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Asymptotic normality of the Parzen-Rosenblatt density estimator for strongly mixing random fields

Mohamed EL MACHKOURI,
Laboratoire de Mathématiques Raphaël Salem
UMR CNRS 6085, Université de Rouen
mohamed.elmachkouri@univ-rouen.fr

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Abstract

We prove the asymptotic normality of the kernel density estimator (introduced by Rosenblatt (1956) and Parzen (1962)) in the context of stationary strongly mixing random fields. Our approach is based on the Lindeberg's method rather than on Bernstein's small-block-large-block technique and coupling arguments widely used in previous works on nonparametric estimation for spatial processes. Our method allows us to consider only minimal conditions on the bandwidth parameter and provides a simple criterion on the strong mixing coefficients which do not depend on the bandwidth.

AMS Subject Classifications (2000): 62G05, 62G07, 60G60.

Key words and phrases: Central limit theorem, kernel density estimator, strongly mixing random fields, spatial processes.

Short title: Kernel density estimation for random fields.

1 Introduction and main result

The kernel density estimator introduced by Rosenblatt [20] and Parzen [18] has received considerable attention in nonparametric estimation of probability densities for time series. If $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a stationary sequence of real random variables with a marginal density f then the kernel density estimator of f is defined for any positive integer n

and any x in \mathbb{R} by

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{nb_n} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x - X_i}{b_n}\right)$$

where K is a probability kernel and the bandwidth b_n is a parameter which converges slowly to zero such that nb_n goes to infinity (the bandwidth determines the amount of smoothness of the estimator). For small b_n we get a very rough estimate and for large b_n a smooth estimate. The literature dealing with the asymptotic properties of f_n when the observations $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are independent is very extensive (see Silverman [21]). In particular, Parzen [18] proved that when $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is i.i.d. and the bandwidth b_n goes to zero such that nb_n goes to infinity then $(nb_n)^{1/2}(f_n(x_0) - \mathbb{E}f_n(x_0))$ converges in distribution to the normal law with zero mean and variance $f(x_0) \int_{\mathbb{R}} K^2(t) dt$. Under the same conditions on the bandwidth, this result was recently extended by Wu [24] for causal linear processes with i.i.d. innovations and by Dedecker and Merlevède [7] for strongly mixing sequences. Previously, Bosq, Merlevède and Peligrad [3] established a central limit theorem for the kernel density estimator f_n when the sequence $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is assumed to be strongly mixing but the bandwidth parameter b_n is assumed to satisfy $b_n \geq Cn^{-1/3} \log n$ (for some positive constant C) which is stronger than the bandwidth parameter assumption in [18], [7] and [24]. In this paper, we are going to establish Parzen's central limit theorem (see Theorem 1) for random variables which show spatial interaction (random fields). The problem is not trivial since \mathbb{Z}^d does not have a natural ordering for $d \geq 2$. In particular, the martingale-difference method (Wu [24]) for time series seems to be difficult to apply for random fields. In order to establish our main result, we use the Lindeberg's method introduced in 1922 for the proof of the central limit theorem for independent random variables and successfully adapted in the spatial setting by Dedecker [6]. Our approach seems to be better than the Bernstein's small-block-large-block technique and coupling arguments widely used in previous works on nonparametric estimation for spatial processes (see [4], [5], [12], [22]) since we are able to assume only minimal conditions on the bandwidth parameter and a simple criterion on the strong mixing coefficients which do not depend on the bandwidth. Over the last few years nonparametric estimation for random fields (or spatial processes) was given increasing attention (see Guyon [11]). In fact, spatial data arise in various areas of research including econometrics, image analysis, meteorology and geostatistics. Some key references on nonparametric estimation for random fields are Biau [1], Carbon et al. [4], Carbon et al. [5], Hallin et al. [12], [13], Tran [22], Tran and Yakowitz [23] and Yao [25] who have investigated nonparametric density estimation for random fields and

Biau and Cadre [2], El Machkouri [9], El Machkouri and Stoica [10], Hallin et al. [14] and Lu and Chen [15], [16] who have studied spatial prediction and spatial regression estimation.

