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Asymptotic expansions for bivariate normal extremes
by
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Keywords: Bell polynomials; Bivariate normal distribution; Expansions

1 Introduction

Let \( \Phi(\cdot) \) denote the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of a standard normal random variable. It is well known that \( \Phi(\cdot) \) belongs to the max domain of attraction of the Gumbel extreme value distribution, i.e.,

\[
\Phi^n(u_n(x)) \to \exp(-\exp(-x))
\]

as \( n \to \infty \) and for any \(-\infty < x < +\infty\), where

\[
u_n(x) = a_n x + b_n
\]

and

\[
a_n = (2 \log n)^{-1/2}, \quad b_n = a_n^{-1} - \frac{a_n c_n}{2}
\]

for \( n \geq 1 \), where \( c_n = \log \log n + \log(4\pi) \).

Nadarajah (2015) provided a complete asymptotic expansion for (1), In particular, an expansion was provided for

\[
\Phi^n(u_n(x)) - \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^m \exp(-mx)}{m!}
\]

as \( n \to \infty \), where \( u_n, a_n \) and \( b_n \) are given by (2)-(3).

The aim of this note is to extend Nadarajah (2015)’s work for the bivariate normal distribution given by the joint cdf

\[
F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{y} \int_{-\infty}^{x} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2 + v^2 - 2\rho uv}{2(1 - \rho^2)}\right) du dv
\]

for \(-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty \) and \(-1 < \rho < 1\). It is well known that

\[
F^n(u_n(x), u_n(y)) \to \exp(-\exp(-x) - \exp(-y))
\]
as $n \to \infty$, where $u_n$, $a_n$ and $b_n$ are given by (2)-(3).

To the best of our knowledge, we are aware of no studies on convergence aspects of (4). However, there have been studies on convergence aspects of the extremes of other multivariate distributions and multivariate processes, see Hashorva and Ji (2014a, 2014b), Hashorva and Kortschak (2014), Hashorva (2015), Hashorva and Ji (2015), Hashorva et al. (2015), Hashorva and Li (2015), Hashorva and Ji (2016), Hashorva and Ling (2016) and Hashorva et al. (2016).

Asymptotic expansions for (4) could have both practical and theoretical appeal given the wide applicability of the bivariate normal distribution. In a practical sense, they could lead to better approximations for the limit $\exp\left(-\exp(-x) - \exp(-y)\right)$. Theoretically, such expansions can be used to derive expansions for the corresponding joint probability density function (pdf), moments, cumulants, quantiles, etc.

Complete asymptotic expansions for (4) are derived in Section 2. Technical lemmas for their proof are given and proved in Section 3. The expansions involve Bell polynomials. In-built routines for Bell polynomials are available in most computer algebra packages. For example, see BellY in Mathematica.

The following notation is used throughout this note: $\mathbf{0}_k$ denotes a $k \times 1$ vector of zeros; $\mathbf{1}_k$ denotes a $k \times 1$ vector of ones; $\infty_k$ denotes a $k \times 1$ vector of infinities; $|\mathbf{a}| = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_k$ for a $k \times 1$ vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k)$; $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty_k}$ denotes the $k$ fold summation $\sum_{m_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{m_k=0}^{\infty}$; $(a)_k = a(a+1) \cdots (a+k-1)$ denotes the ascending factorial; $B_{r,k}(\mathbf{x})$ denotes the *partial exponential Bell polynomial* defined by

$$\left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} x_r t_r / r!\right)^k / k! = \sum_{r=k}^{\infty} B_{r,k}(\mathbf{x}) t_r / r!$$

for $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots)$. This polynomial is tabled on page 307 of Comtet (1974) for $r \leq 12$.

Our results in Sections 2 and 3 can in principle be extended to any other joint cdf. We have illustrated our results for the bivariate normal distribution because of its universality.

