## Problem Set 8

## Problem 1: Gaussian random variables

- a) Let  $X_1, X_2$  be two independent Gaussian random variables such that  $Var(X_1) = Var(X_2)$ . Show, using characteristic functions or a result from the course, that  $X_1 + X_2$  and  $X_1 X_2$  are also independent Gaussian random variables.
- b) Let  $X_1, X_2$  be two independent square-integrable random variables such that  $X_1 + X_2, X_1 X_2$  are also independent random variables. Show that  $X_1, X_2$  are jointly Gaussian random variables such that  $Var(X_1) = Var(X_2)$ .

*Note.* Part b), also known as Darmois-Skitovic's theorem, is considerably more challenging than part a)! Here are the steps to follow in order to prove the result (but please skip the first two).

Step 1\*. (needs the dominated convergence theorem, which is outside of the scope of this course) If X is a square-integrable random variable, then  $\phi_X$  is twice continuously differentiable.

Step 2\*. (quite technical) Under the assumptions made,  $\phi_{X_1}$  and  $\phi_{X_2}$  have no zeros (so  $\log \phi_{X_1}$  and  $\log \phi_{X_2}$  are also twice continuously differentiable, according to the previous step).

Step 3. Let  $f_1 = \log \phi_{X_1}$  and  $f_2 = \log \phi_{X_2}$ . Show that there exist functions  $g_1, g_2$  satisfying

$$f_1(t_1+t_2)+f_2(t_1-t_2)=g_1(t_1)+g_2(t_2) \quad \forall t_1,t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Step 4. If  $f_1, f_2$  are twice continuously differentiable and there exist functions  $g_1, g_2$  satisfying

$$f_1(t_1 + t_2) + f_2(t_1 - t_2) = g_1(t_1) + g_2(t_2) \quad \forall t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

then  $f_1, f_2$  are polynomials of degree less than or equal to 2. Hint: differentiate!

Step 5. If X is square-integrable and  $\log \phi_X$  is a polynomial of degree less than or equal to 2, then X is a Gaussian random variable.

Hint. If X is square-integrable, then you can take for granted that  $\phi_X(0) = 1$ ,  $\phi_X'(0) = i\mathbb{E}(X)$  and  $\phi_X''(0) = -\mathbb{E}(X^2)$ .

Step 6. From the course, deduce that  $X_1, X_2$  are jointly Gaussian and that  $Var(X_1) = Var(X_2)$ .