Let d be a positive integer and let $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a field of identically distributed real random variables with a marginal density f . Given two σ -algebras \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} of \mathcal{F} , different measures of their dependence have been considered in the literature. We are interested by one of them. The α -mixing coefficient has been introduced by Rosenblatt [20] defined by

$$\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}) = \sup\{|\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) - \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)|, A \in \mathcal{U}, B \in \mathcal{V}\}.$$

In the sequel, we consider the strong mixing coefficients $\alpha_{1,\infty}(n)$ defined for each positive integer n by

$$\alpha_{1,\infty}(n) = \sup\{\alpha(\sigma(X_k), \mathcal{F}_\Gamma), k \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \Gamma \subset \mathbb{Z}^d, \rho(\Gamma, \{k\}) \geq n\},$$

where $\mathcal{F}_\Gamma = \sigma(X_i; i \in \Gamma)$ and the distance ρ is defined for any subsets Γ_1 and Γ_2 of \mathbb{Z}^d by $\rho(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = \min\{|i - j|, i \in \Gamma_1, j \in \Gamma_2\}$ with $|i - j| = \max_{1 \leq s \leq d} |i_s - j_s|$ for any i and j in \mathbb{Z}^d . We say that the random field $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ is strongly mixing if $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha_{1,\infty}(n) = 0$. The class of mixing random fields in the above sense is very large (one can refer to Guyon [11] or Doukhan [8] for examples) and we recall that Dedecker [6] obtained a central limit theorem for the stationary random field $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ provided that X_0 has zero mean and finite variance and

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \int_0^{\alpha_{1,\infty}(|k|)} Q_{X_0}^2(u) du < +\infty$$

where Q_{X_0} is the quantile function defined for any u in $[0, 1]$ by

$$Q_{X_0}(u) = \inf\{t \geq 0; \mathbb{P}(|X_0| > t) \leq u\}.$$

We consider the density estimator of f defined for any positive integer n and any x in \mathbb{R} by

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^d b_n} \sum_{i \in \Lambda_n} K\left(\frac{x - X_i}{b_n}\right)$$

where b_n is the bandwidth parameter, Λ_n denotes the set $\{1, \dots, n\}^d$ and K is a probability kernel. Our aim is to provide a sufficient condition on the strong mixing coefficients $\alpha_{1,\infty}(n)$ for $(n^d b_n)^{1/2}(f_n(x_i) - \mathbb{E}f_n(x_i))_{1 \leq i \leq k}$, $(x_i)_{1 \leq i \leq k} \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, to converge in law

to a multivariate normal distribution (Theorem 1) under minimal conditions on the bandwidths (that is b_n goes to zero and $n^d b_n$ goes to infinity).

We consider the following assumptions:

(A1) The marginal probability distribution of each X_k is absolutely continuous with continuous positive density function f .

(A2) The joint probability distribution of each (X_0, X_k) is absolutely continuous with continuous joint density $f_{0,k}$.

(A3) K is a probability kernel with compact support and $\int_{\mathbb{R}} K^2(u) du < \infty$.

(A4) The bandwidth b_n converges to zero and $n^d b_n$ goes to infinity.

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1 *Assume that (A1), (A2), (A3) and (A4) hold and*

$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} m^{2d-1} \alpha_{1,\infty}(m) < +\infty. \quad (1)$$

Then for any positive integer k and any distinct points x_1, \dots, x_k in \mathbb{R} ,

$$(n^d b_n)^{1/2} \begin{pmatrix} f_n(x_1) - \mathbb{E}f_n(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_k) - \mathbb{E}f_n(x_k) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{N}(0, V) \quad (2)$$

where V is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements $v_{ii} = f(x_i) \int_{\mathbb{R}} K^2(u) du$.

Remark 1. A replacement of $\mathbb{E}f_n(x_i)$ by $f(x_i)$ for any $1 \leq i \leq k$ in (2) is a classical problem in density estimation theory. For example, if f is assumed to be Lipschitz and if $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |u| |K(u)| du < \infty$ then $|\mathbb{E}f_n(x_i) - f(x_i)| = O(b_n)$ and thus the centering $\mathbb{E}f_n(x_i)$ may be changed to $f(x_i)$ without affecting the above result provided that $n^d b_n^3$ converges to zero.

Remark 2. Theorem 1 is an extension of Theorem 3.1 by Bosq, Merlevède and Peligrad [3]. In fact, using a different approach, the authors obtained the same result for $d = 1$ with an additional condition on the bandwidth parameter (that is, there exists a positive constant C such that $b_n \geq C n^{-1/3} \log n$). However, the condition (1) with $d = 1$ is slightly more restrictive than the condition $\sum_{m>n} \alpha_{1,\infty}(m) = o(n^{-1})$ obtained by Dedecker and Merlevède ([7], Corollary 4). We conjecture that Theorem 1 still holds under the condition $\sum_{m>n} m^{d-1} \alpha_{1,\infty}(m) = o(n^{-d})$.

