

Efficient estimators for functionals of Markov chains with parametric marginals

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Abstract

Suppose we observe a geometrically ergodic Markov chain with a parametric model for the marginal, but no (further) information about the transition distribution. Then the empirical estimator for a linear functional of the joint law of two successive observations is no longer efficient. We construct an improved estimator and show that it is efficient. The construction is similar to a recent one for bivariate models with parametric marginals. The result applies to discretely observed parametric continuous-time processes.

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1. Introduction

Let X_0, \dots, X_n be observations from a geometrically ergodic Markov chain with arbitrary state space. We want to estimate a linear functional $E[h(X_0, X_1)]$ of the joint stationary law of two successive observations. If nothing is known about the distribution of the chain, then the empirical estimator $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n h(X_{k-1}, X_k)$ is efficient; see Penev (1990, 1991), Bickel (1993), and Greenwood and Wefelmeyer (1995). Suppose now that we have a finite-dimensional parametric model F_ϑ , $\vartheta \in \Theta$, for the marginal stationary law of the chain. Then we can construct better estimators for $E[h(X_0, X_1)]$.

Our results apply in particular to parametric continuous-time Markov processes that are discretely observed at fixed time intervals. Under such an observation scheme, estimators for

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the parameter ϑ were constructed in parametric diffusion processes by Pedersen (1995a,b), Bibby and Sørensen (1995, 1996, 1997, 2001), Kessler and Sørensen (1999) and Kessler (2000), and in general parametric continuous-time processes by Kessler and Sørensen (2002). These estimators could be used to estimate the coefficients of the diffusion and then linear functionals $E[h(X_0, X_1)]$ as considered here. If the diffusion model is correctly specified, and if the estimators for ϑ are efficient (or nearly so), this would lead to better estimators for $E[h(X_0, X_1)]$ than ours. However, the marginals of a discretely observed process can be modeled much better than the dynamics. Estimators of $E[h(X_0, X_1)]$ based on a misspecified continuous-time model will usually be inconsistent. In contrast, our estimator uses only the information in the parametric model for the marginal law and is always $n^{1/2}$ -consistent and asymptotically normal unless the marginals are misspecified.

Our results are closely related to results for bivariate models, which we recall first. Let $(Y_1, Z_1), \dots, (Y_n, Z_n)$ be i.i.d. bivariate random variables with joint law Q . We want to estimate a linear functional $E[h(Y, Z)] = \int h dQ$ for a fixed function $h \in L_2(Q)$. A natural estimator is the empirical estimator $\hat{H}_{\text{biv}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n h(Y_k, Z_k)$. If additional structural assumptions on the joint law hold, this estimator can be improved.

Assume first that the marginals F and G of Q are *known*. In this case there is a large class of unbiased estimators. Indeed,

$$\hat{H}_{\text{biv}}(a, b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (h(Y_k, Z_k) - a(Y_k) - b(Z_k))$$

is unbiased for each $a \in L_{2,0}(F)$ and $b \in L_{2,0}(G)$. Here, for any measure μ ,

$$L_{2,0}(\mu) = \{h \in L_2(\mu) : \int h d\mu = 0\}.$$

The smallest variance is achieved by $\hat{H}_{\text{biv}}(a_Q, b_Q)$, where a_Q and b_Q minimize $E[(h(Y, Z) - a(Y) - b(Z))^2]$ over $a \in L_{2,0}(F)$ and $b \in L_{2,0}(G)$. Bickel, Ritov and Wellner (1991) have shown that any estimator equivalent to $\hat{H}_{\text{biv}}(a_Q, b_Q)$ is efficient, and have obtained such an estimator using the modified minimum chi-square estimator of Deming and Stephan (1940). Peng and Schick (2002) give a more direct construction, estimating a_Q and b_Q by a series estimator in terms of orthonormal bases v_1, v_2, \dots of $L_{2,0}(F)$ and w_1, w_2, \dots of $L_{2,0}(G)$. Their estimator is of the form

