THE NON-ABSOLUTE CONVERGENCE OF GIL-PELAEZ' INVERSION INTEGRAL

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Let $\varphi(t)$ be the characteristic function corresponding to a distribution function $F(x) = \{F(x - 0) + F(x + 0)\}/2$,

$$\varphi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(itx)\, dF(x). \tag{1}$$

Gil-Pelaez [1] has given an attractive expression for the inverse correspondence, which we may write in the form

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\to 0}^{\to\infty} \operatorname{Im} e^{-itx}\varphi(t)/t\, dt; \tag{2}$$

the arrows signify that the integral might be improper at either or both limits, as is implicit in Gil-Pelaez' proof.

Specializing to the case $x = 0$ we reduce (2) to the expression

$$F(0) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\to 0}^{\to\infty} \operatorname{Im} \varphi(t)/t\, dt, \tag{3}$$

from which (3) may be recovered by a translation of the random variable.

Trivial instances where the integral in (3) is improper at the upper limit abound, e.g., $\varphi(t) = \exp(iat)$, $a \neq 0$. The lower limit is, however, a more delicate matter; although an isolated example of nonabsolute convergence at $t = 0$ may be drawn from ([4], Section 6.11), the "standard" distributions do not exhibit the phenomenon. Some misunderstanding on this point may have crept into the literature ([3], pp. 402, 411), and it is therefore thought that the following result may be of interest.

Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be the space of distribution functions F, metrized by

$$\rho(F, G) = \|F - G\| = \text{total variation of } F(x) - G(x).$$

Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be the subset of $\mathfrak{X}$ consisting of those F for which (3) is proper at the lower limit.

THEOREM. *$\mathfrak{A}$ is a set of the first category in $\mathfrak{X}$.*

As $\mathfrak{X}$ is a complete metric space, hence of second category, the theorem shows not only that $\mathfrak{X} - \mathfrak{A}$ is nonempty, but even that $\mathfrak{A}$ is a very "sparse" subset of $\mathfrak{X}$. (Category-theoretic existence proofs are well known in analysis; see, for example, ([2], p. 327), where the method is elegantly used to verify the existence of nowhere differentiable continuous functions.)

In order to prove the result we must show that $\mathfrak{A}$ is contained in the union of

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