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Empirical Likelihood Methods for an AR(1) Process with ARCH(1) Errors

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SUMMARY

For an AR(1) process with ARCH(1) errors, we propose empirical likelihood tests for testing
whether the sequence is strictly stationary but has infinite variance, or the sequence is an ARCH(1)
sequence or the sequence is an iid sequence. Moreover, an empirical likelihood based confidence
interval for the parameter in the AR part is proposed. All of these results do not require more
than a finite second moment of the innovations. This includes the case of $t$-innovations for any
degree of freedom larger than 2, which serves as a prominent model for real data.

Some key words: ARCH model, Empirical likelihood, Stationary, Weighted least squares

1. Introduction

Consider the following autoregressive model with ARCH(1) errors:

$$X_t = \alpha X_{t-1} + (\beta + \lambda X_{t-1}^2)^{1/2} \epsilon_t, \quad t \in \mathbb{N},$$

(1)

where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta > 0, \lambda \geq 0, \{\epsilon_t : t \in \mathbb{N}\}$ are independent and identically distributed (iid) random variables with mean zero and variance one, and $X_0$ is independent of $\{\epsilon_t : t \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Borkovec & Klüppelberg (2001) show the existence and uniqueness of a stationary
distribution under some regularity conditions, and prove that the stationary distribution
is heavy-tailed. Asymptotic normality of the quasi maximum likelihood estimator for the
parameter vector $(\alpha, \beta, \lambda)$ is derived in Ling (2004) under the assumption that $E(\epsilon_t^4) < \infty$.
Chan & Peng (2005) study the weighted least absolute deviations estimator and derive its
asymptotic normality only assuming that $E(\epsilon_t^2) < \infty$.

Another important issue in economic and financial study is to test the stationarity of a
model. It follows from Borkovec & Klüppelberg (2001) that \{X_t\} is geometrically ergodic and has a unique stationary distribution if the following regularity conditions hold:

**Condition 1.** The noise \( \epsilon_t \) has a symmetric, positive and continuous Lebesgue density in \((-\infty, \infty)\).

**Condition 2.** The parameter space is

\[
\Theta = \{ \theta = (\alpha, \beta, \lambda)^T : E(\log |\alpha + \lambda^{1/2} \epsilon_t|) < 0, -\infty < \alpha < \infty, \beta > 0, \lambda \geq 0 \}.
\]

It is clear that \{X_t\} is neither strictly nor weakly stationary when \((\alpha, \lambda) = (\pm 1, 0)\). Ling (2004) employs the Lagrange multiplier test to test the null hypothesis \((\alpha, \lambda) = (\pm 1, 0)\) against the alternative hypothesis \((\alpha, \lambda) \neq (\pm 1, 0)\). However, one can not claim that \{X_t\} is stationary when the above null hypothesis is rejected. On the other hand, Klüppelberg et al. (2002) employ a pseudo-likelihood ratio test to test the null hypothesis \(\alpha = 0, \beta > 0, \lambda = 0\) against the alternative hypothesis \(\beta > 0, \lambda \geq 0, (\alpha, \lambda) \neq (0, 0)\). Note that both tests require that \(E(\epsilon_t^4) < \infty\).

As shown in Remark 5 of Borkovec & Klüppelberg (2001) the strictly stationary distribution has finite second moment if and only if \(\alpha^2 + \lambda \epsilon^2 < 1\). Consequently, for \(\alpha = 1\) the process \{X_t\} is strictly but not weakly stationary as the second moment does not exist.

Define \(\Theta_1 = \{(\alpha, \beta, \lambda)^T : \alpha = 1\} \cap \Theta\), \(\Theta_2 = \{(\alpha, \beta, \lambda)^T : \alpha = 0\} \cap \Theta\) and \(\Theta_3 = \{(\alpha, \beta, \lambda)^T : \alpha = 0, \lambda = 0\} \cap \Theta\). In this paper, we propose to apply the empirical likelihood method to test the following three different tests:

\[
H_0^{(i)} : \theta \in \Theta_i \quad \text{against} \quad H_1^{(i)} : \theta \in \Theta \setminus \Theta_i
\]

for \(i = 1, 2, 3\). We remark that \(H_0^{(1)}, H_0^{(2)}\) and \(H_0^{(3)}\) imply that \{X_t\} is strictly stationary but not weakly stationary, is an ARCH(1) sequence and is an iid sequence, respectively.

The empirical likelihood method as a non-parametric robust statistical method has many advantages in comparison to parametric likelihood methods, see Owen (2001). Recently, Chuang & Chan (2002) applied the empirical likelihood method to unit root AR models with finite variance errors, and Chan et al. (2005) apply the empirical likelihood method to near-integrated AR models with infinite variance errors.