### 2 Main results

Theorem 1 derives an asymptotic expansion for $F^n(u_n(x), u_n(y))$. Theorem 2 uses Theorem 1 to prove (4). Theorems 3 and 4 derive complete asymptotic expansions for

$$\Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y)) - \sum_{m_1=0}^{n} \sum_{m_2=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1!m_2!} \exp(-m_1 x - m_2 y)$$

and

$$F^n(u_n(x), u_n(y)) - \sum_{m_1=0}^{n} \sum_{m_2=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1!m_2!} \exp(-m_1 x - m_2 y),$$

respectively, where $u_n$, $a_n$ and $b_n$ are given by (2)-(3). Proofs are given for Theorems 1 and 2. These proofs involve the use of Lemmas 1 to 9 in Section 3. Theorems 3 and 4 are straightforward consequences of Theorems 1 and 2, so their proofs are not given.
Theorem 1 For $u_n, a_n$ and $b_n$ given by (2)-(3),

$$F^n(u_n(x), u_n(y)) = \sum_{m_1,p_1,q_1,i,i} \sum_{m_2,p_2,q_2,j,j} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{m_1,q_3,p_3,\ell,\ell} \sum_{m_2,q_3,\ell,\ell} \sum_{p,q,s,u,v} \mu \left( m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j \right)$$

$$\cdot \lambda \left( m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j, m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v \right)$$

$$\cdot \epsilon \left( m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j, m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v \right)$$

$$\cdot \epsilon \left( m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j, m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v \right)$$

as $n \to \infty$, where $\lambda = \gamma \left( m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, x \right) \gamma \left( m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j, y \right) \delta \left( m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, x \right) \delta \left( m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, y \right)$

$\epsilon \left( p, q, s, u, v, x, y \right), \sum_{m_1,p_1,q_1,i,i} \sum_{m_2,p_2,q_2,j,j} \sum_{m_1,q_3,p_3,\ell,\ell} \sum_{m_2,q_3,\ell,\ell} \sum_{p,q,s,u,v}$ are as defined in Lemmas 1 to 9.

Proof: By Balakrishnan and Lai (2009, page 493, equation (11.30)),

$$F(x, y) = \Phi(x)\Phi(y) + \phi(x)\phi(y) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_j}{j} H_{j-1}(x)H_{j-1}(y),$$

where $\phi(\cdot)$ denotes the pdf of a standard normal random variable and $H_{\nu}(\cdot)$ denotes the Hermite polynomial of order $\nu$. So, we can write

$$F^n(u_n(x), u_n(y)) = \left[ \Phi(u_n(x)) \Phi(u_n(y)) + \phi(u_n(x)) \phi(u_n(y)) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_j}{j} H_{j-1}(u_n(x))H_{j-1}(u_n(y)) \right]^n$$

$$= \Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y))$$

$$\cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{\phi(u_n(x))}{\Phi(u_n(x))} \frac{\phi(u_n(y))}{\Phi(u_n(y))} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_j}{j} H_{j-1}(u_n(x))H_{j-1}(u_n(y)) \right]^n$$

$$= \Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y)) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left[ \frac{\phi(u_n(x))}{\Phi(u_n(x))} \right]^k \left[ \frac{\phi(u_n(y))}{\Phi(u_n(y))} \right]^k$$

$$\cdot \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_j}{j} H_{j-1}(u_n(x))H_{j-1}(u_n(y)) \right]^k.$$

$\Phi^n(u_n(x))$ and $\Phi^n(u_n(y))$ can be expanded using Lemma 7. $\left[ \frac{\phi(u_n(x))}{\Phi(u_n(x))} \right]^k$ and $\left[ \frac{\phi(u_n(y))}{\Phi(u_n(y))} \right]^k$ can be expanded using Lemma 8. $\left[ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_j}{j} H_{j-1}(u_n(x))H_{j-1}(u_n(y)) \right]^k$ can be expanded using Lemma 9.

The result follows. □

The term in (5) corresponding to $k = 0$ is

$$\Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y)) = \sum_{m_1,p_1,q_1,i,i} \sum_{m_2,p_2,q_2,j,j} \mu \left( m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j \right)$$
Then, for $u^n \Phi^n$, Theorem 3 gives the complete expansion of $\Phi^n$. The terms in (5) corresponding to $k > 0$ all approach zero because of the presence of $n^{-m_1-m_2-m_2-2k}$.

Theorem 2: For $u_n$, $a_n$ and $b_n$ given by (2)-(3),

$$\Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y)) \to \exp(-\exp(-x) - \exp(-y))$$

as $n \to \infty$.