2 Proofs

Proof of Theorem 1. Without loss of generality, we consider only the case $k = 2$ and we refer to x_1 and x_2 as x and y ($x \neq y$). Let λ_1 and λ_2 be two constants such that $\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 = 1$ and denote

$$S_n = \lambda_1(n^d b_n)^{1/2}(f_n(x) - \mathbb{E}f_n(x)) + \lambda_2(n^d b_n)^{1/2}(f_n(y) - \mathbb{E}f_n(y)) = \sum_{i \in \Lambda_n} \frac{\Delta_i}{n^{d/2}}$$

where $\Delta_i = \lambda_1 Z_i(x) + \lambda_2 Z_i(y)$ and for any z in \mathbb{R} ,

$$Z_i(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}} \left(\mathbb{K} \left(\frac{z - X_i}{b_n} \right) - \mathbb{E} \mathbb{K} \left(\frac{z - X_i}{b_n} \right) \right).$$

We consider the notations

$$\eta = (\lambda_1^2 f(x) + \lambda_2^2 f(y)) \sigma^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{K}^2(u) du. \quad (3)$$

The proof of the following technical result is postponed to the annex.

Lemma 1 $\mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)$ converges to η and $\mathbb{E}|\Delta_0 \Delta_i| = O(b_n)$ for any i in $\mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}$.

In order to prove the convergence in distribution of S_n to $\sqrt{\eta} \tau_0$ where $\tau_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, we are going to follow the Lindeberg's method used in the proof of the central limit theorem for stationary random fields by Dedecker [6]. Let us note that several previous asymptotic results for kernel density estimates in the context of spatial processes were established using the so-called Bernstein's small-block-large-block technique and coupling arguments which lead to restrictive conditions on the bandwidth parameter (see for example [4], [5], [12], [22]). Our approach seems to be better since we obtain a central limit theorem when the bandwidth satisfies only Assumption **(A4)**.

Let μ be the law of the stationary real random field $(X_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ and consider the projection π_0 from $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ to \mathbb{R} defined by $\pi_0(\omega) = \omega_0$ and the family of translation operators $(T^k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ from $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ to $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ defined by $(T^k(\omega))_i = \omega_{i+k}$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and any ω in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$. Denote by \mathcal{B} the Borel σ -algebra of \mathbb{R} . The random field $(\pi_0 \circ T^k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ defined on the probability space $(\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}, \mathcal{B}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}, \mu)$ is stationary with the same law as $(X_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$, hence, without loss of generality, one can suppose that $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}) = (\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}, \mathcal{B}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}, \mu)$ and $X_k = \pi_0 \circ T^k$. On the lattice \mathbb{Z}^d we define the lexicographic order as follows: if $i = (i_1, \dots, i_d)$ and $j = (j_1, \dots, j_d)$ are distinct elements of \mathbb{Z}^d , the notation $i <_{\text{lex}} j$ means that either

$i_1 < j_1$ or for some p in $\{2, 3, \dots, d\}$, $i_p < j_p$ and $i_q = j_q$ for $1 \leq q < p$. Let the sets $\{V_i^M; i \in \mathbb{Z}^d, M \in \mathbb{N}^*\}$ be defined as follows:

$$V_i^1 = \{j \in \mathbb{Z}^d; j <_{\text{lex}} i\},$$

and for $M \geq 2$

$$V_i^M = V_i^1 \cap \{j \in \mathbb{Z}^d; |i - j| \geq M\} \quad \text{where} \quad |i - j| = \max_{1 \leq l \leq d} |i_l - j_l|.$$

For any subset Γ of \mathbb{Z}^d define $\mathcal{F}_\Gamma = \sigma(X_i; i \in \Gamma)$ and set

$$\mathbb{E}_M(X_i) = \mathbb{E}(X_i | \mathcal{F}_{V_i^M}), \quad M \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

Let g be a one to one map from $[1, M] \cap \mathbb{N}^*$ to a finite subset of \mathbb{Z}^d and $(\xi_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ a real random field. For all integers k in $[1, M]$, we denote

$$S_{g(k)}(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_{g(i)} \quad \text{and} \quad S_{g(k)}^c(\xi) = \sum_{i=k}^M \xi_{g(i)}$$

with the convention $S_{g(0)}(\xi) = S_{g(M+1)}^c(\xi) = 0$. To describe the set $\Lambda_n = \{1, \dots, n\}^d$, we define the one to one map g from $[1, n^d] \cap \mathbb{N}^*$ to Λ_n by: g is the unique function such that $g(k) <_{\text{lex}} g(l)$ for $1 \leq k < l \leq n^d$. From now on, we consider a field $(\tau_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ of i.i.d. random variables independent of $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ such that τ_0 has the standard normal law $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. We introduce the fields Y and γ defined for any i in \mathbb{Z}^d by

$$Y_i = \frac{\Delta_i}{n^{d/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_i = \frac{\tau_i \sqrt{\eta}}{n^{d/2}}$$

where η is defined by (3).

