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Tail approximations to the density function in EVT

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Abstract Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be independent identically distributed random variables with common distribution function F , which is in the max domain of attraction of an extreme value distribution, i.e., there exist sequences $a_n > 0$ and $b_n \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the limit of $P(a_n^{-1}(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i - b_n) \leq x)$ exists. Assume the density function f (of F) exists. We obtain a uniformly weighted approximation to the tail density function f , and a uniformly weighted approximation to the tail density function of $P(a_n^{-1}(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i - b_n) \leq x)$ under some second order condition.

Keywords Tail approximation · Density function · Maximum · Extreme value distribution · Differentiable domain of attraction

AMS 2000 Subject Classifications 62G32 · 60G70

1 Introduction

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be independent identically distributed (i.i.d.) random variables (r.v.'s) with common distribution function (d.f.) F . Assume $F \in$

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$\mathcal{D}(G_\gamma)$ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e., there exist sequences $a_n > 0$ and $b_n \in \mathbb{R}$ such that as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$P\left(\frac{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i - b_n}{a_n} \leq x\right) = F^n(a_n x + b_n) \rightarrow G_\gamma(x) := \exp\left(- (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma}\right) \tag{1.1}$$

for all x with $1 + \gamma x > 0$.

There exist many papers considering the uniform convergence of Eq. 1.1. For example, Smith (1982) discusses the uniform rates of convergence in Eq. 1.1, de Haan and Resnick (1996) give the exact rate of convergence in Eq. 1.1 under some second order condition. On the other hand, the extreme value condition Eq. 1.1 can also be rephrased in the following way:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n) = (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma}, \quad \text{for } 1 + \gamma x > 0. \tag{1.2}$$

Here $\bar{F} = 1 - F$. Drees et al. (2006) present a weighted approximation of $n\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n)$ under some second order condition. Based on this approximation, Dress et al. (2003) derive a weighted approximation of Eq. 1.1, which improves the result of de Haan and Resnick (1996).

Pickands (1986) defines the “ L times differentiable domain of attraction”, where L is a nonnegative integer. F lies in the L times differentiable domain of attraction, if and only if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^l (F^n)^{(l)}(a_n x + b_n) = G_\gamma^{(l)}(x), \quad \text{for } 1 + \gamma x > 0, \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, L, \tag{1.3}$$

where (l) denotes the l th derivative of the function with respect to its argument. The necessary and sufficient conditions that, F lies in the L times differentiable domain of attraction for $L = 1$ and $L = 2$, are given in Pickands (1986). de Haan and Resnick (1982) dealt with the case $L = 1$ and showed that under some conditions the density of the normalized maximum converges to the density of the limiting extreme value distribution in the L_p metric.

Condition (1.3) is obviously stronger than Condition (1.1) if $L \geq 1$. In case of $L = 1$, Eq. 1.3 implies not only Eq. 1.2 but also that the density function f (of F) exists and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n f(a_n x + b_n) = (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma-1}, \quad \text{for } 1 + \gamma x > 0. \tag{1.4}$$

In this paper, we focus on the approximations of Eq. 1.4 and Eq. 1.3. We first derive a weighted approximation of $n a_n f(a_n x + b_n)$ (see Theorem 2.1 below), and then based on this approximation, we obtain a weighted approximation of Eq. 1.3 for $L = 1$ (see Theorem 2.2 below).

Our results are necessary for certain applications in extreme value theory (EVT) as the following application in finance and economics. Gabaix and Laibson (2003) study the following problem in firm pricing. Suppose X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are i.i.d. random variables with d.f. F , where $F \in \mathcal{D}(G_0)$ and $0 < F(x) < 1$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. For any sequence $\{p_i\}_{i=1}^n$ satisfying $|p_i| \leq C < \infty, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, define the demand function

$$P_n := P(X_1 - p_1 \geq \max_{2 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i - p_i\}).$$

Of course P_n converges to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and $P_n = 1/n$ if all p_i 's are equal. But for general p_i 's, how fast P_n converges to zero? Hashorva and Hüslér (2000) and Rinott and Rotar (2001) approximate the rate of P_n for normal distribution with particular choice of p_i 's. Gabaix et al. (2003) mention a conjecture on the rate of P_n but without rigorous proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \prod_{i=2}^n F(x - p_1 + p_i) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} na_n f(a_n(x + p_1/a_n) + b_n) \prod_{i=2}^n F(a_n(x + p_i/a_n) + b_n) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

To approximate P_n , we approximate $a_n f(a_n x + b_n)$ and $F(a_n x + b_n)$ uniformly. The investigation of the mentioned conjecture is discussed in Li and de Vries (2006).

In this paper we present our main results in Section 2 with the proofs in Section 3. The results are assuming the following second order condition. We define $U(t) := F^{\leftarrow}(1 - 1/t)$, $t \geq 1$, and consider the conditions in de Haan and Resnick (1996):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{suppose } U \text{ is twice differentiable, } U' \text{ is eventually positive, and the function} \\ A(t) := \frac{tU''(t)}{U'(t)} - \gamma + 1 \text{ has constant sign near infinity and satisfies} \\ A(t) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ and } |A| \in \text{RV}(\rho) \text{ with } \rho \leq 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (1.5)$$

We mention that Eq. 1.5 implies Eq. 1.3 with $L = 2$. To show this, let $\tilde{U}(t) = F^{\leftarrow}(1 - e^{-t})$, $t \geq 0$. By Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 5.1 in Pickands (1986), it suffices to prove $\tilde{U}''(t)/\tilde{U}'(t) \rightarrow c \in (-\infty, \infty)$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Note that $\tilde{U}'(t) = U'(e^t)e^t$ and $\tilde{U}''(t) = U''(e^t)e^{2t} + U'(e^t)e^t$. So,

$$\frac{\tilde{U}''(t)}{\tilde{U}'(t)} = \frac{e^t U''(e^t)}{U'(e^t)} + 1 \rightarrow \gamma$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$ by Eq. 1.5. Thus relation 1.3 holds with $L = 2$.