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(h(Y_k, Z_k) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \hat{\alpha}_{ni} v_i(Y_k) - \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \hat{\beta}_{nj} w_j(Z_k) \right),$$

where M_n and N_n are integers that tend slowly to infinity with the sample size n , and $\hat{\alpha}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_{nM_n}, \hat{\beta}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\beta}_{nN_n}$ are chosen to minimize

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left(h(Y_k, Z_k) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \alpha_i v_i(Y_k) - \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \beta_j w_j(Z_k) \right)^2.$$

Of course, $\hat{\alpha}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_{nM_n}, \hat{\beta}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\beta}_{nN_n}$ are simply least squares estimators for the response vector $H = (h(Y_1, Z_1), \dots, h(Y_n, Z_n))^T$ and the design matrix with k -th row formed by

$$(v_1(Y_k), \dots, v_{M_n}(Y_k), w_1(Z_k), \dots, w_{N_n}(Z_k)).$$

The assumption of known marginals is not always justifiable. A more realistic assumption is that the marginals depend on some unknown parameter ϑ , i.e., $F = F_\vartheta$ and $G = G_\vartheta$. This model is considered by Peng and Schick (2003). They replace, in the above construction, v_i by $v_i(\cdot, \hat{\vartheta})$ and w_i by $w_i(\cdot, \hat{\vartheta})$, where $v_1(\cdot, \vartheta), v_2(\cdot, \vartheta), \dots$ is a basis for $L_{2,0}(F_\vartheta)$; $w_1(\cdot, \vartheta), w_2(\cdot, \vartheta), \dots$ is a basis for $L_{2,0}(G_\vartheta)$; and $\hat{\vartheta}$ is a $n^{1/2}$ -consistent estimator of ϑ . They show under mild assumptions on the bases that the resulting estimator \hat{H}_{biv}^* has an expansion

$$(1.1) \quad \hat{H}_{\text{biv}}^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (h(Y_k, Z_k) - a_Q(Y_k) - b_Q(Z_k)) + D_{\text{biv}}^\top (\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta) + o_p(n^{-1/2})$$

if the parametric models for the marginals are Hellinger differentiable at ϑ with derivatives ϕ_ϑ and γ_ϑ , say. Here

$$D_{\text{biv}} = E[a_Q(Y)\phi_\vartheta(Y)] + E[b_Q(Z)\gamma_\vartheta(Z)].$$

Bickel and Kwon (2001) have suggested that results on efficient estimation for bivariate models carry over to geometrically ergodic Markov chains. They point out that the calculation of efficient influence functions is identical if one parametrizes the Markov chain by the joint law of two successive observations, which corresponds to the description of the bivariate model by the joint law of (Y, Z) . See also the discussion of Greenwood, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001). Bickel and Kwon also suggest that the construction of efficient estimators for bivariate models should carry over to corresponding Markov chain models. In this paper we carry out this program for Markov chains with a parametric model F_ϑ , $\vartheta \in \Theta$, for the marginal stationary law. For the corresponding bivariate model we have $G_\vartheta = F_\vartheta$. Recall that the observations for the Markov chain are X_0, \dots, X_n . The Markov chain analog \hat{H}^* of \hat{H}_{biv}^* is obtained by replacing the pairs (Y_k, Z_k) by pairs (X_{k-1}, X_k) of successive observations. We show in Section 2 that the analog of (1.1) is

$$(1.2) \quad \hat{H}^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (h(X_{k-1}, X_k) - a_Q(X_{k-1}) - b_Q(X_k)) + D^\top (\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta) + o_p(n^{-1/2})$$

under the assumption that the parametric model for the marginal stationary law is Hellinger differentiable at ϑ with derivative ϕ_ϑ . Now a_Q and b_Q are minimizers of $E[(h(X_0, X_1) - a(X_0) - b(X_1))^2]$ over a and b in $L_{2,0}(F_\vartheta)$, and

$$D = E[(a_Q(X_0) + b_Q(X_0))\phi_\vartheta(X_0)].$$

Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001) have constructed an efficient estimator $\hat{\vartheta}$ of ϑ . If such an estimator is used, \hat{H}^* is also efficient, as shown in Section 3.