Let h be any function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . For $0 \leq k \leq l \leq n^d + 1$, we introduce $h_{k,l}(Y) = h(S_{g(k)}(Y) + S_{g(l)}^c(\gamma))$. With the above convention we have that $h_{k,n^d+1}(Y) = h(S_{g(k)}(Y))$ and also $h_{0,l}(Y) = h(S_{g(l)}^c(\gamma))$. In the sequel, we will often write $h_{k,l}$ instead of $h_{k,l}(Y)$. We denote by $B_1^4(\mathbb{R})$ the unit ball of $C_b^4(\mathbb{R})$: h belongs to $B_1^4(\mathbb{R})$ if and only if it belongs to $C^4(\mathbb{R})$ and satisfies $\max_{0 \leq i \leq 4} \|h^{(i)}\|_\infty \leq 1$.

It suffices to prove that for all h in $B_1^4(\mathbb{R})$,

$$\mathbb{E}(h(S_{g(n^d)}(Y))) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E}(h(\tau_0 \sqrt{\eta})).$$

We use Lindeberg's decomposition:

$$\mathbb{E} \left(h \left(S_{g(n^d)}(Y) \right) - h \left(\tau_0 \sqrt{\eta} \right) \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(h_{k,k+1} - h_{k-1,k} \right).$$

Now,

$$h_{k,k+1} - h_{k-1,k} = h_{k,k+1} - h_{k-1,k+1} + h_{k-1,k+1} - h_{k-1,k}.$$

Applying Taylor's formula we get that:

$$h_{k,k+1} - h_{k-1,k+1} = Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} + \frac{1}{2} Y_{g(k)}^2 h''_{k-1,k+1} + R_k$$

and

$$h_{k-1,k+1} - h_{k-1,k} = -\gamma_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{g(k)}^2 h''_{k-1,k+1} + r_k$$

where $|R_k| \leq Y_{g(k)}^2 (1 \wedge |Y_{g(k)}|)$ and $|r_k| \leq \gamma_{g(k)}^2 (1 \wedge |\gamma_{g(k)}|)$. Since $(Y, \tau_i)_{i \neq g(k)}$ is independent of $\tau_{g(k)}$, it follows that

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\gamma_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} \right) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\gamma_{g(k)}^2 h''_{k-1,k+1} \right) = \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{\eta}{n^d} h''_{k-1,k+1} \right)$$

Hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left(h \left(S_{g(n^d)}(Y) \right) - h \left(\tau_0 \sqrt{\eta} \right) \right) &= \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(\left(Y_{g(k)}^2 - \frac{\eta}{n^d} \right) \frac{h''_{k-1,k+1}}{2} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(R_k + r_k \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let $1 \leq k \leq n^d$ be fixed. Noting that Δ_0 is bounded by $4\|K\|_\infty/\sqrt{b_n}$ and applying Lemma 1, we derive

$$\mathbb{E}|R_k| \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}|\Delta_0|^3}{n^{3d/2}} = O \left(\frac{1}{(n^{3d} b_n)^{1/2}} \right)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}|r_k| \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}|\gamma_0|^3}{n^{3d/2}} \leq \frac{\eta^{3/2} \mathbb{E}|\tau_0|^3}{n^{3d/2}} = O \left(\frac{1}{n^{3d/2}} \right).$$

Consequently, we obtain

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(|R_k| + |r_k| \right) = O \left(\frac{1}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{n^{d/2}} \right) = o(1).$$

Now, it is sufficient to show

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \left(\mathbb{E}(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1}) + \mathbb{E} \left(\left(Y_{g(k)}^2 - \frac{\eta}{n^d} \right) \frac{h''_{k-1,k+1}}{2} \right) \right) = 0. \quad (4)$$

First, we focus on $\sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E}(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1})$. For all M in \mathbb{N}^* and all integer k in $[1, n^d]$, we define

$$E_k^M = g([1, k] \cap \mathbb{N}^*) \cap V_{g(k)}^M \quad \text{and} \quad S_{g(k)}^M(Y) = \sum_{i \in E_k^M} Y_i.$$

For any function Ψ from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} , we define $\Psi_{k-1,l}^M = \Psi(S_{g(k)}^M(Y) + S_{g(l)}^c(\gamma))$ (we are going to apply this notation to the successive derivatives of the function h).