2 Main Results

Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds. Then by Theorem 2.1 in de Haan and Resnick (1996), it follows that

$$U'(t) = kt^{\gamma-1} \exp\left(\int_1^t \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right), \quad (2.1)$$

where $k > 0$, and that, as $t \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{\frac{U'(tx)}{U'(t)} - x^{\gamma-1}}{A(t)} \rightarrow x^{\gamma-1} \frac{x^\rho - 1}{\rho}, \quad \text{for } x > 0. \quad (2.2)$$

We rewrite the convergence in Eq. 2.2. Define the function $K_{\gamma,\rho}$ by

$$K_{\gamma,\rho}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\log^2 x}{2}, & \rho = 0 = \gamma, \\ \frac{x^\gamma \log x}{\gamma}, & \rho = 0 \neq \gamma, \\ \frac{x^{\gamma+\rho} - 1}{\gamma + \rho}, & \rho < 0. \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

It is easy to see that there exist functions \tilde{a} and \tilde{A} such that as $t \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{\frac{U'(tx)}{t^{-1}\tilde{a}(t)} - x^{\gamma-1}}{\tilde{A}(t)} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(K_{\gamma,\rho}(x) \right) = \begin{cases} x^{-1} \log x, & \rho = 0 = \gamma, \\ x^{\gamma-1} \log x + \frac{x^{\gamma-1}}{\gamma}, & \rho = 0 \neq \gamma, \\ x^{\gamma+\rho-1}, & \rho < 0. \end{cases} \tag{2.4}$$

For example, in case of $\rho = 0 = \gamma$, let $\tilde{a}(t) = tU'(t)$ and $\tilde{A}(t) = A(t)$; in case of $\rho = 0 \neq \gamma$, let $\tilde{a}(t) = tU'(t)(1 - \tilde{A}(t)/\gamma)$ and $\tilde{A}(t) = A(t)$; in case of $\rho < 0$, let $\tilde{a}(t) = tU'(t)(1 - \tilde{A}(t))$ and $\tilde{A}(t) = A(t)/\rho$. In the following we choose these particular functions \tilde{a} and \tilde{A} .

The following proposition is a uniformly weighted convergence of Eq. 2.4, which is the key for deriving the tail approximation to the density function.

Proposition 2.1 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds. Then there exists a function a_0 such that for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $t_\varepsilon > 0$ such that for all $t, tx > t_\varepsilon$

$$x^{-(\gamma+\rho-1)} e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{\frac{U'(tx)}{t^{-1}a_0(t)} - x^{\gamma-1}}{\tilde{A}(t)} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(K_{\gamma,\rho}(x) \right) \right| < \varepsilon. \tag{2.5}$$

For example, the function a_0 could be chosen as

$$a_0(t) = \begin{cases} tU'(t), & \gamma = \rho = 0, \\ \gamma U(t), & \gamma > 0 = \rho, \\ -\gamma(U(\infty) - U(t)), & \gamma < 0 = \rho, \\ ct^\gamma, & \rho < 0, \end{cases} \tag{2.6}$$

with $c = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-\gamma} \tilde{a}(t)$ (which exists in that case). In the following we choose the function a_0 as defined in Eq. 2.6. Note also that, in Eq. 2.5 we may replace \tilde{A} by any function A_* such that $A_*(t) \sim \tilde{A}(t)$ for large t .

Now let us return to Eq. 2.4. The convergence of Eq. 2.4 is locally uniform, so by taking the integral on $[1, x]$ (or $[x, 1]$) for both sides of Eq. 2.4, it follows that as $t \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{\frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{\tilde{a}(t)} - \frac{x^\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}{\tilde{A}(t)} \rightarrow K_{\gamma,\rho}(x). \tag{2.7}$$

Condition (2.7) is a popular second order condition in EVT. de Haan and Stadtmüller (1996) discuss the second order condition in details, which allowed for many asymptotic statistical results in EVT (see for example, Drees, 1998; Gomes and Martins, 2002; de Haan and Peng, 1998). Here we also present an uniformly weighted convergence of Eq. 2.7, which is similar to Eq. 2.5. In order to obtain this convergence, we have to replace also \tilde{A} by a particular function A_0 in case of $\rho < 0, \gamma + \rho \neq 0$, by defining

$$A_0(t) := \begin{cases} (\gamma + \rho)a_0^{-1}(t)\tilde{U}(t), & \text{if } \rho < 0, \gamma + \rho > 0, \\ -(\gamma + \rho)a_0^{-1}(t)(\tilde{U}(\infty) - \tilde{U}(t)), & \text{if } \rho < 0, \gamma + \rho < 0, \\ \tilde{A}(t), & \text{else,} \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

with $\tilde{U}(t) = U(t) - c(t^\gamma - 1)/\gamma$ for $\rho < 0$, and $c = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-\gamma}\tilde{a}(t)$ (which exists in that case).

Corollary 2.1 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds. Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $t_\varepsilon > 0$ such that for all $t, tx > t_\varepsilon$

$$x^{-(\gamma+\rho)}e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{\frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{a_0(t)} - \frac{x^\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}{A_0(t)} - K_{\gamma,\rho}(x) \right| < \varepsilon. \quad (2.9)$$

Remark 2.1 The assertion of Corollary 2.1 is the same as in Cheng and Jiang (2001) but with different definitions of a_0 and A_0 . Here we use a much simpler definition for a_0 in case of $\gamma = \rho = 0$ and keep the same definition for other cases; and we also apply the same definition for A_0 in case of $\rho < 0, \gamma + \rho \neq 0$, but use different definitions for other cases. Generally speaking, the functions a_0 and A_0 defined in this paper are much simpler than those in Cheng et al. (2001) in several cases. On the other hand, by the definition of $K_{\gamma,\rho}$ it follows that if Eq. 2.9 holds and we replace A_0 by any asymptotically equivalent function A_* , then Eq. 2.9 still holds except in case $\rho < 0, \gamma + \rho \neq 0$. This is the reason why we still keep the same definition of A_0 as in Cheng et al. (2001) in that case.

