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SUMMARY

This paper proposes a Cramer-von Mises (CM) test statistic to check the adequacy of weak ARMA models. Without posing a martingale difference assumption on the error terms, the asymptotic null distribution of the CM test is obtained by using the Hillbert space approach. Moreover, this CM test is consistent, and has nontrivial power against the local alternative of order $n^{-1/2}$. Due to the unknown dependence of error terms and the estimation effects, a new block-wise random weighting method is constructed to bootstrap the critical values of the test statistic. The new method is easy to implement and its validity is justified. The theory is illustrated by a small simulation study and an application to S&P 500 stock index.

Some key words: Block-wise random weighting method; Diagnostic checking; Least squares estimation; Spectral test; Weak ARMA models; Wild bootstrap.

1. INTRODUCTION

After the seminal work of Box and Pierce (1970) and Ljung and Box (1978), diagnostic checking has been an important step in the application of the following ARMA(p, q) model:

$$y_t = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \phi_i y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \varphi_i \varepsilon_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t, \qquad (1)$$

where ε_t are error terms with mean zero. As usual, we say that model (1) is weak when $\{\varepsilon_t\}$ is an uncorrelated sequence, and that model (1) is strong when $\{\varepsilon_t\}$ is an iid sequence; see, e.g., Francq and Zakoïan (1998). Up to now, the most famous diagnostic checking tools for model (1) are the portmanteau tests in Box and Pierce (1970) and Ljung and Box (1978). However, their asymptotic null distributions are only valid for strong ARMA models, because a discrepancy in asymptotic null distributions exists if ε_t have some unknown dependence; see, e.g., Romano and Thombs (1996) and Francq, Roy, and Zakoïan (2005). Moreover, empirical studies in Franses and Van Dijk (1996) and Tsay (2005) demonstrated that many economic and financial series follow an ARMA model with uncorrelated errors (e.g., ARCH-type errors). In addition, Francq and Zakoïan (1998) and Francq, Roy, and Zakoïan (2005) indicated that many nonlinear models admit a weak AMRA representation. Thus, it is meaningful to consider diagnostic checking for weak ARMA models.

Based on either observable series (i.e., $p = q = 0$) or residual series, a huge literature so far has been focused on testing model adequacy in weak ARMA models. These existing tests are roughly categorized into two types: time domain correlation-based tests and frequency domain periodogram-based tests. The tests in the first category usually use the autocorrelations up to lag m (a user-chosen integer), so they are unable to detect serial correlations beyond lag m; see, e.g., Romano and Thombs (1996), Lobato (2001), and Horowitz, Lobato, Nankervis, and Savin (2006) for observable series, or Francq, Roy, and Zakoïan (2005) and Delgado and Velasco (2011) for residual series. To avoid selecting m, Escanciano and Lobato (2009) and Escanciano, Lobato, and Zhu (2013) derived a data-driven portmanteau test under the assumption that ε_t is a martingale difference sequence (MDS). However, it is unclear whether their tests are applicable if ε_t is not an MDS.

Since the correlation-based tests are inconsistent, the periodogram-based tests in the second category have drawn more attention in the literature; see, e.g., Durlauf (1991) and Deo (2000) for earlier works. Under the assumption that ε_t is an MDS, Delgado, Hidalgo, and Velasco (2005) used a martingale transformation method to obtain a distribution-free T_p-process for residual series; Escanciano and Velasco (2006) constructed a generalized spectral test for observable series, and Escanciano (2006, 2007) extended it to residual series. Recently, Shao (2011a) proposed a spectral test for observable series without the MDS assumption on error terms, so his method is applicable for many non-MDS processes, such as all-pass ARMA models, bilinear models, nonlinear moving average models, to name a few. As a natural but important extension is to construct spectral tests for residual series when ε_t is non-MDS. Under the assumption that ε_t is GMC(8) (a condition weaker than MDS), Shao (2011b) proved the validation of the kernel-based spectral test in Hong (1996), where GMC stands for geometric-moment contraction, and the lag m as a bandwidth grows slowly with the sample size. However, the kernel-based spectral test is deficient in local power, since it has trivial power against the local alternative of order $n^{-1/2}$.

This paper proposes a Cramer-von Mises (CM) spectral test statistic to check the adequacy of weak ARMA models. Under certain conditions allowing for non-MDS error terms, the asymptotic null distribution of the CM test is obtained by using the Hillbert space approach. Moreover, this CM test is consistent, and has nontrivial power against local alternatives of order $n^{-1/2}$. Due to the unknown dependence structure of error terms and the estimation effects, our null distribution is no longer asymptotically pivotal. This is also the main challenge for other spectral tests in weak ARMA models. To overcome it, a new block-wise random weighting (BRW) method is constructed to bootstrap critical values of the CM test. The new method is easy to implement and its validity is justified. The theory is illustrated by a small simulation study and an application to S&P 500 stock index.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives our test statistic and establishes its asymptotic theory. Section 3 proposes a BRW method and proves its validation. Simulation results are reported in Section 4. A real example is provided in Section 5. Concluding remarks are offered in Section 6. All of the proofs are given in the Appendix. Throughout the paper, A' is the transpose of matrix A, $|A| = (tr(A'A))^{1/2}$ is the Euclidean norm of a matrix A, $\|A\|_s = (E|A|^s)^{1/s}$ is the L^s-norm $(s \geq 1)$ of a random matrix, $o_p(1)(O_p(1))$ denotes a sequence of random numbers converging to zero (bounded) in probability, "$\rightarrow_d$" denotes convergence in distribution, and "$\rightarrow_p$" denotes convergence in probability.

2. TEST STATISTIC AND ASYMPTOTIC THEORY

Denote by $\gamma(j) = cov(\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_{t+j})$. Let

$$f(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma(j) e^{-ij\omega} \quad \text{for } \omega \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

and $F(\lambda) = \int_0^\lambda f(\omega) d\omega$ for $\lambda \in [0, \pi]$ be the spectral density function and spectral distribution function of ε_t, respectively. Note that $F(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \gamma(j)\psi_j(\lambda)$, where

$$\psi_j(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \sin(j\lambda)/j\pi & \text{if } j \neq 0 \\ \lambda/2\pi & \text{if } j = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Then, following Shao (2011a), the sample spectral distribution function of ε_t is

$$F_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \hat{\gamma}(j)\psi_j(\lambda),$$

where $\hat{\gamma}(j) = n^{-1} \sum_{t=1+|j|}^{n} \varepsilon_t \varepsilon_{t-|j|}$ is the sample autocovariance function of ε_t at lag j. Since $F(\lambda) = \gamma(0)\psi_0(\lambda)$ under the null hypothesis

$$H_0 : y_t \text{ admits a weak ARMA model},$$

the sample spectral distribution $F_n(\lambda)$ becomes $\hat{\gamma}(0)\psi_0(\lambda)$ in this case. Thus, as in Shao (2011a), we consider the following Cramer von-Mises statistic

$$\text{CM}_n = \int_0^\pi S_n^2(\lambda) d\lambda \tag{2}$$

to detect H_0, where the process

$$S_n(\lambda) = \sqrt{n}\left\{F_n(\lambda) - \hat{\gamma}(0)\psi_0(\lambda)\right\} =: \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\hat{\gamma}(j)\psi_j(\lambda)$$

measures the distance between $F_n(\lambda)$ and $\hat{\gamma}(0)\psi_0(\lambda)$. However, the statistic CM_n in (2) is not feasible because ε_t is unobservable.

Next, let $\theta = (\phi_1, \cdots, \phi_p, \varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_q)' \in \Theta$ be the unknown parameter of model (1). Then, given the observations $\{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$, we can calculate a least squares estimator (LSE) θ_n defined by

$$\theta_n = \arg\min_{\Theta} \tilde{L}_n(\theta) \quad \text{where } \tilde{L}_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n} \tilde{\varepsilon}_t^2(\theta) =: \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n} \tilde{l}_t(\theta),$$

and $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta)$ is calculated recursively by

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta) = y_t - \sum_{i=1}^{p} \phi_i y_{t-i} - \sum_{i=1}^{q} \psi_i \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-i}(\theta)$$

with $\tilde{\varepsilon}_0(\theta) = \tilde{\varepsilon}_{-1}(\theta) = \cdots = \tilde{\varepsilon}_{-q+1}(\theta) = y_0 = y_{-1} = \cdots = y_{-p+1} = 0$. Now, by using the residual $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t = \tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta_n)$, we can propose a feasible Cramer von-Mises statistic as follows:

$$\tilde{\text{CM}}_n = \int_0^\pi \tilde{S}_n^2(\lambda) d\lambda, \tag{3}$$

where $\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\tilde{\gamma}(j)\psi_j(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{\gamma}(j) = n^{-1}\sum_{t=1+|j|}^{n} \tilde{\varepsilon}_t\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-|j|}$.

In order to obtain the limiting distribution of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$, we regard $\tilde{S}_n(\lambda)$ as a random element in the Hilbert space $L_2[0,\pi]$ of all square integrable functions with the inner product

$$\langle f, g\rangle = \int_0^\pi f(\lambda)g^c(\lambda)d\lambda,$$

where $g^c(\lambda)$ denotes the complex conjugate of $g(\lambda)$. Here, $L_2[0,\pi]$ is endowed with the natural Borel σ-field induced by the norm $\|f\| = \langle f, f\rangle^{1/2}$; see Parthasa-rathy (1967). Since the "$\|\cdot\|$" functional is a continuous mapping from $L_2[0,\pi]$ to $\mathcal{R}$, the limiting distribution of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ follows directly from the weak convergence of $\tilde{S}_n(\lambda)$ in $L_2[0,\pi]$. Compared to the "sup" norm approach, the Hilbert space approach enjoys a simpler proof of the tightness property. For more discussions on this approach, we refer to Escanciano (2006) and Shao (2011a). Note that the "sup" functional is not a continuous mapping from $L_2[0,\pi]$ to $\mathcal{R}$. Thus, the use of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov type statistics remains an open problem in $L_2[0,\pi]$. As stated in Shao (2011a), this is a price we pay for the reduced technicality of the Hilbert space approach as compared to the "sup" norm approach.

Let $\varepsilon_t(\theta)$ be the parametric model (1), i.e., given initial values $\{y_0, y_{-1}, \cdots\}$ and observations $\{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$, $\varepsilon_t(\theta)$ is iteratively constructed from

$$\varepsilon_t(\theta) = y_t - \sum_{i=1}^{p}\phi_i y_{t-i} - \sum_{i=1}^{q}\varphi_i\varepsilon_{t-i}(\theta).$$

Let $l_t(\theta) = \varepsilon_t^2(\theta)$. To obtain the weak convergence of $\tilde{S}_n(\lambda)$ in $L_2[0,\pi]$, we make the following three assumptions:

Assumption 1. (i) The parametric space $\Theta \subset \mathcal{R}^{p+q}$ is compact, and the true parameter θ_0 of model (1) belongs to the interior of Θ.

(ii) For each $\theta \in \Theta$, $\phi(z) \equiv 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p}\phi_i z^i \neq 0$ and $\varphi(z) \equiv 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{q}\varphi_i z^i \neq 0$ when $|z| \leq 1$, and $\phi(z)$ and $\varphi(z)$ have no common root with $\phi_p \neq 0$ or $\varphi_q \neq 0$.

Assumption 2. $\{y_t\}$ is strictly stationary with $E|y_t|^{4+2\nu} < \infty$ and

$$(i)\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\{\alpha_y(k)\}^{\nu/(2+\nu)} < \infty$$

for some $\nu > 0$, where $\{\alpha_y(k)\}$ is the sequence of strong mixing coefficients of $\{y_t\}$;

$$(ii)\quad \sum_{s_1,s_2,s_3=-\infty}^{\infty} |cum(y_0, y_{s_1}, y_{s_2}, y_{s_3})| < \infty.$$

Assumption 3. (i) There exists a unique interior point $\check{\theta}_0 \in \Theta$ such that $\|\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0\| = o_p(1)$.

(ii) The matrix $\Sigma = E\left[\partial^2 l_t(\check{\theta}_0)/\partial\theta\partial\theta'\right]$ exists and is positive definite.

