

Characteristic function:

$$X \sim P_X(x)$$

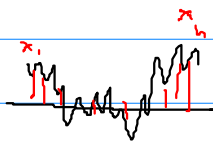
$$\varphi_X(x) \triangleq \mathbb{E} e^{iu^T x} = \mathbb{E} \sum_n \frac{(iu)^n}{n!} x^n = \sum_n \frac{(iu)^n}{n!} \overline{x^n}$$

$$\varphi_X(0) = 1 \quad \varphi'_X(u) = i\overline{x} \quad \varphi''_X(0) = -\frac{\overline{x^2}}{2}$$

$$\varphi_X^{(h)}(0) = \frac{(iu)^h}{h!} \overline{x^h}$$

*

X_1, \dots, X_n



iid, $\text{Var } X_n = \overline{x^2} = \sigma^2$

$z_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (x_1 + \dots + x_n)$ CLT

$$\psi_{z_n}(u) = \log \varphi_{z_n}(u) \quad ; \quad \varphi_{z_n}(u) = \mathbb{E} e^{iu \frac{(x_1 + \dots + x_n)}{\sqrt{n}}} = \mathbb{E} \left[e^{iu \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{n}}} \dots e^{iu \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}}} \right]$$

indep.

$$= \mathbb{E} \left(e^{iu \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{n}}} \right) \dots \mathbb{E} \left(e^{iu \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}}} \right) = \underbrace{\varphi_{x_1}(u)}_{\varphi_X(u)} \dots \underbrace{\varphi_{x_n}(u)}_{\varphi_X(u)} = \varphi_X^n \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \quad ; \quad \overline{x} = 0$$

$$\psi_{z_n}(u) = \sum_{k=1}^n \log \varphi_{x_k} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = n \log \left\{ 1 - \frac{u^2}{2n} \overline{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right) \right\} \quad ; \quad \log(1+\epsilon) = \epsilon - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{\epsilon^h}{h} + \dots$$

$$= -\frac{u^2}{2} \overline{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{u^2}{2} \overline{x^2}$$

$$\left\{ \varphi_{z_n}(u) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{u^2 \overline{x^2}}{2}} = \text{ch. funct. of Gaussian (Normal) R.V.} \right.$$

* In general:

$$\underline{X} \sim N(0, R) \Leftrightarrow P_X(x) = \frac{1}{|2\pi R|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} x^T R^{-1} x \right\}$$

$$\varphi_{\underline{X}}(u) = \mathbb{E} e^{i u^T \underline{x}} = \mathbb{E} e^{i (u_1 x_1 + \dots + u_n x_n)}$$

$$= c \int \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\underline{x}^T R \underline{x} - 2i u^T \underline{x} \right] \right\} d\underline{x} = e^{-\frac{u^T R u}{2}} \cdot c \int e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - i R u)^T R^{-1} (\underline{x} - i R u)} d\underline{x}$$

$$\underbrace{\int e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - i R u)^T R^{-1} (\underline{x} - i R u)} d\underline{x}}_{= 1} = e^{-\frac{u^T R u}{2}}$$