

A new approach on estimation of the tail index ERRATUM

Dimitris N. Politis

Department of Mathematics, University of California–San Diego, La Jolla, CA
92093 USA. Tel: (858) 534-5861 Fax: (858) 534-5273 E-mail: dpolitis@ucsd.edu

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Theorem 2.1 is not valid for estimator $\hat{\alpha}$; it is valid instead—as stated—for the regression estimator *without* intercept term, i.e., for the estimator $\check{\alpha} = 2/(\check{\gamma} + 1)$ where $\check{\gamma} = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \log k / \sum_{k=1}^n \log^2 k$. Similarly, Theorem 4.1 is not valid for estimator $\hat{\lambda}$; it is valid instead—as stated—for the regression estimator *without* intercept term, i.e., for the estimator $\check{\lambda} = g^{-1}(\check{g})$ where $\check{g} = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \log k / \sum_{k=1}^n \log^2 k$.

For details and clarification, see Proposition 2.2 and Theorem 3.1 (i) of McElroy and Politis (2007).

References

- [1] McElroy, T. and Politis, D.N. (2007). Computer-intensive rate estimation, diverging statistics, and scanning, *Annals of Statistics*.