

Asymptotic Sufficiency of Maximum Likelihood Estimator in a Truncated Location Family

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(Communicated by H. Sunouchi)

Introduction

Let $f(x)$ be a probability density function on real line which vanishes on $(-\infty, 0]$ and twice continuously differentiable in $(0, \infty)$. We consider the case that for $\alpha \geq 2$, $f(x) \sim Ax^{\alpha-1}$ as $x \rightarrow +0$ and $f'(x) \sim Bx^{\alpha-2}$ as $x \rightarrow +0$ ($0 < A, B < \infty$). Let X_1, \dots, X_n be an independent identically distributed random sample of size n ($n=1, 2, \dots$) according to a distribution P_θ with density $f(x-\theta)$, and let $\{\hat{\theta}_n\} = \{\hat{\theta}_n(X_1, \dots, X_n)\}$ be the maximum likelihood estimator (or MLE) of θ . In this paper we prove that under some assumptions (See Section 1.), $\{\hat{\theta}_n\}$ is asymptotically sufficient statistic for $\{P_\theta: \theta \in \Theta\}$ in the sense of LeCam [5]. Our theory of asymptotic sufficiency of MLE is based on the asymptotic properties of MLE and likelihood function, which have been studied in non-regular cases by Akahira [1], Takeuchi [6], Takeuchi and Akahira [7] and Woodroffe [9]. Asymptotic sufficiency of MLE has been discussed under the regular conditions by Kaufman [4] and LeCam [5]. In Akahira [2], asymptotic sufficiency has been discussed in a non-regular case when the density function, with a location parameter, has a compact support on R^1 and positive values at the end points.

In Section 1 notations and assumptions are stated, and in Section 2 we state some known results concerning order of consistency of MLE and $\min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ (cf. [1], [6], [7], [9]). In Section 3 we will show that MLE is asymptotically sufficient for $\{P_\theta: \theta \in \Theta\}$ in our non-regular case.

§1. Notations and assumptions.

Let X be a sample space whose generic point is denoted by x , \mathcal{B} a σ -field of subset of X and $\{P_\theta: \theta \in \Theta\}$ a set of probability measures on