If the chain is known to be reversible, then Q is symmetric, $Q(dx, dy) = Q(dy, dx)$, and we can improve the empirical estimator $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n h(X_{k-1}, X_k)$ by symmetrization,

$$\hat{H}_{\text{sym}} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n (h(X_{k-1}, X_k) + h(X_k, X_{k-1})).$$

If Q is completely unknown, \hat{H}_{sym} is efficient; see Greenwood and Wefelmeyer (1999) and, for a simpler argument, Greenwood, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001). If we have a parametric model F_ϑ for the marginal, it is natural to consider the symmetric improvement

$$\hat{H}_{\text{sym}}^* = \hat{H}_{\text{sym}} - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \hat{\alpha}_{ni} (v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) + v_i(X_k, \hat{\vartheta})),$$

where $\hat{\alpha}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_{nM_n}$ are chosen to minimize

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left(h(X_{k-1}, X_k) + h(X_k, X_{k-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \alpha_i (v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) + v_i(X_k, \hat{\vartheta})) \right)^2.$$

If $\hat{\vartheta}$ is efficient, so is \hat{H}_{sym}^* . Efficient estimators for ϑ in reversible Markov chain models with parametric marginals are constructed in Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001). We note that the diffusion models referred to above are reversible.

2. Stochastic expansion of the estimator

Let X_0, \dots, X_n be observations from a stationary Markov chain on an arbitrary state space S with countably generated σ -field, transition distribution $K(x, dy)$, and marginal law $F_\vartheta(dx)$, with ϑ in an open subset of \mathbf{R}^r . Let $Q(dx, dy)$ denote the law of two successive observations. We want to estimate an expectation $E[h(X_0, X_1)] = \int h dQ$ for a fixed Q -square-integrable function h .

Let $v_1(\cdot, \vartheta), v_2(\cdot, \vartheta), \dots$ be an orthonormal basis for $L_{2,0}(F_\vartheta)$, and let $\hat{\vartheta}$ be a $n^{1/2}$ -consistent estimator of ϑ . Our estimator for $\int h dQ$ is

$$\hat{H}^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(h(X_{k-1}, X_k) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \hat{\alpha}_{ni} v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) - \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \hat{\beta}_{nj} v_j(X_k, \hat{\vartheta}) \right),$$

where M_n and N_n are integers, and $\hat{\alpha}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_{nM_n}, \hat{\beta}_{n1}, \dots, \hat{\beta}_{nN_n}$ are chosen to minimize

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left(h(X_{k-1}, X_k) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \alpha_i v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) - \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \beta_j v_j(X_k, \hat{\vartheta}) \right)^2.$$

We prove a stochastic expansion for \hat{H}^* for a fixed parameter ϑ_0 under the following assumptions on the Markov chain, the parametric model, and the basis.

Assumption 1. The chain is geometrically ergodic in the L_2 sense: There is a $\lambda < 1$ such that for all $f \in L_{2,0}(F_{\vartheta_0})$,

$$\int \left(\int K(x, dy) f(y) \right)^2 F_{\vartheta_0}(dx) \leq \lambda \int f^2 dF_{\vartheta_0}.$$

Assumption 2. The chain fulfills the following minorization criterion: There is an $\eta > 0$ such that for F_{ϑ_0} -a.a. x and all measurable B ,

$$K(x, B) \geq \eta F_{\vartheta_0}(B).$$

Assumption 3. The parametric model is Hellinger differentiable at ϑ_0 : There is a function $\varphi \in L_{2,0}(F_{\vartheta_0})^r$ such that

$$\int \left(\sqrt{dF_{\vartheta_0+t}} - \sqrt{dF_{\vartheta_0}} - \frac{1}{2} t^\top \varphi \sqrt{dF_{\vartheta_0}} \right)^2 = o(\|t\|^2).$$

Moreover, the Fisher information matrix $\int \varphi \varphi^\top dF_{\vartheta_0}$ is positive definite.

