

关于 Gauss 过程增量的若干结果*

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1. 引言 设 Gauss 过程 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 具有平稳增量, $X(0) = 0(a.s.)$, $EX(t) = 0$,

$$\sigma^2(h) = E(X(t+h) - X(t))^2 = EX(h)^2 = C_0 h^{2\alpha} \quad (1)$$

其中 $C_0 > 0$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, 此时过程 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 的样本轨道概率 1 连续.

设 $T > 0$, a_T 是 T 的非降函数满足 (i) $0 < a_T \leq T$; (ii) a_T/T 不增. 记

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_T &= (2\sigma^2(a_T)(\log T/a_T + \log \log T))^{-1/2}, \\ H_X(T, a_T) &= \sup_{0 < t < T-a_T} \sup_{0 < s < a_T} |X(t+s) - X(t)|, \\ I(T, a_T) &= \sup_{\substack{0 < t' - t < T \\ t' - t < a_T}} |X(t') - X(t)|. \end{aligned}$$

Csörgö 和 Revesz 在 [1] 中对于标准 Wiener 过程 $\{W(t); t \geq 0\}$, 在 (i)、(ii) 下证明有

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta_T H_W(T, a_T) &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < s < a_T} \beta_T |W(T+s) - W(T)| \\ &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta_T \sup_{0 < t < T-a_T} |W(t+a_T) - W(t)| \\ &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta_T |W(T+a_T) - W(T)| = 1. \end{aligned}$$

若还满足 (iii) $(\log T/a_T)/\log \log T \rightarrow \infty$, 则 (2) 式中 \limsup 可改为 \lim . J. Ortega 在 [2] 中把这一结果推广到满足 (1) 的具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程中, 证得在 (i)、(ii) 下有

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta_T H(T, a_T) &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta_T I(T, a_T) \\ &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta_T |X(T+a_T) - X(T)| = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

若还满足 (iii), 则 (3) 式中 \limsup 可改为 \lim .

本文首先推广 Levy 关于 Wiener 过程的连续模定理于满足 (1) 的具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程, 然后将 Hanson-Russo^[3] 及林正炎、陈桂景、孔繁超 [4] 中关于 Wiener 过程滞后增量的性质推广于这一类 Gauss 过程.

2. 连续模定理 对于满足 (1) 的具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程成立着与 Wiener 过程同样的.

定理 1 (连续模定理) 设具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 满足 (1), 那么有

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$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\substack{0 < v < u < 1 \\ u-v < h}} |X(u) - X(v)| / (2\sigma^2(h) \log 1/h)^{1/2} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \sup_{0 < s < h} |X(t+s) - X(t)| / (2\sigma^2(h) \log 1/h)^{1/2} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} |X(t+h) - X(t)| / (2\sigma^2(h) \log 1/h)^{1/2} = 1. \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

定理 1 的证明需要下述已知引理

引理 1 ([2] 引理 2) 当 $0 < h \leq t$, $z \geq 4$ 时, 有常数 $C > 0$ 使

$$P\{I(t, h) \geq z\sigma(h)\} \leq C \frac{t}{h} \frac{z^{5/\alpha-1}}{(\log z)^{2/\alpha}} \cdot \varphi(z), \tag{5}$$

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 是标准正态密度.

引理 2 (Berman^[6], Plackett^[7], Slepian^[8]) 设 $(Y_j, j=1, \dots, n)$ 是均值为 0 的平稳 Gauss 随机变量, $EY_j^2=1$, $EY_j Y_l = r_{jl}$. 记 $I_\sigma^+ = [0, \infty)$, $I_\sigma^- = (-\infty, 0)$, $O_j (j=1, \dots, n)$ 为实数, 记 $F_j = (Y_j \in I_{\sigma_j}^{\delta_j})$, δ_j 为 1 或 -1 . K 是 $\{1, \dots, n\}$ 的子集, 则

(i) 当 $\delta_j = 1$ 时, $P\{\bigcap_{j \in K} F_j\}$ 是 r_{ij} 的增函数, 不然的话, 是 r_{ij} 的减函数,

(ii) 若 $\{K_l, l=1, \dots, s\}$ 是 K 的一个分划, 则

$$|P\{\bigcap_{j \in K} F_j\} - \prod_{l=1}^s P\{\bigcap_{j \in K_l} F_j\}| \leq \sum_{1 \leq i < m \leq s} \sum_{j \in K_i} \sum_{l \in K_m} |r_{ij}| \varphi(c_i, c_j; r_{ij}^*),$$

其中 $\varphi(x, y, r)$ 是相关系数为 r 的二元标准正态密度, 数 r_{ij}^* 在 0 与 r_{ij} 之间.