Assumption 1(i) is a basic set-up for model (1), and Assumption 1(ii) is the condition for the stationarity, invertibility and identifiability of model (1). Assumption 2(i) from Francq and Zakoïan (1998) is a technical condition for proving the asymptotic theory of θ_n. In addition, the mixing condition on y_t is valid for large classes of processes; see, e.g., Pham (1986) and Carrasco and Chen (2002). Assumption 2(ii) from Shao (2011a) is a cumulant summability condition, and it is implied directly from the GMC(4) condition as shown in Wu and Shao (2004). Particularly, the GMC(4) Condition is satisfied in many processes, such as GARCH models, all-pass ARMA models, bilinear models, to name a few. Assumption 3(i) from Escanciano (2006) guarantees the weak convergence of θ_n. Assumption 3(ii) ensures that the inverse of Σ exists. According to Theorem 1 in Francq and Zakoïan (1998), we know that $\breve{\theta}_0 = \theta_0$ under H_0. However, if H_0 fails, $\breve{\theta}_0$ and θ_0 may be different.

Let $\breve{\varepsilon}_t = \varepsilon_t(\breve{\theta}_0)$ and $e_{t,j} = \breve{\varepsilon}_t\breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + z_{tj}$, where

$$z_{tj} = -E\left[\frac{\partial(\breve{\varepsilon}_t\breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial\theta'}\right]\Sigma^{-1}\left[\frac{\partial l_t(\breve{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]. \tag{4}$$

We are now ready to give our first main result:

THEOREM 1. *Assume that Assumptions* 1-3 *hold. Then, as* $n \to \infty$,

$$\breve{S}_n(\lambda) - E\{\breve{S}_n(\lambda)\} \Rightarrow S(\lambda),$$

where "$\Rightarrow$" stands for weak convergence in $L_2[0,\pi]$ *endowed with the norm metric,*

$$\breve{S}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\sqrt{n}\breve{\gamma}(j)\psi_j(\lambda) \text{ with } \breve{\gamma}(j) = n^{-1}\sum_{t=1+|j|}^{n}\breve{\varepsilon}_t\breve{\varepsilon}_{t-|j|},$$

and $S(\lambda)$ *is a Gaussian process in* $C[0,\pi]$ *with mean zero and covariance function*

$$cov\{S(\lambda), S(\lambda')\} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\sum_{d=-\infty}^{\infty} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t-d,k})\psi_j(\lambda)\psi_k(\lambda').$$

COROLLARY 1. *Assume that Assumptions* 1-3 *hold. Then, as* $n \to \infty$,

$$(i)\ \tilde{CM}_n \to_d \int_0^{\pi} S^2(\lambda)d\lambda \quad \text{under } H_0;$$

$$(ii)\ \frac{\tilde{CM}_n}{n} \to_p \sum_{j=1}^{\infty}[E(\breve{\varepsilon}_t\breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j})]^2\int_0^{\pi}\psi_j^2(\lambda)d\lambda.$$

Remark 1. When $p = q = 0$, the Gaussian process $S(\lambda)$ is the same as the one in Theorem 2.1 of Shao (2011a). When some p or q is nonzero, the Gaussian process $S(\lambda)$ depends on z_{tj}, which is caused by the estimation effect. This phenomenon happens not only in our case but in most of specification tests.

Remark 2. When ε_t follows a GARCH model, Ling (2007) showed that a finite fourth moment of y_t is necessary to prove the asymptotic normality of the LSE in ARMA-GARCH models. In view of this, our moment assumption on y_t is not restrictive.

Remark 3. Unlike Shao (2011a, b), we assume a mixing condition rather than a physical dependence condition for y_t. In fact, both of them are technical assumptions for proving the asymptotic normality theory.

Remark 4. Let $p_0 = q_0 = 2 + 2\nu/(4+\nu)(\leq 4)$. Under Assumption 2(i), the Davydov's inequality in Davydov (1968) implies that

$$|cov(y_t, y_{t-k})| \leq O(1)\|y_t\|_{p_0}\|y_{t-k}\|_{q_0}\left[\alpha_y(k)\right]^{1-1/p_0-1/q_0}$$

for any $k \geq 0$. Thus, it follows that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |cov(y_t, y_{t-k})|^2 \leq O(1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [\alpha_y(k)]^{\nu/(1+\nu)} < \infty.$$

So, we know that $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [\gamma(k)]^2 < \infty$. Similarly, we can show that $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |\gamma(k)| < \infty$, i.e., y_t is a short memory process under Assumption 2(i).

In practice, since θ_0 is generally unknown, one may focus on the following alternative hypothesis H_1, where

$$H_1 : y_t \text{ does not admit a weak ARMA model with parameter } \check{\theta}_0.$$

Since at least one $E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}) \neq 0$ under H_1, the test statistic $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ is consistent in detecting H_1 by Corollary 1(ii).

In the end, as in Shao (2011a), we consider a local alternative as follows:

$$H_{1n} : f_n(\omega) = \frac{\gamma(0)}{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{g(\omega)}{\sqrt{n}}\right),$$

where $\omega \in [-\pi, \pi]$, g is a symmetric and 2π-periodic function that satisfies $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(\omega) d\omega = 0$. Clearly, f_n is a valid spectral density function, and under H_{1n},

$$\gamma_n(j) = \begin{cases} \frac{\gamma(0)}{2\pi\sqrt{n}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(\omega) e^{ij\omega} d\omega & \text{if } j \neq 0 \\ \gamma(0) & \text{if } j = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (5)$$

As in Escanciano (2006), we need one more assumption as follows:

Assumption 4. Under H_{1n}, $\|\theta_n - \theta_0\| = o_p(1)$ (i.e., $\theta_0 = \check{\theta}_0$).

COROLLARY 2. *Assume that Assumptions* 1-4 *hold. Then, as* $n \to \infty$,

$$\tilde{CM}_n \to_d \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ S(\lambda) + \frac{\gamma(0)}{2\pi} \int_0^{\lambda} g(\omega) d\omega \right\}^2 d\lambda \ \ \text{under } H_{1n}.$$

Corollary 2 shows that $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ has nontrivial power against the local alternative of order $n^{-1/2}$. Since the kernel-based spectral test T_n in Hong (1996) and Shao (2011b) only has nontrivial power against the local alternative of order $(n/m_n^{1/2})^{-1/2}$ for some $m_n > 0$ such that $\log n = o(m_n)$ and $m_n = o(n^{1/2})$, $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ is locally more powerful than T_n.

3. BOOTSTRAPPED CRITICAL VALUES

Since the limiting distribution of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ depends on the unknown data generating process, we use a block-wise random weighting (BRW) method to bootstrap its critical values. The detailed steps are as follows:

1. Set a block size b_n, such that $1 \leq b_n < n$. Denote the blocks by $B_s = \{(s-1)b_n + 1, \cdots, sb_n\}$ for $s = 1, \cdots, L_n$, where $L_n = n/b_n$ is assumed to be an integer for the convenience of presentation.

2. Generate a sequence of positive i.i.d. random variables $\{\delta_1, \cdots, \delta_{L_n}\}$, independent of the data, from a common distribution W, where $E(W) = 1$ and $var(W) = 1$. Define the random

weights $w_t^* = \delta_s$, if $t \in B_s$, for $t = 1, \cdots, n$. Calculate θ_n^* via

$$\theta_n^* = \arg\min_{\Theta} \tilde{L}_n^*(\theta), \text{ where } \tilde{L}_n^*(\theta) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n} w_t^* \tilde{\varepsilon}_t^2(\theta) =: \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n} l_t^*(\theta).$$

3. Let $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t^* = \tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta_n^*)$ for $t = 1, \cdots, n$, and

$$\tilde{S}_n^*(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\tilde{\gamma}^*(j)\psi_j(\lambda) \text{ with } \tilde{\gamma}^*(j) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1+j}^{n} w_t^* \tilde{\varepsilon}_t^* \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j}^*.$$

Define the bootstrapped process $\Delta_n(\lambda) = \tilde{S}_n^*(\lambda) - \tilde{S}_n(\lambda) - \tilde{Z}_n(\lambda)$, where

$$\tilde{Z}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} [(w_t^* - 1)\tilde{\gamma}(j)] \right\} \psi_j(\lambda). \tag{6}$$

4. Computer the bootstrapped test statistic $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n^* = \int_0^\pi \{\Delta_n(\lambda)\}^2 d\lambda$.

5. Repeat steps 2-4 J times and denote by $\tilde{\text{CM}}_{n,\alpha}^*$ the empirical $100(1-\alpha)\%$ sample percentile of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n^*$ based on J bootstrapped values. Then we reject H_0 at the significance level α if $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n > \tilde{\text{CM}}_{n,\alpha}^*$.

Particularly, when $p = q = 0$, we set $\tilde{\varepsilon}_t = \tilde{\varepsilon}_t^* = y_t$ for all t in step 2. We now offer some remarks on the BRW method. First, the BRW is a natural extension of the RW method in Jin, Ying, and Wei (2001). The RW method as a variant of the traditional wild bootstrap in Wu (1986) has been widely used for statistical inference in regression based on the least absolute deviation estimation; see, e.g., Chen, Ying, Zhang, and Zhao (2008) and Chen, Guo, Lin, and Ying (2010). However, from the proofs in the Appendix, we find that when ε_t is non-MDS, the original RW method (i.e., $b_n = 1$) is no longer applicable. To capture the dependence of ε_t beyond MDS, a block technique is necessary; see, e.g., Romano and Thombs (1996), Horowitz, Lobato, Nankervis, and Savin (2006), and Shao (2011a). Second, $\tilde{Z}_n(\lambda)$ in (6) is related to the term $E\{\check{S}_n(\lambda)\}$ in Theorem 1, and it is a centering factor according to Shao (2011a).

Let d_ω be any metric that metricizes weak convergence in $L_2[0, \pi]$, and $\mathcal{L}(\xi_n|\chi_n)$ be the distribution of any random variable ξ_n given the sample $\chi_n =: \{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$; see Politis and Romano (1994). Denote by P^*, E^* and var^* the probability, expectation and variance conditional on χ_n; by $o_p^*(1)(O_p^*(1))$ a sequence of random variables converging to zero (bounded) in probability conditional on χ_n. We now are ready to present our second main result:

THEOREM 2. *Assume that (a) Assumptions* 1-3 *hold; (b)* $E|y_t|^{8+4\nu} < \infty$ *for some* $\nu > 0$ *and* $\lim_{k\to\infty} k^2[\alpha_y(k)]^{\nu/(2+\nu)} = 0$*; (c)* $b_n^{-1} = o(1)$ *and* $b_n = o(n^{1/3})$*. Then, as* $n \to \infty$,

$$(i)\ d_\omega\left[\mathcal{L}\left\{\Delta_n(\lambda)|\chi_n\right\}, \mathcal{L}\left\{S(\lambda)\right\}\right] \to_p 0;$$

(ii) consequently,

$$\tilde{CM}_n^* \to_d \int_0^\pi S^2(\lambda) d\lambda \ \textit{in probability}.$$

Remark 5. When $\alpha_y(k)$ decays exponentially, the condition for $\alpha_y(k)$ in Theorem 2 is automatically satisfied.

When $p = q = 0$, the BRW method is the same as the wild bootstrap method in Shao (2011a). Compared to the conditions in Shao (2011a), our conditions in Theorem 2 are stronger. This is a price we pay for not assuming a stronger cumulant summability condition:

$$\sum_{s_1,\cdots,s_K=-\infty}^{\infty} |s_k||cum(y_0, y_{s_1}\cdots, y_{s_K})| < \infty, \;\; k = 1, \cdots, K, \tag{7}$$

for $K = 1, \cdots, 7$. Note that (7) is implied by the GMC(8) condition of y_t as shown in Wu and Shao (2004). If (7) holds, following a similar proof in Shao (2011a, p.221-222), we can easily show that Theorem 2 holds under some weaker conditions. We summarize it in the following theorem:

THEOREM 3. *Assume that (a) Assumptions* 1-3 *and (7) hold; (b)* $Ey_t^8 < \infty$*; (c)* $b_n^{-1} = o(1)$ *and* $(\log n)b_n = o(n)$*. Then, the conclusions in Theorem* 2 *hold.*

Remark 6. By a repetitive but even simple proof as in the Appendix, we can show that Theorems 2-3 hold if $b_n = 1$ when ε_t is an MDS.

Theorems 2-3 guarantee that when J is large, the test statistic $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ along with its bootstrapped critical values has the correct asymptotic levels, is consistent in detecting H_1, and has nontrivial local power to detect H_{1n} if Assumption 4 holds.

Finally, it is worth noting that Theorem 2 requires a stronger condition for b_n than Theorem 3. This demonstrates that if we allow for a more general structure of y_t, we may suffer from a smaller valid range of b_n. Hence, there is a tradeoff between the dependence structure of y_t and the theoretical valid range of b_n. Nevertheless, how to select the optimal b_n under certain "criterion" is unknown up to now. This is a familiar problem with all blocking methods. The heuristic work in Hall, Horowitz, and Jing (1995) and Plolitis, Romano, and Wolf (1999) may be extended in this case, and we leave it for future study.

