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Cumulants on the Wiener Space

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Abstract: We combine infinite-dimensional integration by parts procedures with a recursive relation on moments (reminiscent of a formula by Barbour (1986)), and deduce explicit expressions for cumulants of functionals of a general Gaussian field. These findings yield a compact formula for cumulants on a fixed Wiener chaos, virtually replacing the usual “graph/diagram computations” adopted in most of the probabilistic literature.

Key words: Cumulants; Diagram Formulae; Gaussian Processes; Malliavin calculus; Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Semigroup.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 60F05; 60G15; 60H05; 60H07.

1 Introduction

The *integration by parts formula* of Malliavin calculus, combining derivative operators and anticipative integrals into a flexible tool for computing and assessing mathematical expectations, is a cornerstone of modern stochastic analysis. The scope of its applications, ranging e.g. from density estimates for solutions of stochastic differential equations to concentration inequalities, from anticipative stochastic calculus to “Greeks” computations in mathematical finance, is vividly described in the three classic monographs by Malliavin [10], Janson [9] and Nualart [20].

In recent years, infinite-dimensional integration by parts techniques have found another fertile ground for applications, that is, *limit theorems* and (more generally) *probabilistic approximations*. The starting point of this active line of research is the paper [21], where the authors use Malliavin calculus in order to refine some criteria for asymptotic normality on a fixed Wiener chaos, originally proved in [22, 24] (see also [12] for some non-central version of these results). Another important step appears in [13], where integration by parts on Wiener space is combined with the so-called *Stein’s method* for probabilistic approximations (see e.g. [6, 25]), thus yielding explicit upper bounds in the normal and gamma approximations of the law of functionals of Gaussian fields. The techniques introduced in [13] have led to several applications and generalizations, for instance: in [14] one can find applications to Edgeworth expansions and reversed Berry-Esseen inequalities; [18] contains results for multivariate normal approximations; [1] focuses on further developments in the

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multivariate case, in relation with quasi-sure analysis; [16] deals with infinite-dimensional second order Poincaré inequalities; in [19], one can find new explicit expressions for the density of functionals of Gaussian field as well as new concentration inequalities (see also [3] for some applications in mathematical statistics); in [17], the results of [13] are combined with Lindeberg-type invariance principles in order to deduce *universality results* for homogeneous sums (these findings are further applied in [15] to random matrix theory).

The aim of this note is to develop yet another striking application of the infinite-dimensional integration by parts formula of Malliavin calculus, namely the computation of *cumulants* for general functionals of a given Gaussian field. As discussed below, our techniques make a crucial use of a recursive formula for moments (see relation (2.2) below), which is the starting point of some well-known computations performed by Barbour in [2] in connection with the Stein’s method for normal approximations. As such, the techniques developed in the forthcoming sections can be seen as further ramifications of the findings of [13].

The main achievement of the present work is a recursive formula for cumulants (see (4.19)), based on a repeated use of integration by parts. Note that cumulants of order greater than two *are not linear operators* (for instance, the second cumulant coincides with the variance): however, our formula (4.19) implies that cumulants of regular functionals of Gaussian fields can be always represented as the mathematical expectation of some recursively defined random variable. We shall prove in Section 5 that this implies a new compact representation for cumulants of random variables belonging to a fixed Wiener chaos. We claim that this result may replace the classic “diagram computations” adopted in most of the probabilistic literature (see e.g. [4, 5, 8], as well as [23] for a general discussion of related combinatorial results).

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we state and prove some useful recursive formulae for moments. Section 3 contains basic concepts and results related to Malliavin calculus. Section 4 is devoted to our main statements about cumulants on Wiener space. Finally, in Section 5 we specialize our results to random variables contained in a fixed Wiener chaos.

From now on, every random object is defined on a common suitable probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

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2 Moment expansions

The starting point of our analysis (Proposition 2.2) is a well-known recursive relation involving moments and cumulants. As already discussed, this result is the seed (as well as a special case) of some remarkable formulae by A.D. Barbour [2, Lemma 1 and Corollary

1], providing Edgeworth-type expansions for smooth functions of random variables with finite moments. Since we only need Barbour's results in the special case of polynomial transformations, and for the sake of completeness, we choose to provide a self-contained presentation in this simpler setting. See also Rotar' [27] for further extensions of Barbour's findings.

Definition 2.1 (Cumulants) Let X be a real-valued random variable such that $E|X|^m < \infty$ for some integer $m \geq 1$, and define $\phi_X(t) = E(e^{itX})$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, to be the characteristic function of X . Then, for $j = 1, \dots, m$, the j th cumulant of X , denoted by $\kappa_j(X)$, is given by

$$\kappa_j(X) = (-i)^j \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \log \phi_X(t) \Big|_{t=0}. \quad (2.1)$$

For instance, $\kappa_1(X) = E(X)$, $\kappa_2(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \text{Var}(X)$, $\kappa_3(X) = E(X^3) - 3E(X^2)E(X) + 2E(X)^3$, and so on.

The following relation is exploited throughout the paper.

