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On compound Poisson approximations

J. Kruopis, V. Čekanavičius (VU)

Results on compound Poisson approximations (CPA) are numerous – see, for example, [1]–[8], [11]. In this note we consider the dependence of the accuracy of CPA on the additional finite convolutions. This problem was emphasized in [4]. Apart from the CPA we use signed compound Poisson (SCP) approximations. Results of this paper are related to the results from [1–2, 6, 9–11].

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the set of all distributions, and let $\mathcal{F}_+$ be the set of all distributions with nonnegative characteristic functions. Let E_a denote the distribution concentrated at a point a, $E \equiv E_0$. Products and powers of measures are defined in the convolution sense: $FG = F * G$, $F^n = F^{*n}$, $F^0 = E$. For any signed measure of bounded variation W we denote by $\exp\{W\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} W^k/k!$ its exponential measure, by $|W| = \sup_x |W\{(-\infty, x)\}|$ the analogue of the uniform distance, $\widehat{W}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\{itx\}\, dW$ its Fourier–Stieltjes transform. Let $\|W\| = W^+\{\mathbf{R}\} + W^-\{\mathbf{R}\}$ denote the total variation norm. Here $W = W^+ - W^-$ is the Jordan-Hahn decomposition of W. Note that, for any distribution $F \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $\|F\| = 1$. Moreover, the total variation norm is equivalent to the supremum over all Borel sets.

The symbol C denotes all absolute positive constants. The symbol θ is used for all quantities satisfying $|\theta| \leqslant 1$.

Definition. Let $\lambda > 0$, $F \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $\exp\{\lambda(F - E)\}$ is called a compound Poisson (CP) distribution.

Definition. Let $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, $F \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $\exp\{\lambda(F - E)\}$ is called a signed compound Poisson (SCP) measure.

Obviously, CP distributions form a subset of all SCP measures. Let us define a compound distribution by

$$\psi(F, B) = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} q_{jk} F^j B^k, \quad F, B \in \mathcal{F}, \quad \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} q_{jk} = 1, \ 0 \leqslant q_{jk} \leqslant 1. \tag{1}$$

Note that $\psi(F, B)$ can be viewed as a distribution of a random sum of two-dimensional vectors. Set

$$\nu_{10} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} j q_{jk}, \quad \nu_{01} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} k q_{jk}, \quad \nu_{20} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} j(j-1) q_{jk},$$

$$\nu_{02} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} k(k-1) q_{jk}, \quad \nu_{11} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} jk q_{jk}.$$

LEMMA 1. *Let ν_{20}, ν_{02} and ν_{11} be finite. Then*

$$\psi(F, B) = E + \nu_{10}(F - E) + \nu_{01}(B - E) + W_{20}(F - E)^2 + W_{02}(B - E)^2 + W_{11}(F - E)(B - E). \tag{2}$$

Here W_{20}, W_{02} and W_{11} are finite measures and

$$\|W_{20}\| \leqslant \nu_{20}/2, \quad \|W_{02}\| \leqslant \nu_{02}/2, \quad \|W_{11}\| \leqslant \nu_{11}. \tag{3}$$

Proof. Expansion (3) can be obtained by many various methods. We give a proof based on the Bergström expansion (see, for example, [6]). We have

$$F^j B^k = E + j(F - E) + k(B - E) + \sum_{l=2}^{j} F^{j-l}(l-1)(F - E)^2 + \sum_{l=2}^{k}(l-1)F^j B^{k-l}(B - E)^2 + \sum_{l=1}^{j} F^{j-l}k(F - E)(B - E). \tag{4}$$

Consequently,

$$W_{20} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty}\sum_{l=2}^{j}(l-1)F^{j-l}, \quad W_{02} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty}\sum_{l=2}^{k}(l-1)F^j B^{k-l}, \quad W_{11} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} k \sum_{l=1}^{j} F^{j-l}.$$

By the properties of the variation norm $\|F^{j-l}\| = \|B^{k-l}\| = 1$.

Quite similarly we get that

$$\varphi(B) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j B^j, \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j = 1, \quad 0 \leqslant q_j \leqslant 1, \ j = 0, 1, \ldots$$

can be expanded as

$$\varphi(B) = E + \nu_1(B - E) + \nu_2(B - E)^2/2 + W_3(B - E)^3, \tag{5}$$

whenever $\nu_3 \leqslant \infty$. Here

$$\nu_1 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j q_j, \quad \nu_2 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j(j-1)q_j, \quad \|W_3\| \leqslant \nu_3/6 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j(j-1)(j-2)q_j/6.$$

Note that expansions similar to (5) and (3) can be found, for example, in [8].

