JOINT ASYMPTOTIC NORMALITY OF KERNEL TYPE DENSITY ESTIMATOR FOR SPATIAL OBSERVATIONS

István Fazekas ¹, Zsolt Karácsony ², Renáta Vas ³

^{1,3} Faculty of Informatics, University of Debrecen H-4032 Debrecen, Kassai út 26, Hungary.

E-mail: fazekasi@inf.unideb.hu E-mail: vas.renata@inf.unideb.hu

² Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Miskolc H-3515 Miskolc-Egyetemváros, Hungary E-mail: matkzs@uni-miskolc.hu

ABSTRACT

The Central Limit Theorem is considered for *m*-dependent random fields. The random field is observed in a sequence of irregular domains. The sequence of domains is increasing and at the same time the locations of the observations become more and more dense in the domains. The Central Limit Theorem is applied to prove asymptotic normality of kernel type density estimators. It turns out that the covariance structure of the limiting normal distribution can be a combination of those of the continuous parametric and the discrete parametric results. Numerical evidence is presented.

References

- [1] Fazekas, I. and Chuprunov, A. (2004) A central limit theorem for random fields. *Acta Mathematica Academiae Paedagogicae Nyiregyhaziensis*, **20** (1), 93–104, www.emis.de/journals/AMAPN.
- [2] Fazekas, I. and Chuprunov, A. (2006) Asymptotic normality of kernel type density estimators for random fields. Stat. Inf. Stoch. Proc. 9, 161–178.
- [3] Karácsony, Zs. and Filzmoser, P. (2010) Asymptotic normality of kernel type regression estimators for random fields. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, **140**, 872–886.
- [4] Lahiri, S.N. (1999) Asymptotic distribution of the empirical spatial cumulative distribution function predictor and prediction bands based on a subsampling method. *Probab. Theory Related Fields*, **114** (1), 55–84.
- [5] Lahiri, S.N., Kaiser, M.S., Cressie, N. and Hsu, N.J. (1999) Prediction of spatial cumulative distribution functions using subsampling. *J. Amer. Statist. Assoc.* **94** (445), 86–110.
- [6] B.U. Park, T.Y. Kim, T.-S. Park, S.Y. Hwang (2009) Practically Applicable Central Limit Theorem for Spatial Statistics. *Math. Geosci.* 41, 555–569.