We organize this paper as follows. In section 2, the empirical likelihood tests are proposed. Moreover, an empirical likelihood based confidence interval for \(\alpha\) is given. A simulation study supports our theory in section 3. All proofs are postponed to the appendix.
2. Empirical Likelihood Method

Throughout we assume that the median of $c_t^2$ is $m$, which is unknown. Rewrite model (1) as

$$(X_t - \alpha X_{t-1})^2 - (\beta m + \lambda m X_{t-1}^2) = (\beta m + \lambda m X_{t-1}^2)(\frac{c_t^2}{m} - 1).$$

When $m$ is assumed to be known and equal to one, Chan & Peng (2005) propose the following weighted least absolute deviations estimator for $\theta^* = (\alpha^*, \beta^*, \lambda^*)^T = (2\alpha, \beta m, \alpha^2 - \lambda m)^T$, which is defined as

$$\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\lambda})^T = \arg\min_{(\alpha^*, \beta^*, \lambda^*)} \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + X_{t-1}^2} |X_t^2 - \alpha^* X_t X_{t-1} - \beta^* + \lambda^* X_{t-1}^2|.$$  (3)

Here we propose to employ the empirical likelihood method to the above weighted least absolute deviations with unknown $m$ as follows.

Let $p = (p_1, \ldots, p_n)$ be a probability vector, i.e., $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$ and $p_i \geq 0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Put $Y_i(\theta^*) = X_t^2 - \alpha^* X_t X_{t-1} - \beta^* + \lambda^* X_{t-1}^2$ and $Z_t = (-\frac{X_t X_{t-1}}{1 + X_{t-1}^2}, -\frac{X_t X_{t-1}}{1 + X_{t-1}^2}, \frac{X_{t-1}^2}{1 + X_{t-1}^2})^T$ for $t = 1, \ldots, n$. Then the empirical likelihood is defined as

$$L(\theta^*) = \sup \left\{ \prod_{t=1}^n p_t : \sum_{t=1}^n p_t = 1, p_t \geq 0, \sum_{t=1}^n p_t Z_t sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)) = 0 \right\},$$

where $sgn(x)$ equals 1 if $x \geq 0$, and $-1$ if $x < 0$. By the method of Lagrange multipliers, we have

$$p_t = \frac{1}{n}\left[1 + \gamma^T Z_t sgn(Y_i(\theta^*))\right]^{-1}, \quad t = 1, \ldots, n,$$

where $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^T$ satisfies

$$g(\gamma) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{Z_t sgn(Y_i(\theta^*))}{1 + \gamma^T Z_t sgn(Y_i(\theta^*))} = 0.$$  (5)

The empirical likelihood ratio is defined as

$$l(\theta^*) = 2 \sum_{t=1}^n \log\left\{1 + \gamma^T Z_t sgn(Y_i(\theta^*))\right\}.$$

Our main results are as follows.

Theorem 1. Suppose model (1) holds with Conditions 1 and 2. Then

$$l_p(\alpha_0) = \arg\min_{\theta^* = (2\alpha_0, \beta^*, \lambda^*)^T} l(\theta^*) - \arg\min_{\theta^*} l(\theta^*) \xrightarrow{d} \chi^2(1),$$

where $\alpha_0$ denotes the true value of $\alpha$. Therefore, an asymptotic confidence interval for $\alpha_0$ with significance level $100a\%$ is

$$I_a = \{\alpha : l_p(\alpha) \leq u_a\},$$

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where $u_a$ denotes the $100a\%$-level quantile of $\chi^2(1)$.

**Theorem 2.** Suppose model (1) holds with Conditions 1 and 2. Then,

(i) under $H_0^{(1)}$, we have

$$T_1 = \arg \min_{\theta^* = (2, \beta^*, \lambda^*)^T} l(\theta^*) - \arg \min_{\theta^*} l(\theta^*) \overset{d}{\to} \chi^2(1);$$

(ii) under $H_0^{(2)}$, we have

$$T_2 = \arg \min_{\theta^* = (\beta^*, \lambda^*)^T} l(\theta^*) - \arg \min_{\theta^*} l(\theta^*) \overset{d}{\to} \chi^2(1);$$

(iii) under $H_0^{(3)}$, we have

$$T_3 = \arg \min_{\theta^* = (\beta^*, 0)^T} l(\theta^*) - \arg \min_{\theta^*} l(\theta^*) \overset{d}{\to} \chi^2(2).$$

**Remark 1.** Klüppelberg et al. (2002) employ the pseudo likelihood ratio test to test $H_0^{(3)}$, but obtained a different limiting distribution from that given in case (iii) of Theorem 2. The reason is that $\theta^* = (0, \beta^*, 0)^T$ is not at the boundary of the parameter set of $\theta^*$ although $\theta = (0, \beta, 0)^T$ is indeed at the boundary of the parameter set of $\theta$. Moreover, the limit in Klüppelberg et al. (2002) involves the fourth moment of $\epsilon$.

