

且  $\forall \delta > 0, d(j) = o(j^\delta), j \rightarrow \infty$ .

引理 2 当  $k \rightarrow \infty$  时, 有下列不等式成立:

$$\sum_{j=1}^k d(j) j^\gamma \ll k^{\gamma+1} (\log k)^{d-1} (\gamma > -1), \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k d(j) j^\gamma \ll \log^d k (\gamma = -1), \quad (2)$$

收稿日期: 2013-04-29

基金项目: 中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金 (SWJTU11CX155, 2682013CX037) 资助项目.

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$$\sum_{j=1}^k d(j) j^{\gamma} \ll 1 (\gamma < -1). \quad (3)$$

注1 由(1) ~ (3) 式可知,

$$\sum_{j=1}^k d(j) j^{\gamma} \text{ 收敛} \Leftrightarrow \gamma < -1.$$

引理3 设 $\xi$ 是1个随机变量  $s > 0$  是常数 则

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{s-1} P(|\xi| > j) < \infty \Leftrightarrow E|\xi|^s (\log|\xi|)^{d-1} < \infty.$$

推论1 设 $\xi$ 是1个随机变量  $p > 0$   $\alpha p > 0$  是常数  $d \in \mathbf{N}^+$  则

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p-1} P(|\xi| > \varepsilon j^{\alpha}) < \infty \Leftrightarrow E|\xi|^p (\log|\xi|)^{d-1} < \infty.$$

证 在(1) 式中取  $\gamma = \alpha p - 1$  又  $\alpha p > 0$  所以  $\gamma > -1$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p-1} P(|\xi| > \varepsilon j^{\alpha}) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p-1} P((|\xi| \varepsilon^{-1})^{1/\alpha} > j) = \\ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p-1} \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} P(k < (|\xi| \varepsilon^{-1})^{1/\alpha} \leq k+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(k < (|\xi| \varepsilon^{-1})^{1/\alpha} \leq k+1) \sum_{j=1}^k d(j) j^{\alpha p-1} \ll \\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(k < (|\xi| \varepsilon^{-1})^{1/\alpha} \leq k+1) k^{\alpha p} (\log k)^{d-1} &= E(|\xi| \varepsilon^{-1})^p (\log|\xi| \varepsilon^{-1})^{d-1} = E|\xi|^p \varepsilon^{-p} (\log|\xi| + \\ \log \varepsilon^{-1})^{d-1} &= E|\xi|^p \left( \frac{\log|\xi| - \log \varepsilon}{\varepsilon^{p/(d-1)}} \right)^{d-1} \ll \\ E|\xi|^p (\log|\xi|)^{d-1} &< E|\xi|^{p+\delta} < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p-1} P(|\xi| > \varepsilon j^{\alpha}) < \infty \Leftrightarrow E|\xi|^p (\log|\xi|)^{d-1} < \infty.$$

## 2 主要结果及其证明

定理1 设 $\{X_n, n \in \mathbf{Z}_+^d\}$ 是同分布的两两NQD的随机场  $\alpha p > 1$   $0 < p < 2$   $E|X_1|^{p+\delta} < \infty$  且当  $\alpha \leq 1$  时  $EX_1 = 0$  则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}_+^d} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{j \leq n} |S_j| > \varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}\right) < \infty.$$

证 取 $q$ 使得  $[1 + 1/(\alpha p)]/2 < q < 1$ . 对 $X_i$ ,  $i \in \mathbf{Z}_+^d$  截尾, 记

$$\begin{aligned} Y_i &= -|n|^{\alpha q} I(X_i < -|n|^{\alpha q}) + \\ &\quad X_i I(|X_i| < |n|^{\alpha q}) + |n|^{\alpha q} I(X_i > |n|^{\alpha q}), \\ S_n &= \sum_{i \leq n} X_i, U_n = \sum_{i \leq n} Y_i, \\ A_n &= \bigcup_{j \leq n} (|X_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}) \quad B_n = \bigcup_{i < j \leq n} ((X_i > \\ |n|^{\alpha q} X_j > |n|^{\alpha q}) \cup (X_i < -|n|^{\alpha q} X_j < \\ -|n|^{\alpha q})). \end{aligned}$$

首先证明

$$\begin{aligned} (\max_{k \leq n} |S_k| < 8\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}) &\supset A_n^c \cap (\max_{k \leq n} |U_k| < \\ 2\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}) \cap B_n^c &= (\bigcap_{j \leq n} (|X_j| < \varepsilon |n|^{\alpha})) \cap \\ (\max_{k \leq n} |U_k| < 2\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}) \cap (\bigcap_{i < j \leq n} ((X_i \leq |n|^{\alpha q} \cup \\ (X_j \leq |n|^{\alpha q})) \cap ((X_i \geq -|n|^{\alpha q} \cup (X_j \geq \\ -|n|^{\alpha q})))) &= D_n. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

