

CONVERGENCE OF MOMENTS IN THE CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM FOR STATIONARY ϕ -MIXING SEQUENCES

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1. Introduction and result.

Let $\{X_j, -\infty < j < \infty\}$ be a strictly stationary sequence of random variables centered at expectations with finite variance, which satisfies ϕ -mixing condition

$$(1.1) \quad \sup |P(A \cap B) - P(A)P(B)| / P(A) \leq \phi(n) \downarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

Here the supremum is taken over all $A \in \mathcal{M}_a^k$ and $B \in \mathcal{M}_{k+n}^\infty$, and \mathcal{M}_a^b denotes the σ -field generated by X_j ($a \leq j \leq b$). Let $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$ and $\sigma_n^2 = ES_n^2$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

For independent random variables, Brown [1 and 2] has shown that the Lindeberg condition of order $\nu \geq 2$ is necessary and sufficient for the central limit theorem and the convergence of $E|S_n/\sigma_n|^\nu$ towards the corresponding moment of the normal distribution. For dependent random variables, such a result seems less well-known. We study here the convergence of moments for stationary ϕ -mixing sequences.

THEOREM. *Let $\{X_j\}$ satisfy (1.1). If $EX_1^{2m} < \infty$ for some integer $m \geq 2$, and if*

$$(1.2) \quad \sigma_n^2 = \sigma^2 n(1 + o(1))$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ ($\sigma > 0$), then

$$(1.3) \quad E(S_n/\sigma_n)^{2m} \rightarrow \beta_{2m} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

where β_ν is the ν th absolute moment of $N(0, 1)$.

We remark that under the assumptions of the theorem X_j satisfies the central limit theorem (cf. [4, Theorem 18.5.1]). Also remark that any other conditions beyond (1.1) on the decays of mixing coefficients $\phi(n)$ are not required.

2. Preparatory lemmas.

LEMMA 1 [4, Theorem 17.2.3]. *Suppose that (1.1) is satisfied and that ξ and η are measurable with respect to \mathcal{M}_a^k and \mathcal{M}_{k+n}^∞ ($n \geq 0$) respectively. If $E|\xi|^p < \infty$ and $E|\eta|^q < \infty$ for $p, q > 1$ with $(1/p) + (1/q) = 1$, then*

$$(2.1) \quad |E(\xi\eta) - E(\xi)E(\eta)| \leq 2\{\phi(n)E|\xi|^p\}^{1/p}\{E|\eta|^q\}^{1/q}.$$