3. **Numerical Studies**

We investigate the finite sample behaviors of our tests by focusing on testing $H_0^{(3)}$ against $H_1^{(3)}$ for the case, where the fourth moment of the innovations is infinite. Since other methods like the pseudo likelihood ratio test in Klüppelberg et al. (2002) and the Lagrange multiplier test in Ling (2004) require finite fourth moment, we concentrate on noise variables with infinite fourth moment.

We draw 1000 random samples with size $n = 300$ and 1000 from model (1) with $\alpha = \delta / n$, $\lambda = \delta / n$, $\beta = 1$ for different $\delta$, and $\epsilon$ having a standardized $t(3)$ or $t(4)$ distribution such that $E(\epsilon_i^2) = 1$. For the significance level 0.05, we compute the empirical sizes and powers for testing $H_0^{(3)}$ based on our empirical likelihood method, see Table 1. We conclude from Table 1 that the sizes of the empirical likelihood method are reasonably close to the nominal level 0.05 and the powers show that this test is powerful. For the case $n = 1000$, the test for $t(4)$ is more powerful than that for $t(3)$.
\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
 & \multicolumn{7}{c|}{n = 300} \\
\hline
$\delta$ & 0 & 1 & 10 & 50 & 100 & 500 \\
\hline
$t(3)$ & 0.043 & 0.054 & 0.070 & 0.429 & 0.958 & 1.000 \\
$t(4)$ & 0.039 & 0.051 & 0.055 & 0.428 & 0.982 & 1.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
 & \multicolumn{7}{c|}{n = 1000} \\
\hline
$\delta$ & 0 & 1 & 10 & 50 & 100 & 500 \\
\hline
$t(3)$ & 0.041 & 0.039 & 0.043 & 0.161 & 0.565 & 1.000 \\
$t(4)$ & 0.044 & 0.034 & 0.051 & 0.163 & 0.609 & 1.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Empirical sizes and powers of the empirical likelihood method for testing $H_0^{(3)}$ against $H_1^{(3)}$ at the significance level 0.05.}
\end{table}

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**Appendix: Proofs**

**Proof of Theorem 1.**

Define $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)^T$, $v_1 = n^{1/2}(\alpha^* - \alpha_0^*)$, $v_2 = n^{1/2}(\beta^* - \beta_0^*)$, and $v_3 = n^{1/2}(\lambda^* - \lambda_0^*)$, where $\theta_0^* = (\alpha_0^*, \beta_0^*, \lambda_0^*)^T$ denotes the true value of $\theta^*$. Our first step is to prove that

$$||\gamma|| = O_p(n^{-1/2}) \quad \text{locally uniformly in } v,$$

where $||\cdot||$ denotes the Euclidean norm. Write $\gamma = \rho \gamma_0$, where $\rho \geq 0$ and $||\gamma_0|| = 1$. By (4), we have

$$1 + \gamma^T Z_i sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)) > 0,$$

i.e.,

$$(1 + \gamma^T Z_i sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)))^{-1} = (1 + \rho \gamma_0^T Z_i sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)))^{-1} \geq [1 + \rho \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} ||Z_i sgn(Y_i(\theta^*))||]^{-1}.$$
\[0 = ||g(\gamma)|| = ||g(\rho \gamma_0)||
\]
\[\geq \gamma_0^T g(\rho \gamma_0)\]
\[= \frac{1}{n} \gamma_0^T \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) - \rho \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) \gamma_0^T Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*))}{1 + \rho \gamma_0^T Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*))} \right\}
\]
\[\geq \frac{\rho}{n} \gamma_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{Z_i Z_i^T}{1 + \rho \gamma_0^T Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*))} \gamma_0 - \frac{1}{n} \gamma_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*))
\]
\[\geq \frac{\rho}{n} \left\{ 1 + \rho \max_{1 \leq t \leq n} ||Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*))|| \right\}^{-1} \gamma_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i Z_i^T \gamma_0 - \frac{1}{n} \gamma_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) \right\}.
\]
That is,
\[
\rho \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \gamma_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i Z_i^T \gamma_0 - (\max_{1 \leq t \leq n} ||Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*))||) \right\} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_0^T Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) \right\}
\]
\[\leq \frac{1}{n} \gamma_0^T \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) \right\}.
\]