Now we can formulate our results. Further on we assume that expansions (3) and (5) hold. Set

$$\varepsilon_1 = \Big(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j\Big)/n, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \min\Big(\sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j^2, \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j^2 / \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j\Big),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \min\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j^2, \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^2 / \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j\Big)^{3/2}\Big),$$

$$\varepsilon_4 = e^{2\nu_{10}+2\nu_{01}}\Big(\frac{\nu_{20}+\nu_{10}^2}{n} + (\nu_{02}+\nu_{01}^2)\min\Big(1, \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j\Big)^{-1}\Big) + \frac{\nu_{11}+\nu_{20}\nu_{02}}{n}\min\Big(1, \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j\Big)^{-1/2}\Big)\Big).$$

THEOREM 1. *Let* $0 \leqslant p_j \leqslant C_0 < 1$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. *Then*

$$\sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}_+}\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}}\Big|\prod_{j=1}^n\Big((1-p_j)F + p_jB\Big)\psi(F,B) - \exp\Big\{\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n(1-p_j)+\nu_{10}\Big)(F-E) + \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j + \nu_{01}\Big)(B-E)\Big\}\Big| \leqslant C(\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_4), \tag{7}$$

$$\sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}_+}\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}}\Big|\prod_{j=1}^n\Big((1-p_j)F + p_jB\Big)\psi(F,B) - \exp\Big\{\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n(1-p_j)+\nu_{10}\Big)(F-E) + \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j + \nu_{01}\Big)(B-E) - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^2(B-E)^2/2\Big\}\Big| \leqslant C(\varepsilon_2+\varepsilon_4) \tag{8}$$

and

$$\sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}_+}\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}}\Big|\prod_{j=1}^n\Big((1-p_j)F + p_jB\Big)\psi(F,B) - \exp\Big\{\sum_{j=1}^n(1-p_j)(F-E) + \sum_{j=1}^n p_j(B-E) - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^2(B-E)^2/2 + \psi(F,B) - E\Big\}\Big| \leqslant C\Big(\varepsilon_2 + \nu_{10}^2 + \nu_{01}^2\min\Big(1, \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j\Big)^{-1}\Big)\Big). \tag{9}$$

If $F \equiv E$ then the estimates can be improved.

THEOREM 2. *Let* $0 \leqslant p_j \leqslant C_0 < 1$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. *Then*

$$\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}}\Big\|\prod_{j=1}^n\Big((1-p_j)E + p_jB\Big)\varphi(B) - \exp\Big\{\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j + \nu_1\Big)(B-E)\Big\}\Big\| \leqslant C\Big(\varepsilon_2 + (\nu_1^2+\nu_2)\min\Big(1, \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j\Big)^{-1}\Big)\Big), \tag{10}$$

$$\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}}\Big\|\prod_{j=1}^n\Big((1-p_j)E + p_jB\Big)\varphi(B) - \exp\Big\{\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j + \nu_1\Big)(B-E) - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^2(B-E)^2/2\Big\}\Big\| \leqslant C\Big(\varepsilon_3 + (\nu_1^2+\nu_2)\min\Big(1, \Big(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j\Big)^{-1}\Big)\Big) \tag{11}$$

and

$$\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}}\left\|\prod_{j=1}^{n}\Big((1-p_j)E+p_jB\Big)\varphi(B)-\exp\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j(B-E)\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.-\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j^2(B-E)^2/2+\varphi(B)-E\right\|\right\}\leqslant C\bigg(\varepsilon_3+\nu_1^2\min\Big(1,\Big(\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j\Big)^{-1}\Big)\bigg). \tag{12}$$

Remark. Note that, in (8), (9), (11) and (12), we used the SCP measures.

