

107. Applications of the Multiplication of the Ito-Wiener Expansions to Limit Theorems

By Gisiro MARUYAMA

Faculty of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Denki University

(Communicated by Kôzaku YOSIDA, M. J. A., Nov. 12, 1982)

We are dealing with a real stationary process

$$\begin{aligned} X(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int c_k(\lambda) e_k(\lambda, t) d^k \beta, & -\infty < t < \infty, \\ e_k(\lambda, t) &= \exp(i[\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k]t), & d^k \beta = d\beta(\lambda_1) \cdots d\beta(\lambda_k), \\ \lambda &= (\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k), & c_k \text{ are symmetric,} \\ \bar{c}_k(\lambda) &= c_k(-\lambda), & c_k \in L^2(d^k \sigma = d\sigma(\lambda_1) \cdots d\sigma(\lambda_k)), \end{aligned}$$

where $d\beta$ is the random spectral measure of a real Gaussian stationary process, with $E|d\beta|^2 = d\sigma$, which is absolutely continuous $d\sigma(\lambda) = f(\lambda)d\lambda$. We exemplify the multiplication rule through the following simple case.

Let $f, g \in L^2(d^2\sigma)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int f(\lambda, \mu) d^2 \beta \int g(\lambda, \mu) d^2 \beta \\ &= \int (f(\lambda, \mu)g(-\lambda, -\mu) + f(\lambda, \mu)g(-\mu, -\lambda)) d^2 \sigma \\ &+ \int d^2 \beta \int \{f(\lambda, \lambda_1)g(-\lambda, \lambda_2) + f(\lambda, \lambda_1)g(\lambda_2, -\lambda) \\ &+ f(\lambda_1, \lambda)g(-\lambda, \lambda_2) + f(\lambda_1, \lambda)g(\lambda_2, -\lambda)\} d\sigma(\lambda) \\ &+ \int f(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)g(\lambda_3, \lambda_4) d^4 \beta. \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\xi) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \|c_m\|_2 \xi^m, & \|c_m\|_2^2 &= \int |c_m|^2 d^m \sigma, \\ M_{2m} &= \{\xi \in L^2(\beta) : \|\xi\|_{2m} < \infty\}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} (\|\xi\|_{2m})^{2m} &= \int_0^{\infty} d\mu_m(x) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |\Phi(\sqrt{mx}e^{i\varphi})|^{2m} d\varphi, \\ d\mu_m(x) &= e^{-x} x^{m-1} dx / (m-1)!, & 1 \leq m < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1. Suppose we are given $\xi_1, \cdots, \xi_m \in M_{2m}$ and let their IW-expansions be

$$\xi_i = c_0^i + \sum_{k \geq 1} c_k^i(\lambda) d^k \beta, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m.$$

Multiply the right-hand sides term by term by the multiplication rule as above, and get a formal series of homogeneous polynomials, then