Recall that \(v_1 = n^{1/2}(\alpha^* - \alpha_0^*)\) and define \(\Delta_{i-1} = \beta_0 + \lambda_0 X_{i-1}^2\). Then

\[Y_i(\theta^*) = \left\{ \Delta_{i-1}^{1/2} \epsilon_i - \frac{v_1 X_{i-1}}{2n^{1/2}} \right\}^2 - \beta m - \lambda m X_{i-1}^2,
\]

and, denoting by \(m_0\) the true median, we have

\[\text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) - \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta_0^*))
\]
\[= 2 \{ I(Y_i(\theta_0^*) < 0) - I(Y_i(\theta^*) < 0) \}
\]
\[= 2 \{ I(-\sqrt{m_0} < \epsilon_i < \sqrt{m_0})
\]
\[-I\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} < \epsilon_i \right)
\]
\[< \frac{(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} \}
\]

Let \(F\) denote the distribution function of \(\epsilon_i\) and put

\[S_{i-1} = 1 + X_{i-1}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad h(c, d) = E\{I(c < \epsilon_i < d)\}.
\]

6
Then we can write
\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{X_i X_{i-1}}{S_{i-1}} \left\{ \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) - \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta_0^*)) \right\}
\]
\[
= \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{a_0 X_t^2}{S_{i-1}} \left\{ \frac{I(-\sqrt{m_0} < \epsilon_t < \sqrt{m_0}) - F(\sqrt{m_0}) + F(-\sqrt{m_0})}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} \right\}
\]
\[
- \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{a_0 X_{i-1}^2}{S_{i-1}} \left\{ \frac{I\left(\frac{-(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} < \epsilon_t}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} \right\}
\]
\[
< \frac{(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}
\]
\[
- F\left(\frac{-(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}\right)
\]
\[
+ F\left(\frac{-(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}\right)
\]
\[
+ \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{X_{i-1} \Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}{S_{i-1}} \left\{ \epsilon_t \frac{I\left(\frac{-(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} < \epsilon_t}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}} \right\}
\]
\[
< \frac{(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}
\]
\[
h\left(\frac{-(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}\right)
\]
\[
(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}
\]
\[
\frac{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}
\]
\[
- h\left(\frac{-(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}\right)
\]
\[
(\beta m + \lambda m X_{i-1}^2)^{1/2} + 2^{-1} n^{-1/2} v_1 X_{i-1}
\]
\[
\frac{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}{\Delta_{i-1}^{1/2}}
\]
\[
= I_1 + \cdots + I_6.
\]
By Corollary 3.1 of Hall & Heyde (1980), we can show that

\[ |I_1 + I_2| = o_p(1) \quad \text{and} \quad |I_3 + I_4| = o_p(1) \]  

locally uniformly in \( v \). Hence it follows from (8), Condition 1, and the ergodicity result in Borkövec & Klüppelberg (1998) that

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{X_i X_{i-1}^{-1}}{S_{i-1}} \{ sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)) - sgn(Y_i(\theta_0^*)) \}
\]

\[ = -2\alpha_0 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_1 - 2 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_2 - 2 \alpha_0 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_3 + o_p(1) \]  

locally uniformly in \( v \). Similarly,

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{S_{i-1}} \{ sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)) - sgn(Y_i(\theta_0^*)) \}
\]

\[ = -2\alpha_0 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_1 - 2 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{1}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_2 + 2 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_3 + o_p(1) \]

and

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{X_i^2 X_{i-1}^{-1}}{S_{i-1}} \{ sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)) - sgn(Y_i(\theta_0^*)) \}
\]

\[ = -2\alpha_0 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_1 - 2 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_2 + 2 f(\sqrt{m_0}) E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) v_3 + o_p(1) \]

locally uniformly in \( v \). Thus, by (9) - (11),

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i \{ sgn(Y_i(\theta^*)) - sgn(Y_i(\theta_0^*)) \} = \Sigma_1 v + o_p(1)
\]

locally uniformly in \( v \), where

\[
\Sigma_1 = 2 f(\sqrt{m_0}) \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_0 E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) + \sqrt{m_0} E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1^2} \right) & \alpha_0 E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) & -\alpha_0 E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) \\
\alpha_0 E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) & E\left( \frac{1}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) & -E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) \\
-\alpha_0 E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) & -E\left( \frac{X_1^2}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right) & E\left( \frac{X_1^4}{S_1 \Delta_1} \right)
\end{pmatrix}
\]
Then it follows from (12) and the proof of Theorem 1 in Chan & Peng (2005) that

\[ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*)) \right| = O_p(n^{-1/2}) \quad \text{locally uniformly in } v \]  