Example. Let $0\leqslant p_j\leqslant C_0<1$. We have

$$\left\|\prod_{j=1}^{n}((1-p_j)E+p_jE_1)(E/2+E_3/2)-\exp\Big\{\Big(\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j+3/2\Big)(E_1-E)\Big\}\right\|$$
$$\leqslant C\Big(\varepsilon_2+\Big(\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j\Big)^{-1}\Big). \tag{13}$$

Proofs. Let G_1, G_2, D_1, D_2 be finite measures. Then

$$|G_1G_2-D_1D_2|\leqslant|G_1-D_1|\,\|G_2\|+|D_1(G_2-D_2)|, \tag{14}$$

$$\|G_1G_2-D_1D_2\|\leqslant\|G_1-D_1\|\,\|G_2\|+|D_1(G_2-D_2)|. \tag{15}$$

From [5, 6] we have

$$\left|\prod_{j=1}^{n}\Big((1-p_j)F+p_jB\Big)-\exp\Big\{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(1-p_j)(F-E)+\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j(B-E)\Big\}\right|\leqslant C(\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_2), \tag{16}$$

$$\left|\prod_{j=1}^{n}\Big((1-p_j)F+p_jB\Big)-\exp\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(1-p_j)(F-E)+\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j(B-E)\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.-\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j^2(B-E)^2/2\right|\right\}\leqslant C(\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_3), \tag{17}$$

$$\left\|\prod_{j=1}^{n}\Big((1-p_j)E+p_jB\Big)-\exp\Big\{\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j(B-E)\Big\}\right\|\leqslant C\varepsilon_2, \tag{18}$$

$$\left\|\prod_{j=1}^{n}\Big((1-p_j)E+p_jB\Big)-\exp\Big\{\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j(B-E)-\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j^2(B-E)^2/2\Big\}\right\|\leqslant C\varepsilon_3. \tag{19}$$

Moreover, for any D_1, by the properties of metrics

$$\begin{aligned}
&|D_1(\psi(F, B) - \exp\{\nu_{10}(F - E) + \nu_{01}(B - E)\})| \\
&\quad \leqslant |D_1(W_{20}(F - E)^2 + W_{02}(B - E)^2 + W_{11}(F - E)(B - E) + (\nu_{10}(F - E) \\
&\qquad + \nu_{01}(B - E)\sum_{j=2}^{\infty}(\nu_{10}(F - E) + \nu_{01}(B - E))^{j-2}/j!)| \\
&\quad \leqslant e^{2\nu_{10}+2\nu_{01}} C\Big((\nu_{20} + \nu_{10}^2)|D_1(F - E)^2| \\
&\qquad + (\nu_{02} + \nu_{01}^2)|D_1(B - E)^2| + (\nu_{11} + \nu_{10}\nu_{01})|D_1(F - E)(B - E)|\Big),
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|D_1(\psi(F, B) - \exp\{\psi(F, B) - E\})| &\leqslant C|D_1(\psi(F, B) - E)^2| \\
&\leqslant C\nu_{10}^2|D_1(F - E)^2| + C\nu_{01}^2|D_1(B - E)^2|,
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

$$|D_1(\varphi(B) - \exp\{\nu_1(B - E)\}| \leqslant C\exp\{2\nu_1\}|(\nu_1^2 + \nu_2)D_1(B - E)|, \tag{22}$$

$$|D_1(\varphi(B) - \exp\{\varphi(B) - E\})| \leqslant C|\nu_1^2(B - E)^2 D_1|. \tag{23}$$

Just like in [6] we can show that

$$\exp\Big\{\sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j(B - E) - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j^2(B - E)^2/2\Big\} = \exp\Big\{(1 - C_0)\sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j(B - E)/2\Big\}W, \tag{24}$$

where $\|W\| \leqslant C$. Moreover, from [5] we have

$$\sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}_+}\sup_{B\in\mathcal{F}} |(F - E)^k(B - E)^j \exp\{a(F - E) + \lambda(B - E)\}| \leqslant C(k, j)a^{-k}\lambda^{-j/2}, \tag{25}$$

$$\|(B - E)^k \exp\{\lambda(B - E)\}\| \leqslant C(k)\lambda^{-k/2}. \tag{26}$$

Now the proof of theorems follows from (14)–(26).

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Apie sudėtines aproksimacijas

J. Kruopis, V. Čekanavičius (VU)

Tarkime, kad turime pakankamai tikslią gardelinių dydžių sumos sudėtinę puasoninę aproksimaciją. Darbe parodyta, kad tokio tipo aproksimacija išliks tiksli ir prie pradinės sumos pridėjus baigtinį skaičių gana bendrų gardelinių atsitiktinių dydžių.