Proof: The terms in (6) corresponding to $q_1 > 0$, $i > 0$, $i \neq 0_3$, $q_2 > 0$, $j > 0$ or $j \neq 0_3$ each approach zero as $n \to \infty$. So, we consider the terms corresponding to $q_1 = 0$, $i = 0$, $i = 0_3$, $q_2 = 0$, $y = 0$ and $j = 0_3$:

$$\sum_{m_1=0}^{n} \sum_{m_2=0}^{n} (a_n b_n)^{-m_1-m_2} \sum_{m_1=0}^{n} \sum_{m_2=0}^{n} \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{i}{n}\right)^{m_1-1} \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{j}{n}\right)^{m_2-1} \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1! m_2!} \exp(-m_1x - m_2y).$$

Since $a_n b_n \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$, the above limits to

$$\sum_{m_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1! m_2!} \exp(-m_1x - m_2y) = \exp(-\exp(-x) - \exp(-y)).$$

The proof is complete. □

It is clear from the proof of Theorem 2 that the leading term in the expansion for $\Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y))$ is

$$\sum_{m_1=0}^{n} \sum_{m_2=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1! m_2!} \exp(-m_1x - m_2y).$$

Theorem 3: Let $\omega_i(p)$ be defined by

$$\prod_{i=0}^{p} \left(1 - \frac{i}{n}\right) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \omega_i(p)n^{-i}.$$

Then, for $u_n$, $a_n$ and $b_n$ given by (2)-(3), we can write

$$\Phi^n(u_n(x)) \Phi^n(u_n(y)) - \sum_{m_1=0}^{n} \sum_{m_2=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1! m_2!} \exp(-m_1x - m_2y)$$

$$= \sum_{m_1,p_1,q_1,i} \sum_{m_2,p_2,q_2,j} \mu(m_1,p_1,q_1,i,m_2,p_2,q_2,j,x,y)$$

where

$$\mu(m_1,p_1,q_1,i,m_2,p_2,q_2,j,x,y) = \gamma(m_1,p_1,q_1,i,x,y) \gamma(m_2,p_2,q_2,j,x,y).$$
\[
\frac{c_n^{2i_2 + i_3 + 2j_2 + j_3}}{2|n - m_1| - m_2} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)|m_1 - m_2|}{m_2} a_n^{2i_1} e_n^{i_1} \\
+ \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \omega_{i_1} (m_1 - 1) n^{-i_1} + \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \omega_{i_1} (m_2 - 1) n^{-i_1} \\
+ \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \sum_{i_1=1}^\infty \left( - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{i_1} a_n^{2i_1} e_n^{i_1} \\
+ \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \sum_{i_2=1}^{m_2-1} \omega_{i_1} (m_1 - 1) n^{-i_1-i_2} \\
+ \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \sum_{i_2=1}^{m_2-1} \sum_{i_3=1}^\infty \omega_{i_1} (m_1 - 1) n^{-i_1-i_2-i_3},
\]

where \( \sum \) denotes \( \sum \) excluding \( q_1 = 0, i = 0, i = 0, q_2 = 0, j = 0, j = 0 \).

Since (7) is the leading term in the expansion for \( \Phi^n (u_n(x)) \), it is also the leading term in the expansion for \( F^n (u_n(x), u_n(y)) \). Theorem 4 gives the complete expansion of \( F^n (u_n(x), u_n(y)) \) excluding this leading term.

**Theorem 4** For \( u_n, a_n \) and \( b_n \) given by (2)-(3),

\[
F^n (u_n(x), u_n(y)) = \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{m_1+m_2}}{m_1!m_2!} \exp (-m_1 x - m_2 y) \\
= \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) k \sum_{m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j, m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v, x, y} \sum_{m_1, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v} \sum_{m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v} \sum_{m_1, p_2, q_2, j, j, m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v, x, y} \sum_{m_1, p_2, q_2, j, j, m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \ell, m_2, p_4, q_4, r, r, p, q, s, u, v, x, y} \\
- \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \omega_{i_1} (m_1 - 1) n^{-i_1} + \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \sum_{i_1=1}^\infty \omega_{i_1} (m_2 - 1) n^{-i_1} \\
+ \sum_{m_1=0}^n \sum_{m_2=0}^{m_1-1} \sum_{i_1=1}^\infty \left( - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{i_1} a_n^{2i_1} e_n^{i_1},
\]
Lemma 2
The result now follows by using the series expansion for exponential. □

Note that

\[ (1) \]

\[ m \to \infty \]

\[ \gamma = (4 \pi )^p \exp(-2px) \left( -1 \right)^{i_1+i_2} p^{\frac{1}{2}i_1i_2} x^{2i_1+i_3} 2^{i_2+i_3} 3! \]

as \( n \to \infty \), where \( \sum \) denotes \( \sum \) excluding \( q_1 = 0 \), \( i = 0 \), \( i = 0, q_2 = 0 \), \( j = 0 \), \( j = 0, \lambda = \gamma (m_1, p_1, q_1, i, i, x, \gamma (m_2, p_2, q_2, j, j) \right) \delta (m_1, p_3, q_3, \ell, \xi, x) \delta (m_2, p_4, q_4, r, y) \right) \epsilon (p, q, s, u, v, x, y) \}

\[ \sum \]

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3 Technical lemmas

The following lemmas are needed to prove the main results.

