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ON THE STRONG LAW OF LARGE NUMBERS FOR
HARMONIZABLE STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

BY
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ON THE STRONG LAW OF LARGE NUMBERS FOR HARMONIZABLE STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

The harmonizable stochastic processes $X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} Z(dx)$ are additively built up by elementary harmonic oscillations $e^{itx} Z(dx)$, each of which has an angular frequency x , while the random amplitude and the random phase are determined by the elementary increment $Z(dx)$. It is well known that the necessary and sufficient condition for the validity of the weak law of large numbers for such a process is described in terms of the spectral distribution $EZ(dx)\overline{Z(dy)}$. However, for the strong law of large numbers, sufficient conditions have been given in terms of covariance functions for weakly stationary processes or some non-stationary stochastic processes. In this paper a sufficient condition for the strong law of large numbers is given in terms of the spectral distribution for harmonizable stochastic processes.

1. Let

$$(1.1) \quad X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} Z(dx)$$

be a harmonizable stochastic process, in which $Z(S)$ is an additive stochastic set function defined for each Borel set S on the real axis such that

$$(1.2) \quad EZ(S) = 0,$$

$$(1.3) \quad EZ(S_1)\overline{Z(S_2)} = \int_{x \in S_1} \int_{y \in S_2} dF(x, y),$$

where $F(x, y)$ is a function of limited total variation over the whole plane, that is,

$$(1.4) \quad \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} |dF(x, y)| < \infty.$$

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$X(t)$ is a process of the second order with $EX(t)=0$ and the covariance function of $X(t)$ is given by

$$(1.5) \quad \begin{aligned} r(s, t) &= EX(s)\overline{X(t)} \\ &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(sx-ty)} dF(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

which is continuous on $-\infty < s, t < \infty$ and $F(x, y)$ is hermitian symmetric; $F(x, y) = \overline{F(y, x)}$. $F(x, y)$ is called the spectral distribution function of $X(t)$. Such a process was first introduced by LOÈVE (1948) and some applications of this process were discussed in BLANC-LAPPIERRE and FORTET (1953). In LOÈVE (1948), he has shown that if $X(t)$ is a harmonizable stochastic process, then

$$(1.6) \quad Y(u) = \text{l.i.m.}_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T e^{-iut} X(t) dt$$

exists for every u , $EY(u)=0$ and

$$(1.7) \quad \begin{aligned} EY(u)\overline{Y(v)} \\ = F(u+0, v+0) - F(u-0, v+0) - F(u+0, v-0) + F(u-0, v-0). \end{aligned}$$

That is, the weak law of large numbers for $X(t)$ always holds, whenever $F(x, y)$ is continuous at origin.

Now we talk about the strong law of large numbers. LOÈVE (1948) and CRAMÉR-LEADBETTER (1967) gave the sufficient conditions for the validity of the strong law of large numbers for general stochastic processes of second order.

THEOREM A. (LOÈVE (1948)) *Suppose that $X(t)$ is a stochastic process which is continuous in the mean over all the finite segment. If, either*

(I) *for sufficiently large t ,*

$$(1.8) \quad r(t, t) < C < \infty \quad \text{and}$$

$$(1.9) \quad \frac{1}{T^{2-c}} \int^T \int^T r(u, v) du dv < D < \infty,$$

where $C > 0, c > 0, D$ are some constants, or

(II) *with probability one,*

$$(1.10) \quad |X(t)| < C' < \infty, \quad -\infty < t < \infty \quad \text{and}$$

$$(1.11) \quad \int^{\infty} \frac{dT}{T^3} \int^T \int^T |r(u, v)| du dv < D' < \infty,$$

where $C' > 0, D' > 0$ are some constants, then we have

$$(1.12) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int^T X(t) dt = 0$$

with probability one.

THEOREM B. (CRAMÉR-LEADBETTER (1967)) Suppose that $r(s, t)$ is continuous for $s, t \geq 0$ and that

$$(1.13) \quad |r(s, t)| < K \frac{s^\alpha + t^\alpha}{1 + |s - t|^\beta},$$

where K, α and β are constants such that $K > 0, 0 \leq 2\alpha < \beta < 1$. Then we have

$$(1.14) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t) dt = 0$$

with probability one.