Proposition 2.2 Fix $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and suppose that $E|X|^{m+1} < \infty$. Then

$$E(X^{m+1}) = \sum_{s=0}^m \binom{m}{s} \kappa_{s+1}(X) E(X^{m-s}). \quad (2.2)$$

Proof. By Leibniz rule, one has that

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^{m+1}) &= (-i)^{m+1} \frac{d^{m+1}}{dt^{m+1}} \phi_X(t) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= (-i)^{m+1} \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \left[\left(\frac{d}{dt} \log \phi_X(t) \right) \phi_X(t) \right] \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \left[\sum_{s=0}^m (-i)^{s+1} \binom{m}{s} \frac{d^{s+1}}{dt^{s+1}} (\log \phi_X(t)) \times (-i)^{m-s} \frac{d^{m-s}}{dt^{m-s}} \phi_X(t) \right] \Big|_{t=0}, \end{aligned}$$

with $\frac{d^0}{dt^0}$ equal to the identity operator. This yields the desired conclusion. \blacksquare

Finally, observe that (2.2) can be rewritten as

$$E(X^{m+1}) = \sum_{s=0}^m \frac{\kappa_{s+1}(X)}{s!} m(m-1) \cdots (m-s+1) E(X^{m-s}),$$

implying (by linearity) that, for X as in Proposition 2.2 and for every polynomial $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of degree at most $m \geq 1$,

$$E(Xf(X)) = \sum_{s=0}^m \frac{\kappa_{s+1}(X)}{s!} E \left(\frac{d^s}{dx^s} f(X) \right) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{\kappa_{s+1}(X)}{s!} E \left(\frac{d^s}{dx^s} f(X) \right).$$

Remark 2.3 In [2, Corollary 1], one can find sufficient conditions ensuring that the infinite expansion

$$E(Xf(X)) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{\kappa_{s+1}(X)}{s!} E\left(\frac{d^s}{dx^s} f(X)\right).$$

holds for some infinitely differentiable function f which is not necessarily a polynomial.

3 Malliavin operators and Gaussian analysis

We shall now present the basic elements of Gaussian analysis and Malliavin calculus that are used in this paper. The reader is referred to [9, 10, 20] for any unexplained definition or result.

Let \mathfrak{H} be a real separable Hilbert space. For any $q \geq 1$, let $\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}$ be the q th tensor power of \mathfrak{H} and denote by $\mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$ the associated q th symmetric tensor power. We write $X = \{X(h), h \in \mathfrak{H}\}$ to indicate an *isonormal Gaussian process* over \mathfrak{H} , defined on some probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) . This means that X is a centered Gaussian family, whose covariance is given by the relation $E[X(h)X(g)] = \langle h, g \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}$. We also assume that $\mathcal{F} = \sigma(X)$, that is, \mathcal{F} is generated by X .

For every $q \geq 1$, let \mathcal{H}_q be the q th Wiener chaos of X , defined as the closed linear subspace of $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ generated by the family $\{H_q(X(h)), h \in \mathfrak{H}, \|h\|_{\mathfrak{H}} = 1\}$, where H_q is the q th Hermite polynomial given by

$$H_q(x) = (-1)^q e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^q}{dx^q} \left(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right).$$

We write by convention $\mathcal{H}_0 = \mathbb{R}$. For any $q \geq 1$, the mapping $I_q(h^{\otimes q}) = q!H_q(X(h))$ can be extended to a linear isometry between the symmetric tensor product $\mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$ (equipped with the modified norm $\sqrt{q!} \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}$) and the q th Wiener chaos \mathcal{H}_q . For $q = 0$, we write $I_0(c) = c$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$. It is well-known that $L^2(\Omega) := L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ can be decomposed into the infinite orthogonal sum of the spaces \mathcal{H}_q . It follows that any square integrable random variable $F \in L^2(\Omega)$ admits the following (Wiener-Itô) chaotic expansion

$$F = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} I_q(f_q), \tag{3.3}$$

where $f_0 = E[F]$, and the $f_q \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$, $q \geq 1$, are uniquely determined by F . For every $q \geq 0$, we denote by J_q the orthogonal projection operator on the q th Wiener chaos. In particular, if $F \in L^2(\Omega)$ is as in (3.3), then $J_q F = I_q(f_q)$ for every $q \geq 0$.

Let $\{e_k, k \geq 1\}$ be a complete orthonormal system in \mathfrak{H} . Given $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot p}$ and $g \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$, for every $r = 0, \dots, p \wedge q$, the *contraction* of f and g of order r is the element of $\mathfrak{H}^{\odot(p+q-2r)}$ defined by

$$f \otimes_r g = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_r=1}^{\infty} \langle f, e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_r} \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes r}} \otimes \langle g, e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_r} \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes r}}. \tag{3.4}$$

Notice that the definition of $f \otimes_r g$ does not depend on the particular choice of $\{e_k, k \geq 1\}$, and that $f \otimes_r g$ is not necessarily symmetric; we denote its symmetrization by $f \tilde{\otimes}_r g \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot(p+q-2r)}$. Moreover, $f \otimes_0 g = f \otimes g$ equals the tensor product of f and g while, for $p = q$, $f \otimes_q g = \langle f, g \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}$.

It can also be shown that the following *multiplication formula* holds: if $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot p}$ and $g \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$, then

$$I_p(f)I_q(g) = \sum_{r=0}^{p \wedge q} r! \binom{p}{r} \binom{q}{r} I_{p+q-2r}(f \tilde{\otimes}_r g). \quad (3.5)$$

We now introduce some basic elements of the Malliavin calculus with respect to the isonormal Gaussian process X . Let \mathcal{S} be the set of all cylindrical random variables of the form

$$F = g(X(\phi_1), \dots, X(\phi_n)), \quad (3.6)$$

where $n \geq 1$, $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an infinitely differentiable function such that its partial derivatives have polynomial growth, and $\phi_i \in \mathfrak{H}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. The *Malliavin derivative* of F with respect to X is the element of $L^2(\Omega, \mathfrak{H})$ defined as

$$DF = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(X(\phi_1), \dots, X(\phi_n)) \phi_i.$$

In particular, $DX(h) = h$ for every $h \in \mathfrak{H}$. By iteration, one can define the m th derivative $D^m F$, which is an element of $L^2(\Omega, \mathfrak{H}^{\odot m})$, for every $m \geq 2$. For $m \geq 1$ and $p \geq 1$, $\mathbb{D}^{m,p}$ denotes the closure of \mathcal{S} with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_{m,p}$, defined by the relation

$$\|F\|_{m,p}^p = E[|F|^p] + \sum_{i=1}^m E(\|D^i F\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes i}}^p).$$