For any integer n , we define

$$m_n = \max \left\{ \left[b_n^{\frac{-1}{2d}} \right], \left[\left(\frac{1}{b_n^2} \sum_{|i| > \left[b_n^{\frac{-1}{2d}} \right]} |i|^d \alpha_{1,\infty}(|i|) \right)^{\frac{1}{2d}} \right] + 1 \right\}$$

where $[\cdot]$ denotes the integer part function. The following technical lemma is the spatial version of a result by Bosq, Merlevède and Peligrad ([3], pages 88-89). In order to be self-contained, the proof is done in the appendix.

Lemma 2 *Under Assumption (A4) and the mixing condition (1), we have*

$$m_n^d \rightarrow \infty, \quad m_n^d b_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{m_n^d b_n} \sum_{|i| > m_n} |i|^d \alpha_{1,\infty}(|i|) \rightarrow 0. \quad (5)$$

Our aim is to show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} - Y_{g(k)} \left(S_{g(k-1)}(Y) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(Y) \right) h''_{k-1,k+1} \right) = 0.$$

First, we use the decomposition

$$Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} = Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1}^{m_n} + Y_{g(k)} \left(h'_{k-1,k+1} - h'_{k-1,k+1}^{m_n} \right).$$

We consider a one to one map m from $[1, |E_k^{m_n}|] \cap \mathbb{N}^*$ to $E_k^{m_n}$ and such that $|m(i) - g(k)| \leq |m(i-1) - g(k)|$. This choice of m ensures that $S_{m(i)}(Y)$ and $S_{m(i-1)}(Y)$ are $\mathcal{F}_{V_{g(k)}^{|m(i)-g(k)|}}$ -measurable. The fact that γ is independent of Y imply that

$$\mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h' \left(S_{g(k+1)}^c(\gamma) \right) \right) = 0.$$

Therefore

$$\left| \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1, k+1} \right) \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{|E_k^{m_n}|} \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} (\theta_i - \theta_{i-1}) \right) \right| \quad (6)$$

where $\theta_i = h' \left(S_{m(i)}(Y) + S_{g(k+1)}^c(\gamma) \right)$.

Since $S_{m(i)}(Y)$ and $S_{m(i-1)}(Y)$ are $\mathcal{F}_{V_{g(k)}^{|m(i)-g(k)|}}$ -measurable, we can take the conditional expectation of $Y_{g(k)}$ with respect to $\mathcal{F}_{V_{g(k)}^{|m(i)-g(k)|}}$ in the right hand side of (6). On the other hand the function h' is 1-Lipschitz, hence

$$|\theta_i - \theta_{i-1}| \leq |Y_{m(i)}|.$$

Consequently,

$$\left| \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} (\theta_i - \theta_{i-1}) \right) \right| \leq \mathbb{E} |Y_{m(i)}| \mathbb{E}_{|m(i)-g(k)|} \left(|Y_{g(k)}| \right)$$

and

$$\left| \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1, k+1} \right) \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{|E_k^{m_n}|} \mathbb{E} |Y_{m(i)}| \mathbb{E}_{|m(i)-g(k)|} \left(|Y_{g(k)}| \right).$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1, k+1} \right) \right| &\leq \frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \sum_{i=1}^{|E_k^{m_n}|} \mathbb{E} |\Delta_{m(i)}| \mathbb{E}_{|m(i)-g(k)|} \left(|\Delta_{g(k)}| \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{|j| \geq m_n} \|\Delta_j \mathbb{E}_{|j|}(\Delta_0)\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

For any j in \mathbb{Z}^d , we have

$$\|\Delta_j \mathbb{E}_{|j|}(\Delta_0)\|_1 = \text{Cov} \left(|\Delta_j| \left(\mathbb{I}_{\mathbb{E}_{|j|}(\Delta_0) \geq 0} - \mathbb{I}_{\mathbb{E}_{|j|}(\Delta_0) < 0} \right), \Delta_0 \right).$$

So, applying Rio's covariance inequality (cf. [19], Theorem 1.1), we obtain

$$\|\Delta_j \mathbb{E}_{|j|}(\Delta_0)\|_1 \leq 4 \int_0^{\alpha_{1, \infty}(|j|)} Q_{\Delta_0}^2(u) du$$

where Q_{Δ_0} is defined by $Q_{\Delta_0}(u) = \inf\{t \geq 0; \mathbb{P}(|\Delta_0| > t) \leq u\}$ for any u in $[0, 1]$. Since Δ_0 is bounded by $4\|K\|_\infty/\sqrt{b_n}$, we have

$$Q_{\Delta_0}(u) \leq \frac{4\|K\|_\infty}{\sqrt{b_n}} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\Delta_j \mathbb{E}_{|j|}(\Delta_0)\|_1 \leq \frac{64\|K\|_\infty^2}{b_n} \alpha_{1, \infty}(|j|).$$