These can be applied to the case of harmonizable processes. On the other hand VERBITSKAYA (1964) gave the condition for the strong law of large numbers for weakly stationary processes which were better than the above LOÈVE and CRAMÉR-LEADBETTER'S conditions applied to weakly stationary processes. However, a remarkable fact is that the method of the proof of VERBITSKAYA could be applied to the more general processes not necessarily stationary and in fact, KAWATA (1972) has noticed the following result applying it to some other class of non-stationary processes:

THEOREM C. Let $X(t)$ be a stochastic process of the second order with $EX(t) = 0, -\infty < t < \infty$. If

(I)

$$(1.15) \quad \int_n^{n+1} E|X(t)|^2 dt < K,$$

for all integer n with $-\infty < n < \infty$, K being a constant independent of n , and

(II) there is a non-negative function $g(u), 0 \leq u < \infty$, such that

$$(1.16) \quad \left| \int_0^x \int_0^x r(u + \tau, v + \tau) du dv \right| \leq \int_0^x g(u) du$$

for every $-\infty < \tau < \infty, 0 \leq x < \infty$,
where

$$(1.17) \quad \int_1^\infty \frac{\log^2 x}{x^2} g(x) dx < \infty.$$

Then

$$(1.18) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t) dt = 0$$

with probability one.

In this paper, we shall, following KAWATA'S line, handle the problem and give sufficient conditions in terms of the spectral distribution $F(x, y)$ for the strong law of large numbers in the case of harmonizable processes.

2. Let $X(t)$ be a given harmonizable process with $EX(t)=0$, $-\infty < t < \infty$, and the spectral distribution function $F(x, y)$. We begin with the following lemma.

LEMMA 1. Suppose that for $u \rightarrow 0+$,

$$(2.1) \quad \int_{D_1} \int \frac{1}{|x|^a |y|^b} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u^{a+b} |\log u|^{3+\delta}}\right),$$

$$(2.2) \quad \int_{D_2} \int \frac{1}{|x|^c |y|^d} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u^{c+d} |\log u|^{3+\delta}}\right),$$

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{D_3} \int \frac{1}{|x|^e |y|^f} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u^{e+f} |\log u|^{3+\delta}}\right),$$

for some $a, b, c \in [0, \infty)$ and some $d, e, f \in [0, 1]$ and some $\delta > 0$, where

$$D_1 = \{(x, y): |x| \leq u, |y| \leq u\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y): |x| \leq u, u < |y|\}$$

and

$$D_3 = \{(x, y): u < |x| \leq 1, u < |y| \leq 1\}.$$

Then

$$(2.4) \quad \int_1^\infty \frac{\log^2 t}{t^3} h(t, \tau) dt < \infty,$$

where

$$(2.5) \quad h(t, \tau) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left\{ \int_0^s \int_0^s r(u+\tau, v+\tau) du dv \right\}, \quad -\infty < \tau < \infty.$$

Proof.

We can easily see by (1.4) and (1.5) that

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u+\tau, v+\tau) du dv \\ &= 4 \int \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{i\left(\tau + \frac{t}{2}\right)(x-y)} \frac{\sin \frac{xt}{2} \sin \frac{yt}{2}}{xy} dF(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u+\tau, v+\tau) du dv \right| \\ & \leq 4 \int \int_{-\infty}^\infty \left| \frac{\sin \frac{xt}{2}}{x} \frac{\sin \frac{yt}{2}}{y} \right| |dF(x, y)| \end{aligned}$$

which is split into five parts for large $t > 0$

$$\int_{D_1^*} \int + \int_{D_2^*} \int + \int_{D_3^*} \int + \int_{D_4^*} \int + \int_{D_5^*} \int,$$

where

$$D_1^* = \left\{ (x, y) : |x| \leq \frac{2}{t}, |y| \leq \frac{2}{t} \right\},$$

$$D_2^* = \left\{ (x, y) : |x| \leq \frac{2}{t}, |y| > \frac{2}{t} \right\},$$

$$D_3^* = \left\{ (x, y) : |x| > \frac{2}{t}, |y| \leq \frac{2}{t} \right\},$$

$$D_4^* = \left\{ (x, y) : \frac{2}{t} < |x| \leq 1, \frac{2}{t} < |y| \leq 1 \right\}$$

and

$$D_5^* = (-\infty, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty) - D_1^* \cup D_2^* \cup D_3^* \cup D_4^*.$$