For each $\delta, c > 0$ define

$$D_{t,\rho} := D_{t,\rho,\delta,c} := \begin{cases} \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq ct^{-\delta+1}\}, & \text{if } \rho < 0, \\ \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}, & \text{if } \rho = 0. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.2 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds. Then for all $\varepsilon, \delta, c > 0$

$$\sup_{x \in D_{t,\rho}} w_F(t, x) \left| \frac{t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) - (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma}}{A_0(t)} - (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} \tilde{K}_{\gamma,\rho}((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) \right| \rightarrow 0$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$, where

$$b_0(t) := \begin{cases} U(t) - a_0(t)A_0(t)/(\gamma + \rho), & \text{if } \rho < 0, \gamma + \rho \neq 0, \\ U(t), & \text{else,} \end{cases} \tag{2.10}$$

$$\tilde{K}_{\gamma,\rho}(x) := \begin{cases} K_{\gamma,\rho}(x) + \frac{1}{\gamma + \rho}, & \text{if } \rho < 0, \gamma + \rho \neq 0, \\ K_{\gamma,\rho}(x), & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$w_F(t, x) := \begin{cases} (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}(\rho-1)} \exp(-\varepsilon |\log((1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma})|), & \gamma \neq 0 \text{ or } \rho < 0, \\ \min \left\{ (t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)))^{-1} e^{-\varepsilon \log |t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))|}, e^{x-\varepsilon|x|} \right\}, & \gamma = \rho = 0. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.3 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds with $\gamma = \rho = 0$. Then for all $\varepsilon, c > 0$

$$\sup_{\{x: |A_0(t)|^c \leq e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}} e^{x-\varepsilon|x|} \left| \frac{t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) - e^{-x}}{A_0(t)} - e^{-x} \frac{x^2}{2} \right| = o(1).$$

Remark 2.2 The assertion of Corollary 2.2 is the same as that of Proposition 3.2 in Drees et al. (2006), but the conditions are much stronger and the definitions of a_0 and A_0 are different. That proposition is derived fully based on Eq. 2.9, where the functions a_0, b_0 and A_0 are not restricted as in our setup. So Corollary 2.1 implies Corollary 2.2. In case of $\gamma = \rho = 0$, the two function $t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))$ and e^{-x} can behave quite differently for sufficiently large x . But from the proof of Proposition 3.2 in Drees et al. (2006), we see

$$\sup_{\{x: |A_0(t)|^c \leq t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}} \left| \frac{e^{-x}}{t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))} - 1 \right| = o(1).$$

Hence Corollary 2.3 follows by Corollary 2.2.

Based on Proposition 2.1, Corollary 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 we get our main results.

Theorem 2.1 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds. Then for each $\varepsilon, \delta, c > 0$

$$\sup_{x \in D_{t,\rho}} w_f(t, x) \left| \frac{ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) - (1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma}}{A_0(t)} + d(x) \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.11)$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$, where f is the density function of F ,

$$d(x) := \frac{d}{dx} \left((1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma-1} \tilde{K}_{\gamma,\rho}((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho - 1}{\gamma + \rho} (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}(1-\rho)-1}, & \rho < 0, \gamma + \rho \neq 0, \\ (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-2} (1 - (1 + \gamma) \log((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma})), & \rho < 0, \gamma + \rho = 0, \\ (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \log((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) \right), & \rho = 0 \neq \gamma, \\ e^{-x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right), & \rho = 0 = \gamma, \end{cases}$$

and

$$w_f(t, x) := \begin{cases} (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}(\rho-1)+1} \exp(-\varepsilon |\log((1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma})|), & \gamma \neq 0 \text{ or } \rho < 0, \\ \min \left\{ \frac{e^{-\varepsilon |\log(ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))|)}}{ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))}, e^{x-\varepsilon|x|} \right\}, & \gamma = \rho = 0. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.4 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds with $\gamma = \rho = 0$. Then for each $\varepsilon, c > 0$

$$\sup_{\{x: |A_0(t)|^c \leq e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}} e^{x-\varepsilon|x|} \left| \frac{ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) - e^{-x}}{A_0(t)} + e^{-x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right| = o(1).$$

In Theorem 2.1 the weight function $w_f(t, x)$ in case of $\gamma = \rho = 0$ is rather different to the function in other cases. The two functions $ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))$ and e^{-x} behave differently for sufficiently large x , which implies that the minimum can not be replaced by any of the two functions. For more details see Drees et al. (2006). The proof of Corollary 2.4 will be presented in the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Now consider Eq. 1.3 for $L = 1$. Theorem 2.1 gives an approximation to the tail density function of the underlying distribution. From Corollary 2.2 we can obtain an approximation to the tail distribution function of the normalized maximum (see Lemma 3.2 below). Based on the two approximations we derive the approximation to the tail density function of the normalized maximum.

Theorem 2.2 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds and that $\rho > -1$ but not $\gamma = \rho = 0$. Then

$$\sup_{\{x:(1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}} w(x) \times \left| \frac{\frac{d}{dx} F^n(a_n x + b_n) - \frac{d}{dx} G_\gamma(x)}{A_0(n)} + G_\gamma(x) \left((1+\gamma x)^{-2-2/\gamma} \tilde{K}_{\gamma,\rho}((1+\gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) + d(x) \right) \right| \rightarrow 0, \tag{2.12}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where $a_n = a_0(n)$, $b_n = b_0(n)$ and

$$w(x) = \min \{ w_f(n, x) G_\gamma^{-1}(x), \max \{ 1, w_f(n, x) \} (1 + \gamma x)^{1+1/\gamma} \}.$$

Moreover, for any constant $x_0 \in (-\frac{1}{\gamma \vee 0}, \frac{1}{(-\gamma) \vee 0})$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\sup_{x_0 \leq x < \frac{1}{(-\gamma) \vee 0}} (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}(\rho-1+\varepsilon)+1} \times \left| \frac{\frac{d}{dx} F^n(a_n x + b_n) - \frac{d}{dx} G_\gamma(x)}{A_0(n)} + G_\gamma(x) \left((1 + \gamma x)^{-2-2/\gamma} \tilde{K}_{\gamma,\rho}((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) + d(x) \right) \right| \rightarrow 0. \tag{2.13}$$

Corollary 2.5 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds with $\gamma = \rho = 0$. Then

$$\sup_{\{x: \log^{-2} |A_0(n)| \leq e^{-x} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}} \min \left\{ e^{x-\varepsilon|x|} e^{-x}, \max \{ 1, e^{2x-\varepsilon|x|} \} \right\} \times \left| \frac{\frac{d}{dx} F^n(a_n x + b_n) - \frac{d}{dx} G_0(x)}{A_0(n)} + G_0(x) \left(e^{-2x} \frac{x^2}{2} + e^{-x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right) \right| = o(1).$$

3 Proofs

Before proving the main results, we state a simple lemma on regular varying function.