4. SIMULATION STUDIES

In this section, we examine the finite-sample performance of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ for several weak ARMA models. As a comparison, we also consider the kernel-based test T_n in Shao (2011b) (see also Hong (1996)), where

$$T_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} K^2\left(\frac{j}{m_n}\right)\tilde{\rho}^2(j),$$

with $\tilde{\rho}(j) = \tilde{\gamma}(j)/\tilde{\gamma}(0)$ being the residual autocorrelation at lag j, $K(\cdot)$ being the kernel function satisfying Assumption 2.1 in Shao (2011b), and m_n being the bandwidth such that $\log n = o(m_n)$ and $m_n = o(n^{1/2})$. Under H_0, Shao (2011b) showed that

$$\frac{nT_n - m_n C(K)}{\sqrt{2m_n D(K)}} \to_d N(0,1) \;\; \text{as } n \to \infty,$$

where $C(K) = \int_0^\infty K^2(x)dx$ and $D(K) = \int_0^\infty K^4(x)dx$. So, we reject H_0 at significance level α, if $T_n > n^{-1}\left[\sqrt{2m_n D(K)}c_\alpha + m_n C(K)\right]$, where c_α is the $(1-\alpha)$-th percentile of $N(0,1)$.

Next, we introduce our basic set-up. In all calculations, we generate 1000 replications of sample size $n = 400$ and 1000 from each specified model in Examples 1-3 below, and choose the significance level $\alpha = 1\%, 5\%$ or 10%. For $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$, we use 500 bootstrap samples in each replication with block size $b_n = n^{1/5}, 2n^{1/5}, \sqrt{n}/2, \sqrt{n}$ or $2\sqrt{n}$ to obtain its corresponding critical value for every aforementioned significance level α. These choices of set-up deliver $b_n = 3, 6, 10, 20, 40$

for $n = 400$ and $3, 7, 15, 31, 63$ for $n = 1000$. Here, δ_t is employed from the following Bernoulli distribution:

$$P\left(\delta_t = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} \text{ and } P\left(\delta_t = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}},$$

although other choices like the standard exponential distribution are also suitable for δ_t. For T_n, we use the Parzen kernel $K(x)$ defined as

$$K(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 6x^2 + 6|x|^3 & \text{for } 0 \le |x| \le 1/2, \\ 2(1-|x|)^3 & \text{for } 1/2 \le |x| \le 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In general, since there is no clear objective procedure for optimally choosing the bandwidth m_n, we carry out the calculation for $m_n = 2, \cdots, 20$ when $n = 400$ and $2, \cdots, 32$ when $n = 1000$. In most cases of m_n, we find that the sizes of T_n are distorted (see Figure 1 below). Hence, only the results in which the sizes are close to their nominal ones are reported.

Example 1. Consider the following weak ARMA(1,1) model:

$$y_t = \kappa y_{t-1} + 0.8\varepsilon_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_t = \eta_t^2 \eta_{t-1}, \tag{8}$$

where η_t is a sequence of iid N(0,1) random variables, and $\kappa \in \{0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4\}$. Clearly, ε_t in (8) are uncorrelated but non-MDS. Next, we use $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ and T_n to detect whether a weak MA(1) model is adequate to fit the data sample generated from model (8). The empirical power and sizes of both tests are reported in Table 1, and the sizes correspond to the cases that $\kappa = 0.0$.

Example 2. Consider the following switching-regime Markov model (see, e.g., Hamilton (1994)):

$$y_t = \kappa y_{t-1} + \eta_t + (0.2 + 0.3\Delta_t)\eta_{t-1}, \tag{9}$$

where Δ_t is a sequence of Bernoulli random variables with $P(\Delta_t = 0) = 1/3$ and $P(\Delta_t = 1) = 2/3$, η_t is a sequence of iid N(0,1) random variables, and $\kappa \in \{0.0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2\}$. Here, we assume that Δ_t and η_t are independent. When $\kappa = 0.0$, Francq and Zakoïan (1998) showed that model (9) admits a weak MA(1) representation: $y_t = \varepsilon_t + \varphi\varepsilon_{t-1}$, where ε_t are uncorrelated but non-MDS. Thus, we can use $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ and T_n to detect whether a weak MA(1) model is adequate to fit the data sample generated from model (9). The empirical power and sizes of both tests are reported in Table 2, and the sizes correspond to the cases that $\kappa = 0.0$.

Example 3. Consider the following bilinear model (see, e.g., Granger and Andersen (1978) and Pham (1986)):

$$y_t = \kappa\eta_{t-1} + \eta_t + 0.2y_{t-1}\eta_{t-2}, \tag{10}$$

where η_t is a sequence of iid N(0,1) random variables, and $\kappa \in \{0.0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2\}$. When $\kappa = 0.0$, Francq and Zakoïan (1998) showed that model (10) admits a weak MA(3) representation: $y_t = \varepsilon_t + \varphi\varepsilon_{t-3}$, where ε_t are uncorrelated but non-MDS. Thus, we can use $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ and T_n to detect whether a weak MA(3) model is adequate to fit the data sample generated from model (10). The empirical power and sizes of both tests are reported in Table 3, and the sizes correspond to the cases that $\kappa = 0.0$.

From Tables 1-3, we find that the sizes of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ are close to their nominal ones when b_n is smaller (e.g., $b_n = n^{1/5}$ or $2n^{1/5}$). When b_n gets large, $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ tends to be oversized in general, but the size distortion becomes weaker as n increases. This finding is consistent to the one in Shao (2011a).

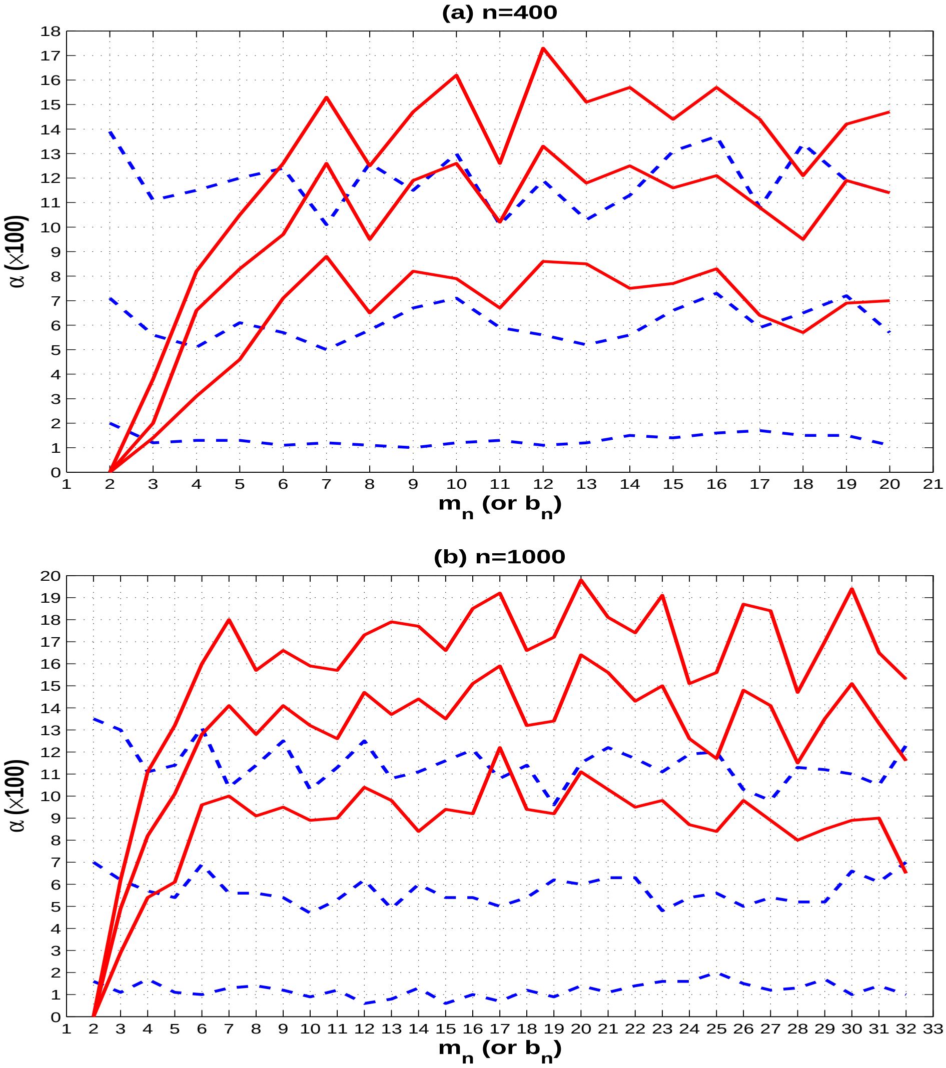

Fig. 1. The solid (or dashed) lines from top to bottom are the sizes of T_n (or $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$) at the significance level $\alpha = 10\%, 5\%$ and 1% in model (8) with $\kappa = 0.0$, based on different values of m_n (or b_n).

For T_n, we find that its size performance is very sensitive to the choice of m_n in model (8). A visual understanding of this phenomenon can be obtained in Figure 1, where we plot all the empirical sizes of T_n for different choices of m_n. As a comparison, the empirical sizes of $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ for different choices of b_n are also plotted in Figure 1. It is clear that when m_n is larger, the sizes of T_n are seriously distorted at each significance level α, and when m_n is small, T_n tends to be seriously undersized at significance levels $\alpha = 5\%$ and 10%. This drawback of T_n is unchanged even when n becomes larger. By using other kernels (e.g., the Bartlett kernel and the quadratic spectral kernel), the similar result holds for T_n, and hence they are not reported. Compared to T_n, the sizes of $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ are much more robust at each significance level especially when b_n is small.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that unlike model (8), T_n is always undersized for different choices of m_n in models (9)-(10). This problem becomes extremely serious when m_n is small. However, like model (8), the size performance of $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ is much more robust in those cases. More

Table 1. *Empirical sizes and power (×100) for* $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ *and* T_n *in model (8).*

			$\kappa=0.0$			$\kappa=0.1$			$\kappa=0.2$			$\kappa=0.3$			$\kappa=0.4$		
Tests	n	$b_n(m_n)$	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
$\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$	400	3	1.3	6.8	12.5	3.9	14.1	26.0	22.0	49.0	64.4	54.9	80.2	89.1	80.1	93.7	96.8
		6	1.1	5.5	11.5	3.3	14.0	26.5	19.9	44.1	59.7	50.2	77.8	87.3	73.2	91.2	95.5
		10	1.6	5.5	10.9	4.2	15.3	27.1	22.0	47.3	60.7	49.6	75.6	87.1	68.6	88.0	95.6
		20	1.3	6.6	13.3	5.4	17.1	26.2	21.8	46.8	59.7	47.9	72.4	82.7	64.9	85.7	93.7
		40	3.2	7.8	13.3	8.4	16.8	25.0	25.1	44.3	56.4	48.5	68.4	80.1	63.8	80.5	89.9
T_n		3	1.4	2.0	3.8	8.9	12.9	16.6	37.4	46.5	52.1	80.2	86.0	89.3	97.1	98.3	98.6
		4	3.1	6.6	8.2	15.5	20.7	24.6	53.8	61.4	65.8	88.4	91.2	92.9	98.1	99.0	99.5
$\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$	1000	3	1.2	5.1	11.6	13.2	35.6	48.1	63.8	82.7	88.8	94.4	98.4	99.2	99.1	99.8	99.9
		7	1.0	4.3	9.3	13.9	31.9	46.0	60.1	82.1	89.6	93.5	97.8	99.2	98.9	99.8	99.9
		15	1.2	5.3	11.8	13.8	33.4	44.8	62.6	82.7	90.5	91.5	97.8	99.0	97.9	99.7	99.8
		31	0.9	6.2	12.5	13.2	34.3	47.9	62.9	83.9	91.1	90.2	98.7	99.7	94.6	99.2	99.8
		63	2.1	6.3	11.7	17.1	31.6	46.2	65.7	82.3	88.4	86.5	95.8	97.9	88.5	96.6	99.0
T_n		3	2.9	4.9	6.2	21.5	30.2	35.5	79.3	84.1	86.7	98.9	99.5	99.7	100	100	100
		4	5.4	8.2	11.1	33.0	41.2	46.2	87.3	91.2	92.6	99.9	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2. *Empirical sizes and power (×100) for* $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ *and* T_n *in model (9).*