One also writes $\mathbb{D}^\infty = \bigcap_{m \geq 1} \bigcap_{p \geq 1} \mathbb{D}^{m,p}$. The Malliavin derivative D obeys the following *chain rule*. If $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuously differentiable with bounded partial derivatives and if $F = (F_1, \dots, F_n)$ is a vector of elements of $\mathbb{D}^{1,2}$, then $\varphi(F) \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ and

$$D\varphi(F) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}(F) DF_i.$$

Note also that a random variable F as in (3.3) is in $\mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ if and only if $\sum_{q=1}^{\infty} q \|J_q F\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 < \infty$ and, in this case, $E(\|DF\|_{\mathfrak{H}}^2) = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} q \|J_q F\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$. If $\mathfrak{H} = L^2(\mathbb{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$ (with μ non-atomic), then the derivative of a random variable F as in (3.3) can be identified with the element of $L^2(\mathbb{A} \times \Omega)$ given by

$$D_x F = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} q I_{q-1}(f_q(\cdot, x)), \quad x \in \mathbb{A}. \quad (3.7)$$

We denote by δ the adjoint of the operator D , also called the *divergence operator*. A random element $u \in L^2(\Omega, \mathfrak{H})$ belongs to the domain of δ , noted $\text{Dom}\delta$, if and only if it verifies $|E\langle DF, u \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}| \leq c_u \|F\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ for any $F \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$, where c_u is a constant depending only on u . If $u \in \text{Dom}\delta$, then the random variable $\delta(u)$ is defined by the duality relationship (called *integration by parts formula*)

$$E(F\delta(u)) = E\langle DF, u \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}, \quad (3.8)$$

which holds for every $F \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$.

The family $(P_t, t \geq 0)$ of operators is defined through the projection operators J_q as

$$P_t = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} e^{-qt} J_q, \quad (3.9)$$

and is called the *Ornstein-Uhlenbeck semigroup*. Assume that the process X' , which stands for an independent copy of X , is such that X and X' are defined on the product probability space $(\Omega \times \Omega', \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}', P \times P')$. Given a random variable $F \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$, we can regard it as a measurable mapping from $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{H}}$ to \mathbb{R} , determined $P \circ X^{-1}$ -almost surely. Then, for any $t \geq 0$, we have the so-called *Mehler's formula*:

$$P_t F = E'(F(e^{-t}X + \sqrt{1 - e^{-2t}}X')), \quad (3.10)$$

where E' denotes the mathematical expectation with respect to the probability P' . By means of this formula, it is immediate to prove that P_t is a contraction operator on $L^p(\Omega)$, for all $p \geq 1$.

The operator L is defined as $L = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} -qJ_q$, and it can be proven to be the infinitesimal generator of the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck semigroup $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$. The domain of L is

$$\text{Dom}L = \{F \in L^2(\Omega) : \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} q^2 \|J_q F\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 < \infty\} = \mathbb{D}^{2,2}.$$

There is an important relation between the operators D , δ and L . A random variable F belongs to $\mathbb{D}^{2,2}$ if and only if $F \in \text{Dom}(\delta D)$ (i.e. $F \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ and $DF \in \text{Dom}\delta$) and, in this case,

$$\delta DF = -LF. \quad (3.11)$$

For any $F \in L^2(\Omega)$, we define $L^{-1}F = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{q}J_q(F)$. The operator L^{-1} is called the *pseudo-inverse* of L . Indeed, for any $F \in L^2(\Omega)$, we have that $L^{-1}F \in \text{Dom}L = \mathbb{D}^{2,2}$, and

$$LL^{-1}F = F - E(F). \quad (3.12)$$

We now present two useful lemmas, that we will need throughout the sequel. The first statement exploits the two fundamental relations (3.11) and (3.12). Note that these relations have been extensively applied in [13], in the context of the normal approximation of functionals of Gaussian fields by means of Stein's method.

Lemma 3.1 *Suppose that $F \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ and $G \in L^2(\Omega)$. Then, $L^{-1}G \in \mathbb{D}^{2,2}$ and we have:*

$$E(FG) = E(F)E(G) + E(\langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}). \quad (3.13)$$

Proof. By (3.11) and (3.12),

$$E(FG) - E(F)E(G) = E(F(G - E(G))) = E(F \times LL^{-1}G) = E(F\delta(-DL^{-1}G)),$$

and the result is obtained by using the integration by parts formula (3.8). \blacksquare

Remark 3.2 Observe that $\langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}$ is not necessarily square-integrable, albeit it is by construction in $L^1(\Omega)$. On the other hand, we have

$$\langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \langle DF, P_t DG \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} dt, \quad (3.14)$$

see indeed identity (3.46) in [13].

The next result is a consequence of the previous Lemma 3.1.

Proposition 3.3 *Fix $p \geq 2$, and assume that $F \in L^{4p-4}(\Omega) \cap \mathbb{D}^{1,4}$. Then, $F^p \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$ and $DF^p = pF^{p-1}DF$. Moreover, for any $G \in L^2(\Omega)$,*

$$E(F^p G) = E(F^p)E(G) + pE(F^{p-1} \langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}). \quad (3.15)$$

4 A recursive formula for cumulants

The aim of this section is to deduce from formula (2.2) a recursive relation for cumulants of sufficiently regular functionals of the isonormal process X . To do this, we need to (recursively) introduce some further notation.