Lemma 3.1 If $h \in \text{RV}(\gamma)$ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $h^* \sim h$, there exists a t_ε such that for all $t, tx \geq t_\varepsilon$,

$$x^{-\gamma} e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{h(tx)}{h^*(t)} - x^\gamma \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Proof Note that

$$x^{-\gamma} e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{h(tx)}{h^*(t)} - x^\gamma \right| \leq x^{-\gamma} e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{h(tx)}{h(t)} - x^\gamma \right| \frac{h(t)}{h^*(t)} + e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{h(t)}{h^*(t)} - 1 \right|.$$

So, as $\min\{t, tx\} \rightarrow \infty$, the first part converges to zero by Proposition 2.1 in Cheng et al. (2001) and $h^* \sim h$, and the second part converges to zero obviously. Hence the statement follows. \square

For simplicity, we denote $x^{\pm\varepsilon}$ for $e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|}$ and $x^{\mp\varepsilon}$ for $e^{\varepsilon|\log x|}$ with $\varepsilon > 0$. Note that for $x > 0, 0 < x^{\pm\varepsilon} \leq 1$ and $x^{\mp\varepsilon} \geq 1$.

Proof of Proposition 2.1 We distinguish the three cases: $\rho < 0, \rho = 0 \neq \gamma$ and $\rho = \gamma = 0$.

(a) $\rho < 0$. Let $c = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-\gamma} \tilde{a}(t)$. By the definitions of \tilde{a} and \tilde{A} and by Eq. 2.1 it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-\gamma} tU'(t) \left(1 - \frac{A(t)}{\rho}\right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-\gamma+1} kt^{\gamma-1} \exp\left(\int_1^t \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) \left(1 - \frac{A(t)}{\rho}\right) \\ &= k \exp\left(\int_1^\infty \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right). \end{aligned}$$

Then $a_0(t) = ct^\gamma$ and for large t and large tx

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U'(tx)}{t^{-1}a_0(t)} - x^{\gamma-1} &= \frac{k(tx)^{\gamma-1} \exp\left(\int_1^{tx} \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right)}{t^{\gamma-1}k \exp\left(\int_1^\infty \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right)} - x^{\gamma-1} \\ &= x^{\gamma-1} \left(\exp\left(-\int_{tx}^\infty \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) - 1\right) \\ &= x^{\gamma-1} \left(-\int_{tx}^\infty \frac{A(u)}{u} du (1 + o(1))\right), \end{aligned}$$

since $\int_t^\infty A(u)u^{-1}du \in \text{RV}(\rho)$ with $\rho < 0$. Note that $-\int_t^\infty \frac{A(u)}{u} du \sim \rho^{-1}A(t)$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ (see e.g., Bingham et al., 1987) and that

$$\begin{aligned} x^{-(\gamma+\rho-1)\pm\varepsilon} &\left| \frac{\frac{U'(tx)}{t^{-1}a_0(t)} - x^{\gamma-1}}{\tilde{A}(t)} - x^{\gamma+\rho-1} \right| \\ &= x^{-\rho\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{-\int_{tx}^\infty \frac{A(u)}{u} du (1 + o(1))}{A(t)/\rho} - x^\rho \right| \\ &= x^{-\rho\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{(1 + o(1))A(tx)}{A(t)} - x^\rho \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the statement follows by Lemma 3.1 in case of $\rho < 0$.

(b) $\rho = 0 \neq \gamma$. First consider the case: $\gamma > 0 = \rho$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} & x^{-(\gamma-1)\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{U'(tx) - x^{\gamma-1}}{\tilde{A}(t)} - \left(x^{\gamma-1} \log x + \frac{x^{\gamma-1}}{\gamma} \right) \right| \\ &= \gamma x^{-\gamma\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{(tx)U'(tx) - \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma}}{\tilde{A}(t)} - \left(\frac{x^\gamma \log x}{\gamma} + \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma^2} \right) \right| \\ &\leq \gamma x^{-\gamma\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{\tilde{A}(t)} - \frac{x^\gamma - 1}{\gamma} - \frac{x^\gamma \log x}{\gamma} \right| \\ &\quad + \gamma x^{-\gamma\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{(tx)U'(tx) - \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{a_0(t)}}{\tilde{A}(t)} - \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma^2} \right| \\ &=: I_1 + I_2. \end{aligned}$$

Cheng et al. (2001) proved that $I_1 = o(1)$ for t and tx large, so we only need to check that $I_2 = o(1)$ for such t and tx . In case of $\gamma > 0 = \rho$, $a_0(t) = \gamma U(t)$, $\tilde{A}(t) = A(t)$. Then

$$I_2 = \gamma x^{-\gamma\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{(tx)U'(tx) - \frac{U(tx)}{\gamma}}{A(t)} - \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma^2} \right| = x^{-\gamma\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{(tx)U'(tx) - \frac{U(tx)}{\gamma}}{A(t)} - \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma} \right|. \tag{3.1}$$