定理 1 的证明 记

$$A_h \triangleq \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \sup_{0 < s < h} |X(t+s) - X(t)| \leq \sup_{\substack{0 < v < u < 1 \\ u-v < h}} |X(u) - X(v)| \triangleq I(h). \tag{6}$$

由引理 1 可推得

$$P\{I(h) \geq (1+s)\sigma(h)(2 \log(1/h))^{1/2}\} \leq \frac{C}{h} \frac{(\log(1/h))^{\frac{5}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{2}}}{(\log \log(1/h))^{2/\alpha}} h^{(1+s)\alpha}, \tag{7}$$

由此仿照 [1] 定理 1.1.1 前半部分就可推得

$$\limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(h)}{(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h))^{1/2}} \leq 1. \tag{8}$$

现在往证

$$\liminf_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h))^{1/2}} \geq 1 - \varepsilon. \tag{9}$$

对任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 令 $h_n = (1+\delta)^{-n}$, 对给定 $h > 0$, 有 n 使 $(1+\delta)^{-(n+1)} < h < (1+\delta)^{-n} < e^{-1/(2\alpha)}$, 此时我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \liminf_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h))^{1/2}} \\
& \geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_{0 < k < [(1+\delta)^{n+1}] - 1} \frac{|X(\frac{k+1}{(1+\delta)^{n+1}}) - X(\frac{k}{(1+\delta)^{n+1}})|}{(2\sigma^2((1+\delta)^{-(n+1)}) \log(1+\delta))^{1/2}} (1+\delta)^{-n} \\
&= 2 \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < 1 - \frac{\delta}{(1+\delta)^{n+1}}} \sup_{0 < s < \frac{\delta}{(1+\delta)^{n+1}}} \\
& \quad \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{(2\sigma^2(\frac{\delta}{(1+\delta)^{n+1}}) \log \frac{(1+\delta)^{n+1}}{\delta})^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\delta^{2\alpha} \log \frac{(1+\delta)^{n+1}}{\delta}}{\log(1+\delta)^{n+1}} \right)^{1/2} \\
& \triangleq (1+\delta)^{-n} I_1 - 2I_2
\end{aligned}$$

由(8)知 $I_2 \leq \delta^\alpha$, 又 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} (1+\delta)^{-\alpha} = 1$. 所以余下只需证 $I_1 \geq 1 - \varepsilon$.

当 $\alpha \leq 1/2$ 且 n 充分大时, 由引理 2 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_{1n} &\triangleq P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq k < (1+\delta)^n - 1} \left| X \left(\frac{k+1}{(1+\delta)^n} \right) - X \left(\frac{k}{(1+\delta)^n} \right) \right| \right. \\ &\leq (1-\varepsilon) (2\sigma^2 (1+\delta)^{-n} \log(1+\delta)^n)^{1/2} \left. \right\} \\ &\leq \prod_{k=0}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} P \{ |N| \leq (1-\varepsilon) \sqrt{2n \log(1+\delta)} \} \\ &\leq \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n \log(1+\delta)}} e^{-(1-\varepsilon)^2 n \log(1+\delta)} \right\}^{(1+\delta)^n} \\ &\leq (1 - (1+\delta)^{-(1-\varepsilon)^n})^{(1+\delta)^n} \leq e^{-(1+\delta)^{\varepsilon n}}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 N 是标准正态随机变量, 由此即得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{1n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-(1+\delta)^{\varepsilon n}} < \infty.$$

当 $\alpha > 1/2$ 时, 由引理 2 的(i)及(ii)有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{1n} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \prod_{k=0}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} P \{ |N| \leq (1-\varepsilon) \sqrt{2n \log(1+\delta)} \} \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{0 \leq k < j < [(1+\delta)^n]-1} |r_n(k, j)| \varphi(\lambda_n, \lambda_n; r_n^*(k, j)) = J_1 + J_2, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\lambda_n = (1-\varepsilon) \sqrt{2n \log(1+\delta)}$. 由上已知上式第一个和式 J_1 是有限的, 对第二个和式 J_2 有

$$J_2 = O \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} |r_n(k, j)| \exp\{-\lambda_n^2 / (1+r_n^*(k, j))\}$$