Definition 4.1 Let $F \in \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$. We define $\Gamma_0(F) = F$ and $\Gamma_1(F) = \langle DF, -DL^{-1}F \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}$. If, for $j \geq 1$, the random variable $\Gamma_j(F)$ is a well-defined element of $L^2(\Omega)$, we set $\Gamma_{j+1}(F) = \langle DF, -DL^{-1}\Gamma_j(F) \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}$. Observe that the definition of $\Gamma_{j+1}(F)$ is well given, since (as already observed in general) the square-integrability of $\Gamma_j(F)$ implies that $L^{-1}\Gamma_j(F) \in \text{Dom } L = \mathbb{D}^{2,2} \subset \mathbb{D}^{1,2}$.

The following statement provides sufficient conditions on F , ensuring that the random variable $\Gamma_j(F)$ is well defined.

Lemma 4.2 *1. Fix an integers $j \geq 1$, and let $F, G \in \mathbb{D}^{j,2^j}$. Then $\langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} \in \mathbb{D}^{j-1,2^{j-1}}$, where we set by convention (but consistently!) $\mathbb{D}^{0,1} = L^1(\Omega)$.*

2. Fix an integer $j \geq 1$, and let $F \in \mathbb{D}^{j,2^j}$. Then, for all $k = 1, \dots, j$, we have that $\Gamma_k(F)$ is a well-defined element of $\mathbb{D}^{j-k,2^{j-k}}$; in particular, one has that $\Gamma_k(F) \in L^1(\Omega)$ and that the quantity $E[\Gamma_k(F)]$ is well-defined and finite.

3. If $F \in \mathbb{D}^\infty$ (in particular if F equals a finite sum of multiple integrals), then $\Gamma_j(F) \in \mathbb{D}^\infty$ for every $j \geq 0$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume during all the proof that \mathfrak{H} has the form $L^2(\mathbb{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$, where $(\mathbb{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a measurable space and μ is a σ -finite measure with no atoms.

1. Let $k \in \{0, \dots, j-1\}$. Using Leibniz rule for D (see e.g. [20, Exercice 1.2.13]), one has that

$$\begin{aligned} -D^k \langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} &= D^k \int_{\mathbb{A}} D_a F D_a L^{-1}G \mu(da) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} \int_{\mathbb{A}} D^{k-l}(D_a F) \tilde{\otimes} D^l(D_a L^{-1}G) \mu(da), \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

with $\tilde{\otimes}$ the usual symmetric tensor product. Note that, to deduce (4.16), it is sufficient to consider random variables F, G that have the form (3.6) (for which the formula is evident, since it basically boils down to the original Leibniz rule for differential calculus), and then to apply a standard approximation argument. From (4.16), one therefore deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} &\|D^k \langle DF, -DL^{-1}G \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes k}} \\ &\leq \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} \left\| \int_{\mathbb{A}} D^{k-l}(D_a F) \tilde{\otimes} D^l(D_a L^{-1}G) \mu(da) \right\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes k}} \\ &\leq \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} \int_{\mathbb{A}} \|D^{k-l}(D_a F)\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(k-l)}} \|D^l(D_a L^{-1}G)\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes l}} \mu(da) \\ &\leq \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{A}} \|D^{k-l}(D_a F)\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(k-l)}}^2 \mu(da)} \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{A}} \|D^l(D_a L^{-1}G)\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes l}}^2 \mu(da)} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} \|D^{k-l+1}F\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(k-l+1)}} \|D^{l+1}L^{-1}G\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(l+1)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

By mimicking the arguments used in the proof of Proposition 3.1 in [16] (see also (3.14)), it is possible to prove that

$$-D^{l+1}L^{-1}G = \int_0^\infty e^{-(l+1)t} P_t D^{l+1}G dt.$$

Consequently, for any real $p \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\|D^{l+1}L^{-1}G\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(l+1)}}^p] &\leq E\left[\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-(l+1)t}\|P_t D^{l+1}G\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(l+1)}}dt\right)^p\right] \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(l+1)^{p-1}} \int_0^\infty e^{-(l+1)t} E[\|P_t D^{l+1}G\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(l+1)}}^p] dt \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(l+1)^{p-1}} E[\|D^{l+1}G\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(l+1)}}^p] \int_0^\infty e^{-(l+1)t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{(l+1)^p} E[\|D^{l+1}G\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(l+1)}}^p], \tag{4.18}
\end{aligned}$$

where, to get the last inequality, we used the contraction property of P_t on $L^p(\Omega)$. Finally, by combining (4.17) with (4.18) through the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality on the one hand, and by the assumptions on F and G on the other hand, we immediately get that $\|D^k\langle DF, -DL^{-1}G\rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes k}}$ belongs to $L^{2^{j-1}}(\Omega)$ for all $k = 0, \dots, j-1$, yielding the announced result.

2. Fix $j \geq 1$ and $F \in \mathbb{D}^{j,2^j}$. The proof is achieved by recursion on k . For $k = 1$, the desired property is true, due to Point 1 applied to $G = F$. Now, assume that the desired property is true for $k (\leq j-1)$, and let us prove that it also holds for $k+1$. Indeed, we have that $\Gamma_{k+1}(F) = \langle DF, -DL^{-1}\Gamma_k(F)\rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}$, that $F \in \mathbb{D}^{j,2^j} \subset \mathbb{D}^{j-k,2^{j-k}}$ (assumption on F) and that $\Gamma_k(F) \in \mathbb{D}^{j-k,2^{j-k}}$ (recurrence assumption). Point 1 yields the desired conclusion.

3. The proof is immediately obtained by a repeated application of Point 2. \square

We will now provide a new characterization of cumulants for functionals of Gaussian processes: it is the fundamental tool yielding the main results of the paper. Note that, due to Lemma 4.2 (Point 2), the following statement applies in particular to random variables in $\mathbb{D}^{m,2^m}$ ($m \geq 2$).

