

# EXTREME VALUES, HEAVY TAILS AND LINEARIZATION EFFECT: A CONTRIBUTION TO EMPIRICAL MULTIFRACTAL ANALYSIS

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**Multifractal processes** (e.g. Compound Poisson Motion):

**Ensemble** and **sample moments** of increments do not always coincide.

This can be explained through **extreme values**, **heavy tail** marginal distributions and **dependence** structure of multifractal processes.

$$\mathbb{E} |A(t+a) - A(t)|^q \sim a^{\lambda(q)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n_a} \sum_{k=1}^{n_a} |A(a(k+1)) - A(ak)|^q \sim a^{\zeta(q)}$$

$$\lambda(q) \neq \zeta(q)$$

## COMPOUND POISSON MOTION

• Compound Poisson Cascade (CPC):

$$Q_r(t) = C \prod_{(t_i, r_i) \in \mathcal{C}_r(t)} W_i, \quad r > 0$$

-  $(t_i, r_i)$  random points of Poisson measure

-  $W_i$  positive iid multipliers associated with  $(t_i, r_i)$

• Compound Poisson Motion (CPM):

$$A(t) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_0^t Q_r(s) ds$$

• Increments  $T_A(a, t) = A(t+a) - A(t)$ :

→ stationary

→ finite moments for  $0 < q < q_c^+$ :

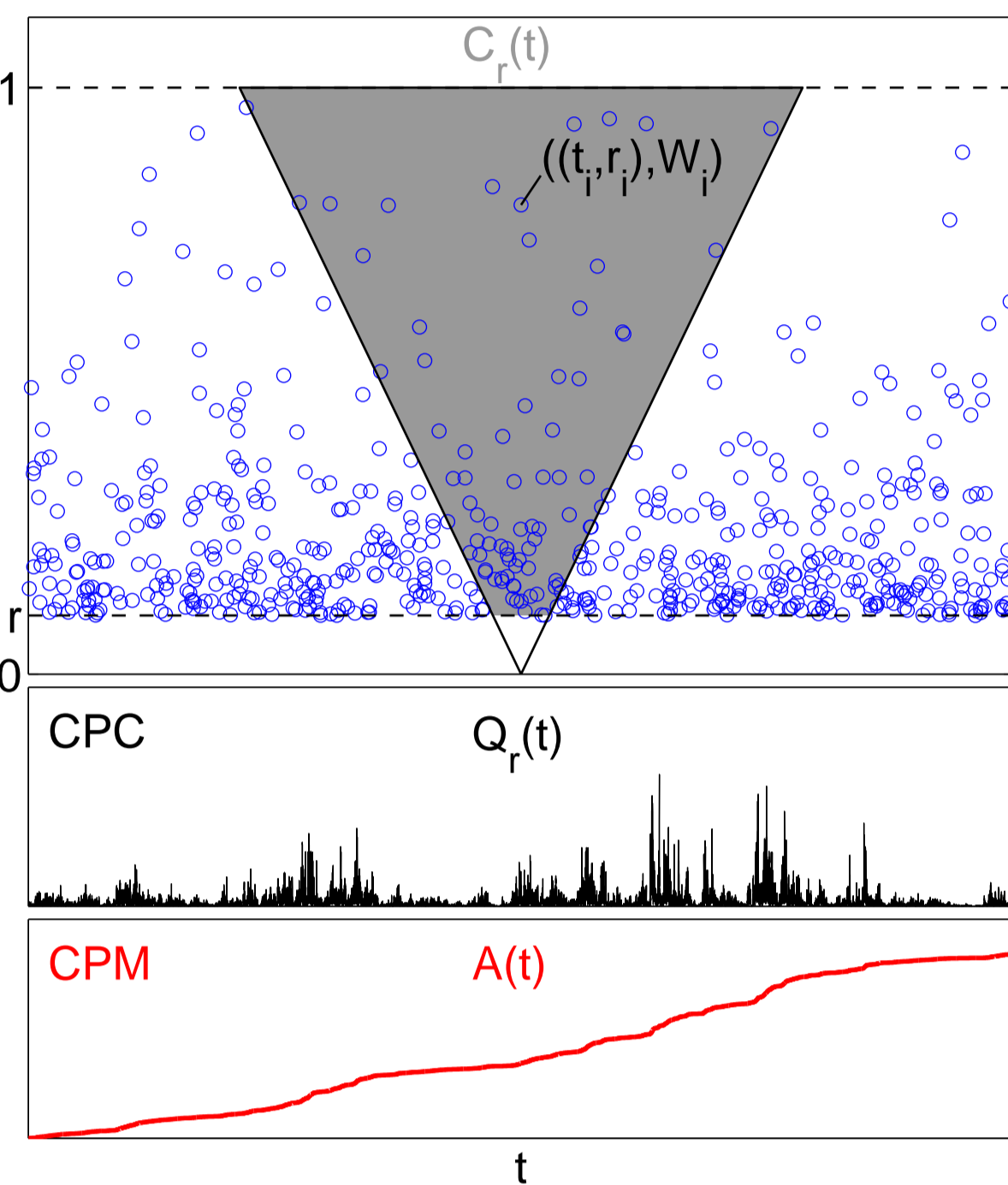
$$\mathbb{E} |T_A(a, t)|^q \sim a^{\lambda(q)}$$