Note that by Eq. 2.1 and by partial integration

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) - U(1) &= \int_1^t U'(s) ds = \int_1^t ks^{\gamma-1} \exp\left(\int_1^s \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^t k \exp\left(\int_1^s \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) d(s^\gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} kt^\gamma \exp\left(\int_1^t \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{k}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^t ks^{\gamma-1} \exp\left(\int_1^s \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) A(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) &= \frac{1}{\gamma} kt^\gamma \exp\left(\int_1^t \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) - \frac{k}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_1^t U'(s) A(s) ds + U(1), \\ \gamma U(tx) &= k(tx)^\gamma \exp\left(\int_1^{tx} \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) - k - \int_1^{tx} U'(s) A(s) ds + \gamma U(1), \\ (tx)U'(tx) &= k(tx)^\gamma \exp\left(\int_1^{tx} \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right). \end{aligned}$$

Let $g(t) = U'(t)A(t)$. Note that $\int_1^t g(s) ds \in \text{RV}(\gamma)$ and $\int_1^t g(s) ds / (tU'(t)) \rightarrow 0$ by using $g \in \text{RV}(\gamma - 1)$ with $\gamma > 0$ and

$$tg(t) \sim \gamma \int_1^t g(s)ds, \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty. \tag{3.2}$$

Thus the numerator of the first term in Eq. 3.1 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(tx)U'(tx)}{\gamma U(t)} - \frac{U(tx)}{U(t)} &= \frac{(tx)U'(tx) - \gamma U(tx)}{\gamma U(t)} \\ &= \frac{k + \int_1^{tx} U'(s)A(s) ds + \gamma U(1)}{kt^\gamma \exp\left(\int_1^t \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right) - k - \int_1^t U'(s)A(s) ds + \gamma U(1)} \\ &= \frac{\int_1^{tx} U'(s)A(s) ds}{kt^\gamma \exp\left(\int_1^t \frac{A(u)}{u} du\right)} (1 + o(1)) \\ &= \frac{\int_1^{tx} g(s) ds}{tg(t)/A(t)} (1 + o(1)), \end{aligned}$$

using the definition of g . In order to prove $I_2 = o(1)$, it is sufficient to prove that, for t and tx large,

$$I_3 := x^{-\gamma \pm \varepsilon} \left| \frac{\int_1^{tx} g(s) ds}{tg(t)(1 + o(1))} - \frac{x^\gamma}{\gamma} \right| = o(1). \tag{3.3}$$

By Eq. 3.2 and Lemma 3.1 it follows that $I_3 \rightarrow 0$ as $\min\{t, tx\} \rightarrow \infty$. Thus the statement in case of $\gamma > 0 = \rho$ follows. In case of $\gamma < 0 = \rho$, the proof is similar.

(c) $\rho = \gamma = 0$. In this case, $a_0(t) = tU'(t)$ and $\tilde{A}(t) = A(t)$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} txU'(tx) - tU'(t) &= \int_t^{tx} (sU''(s) + U'(s)) ds \\ &= t \int_1^x \left(\frac{tsU''(ts)}{U'(ts)} + 1 \right) U'(ts) ds = t \int_1^x A(ts)U'(ts) ds, \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U'(tx)}{t^{-1}a_0(t)} - x^{-1} &= \frac{U'(tx)}{\tilde{A}(t)} - x^{-1} \log x = \frac{U'(tx)}{A(t)} - x^{-1} \log x \\ &= x^{-1} \left(\frac{txU'(tx) - tU'(t)}{tU'(t)A(t)} - \log x \right) = x^{-1} \int_1^x \left(\frac{A(ts)U'(ts)}{A(t)U'(t)} - \frac{1}{s} \right) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Since $A(t)U'(t) \in RV(-1)$, by Lemma 3.1, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, for large t and large tx

$$\begin{aligned} x^{1\pm\varepsilon} \left| \frac{\frac{U'(tx)}{t^{-1}a_0(t)} - x^{-1}}{\tilde{A}(t)} - x^{-1} \log x \right| &\leq x^{\pm\varepsilon} \int_1^x \left| \frac{A(ts)U'(ts)}{A(t)U'(t)} - \frac{1}{s} \right| ds \\ &= x^{\pm\varepsilon} \int_1^x o(1)s^{-1}s^{\mp\varepsilon/2} ds \leq x^{\pm\varepsilon} o(1)x^{\mp\varepsilon/2} \int_1^x s^{-1} ds \\ &= o(1)x^{\pm\varepsilon/2} \log x = o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the statement follows in case $\rho = \gamma = 0$, and the proof is finished. \square

Proof of Corollary 2.1

(a) $\gamma = \rho = 0$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{a_0(t)} - \log x}{A_0(t)} - \frac{1}{2} \log^2 x &= \int_1^x \left(\frac{U'(ts)}{t^{-1}a_0(t)} - s^{-1} \log s \right) ds \\ &= \int_1^x s^{-1} \int_1^s \left(\frac{A(tu)U'(tu)}{A(t)U'(t)} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du ds. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.1 it follows that, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, for large t and large tx ,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\varepsilon|\log x|} \left| \frac{\frac{U(tx) - U(t)}{a_0(t)} - \log x}{A_0(t)} - \frac{1}{2} \log^2 x \right| &\leq x^{\pm\varepsilon} \int_1^x s^{-1} \int_1^s \left| \frac{A(tu)U'(tu)}{A(t)U'(t)} - \frac{1}{u} \right| du ds \\ &\leq x^{\pm\varepsilon} \int_1^x s^{-1} \int_1^s o(1)u^{-1}u^{\mp\varepsilon/2} dud s \leq x^{\pm\varepsilon} o(1)x^{\mp\varepsilon/2} \int_1^x s^{-1} \int_1^s u^{-1} dud s \\ &= o(1)x^{\pm\varepsilon/2} \frac{1}{2} \log^2 x = o(1). \end{aligned}$$

(b) The proofs of the other cases were done by Cheng et al. (2001). \square

Proof of Theorem 2.1 The proof is similar to those of Proposition 3.1 and Proposition 3.2 in Drees et al. (2006). Here we only sketch out the main difference. For technical details we refer to that paper.