Theorem 4.3 *Fix an integer $m \geq 2$, and suppose that: (i) the random variable F is an element of $L^{4m-4}(\Omega) \cap \mathbb{D}^{1,4}$, (ii) for every $j \leq m-1$, the random variable $\Gamma_j(F)$ is in $L^2(\Omega)$. Then, for every $s \leq m$,*

$$\kappa_{s+1}(F) = s!E[\Gamma_s(F)]. \tag{4.19}$$

Proof. The proof is achieved by recursion on s . First observe that $\kappa_1(F) = E(F) = E[\Gamma_0(F)]$, so that the claim is proved for $s = 0$. Now suppose that (4.19) holds for every $s = 0, \dots, l$, where $l \leq m-1$. According to (2.2), we have that

$$E(F^{l+1}) = \sum_{s=0}^{l-1} \binom{l}{s} \kappa_{s+1}(F) E(F^{l-s}) + \kappa_{l+1}(F). \tag{4.20}$$

On the other hand, by applying (3.15) to the case $p = l$ and $G = F$, we deduce that

$$E(F^{l+1}) = E(F^l)E(F) + lE(F^{l-1}\langle DF, -DL^{-1}F\rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}) = E(F^l)\kappa_1(F) + lE(F^{l-1}\Gamma_1(F)).$$

By the recurrence assumption, and by applying again (3.15) to the case $p = l - 1$ and $G = \Gamma_1(F)$, one deduces therefore that

$$\begin{aligned} E(F^{l+1}) &= E(F^l)\kappa_1(F) + lE(F^{l-1}\Gamma_1(F)) \\ &= \kappa_1(F)E(F^l) + \kappa_2(F)lE(F^{l-1}) + l(l-1)E(F^{l-2}\Gamma_2(F)). \end{aligned}$$

Iterating this procedure yields eventually

$$E(F^{l+1}) = \sum_{s=0}^{l-1} \binom{l}{s} \kappa_{s+1}(F)E(F^{l-s}) + l!E[\Gamma_l(F)],$$

so that one deduces from (4.20) that relation (4.19) holds for $s = l + 1$. The proof is concluded. \blacksquare

Remark 4.4 Suppose that $F = I_q(f)$, where $q \geq 2$ and $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$. Then, $L^{-1}F = -q^{-1}F$, and consequently

$$\begin{aligned} E[\Gamma_s(F)] &= E[\langle DF, -DL^{-1}\Gamma_{s-1}(F) \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}] = E[F\Gamma_{s-1}(F)] \\ &= E[\langle -DL^{-1}F, D\Gamma_{s-1}(F) \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}] = \frac{1}{q}E[\langle DF, D\Gamma_{s-1}(F) \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}}]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

Several applications of formula (4.19) (and, implicitly, of (4.21)) are detailed in the next section.

5 Cumulants on Wiener chaos

5.1 General statement

We now focus on the computation of cumulants associated to random variables belonging to a fixed Wiener chaos, that is, random variables having the form of a multiple Wiener-Itô integral. Our main findings are collected in the following statement, providing a quite compact representation for cumulants associated with multiple integrals of arbitrary orders. In the forthcoming Section 5.2, we will compare our results with the classic *diagram formulae* that are customarily used in the probabilistic literature.

Theorem 5.1 *Let $q \geq 2$, and assume that $F = I_q(f)$, where $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$. Denote by $\kappa_s(F)$, $s \geq 1$, the cumulants of F . We have $\kappa_1(F) = 0$, $\kappa_2(F) = q!\|f\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}^2$ and, for every $s \geq 3$,*

$$\kappa_s(F) = q!(s-1)! \sum c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-2}) \langle (\dots((f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \dots \tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-3}} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-2}} f, f \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}, \quad (5.22)$$

where the sum \sum runs over all collections of integers r_1, \dots, r_{s-2} such that:

- (i) $1 \leq r_1, \dots, r_{s-2} \leq q$;
- (ii) $r_1 + \dots + r_{s-2} = \frac{(s-2)q}{2}$;

(iii) $r_1 < q$, $r_1 + r_2 < \frac{3q}{2}$, \dots , $r_1 + \dots + r_{s-3} < \frac{(s-2)q}{2}$;

(iv) $r_2 \leq 2q - 2r_1$, \dots , $r_{s-2} \leq (s-2)q - 2r_1 - \dots - 2r_{s-3}$;

and where the combinatorial constants $c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-2})$ are recursively defined by the relations

$$c_q(r) = q(r-1)! \binom{q-1}{r-1}^2,$$

and, for $a \geq 2$,

$$c_q(r_1, \dots, r_a) = q(r_a - 1)! \binom{aq - 2r_1 - \dots - 2r_{a-1} - 1}{r_a - 1} \binom{q-1}{r_a - 1} c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{a-1}).$$

Remark 5.2 1. If sq is odd, then $\kappa_s(F) = 0$, see indeed condition (ii).

2. If $q = 2$ and $F = I_2(f)$, $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot 2}$, then the only possible integers r_1, \dots, r_{s-2} verifying (i) – (iv) in the previous statement are $r_1 = \dots = r_{s-2} = 1$. On the other hand, we immediately compute that $c_2(1) = 2$, $c_2(1, 1) = 4$, $c_2(1, 1, 1) = 8$, and so on. Therefore,

$$\kappa_s(F) = 2^{s-1}(s-1)! \langle (\dots(f \otimes_1 f) \dots f) \otimes_1 f, f \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes 2}},$$

and we recover the classical expression of the cumulants of a double integral (as used e.g. in [7] or [14]).