Lemma 1
For \( u_n \), \( a_n \) and \( b_n \) given by (2)-(3),

\[ \exp(-pu_n^2(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b(i, p, x) \frac{c^{2i_1+i_3}}{n^{2p}a^{2p-2i}} \]

where \( i = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \), \( p > 0 \), \( -\infty < x < +\infty \), and

\[ b(i, p, x) = (2\pi)^p \exp(-2p) \left( -1 \right)^{i_1+i_2} p^{\frac{1}{2}i_1i_2} x^{2i_1+i_3} 2^{i_2+i_3} 3! \]

Proof: Note that

\[ \exp(-pu_n^2(x)) \]

\[ \exp(-pa_n^2x^2 - pb_n^2 - 2pa_nb_nx) \]

\[ \exp(-px^2) \exp(-2pxn - \frac{px^2}{8\log n} + pxn) \exp(-2px + px \frac{cn}{2\log n}) \]

\[ = (4\pi)^p \exp(-2px)n^{-2p}(\log n)^p \exp(-\frac{px^2}{2\log n}) \exp(-\frac{px^2}{8\log n}) \exp(p \frac{cn}{2\log n}) \]

The result now follows by using the series expansion for exponential. □

Lemma 2
For \( u_n \), \( a_n \) and \( b_n \) given by (2)-(3),

\[ u_n^m(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \left( \frac{m}{i} \right) x^i a^{m-i}_n b^{m-i}_n \]

6
where $m > 0$ is an integer and $-\infty < x < +\infty$.

**Proof:** Follows by binomial theorem. □

**Lemma 3** For $u_n$, $a_n$ and $b_n$ given by (2)-(3),

$$u_n^{-m}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{-m}{i} x^i a_n b_n^{-m-i},$$

where $m > 0$ and $-\infty < x < +\infty$.

**Proof:** Follows by binomial theorem. □

**Lemma 4** As $x \to \infty$, 

$$\Phi^n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \sum_{p=0}^{m} \sum_{q=p}^{\infty} c(m, p, q)x^{-m-2q} \exp \left( -\frac{mx^2}{2} \right),$$

where

$$c(m, p, q) = \binom{n}{m} \binom{m}{p} \frac{(-1)^{m+q}2^{q-m}p!}{\pi^{q/2}q!} B_{q,p}(\alpha),$$

where

$$\alpha = \left( \binom{1}{2} \frac{1}{1!}, \binom{1}{2} \frac{2!}{2!}, \ldots, \binom{1}{2} \frac{q-p+1}{q-p+1} \right).$$

**Proof:** Using the fact

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \text{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right],$$

where $\text{erf}(\cdot)$ denotes the error function defined by

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp \left( -t^2 \right) dt,$$

we can write

$$\Phi^n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} \left[ 1 + \text{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right]^n.$$

As $x \to \infty$,

$$\text{erf}(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \exp \left( -x^2 \right) 2F_0 \left( 1, \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{x^2} \right),$$

where $2F_0(a, b; ; x)$ denotes a hypergeometric function defined by

$$2F_0(a, b; ; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k(b)_k x^k}{k!}.$$
So, as $x \to \infty$, we can write
\[
\Phi^n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} \left[ 2 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \exp \left( - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^k \right]^n \\
= \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \exp \left( - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^k \right]^n \\
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} x^{-m} \exp \left( - \frac{m x^2}{2} \right) \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^k \right]^m \\
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} x^{-m} \exp \left( - \frac{m x^2}{2} \right) \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^k \right]^m \\
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} x^{-m} \exp \left( - \frac{m x^2}{2} \right) \sum_{p=0}^{m} \binom{m}{p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^k p^m B_{q,p}(\alpha) \left( \frac{-2q}{q!} \right) x^{-2q},
\]
where the last step follows by the definition of the Bell polynomial. The result follows by rearranging. \qed