Finally, we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1}{}^{m_n} \right) \right| &\leq \frac{64 \|K\|_\infty^2}{b_n} \sum_{|j| \geq m_n} \alpha_{1,\infty}(|j|) \\
&\leq \frac{64 \|K\|_\infty^2}{m_n^d b_n} \sum_{|j| \geq m_n} |j|^d \alpha_{1,\infty}(|j|) \\
&= o(1) \quad \text{by (5)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying again Taylor's formula, it remains to consider

$$Y_{g(k)}(h'_{k-1,k+1} - h'_{k-1,k+1}{}^{m_n}) = Y_{g(k)}(S_{g(k-1)}(Y) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(Y))h''_{k-1,k+1} + R'_k,$$

where $|R'_k| \leq 2|Y_{g(k)}(S_{g(k-1)}(Y) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(Y))(1 \wedge |S_{g(k-1)}(Y) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(Y)|)|$. Denoting $W_n = \{-m_n + 1, \dots, m_n - 1\}^d$ and $W_n^* = W_n \setminus \{0\}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E}|R'_k| &\leq 2\mathbb{E} \left(|\Delta_0| \left(\sum_{i \in W_n} |\Delta_i| \right) \left(1 \wedge \frac{1}{n^{d/2}} \sum_{i \in W_n} |\Delta_i| \right) \right) \\
&= 2\mathbb{E} \left(\left(\Delta_0^2 + \sum_{i \in W_n^*} |\Delta_0 \Delta_i| \right) \left(1 \wedge \frac{1}{n^{d/2}} \sum_{i \in W_n} |\Delta_i| \right) \right) \\
&\leq \frac{2}{n^{d/2}} \sum_{i \in W_n} \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2 |\Delta_i|) + 2 \sum_{i \in W_n^*} \mathbb{E}|\Delta_0 \Delta_i| \\
&\leq \frac{8 \|K\|_\infty}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} \sum_{i \in W_n} \mathbb{E}(|\Delta_0 \Delta_i|) + 2 \sum_{i \in W_n^*} \mathbb{E}|\Delta_0 \Delta_i| \quad \text{since } \Delta_0 \leq \frac{4 \|K\|_\infty}{\sqrt{b_n}} \text{ a.s.} \\
&= \frac{8 \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2) \|K\|_\infty}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{4 \|K\|_\infty}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} \right) \sum_{i \in W_n^*} \mathbb{E}(|\Delta_0 \Delta_i|) \\
&= O \left(\frac{1}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} + m_n^d b_n \left(1 + \frac{1}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} \right) \right) \quad (\text{by Lemma 1}) \\
&= o(1) \quad \text{by (5)}.
\end{aligned}$$

So, we have shown that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{g(k)} h'_{k-1,k+1} - Y_{g(k)}(S_{g(k-1)} - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}) h''_{k-1,k+1} \right) = 0.$$

In order to obtain (4) it remains to control

$$F_0 = \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h''_{k-1,k+1} \left(\frac{Y_{g(k)}^2}{2} + Y_{g(k)} \left(S_{g(k-1)}(Y) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(Y) \right) - \frac{\eta}{2n^d} \right) \right).$$

We consider the following sets:

$$\Lambda_n^{m_n} = \{i \in \Lambda_n; \rho(\{i\}, \partial\Lambda_n) \geq m_n\} \quad \text{and} \quad I_n^{m_n} = \{1 \leq i \leq n^d; g(i) \in \Lambda_n^{m_n}\},$$

and the function Ψ from $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ to \mathbb{R} such that

$$\Psi(\Delta) = \Delta_0^2 + \sum_{i \in V_0^1 \cap W_n} 2\Delta_0 \Delta_i \quad \text{where } W_n = \{-m_n + 1, \dots, m_n - 1\}^d.$$

For $1 \leq k \leq n^d$, we set $D_k^{(n)} = \eta - \Psi \circ T^{g(k)}(\Delta)$. By definition of Ψ and of the set $I_n^{m_n}$, we have for any k in $I_n^{m_n}$

$$\Psi \circ T^{g(k)}(\Delta) = \Delta_{g(k)}^2 + 2\Delta_{g(k)}(S_{g(k-1)}(\Delta) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(\Delta)).$$