3. If $q \geq 2$ and $F = I_q(f)$, $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$, then (5.22) for $s = 4$ reads

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_4(I_q(f)) &= 6q! \sum_{r=1}^{q-1} c_q(r, q-r) \langle (f \tilde{\otimes}_r f) \tilde{\otimes}_{q-r} f, f \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}} \\ &= \frac{3}{q} \sum_{r=1}^{q-1} r r!^2 \binom{q}{r}^4 (2q-2r)! \langle (f \tilde{\otimes}_r f) \otimes_{q-r} f, f \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}} \\ &= \frac{3}{q} \sum_{r=1}^{q-1} r r!^2 \binom{q}{r}^4 (2q-2r)! \langle f \tilde{\otimes}_r f, f \otimes_r f \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}} \\ &= \frac{3}{q} \sum_{r=1}^{q-1} r r!^2 \binom{q}{r}^4 (2q-2r)! \|f \tilde{\otimes}_r f\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

and we recover the expression for $\kappa_4(F)$ deduced in [17, Section 3.1] by a different route. Formula (5.23) should be compared with the following identity, first established in [22, p. 183]: for every $q \geq 2$ and every $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_4(I_q(f)) &= \sum_{r=1}^{q-1} \frac{q!^4}{r!^2 (q-r)!^2} \left[\|f \otimes_r f\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}}^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \binom{2q-2r}{q-r} \|f \tilde{\otimes}_r f\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}}^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (5.24)$$

Note that it is in principle much more difficult to deal with (5.24), since it involves both symmetrized and non-symmetrized contractions.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Let us first show that the following formula (5.25) is in order: for any $s \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{s-1}(F) &= \sum_{r_1=1}^q \cdots \sum_{r_{s-1}=1}^{[(s-1)q-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-2}] \wedge q} c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-1}) \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1 < q\}} \cdots \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-2} < \frac{(s-1)q}{2}\}} \\ &\quad \times I_{sq-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-1}}((\dots(f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \cdots f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-1}} f). \end{aligned} \quad (5.25)$$

We shall prove (5.25) by induction, assuming without loss of generality that \mathfrak{H} has the form $L^2(\mathbb{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$, where $(\mathbb{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a measurable space and μ is a σ -finite measure without atoms. When $s = 2$, identity (5.25) simply reads

$$\Gamma_1(F) = \sum_{r=1}^q c_q(r) I_{2q-2r}(f \tilde{\otimes}_r f). \quad (5.26)$$

Let us prove (5.26) by means of the multiplication formula (3.5), see also [21] for similar computations. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1(F) &= \langle DF, -DL^{-1}F \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} = \frac{1}{q} \|DF\|_{\mathfrak{H}}^2 = q \int_{\mathbb{A}} I_{q-1}(f(\cdot, a))^2 \mu(da) \\ &= q \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} r! \binom{q-1}{r}^2 I_{2q-2-2r} \left(\int_{\mathbb{A}} f(\cdot, a) \tilde{\otimes}_r f(\cdot, a) \mu(da) \right) \\ &= q \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} r! \binom{q-1}{r}^2 I_{2q-2-2r}(f \tilde{\otimes}_{r+1} f) \\ &= q \sum_{r=1}^q (r-1)! \binom{q-1}{r-1}^2 I_{2q-2r}(f \tilde{\otimes}_r f), \end{aligned}$$

thus yielding (5.26). Assume now that (5.25) holds for $\Gamma_{s-1}(F)$, and let us prove that it continues to hold for $\Gamma_s(F)$. We have, still using the multiplication formula (3.5) and

proceeding as above,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_s(F) &= \langle DF, -DL^{-1}\Gamma_{s-1}F \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} \\
&= \sum_{r_1=1}^q \cdots \sum_{r_{s-1}=1}^{[(s-1)q-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-2}] \wedge q} qc_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-1}) \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1 < q\}} \cdots \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-2} < \frac{(s-1)q}{2}\}} \\
&\quad \times \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-1} < \frac{sq}{2}\}} \langle I_{q-1}(f), I_{sq-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-1}-1}((\dots(f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \cdots f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-1}} f) \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} \\
&= \sum_{r_1=1}^q \cdots \sum_{r_{s-1}=1}^{[(s-1)q-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-2}] \wedge q} \sum_{r_s=1}^{[sq-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-1}] \wedge q} c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-1}) \times q(r_s - 1)! \\
&\quad \times \binom{sq - 2r_1 - \dots - 2r_{s-1} - 1}{r_s - 1} \binom{q - 1}{r_s - 1} \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1 < q\}} \cdots \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-2} < \frac{(s-1)q}{2}\}} \\
&\quad \times \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-1} < \frac{sq}{2}\}} I_{(s+1)q-2r_1-\dots-2r_s}((\dots(f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \cdots f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_s} f,
\end{aligned}$$

which is the desired formula for $\Gamma_s(F)$. The proof of (5.25) for all $s \geq 1$ is thus finished. Now, let us take the expectation on both sides of (5.25). We get

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa_s(F) &= (s-1)! E[\Gamma_{s-1}(F)] \\
&= (s-1)! \sum_{r_1=1}^q \cdots \sum_{r_{s-1}=1}^{[(s-1)q-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-2}] \wedge q} c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-1}) \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1 < q\}} \cdots \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-2} < \frac{(s-1)q}{2}\}} \\
&\quad \times \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-1} = \frac{sq}{2}\}} \times (\dots(f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \cdots f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-1}} f.
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that, if $2r_1 + \dots + 2r_{s-1} = sq$ and $r_{s-1} \leq (s-1)q - 2r_1 - \dots - 2r_{s-2}$ then $2r_{s-1} = q + (s-1)q - 2r_1 - \dots - 2r_{s-2} \geq q + r_{s-1}$, so that $r_{s-1} \geq q$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa_s(F) &= (s-1)! \sum_{r_1=1}^q \cdots \sum_{r_{s-2}=1}^{[(s-2)q-2r_1-\dots-2r_{s-3}] \wedge q} c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-2}, q) \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1 < q\}} \cdots \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-3} < \frac{(s-2)q}{2}\}} \\
&\quad \times \mathbf{1}_{\{r_1+\dots+r_{s-2} = \frac{(s-2)q}{2}\}} \langle (\dots(f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \cdots f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-2}} f, f \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}},
\end{aligned}$$

which is the announced result, since $c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-2}, q) = q! c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-2})$. \square