$$q_c^+ = \sup \{q \geq 1, \lambda(q) - 1 \geq 0\}$$

$$\lambda(q) = q + c((1 - \mathbb{E}W^q) - q(1 - \mathbb{E}W))$$

• Multifractal Properties:  $|T_A(a, t)| \simeq c|a|^h, a \rightarrow 0$

$$D_A(h) = \begin{cases} D_\lambda(h), & \text{if } D_\lambda(h) \geq 0, \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad D_\lambda(h) = \min_{q \neq 0} (1 + qh - \lambda(q))$$

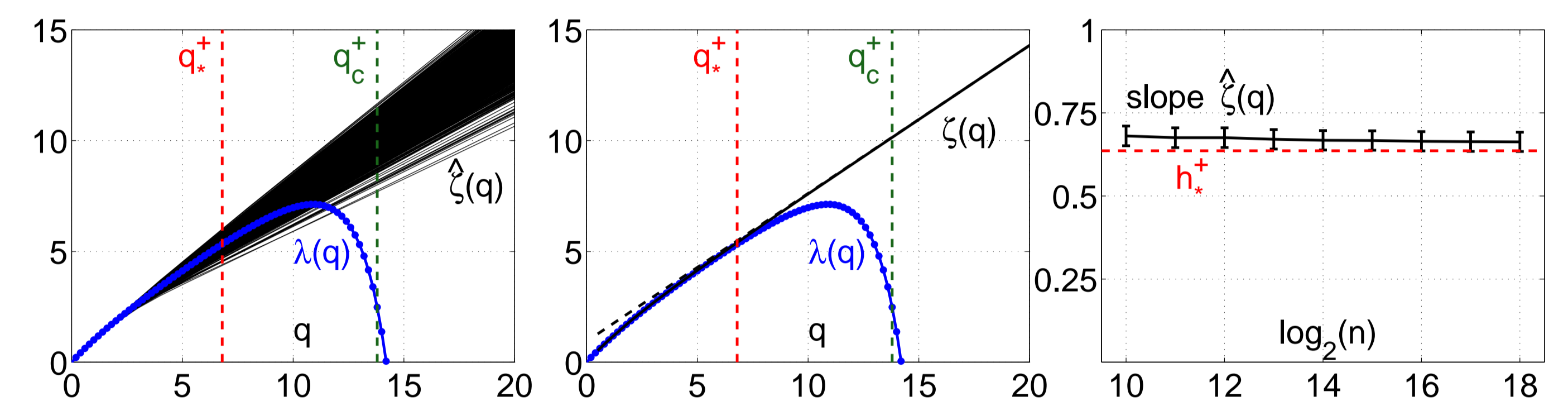


## LINEARIZATION EFFECT

• Estimation:

$$-S_n(q, a) = \frac{1}{n_a} \sum_{k=1}^{n_a} |T_X(a, ak)|^q$$

$$-\hat{\zeta}(q) = \sum w_j \log_2 S_n(q, 2^j)$$



• Observation:

$$\zeta(q) = \langle \hat{\zeta}(q) \rangle_R = \begin{cases} \lambda(q), & \text{if } q \leq q_*^+, \\ 1 + qh_*^+, & \text{if } q > q_*^+ \end{cases}$$

$$-h_*^+ = \min_h \{D_A(h) = 0\}$$

$$-q_*^+ = (dD_A/dh)_{h=h_*^+}$$

$$-q_*^+ \leq q_c^+$$

All results shown here:

Log-Normal  $W_i$   
( $\mu = -0.4, \sigma^2 = 0.08$ )

$$h_*^+ \approx 0.64$$

$$q_*^+ \approx 6.8$$

$$q_c^+ \approx 13.8$$

## EXTREME VALUES AND HEAVY TAILS

### EXTREME VALUES

• Maxima of increments:

$$-M_{n_j}(2^j) = \max\{|T_A(2^j, 2^j k)|, k = 1, \dots, n_j\}$$

• Theory:

$$-q \rightarrow +\infty : S_n(q, 2^j) \simeq \frac{1}{n_j} M_{n_j}(2^j)^q$$

$$-\text{Independence: } \frac{1}{n_j} M_{n_j}(2^j)^q \rightarrow S_n(q, 2^j) \text{ for } q > q_c^+$$

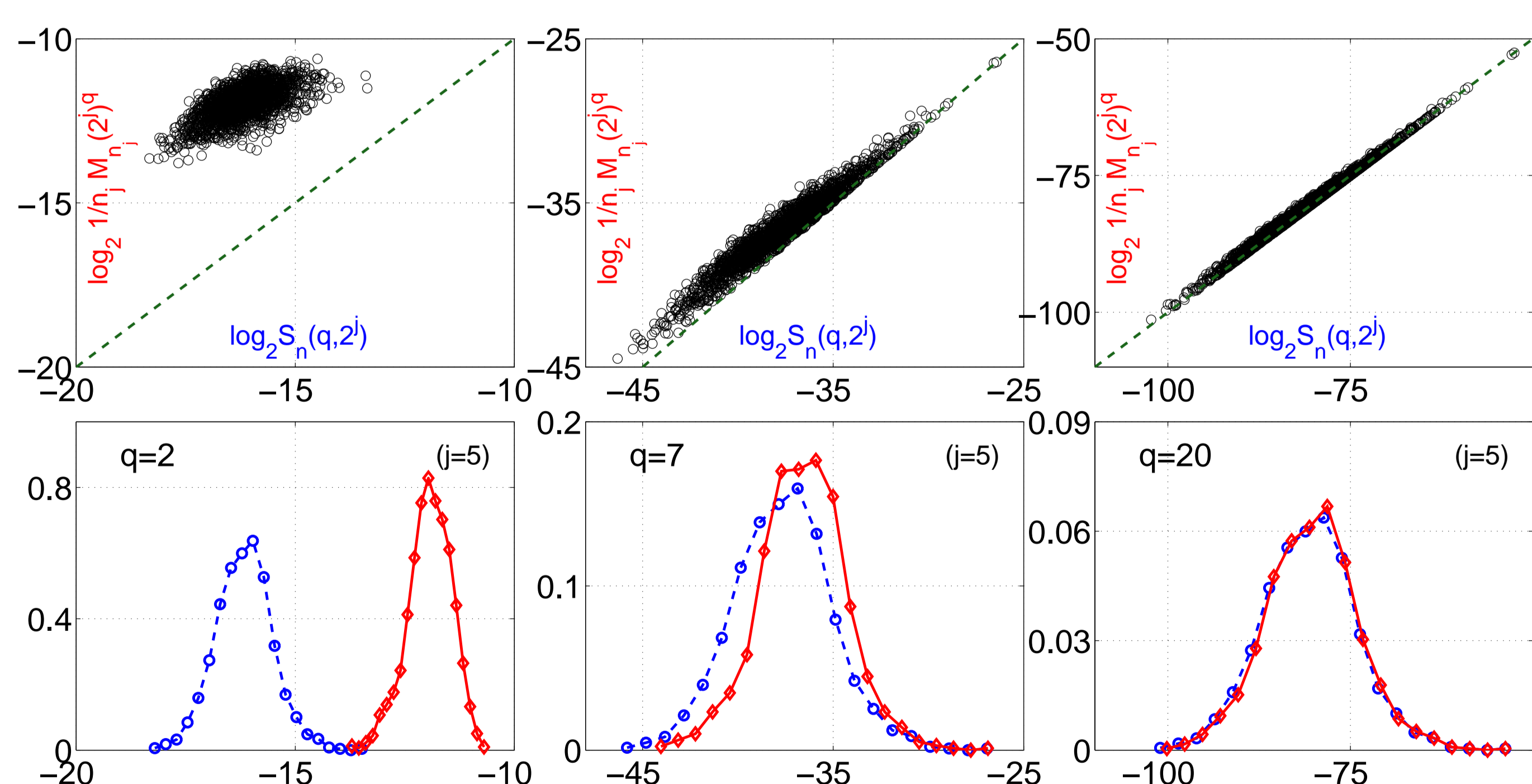
• Observation:

$$\text{-for } q > q_*^+ : \frac{1}{n_j} M_{n_j}(2^j)^q \rightarrow S_n(q, 2^j)$$

Suggests: moments as if infinite for  $q > q_*^+$  and NOT for  $q > q_c^+$

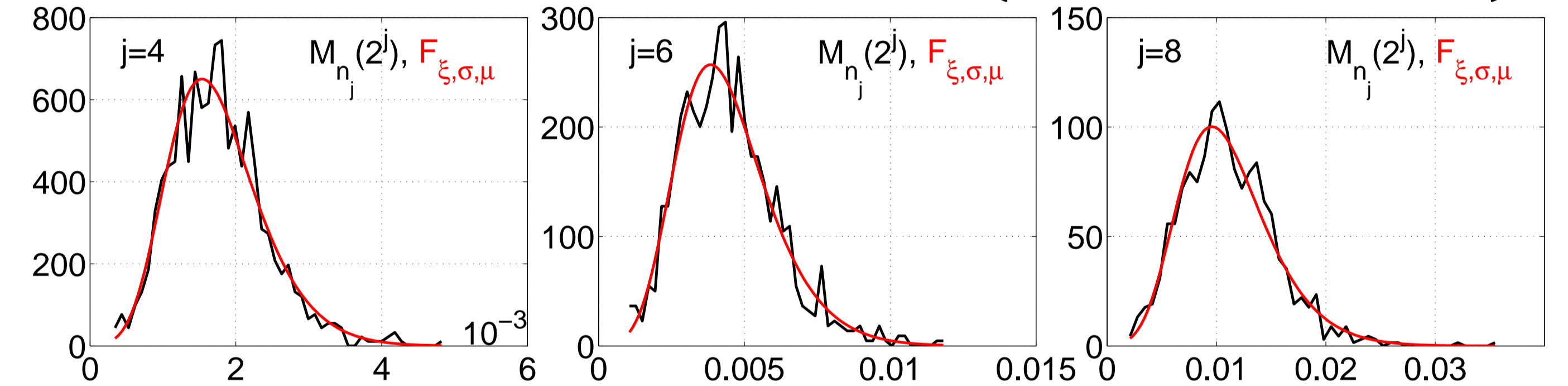
$$-\xi_{j,n} \simeq \xi_0 \simeq 1/q_*^+ > 1/q_c^+$$

$$-\sigma_{j,n} \simeq \sigma_{0,n} 2^{jh_*^+}, \mu_{j,n} \simeq \mu_{0,n} 2^{jh_*^+}$$