因此, 要证明(4) 式, 只要证明  $\forall \omega \in D_n$ , 有

$$\max_{k \leq n} |S_k(\omega)| < 8\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}.$$

由于  $\omega \in D_n$  则  $\forall j \leq n \in \mathbf{Z}_+^d$  有下列式子同时成立:

$$|X_j(\omega)| < \varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}, \quad (5)$$

$$\max_{k \leq n} |U_k(\omega)| < 2\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}, \quad (6)$$

$$\forall i < j \leq n, X_i(\omega) \leq |n|^{\alpha q} \text{ 或 } X_j(\omega) \leq |n|^{\alpha q},$$

且

$$X_i(\omega) \geq -|n|^{\alpha q} \text{ 或 } X_j(\omega) \geq -|n|^{\alpha q}. \quad (7)$$

若记  $a = \text{Card}\{i: i \leq n, X_i(\omega) > |n|^{\alpha q}\}$   $b = \text{Card}\{i: i \leq n, X_i(\omega) < -|n|^{\alpha q}\}$ , 由  $i < n$  及(7) 式知, 当  $\forall i < n$  时, 则  $-|n|^{\alpha q} \leq X_i(\omega) \leq |n|^{\alpha q}$ ; 然而若  $i = n$ , 则  $X_i(\omega) > |n|^{\alpha q}$  或  $X_i(\omega) < -|n|^{\alpha q}$  或  $-|n|^{\alpha q} \leq X_i(\omega) \leq |n|^{\alpha q}$ . 因此  $a = 0$  或  $1$   $b = 0$  或  $1$ .

下面对  $a, b$  分情况做如下讨论.

当  $a = b = 0$  时,  $\forall i \leq n, |X_i(\omega)| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}$ , 由  $Y_i$  的定义知  $Y_i(\omega) = X_i(\omega)$ , 于是结合(6) 式可以得到

$$\max_{k \leq n} |U_k(\omega)| = \max_{k \leq n} |S_k(\omega)| < 2\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha} < 8\varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}.$$

当  $a = 1, b = 0$  时, 存在某  $i_0$  使  $X_{i_0}(\omega) > |n|^{\alpha q}$ , 但对  $i = i_0$  仍有(5) 式成立, 即  $|X_{i_0}(\omega)| < \varepsilon |n|^{\alpha}$ . 而只要当  $k \neq i_0$  时都有  $Y_i(\omega) = X_i(\omega)$ , 当  $k = i_0$  时, 由  $Y_i$  的定义知  $|Y_{i_0}(\omega)| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}$ .

若  $n < i_0$   $S_n(\omega) = U_n(\omega)$ ; 若  $i_0 \leq n$ , 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
|Y_{i_0}(\omega)| &\leq |n|^{\alpha q} < |X_{i_0}(\omega)| < \varepsilon |n|^\alpha, \text{ 从而} \\
|S_n(\omega)| &= \left| \sum_{k < i_0} X_k(\omega) + X_{i_0}(\omega) + \sum_{i_0 < k \leq n} X_k(\omega) \right| = \\
&\left| \sum_{k < i_0} Y_k(\omega) + X_{i_0}(\omega) + \sum_{i_0 < k \leq n} Y_k(\omega) \right| \leq \\
&\left| \sum_{k < i_0} Y_k(\omega) \right| + |X_{i_0}(\omega)| + \left| \sum_{i_0 < k \leq n} Y_k(\omega) \right| < \\
2\varepsilon |n|^\alpha + \varepsilon |n|^\alpha + \varepsilon |n|^\alpha &< 8\varepsilon |n|^\alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $a = 0, b = 1$  时, 当  $a = 1, b = 0$  时和当  $a = 1, b = 1$  时 3 种情形可类似证明.

综上所述,  $\forall \omega \in D_n, \max_{k \leq n} |S_k(\omega)| < 8\varepsilon |n|^\alpha$ .

于是对 (4) 式左右两边同时取补集得到

$$\begin{aligned}
(\max_{k \leq n} |S_k| \geq 8\varepsilon |n|^\alpha) &\subset (A_n \cup (\max_{k \leq n} |U_k| \geq \\
2\varepsilon |n|^\alpha) \cup B_n), &
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{k \leq n} |S_k| \geq 8\varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right) \leq \\
&\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(A_n) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(B_n) + \\
&\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{k \leq n} |U_k| \geq 2\varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right).
\end{aligned}$$

因此要证明的结论转化为证明

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(A_n) < \infty, \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(B_n) < \infty, \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{k \leq n} |U_k| \geq 2\varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right) < \infty. \quad (10)$$

先证 (8) 式. 事实上,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(A_n) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} \cdot$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{j \leq n} |X_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} |n| \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P\left(|X_1| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-1} P\left(|X_1| \geq \right. \\
&\left. \varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right),
\end{aligned}$$

由于  $E|X_1|^{p+\delta} < \infty \Rightarrow E|X_1|^p (\log |X_1|)^{d-1} < \infty$  ( $0 < p < 2$ ), 故根据引理 3 知 (8) 式成立.