5.2 Combinatorial expression of cumulants

We now provide a classic combinatorial representation of cumulants of the type $\kappa_s(F)$, in the case where: (i) $s \geq 2$, (ii) $q \geq 2$, (iii) sq is even, (iv) $F = I_q(f)$ (with $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$) and (v) $\mathfrak{H} = L^2(\mathbb{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$ is a non-atomic measure space. Assumptions (i)-(v) will be in order throughout this section. As explained e.g. in [23], one can equivalently express cumulants of chaotic random variables by using *diagrams* or *graphs*: here, we choose to adopt the (somewhat simpler) representation in terms of graphs. See [23, Section 4] for an explicit connection between graphs and cumulants; see [11] for some striking application of graph counting to the computation of cumulants of non-linear functionals of spherical Gaussian fields; see [4, 5, 8] for classic examples of how to use diagram enumeration to deduce CLTs for Gaussian subordinated fields.

Definition 5.3 For $s \geq 2$, consider the set $[s] = \{1, \dots, s\}$ of the first s integers. For $q \geq 2$, we denote by $K(s, q)$ the class of all non-oriented graphs γ over $[s]$ satisfying the following properties:

- γ does not contain edges of the type (j, j) , $j = 1, \dots, s$, that is, no edges of γ connect a vertex with itself. One can equivalently say that γ “has no loops”.
- Multiple edges are allowed, that is, an edge can appear $k \geq 2$ times into γ ; in this case, we say that k is the *multiplicity* of the edge. Also, if i, j are connected by an edge of multiplicity k , we say that i and j are *connected k times*.
- Every vertex appears in exactly q edges (counting multiplicities).
- γ is connected.

If sq is odd, then $K(s, q)$ is empty. If sq is even, then each $\gamma \in K(s, q)$ contains exactly $sq/2$ edges (counting multiplicities). For instance: an element of $K(3, 2)$ is $\gamma = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1)\}$; an element of $K(3, 4)$ is $\gamma = \{(1, 2), (1, 2), (2, 3), (2, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3)\}$ (note that each edge has multiplicity 2).

Definition 5.4 Given $q, s \geq 2$ such that sq is even, and $\gamma \in K(s, q)$, we define the constant $w(\gamma)$ as follows.

- (a) For every $j = 1, \dots, s$, consider a generic vector $L(j) = (l(j, 1), \dots, l(j, q))$ of q distinct objects. Write $\{L(j)\}$ for the set of the components of $L(j)$.
- (b) Starting from γ , build a matching $m(\gamma)$ over $L := \bigcup_{j=1, \dots, s} \{L(j)\}$ as follows. Enumerate the vertices $v_1, \dots, v_{sq/2}$ of γ . If v_1 links i_1 and j_1 and has multiplicity k_1 , then pick k_1 elements of $L(i_1)$ and k_1 elements of $L(j_1)$ and build a matching between the two k_1 -sets. If v_2 links i_2 and j_2 and has multiplicity k_2 , then pick k_2 elements of $L(i_2)$ (among those not already chosen at the previous step, whenever i_2 equals i_1 or j_1) and k_2 elements of $L(j_2)$ (among those not already chosen at the previous step, whenever j_2 equals i_1 or j_1) and build a matching between the two k_2 -sets. Repeat the operation up to the step $sq/2$.
- (c) Define \mathfrak{S}_q as the group of all permutations of $[q]$. For every $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_q$, define the vector $L_\sigma(j) = (l_\sigma(j, 1), \dots, l_\sigma(j, q))$, where $l_\sigma(j, p) = l(j, \sigma(p))$, $p = 1, \dots, q$.
- (d) Define $\mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}$ as the s th product group of \mathfrak{S}_q , that is, $\mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}$ is the collection of all s -vectors of the type $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_s)$, where $\sigma_j \in \mathfrak{S}_q$, $j = 1, \dots, s$, endowed with the usual product group structure.
- (e) For every $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_s) \in \mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}$, build a new matching $m_\sigma(\gamma)$ over L by repeating the same operation as at point (b), with the vector $L_{\sigma_j}(j)$ replacing $L(j)$ for every $j = 1, \dots, s$.

(f) Define an equivalence relation over $\mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}$ by writing $\sigma \sim_\gamma \pi$ whenever $m_\sigma(\gamma) = m_\pi(\gamma)$. Let $\mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}/\sim_\gamma$ be the quotient of $\mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}$ with respect to \sim_γ .

(g) Define $w(\gamma)$ to be the cardinality of $\mathfrak{S}_q^{(s)}/\sim_\gamma$.

For instance, one can prove that $w(\gamma) = 2^{s-1}$ for every $s \geq 2$ and every $\gamma \in K(s, 2)$. Also, $w(\gamma) = q!$ for every $q \geq 2$ and every $\gamma \in K(2, q)$.

