

METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING MULTIVARIATE POWER SERIES DISTRIBUTIONS

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The paper proposes methods for constructing multivariate power series distributions (PSD) with *natural parameterization*, which generalize the one-dimensional case ([1] and [2]) to the m -dimensional space.

Let $k = (k_1, \dots, k_m)$ be a multi-index with non-negative integer coordinates, and let the series

$$\omega(y_1, \dots, y_m) = \sum_{k_1 \geq 0, \dots, k_m \geq 0} a_{k_1} \dots a_{k_m} y_1^{k_1} \dots y_m^{k_m},$$

where $a_{k_1} \geq 0, \dots, a_{k_m} \geq 0$, converge in the polycylinder

$$Y := \{y_1 \mid 0 \leq y_1 < R\} \times \dots \times \{y_m \mid 0 \leq y_m < R\}.$$

The distribution of a random vector $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)$ with coordinate probabilities

$$P\{\xi_1 = k_1, \dots, \xi_m = k_m\} = \frac{a_{k_1} \dots a_{k_m} y_1^{k_1} \dots y_m^{k_m}}{\omega(y_1, \dots, y_m)}, \quad k_1 \geq 0, \dots, k_m \geq 0$$

is called the *power series distribution* (PSD) of the function ω .

The Generating Function is:

$$P(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{(z_1 y_1)^{k_1} \dots (z_m y_m)^{k_m}}{\omega(y_1, \dots, y_m)} a_{k_1} \dots a_{k_m} = \frac{\omega(z_1 y_1, \dots, z_m y_m)}{\omega(y_1, \dots, y_m)}.$$

For such a distribution

$$\mathbb{E}[\xi] = \frac{\partial \log \omega}{\partial \log y}, \quad \text{Cov}(\xi) = \frac{\partial^2 \log \omega}{(\partial \log y)^2}.$$

On the convex domain Y , the mapping $y \mapsto x$ is one-to-one and has an inverse function $y = f(x)$.

Theorem 1. *The following relation holds:*

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} V(x) - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \tilde{z} + xP = 0, \quad P(1, \dots, 1, x_1, \dots, x_m) = 1,$$

$$P = P(z_1, \dots, z_m, f_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, f_m(x_1, \dots, x_m)),$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_m} \right), \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z_m} \right), \quad \tilde{z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & z_m \end{pmatrix},$$

where $P(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ is the probability function constructed in the natural parameterization, and $V(x)$ is the covariance matrix of ξ , expressed in terms of x .

In the correctness of the theorem one can be convinced by direct verification.

To construct specific PSD functions, we shall make use of power series in the one-dimensional case.

Example 1. $\omega(y) = (1 + y)^n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We have

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{n - x}, \quad \frac{\omega(y)}{\omega'(y)} = \frac{1 + y}{n}, \quad \left(\frac{\omega(y)}{\omega'(y)} \right)' = \frac{1}{n},$$

hence, for the elements of the covariance matrix of the PCP function $\omega(y_1 + \dots + y_m)$ we get:

$$\nu_{ij} = \delta_{ij}x_i - x_i x_j n^{-1}, \quad \det V(x) = x_1 \dots x_m (1 - |x|n^{-1}).$$

If we denote $p_1 = x_1/n, \dots, p_m = x_m/n$, then

$$P\{\xi_1 = k_1, \dots, \xi_m = k_m\} = \frac{n!}{k_1! \dots k_m! (n - |k|)!} p_1^{k_1} \dots p_m^{k_m} (1 - p_1 - \dots - p_m)^{n - |k|}$$

Example 2. $\omega(y) = \exp y$. In this case, $f(x) = x$, and for the elements of the covariance matrix of the PSD function $\omega(y_1)\omega(y_1 y_2) \dots \omega(y_1 y_2 \dots y_m)$ we obtain $\nu_{ij} = x_i$, if $i \geq j$ and $\nu_{ij} = x_j$, if $i < j$, $\det V(x) = (x_1 - x_2)(x_2 - x_3) \dots (x_{m-1} - x_m)x_m$.

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