记 $\tilde{X}(k) = X(k/(1+\delta)^n)$, 由(1)式并利用 Taylor 展开式有

$$\begin{aligned} |r_n^*(k, j)| \leq |r_n(k, j)| &= \frac{|E[\tilde{X}(k+1) - \tilde{X}(k)][\tilde{X}(j+1) - \tilde{X}(j)]|}{(E[\tilde{X}(k+1) - \tilde{X}(k)]^2 E[\tilde{X}(j+1) - \tilde{X}(j)]^2)^{1/2}} \\ &= \frac{(1+\delta)^{2n\alpha}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{2} |E[\tilde{X}(j+1) - \tilde{X}(k)]^2 - E[\tilde{X}(j+1) \\ &\quad - \tilde{X}(k+1)]^2 - E[\tilde{X}(j) - \tilde{X}(k)]^2 + E[\tilde{X}(j) - \tilde{X}(k+1)]^2| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |(j-k+1)^{2\alpha} - 2(j-k)^{2\alpha} + (j-k-1)^{2\alpha}| \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$|r_n^*(k, j)| \leq |r_n(k, j)| \leq \min(1, C_1(j-k)^{2(\alpha-1)}).$$

所以我们有

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq O \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{k+\mu_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1+\nu}{2} \lambda_n^2\right\} \\ &\quad + O \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} \sum_{j=k+\mu_n+1}^{[(1+\delta)^n]-1} \mu_n^{-2(1-\alpha)} \exp\left\{-\lambda_n^2 + \frac{C \lambda_n^2}{\mu_n^{2(1-\alpha)}}\right\}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $\mu_n = (1+\delta)^{n\theta}$, 其中 $2\varepsilon/(1-\alpha) < \theta < \nu - 2\varepsilon(1+\nu)$, ε 充分地小时, $\nu > 0$, 这样的 θ 是可以取到的. 此时我们有

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq O \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+\delta)^n (1+\delta)^{n\theta} (1+\delta)^{-(1+\nu)(1-\varepsilon)n} \\ &\quad + O \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+\delta)^{2n} (1+\delta)^{-2(1-\alpha)n\theta} (1+\delta)^{-2(1-\varepsilon)n} \cdot o^{C/n^\varepsilon} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

这就得证当 $\alpha > 1/2$ 时也有 $\sum I_{1n} < \infty$. 由此按 Borel-Cantelli 引理得 $I_1 \geq 1 - \varepsilon$, 这样就证明了(9)式成立.

对定理 1 还可作如下改进

定理 2 设具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 满足 (1), 那么有

$$\limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \sup_{0 < s < h} \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{1/2}} \\ = \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{1/2}} = 1. \quad (10)$$

证明 首先来证

$$\limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \sup_{0 < s < h} \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{1/2}} \leq 1. \quad (11)$$

设 $\theta > 1$, $h_k = \theta^{-k} \downarrow 0 (k \rightarrow \infty)$, 记 $d_1(t+h, h) = \left(\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{1/2}$,
 $A(h) = \sup_{0 < t} \sup_{0 < s < h} |X(t+s) - X(t)| / d_1(t+h, h)$.

由引理 1 我们有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{A(h_k) \geq 1 + \varepsilon\} \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sup_{(n-1)h_k \leq t < nh_k} \sup_{0 < s \leq h_k} |X(t+s) - X(t)| / d_1(t+h_k, h_k) \geq 1 + \varepsilon\right\} \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\sup_{0 < t \leq h_k} \sup_{0 < s \leq h_k} |X(t+s) - X(t)| \geq (1 + \varepsilon) \left(2\sigma^2(h_k) (\log n + \log \log 1/h_k)\right)^{1/2}\right\} \\ = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\{I(h_k, h_k) \geq \sigma(h_k) (1 + \varepsilon) (2(\log n + \log \log \theta^k))^{1/2}\} \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} O \frac{(2(\log n + \log \log \theta^k))^{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{5}{\alpha}-1)}}{(\log(\log n + \log \log \theta^k))^{2/\alpha}} \exp\{-(1 + \varepsilon)^2 (\log n + \log \log \theta^k)\} \\ \leq O \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n k \log \theta)^{-(1+\varepsilon)} < \infty.$$

由 Borel-Cantelli 引理得证

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A(\theta^{-k}) \leq 1.$$

对给定的 $h > 0$, 有 k 使 $h_{k+1} < h \leq h_k$, 由此

$$\limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} A(h) \leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A(\theta^{-k}) \sup_{0 < t} \frac{d(t+h_k, h_k)}{d(t+h_{k+1}, h_{k+1})} = \theta^\alpha,$$

让 $\theta \downarrow 1$, 就得证 (11) 式成立.

另一方面, 由定理 1 我们有

$$\liminf_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{1/2}} \\ \geq \liminf_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < t < 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h)\right)^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\log(1/h)}{\log \frac{1}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}}\right)^{1/2} > 1. \quad (12)$$

由 (11) 和 (12) 就得 (10) 式成立.