Assumption 4. The basis elements are bounded: For each $i = 1, 2, \dots$ and each $\vartheta \in \Theta$,

$$\sup_{x \in S} |v_i(x, \vartheta)| < \infty.$$

Assumption 5. The basis elements are locally Lipschitz: There are a neighborhood of ϑ_0 and constants L_1, L_2, \dots such that, for all s and t in the neighborhood,

$$\sup_{x \in S} |v_i(x, t) - v_i(x, s)| \leq L_i \|t - s\|.$$

Assumption 1 was used in Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001). Assumption 2 is equivalent to

$$Q(A \times B) \geq \eta F_{\vartheta_0}(A) F_{\vartheta_0}(B)$$

for all measurable A and B . This version was used for corresponding bivariate models in Bickel, Ritov and Wellner (1991) and Peng and Schick (2002, 2003). Assumption 2 is used by Glynn and Ormoneit (2002) to prove a Hoeffding inequality for Markov chains that will be applied in the proof of our result. Assumptions 4 to 5 are as in Peng and Schick (2003).

To state our result, set $m_n = M_n \vee N_n$, and let

$$\Delta_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} \sup_{x \in S} |v_i(x, \vartheta_0)|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} L_i^2.$$

Theorem 1. *Let Assumptions 1 to 5 hold, and let $\hat{\vartheta}$ be a $n^{1/2}$ -consistent estimator for ϑ_0 . Assume that M_n and N_n tend to infinity, and*

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{m_n^2(\Delta_n + \Gamma_n)}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\Gamma_n \log(1 + \Gamma_n)}{n} \rightarrow 0.$$

Then \hat{H}^* has the stochastic expansion

$$\hat{H}^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(h(X_{k-1}, X_k) - a_Q(X_{k-1}) - b_Q(X_k) \right) + D^\top (\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}),$$

where a_Q and b_Q minimize

$$\int (h(x, y) - a(x) - b(y))^2 Q(dx, dy)$$

over $a, b \in L_2(F_{\vartheta_0})$, and

$$D = \int (a_Q + b_Q) \varphi dF_{\vartheta_0}.$$

A specific basis with these properties in the case of real state space and continuous distribution functions F_ϑ is given in Peng and Schick (2003). It is of the form $v_i(x, \vartheta) = \sqrt{2} \cos(i\pi F_\vartheta(x))$. For this basis, Assumption 4 holds, and Assumption 5, with $L_i = ci$, follows from Assumption 3. In this case the rate conditions (2.1) are equivalent to $m_n^5/n \rightarrow 0$.

Suppose now that $\hat{\vartheta}$ is asymptotically linear, i.e.,

$$n^{1/2}(\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta_0) = n^{-1/2} \sum_{k=1}^n J(X_{k-1}, X_k) + o_p(1)$$

for some $J \in L_2^r(Q)$ with $E(J(X_0, X_1) \mid X_0) = 0$. Then \hat{H}^* is asymptotically normal. We show in Section 3 that \hat{H}^* is also efficient if $\hat{\vartheta}$ is efficient.

Our proof is similar to that for the bivariate model in Peng and Schick (2003). Their exponential inequality, Lemma 2, must be replaced by an appropriate version for Markov chains, which we state first.

Lemma 1. *Let $B = \{t \in \mathbf{R}^q : \|t\| \leq C\}$ be the closed ball of radius C in \mathbf{R}^q . Let u_t , $t \in B$, be a family of functions on S such that $u_0 = 0$ and, for some $L > 0$,*

$$|u_t(x) - u_s(x)| \leq L\|t - s\|, \quad x \in S; \quad s, t \in B.$$

Suppose Assumption 2 holds. Then

$$U_n(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(u_t(X_k) - \int u_t dF_{\vartheta_0} \right), \quad t \in B,$$

fulfills, for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $n\varepsilon > 2LC/\eta$,

$$P(\sup_{t \in B} |U_n(t)| > 3\varepsilon) \leq 2 \left(1 + \frac{2q^{1/2}LC}{\varepsilon}\right)^q \exp\left(-\frac{\eta^2(n\varepsilon - 2LC/\eta)^2}{2nL^2C^2}\right).$$

This result was proved as Lemma 2 in Peng and Schick (2003). Instead of the classical Hoeffding inequality we now use the Markovian extension given by Glynn and Ormoneit (2002).