Since $F(U(t)) = 1 - 1/t$, it follows that

$$f(U(t))U'(t) = t^{-2}. \tag{3.4}$$

Replace t in Eq. (3.4) by $U^{\leftarrow}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) = 1/\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))$, then

$$f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) = \frac{\bar{F}^2(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))}{U'(1/\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)))}. \tag{3.5}$$

Define

$$y := y(t, x) := \frac{1}{t\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))}, \quad z := z(x) := (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma},$$

and for each $\delta, c > 0$

$$\tilde{D}_{t,\rho} := \tilde{D}_{t,\rho,\delta,c} := \begin{cases} \{z : z \leq ct^{-\delta+1}\}, & \text{if } \rho < 0, \\ \{z : z \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}, & \text{if } \rho = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then $x \in D_{t,\rho} \Leftrightarrow z \in \tilde{D}_{t,\rho}$. We distinguish again the three cases: $\rho < 0, \rho = 0 \neq \gamma$ and $\rho = \gamma = 0$.

- (a) $\rho < 0$. First consider $\gamma + \rho \neq 0$. By Corollary 2.2 it follows that for each $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} y^{-1} &= z + A_0(t)z^{\gamma+1}\tilde{K}_{\gamma,\rho}(z^{-1}) + o(1)A_0(t)z^{1-\rho}z^{\mp\varepsilon} \\ &= z + A_0(t)\frac{1}{\gamma + \rho}z^{1-\rho} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{1-\rho\mp\varepsilon} \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

for large t and uniformly for $z \in \tilde{D}_{t,\rho}$. By Eq. 3.6 it is not difficult to show that $ty \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly for $x \in D_{t,\rho}$. Now we can expand $U'(1/\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)))$ by using Eq. 2.5. Then for large t and $x \in D_{t,\rho}$,

$$\begin{aligned} U'(1/\bar{F}(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))) &= U'(ty) \\ &= t^{-1}a_0(t)(y^{\gamma-1} + A_0(t)K'_{\gamma,\rho}(y) \\ &\quad + o(1)A_0(t)y^{\gamma+\rho-1}y^{\mp\varepsilon}) \\ &= t^{-1}a_0(t)y^{\gamma-1}(1 + A_0(t)y^\rho + o(1)A_0(t)y^{\rho\mp\varepsilon}), \end{aligned}$$

and hence using Eq. 3.5 and the definition of y ,

$$ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) = \frac{y^{-\gamma-1}}{1 + A_0(t)y^\rho + o(1)A_0(t)y^{\rho\mp\varepsilon}}. \tag{3.7}$$

In order to expand $ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))$ further, we show that

$$A_0(t)y^{\rho\mp\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty, \text{ uniformly for } x \in D_{t,\rho}. \tag{3.8}$$

If $y \geq 1$, then $A_0(t)y^{\rho\mp\varepsilon} = A_0(t)y^{\rho+\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$ by only choosing $\varepsilon < -\rho$. Now suppose $0 < y < 1$, then $A_0(t)y^{\rho\mp\varepsilon} = A_0(t)y^{\rho-\varepsilon}$ and by Eq. 3.6

$$y^{\rho-\varepsilon} = (y^{-1})^{-\rho+\varepsilon} = z^{-\rho+\varepsilon} \left(1 + \frac{A_0(t)}{\gamma + \rho}z^{-\rho} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{-\rho\mp\varepsilon} \right)^{-\rho+\varepsilon}.$$

For simplicity we assume here that $A_0(t) = t^\rho$ (in case of $A_0(t) = t^\rho l(t)$ with $l \in \text{RV}(0)$, the proof is similar). For $z \in \tilde{D}_{t,\rho}$,

$$A_0(t)z^{-\rho+\varepsilon} \leq t^\rho(ct^{-\delta+1})^{-\rho+\varepsilon} = c^{-\rho+\varepsilon}t^{\delta\rho-\delta\varepsilon+\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0, \text{ (for sufficient small } \varepsilon > 0)$$

and also $A_0(t)z^{-\rho-\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and uniformly for $z \in \tilde{D}_{t,\rho}$. Thus Eq. 3.8 holds and by expanding Eq. 3.7 and using Eq. 3.6,

$$\begin{aligned} ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) &= y^{-(\gamma+1)}(1 - A_0(t)y^\rho + o(1)A_0(t)y^\rho y^{\mp\varepsilon}) \\ &= \left(z(1 + \frac{A_0(t)}{\gamma + \rho}z^{-\rho} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{-\rho\mp\varepsilon})\right)^{\gamma+1} \\ &\quad - A_0(t)\left(z(1 + \frac{A_0(t)}{\gamma + \rho}z^{-\rho} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{-\rho\mp\varepsilon})\right)^{\gamma-\rho+1} \\ &\quad + o(1)A_0(t)\left(z(1 + \frac{A_0(t)}{\gamma + \rho}z^{-\rho} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{-\rho\mp\varepsilon})\right)^{\gamma-\rho+1\mp\varepsilon} \\ &= z^{\gamma+1}\left(1 + \frac{1 + \gamma}{\gamma + \rho}A_0(t)z^{-\rho} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{-\rho\mp\varepsilon}\right) \\ &\quad - A_0(t)z^{\gamma-\rho+1} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{\gamma-\rho+1\mp\varepsilon} \\ &= z^{\gamma+1} + \frac{1 - \rho}{\gamma + \rho}A_0(t)z^{\gamma-\rho+1} + o(1)A_0(t)z^{\gamma-\rho+1\mp\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$, uniformly for $x \in D_{t,\rho}$. Hence Eq. 2.11 holds for $\rho < 0$ and $\gamma + \rho \neq 0$. In case of $\rho < 0$ and $\gamma + \rho = 0$, the proof is similar.