Since $|\sin x| \leq |x|$, we have

$$(2.8) \quad \int_0^{2/t} \int_0^{2/t} \frac{\sin \frac{xt}{2} \sin \frac{yt}{2}}{xy} |dF(x, y)| \leq \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-a-b} \int_0^{2/t} \int_0^{2/t} \frac{1}{x^a y^b} |dF(x, y)|,$$

$$(2.9) \quad \int_0^{2/t} \int_{2/t}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{xt}{2} \sin \frac{yt}{2}}{xy} |dF(x, y)| \leq \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{1-c} \int_0^{2/t} \int_{2/t}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^c y} |dF(x, y)|$$

which is, since

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{1}{y^d y^{1-d}} \leq \frac{1}{y^d} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{1-d} \quad \text{for } y \geq \frac{2}{t}, \\ &\leq \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-c-d} \int_0^{2/t} \int_{2/t}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^c y^d} |dF(x, y)|, \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{2/t}^1 \int_{2/t}^1 \frac{\sin \frac{xt}{2} \sin \frac{yt}{2}}{xy} |dF(x, y)| &\leq \int_{2/t}^1 \int_{2/t}^1 \frac{1}{xy} |dF(x, y)| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-e-f} \int_{2/t}^1 \int_{2/t}^1 \frac{1}{x^e y^f} |dF(x, y)| \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(2.11) \quad \int_1^{\infty} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{xt}{2} \sin \frac{yt}{2}}{xy} |dF(x, y)| \leq \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} |dF(x, y)|.$$

We have similar estimates of the integrals in other quadrants. Thus, we have

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u+\tau, v+\tau) du dv \right| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-a-b} \int_{D_1^*} \frac{1}{|x|^a |y|^b} |dF(x, y)| + 2 \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-c-d} \int_{D_2^*} \frac{1}{|x|^c |y|^d} |dF(x, y)| \end{aligned}$$

$$+\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2-e-f} \int_{D_1^*} \int \frac{1}{|x|^e |y|^f} |dF(x, y)| + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |dF(x, y)|.$$

Now we can easily see

$$\left| \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u+\tau, v+\tau) dudv \right| \leq t^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |dF(x, y)|.$$

Hence, taking $u=2/t$ in (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3), we have, for large t ,

$$(2.13) \quad h(t, \tau) \leq C \frac{t^2}{\log^{s+\delta} t}$$

for some constant $C > 0$, which completes the proof.

Here we shall give the conditions for the strong law of large numbers for $X(t)$ in the following theorem.

THEOREM 1. *Suppose that the spectral distribution function $F(x, y)$ of a process $X(t)$ satisfies the following conditions: for $\delta > 0$,*

$$(2.14) \quad \int_{|x| \leq u} \int_{|y| \leq u} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{|\log u|^{s+\delta}}\right)$$

$$(2.15) \quad \int_{|x| \leq u} \int_{|y| > u} \frac{1}{|y|} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u |\log u|^{s+\delta}}\right),$$

and

$$(2.16) \quad \int_{|x| > u} \int_{|y| > u} \frac{1}{|xy|} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u^2 |\log u|^{s+\delta}}\right)$$

for small $u > 0$. Then

$$(2.17) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t) dt = 0$$

with probability one.