Proof of Theorem 1. It suffices to show

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} (\hat{\alpha}_{ni} v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) - a_Q(X_{k-1})) + \int a_Q \varphi^\top dF_{\vartheta_0}(\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta_0) = o_p(n^{-1/2}),$$

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} (\hat{\beta}_{nj} v_j(X_k, \hat{\vartheta}) - b_Q(X_k)) + \int b_Q \varphi^\top dF_{\vartheta_0}(\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta_0) = o_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

We only show (2.2); (2.3) is similar. Let V_m denote the linear span of $v_1(\cdot, \vartheta_0), \dots, v_m(\cdot, \vartheta_0)$. Let $a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \alpha_{ni} v_i(\cdot, \vartheta_0)$ and $b_n = \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \beta_{nj} v_j(\cdot, \vartheta_0)$ be chosen to minimize $\int (h(x, y) - a(x) - b(x))^2 Q(dx, dy)$ over $a \in V_{M_n}$ and $b \in V_{N_n}$. As shown in Peng and Schick (2002), a_n and b_n are uniquely determined, and $a_n \rightarrow a_Q$ and $b_n \rightarrow b_Q$ in $L_2(F_{\vartheta_0})$. By Assumption 1 there is a C such that

$$(2.4) \quad E\left[\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(X_{k-1}, X_k)\right)^2\right] \leq \frac{C}{n} E[f(X_0, X_1)^2] \quad \text{for } f \in L_{2,0}(Q).$$

This immediately gives

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_n(X_{k-1}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_Q(X_{k-1}) + o_p(1).$$

As in Peng and Schick (2003) we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \alpha_{ni} \int v_i(x, \hat{\vartheta}) F_{\vartheta_0}(dx) + \int a_Q \varphi^\top dF_{\vartheta_0}(\hat{\vartheta} - \vartheta_0) = o_p(1).$$

Thus it suffices to show

$$(2.5) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} (\hat{\alpha}_{ni} - \alpha_{ni}) v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) = o_p(n^{-1/2}),$$

$$(2.6) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \alpha_{ni} \left(v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) - v_i(X_{k-1}, \vartheta_0) - \int v_i(x, \hat{\vartheta}) F_{\vartheta_0}(dx) \right) = o_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

As in Peng and Schick (2003) one can show

$$(2.7) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} (\hat{\alpha}_{ni} - \alpha_{ni})^2 = O_p\left(\frac{M_n(\Gamma_n + \Delta_n)}{n}\right).$$

The proof is essentially the same, but now using (2.4) to deal with the appropriate averages. It is shown in Peng and Schick (2003) that

$$(2.8) \quad n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\int v_i(x, \hat{\vartheta}) F_{\vartheta_0}(dx) \right)^2 = O_p(M_n).$$

It follows from (2.4) that

$$(2.9) \quad n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n v_i(X_{k-1}, \vartheta_0) \right)^2 = O_p(M_n).$$

In view of (2.7), (2.8) and (2.9), statement (2.5) is equivalent to

$$(2.10) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{M_n} (\hat{\alpha}_{ni} - \alpha_{ni}) \left(v_i(X_{k-1}, \hat{\vartheta}) - v_i(X_{k-1}, \vartheta_0) - \int v_i(x, \vartheta_0) F_{\vartheta_0}(dx) \right) = o_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

Relations (2.5) and (2.6) are verified as in Peng and Schick (2003), but now using the above Lemma 1 instead of their Lemma 2. \square