			$\kappa=0.0$			$\kappa=0.05$			$\kappa=0.1$			$\kappa=0.15$			$\kappa=0.2$		
Tests	n	$b_n(m_n)$	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
$\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$	400	3	1.1	5.4	10.4	1.9	8.1	13.9	4.2	14.2	22.4	12.7	32.7	44.1	29.5	53.8	65.6
		6	1.7	5.7	12.4	2.0	7.3	14.4	3.7	13.5	22.2	14.8	32.5	45.5	31.6	55.2	67.9
		10	1.7	6.9	11.8	2.0	7.6	13.6	4.8	13.7	21.5	15.0	32.0	43.4	31.8	55.4	66.8
		20	2.4	7.1	12.1	3.1	9.0	15.2	6.7	14.8	23.9	16.9	32.3	43.4	33.9	53.3	65.3
		40	3.6	7.8	13.0	4.6	10.6	18.6	9.8	19.1	28.9	21.9	36.9	47.7	40.0	57.6	69.5
T_n		19	0.7	1.9	3.3	0.4	2.4	3.7	1.4	3.6	6.1	6.3	11.3	16.3	19.8	28.7	35.5
		20	0.9	2.1	3.4	0.8	2.3	4.4	2.2	4.8	8.3	7.2	13.7	17.6	16.7	28.0	34.7
$\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$	1000	3	0.9	5.8	10.8	2.7	9.5	17.3	15.2	33.4	44.9	39.6	63.1	75.2	79.7	91.6	94.9
		7	1.6	5.1	10.5	4.6	10.9	17.5	14.5	29.8	42.1	40.9	63.6	75.1	79.2	91.3	95.7
		15	1.3	4.7	10.1	3.9	11.2	18.4	14.7	32.5	44.3	43.8	65.7	74.8	79.2	90.8	95.1
		31	1.7	6.1	10.6	4.2	11.4	17.3	16.5	33.9	45.1	47.4	69.4	79.5	79.1	90.5	94.7
		63	3.7	8.9	13.6	4.0	11.5	18.6	20.3	36.1	46.7	48.5	67.1	75.4	81.4	91.9	95.5
T_n		21	0.9	2.4	4.0	1.9	4.0	6.5	7.7	12.7	17.2	24.4	37.0	44.5	61.7	74.8	79.6
		22	1.1	2.5	4.9	1.6	3.9	5.7	6.0	11.3	15.4	24.2	35.9	44.7	60.6	73.8	80.6

visual figures in this context, including the use of other kernels, are available from the authors on request. Overall, we know that the sizes of $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ are precise especially when b_n is small, while the sizes of T_n could be seriously undersized or oversized in most cases of m_n. It means that the performance of T_n is heavily relied on whether we can obtain an optimal m_n, but this is not the case for $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$. Considering the difficulty of selecting the optimal bandwidth in most of nonparametric methods for practitioners, $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ has a size advantage over T_n in this direction.

Next, we consider the power performances for $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ and T_n, and the conclusion is generally as expected. First, all the powers become large as n increases. Second, $\tilde{\mathrm{CM}}_n$ is generally more

Table 3. *Empirical sizes and power ($\times 100$) for $\tilde{CM}_n$ and T_n in model (10).*

			$\kappa = 0.0$			$\kappa = 0.05$			$\kappa = 0.1$			$\kappa = 0.15$			$\kappa = 0.2$		
Tests	n	$b_n(m_n)$	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
$\tilde{CM}_n$	400	3	1.0	4.4	9.1	5.7	17.2	25.1	20.6	43.4	53.9	51.9	77.5	85.0	83.9	94.4	97.1
		6	2.4	7.9	12.7	4.9	15.6	24.0	21.8	43.3	55.3	53.8	76.3	83.5	82.5	95.2	97.9
		10	1.4	5.8	10.6	5.6	16.3	25.8	21.5	43.6	55.2	52.1	76.2	84.3	82.9	94.3	96.9
		20	2.9	8.6	15.9	5.2	14.0	22.6	26.4	46.6	57.5	58.7	78.9	86.7	82.2	93.7	97.1
		40	3.6	10.4	16.7	9.4	18.3	25.9	26.9	44.9	57.7	61.0	76.4	86.2	85.8	95.1	97.9
T_n		16	1.1	3.2	5.9	4.9	7.7	10.7	19.6	30.0	35.8	48.2	61.9	68.0	76.2	85.5	89.2
		17	1.1	3.5	5.2	3.0	7.9	10.7	19.1	28.5	33.3	46.2	58.7	65.1	75.8	84.6	88.7
$\tilde{CM}_n$	1000	3	1.0	5.0	8.9	12.8	30.1	41.4	60.9	81.3	88.1	94.6	99.4	99.7	100	100	100
		7	0.8	5.5	10.9	13.2	31.7	44.2	58.5	80.6	88.0	94.7	98.5	99.3	100	100	100
		15	1.2	6.7	12.0	14.3	29.4	39.2	61.5	81.5	88.7	95.2	98.9	99.5	99.8	100	100
		31	2.3	7.3	11.8	15.1	30.5	42.6	62.2	81.7	89.2	94.8	98.6	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.9
		63	3.3	8.2	13.3	20.1	34.9	45.1	63.7	81.9	89.6	94.7	98.1	99.3	99.7	100	100
T_n		29	1.4	4.5	6.2	7.7	14.2	19.3	42.1	54.5	63.5	88.9	93.1	95.2	99.2	99.6	99.7
		30	1.5	4.2	6.9	8.4	15.1	19.8	43.7	57.1	64.9	87.6	93.0	95.3	99.2	99.7	99.8

powerful than T_n for all examined alternatives in models (9)-(10), while T_n has a power advantage over $\tilde{CM}_n$ for all examined alternatives in model (8), except the cases that $m_n = 3$ and $\kappa = 0.1$. Thus, the performances of $\tilde{CM}_n$ and T_n in finite sample are competitive in terms of power. Overall, although $\tilde{CM}_n$ does not have a consistent power advantage over T_n, it is reasonable to recommend $\tilde{CM}_n$ in practice since it has a very robust size performance especially when the block size is small.

5. Application to S&P 500 stock index

In this section, we revisit the real example on S&P 500 stock index in Escanciano and Velasco (2006). We consider two sample periods for the S&P 500 stock index. The first period is from 3 January 1994 until 31 December 1997 with a total of 1011 observations. The second period is from 2 January 1998 until 28 August 2002 with a total of 1170 observations. Denote the log-return of both series (after mean-adjusted) by y_{1t} and y_{2t}, respectively. The generalized spectral tests in Escanciano and Velasco (2006, p.172) indicate that y_{1t} is non-MDS at the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$, while y_{2t} is non-MDS at the significance level $\alpha = 10\%$. Thus, we are of interest to test whether y_{1t} or y_{2t} is a weak white noise (i.e., an uncorrelated sequence) by using $\tilde{CM}_n$. As in Section 4, we choose $b_n = n^{1/5}, 2n^{1/5}, \sqrt{n}/2, \sqrt{n}$ or $2\sqrt{n}$, and it delivers $b_n = 3, 7, 15, 31$ for y_{1t} and $4, 8, 16, 32$ for y_{2t}. The corresponding results for $\tilde{CM}_n$ are listed in Table 4, from which we can not reject the hypothesis that y_{1t} or y_{2t} is a weak white noise at the 5% significance level, and this conclusion is unchanged for all choices of b_n. Thus, a weak but non-MDS processes should be suitable to fit y_{1t} or y_{2t}.

Next, we use $\tilde{CM}_n$ to check whether a weak MA(3) model defined as $y_t = \varepsilon_t + \varphi\varepsilon_{t-3}$ for $|\varphi| < 1$, is adequate to fit y_{1t} or y_{2t}. Based on LS estimation, the fitted weak MA(3) models for y_{1t} and y_{2t} are as follows:

$$y_{1t} = \varepsilon_{1t} - 0.0482\varepsilon_{1t-3}, \quad (11)$$

$$y_{2t} = \varepsilon_{2t} - 0.0423\varepsilon_{2t-3}, \quad (12)$$

Table 4. *p-values of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ for testing the adequacy of a weak white noise on two S&P 500 stock indexes*

		b_n				
Series		$n^{1/5}$	$2n^{1/5}$	$\sqrt{n}/2$	$\sqrt{n}$	$2\sqrt{n}$
y_{1t}	p-value†	0.6900	0.6537	0.5050	0.6257	0.5637
y_{2t}	p-value	0.5110	0.5180	0.4017	0.4157	0.2783

† p-values bootstrapped by the BRW method with $J = 3000$.

where the estimated values of $\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_1} = 6.2 \times 10^{-5}$ and $\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_2} = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$. The p-values of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ in Table 5 indicate that models (11)-(12) are adequate at the 5% significance level, while the p-values of the Ljung-Box test statistics $Q(M)$ and Li-Mak test statistics $Q^2(M)$ in Table 6 imply that models (11)-(12) are not strong at the same significance level. Note that a Bilinear model like (10) with $\kappa = 0$ has a weak MA(3) representation. Thus, it motivates us to fit y_{1t} or y_{2t} by the following Bilinear-GARCH model:

$$\begin{cases} y_t = \eta_t + u y_{t-1}\eta_{t-2}, \\ \eta_t = \sqrt{h_t}\nu_t \quad \text{and} \quad h_t = \omega + \alpha\eta^2_{t-1} + \beta h_{t-1}, \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

where $|u| < 1$, $\omega > 0$, $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ and ν_t is an iid re-scaled error sequence. For each series, model (13) is estimated by using the QMLE method (see, e.g, Ling (2007) and Francq and Zakoïan (2010)). The related results are summarized in Table 7, from which we know that model (13) is adequate to fit y_{2t}, while a marginal autocorrelation up to lag 6 is detected in the fitted conditional mean model for y_{1t}. Based on this, we re-fit y_{1t} by another Bilinear-GARCH model:

$$\begin{cases} y_t = v\eta_{t-1} + \eta_t + u y_{t-1}\eta_{t-2}, \\ \eta_t = \sqrt{h_t}\nu_t \quad \text{and} \quad h_t = \omega + \alpha\eta^2_{t-1} + \beta h_{t-1}, \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

where $|v| < 1, |u| < 1$, $\omega > 0$, $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ and ν_t is an iid re-scaled error sequence. The related results for the fitted model (14) are given in Table 7, from which we know that model (14) is adequate in fitting y_{1t}.

Table 5. *p-values of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ for testing the adequacy of a weak MA(3) model on two S&P 500 stock indexes*

		b_n				
Series		$n^{1/5}$	$2n^{1/5}$	$\sqrt{n}/2$	$\sqrt{n}$	$2\sqrt{n}$
y_{1t}	p-value†	0.9087	0.8923	0.8637	0.9707	0.9627
y_{2t}	p-value	0.8420	0.8630	0.6720	0.5560	0.4940

† p-values bootstrapped by the BRW method with $J = 3000$.

Table 6. *p-values of $Q(M)$ and $Q^2(M)$ for testing the adequacy of a strong MA(3) model on two S&P 500 stock indexes*

Series		$Q(6)$	$Q(12)$	$Q(24)$	$Q^2(6)$	$Q^2(12)$	$Q^2(24)$
y_{1t}	p-value	0.3453	0.0106	0.0588	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
y_{2t}	p-value	0.2756	0.1774	0.2689	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Table 7. *QMLE-fitted model and its corresponding portmanteau tests on two S&P 500 stock indexes*

		$QMLE$									
	Series	v_n	u_n	ω_n	α_n	β_n	σ_ν^2	$Q(6)$	$Q(24)$	$Q^2(6)$	$Q^2(24)^\dagger$
Model (13)	y_{1t}	$---$	0.9961	0.0000	0.1045	0.8686	0.9984	0.0461	0.2591	0.9517	0.9945
	y_{2t}	$---$	0.8004	0.0000	0.1129	0.8213	0.9984	0.4106	0.3525	0.2549	0.6193
Model (14)	y_{1t}	0.0703	0.8001	0.0000	0.1083	0.8650	0.9971	0.4310	0.6353	0.9614	0.9951

† p-values for the Ljung-Box test statistics $Q(6)$ and $Q(24)$, and the Li-Mak test statistics $Q^2(6)$ and $Q^2(24)$.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this paper, we study the asymptotic property of a CM-type spectral test statistic $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ for checking the adequacy of an ARMA model with uncorrelated errors. By releasing the martingale difference assumption on the error terms, $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ is applicable to a large class of uncorrelated nonlinear processes. Since we do not specify the form of error terms, the limiting distribution of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ is not pivotal, and so a BRW method is necessary to bootstrap the critical values of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$. Simulation studies show that the size and power performances of $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ are robust to the selection of block size b_n in BRW method especially when the sample size is large, while the size of kernel-based test T_n in Shao (2011b) is always sensitive to the choice of the bandwidth m_n. In addition, $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ has a power advantage over T_n under most of the examined alternatives. By revisiting two S&P 500 stock index series in Escanciano and Velasco (2006), $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ suggests that the Bilinear-GARCH models are adequate to fit both series. This empirical example illustrates that although some economic or financial series is not a martingale difference sequence, it is still very likely to be an uncorrelated sequence. Our test statistic $\tilde{\text{CM}}_n$ now gives us a way to check for the adequacy of ARMA models driven by an uncorrelated error sequence. Moreover, once a weak ARMA model is found to be adequate in fitting the given series, some non-linear processes with a weak ARMA representation may also be considered to fit this series adequately. This point of view should be important for practitioners.