Therefore for k in $I_n^{m_n}$

$$\frac{D_k^{(n)}}{n^d} = \frac{\eta}{n^d} - Y_{g(k)}^2 - 2Y_{g(k)}(S_{g(k-1)}(Y) - S_{g(k)}^{m_n}(Y)).$$

Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-d} |I_n^{m_n}| = 1$, it remains to consider

$$F_1 = \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h''_{k-1, k+1} D_k^{(n)} \right) \right|.$$

Applying Lemma 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &\leq \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h''_{k-1, k+1} (\Delta_{g(k)}^2 - \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)) \right) \right| + |\eta - \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)| + 2 \sum_{j \in V_0^1 \cap W_n} \mathbb{E} |\Delta_0 \Delta_j| \\ &\leq \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h''_{k-1, k+1} (\Delta_{g(k)}^2 - \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)) \right) \right| + o(1) + O(m_n^d b_n), \end{aligned}$$

it suffices to prove that

$$F_2 = \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h''_{k-1, k+1} (\Delta_{g(k)}^2 - \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)) \right) \right|$$

goes to zero as n goes to infinity. Let $M > 0$ be fixed. We have $F_2 \leq F_2' + F_2''$ where

$$F_2' = \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h''_{k-1, k+1} (\Delta_{g(k)}^2 - \mathbb{E}_M(\Delta_{g(k)}^2)) \right) \right|$$

and

$$F_2'' = \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} h_{k-1,k+1}'' (\mathbb{E}_M (\Delta_{g(k)}^2) - \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)) \right) \right|$$

where we recall the notation $\mathbb{E}_M (\Delta_{g(k)}^2) = \mathbb{E} (\Delta_{g(k)}^2 | \mathcal{F}_{V_{g(k)}^M})$. The following result is a Serfling type inequality which can be found in [17].

Lemma 3 *Let \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} be two σ -algebras and let X be a random variable measurable with respect to \mathcal{U} . If $1 \leq p \leq r \leq \infty$ then*

$$\|\mathbb{E}(X|\mathcal{V}) - \mathbb{E}(X)\|_p \leq 2(2^{1/p} + 1) (\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}))^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r}} \|X\|_r.$$

Applying Lemma 3 and keeping in mind that Δ_0 is bounded by $4\|K\|_\infty/\sqrt{b_n}$, we derive

$$F_2'' \leq \|\mathbb{E}_M (\Delta_0^2) - \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)\|_1 \leq \frac{96\|K\|_\infty^2}{b_n} \alpha_{1,\infty}(M)$$

In the other part,

$$F_2' \leq \frac{1}{n^d} \sum_{k=1}^{n^d} (J_k^1(M) + J_k^2(M))$$

where

$$J_k^1(M) = \left| \mathbb{E} \left(h_{k-1,k+1}'' \circ T^{-g(k)} (\Delta_0^2 - \mathbb{E}_M (\Delta_0^2)) \right) \right| = 0$$

since $h_{k-1,k+1}'' \circ T^{-g(k)}$ is $\mathcal{F}_{V_0^M}$ -measurable and

$$\begin{aligned} J_k^2(M) &= \left| \mathbb{E} \left(\left(h_{k-1,k+1}'' \circ T^{-g(k)} - h_{k-1,k+1}'' \circ T^{-g(k)} \right) (\Delta_0^2 - \mathbb{E}_M (\Delta_0^2)) \right) \right| \\ &\leq \mathbb{E} \left(\left(2 \wedge \sum_{|i|<M} \frac{|\Delta_i|}{n^{d/2}} \right) \Delta_0^2 \right) \\ &\leq \frac{4\|K\|_\infty \mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2)}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} + \frac{4\|K\|_\infty}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} \sum_{\substack{|i|<M \\ i \neq 0}} \mathbb{E}|\Delta_i \Delta_0| \quad \text{since } \Delta_0 \leq \frac{4\|K\|_\infty}{\sqrt{b_n}} \text{ a.s.} \\ &= O \left(\frac{1}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} + \frac{M^d \sqrt{b_n}}{n^{d/2}} \right) \quad (\text{by Lemma 1}) \end{aligned}$$

So, putting $M = b_n^{\frac{-1}{2d-1}}$ and keeping in mind that $\sum_{m \geq 0} m^{2d-1} \alpha_{1,\infty}(m) < +\infty$, we derive

$$F_2 = O(M^{2d-1} \alpha_{1,\infty}(M)) + O \left(\frac{1 + b_n^{\frac{d-1}{2d-1}}}{(n^d b_n)^{1/2}} \right) = o(1).$$

The proof of Theorem 1 is complete.