3. 具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程的滞后增量

首先类似于 [3] 定理 3.2A, 对具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程的滞后增量同样有

定理 3

$$\limsup_{a \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t} \frac{|X(t+a) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(a) \left(\log \frac{t+a}{a} + \log \log a\right)\right)^{1/3}} = 1. \quad (13)$$

$$\limsup_{a \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t} \sup_{0 < s < a} \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(a) \left(\log \frac{t+a}{a} + \log \log a\right)\right)^{1/2}} = 1. \quad (14)$$

证明 由 [2] 的定理 4 及这里的引理 1 仿照 [3] 定理 3.2 A 的证明即得.

定理 4 设 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程且满足 (1), 若 $0 \leq a_T \leq T$, $a_T \rightarrow \infty$, 则

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T - a_T} \frac{|X(t+a_T) - X(t)|}{d(t+a_T, a_T)} \leq 1, \quad (15)$$

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T - a_T} \sup_{0 < s < a_T} \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{d(t+a_T, a_T)} \leq 1, \quad (16)$$

其中 $d(T, t) = (2\sigma^2(t)(\log T/t + \log \log t))^{1/2}$. 若 (i) a_T 是到上的或 (ii) a_T/T 不减, 则 (15), (16) 都成立等式. 若进一步还满足 (iii) $(\log T/a_T)/\log \log T \rightarrow \infty$, 则 \limsup 可改为 \lim .

证明 由定理 3 的 (13) 和 (14) 可得 (15) 和 (16). 当 a_T 是到上的, 在 [2] 定理 2 中取 $a_T = T$ 得

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X(T)|}{(2\sigma^2(T) \log \log T)^{1/2}} \geq 1,$$

又由 [2] 定理 3 的系有

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X(T)|}{(2\sigma^2(T) \log \log T)^{1/2}} \leq \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{0 < t \leq T} |X(t)|}{(2\sigma^2(T) \log \log T)^{1/2}} = 1,$$

所以有重对数律

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X(T)|}{(2\sigma^2(T) \log \log T)^{1/2}} = 1.$$

故当 a_T 到上时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T - a_T} \frac{|X(t+a_T) - X(t)|}{d(t+a_T, a_T)} &\geq \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X(a_T) - X(0)|}{d(a_T, a_T)} \\ &= \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X(T)|}{(2\sigma^2(T) \log \log T)^{1/2}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

又当 T/a_T 不减时, 由 [2] 的定理 3 有

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T - a_T} \frac{|X(t+a_T) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(a_T) \left(\log \frac{t+a_T}{a_T} + \log \log a_T\right)\right)^{1/2}} \\ \geq \limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X(T) - X(T - a_T)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(a_T) \left(\log \frac{T}{a_T} + \log \log T\right)\right)^{1/2}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

由此即得 (15) 成立等式, 自然更有 (16) 成立等式.

进一步当 (iii) 被满足时, 由 [2] 定理 4 我们有

$$\liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T - a_T} \frac{|X(t+a_T) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(a_T) \left(\log \frac{t+a_T}{a_T} + \log \log a_T\right)\right)^{1/2}}$$

$$\geq \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T - a_T} \frac{|X(t + a_T) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(a_T) \left(\log \frac{T}{a_T} + \log \log T\right)\right)^{1/2}} = 1$$

故得证定理的结论成立.

定理 5 设具有平稳增量的 Gauss 过程 $\{X(t), t \geq 0\}$ 满足 (1), 其中 $2\alpha \geq (\varepsilon - 1)\sigma(\approx 0.632)$ 时, 那么我们有

$$\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 < t < T} \sup_{0 < s < t} \frac{|X(T) - X(T-s)|}{d(T, t)} = 1. \quad (17)$$

仿照 [3] 与 [4] 的证明即得定理 5.

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SOME RESULTS ON INCREMENTS OF GAUSSIAN PROCESSES

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Let $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$ be a Gaussian process with stationary increments, $X(0) = 0$ (a. s.), $EX(t) = 0$ and

$$\sigma^2(h) = EX(t+h) - X(t)^2 = EX^2(h) = O_0 h^{2\alpha}, \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1.$$

In this paper, we first prove that the Levy's theorem of the modulus of continuity of the Wiener process is also true for $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$; i. e.

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\substack{0 \leq v < u \leq 1 \\ u-v \leq h}} \frac{|X(u) - X(v)|}{(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h))^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1-h} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq h} \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{(2\sigma^2(h) \log(1/h))^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1 \quad \text{a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1-h} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq h} \frac{|X(t+s) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ = \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1-h} \frac{|X(t+h) - X(t)|}{\left(2\sigma^2(h) \left(\log \frac{t+h}{h} + \log \log \frac{1}{h}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1 \quad \text{a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, we point out that some results on increments of the Wiener processes in [3] and [4] remain true for the increments of $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$.