

EXAMPLE PAPER FOR AISM SPECIAL ISSUE ON FRONTIER OF TIME SERIES MODELING

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(Received April 14, 2000; Revised June 23, 2000)

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1. Introduction

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One author: Fisher (1932), Brown (1985, 1986), Hall (1978a, 1978b). **Two authors:** Johnson and Kotz (1982), **Three or more authors:** Davis et al. (1977)

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2. Equations, Definition, Lemma and Theorem

2.1 Example of Equations

Consider a nonlinear non-Gaussian state space model for time series y_n ,

$$(2.1) \quad x_n = F_n(x_{n-1}, v_n)$$

$$(2.2) \quad y_n = H_n(x_n, w_n),$$

where x_n is an unknown state vector, v_n and w_n are the system noise and the observation noise with densities $q_n(v)$ and $r_n(w)$, respectively.

2.2 Examples of Definition and Remark

DEFINITION 2.1. A population π_i is considered as the best σ -qualified, if it simultaneously satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $\pi_i \in S$,
- (ii) $\theta_i \geq \theta_0$ and
- (iii) $\theta_i = \max_{\pi_j \in S} \theta_j$.

Remark 1. You can write remark here.

2.3 Examples of Lemma and Theorem

LEMMA 2.3.1. Let S_n be a random variable having a $\chi^2(n)$ distribution. Then we have \dots .

PROOF. Proof is not shown here.

THEOREM 2.3.1. Assume $\sigma_i^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$, for all $i = 1, \dots, k$. The empirical Bayes selection rule $d^{*n}(x)$, defined in (3.7) and (3.8), is asymptotically optimal with convergence rate of order $O(\ln^2 n/n)$. That is

$$E_n[r(d^{*n})] - r(d^B) = O(\ln^2 n/n).$$

PROOF. Proof is not shown here.

3. Table and Figure

3.1 Table

Table 1. Table caption should be given here.

Order	AIC
1	35.4
2	21.6
3	13.4
4	11.6
5	12.2
6	13.8

3.2 Figure

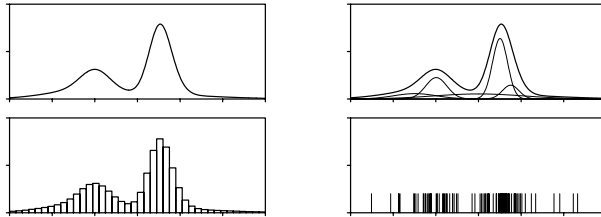


Fig. 1. Figure caption should be given here.

Fig. 2. Figure caption should be given here.

4. Conclusion

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Journal; Anscombe, F.J.(1967). Topics in the investigation of linear relations fitted by least squares, J. Roy. Statist. Soc. Ser. B,29,1-5.

Book; Feller, W.(1966). An Introduction to Probability Theory and Its Applications, Vol.2, Wiley, New York.

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Proceedings; James, W. and Stein, C.(1961). Estimation with quadratic loss, *Proc. Fourth Berkeley Symp. on Math. Statist. Prob.*, Vol. 1, 361-380, Univ. of California Press, Berkeley.

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