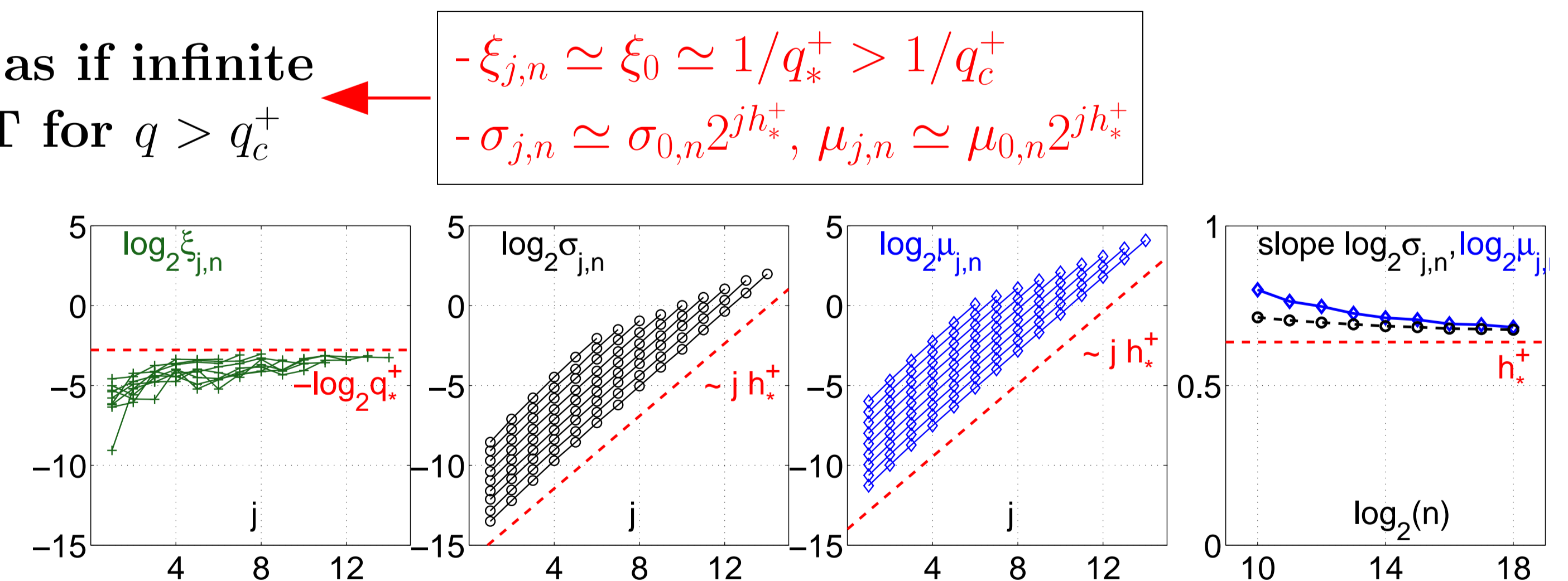


### GENERALIZED EXTREME VALUE FITS

•  $M_{n_j} \rightarrow$  GEV distribution:  $F_{\xi, \sigma, \mu}(x) = \exp - \left\{ (1 + \xi((x - \mu)/\sigma)^{-1/\xi}) \right\}$



• Extreme value fits:



$$\{M_{n_j}(2^j)\}_{j=j_1, \dots, j_2} \stackrel{d}{\simeq} \{2^{jh_*^+}(\sigma_{0,n} \Lambda_{\xi_0}^j + \mu_{0,n})\}_{j=j_1, \dots, j_2}, \quad \Lambda_{\xi_0}^j \sim F_{\xi_0, 1, 0}$$

• Linearization Effect:

$$-\hat{\zeta}(q) \simeq 1 + q \left( h_*^+ + \sum w_j \log_2(\sigma_{0,n} \Lambda_{\xi_0}^j + \mu_{0,n}) \right)$$

$$-\langle \hat{\zeta}(q) \rangle_R \simeq 1 + qh_*^+, \quad 1 + q_*^+ (d\lambda/dq)_{q=q_*^+} - \lambda(q_*^+) = 0$$

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## CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

• Moments of  $|T_X(a, t)|$  as if infinite for  $q > q_*^+$  and not for  $q > q_c^+$

•  $M_{n_j} \sim 2^{jh_*^+} \rightarrow$  coherent with multifractal analysis

• Heavy tails and dependence structure  $\rightarrow$  Linearization effect

• Extension to wavelet Leaders

• Extension to other multifractal processes