(b) $\rho = 0 \neq \gamma$. Let

$$B(t, x) = \left| \frac{ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) - (1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}-1}}{A_0(t)} + d(x) \right|$$

and recall

$$w_f(t, x) = w_f(\varepsilon, t, x) = (1 + \gamma x)^{1+1/\gamma} \exp(-\varepsilon|\log((1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma})|).$$

For fixed $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and $c_0 > 0$,

$\sup_{\{x: (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c_0}\}} w_f(\varepsilon_0, t, x)B(t, x) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ is implied by showing

$$\sup_{\{x: (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}} w_f(\varepsilon_0, t, x)B(t, x) \rightarrow 0$$

with $c \geq c_0$ and showing

$$\sup_{\{x: |A_0(t)|^c \leq (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}} w_f(\varepsilon, t, x)B(t, x) \rightarrow 0$$

with $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ (since $w_f(\varepsilon_0, t, x) \leq w_f(\varepsilon, t, x)$). Thus, in order to prove relation 2.11, we need to check that for fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ and sufficiently large $c > 0$

$$\sup_{\{x: (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}} w_f(t, x)B(t, x) \rightarrow 0 \tag{3.9}$$

and that for fixed $c > 0$ and sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\sup_{\{x: |A_0(t)|^c \leq (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}} w_f(t, x)B(t, x) \rightarrow 0. \tag{3.10}$$

First consider Eq. 3.9. Note that

$$w_f(t, x)(1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma - 1} = (1 + \gamma x)^{-\varepsilon/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{c\varepsilon} = o(A_0(t)), \quad (\text{if } c > 1/\varepsilon)$$

for $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}$, and

$$w_f(t, x)d(x) = (1 + \gamma x)^{-\varepsilon/\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \log((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) \right) \rightarrow 0$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and uniformly for $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}$. So for Eq. 3.9, it remains to prove that

$$\sup_{\{x: (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}} w_f(t, x)ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) = o(A_0(t)).$$

Suppose $\gamma > 0$. Note that $a_0(t)x + b_0(t) = (1 + \gamma x)U(t) \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly for $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}$. Relation 1.4 implies that

$$\frac{f((1 + \gamma x)U(t))}{f(U(t))} = \frac{ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t))}{ta_0(t) f(b_0(t))} \rightarrow (1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma}.$$

Thus $f \in \text{RV}(-1 - 1/\gamma)$. By the Potter bounds for regular varying function it follows that by Eq. 3.4

$$t^2 U'(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) = \frac{f((1 + \gamma x)U(t))}{f(U(t))} \leq 2(1 + \gamma x)^{(-1/\gamma - 1 + \varepsilon_1/\gamma)},$$

choosing $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon/2$. By Eq. 2.5 one has

$$U'(t) = t^{-1}a_0(t)(1 + A_0(t)/\gamma + o(1)A_0(t)), \tag{3.11}$$

thus

$$ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) \leq \frac{2(1 + \gamma x)^{(-1/\gamma - 1 + \varepsilon_1/\gamma)}}{1 + A_0(t)/\gamma + o(A_0(t))}.$$

Hence for large t

$$\begin{aligned} w_f(t, x)ta_0(t) f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)) &\leq 4(1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{2\gamma}} \\ &\leq 4|A_0(t)|^{\frac{c\varepsilon}{2}} = o(A_0(t)), \quad \text{if } c > 2/\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

In case of $\gamma < 0$ the steps are similar. Hence Eq. 3.9 holds.

Now consider Eq. 3.10. By Corollary 2.2 and Corollary 2.3, for each $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{-1} &= z + A_0(t)z^{\gamma+1} \tilde{K}_{\gamma,0}(z^{-1}) + o(1)A_0(t)z z^{\mp\varepsilon} \\ &= z - A_0(t)\frac{1}{\gamma}z \log z + o(1)A_0(t)z^{1\mp\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

for large t and uniformly for $z \in \tilde{D}_{t,0}$. Again, we obtain that $ty \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly for $x \in D_{t,0}$. As in Eq. 3.7, it follows that

$$U'(1/\bar{F}(a_0(t)x+b_0(t)))=t^{-1}a_0(t)y^{\gamma-1}\left(1+A_0(t)(\log y+\frac{1}{\gamma})+o(1)A_0(t)y^{\mp\epsilon}\right)$$

and

$$ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x+b_0(t))=\frac{y^{-(\gamma+1)}}{1+A_0(t)(\log y+\frac{1}{\gamma})+o(1)A_0(t)y^{\mp\epsilon}}$$

for large t and uniformly for $x \in D_{t,0}$.

As in case (a), it follows that forciently small $\epsilon > 0$, $A_0(t)y^{\mp\epsilon} \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and uniformly for $x \in \{x : |A_0(t)|^c \leq (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}$ hence $A(t) \log z \rightarrow 0$, and that

$$ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x+b_0(t))=z^{\gamma+1}-A_0(t)z^{\gamma+1}\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}+\frac{1}{\gamma}\log z\right)+o(1)A_0(t)z^{\gamma+1\mp\epsilon}$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$, uniformly for $x \in \{x : |A_0(t)|^c \leq (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}$. Hence Eq. 3.10 holds.

- (c) $\rho = \gamma = 0$. By Corollary 2.3 we have that for large t and $x \in \{x : |A_0(t)|^c \leq e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}$

$$y^{-1} = e^{-x} + A_0(t)e^{-x}\frac{x^2}{2} + o(1)A_0(t)e^{-x+\epsilon|x|}.$$

Arguing as in case (b), we have

$$\sup_{\{x: |A_0(t)|^c \leq e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^{-c}\}} e^{x-\epsilon|x|}\left|\frac{ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x+b_0(t))-e^{-x}}{A_0(t)}+e^{-x}\left(x-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0 \tag{3.12}$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Hence Corollary 2.4 follows. Now consider the set $\{x: e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}$. Since

$$e^{x-\epsilon|x|} \cdot e^{-x}\left(x-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \rightarrow 0, \quad e^{x-\epsilon|x|} \cdot e^{-x}/A_0(t) \leq |A_0(t)|^{\epsilon c-1} \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{if } c > 1/\epsilon)$$

it is sufficient for Eq. 2.11 to check

$$\sup_{\{x: e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}} \frac{\exp(-\epsilon|\log(ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x+b_0(t)))|}{A_0(t)} \rightarrow 0$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Let $x_t = -c \log |A_0(t)|$. By Eq. 3.12 it follows

