

Characteristic Functions

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1 Sum of Two Independent Random Variable

Let's consider the following problems:

Problem 1. Rain falls on your head at λ drops per second on average. What is the distribution of rain drops on your head in two seconds?

Problem 2. $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$. X_1, X_2 are independent. Distribution of $Y = X_1 + X_2$?

With what we have already learned, it is really easy to calculate the statistics(expectation, variance, ...) of the sums. But what is the distribution? Are they the same as the parts or some strange distribution? One may suggest calculating them by convolution. But is there some simpler idea? That leads to the topic we're going to talk about today – characteristic functions.

2 Characteristic Functions

2.1 Definition

Definition 2.1. Let X be a random variable and denote by F the cumulative distribution function of X . The characteristic function $\varphi = \varphi_X$ of X (or of F , in which case we also write φ_F) is defined by [1]

$$\varphi_X(t) := E[e^{itX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} dF(x), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

The i mentioned above is the imaginary unit. If you have no knowledge of complex numbers, all you need to know is simply:

* $i^2 = -1$,

* $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$. (This formula comes from Taylor Series)

2.2 Properties

Theorem 2.1 (Uniqueness Theorem [2]). *Let X be a real random variable with distribution function F and characteristic function φ . Similarly, let Y have distribution function G and characteristic function ψ . If $\varphi(t) = \psi(t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ then $F(x) = G(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Remark. From this we may easily conclude the distribution of a random variable if we can prove that its characteristic function is of the same form as a known distribution.

Theorem 2.2 (Inversion Formula [3]). *If $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varphi(t)| dt < \infty$ then X has bounded continuous density*

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-itx} \varphi(t) dt$$

Theorem 2.3. *If X and Y are independent random variables then the characteristic function of their sum is¹*

$$\varphi_{X+Y}(t) = \varphi_X \cdot \varphi_Y.$$

¹Properties 2.3 and 2.4 on come from Bisgaard and Zoltan's book [1].

Remark. This gives us a much simpler way than convolution.

Remark. If X and Y are random variables such that $\varphi_{X+Y} = \varphi_X \cdot \varphi_Y$, then in general we do not conclude X and Y are independent. (See page 13 in [1])

Corollary 2.3.1. *The product of two characteristic functions is a characteristic function.*

Theorem 2.4. *For any $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,*

$$\varphi_{aX+b}(t) = e^{ibt} \varphi_X(at).$$

2.3 Common Distributions and Their Characteristic Functions

Table 1: Characteristic Functions for Common Distributions[4]

Distribution	PMF/PDF	Characteristic Function
Constant $X \equiv a$	-	$\varphi_X(t) = e^{iat}$.
Binomial $X \sim \text{Binomial}(m, p)$	$p_X(n) = \binom{m}{n} p^n (1-p)^{m-n}$	$\varphi_X(t) = (pe^{it} + (1-p))^m$
Poisson $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$	$p_X(n) = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}$	$\varphi_X(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$
Exponential $X \sim \text{Exponential}(\lambda)$	$p_X(n) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	$\varphi_X(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}$
Normal $X \sim N(0, 1)$	$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$	$\varphi_X(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$
Normal $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$\varphi_Y(t) = e^{it\mu - \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$

2.4 Bridge between Probability and Statistics

So what "characteristics" are these weird "characteristic functions" talking about? To understand this, first we need some knowledge about **moments**.

Definition 2.2 (Moment [5]). For probability density functions f (or cumulative density function F), the moments are given by

$$\mu'_n = E[X^n] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n dF(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f(x) dx$$

Remark. Not to be confused with mean μ .