下面证明 (9) 式. 由于  $[1 + 1/(\alpha p)]/2 < q < 1$  显然有  $(\alpha p + 1)/(2\alpha q) < p$  成立.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(B_n) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&P\left(\bigcup_{i < j \leq n} (|X_i| > |n|^{\alpha q} \vee |X_j| > |n|^{\alpha q}) \cup (|X_i| < -|n|^{\alpha q} \vee \right. \\
&X_j < -|n|^{\alpha q}) \Big) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} \sum_{i < j \leq n} (P(|X_i| > \\
&|n|^{\alpha q}) P(|X_j| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + P(|X_i| < -|n|^{\alpha q}) P(|X_j| < \\
&-|n|^{\alpha q})) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p} P^2(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) \cdot
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_n |n|^{\alpha p} P^2(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p} P^2(|X_1| >$$

$$j^{\alpha q}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p} P^2(|X_1|^{1/(\alpha q)} > j) =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) j^{\alpha p} \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} P^2(k < |X_1|^{1/(\alpha q)}) \leq k+1 =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P^2(k < |X_1|^{1/(\alpha q)}) \leq k+1 \sum_{j=1}^k d(j) j^{\alpha p} \ll$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P^2(k < |X_1|^{1/(\alpha q)}) \leq k+1 k^{\alpha p+1} (\log k)^{d-1} \leq$$

$$\left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(k < |X_1|^{1/(\alpha q)}) \leq k+1 k^{(\alpha p+1)/2} (\log k)^{(d-1)/2} \right]^2 \leq$$

$$[E|X_1|^{(\alpha p+1)/(2\alpha q)} (\log |X_1|)^{(d-1)/2}]^2 \leq$$

$$[E|X_1|^p (\log |X_1|)^{(d-1)/2}]^2 \leq (E|X_1|^{p+\delta})^2.$$

由于  $E|X_1|^{p+\delta} < \infty$ , 故 (9) 式成立.

为了证明 (10) 式, 令  $Y'_i = Y_i - EY_i, S'_n =$

$\sum_{i \leq n} Y'_i$ . 下面先证

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} |S'_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right) < \infty. \quad (11)$$

由于  $E|X_1|^{p+\delta} < \infty, -\alpha(2-p)(1-q) < 0$ , 且当  $|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}$  时, 即  $|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q} \leq 1$ , 又  $p-2 < 0$ , 则  $(|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q})^{p-2} \geq 1$ , 当  $|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}$  时, 则  $(|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q})^p \geq 1$ , 故有下式成立.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P\left(\max_{i \leq n} |S'_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha\right) \leq$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} E\left(\max_{i \leq n} |S'_j|\right)^2 \leq$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} \log^2 |n| \sum_{i \leq n} E(Y_i - EY_i)^2 \leq$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} \log^2 |n| \sum_{i \leq n} EY_i^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} \log^2 |n| \sum_{i \leq n} \left[ E|n|^{2\alpha q} I(|X_1| > \right. \\
&|n|^{\alpha q}) + E|X_1|^2 I(|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}) \Big] \leq
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} \log^2 |n| \sum_{i \leq n} \left[ E|n|^{2\alpha q} \left( \frac{|X_1|}{|n|^{\alpha q}} \right)^p \cdot \right. \\
& I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + E|X_1|^2 \left( \frac{|X_1|}{|n|^{\alpha q}} \right)^{p-2} I(|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}) \left. \right] \leq \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} \log^2 |n| [ |n|^{2\alpha q-\alpha p q+1} E|X_1|^p \cdot \\
& I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + |n|^{-\alpha q(p-2)+1} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| \leq \\
& |n|^{\alpha q}) ] = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha} \log^2 |n| |n|^{2\alpha q-\alpha p q+1} \cdot \\
& E|X_1|^p \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2-2\alpha+2\alpha q-\alpha p q} \log^2 |n| \cdot \\
& E|X_1|^p \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) \log^2 j \cdot j^{-1-\alpha(2-p)(1-q)} E|X_1|^{p+\delta} \ll \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) \log^2 j \cdot j^{-1-\alpha(2-p)(1-q)} < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

下面只要证  $|n|^{-\alpha} \max_{j \leq n} |EU_j| \rightarrow 0$  ( $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ ).