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APPENDIX: PROOFS

Denote by $W_h(j) = \int_0^\pi h(\lambda)\psi_j(\lambda)d\lambda$ for any $h \in L_2[0,\pi]$; by $P_j = \int_0^\pi \psi_j^2(\lambda)d\lambda$ for $j \in \mathcal{N}$; by C a positive generic constant which may vary from place to place. Note that $P_j \le Cj^{-2}$ uniformly in $j \in \mathcal{N}$, and $\int_0^\pi \psi_j(\lambda)\psi_k(\lambda)d\lambda = 0$ when $j \neq k$ and $j, k \in \mathcal{N}$. In order to prove Theorem 1, we rewrite

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) &= \left[\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) - \breve{S}_n(\lambda)\right] + \breve{S}_n(\lambda) \\ &= \left[\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) - \breve{S}_n(\lambda)\right] + \left[\breve{S}_n(\lambda) - \check{S}_n(\lambda)\right] + \check{S}_n(\lambda) \\ &= I_{1n}(\lambda) + I_{2n}(\lambda) + \check{S}_n(\lambda) \text{ say.} \end{aligned} \tag{A1}$$

where $\breve{S}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\breve{\gamma}(j)\psi_j(\lambda)$ with $\breve{\gamma}(j) = n^{-1}\sum_{t=1+|j|}^{n} \breve{\varepsilon}_t\breve{\varepsilon}_{t-|j|}$ and $\breve{\varepsilon}_t = \varepsilon_t(\theta_n)$. Then, we need the following four lemmas:

LEMMA A1. *Suppose that Assumptions 1-2 hold. Then,* $\|I_{1n}(\lambda)\|^2 = o_p(1)$.

Proof. By a direct calculation, we have

$$E\|I_{1n}(\lambda)\|^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} E\left(\sum_{t=1+j}^{n} b_{tj}(\theta_n)\right)^2 P_j,$$

where $b_{tj}(\theta) = \varepsilon_t(\theta)\varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta) - \tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j}(\theta)$. By Minkowski inequality, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} E\|I_{1n}(\lambda)\|^2 &\le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}\left\{E\left[b_{tj}(\theta_n)\right]^2\right\}^{1/2}\right)^2 P_j \\ &\le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}\left\{E\left[\sup_\Theta \|b_{tj}(\theta)\|\right]^2\right\}^{1/2}\right)^2 P_j. \end{aligned} \tag{A2}$$

By Lemmas A.1 and A.4 in Ling (2007), we know that there exists a constant $\rho \in (0,1)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}\sup_\Theta \|b_{tj}(\theta)\| &\le \sup_\Theta \|\left[\varepsilon_t(\theta) - \tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta)\right]\varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta)\| + \sup_\Theta \|\tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta)\left[\varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta) - \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j}(\theta)\right]\| \\ &\le O(\rho^t)\xi_{\rho 0}\xi_{\rho t-j} + O(\rho^{t-j})\xi_{\rho 0}\xi_{\rho t},\end{aligned}$$

where $\xi_{\rho t} = 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty}\rho^i|y_{t-i}|$. Note that $E|\xi_{\rho t}|^4 < \infty$ by Assumption 2. Thus, from (A2), by Hölder inequality, we can show that

$$\begin{aligned} E\|I_{1n}(\lambda)\|^2 &\le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}\left\{O(\rho^{2t})E\left[\xi_{\rho 0}\xi_{\rho t-j}\right]^2 + O(\rho^{2(t-j)})E\left[\xi_{\rho 0}\xi_{\rho t}\right]^2\right\}^{1/2}\right)^2 P_j \\ &\le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\Bigg(\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}\Bigg\{O(\rho^{2t})\left(E\left[\xi_{\rho 0}\right]^4 E\left[\xi_{\rho t-j}\right]^4\right)^{1/2} \\ &\qquad + O(\rho^{2(t-j)})\left(E\left[\xi_{\rho 0}\right]^4 E\left[\xi_{\rho t}\right]^4\right)^{1/2}\Bigg\}^{1/2}\Bigg)^2 P_j \\ &\le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}\left\{O(\rho^t) + O(\rho^{t-j})\right\}\right)^2 P_j \\ &= O(n^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $\|I_{1n}(\lambda)\|^2 = o_p(1)$. □

LEMMA A2. *Suppose that Assumptions 1-3 hold. Then,*

$$(i)\ \ E\left[\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]=0;$$

$$(ii)\ \ \sqrt{n}(\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0)=O_p(1)\ \textit{with}\ \sqrt{n}(\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0)=-\Sigma^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]+o_p(1).$$

Proof. (i) By Assumption 1, it is not hard to show that

$$\sup_{\Theta}\left\|\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\left[\frac{\partial l_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta}-\frac{\partial\tilde{l}_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta}\right]\right\|=o_p(1), \tag{A3}$$

$$\sup_{\Theta}\left\|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\left[\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}-\frac{\partial^2\tilde{l}_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]\right\|=o_p(1). \tag{A4}$$

Then, since $\partial\tilde{l}_t(\theta_n)/\partial\theta=0$, by Taylor's expansion and (A3)-(A4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0&=-\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2\tilde{l}_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial\tilde{l}_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]\\&=-\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]+o_p(1),\end{aligned} \tag{A5}$$

where ξ_n lies between θ_n and $\check{\theta}_0$. By Lemma A.1 in Ling (2007), we know that

$$E\sup_{\Theta}\left\|\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right\|\leq CE\xi_{\rho t-1}^2<\infty$$

for some $\rho\in(0,1)$, where the last inequality follows from Assumption 2. Thus, by Theorem 3.1 in Ling and McAeer (2003), we have

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}=E\left[\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]+o_p(1)=\Sigma+o_p(1), \tag{A6}$$

where the last equality holds by the dominated convergence theorem and the fact that $\xi_n\to_p\check{\theta}_0$ as $n\to\infty$ by Assumption 3. By (A5)-(A6) and the ergodic theorem, it follows that

$$\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0=-\Sigma^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]+o_p(1)=-\Sigma^{-1}E\left[\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]+o_p(1).$$

Since $\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0=o_p(1)$ by Assumption 3, it implies that (i) holds.

(ii) By (A3)-(A5), it is not hard to see that

$$\sqrt{n}(\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0)=-\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]+o_p(1).$$

Note that $\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)/\partial\theta=2\check{\varepsilon}_t(\partial\check{\varepsilon}_t/\partial\theta)$. Thus, by Assumptions 1 and 2(i), Lemmas 3-4 in Francq and Zakoïan (1998) implies that $n^{-1/2}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)/\partial\theta=O_p(1)$. By (A6), it follows that (ii) holds. □

LEMMA A3. *Suppose that Assumptions 1-3 hold. Then,*

$$\|I_{2n}(\lambda)-W_n'(\lambda)[\sqrt{n}(\theta_n-\check{\theta}_0)]\|^2=o_p(1),$$

where

$$W_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} E\left[\frac{\partial(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial\theta}\right] \psi_j(\lambda).$$

Proof. By Taylor's expansion, we have $\breve{\varepsilon}_t - \check{\varepsilon}_t = (\partial\varepsilon_t(\xi_n)/\theta')(\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0)$, where ξ_n lies between θ_n and $\check{\theta}_0$. Then, it follows that

$$I_{2n}(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} \left[\frac{\partial\varepsilon_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta'} \breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + \check{\varepsilon}_t \frac{\partial\varepsilon_{t-j}(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta'} \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\} [\sqrt{n}(\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0)],$$

which entails

$$I_{2n}(\lambda) = \left\{ I_{2n}^{(1)}(\lambda, \xi_n, \theta_n) + I_{2n}^{(2)}(\lambda, \xi_n) + I_{2n}^{(3)}(\lambda) \right\} [\sqrt{n}(\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0)], \tag{A7}$$

where

$$I_{2n}^{(1)}(\lambda, \theta_1, \theta_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} \left[\frac{\partial\varepsilon_t(\theta_1)}{\partial\theta'} \varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta_2) - E\left(\frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_t}{\partial\theta'} \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} \right) \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\},$$

$$I_{2n}^{(2)}(\lambda, \theta_1) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} \left[\check{\varepsilon}_t \frac{\partial\varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta_1)}{\partial\theta'} - E\left(\check{\varepsilon}_t \frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}}{\partial\theta'} \right) \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\},$$

$$I_{2n}^{(3)}(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{n-j}{n} \left[E\left(\frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_t}{\partial\theta'} \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} \right) + E\left(\check{\varepsilon}_t \frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}}{\partial\theta'} \right) \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\}.$$

We first consider $I_{2n}^{(1)}(\lambda, \xi_n, \theta_n)$. By a direct calculation, we have

$$E\|I_{2n}^{(1)}(\lambda, \xi_n, \theta_n)\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (Ec_{nj}^2) P_j, \tag{A8}$$

where

$$c_{nj} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} \left[\frac{\partial\varepsilon_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta'} \varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta_n) - E\left(\frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_t}{\partial\theta'} \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} \right) \right].$$

Note that by Assumption 1 and Lemma A.1 in Ling (2007), we have

$$\sup_{\Theta} |\varepsilon_t(\theta)| \leq C\xi_{\rho t} \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{\Theta} \left\| \frac{\varepsilon_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta} \right\| \leq C\xi_{\rho t-1}$$

for some $\rho \in (0, 1)$. Thus, as for (A6), by Assumptions 2 and 3(i), we can show that uniformly in $j \in \{1, \cdots, n-1\}$, $Ec_{nj}^2 = o(1)$. Thus, since $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P_j < \infty$, by (A8), it is straightforward to see that

$$E\|I_{2n}^{(1)}(\lambda, \xi_n, \theta_n)\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} o(P_j) = o(1),$$

which implies that $\|I_{2n}^{(1)}(\lambda, \xi_n, \theta_n)\|^2 = o_p(1)$. Similarly, $\|I_{2n}^{(2)}(\lambda, \xi_n)\|^2 = o_p(1)$.

Next, we consider $I_{2n}^{(3)}(\lambda)$. By a direct calculation and the fact $P_j = O(j^{-2})$, we have

$$E\|I_{2n}^{(3)}(\lambda) - W_n(\lambda)\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{j^2}{n^2} \left[E\left(\frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_t}{\partial\theta'} \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} \right) + E\left(\check{\varepsilon}_t \frac{\partial\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}}{\partial\theta'} \right) \right]^2 P_j = O(n^{-1}).$$

Now, the conclusion follows from (A7) and Lemma A2(ii). □

LEMMA A4. *Suppose that Assumptions 1-3 hold. Then,*

$$\left\|\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right)\psi_j(\lambda)\right\|^2 = o_p(1),$$

where z_{tj} is defined as in (4).