Proof. To prove the theorem we use the method of VERBITSKAYA (1964). We shall prove only that $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t) dt \rightarrow 0$, since $\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^0 X(t) dt \rightarrow 0$ can be proved in the same manner. Let

$$(2.18) \quad S(T) = \int_0^T X(t) dt, \quad T \geq 1.$$

For any given T , there exists a positive integer n such that $n \leq T \leq n+1$. Then, we have

$$(2.19) \quad \left| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t) dt \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n X(t) dt \right| + \frac{1}{n} \int_n^{n+1} |X(t)| dt.$$

The second term of the right hand side approaches zero with probability one when n tends to infinity, because

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.20) \quad & \sum_n E \left(\frac{1}{n} \int_n^{n+1} |X(t)| dt \right)^2 \\
 & \leq \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} E \int_n^{n+1} |X(t)|^2 dt \\
 & = \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |dF(x, y)| < \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it suffices to show that

$$(2.21) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(n)}{n} = 0$$

with probability one.

Now any positive integer n can be uniquely represented in the form

$$(2.22) \quad n = 2^{k_1} + 2^{k_2} + 2^{k_3} + \dots + 2^{k_s}, \quad k_1 > k_2 > k_3 \dots > k_s \geq 0,$$

k_i 's being integers. Then we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.23) \quad & |S(n)| \leq |S(2^{k_1})| + |S(2^{k_1} + 2^{k_2}) - S(2^{k_1})| \\
 & + \dots + |S(2^{k_1} + (2^{k_2-k_s} + 2^{k_3-k_s} + \dots + 2^{k_{s-1}-k_s} + 1)2^{k_s}) \\
 & - S(2^{k_1} + (2^{k_2-k_s} + \dots + 2^{k_{s-1}-k_s})2^{k_s})|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Using this relation, we have only to show that the series, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ fixed,

$$(2.24) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2^k} S(2^k) \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{k+1} \right\},$$

$$(2.25) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{q=0}^{2^k-p-1} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2^k} (S(2^k + (q+1)2^p) - S(2^k + q2^p)) \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{k+1} \right\}$$

are convergent (VERBITSKAYA 1964). But by the Tchebychev's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.26) \quad & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{S(2^k)}{2^k} \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{k+1} \right\} \\
 & \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)^2}{2^{2k}} \int_0^{2^k} \int_0^{2^k} r(u, v) du dv
 \end{aligned}$$

which is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)^2}{2^{2k}} h(2^k, 0) \\
 & \leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon^2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log^2 x}{x^3} h(x, 0) dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $h(x, \tau)$ is the one in (2.5) and C is a positive constant. Here the last term

converges by virtue of Lemma 1. For (2.25) we have, again using the Tchebychev's inequality,

$$(2.27) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{q=0}^{2^k-p-1} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2^k} (S(2^k + (q+1)2^p) - S(2^k + q2^p)) \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{k+1} \right\} \\ \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{q=0}^{2^k-p-1} \frac{(k+1)^2}{2^{2k}} \left| \int_0^{2^p} \int_0^{2^p} r(2^k + q2^p + u, 2^k + q2^p + v) du dv \right|$$

which is

$$\leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \frac{(k+1)^2}{2^{k+p}} h(2^p, \tau_0),$$

where τ_0 is such that

$$(2.28) \quad h(2^p, \tau_0) = \max_{0 \leq q \leq 2^k-p-1} \{|h(2^p, 2^k + q2^p)|\},$$

which is

$$\leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)^2}{2^{2k}} h(2^k, \tau_0) \\ \leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon^2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log^2 x}{x^3} h(x, \tau_0) dx$$

for some constant C and the last term is finite because of Lemma 1. We have now completed the proof.

Each of the conditions (2.14)~(2.16) can be replaced respectively by a little better one, each of (2.1)~(2.3).

THEOREM 2. *Suppose that the spectral distribution function $F(x, y)$ satisfies the conditions (2.1)~(2.3). Then*

$$(2.29) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t) dt = 0$$

with probability one.

The proof is carried out in just the same way as that of Theorem 1. Let us now turn to the special case of a uniformly bounded process.