**Lemma 5** As $x \to \infty$,
\[
\left[ \frac{\phi(x)}{\Phi(x)} \right]^k = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=q}^{\infty} \frac{d(m,p,q)}{x^{m+2p}} \exp \left( - \frac{(m+k)x^2}{2} \right),
\]
where $m = (m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_k)$ and
\[
d(m,p,q) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{|m|+k}{2}} \binom{|m|}{q} \left( \frac{-2}{p!} \right)^p B_{p,q}(\beta),
\]
where
\[
\beta = \left( \frac{1}{2}, 1!, \frac{1}{2}, 2!, \ldots, \frac{1}{2}, (p-q+1)! \right).
\]

**Proof:** As in the proof of Lemma 4, we can write
\[
\frac{\phi(x)}{\Phi(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \exp \left( - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \left[ 1 + \text{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right]^{-1} \\
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left( - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \exp \left( - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^k \right]^{-1} \\
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{-m/2} x^{-m} \exp \left( - \frac{(m+1)x^2}{2} \right) \left[ \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_p \left( \frac{-2}{x^2} \right)^p \right]^m.
\]
Taking the $k$th power, we obtain
\[
\frac{\phi(x)}{\Phi(x)} = \left(2\pi\right)^{-\frac{k}{2}} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(2\pi\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} x^{-m} \exp\left(-\frac{(m+1)x^2}{2}\right) \right\}^k
\]
\[
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{-\frac{|m|+k}{2}} x^{-|m|} \exp\left(-\frac{|m|+k}{2} x^2\right) \left\{ \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_p \left(-\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^p \right\}^{|m|}
\]
\[
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{-\frac{|m|+k}{2}} x^{-|m|} \exp\left(-\frac{|m|+k}{2} x^2\right) \left[ 1 + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_p \left(-\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^p \right]^{|m|}
\]
\[
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{-\frac{|m|+k}{2}} x^{-|m|} \exp\left(-\frac{|m|+k}{2} x^2\right) \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \binom{|m|}{q} \sum_{p=q}^{\infty} \beta_{p,q}(\beta) \frac{(-2)^p}{x^{2p} p!},
\]
where the last step follows by the definition of the Bell polynomial. The result follows by rearranging. □

**Lemma 6** We have
\[
\left[ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^j}{j} H_{j-1}(x) H_{j-1}(y) \right]^k = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^k \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} f(p,q,m) x^{2p+|m|+1} y^{2q+|m|+1},
\]
where $m = (m_1, m_2)$, $p = (p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_k)$, $q = (q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_k)$, and
\[
f(p,q,m) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2\rho)^{|j|}}{j_1 \cdots j_k} e(j,p,q,m),
\]
where $j = (j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_k)$, and $e(j,p,q,m)$ satisfies
\[
\prod_{i=1}^{k} \left[ \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \alpha_1(j_i,p,q) x^{2p} y^{2q} + \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \alpha_2(j_i,p,q) x^{2p+1} y^{2q+1} + \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \alpha_3(j_i,p,q) x^{2p+1} y^{2q+1} + \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \alpha_4(j_i,p,q) x^{2p+1} y^{2q+1} \right]
\]
\[
= \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{k_2} e(j,p,q,m) x^{2p+|m|+1} y^{2q+|m|+1},
\]
where
\[
\alpha_1(j,p,q) = \frac{(1-j)^p}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j}{2}\right)} \frac{(1-j)^q}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j}{2}\right)} 2^{p+q+p!q!},
\]
\[
\alpha_2(j,p,q) = -\frac{(1-j)^p}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j}{2}\right)} \frac{(2-j)^q}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j}{2}\right)} 2^{p+q+\frac{1}{2}p!q!},
\]
\[
\alpha_3 (j, p, q) = -\frac{\binom{1-j}{q} \binom{2-j}{p}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1-j}{2}\right) \binom{\frac{3}{2}}{p} 2^{p+q+\frac{3}{2}p+1} q! l!} \\
\alpha_4 (j, p, q) = \frac{\binom{3-j}{p} \binom{2-j}{q}}{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1-j}{2}\right) \binom{\frac{3}{2}}{p} 2^{p+q+1} q! l!}.
\]

