

# UNLINKING THEOREM FOR SYMMETRIC CONVEX FUNCTIONS†

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In this paper the authors have proved the following result: Suppose  $U$  and  $V$  are two centrally symmetric convex functions of  $X$ , when  $X$  is an  $n \times 1$  random vector distributed as  $N(0, I_n)$  such that  $\text{Cov}(U(X), V(X)) = 0$ . Then, under certain conditions, there exists an orthogonal transformation  $Y = LX$  such that  $U$  and  $V$  can be expressed as functions of two different sets of components of  $Y$ . This provides a partial answer to Linnik's question on unlinking two given functions of  $X$ .

**1. Introduction.** Kagan et al. [1] have considered the following problem. Let  $X$  be an  $n \times 1$  random vector distributed as  $N(0, I_n)$ . Suppose  $P(X)$  and  $Q(X)$  are two independently distributed polynomial functions. Is it possible to find an orthogonal transformation  $Y = LX$  such that  $P$  and  $Q$  could be expressed as functions of different sets of components of  $Y$ ? If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, then the functions  $P$  and  $Q$  are said to be unlinked. Partial answers to this question are given in Chapter II of [1].

We have shown in this paper that two statistics  $U(X)$  and  $V(X)$  could be unlinked when both  $U$  and  $V$  are centrally symmetric convex functions and  $\text{Cov}(U(X), V(X)) = 0$  under certain conditions on  $U$  and  $V$ . Our result depends on the validity of a probability inequality given in lemma 3.

## 2. Preliminary Results.

**LEMMA 1.** *Let  $g$  be a convex function on  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ . Suppose there exists  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $g(\lambda_1) \neq g(\lambda_2)$ . Then at least one of the following holds.*

(a) *There exists  $\lambda_0$  such that  $g(u) < g(v)$  for  $\lambda_0 \leq u < v$  and  $g(\lambda) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ .*

(b) *There exists  $\lambda_0$  such that  $g(u) < g(v)$  for  $v < u \leq \lambda_0$  and  $g(\lambda) \rightarrow +\infty$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow -\infty$ .*

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