THEOREM 3. *Suppose that a constant K exists such that with probability one,*

$$(2.30) \quad |X(t)| \leq K$$

holds for any t . If for $u \rightarrow +0$,

$$(2.31) \quad \int_{|x| \leq u} \int_{|y| \leq u} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{|\log u|^{1+\delta}}\right),$$

$$(2.32) \quad \int_{|x| \leq u} \int_{|y| > u} \frac{1}{|y|} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u |\log u|^{1+\delta}}\right)$$

and

$$(2.33) \quad \int_{|x| > u} \int_{|y| > u} \frac{1}{|xy|} |dF(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{u^2 |\log u|^{1+\delta}}\right)$$

for $\delta > 0$, then we have

$$(2.34) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t) dt = 0$$

with probability one.

(2.31)~(2.33) can be replaced by a little better ones as in Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 3. The idea of the following proof is due to VERBITSKAYA. Partition the infinite interval $[1, \infty)$ into subintervals $[2^n, 2^{n+1}]$, $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ and let ε be a small positive real number prescribed in an arbitrary manner. Choose an integral l such that $K/l < \varepsilon/2$. Now partition each interval $[2^n, 2^{n+1}]$ into l equal parts. Number all the resulting division points according to the order of increasing magnitude. This yields a sequence $\{T_n\}$ of division points, $T_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Now suppose T is arbitrarily large. Then for any $T > 0$, an integer n exists for which $T_n \leq T \leq T_{n+1}$. Let the interval $[2^n, 2^{n+1}]$ contain both T_n and T_{n+1} . Then clearly $T_{n+1} - T_n = 2^n/l$. Thus, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, we have, by (2.30)

$$(2.35) \quad \frac{1}{T_n} \int_{T_n}^{T_{n+1}} |X(t)| dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Hence, we have only to show

$$(2.36) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P \left\{ \frac{1}{T_n} \left| \int_0^{T_n} X(t) dt \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} < \infty.$$

we can see that

$$(2.37) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P \left\{ \frac{1}{T_n} \left| \int_0^{T_n} X(t) dt \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P \left\{ \frac{1}{2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}} \left| \int_0^{2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}} X(t) dt \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(2.38) \quad \begin{aligned} & P \left\{ \frac{1}{2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}} \left| \int_0^{2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}} X(t) dt \right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{2^2}{\varepsilon^2 \left(2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l} \right)^2} E \left| \int_0^{2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}} X(t) dt \right|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{\left(2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l} \right)^2}{\varepsilon^2 \left(2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l} \right)^3} h(2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}, 0) \\ & \leq \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{2^n + j \frac{2^n}{l}}^{2^{n+1} + j \frac{2^{n+1}}{l}} \frac{1}{x^3} h(x, 0) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the (2.36) holds if

$$(2.39) \quad \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{t^3} h(t, 0) dt < \infty$$

and this is easily seen to be implied by (2.31)~(2.33), which completes the proof.

Finally we give some remarks. Although our theorem is not really a generalization of LOÈVE's theorem, the following consideration will tell us some connection between them.

For any harmonizable process

$$(2.40) \quad |r(t, t)| \leq \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} |dF(x, y)|, \quad -\infty < t < \infty,$$

holds and the conditions (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3) imply, by (2.13),

$$(2.41) \quad \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u, v) du dv = O\left(\frac{t^2}{\log^{3+\delta} t}\right),$$

which is a condition weaker than (1.9). Furthermore, if the right hand sides of (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3) are replaced by the respective weaker conditions

$$O\left(\frac{1}{u^{a+b} |\log u|^{1+\delta}}\right), O\left(\frac{1}{u^{c+d} |\log u|^{1+\delta}}\right) \text{ and } O\left(\frac{1}{u^{e+f} |\log u|^{1+\delta}}\right), \text{ then}$$

$$(2.42) \quad \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u, v) du dv = O\left(\frac{t^2}{\log^{1+\delta} t}\right)$$

holds and hence

$$(2.43) \quad \int_1^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \int_0^t \int_0^t r(u, v) du dv < \infty$$

holds. The condition (2.43) is obviously weaker than (1.11).

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