(13)

and

\[ \frac{1}{n} \gamma_0 T \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t Z_t^T \gamma_0 \rightarrow \gamma_0^T \Sigma_2 \gamma_0, \]  

(14)

where

\[ \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_0^2 E(X_t^4 / S_t^2) + \beta_0 E(X_t^2 / S_t^2) + \lambda_0 E(X_t^2 / S_t^2) & \alpha_0 E(X_t^2 / S_t^2) & -\alpha_0 E(X_t^4 / S_t^2) \\
\alpha_0 E(X_t^2 / S_t^2) & E(1 / S_t^2) & -E(X_t^2 / S_t^2) \\
-\alpha_0 E(X_t^4 / S_t^2) & -E(X_t^2 / S_t^2) & E(X_t^4 / S_t^2)
\end{pmatrix}. \]

On the other hand, it is straightforward to check that

\[ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| Z_i \text{sgn}(Y_i(\theta^*)) \right| = O_p(1) \quad \text{locally uniformly in } v. \]  

(15)

Hence, (6) follows from (7) - (15). Furthermore

\[ \gamma = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t Z_t^T \right\}^{-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*)) + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \]

and

\[ l(\theta^*) = n \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*)) \right\}^T \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t Z_t^T \right\}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*)) \right\} + o_p(1) \]  

(16)

locally uniformly in v. Similarly we can show that

\[ l(\theta^*_0) = n \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*_0)) \right\}^T \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t Z_t^T \right\}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*_0)) \right\} + o_p(1) \]  

(17)

locally uniformly in v. Using (12), (14), (16) and (17), we have

\[ l(\theta^*) - l(\theta^*_0) = v^T \Sigma_1^T \Sigma_2^{-1} \Sigma_1 v + 2v^T \Sigma_1^T \Sigma_2^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*_0)) \right\} + o_p(1) \]  

(18)

locally uniformly in v. By minimizing the above equation with respect to v, we obtain

\[ l(\theta^*_0) = \arg \min_v l(\theta^*) \]

\[ = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*_0)) \right\}^T \Sigma_2^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn}(Y_t(\theta^*_0)) \right\} + o_p(1). \]  

(19)
Set $Z_t = \left(-\frac{1}{1 + X_{t-1}^4}, \frac{X_t^2}{1 + X_{t-1}^4}\right)^T$ for $t = 1, \ldots, n$. Using the same arguments as in proving (12) and (18), we can show that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \left\{ \text{sgn} \left( Y_t ((\alpha^*_0, \beta^*, \gamma^*)^T) \right) - \text{sgn} \left( Y_t (\theta^*_0) \right) \right\} = \Sigma_3 (v_2, v_3)^T + o_p(1)$$

and

$$l((\alpha^*_0, \beta^*, \gamma^*)^T) - l(\theta^*_0)$$

$$= \left( v_2, v_3 \right) \Sigma_3^T \Sigma_4^{-1} \Sigma_3 (v_2, v_3)^T + 2 \left( v_2, v_3 \right) \Sigma_3^T \Sigma_4^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn} \left( Y_t (\theta^*_0) \right) \right\} + o_p(1)$$

locally uniformly in $v_2$ and $v_3$, where

$$\Sigma_3 = 2f(\sqrt{m_0}) \begin{pmatrix} E \left( \frac{1}{S_1^2} \right) & -E \left( \frac{X_t^2}{S_1^2} \right) \\ -E \left( \frac{X_t^2}{S_1^2} \right) & E \left( \frac{X_t^2}{S_1^2} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\Sigma_4 = \begin{pmatrix} E \left( 1/S_1^2 \right) & -E \left( X_t^2/S_1^2 \right) \\ -E \left( X_t^2/S_1^2 \right) & E \left( X_t^4/S_1^4 \right) \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

By minimizing the above equation with respect to $v_2$ and $v_3$, we obtain

$$l(\theta^*_0) - \arg \min_{\theta^*=(\alpha^*_0, \beta^*, \gamma^*)^T} l(\theta^*)$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn} \left( Y_t (\theta^*_0) \right) \right\} \Sigma_4^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} Z_t \text{sgn} \left( Y_t (\theta^*_0) \right) \right\} + o_p(1). \tag{20}$$

Hence, the theorem follows from (14), (19) and (20).

**Proof of Theorem 2.** Cases (i) and (ii) follow from Theorem 1 immediately, and case (iii) can be shown in a way similar to Theorem 1.

**References**


