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**On complete consistency for the weighted estimator of nonparametric regression models.** (English summary)

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This article aims at demonstrating complete convergence [P. L. Hsü and H. E. Robbins, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. **33** (1947), 25–31; [MR0019852](#)] of a class of nonparametric regression estimators in which regression errors obey a newly proposed dependence structure. The regression model of interest is of the form

$$Y_{ni} = f(x_{ni}) + \varepsilon_{ni}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where  $x_{ni}$  are known fixed design points in a compact set  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $f(\cdot)$  is an unknown regression function, and  $\varepsilon_{ni}$  are widely orthant dependent (WOD) [K. Wang, Y. B. Wang and Q. Gao, Methodol. Comput. Appl. Probab. **15** (2013), no. 1, 109–124; [MR3030214](#)] random variables with mean zero. The weighted regression estimator

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n W_{ni}(x) Y_{ni}, \quad x \in A,$$

is exclusively considered, where  $W_{ni}(x) = W_{ni}(x; x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nn})$  are weight functions.

Before proceeding, definitions of complete convergence and WOD should be provided. First, a random sequence  $Y_n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  is said to converge completely to a constant  $Y$  if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Pr(|Y_n - Y| > \epsilon) < \infty$$

holds for every  $\epsilon > 0$ . Complete convergence is stronger than almost sure convergence in that  $Y_n \rightarrow Y$  *completely* as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  establishes  $Y_n \rightarrow Y$  *a.s.* by the Borel-Cantelli lemma. Second, WOD is built on two dependence structures. Random variables  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are said to be widely upper orthant dependent (WUOD) if there is a finite real number  $g_U(n)$  so that

$$\Pr \left\{ \bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i > x_i) \right\} \leq g_U(n) \prod_{i=1}^n \Pr(X_i > x_i)$$

holds for every  $x_i \in (-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . In addition,  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are said to be widely lower orthant dependent (WLOD) if there is a finite real number  $g_L(n)$  so that

$$\Pr \left\{ \bigcap_{i=1}^n (X_i \leq x_i) \right\} \leq g_L(n) \prod_{i=1}^n \Pr(X_i \leq x_i)$$

holds for every  $x_i \in (-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . Finally,  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are said to be WOD if they are both WUOD and WLOD. These dependence structures were proposed originally in the context of a stochastic risk model that can describe ruin probabilities of insurance companies.

The main result of the article under review is that  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  *completely* as  $n \rightarrow$

$\infty$  for every continuity point  $x$  of the function  $f$  on  $A$  if all the following regularity conditions are satisfied:

- (1)  $\sum_{i=1}^n W_{ni}(x) \rightarrow 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (2)  $\sum_{i=1}^n |W_{ni}(x)| \leq C < \infty$  for every  $n$ .
- (3)  $\sum_{i=1}^n |W_{ni}(x)| |f(x_{ni}) - f(x)| \mathbf{1}(\|x_{ni} - x\| > a) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  for every  $a > 0$ .
- (4) For some  $p \geq 1$ ,
  - (a)  $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |W_{ni}(x)| = O(n^{-1/p})$ ; and
  - (b)  $E|X|^{2p} < \infty$  for a random variable  $X$  that stochastically dominates  $\varepsilon_{ni}$ .
- (5)  $g(n) = \max\{g_U(n), g_L(n)\} = O(n^\lambda)$  for some  $\lambda \geq 0$ .

The result is an improvement over Theorem 4.1 of X. J. Wang et al. [TEST **23** (2014), no. 3, 607–629; [MR3252097](#)]. The theorem establishes complete convergence of  $f_n(x)$  under stronger assumptions. More specifically, stronger conditions are imposed in place of (4)(b) and (5) above, whereas all other conditions remain unchanged.

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