3. Efficiency of the estimator

Let us now prove that \hat{H}^* is efficient if an efficient estimator $\hat{\vartheta}$ for ϑ_0 is used. We need the following notation. Let $\bar{K}(y, dx)$ denote the transition distribution of the reversed chain, defined by $F_{\vartheta_0}(dx)K(x, dy) = \bar{K}(y, dx)F_{\vartheta_0}(dy)$. For a function $g \in L_{2,0}(Q)$ write $Kg(x) = \int K(x, dy)g(y)$ and $\bar{K}g(y) = \int \bar{K}(y, dx)g(x)$. Let K^j and \bar{K}^j be the operators on $L_{2,0}(F_{\vartheta_0})$ defined by $K^j f(X_0) = E(f(X_j) | X_0)$ and $\bar{K}^j f(X_j) = E(f(X_0) | X_j)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots$. Let $U = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} K^j$ and $\bar{U} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \bar{K}^j$ be the corresponding potentials. Let now

$$\mathcal{T} = \{t \in L_2(Q) : Kt = 0\},$$

and let A be the operator from $L_{2,0}(F_{\vartheta_0})$ into \mathcal{T} defined by $Af(x, y) = Uf(y) - KUf(x)$. As shown in Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001), the tangent space for our model is

$$\mathcal{T}_* = \{t \in \mathcal{T} : \bar{U}\bar{K}t \in [\varphi]\},$$

where $[\varphi]$ is the linear span of the Hellinger derivative φ . Moreover, the influence function of an efficient estimator $\hat{\vartheta}$ of ϑ_0 is

$$g_*(x, y) = \left(\int e_* \varphi^\top dF_{\vartheta_0} \right)^{-1} A e_* \quad \text{with} \quad e_* = (\bar{U}\bar{K}A)^{-1}\varphi.$$

Note that $\bar{U}\bar{K}$ corresponds to \bar{V} in Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001). If an efficient estimator $\hat{\vartheta}$ is used, then by Theorem 1 the influence function of our estimator \hat{H}^* is

$$h_*(x, y) = h_0(x, y) - a_Q(x) - b_Q(y) + D^\top g_*(x, y),$$

where $h_0 = h - \int h dQ$. Efficiency of \hat{H}^* follows if we show that h_* is in \mathcal{T}_* and equals the projection of the influence function of the empirical estimator \hat{H} , which is

$$\tilde{h}(x, y) = h_0(x, y) - Kh_0(x) + AKh_0(x, y)$$

by Greenwood and Wefelmeyer (1995). Showing these two properties amounts to showing that $Kh_* = 0$ and $\int \tilde{h}t dQ = \int h_*t dQ$ for all $t \in \mathcal{T}_*$.

By definition of a_Q and b_Q we have that $h_Q(X_0, X_1) = h_0(X_0, X_1) - a_Q(X_0) - b_Q(X_1)$ is orthogonal to $a(X_0) + b(X_1)$ for all $a, b \in L_{2,0}(F_{\vartheta_0})$. Thus $E(h_Q(X_0, X_1) | X_0) = 0$ and $E(h_Q(X_0, X_1) | X_1) = 0$. The former shows that $Kh_* = Kh_Q + D^\top Kg_* = 0$. It also gives $Kh_0 - a_Q - Kb_Q = 0$, which implies

$$(3.1) \quad a_Q + b_Q = (I - K)b_Q + Kh_0.$$

Now fix $t \in \mathcal{T}_*$. Then $\bar{U}\bar{K}t = \varphi^\top u$ for some $u \in \mathbf{R}$. We have

$$\int \tilde{h}t dQ = \int h_0t dQ + \int AKh_0 \cdot t dQ = \int h_Qt dQ + \int (A(I - K)b_Q + AKh_0)t dQ.$$

Here we have used that $b = U(I - K)b$ and that $Kt = 0$. It was shown in Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001) that $\int g_*t dQ = u$ and

$$\int tAf dQ = \int \bar{U}\bar{K}t \cdot f dF_{\vartheta_0} = \int f\varphi^\top u dF_{\vartheta_0}.$$

In particular, if $f = a_Q + b_Q$, we get from (3.1) that

$$\int (A(I - K)b_Q + AKh_0)t dQ = D^\top u = D^\top \int g_*t dQ.$$

Hence we get $\int \tilde{h}t dQ = \int h_*t dQ$.

For the case $r = 1$, Kessler, Schick and Wefelmeyer (2001) construct an efficient estimator $\hat{\vartheta}$ of ϑ_0 under the additional assumption of *continuous* Hellinger differentiability of F_ϑ . The construction carries over to r -dimensional ϑ .

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