Definition 5.5 For $q \geq 2$, let $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$, that is, f is a symmetric element of $L^2(\mathbb{A}^q, \mathcal{A}^q, \mu^q)$. Fix $\gamma \in K(s, q)$, where $s \geq 2$ and sq is even. Starting from f and γ , we define a function

$$(a_1, \dots, a_{sq/2}) \mapsto f_\gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{sq/2}),$$

of $sq/2$ variables, as follows:

- (i) juxtapose s copies of f , and
- (ii) if the vertices j and l are linked by r edges, then identify r variables in the argument of the j th copy of f with r variables in the argument of the l th copy. By symmetry, the position of the identified r variables is immaterial. Also, by connectedness, one has necessarily $r < q$.

The resulting function f_γ is a (not necessarily symmetric) element of

$$L^1(\mathbb{A}^{(sq/2)}, \mathcal{A}^{(sq/2)}, \mu^{(sq/2)}).$$

For instance, if $\gamma = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1)\} \in K(3, 2)$, then $f_\gamma(x, y, z) = f(x, y)f(y, z)f(z, x)$. If $\gamma = \{(1, 2), (1, 2), (2, 3), (2, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3)\} \in K(3, 4)$, then

$$f_\gamma(t, u, v, x, y, z) = f(t, u, v, x)f(t, u, y, z)f(y, z, v, x).$$

We now turn to the main statement of this section, relating graphs and cumulants. The first part is classic (see e.g. [23] for a proof), and shows how to use the functions f_γ to compute the cumulants of the random variable $F = I_q(f)$. The second part of the statement makes use of (5.22), and shows indeed that Theorem 5.1 implicitly provides a compact representation of well-known combinatorial expressions.

Proposition 5.6 *Let $q \geq 2$ and assume that $F = I_q(f)$, where $f \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$. Assume the integer $s \geq 2$ is such that sq is even. Then,*

$$\kappa_s(F) = \sum_{\gamma \in K(s, q)} w(\gamma) \int_{\mathbb{A}^{(sq/2)}} f_\gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{sq/2}) \mu(da_1) \cdots \mu(da_{sq/2}). \quad (5.27)$$

As a consequence, by using (5.22), one deduces the identity

$$(s-1)!q! \sum c_q(r_1, \dots, r_{s-2}) \langle (\dots (f \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f) \cdots f \rangle_{\tilde{\otimes}_{r_{s-2}} f, f} \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}} \quad (5.28)$$

$$= \sum_{\gamma \in K(s, q)} w(\gamma) \int_{\mathbb{A}^{(sq/2)}} f_\gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{sq/2}) \mu(da_1) \cdots \mu(da_{sq/2}). \quad (5.29)$$

where \sum runs over all collections of integers r_1, \dots, r_{s-2} verifying the conditions pinpointed in the statement of Theorem 5.1.

Remark 5.7 Being based on a sum over the whole set $K(s, q)$, formula (5.27) is of course more compact than (5.22). However, since it does not contain any hint about how one should enumerate the elements of $K(s, q)$, expression (5.27) is much harder to compute and asses. On the other hand, (5.22) is based on recursive relations and inner products of contractions, so that one could in principle compute $\kappa_s(F)$ by implementing an explicit algorithm.

5.3 CLTs on Wiener chaos

We conclude the paper by providing a new proof (based on our new formula (5.22)) of the following result, first proved in [22] and yielding a necessary and sufficient condition for CLTs on a fixed chaos.

Theorem 5.8 (See [22]) *Fix an integer $q \geq 2$, and let $(F_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of the form $F_n = I_q(f_n)$, with $f_n \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$ such that $E[F_n^2] = q! \|f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}^2 = 1$ for all $n \geq 1$. Then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have $F_n \rightarrow N(0, 1)$ in law if and only if $\|f_n \tilde{\otimes}_r f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}} \rightarrow 0$ for all $r = 1, \dots, q-1$.*

Proof. Observe that $\kappa_1(F_n) = 0$ and $\kappa_2(F_n) = 1$. For $\kappa_s(F_n)$, $s \geq 3$, we consider the expression (5.22). Let r_1, \dots, r_{s-2} be some integers such that (i)–(iv) in Theorem 5.1 are satisfied. Using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and then successively $\|g \tilde{\otimes}_r h\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(p+q-2r)}} \leq \|g \otimes_r h\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(p+q-2r)}} \leq \|g\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes p}} \|h\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}$ whenever $g \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot p}$, $h \in \mathfrak{H}^{\odot q}$ and $r = 1, \dots, p \wedge q$, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \langle (\dots (f_n \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f_n) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f_n) \dots f_n \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}} \right| \\ & \leq \|(\dots (f_n \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f_n) \tilde{\otimes}_{r_2} f_n) \dots f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}} \|f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}} \\ & \leq \|f_n \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r_1)}} \|f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes q}}^{s-2} \\ & = (q!)^{1-\frac{s}{2}} \|f_n \tilde{\otimes}_{r_1} f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r_1)}}. \end{aligned} \tag{5.30}$$

Assume now that $\|f_n \tilde{\otimes}_r f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}} \rightarrow 0$ for all $r = 1, \dots, q-1$, and fix an integer $s \geq 3$. By combining (5.22) with (5.30), we get that $\kappa_s(F_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, applying the method of moments or cumulants, we get that $F_n \rightarrow N(0, 1)$ in law. Conversely, assume that $F_n \rightarrow N \sim N(0, 1)$ in law. Since the sequence (F_n) lives inside the q th chaos, and because $E[F_n^2] = 1$ for all n , we have that, for every $p \geq 1$, $\sup_{n \geq 1} E[|F_n|^p] < \infty$ (see e.g. Janson [9, Ch. V]). This implies immediately that $\kappa_4(F_n) = E[F_n^4] - 3 \rightarrow E[N^4] - 3 = 0$. Hence, identity (5.23) allows to conclude that $\|f_n \tilde{\otimes}_r f_n\|_{\mathfrak{H}^{\otimes(2q-2r)}} \rightarrow 0$ for all $r = 1, \dots, q-1$. \square

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