Relation with statistics. Observe that the first moment is simply the expectation. The second moment is related to the variance: $\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$. What about the third moment? A related concept is **skewness**[6]:

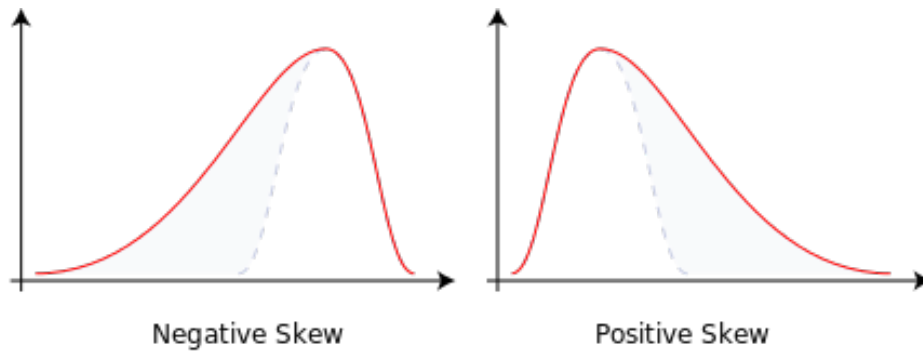


Figure 1: Two distributions with the same expectation and variance, but different skewness

Now consider the Taylor Series of characteristic functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= E[e^{itX}] \\ &= E[1 + itX + \frac{1}{2}i^2t^2X^2 + \dots] \\ &= E[1] + itE[X] - \frac{1}{2}t^2E[X^2] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Therefore with infinite statistics we may reconstruct the distribution by characteristic functions.

Also, directly from above, we prove a lemma that will become very useful in the proof of characteristic functions²:

Lemma 2.1. *For any random variable X with $E[X] = 0, Var[X] = 1$, we have $\varphi_X(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + o(t^2)$.*

Proof. Directly from the definition and Taylor Series we have

$$\varphi_X(t) = E[e^{itX}] = E[1 + itX + \frac{1}{2}i^2t^2X^2 + o((tX)^2)]$$

By linearity of expectation,

$$\varphi_X(t) = E[1] + itE[X] - \frac{1}{2}t^2E[X^2] + o(t^2)$$

Also

$$E[X^2] = Var[X] - (E[X])^2 = 1$$

Therefore

$$\varphi_X(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + o(t^2)$$

□

3 Solutions to the Problems

With the powerful characteristic functions, the sums of independent random variables are just a piece of cake.

Solution to Problem 1. Our intuition tells us that it should be *Poisson*(2λ).

Let X, Y be two independent *Poisson*(λ) random variables. Let $Z = X + Y$. Notice that characteristic functions for X (and respectively Y) is $\varphi_X(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$. Therefore we have $\varphi_Z(t) = \varphi_{X+Y}(t) = (\varphi_X(t))^2 = e^{2\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$. By uniqueness of characteristic functions we know that $Z \sim \text{Poisson}(2\lambda)$.

Remark. By similar ideas, one can show that the sum of two independent poisson random variables has a poisson distribution with an expectation of the sum of both expectations.

Solution to Problem 2. Similarly to previous problem

$$\varphi_Y(t) = \varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t) = e^{it\mu_1 - \frac{\sigma_1^2 t^2}{2}} \cdot e^{it\mu_2 - \frac{\sigma_2^2 t^2}{2}}$$

Therefore we have

$$\varphi_Y(t) = e^{it(\mu_1+\mu_2) - \frac{(\sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2)t^2}{2}}$$

which implies that $Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

Remark. This shows that the sum of two independent normal random variables is another normal random variable, the mean and standard deviation of which is the same as calculated statistically from the two components.

4 Central Limit Theorem

Theorem 4.1 (Central Limit Theorem[7]). *If X_i are independent identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu, Var[X_i] = \sigma^2$, then $S_n^* = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)$ converges weakly to $N(0, 1)$.*

Remark. Note that theorem 4.1 is equivalent to the one given in class.

²The proofs for lemma 2.1 and 4.1 are not rigorous and serves only for intuitively demonstrating the usage of Characteristic Functions. See the references[7, 8] for detailed proofs.

Proof. By Lemma 2.1 we denote the characteristic function of $\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$ by $\varphi(t)$, then $\varphi(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + o(t^2)$. Therefore the characteristic function of S_n^* is

$$\varphi^n(t/\sqrt{n}) = [1 - \frac{t^2}{2n} + o(t^2/n)]^n$$

Take $n \rightarrow \infty$ and we get the characteristic function of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^*$

$$\Phi(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t/\sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 - \frac{t^2}{2n}]^n = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

Therefore $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^*$ converges to $N(0, 1)$. □

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