当  $\alpha \leq 1$  时  $EX_1 = 0$ ; 又  $\alpha p > 1$   $p > 1$  根据  $q$  的取法有  $\alpha p q > 1$   $q < 1$  所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& |n|^{-\alpha} \max_{j \leq n} |EU_j| = |n|^{-\alpha} \max_{j \leq n} \left| \sum_{i \leq j} EY_i \right| \leq \\
& |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} |EY_i| = |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} |E(Y_i - X_i)| \leq \\
& |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} E(|X_i - |n|^{\alpha q}| I(X_i > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& (X_i + |n|^{\alpha q}) I(X_i < -|n|^{\alpha q})) \leq \\
& |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} E(|X_i - |n|^{\alpha q}| I(|X_i| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& (X_i + |n|^{\alpha q}) I(|X_i| > |n|^{\alpha q})) \leq \\
& 2|n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} E|X_i| I(|X_i| > |n|^{\alpha q}) \leq \\
& 2|n|^{1-\alpha} E|X_1| I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) \leq \\
& 2|n|^{1-\alpha} E|X_1| (|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q})^{p-1} I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) = \\
& 2|n|^{1-\alpha-\alpha q(p-1)} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) = \\
& 2|n|^{-(\alpha p q-1)-\alpha(1-q)} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}).
\end{aligned}$$

因为  $-(\alpha p q - 1) - \alpha(1 - q) < 0$ , 所以当  $|n| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $|n|^{-(\alpha p q-1)-\alpha(1-q)} \rightarrow 0$ ; 又当  $|n| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) \leq E|X_1|^{p+\delta} < \infty$  所以  $|n|^{-(\alpha p q-1)-\alpha(1-q)} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) \rightarrow 0$ ,  $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ .

当  $\alpha > 1$   $p \geq 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& |n|^{-\alpha} \max_{j \leq n} |EU_j| \leq |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} E|Y_i| = \\
& |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} [E|n|^{\alpha q} I(|X_i| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + E|X_i| I(|X_i| \leq
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& |n|^{\alpha q})] = |n|^{1-\alpha} (E|n|^{\alpha q} I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& E|X_1| I(|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q})) \leq |n|^{1-\alpha} E|X_1|^{p+\delta} \ll \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha} \rightarrow 0, |n| \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $\alpha > 1$   $p < 1$   $\alpha p q > 1$   $q < 1$   $\alpha p > 1$  时, 由于  $E|X_1|^{p+\delta} < \infty$ , 且当  $|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}$  时, 即  $|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q} \leq 1$ , 又  $p-1 < 0$  则  $(|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q})^{p-1} \geq 1$ , 当  $|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}$  时, 则  $(|X_1|/|n|^{\alpha q})^p \geq 1$  故

$$\begin{aligned}
& |n|^{-\alpha} \max_{j \leq n} |EU_j| \leq |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} |EY_i| \leq \\
& |n|^{-\alpha} \sum_{i \leq n} [E|n|^{\alpha q} I(|X_i| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& E|X_i| I(|X_i| \leq |n|^{\alpha q})] = |n|^{1-\alpha+\alpha q} E \left( \frac{|X_1|}{|n|^{\alpha q}} \right)^p \cdot
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha} E|X_1| I(|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}) \leq \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha p q-\alpha+\alpha q} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha} E|X_1| |X_1|^{p-1} |n|^{-\alpha q(p-1)} I(|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}) = \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha p q-\alpha+\alpha q} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| > |n|^{\alpha q}) + \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha-\alpha q(p-1)} E|X_1|^p I(|X_1| \leq |n|^{\alpha q}) \leq \\
& |n|^{1-\alpha p q-\alpha+\alpha q} E|X_1|^{p+\delta} \ll |n|^{-(\alpha p q-1)-\alpha(1-q)} \rightarrow 0 \\
& (|n| \rightarrow \infty).
\end{aligned}$$

因为  $|n|^{-\alpha} \max_{j \leq n} |EU_j| \rightarrow 0$  所以  $P(\max_{k \leq n} |EU_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha) = 0$  结合(11)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(\max_{k \leq n} |U_k| \geq 2\varepsilon |n|^\alpha) = \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(\max_{k \leq n} |\sum_{i \leq k} Y_i| \geq 2\varepsilon |n|^\alpha) \leq \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(\max_{k \leq n} |EU_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(\max_{k \leq n} |S'_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha) = \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|n|=j} |n|^{\alpha p-2} P(\max_{k \leq n} |S'_j| \geq \varepsilon |n|^\alpha) < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

定理1得证.

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## The Complete Convergence of Pairwise NQD Random Fields

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**Abstract:** On the basis of Baum-Katz complete convergence of Pairwise NQD sequences with the same distribution, complete convergence of Pairwise NQD random fields are mainly discussed and gained, namely the complete convergence of Pairwise NQD random variables for multiindexed summands  $Z_+^d$ , which is the positive integer  $d$ -dimensional lattice points with partial ordering  $\leq$ .

**Key words:** Pairwise NQD; random fields; multiindexed summands; complete convergence

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