$$\begin{aligned} ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x_t+b_0(t)) &= e^{-x_t} - A_0(t)e^{-x_t}\left(x_t-\frac{x_t^2}{2}\right) + o(1)A_0(t)e^{-x_t(1-\epsilon)} \\ &\leq \max\{e^{-x_t}, |A_0(t)|e^{-x_t(1-\epsilon)}\} = \max\{|A_0(t)|^c, |A_0(t)|^{c(1-\epsilon)+1}\}, \end{aligned}$$

for large t . By Eq. 2.1 and Eq. 3.4, it follows that $f(U(t)) = k^{-1} \exp\left(-\int_1^{1+A(u)} \frac{1+A(u)}{u} du\right)$ with $k > 0$, which implies by taking the derivative that f is decreasing near the right endpoint of F since $A(t) \rightarrow 0$. Hence for $x \in \{x : e^{-x} \leq |A_0(t)|^c\}$, one has $x \geq x_t$ and

$$\frac{(ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x + b_0(t)))^\varepsilon}{|A_0(t)|} \leq \frac{(ta_0(t)f(a_0(t)x_t + b_0(t)))^\varepsilon}{|A_0(t)|} \\ \leq \max\{|A_0(t)|^{c\varepsilon-1}, |A_0(t)|^{c\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)+\varepsilon-1}\} \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{if } c > 2/\varepsilon, \varepsilon < 1/4)$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$. This finishes the proof of (c). \square

To prove Theorem 2.2, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2 Suppose Eq. 1.5 holds. Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$,

(a) for $\rho > -1$ but not $\gamma = \rho = 0$,

$$\sup_{\{x: (1+\gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}} \max\{1, w_F(n, x)\} \times \\ \left| \frac{F^{n-j}(a_n x + b_n) - G_\gamma(x)}{A_0(n)} + G_\gamma(x)(1+\gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma} \tilde{K}_{\gamma, \rho}((1+\gamma x)^{1/\gamma}) \right| = o(1); \quad (3.13)$$

(b) for $\gamma = \rho = 0$,

$$\sup_{\{x: \log^{-2} |A_0(n)| \leq e^{-x} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}} \max\{1, e^{x-\varepsilon|x|}\} \\ \times \left| \frac{F^{n-j}(a_n x + b_n) - G_0(x)}{A_0(n)} + G_0(x)e^{-x} \frac{x^2}{2} \right| = o(1).$$

Here $a_n = a_0(n)$, $b_n = b_0(n)$, and j is a fixed integer.

Proof (a) The proof is similar to that of Proposition 3.1 in Dress et al. (2003). Here we prove only the case $j = 0$. Let

$$\Phi(x) = (1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma} \tilde{K}_{\gamma, \rho}((1 + \gamma x)^{1/\gamma}). \quad (3.14)$$

By Corollary 2.2, it follows that

$$n\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n) = (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} + A_0(n)\Phi(x) + o(1) \frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)}$$

and $\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly for all $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}$. Hence it is immediate that

$$\begin{aligned} F^n(a_n x + b_n) &= \exp\left(-n\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n)(1 + O(\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n)))\right) \\ &= \left(\exp\left(- (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} - A_0(n)\Phi(x) + o(1)\frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)}\right)\right)^{1+O(\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n))} \\ &= \left(G_\gamma(x)\left(1 - A_0(n)\Phi(x) + o(1)\frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)}\right)\right)^{1+O(\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n))} \\ &= G_\gamma(x) \exp\left(- (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} O(\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n))\right) \\ &\quad \times \left(1 - A_0(n)\Phi(x) + o(1)\frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)}\right)^{1+O(\bar{F}(a_n x + b_n))}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking Taylor expansions to the last two factors, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} F^n(a_n x + b_n) &= G_\gamma(x)\left(1 - A_0(n)\Phi(x) + o(1)\frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)} - O(1)\frac{1}{n}(1 + \gamma x)^{-2/\gamma} + R_n(x)\right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$R_n(x) = o\left(\min\left\{\frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)}, \frac{1}{n}(1 + \gamma x)^{-2/\gamma}\right\}\right)$$

uniformly for all $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}$. If $\rho > -1$, then

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n}(1 + \gamma x)^{-2/\gamma}}{A_0(n)/w_F(n, x)} = \frac{(1 + \gamma x)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}(1+\rho\pm\varepsilon)}}{nA_0(n)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus

$$F^n(a_n x + b_n) = G_\gamma(x)\left(1 - A_0(n)\Phi(x) + o(1)\frac{A_0(n)}{w_F(n, x)}\right)$$

uniformly for all $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}$, and hence Eq. 3.13 holds for $j = 0$ since $\max\{1, w_F(n, x)\} G_\gamma(x)/w_F(n, x)$ is uniformly bounded in x . For any other integer j the proof is similar. The proof of (b) is the same as that of (a). □

Proof of Theorem 2.2 It follows that by Theorem 2.1,

$$na_n f(a_n x + b_n) = (1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma} - A_0(n)d(x) + o(1)A_0(n)w_f^{-1}(n, x)$$

and by Lemma 3.2,

$F^{n-1}(a_n x + b_n) = G_\gamma(x) - A_0(n)\Phi(x)G_\gamma(x) + o(1)A_0(n)(\max\{1, w_f(n, x)\})^{-1}$ uniformly for all $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}$. Here $a_n = a_0(n)$, $b_n = b_0(n)$ and Φ is defined as in Eq. 3.14. Thus multiplying the two formulas above, we get

$$\begin{aligned} n a_n f(a_n x + b_n) F^{n-1}(a_n x + b_n) \\ = G_\gamma(x)(1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma} - A_0(n)G_\gamma(x)(\Phi(x)(1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma} + d(x)) \\ + o(1)A_0(n)\left(G_\gamma(x)w_f^{-1}(n, x) + (1 + \gamma x)^{-1-1/\gamma}(\max\{1, w_f(n, x)\})^{-1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

uniformly for all $x \in \{x : (1 + \gamma x)^{-1/\gamma} \leq \log^2 |A_0(n)|\}$. Hence Eq. 2.12 follows and Eq. 2.13 is immediate from Eq. 2.12.

Proof of Corollary 2.5 The proof is similar to that of Theorem 2.2. \square

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