Proof: We can write

\[
\left[ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^{j}}{j} H_{j-1}(x) H_{j-1}(y) \right]^{k} = \sum_{j_1=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_k=1}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{k} H_{j_i-1}(x) H_{j_i-1}(y) .
\]

Using the fact

\[
H_n(x) = 2^n \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-n}{2}\right)} \right] 1 F_1 \left( \frac{-n}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{1-n}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{1-n}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) ,
\]

where \(1 F_1 (a; b; x)\) denotes the confluent hypergeometric function defined by

\[
1 F_1 (a; b; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k x^k}{(b)_k k!} ,
\]

we can rewrite (8) as

\[
\left[ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^{j}}{j} H_{j-1}(x) H_{j-1}(y) \right]^{k} = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^k \sum_{j_1=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_k=1}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j_i}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{-j_i}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{-j_i-1}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{2-j_i}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right\} \\
\cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-j_i}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{-j_i}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{y^2}{2} \right) - \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{-j_i-1}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{2-j_i}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \right] \\
= \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^k \sum_{j_1=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_k=1}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{2-j_i}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{-j_i}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) 1 F_1 \left( \frac{-j_i}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \\
- \frac{x y}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{-j_i-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2-j_i}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{2-j_i}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) 1 F_1 \left( \frac{2-j_i}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \right\} \\
= \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^k \sum_{j_1=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{j_k=1}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{2-j_i}{2}\right)} 1 F_1 \left( \frac{2-j_i}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{x^2}{2} \right) 1 F_1 \left( \frac{2-j_i}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \right\} .
\]
Lemma 7 For \( u_n, a_n \) and \( b_n \) given by (2)-(3),

\[
\Phi^n (u_n(x)) = \sum_{m,p,q,i,i} \gamma (m,p,q,i,i,x) \frac{c_{n}^{2i+3}}{n^{m}a_{n}^{-2i}+m-b_{n}^{2+q}}
\]

as \( n \to \infty \), where

\[
\sum_{m,p,q,i,i} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{p=0}^{q} \sum_{i=0}^{q} \sum_{i=0}^{q} \sum_{i=0}^{q}
\]

and

\[
\gamma (m,p,q,i,i,x) = x^{i} b (i, \frac{m}{x}, c(m,p,q) \left( -\frac{m - 2q}{i} \right),
\]

where \( b (i, \frac{m}{2}, x) \) and \( c(m,p,q) \) are as defined in Lemmas 1 and 4, respectively.

Proof: Follows by Lemmas 1, 3 and 4. □

Lemma 8 For \( u_n, a_n \) and \( b_n \) given by (2)-(3),

\[
\left[ \frac{\phi (u_n(x))}{\Phi (u_n(x))} \right]^{k} = \sum_{m,p,q,i,i} \delta (m,p,q,i,i,x) \frac{c_{n}^{2i+3}}{n^{m}a_{n}^{-2i}+m+b_{n}^{2+q}}
\]

as \( n \to \infty \), where

\[
\sum_{m,p,q,i,i} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{p=0}^{q} \sum_{i=0}^{q} \sum_{i=0}^{q} \sum_{i=0}^{q}
\]

and

\[
\delta (m,p,q,i,i,x) = x^{i} b (i, \frac{m}{2}, c(m,p,q) \left( -\frac{m - 2q}{i} \right),
\]
where \( b \left( i, \frac{|m| + k}{2}, x \right) \) and \( d(m, p, q) \) are as defined in Lemmas 1 and 5, respectively.

**Proof:** Follows by Lemmas 1, 3 and 5. □

**Lemma 9** For \( u_n, a_n \) and \( b_n \) given by (2)-(3),

\[
\left[ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_j^i}{j} H_{j-1}(u_n(x)) H_{j-1}(u_n(y)) \right]^k \bigg( \frac{\pi}{2} \bigg)^k \sum_{p,q,m,i,j} (3) \epsilon(p, q, m, i, j, x, y) a_n^{i+j} b_n^{2|p|+2|q|+m_1+m_2-i-j},
\]

where

\[
\sum_{p,q,m,i,j} (3) \epsilon(p, q, m, i, j, x, y) = x^i y^j f(p, q, m) \left( 2 \left| p \right| + m_1 \right) \left( 2 \left| q \right| + m_2 \right),
\]

and

where \( f(p, q, m) \) is as defined in Lemma 6.

**Proof:** Follows by Lemmas 2 and 6. □

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**References**