3 Appendix

Proof of Lemma 1. For any i in \mathbb{Z}^d and any z in \mathbb{R} , we note $K_i(z) = K\left(\frac{z-X_i}{b_n}\right)$. So, if s and t belongs to \mathbb{R} , we have

$$\mathbb{E}(Z_0(s)Z_0(t)) = \frac{1}{b_n} \left(\mathbb{E}(K_0(s)K_0(t)) - \mathbb{E}K_0(s)\mathbb{E}K_0(t) \right)$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{b_n} \mathbb{E}(K_0(s)K_0(t)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} K(v)K\left(v + \frac{t-s}{b_n}\right) f(s-vb_n)dv = \delta_{st} f(s) \sigma^2$$

where $\delta_{st} = 1$ if $s = t$ and $\delta_{st} = 0$ if $s \neq t$. We have also

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{b_n} \mathbb{E}K_0(s)\mathbb{E}K_0(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n \int_{\mathbb{R}} K(v)f(s-vb_n)dv \int_{\mathbb{R}} K(w)f(t-wb_n)dw = 0.$$

So, we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}(\Delta_0^2) = \lambda_1^2 \mathbb{E}(Z_0^2(x)) + \lambda_2^2 \mathbb{E}(Z_0^2(y)) + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 \mathbb{E}(Z_0(x)Z_0(y)) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \eta.$$

Let $i \neq 0$ be fixed in \mathbb{Z}^d . We have

$$\mathbb{E}|\Delta_0 \Delta_i| \leq \lambda_1^2 \mathbb{E}|Z_0(x)Z_i(x)| + \lambda_2^2 \mathbb{E}|Z_0(y)Z_i(y)| + \lambda_1\lambda_2 \mathbb{E}|Z_0(x)Z_i(y)| + \lambda_1\lambda_2 \mathbb{E}|Z_0(y)Z_i(x)|. \quad (7)$$

For any s and t in \mathbb{R} ,

$$\mathbb{E}|Z_0(s)Z_i(t)| \leq \frac{1}{b_n} \mathbb{E}|K_0(s)K_i(t)| + \frac{1}{b_n} \mathbb{E}|K_0(s)| \mathbb{E}|K_0(t)|.$$

Moreover, using Assumptions **(A2)** and **(A3)**, we have

$$\frac{1}{b_n} \mathbb{E}|K_0(s)| \mathbb{E}|K_0(t)| = b_n \int_{\mathbb{R}} |K(u)|f(s-ub_n)du \int_{\mathbb{R}} |K(v)|f(t-vb_n)dv = O(b_n)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{b_n} \mathbb{E}|K_0(s)K_i(t)| = b_n \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} |K(w_1)K(w_2)| f_{0,i}(s-w_1b_n, t-w_2b_n)dw_1dw_2 = O(b_n).$$

So, we obtain for any s and t in \mathbb{R}

$$\mathbb{E}|Z_0(s)Z_i(t)| = O(b_n). \quad (8)$$

The proof of Lemma 1 is completed by combining (7) and (8).

Proof of Lemma 2. We follow the proof by Bosq, Merlevède and Peligrad ([3], pages 88-89). First, m_n^d goes to infinity since b_n goes to zero and $m_n \geq \left\lceil b_n^{-\frac{1}{2d}} \right\rceil$. For any positive integer m , we consider

$$\psi(m) = \sum_{|i|>m} |i|^d \alpha_{1,\infty}(|i|).$$

Since the mixing condition (1) is equivalent to $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |k|^d \alpha_{1,\infty}(|k|) < \infty$, we know that $\psi(m)$ converges to zero as m goes to infinity. Moreover, we have

$$m_n^d b_n \leq \max \left\{ \sqrt{b_n}, C_d \left(\sqrt{\psi \left(\left\lceil b_n^{-\frac{1}{2d}} \right\rceil \right)} + 2^d b_n \right) \right\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

where C_d is some positive constant depending on the dimension d . We have also

$$m_n^d \geq \frac{1}{b_n} \sqrt{\psi \left(\left\lceil b_n^{-\frac{1}{2d}} \right\rceil \right)} \geq \frac{1}{b_n} \sqrt{\psi(m_n)} \quad \text{since } \left\lceil b_n^{-\frac{1}{2d}} \right\rceil \leq m_n.$$

Finally, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{m_n^d b_n} \sum_{|i|>m_n} |i|^d \alpha_{1,\infty}(|i|) \leq \sqrt{\psi(m_n)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

The proof of Lemma 2 is complete.

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