Proof. First, by Lemma A2(i), we have $Ez_{tj} = 0$. Then, as for (A6), by Assumptions 1-2, it is not hard to show that

$$E\left[\frac{1}{j}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right]^2 \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad j \to \infty.$$

Thus, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $n_0(\varepsilon)$ such that when $j \geq n_0$,

$$E\left[\frac{1}{j}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right]^2 < \varepsilon.$$

Next, by a direct calculation, for $n \geq \max(n_0 + 1, \lfloor \varepsilon^{-1} \rfloor)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E&\left\|\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right)\psi_j(\lambda)\right\|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} j^2 E\left[\frac{1}{j}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right]^2 P_j \\
&= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n_0-1} j^2 E\left[\frac{1}{j}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right]^2 P_j + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=n_0}^{n-1} j^2 E\left[\frac{1}{j}\sum_{t=1}^{j} z_{tj}\right]^2 P_j \\
&\leq O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{n}\sum_{j=n_0}^{n-1} j^2 P_j \\
&= O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + O(\varepsilon) = O(\varepsilon).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, it follows that conclusion holds. □

PROOF OF THEOREM 1. By (A1) and Lemmas A1, A3 and A4, it suffices to show that $\bar{S}_n(\lambda) - E\{\bar{S}_n(\lambda)\} \Rightarrow S(\lambda)$ as $n \to \infty$, where $\bar{S}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\bar{\lambda}(j)\psi_j(\lambda)$ with $\bar{\lambda}_n(\lambda) = n^{-1}\sum_{t=1+|j|}^{n} e_{t,j}$. Here, we have used the fact that $E\{\check{S}_n(\lambda)\} = E\{\bar{S}_n(\lambda)\}$ by Lemma A.2(i). For each fixed integer $K \in \{1, \cdots, n-1\}$, we rewrite

$$\bar{S}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sqrt{n}\bar{\lambda}(j)\psi_j(\lambda) + \sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\bar{\lambda}(j)\psi_j(\lambda) =: \bar{S}_n^K(\lambda) + R_n^K(\lambda).$$

Then, as in Shao (2011), the conclusion holds from the following three claims:

(a). For any $h \in L_2[0, \pi]$, the finite dimensional distributions of $\langle \bar{S}_n^K - E(\bar{S}_n^K), h\rangle$ converge to those of $\langle S^K(\lambda), h\rangle$, where $S^K(\lambda)$ is a Gaussian process with zero mean and asymptotic projected variances

$$\sigma_{h,K}^2 = var[\langle S^K, h\rangle] = \sum_{j=1}^{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\sum_{d=-\infty}^{\infty} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t-d,k}) W_h(j) W_h(k).$$

(b). The sequence $\{\bar{S}_n^K(\lambda)\}$ is tight.

(c). For $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\lim_{K\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} P\left(\|R_n^K(\lambda) - E\{R_n^K(\lambda)\}\| > \varepsilon\right) = 0.$ Q.E.D.

PROOF OF CLAIM (a). By a direct calculation, we can show that

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \bar{S}_n^K - E(\bar{S}_n^K), h\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{t=j+1}^{n} \{e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\} W_h(j) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=2}^{K+1} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} \{e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\} W_h(j) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=K+2}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \{e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\} W_h(j), \end{aligned} \tag{A9}$$

where the first summand above is $o_p(1)$ since K is finite. Rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t =: \sum_{j=1}^{K} e_{t,j} W_h(j) &= 1'_{K+1} \times \left(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-1} W_h(1), \cdots, \check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-K} W_h(K), \kappa \check{\varepsilon}_t \frac{\partial \check{\varepsilon}_t}{\partial \theta'}\right)' \\ &=: 1'_{K+1} \times v_t, \end{aligned} \tag{A10}$$

where $1_{K+1} = (1, \cdots, 1)' \in \mathcal{R}^{(K+1)\times 1}$ and $\kappa = -2\sum_{j=1}^{K} E\left[\partial(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})/\partial\theta'\right] W_h(j)$. By the finiteness of $W_h(j)$ and κ and the same argument as in Francq, Roy, and Zakoïan (2005, page 243), we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=K+2}^{n} (v_t - Ev_t) \to_d N\left(0, var\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=K+2}^{n} v_t\right]\right) \quad \text{as } n \to \infty.$$

Hence, it follows that for the second summand, $n^{-1/2}\sum_{t=K+2}^{n}(Y_t - EY_t) \to_d N(0, \check{I})$ as $n \to \infty$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \check{I} &= \lim_{n\to\infty} var\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=K+2}^{n} Y_t\right) \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\sum_{t=K+2}^{n} \sum_{t'=K+2}^{n} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t',k})\right) W_h(j) W_h(k) \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\sum_{d=K+2-n}^{n-K-2} \sum_{t=K+2+\max(0,d)}^{n+\min(0,d)} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t-d,k})\right) W_h(j) W_h(k) \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\sum_{d=K+2-n}^{n-K-2} \frac{n-K-2-|d|}{n} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t-d,k})\right) W_h(j) W_h(k) \\ &= \sigma_{h,K}^2. \end{aligned} \tag{A11}$$

Thus, it follows that claim (a) holds. Q.E.D.

PROOF OF CLAIM (b). First, as for (A9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S}_n^K - E(\bar{S}_n^K) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{t=j+1}^{n} \{e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\} \psi_j(\lambda) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=2}^{K+1} \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} \{e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\} \psi_j(\lambda) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=K+2}^{n} G_t^K, \end{aligned} \tag{A12}$$

where the first term in (A12) is tight since each summand is tight, and

$$G_t^K = \sum_{j=1}^{K} \{e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\}\psi_j(\lambda).$$

Next, we use Theorem 2.1 in Politis and Romano (1994) to prove the tightness of the second term in (A12). Note that G_t^K is independent to n. We only need to verify that

(i) $E\|G_t^K\|^2 < \infty$;

(ii) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{t=K+2}^{n} E\left[\langle G_{K+2}^K, G_t^K\rangle\right] = \sum_{t=K+2}^{\infty} E\left[\langle G_{K+2}^K, G_t^K\rangle\right] < \infty,$ and the last series converges absolutely;

(iii) $\lim_{n\to\infty} var\left[\langle \bar{S}_n^K - E(\bar{S}_n^K), h\rangle\right] \to \sigma_{h,K}^2$.

The proof of (i) is trivial, and the proof of (iii) is directly from the one as for (A11). We now consider the proof of (ii). Note that

$$\sum_{t=K+2}^{\infty} \left|E\left[\langle G_{K+2}^K, G_t^K\rangle\right]\right| = \sum_{t=K+2}^{\infty} \left|\sum_{j=1}^{K} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{K+2,j})P_j\right|. \tag{A13}$$

Using the same argument as for Lemma 3 in Francq and Zakoïan (1998), it is not hard to show that for each $j \in \{1, \cdots, K\}$, there exists a $\rho \in (0,1)$ such that

$$|cov(e_{t,j}, e_{K+2,j})| \le C\left\{\rho^{|t-K-2|/2} + \left[\alpha_y\left(\left\lfloor\frac{|t-K-2|}{2}\right\rfloor\right)\right]^{\nu/(2+\nu)}\right\}. \tag{A14}$$

By (A13)-(A14), it follows that

$$\sum_{t=K+2}^{\infty} \left|E\left[\langle G_{K+2}^K, G_t^K\rangle\right]\right| \le C\left(\sum_{j=1}^{K} P_j\right)\sum_{s=0}^{\infty}\left\{\rho^{|s|/2} + \left[\alpha_y\left(\left\lfloor\frac{|s|}{2}\right\rfloor\right)\right]^{\nu/(2+\nu)}\right\} < \infty,$$

which implies that (ii) holds. This completes the proof of claim (b). Q.E.D.

PROOF OF CLAIM (c). First, by a direct calculation, we have

$$E\|R_n^K(\lambda) - E\{R_n^K(\lambda)\}\|^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n} cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t',j})P_j. \tag{A15}$$

Since $e_{t,j} = \check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + z_{tj}$, there are four terms in $cov(e_{t,j}, e_{t',j})$. For simplicity, we only prove the conclusion for the term $cov(z_{tj}, z_{t'j})$, since the proofs for other terms are similar. Note that for any $m \in \{1, \cdots, p+q\}$, the m-th entry of z_{tj} satisfies that

$$z_{tj,m} = O(1)\check{\varepsilon}_t\frac{\partial\varepsilon_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta_m} = O(1)\left[\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i y_{t-i}\right]\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{k,m} y_{t-k}\right], \tag{A16}$$

where $c_i = O(\rho^i)$ and $c_{i,m} = O(\rho^i)$ for some $\rho \in (0,1)$. Then, for any $(m, m') \in \{1, \cdots, p+q\}^2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n} cov(z_{tj,m}, z_{t'j,m'}) \\
&\leq O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n}\sum_{i,k,i',k'\geq 0} |c_i c_{k,m'} c_{i'} c_{k',m'}|\, |cov(y_{t-i}y_{t-k}, y_{t'-i'}y_{t'-k'})| P_j \\
&\leq O(1)\sum_{i,k,i',k'\geq 0} |c_i c_{k,m'} c_{i'} c_{k',m'}| \sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1}\left\{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n} |cov(y_0 y_{i-k}, y_{t'-t+i-i'}y_{t'-t+i-k'})|\right\} P_j.
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by Assumption 2, we can show that for any i, k, i', k', j,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n} |cov(y_0 y_{i-k}, y_{t'-t+i-i'}y_{t'-t+i-k'})| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n} \{|cum(y_0, y_{i-k}, y_{t'-t+i-i'}, y_{t'-t+i-k'})| \\
&\quad + |\gamma(t'-t+i-i')\gamma(t'-t+k-k')| + |\gamma(t'-t+i-k')\gamma(t'-t+k-i')|\} \\
&\leq \sum_{d=-(n-1-j)}^{n-1-j} \frac{n-1-j-|d|}{n}\{|cum(y_0, y_{i-k}, y_{d+i-i'}, y_{d+i-k'})| \\
&\quad + |\gamma(d+i-i')\gamma(d+k-k')| + |\gamma(d+i-k')\gamma(d+k-i')|\} \\
&\leq \sum_{s_1,s_2,s_3=-\infty}^{\infty} |cum(y_0, y_{s_1}, y_{s_2}, y_{s_3})| + 2\sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty}[\gamma(s)]^2 < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, it follows that

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1}\sum_{t,t'=j+1}^{n} cov(z_{tj,m}, z_{t'j,m'}) \leq O(1)\sum_{j=K+1}^{\infty} P_j \to 0 \text{ as } K \to \infty. \tag{A17}$$

By (A15) and (A17), we know that $\lim_{K\to\infty}\lim_{n\to\infty} E\|R_n^K(\lambda) - E\{R_n^K(\lambda)\}\|^2 = 0$. Now, claim (c) follows directly from Chebyshev's inequality. Q.E.D.

PROOF OF COROLLARY 1. Under H_0, we have $\theta_0 = \check{\theta}_0$, which implies that $E\{\check{S}_n(\lambda)\} = 0$. Thus, (i) follows directly from continuous mapping theorem. For (ii), since $n^{-1/2}\check{S}_n(\lambda) - E\left\{n^{-1/2}\check{S}_n(\lambda)\right\} \Rightarrow 0$ in $L_2[0,\pi]$ by Theorem 1, it follows that

$$\frac{\tilde{\text{CM}}_n}{n} = \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{\tilde{S}_n(\lambda)}{\sqrt{n}}\right]^2 d\lambda \to_p \int_0^\pi \left\{E\left[\frac{\check{S}_n(\lambda)}{\sqrt{n}}\right]\right\}^2 d\lambda = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\left[E(\check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})\right]^2 P_j$$

as $n \to \infty$, i.e., (ii) holds. Q.E.D.

PROOF OF COROLLARY 2. Rewrite

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) &= \bar{S}_n(\lambda) + \left[\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) - \bar{S}_n(\lambda)\right] \\
&= \left[\bar{S}_n(\lambda) - E\left\{\bar{S}_n(\lambda)\right\}\right] + E\left\{\bar{S}_n(\lambda)\right\} + \left[\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) - \bar{S}_n(\lambda)\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{A18}$$

On one hand, by Assumptions 1-3, from the proof of Theorem 1, we have

$$\bar{S}_n(\lambda) - E\left\{\bar{S}_n(\lambda)\right\} \Rightarrow S(\lambda) \ \text{ and } \ E\|\tilde{S}_n(\lambda) - \bar{S}_n(\lambda)\|^2 \to 0 \quad \text{as } n \to \infty. \tag{A19}$$

On the other hand, since $\check{\theta}_0 = \theta_0$ by Assumption 4, we can show that under H_{1n},

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{\bar{S}_n(\lambda)\right\} &= E\left\{\check{S}_n(\lambda)\right\} \\ &= E\left[\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\hat{\gamma}(j)\psi_j(\lambda)\right] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{n}\gamma_n(j)\psi_j(\lambda) \\ &= \frac{\gamma(0)}{2\pi}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left[g(\omega)e^{ij\omega}d\omega\right]\psi_j(\lambda) \to \frac{\gamma(0)}{2\pi}\int_0^{\lambda} g(\omega)d\omega \end{aligned} \tag{A20}$$

as $n \to \infty$, where $\gamma_n(j)$ is defined as in (5). Now, the conclusion holds from (A18)-(A20) and continuous mapping theorem. Q.E.D.

Next, in order to prove Theorem 2, we need three more lemmas:

LEMMA A5. *Assume that Assumptions 1-3 hold and $b_n^{-1} = o(1)$. Then, (i) $\|\theta_n^* - \check{\theta}_0\| = o_p^*(1)$; (ii) $\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \check{\theta}_0) = O_p^*(1)$, where $\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \check{\theta}_0) = -\Sigma^{-1}\left[n^{-1/2}\sum_{t=1}^{n} w_t^* \frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right] + o_p^*(1)$.*

Proof. As for (A5), by Assumptions 1-2, we can show that

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_n^* - \check{\theta}_0 &= -\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2 l_t^*(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t^*(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right] + o_p(1) \\ &= -\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n} w_t^*\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}(w_t^*-1)\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta} + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right] + o_p(1) \\ &=: -\left[s_{1n}\right]^{-1}\left[s_{2n} + s_{3n}\right] + o_p(1), \end{aligned}$$

where ξ_n lies between θ_n^* and $\check{\theta}_0$. First, by Lemma A.4 in Ling (2007) and the ergodic theorem, it is straightforward to see that

$$E^*\|s_{1n}\| \le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n} E^*(w_t^*)\sup_{\theta}\left\|\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right\| = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\sup_{\theta}\left\|\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\theta)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right\| = O_p(1),$$

which entails $s_{1n} = O_p^*(1)$. Next, by a direct calculation and the stationarity of $l_t(\theta)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E\left\{E^*\left[s_{2n}s_{2n}'\right]\right\} &= \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n} E\left[\sum_{t,t'\in B_s}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\frac{\partial l_{t'}(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta'}\right] \\ &= \frac{b_n}{n^2}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n} var\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}\sum_{t\in B_s}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right] \\ &= \frac{b_n L_n}{n^2} var\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}\sum_{t=1}^{b_n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{A21}$$

Note that $b_n^{-1} = o(1)$. By Lemma 3 in Francq and Zakoïan (1998), we know that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} var\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}\sum_{t=1}^{b_n}\frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right] \text{ exists.}$$

Thus, by (A21), it follows that $E\left\{E^*\left[s_{2n}s_{2n}'\right]\right\} = O(n^{-1})$, which implies $s_{2n} = O_p^*(n^{-1/2})$. Note that $s_{3n} = o_p(1)$ by the ergodic theorem and Lemma A2(i). Thus, it follows that (i) holds.

For (ii), as for (A5), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \check{\theta}_0) &= -\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2 l_t^*(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial l_t^*(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta}\right] + o_p(1)\\ &= -\left[s_{1n}\right]^{-1}\left[\sqrt{n}s_{2n} + \sqrt{n}s_{3n}\right] + o_p(1). \qquad \text{(A22)}\end{aligned}$$

By (i), it is not hard to show that

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}(w_t^* - 1)\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'} = o_p^*(1) \text{ and } \frac{1}{n}\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{\partial^2 l_t(\xi_n)}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'} = \Sigma + o_p^*(1).$$

Then, it follows that $s_{1n} = \Sigma + o_p^*(1)$. Note that $\sqrt{n}s_{2n} = O_p^*(1)$ and $\sqrt{n}s_{3n} = O_p(1)$ by Lemma A2(ii). Thus, by (A22), we know that (ii) holds. □

LEMMA A6. *Assume that Assumptions 1-3 hold,* $b_n^{-1} = o(1)$*, and* $b_n n^{-1} = o(1)$*. Then,* $E^*\|\tilde{Z}_n(\gamma) - \bar{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2 = o_p(1)$*, where*

$$\bar{Z}_n(\gamma) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}(w_t^* - 1)E\left(\check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}\right)\right]\psi_j(\lambda).$$

Proof. Note that

$$E^*\|\tilde{Z}_n(\gamma) - \bar{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2 \le 2E^*\|\tilde{Z}_n(\gamma) - \check{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2 + 2E^*\|\check{Z}_n(\gamma) - \bar{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2, \qquad \text{(A23)}$$

where

$$\check{Z}_n(\gamma) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}\frac{(w_t^* - 1)(n-j)}{n}E\left(\check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}\right)\right]\psi_j(\lambda).$$

By a direct calculation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}E^*\|\tilde{Z}_n(\gamma) - \check{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left\{\frac{1}{n}E^*\left[\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}(w_t^* - 1)d_{nj}\right]^2\right\}P_j\\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left\{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n}\left[\sum_{t\in B_s\cap[1+j,n]}d_{nj}\right]^2\right\}P_j\\ &\le \sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left\{\frac{L_n b_n^2}{n}d_{nj}^2\right\}P_j\\ &= \frac{b_n}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\left(\sqrt{n}d_{nj}\right)^2 P_j, \qquad \text{(A24)}\end{aligned}$$

where $d_{nj} = n^{-1} \sum_{t'=1+j}^{n} [\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t'} \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t'-j} - E(\check{\varepsilon}_{t'} \check{\varepsilon}_{t'-j})]$. By Lemma A.4 in Ling (2007), it is straightforward to see that

$$\sqrt{n} d_{nj} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} [\breve{\varepsilon}_t \breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j} - E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})] + o_p(1). \tag{A25}$$

Next, by Taylor's expansion, we have

$$\breve{\varepsilon}_t \breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j} = \check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + \frac{\partial(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial \theta'} (\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0) + (\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0)' \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (\varepsilon_t(\theta) \varepsilon_{t-j}(\theta))}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'} |_{\theta=\xi_n} \right] (\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0),$$

where ξ_n lies between θ_n and $\check{\theta}_0$. Note that $\sqrt{n}(\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0) = O_p(1)$ by Lemma A2(ii). Thus, by (A25) it follows that for all $j \in \{1, \cdots, n-1\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n} d_{nj} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} [\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} - E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} \frac{\partial(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial \theta'} [\sqrt{n}(\theta_n - \check{\theta}_0)] + o_p(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} [\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} - E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})] + O_p(1). \end{aligned} \tag{A26}$$

As for (A17), we can show that for all $j \in \{1, \cdots, n-1\}$,

$$E \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} [\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} - E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})] \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t,t'=1+j}^{n} cov(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}, \check{\varepsilon}_{t'} \check{\varepsilon}_{t'-j}) = O(1).$$

Thus, by (A26), we know that $\sqrt{n} d_{nj} = O_p(1)$. Since $b_n n^{-1} = o(1)$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P_j < \infty$, by (A24), it entails that

$$E^* \|\tilde{Z}_n(\gamma) - \check{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2 = \frac{b_n}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} O_p(P_j) = o_p(1). \tag{A27}$$

Next, since $b_n n^{-1} = o(1)$, it is straightforward to see that

$$\begin{aligned} E^* \|\check{Z}_n(\gamma) - \bar{Z}_n(\gamma)\|^2 &= E^* \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left[\frac{j}{n^{3/2}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} (w_t^* - 1) E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}) \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{j^2}{n^3} E^* \left[\sum_{t=1+j}^{n} (w_t^* - 1) E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}) \right]^2 P_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{j^2}{n^3} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left[\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1+j, n]} E(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}) \right]^2 P_j \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{j^2}{n^3} L_n b_n^2 P_j \\ &= O(b_n n^{-1}) = o(1). \end{aligned} \tag{A28}$$

Now, the conclusion follows directly from (A23) and (A27)-(A28). □

LEMMA A7. *Suppose that Assumptions 1-3 hold, $b_n^{-1} = o(1)$, and $(\log n) b_n n^{-1} = o(1)$. Then,*

$$E^* \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{j} (w_t^* - 1) \tilde{z}_{tj} \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\|^2 = o_p(1),$$

where $\tilde{z}_{tj}$ is defined in the same way as z_{tj} in (4) with $\tilde{l}_t(\check{\theta}_0)$ replacing $l_t(\check{\theta}_0)$.

Proof. By a direct calculation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E^* \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{j} (w_t^* - 1) \tilde{z}_{tj} \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\|^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} E^* \left(\sum_{t=1}^{j} (w_t^* - 1) \tilde{z}_{tj} \right)^2 P_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} \tilde{z}_{tj} \right)^2 P_j. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma A.4 in Ling (2007), it is straightforward to see that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} \tilde{z}_{tj} \right)^2 P_j = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j + o_p(1) =: H_n + o_p(1).$$

Note that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P_j < \infty$. For $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $j_0(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that

$$\sum_{j=j_0+1}^{\infty} P_j < \varepsilon.$$

Since $b_n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$, we rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} H_n &= \sum_{j=1}^{j_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j + \sum_{j=j_0+1}^{b_n} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=b_n+1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j \\ &=: H_{1n} + H_{2n} + H_{3n}. \end{aligned} \tag{A29}$$

First, for H_{1n}, we know that as n is large enough,

$$EH_{1n} \le \sum_{j=1}^{j_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} O(j_0^2) P_j = O\left(\frac{L_n}{n} \right) < \varepsilon. \tag{A30}$$

Next, for H_{2n}, a direct calculation gives us that

$$H_{2n} = \sum_{j=j_0+1}^{b_n} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^{1} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j = \sum_{j=j_0+1}^{b_n} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_1} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j.$$

By Lemma 3 in Francq and Zakoïan (1998), it follows that as n is large enough,

$$EH_{2n} = \sum_{j=j_0+1}^{b_n} \frac{b_n}{n} E\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}} \sum_{t=1}^{b_n} z_{tj}\right)^2 P_j$$
$$= \sum_{j=j_0+1}^{b_n} \frac{b_n}{n} O(P_j) \le O\left(\frac{b_n}{n}\varepsilon\right) < \varepsilon. \tag{A31}$$

Third, for H_{3n}, we truncate it as

$$H_{3n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} \left(\sum_{s<s'} + \sum_{s=s'} \right) \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j. \tag{A32}$$

As for (A31), by the stationarity of z_{tj}, we can show that

$$E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} \sum_{s<s'} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} \sum_{s<s'} E\left(\sum_{t \in B_s} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j$$
$$= \frac{b_n}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} \sum_{s<s'} O(P_j)$$
$$\le \frac{b_n L_n}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} O(P_j)$$
$$\le \sum_{j=j_0+1}^{\infty} O(P_j) < \varepsilon. \tag{A33}$$

Furthermore, since $(\log n) b_n n^{-1} = o(1)$, it is not hard to see that

$$E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} \sum_{s=s'} \left(\sum_{t \in B_s \cap [1,j]} z_{tj} \right)^2 P_j \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s'=2}^{L_n} \sum_{j \in B_{s'}} O(b_n^2) P_j$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=b_n+1}^{n-1} O(b_n^2) \frac{1}{j^2}$$
$$\le \frac{b_n}{n} \sum_{j=b_n+1}^{n-1} O(1) \frac{1}{j}$$
$$= O\left(\frac{b_n \log n}{n}\right) < \varepsilon. \tag{A34}$$

Now, the conclusion follows from (A29)-(A34). □

PROOF OF THEOREM 2. By Taylor's expansion we have

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_t^* \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j}^* = \tilde{\varepsilon}_t \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + \frac{\partial(\tilde{\varepsilon}_t \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial \theta'} (\theta_n^* - \theta_n) + (\theta_n^* - \theta_n)' \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (\tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta) \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j}(\theta))}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'} \Big|_{\theta = \xi_n} \right] (\theta_n^* - \theta_n),$$

where ξ_n lies between θ_n^* and θ_n. Then, it follows that

$$\tilde{S}_n^*(\lambda) - \tilde{S}_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\sum_{t=1+j}^{n} (w_t^* - 1)\tilde{\varepsilon}_t \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j} \right] \psi_j(\lambda) + I_{1n}^*(\lambda)[\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \theta_n)] + [\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \theta_n)']I_{2n}^*(\lambda)[\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \theta_n)], \tag{A35}$$

where

$$I_{1n}^*(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} w_t^* \frac{\partial(\tilde{\varepsilon}_t \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial \theta'} \psi_j(\lambda),$$

$$I_{2n}^*(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} w_t^* \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2(\tilde{\varepsilon}_t(\theta)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j}(\theta))}{\partial\theta\partial\theta'} |_{\theta=\xi_n} \right] \psi_j(\lambda).$$

By Lemma A3, we can easily show that

$$E^* \left\| I_{1n}^*(\lambda) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} E\left[\frac{\partial(\check{\varepsilon}_t \check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial\theta'} \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\|^2 = O_p\left(b_n n^{-1}\right). \tag{A36}$$

On the other hand, it is straightforward to see that

$$E^* \left\| I_{2n}^*(\lambda) \right\|^2 = O_p(n^{-1}). \tag{A37}$$

Since $\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \theta_n) = O_p^*(1)$ by Lemma A2(ii) and Lemma A5(ii), under (A35)-(A37) and Lemma A6, we have

$$\Delta_n(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{t=1+j}^{n} (w_t^* - 1)\left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_t\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j} - E(\check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})\right] \right\} \psi_j(\lambda) + \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} E\left[\frac{\partial(\check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j})}{\partial\theta'} \right] \psi_j(\lambda) \right\} [\sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \theta_n)] + \text{negligible terms.} \tag{A38}$$

Moreover, by Lemma A2(ii), Lemma A5(ii) and (A3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n}(\theta_n^* - \theta_n) &= -\Sigma^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} (w_t^* - 1) \frac{\partial l_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta} \right] + o_p^*(1) \\ &= -\Sigma^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t=1}^{n} (w_t^* - 1) \frac{\partial \tilde{l}_t(\check{\theta}_0)}{\partial\theta} \right] + o_p^*(1). \end{aligned} \tag{A39}$$

Let $\check{\gamma}^*(j) = n^{-1}\{\sum_{t=1+j}^{n}(w_t^* - 1)\left[\tilde{e}_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right]\}$, where $\tilde{e}_{t,j} = \tilde{\varepsilon}_t\tilde{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + \tilde{z}_{tj}$ and $\tilde{z}_{tj}$ is defined as in Lemma A7. Since $E(\check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j}) = E(e_{t,j})$, by (A38)-(A39) and Lemma A7, it follows that

$$\Delta_n(\lambda) = \sqrt{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \check{\gamma}^*(j)\psi_j(\lambda) + \text{negligible terms} =: \check{S}_n^*(\lambda) + \text{negligible terms}.$$

Finally, for each fixed integer $K \in \{1, \cdots, n-1\}$, we rewrite

$$\check{S}_n^*(\lambda) = \sqrt{n} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \check{\gamma}^*(j)\psi_j(\lambda) + \sqrt{n} \sum_{j=K+1}^{n-1} \check{\gamma}^*(j)\psi_j(\lambda) =: \check{S}_n^{K*}(\lambda) + \check{R}_n^{K*}(\lambda).$$

Then, as in Shao (2011), the conclusion holds from the following three claims:

(d). For any $h \in L_2[0, \pi]$, the finite dimensional distributions of $\langle \check{S}_n^{K*}, h \rangle$ converge to those of $\langle S^K(\lambda), h \rangle$ in probability conditional on χ_n.

(e). For $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\lim_{K\to\infty}\lim_{n\to\infty} P^*\left(\|\breve{R}_n^{K*}(\lambda)\| > \varepsilon\right) = 0$ in probability conditional on χ_n.

(f). The sequence $\{\breve{S}_n^*(\lambda)\}$ is tight in probability conditional on χ_n.

The proofs of claims (e) and (f) are similar to these of part (a,ii) and part (b) in Shao (2011a, p.222). Thus, we only need to prove claim (d). Q.E.D.

PROOF OF CLAIM (d). Let $G_t^{K*} = \sum_{j=1}^K (w_t^* - 1)\left[\tilde{e}_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right]\psi_j(\lambda)$. As for (A9), it suffices to show the asymptotic normality of J_n^{K*}, where

$$\begin{aligned}
J_n^{K*} = \sum_{t=K+2}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\langle G_t^{K*}, h\rangle &= \sum_{t=K+2}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{j=1}^K (w_t^* - 1)\left[\tilde{e}_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right] W_h(j) \\
&= \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} \frac{\delta_s - 1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{t\in B_s\cap[K+2,n]} \sum_{j=1}^K \left[\tilde{e}_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right] W_h(j) \\
&=: \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} H_{sn}^*.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that conditional on χ_n, $\{H_{sn}^*\}$ is a sequence of independent random variables. Thus, we only need to verify that

$$\begin{aligned}
&(i)\ \lim_{n\to\infty} var^*\left(J_n^{K*}\right) \to_p \sigma_{h,K}^2; \\
&(ii)\ \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{s=1}^{L_n} E^*\left\{|H_{sn}^*|^2 I(|H_{sn}^*| > \varepsilon)\right\} \to_p 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Without loss of generality, we assume that $K + 2 \le b_n$. For (i), by Lemma A.4 in Ling (2007), Taylor's expansion, and Lemma A2(ii), it is not hard to show that

$$\begin{aligned}
var^*\left(J_n^{K*}\right) &= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n}\left\{\sum_{t\in B_s\cap[K+2,n]}\sum_{j=1}^K \left[\tilde{e}_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right] W_h(j)\right\}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{L_n}\sum_{s=2}^{L_n}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}\sum_{t\in B_s}\sum_{j=1}^K \left[\breve{e}_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right] W_h(j)\right\}^2 + o_p(1) \\
&= \frac{1}{L_n}\sum_{s=2}^{L_n}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}\sum_{t\in B_s}\sum_{j=1}^K \left[e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})\right] W_h(j)\right\}^2 + O_p\left(\frac{b_n}{n}\right) + o_p(1) \\
&=: Z_n + o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\breve{e}_{t,j} = \breve{\varepsilon}_t\breve{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + z_{tj}$. As for (A11), we have $EZ_n \to \sigma_{h,k}^2$ as $n \to \infty$. Thus, we only need to prove that $var(Z_n) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. By a direct calculation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
var(Z_n) &= \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s,s'=1}^{L_n}\sum_{t_1,t_2\in B_s}\sum_{t_1',t_2'\in B_{s'}}\sum_{j_1,j_2=1}^K\sum_{j_1',j_2'=1}^K C(t_1,t_2,t_1',t_2',j_1,j_2,j_1',j_2') \\
&\quad\times W_h(j_1)W_h(j_2)W_h(j_1')W_h(j_2') \\
&=: \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s,s'=1}^{L_n} z(s,s'),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\gamma_e(j) = E(e_{t,j})$ and $C(t_1, t_2, t_1', t_2', j_1, j_2, j_1', j_2')$ equals to

$$cov\left\{[(e_{t_1,j_1} - \gamma_e(j_1))\,(e_{t_2,j_2} - \gamma_e(j_2))], \left[\left(e_{t_1',j_1'} - \gamma_e(j_1')\right)\left(e_{t_2',j_2'} - \gamma_e(j_2')\right)\right]\right\}.$$

Rewrite

$$var(Z_n) = \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n}\sum_{|s'-s|\le 1} z(s,s') + \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n}\sum_{|s'-s|>1} z(s,s'). \tag{A40}$$

Fort the first summand in (A40), since $b_n = o(n^{1/3})$, it is straightforward to see that

$$\frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n}\sum_{|s'-s|\le 1} z(s,s') = O\left(\frac{L_n b_n^4}{n^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{b_n^3}{n}\right) = o(1). \tag{A41}$$

Next, for the second summand in (A40), $C(t_1, t_2, t_1', t_2', j_1, j_2, j_1', j_2')$ can be divided into 16 terms, since $e_{t,j} = \check{\varepsilon}_t\check{\varepsilon}_{t-j} + z_{tj}$. We only consider the prove for the term $cov\left(z_{t_1j_1}z_{t_2j_2}, z_{t_1'j_1'}z_{t_2'j_2'}\right)$, because the proofs for other terms are similar. In view of (A16), for any $(m_1, m_2, m_1', m_2') \in \{1, p+q\}^4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left|cov\left[z_{t_1j_1,m_1}z_{t_2j_2,m_2}, z_{t_1'j_1',m_1'}z_{t_2'j_2',m_2'}\right]\right| \\
=&\left|\sum_{i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i_1',k_1',i_2',k_2'} c_{i_1}c_{k_1,m_1}c_{i_2}c_{k_2,m_2}c_{i_1'}c_{k_1',m_1'}c_{i_2'}c_{k_2',m_2'}M(i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i_1',k_1',i_2',k_2')\right| \\
\le&\left[\sum_{i_1>b_n/4} + \sum_{k_1>b_n/4} + \sum_{i_2>b_n/4} + \sum_{k_2>b_n/4} + \sum_{i_1'>b_n/4} + \sum_{k_1'>b_n/4} + \sum_{i_2'>b_n/4} + \sum_{k_2'>b_n/4}\right. \\
&\left.\sum_{i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i_1',k_1',i_2',k_2'\le b_n/4}\right]\left|c_{i_1}c_{k_1,m_1}c_{i_2}c_{k_2,m_2}c_{i_1'}c_{k_1',m_1'}c_{i_2'}c_{k_2',m_2'}M(i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i_1',k_1',i_2',k_2')\right| \\
=:&\sum_{i=1}^{9} g_i,
\end{aligned}$$

where $M(i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i_1',k_1',i_2',k_2') = cov\left(y_{t_1-i_1}y_{t_1-k_1}y_{t_2-i_2}y_{t_2-k_2}, y_{t_1'-i_1'}y_{t_1'-k_1'}y_{t_2'-i_2'}y_{t_2'-k_2'}\right)$. By Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we can show that

$$\begin{aligned}
|M(i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i_1',k_1',i_2',k_2')| &\le \sqrt{E\left(y_{t_1-i_1}y_{t_1-k_1}y_{t_2-i_2}y_{t_2-k_2}\right)^2 E\left(y_{t_1'-i_1'}y_{t_1'-k_1'}y_{t_2'-i_2'}y_{t_2'-k_2'}\right)^2} \\
&\le Ey_t^8 < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $c_i = O(\rho^i)$ and $c_{i,m} = O(\rho^i)$ for some $\rho \in (0,1)$, it is straightforward to see that

$$g_i \le C\rho^{b_n/4}, \ \text{ for } 1 \le i \le 8.$$

Furthermore, the Davydov inequality in Davydov (1968) implies that

$$g_9 \leq C \sum_{i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i'_1,k'_1,i'_2,k'_2 \leq b_n/4} \|y_{t_1-i_1}y_{t_1-k_1}y_{t_2-i_2}y_{t_2-k_2}\|_{2+\nu}\|y_{t'_1-i'_1}y_{t'_1-k'_1}y_{t'_2-i'_2}y_{t'_2-k'_2}\|_{2+\nu}$$

$$\times \left[\alpha_y\left(\left\lfloor \frac{b_n}{2}\right\rfloor\right)\right]^{\nu/(2+\nu)} \left|c_{i_1}c_{k_1,m_1}c_{i_2}c_{k_2,m_2}c_{i'_1}c_{k'_1,m'_1}c_{i'_2}c_{k'_2,m'_2}\right|$$

$$\leq C\left(Ey_t^{8+4\nu}\right)\left[\alpha_y\left(\left\lfloor \frac{b_n}{2}\right\rfloor\right)\right]^{\nu/(2+\nu)}$$

$$\times \sum_{i_1,k_1,i_2,k_2,i'_1,k'_1,i'_2,k'_2 \leq b_n/4} \left|c_{i_1}c_{k_1,m_1}c_{i_2}c_{k_2,m_2}c_{i'_1}c_{k'_1,m'_1}c_{i'_2}c_{k'_2,m'_2}\right|$$

$$\leq C\left[\alpha_y\left(\left\lfloor \frac{b_n}{2}\right\rfloor\right)\right]^{\nu/(2+\nu)}.$$

Therefore, since $\lim_{k\to\infty} k^2[\alpha_y(k)]^{\nu/(2+\nu)} = 0$, it follows that

$$\frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{s=1}^{L_n}\sum_{|s'-s|>1} z(s,s') \leq O\left(\frac{L_n^2 b_n^4}{n^2}\right)\left[\rho^{b_n/4} + \left[\alpha_y\left(\left\lfloor \frac{b_n}{2}\right\rfloor\right)\right]^{\nu/(2+\nu)}\right] = o(1). \quad \text{(A42)}$$

By (A40)-(A42), we know that (i) holds.

For (ii), by Holder's inequality and the fact that $b_n = o(n^{1/3})$, we have

$$\sum_{s=1}^{L_n} E\left\{E^*\left[|H^*_{sn}|^2 I(|H^*_{sn}| > \varepsilon)\right]\right\} \leq C\sum_{s=1}^{L_n} E\left(E^*|H^*_{sn}|^4\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\sum_{s=1}^{L_n} E\left\{\sum_{t\in B_s}\sum_{j=1}^{K}[e_{t,j} - E(e_{t,j})]\right\}^4$$

$$= O\left(\frac{L_n b_n^4}{n^2}\right) = o(1),$$

i.e., (ii) holds. This completes the proof of claim (d). Q.E.D.

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