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CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM FOR MOMENTS OF SPECTRAL MEASURES OF WIGNER MATRICES

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Abstract

Spectral measures of Wigner matrices are investigated. The Wigner semicircle law for spectral measures is proved. Regard this as the law of large number, the central limit theorem moments of spectral measures is also derived. The proof is based on moment method and combinatorial method.

1. Introduction

This paper concerns with real Wigner matrices X_N of the form

$$X_N(j, i) = X_N(i, j) := \frac{\xi_{ij}}{\sqrt{N}}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq j \leq N.$$

Here $\{\xi_{ii}\}_{1 \leq i}$ and $\{\xi_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i < j}$ are two i.i.d. (independent identically distributed) sequences of mean zero (real) random variables. We require in addition that all moments of ξ_{11} and ξ_{12} are finite and ξ_{12} has unit variance, that is, $\mathbb{E}[|\xi_{12}|^2] = 1$.

Let $\lambda_1^{(N)} \leq \lambda_2^{(N)} \leq \dots \leq \lambda_N^{(N)}$ be the eigenvalues of X_N and

$$L_N := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_{\lambda_i^{(N)}}$$

be the empirical distribution (measure) of X_N , where δ denotes the Dirac measure. Then the Wigner semicircle law claims that as N tends to infinity, L_N converges weakly, in probability, to the semicircle distribution. This means that for any bounded continuous function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\langle L_N, f \rangle$ converges in probability to $\langle \sigma, f \rangle$. Here the semicircle distribution, denoted by σ , is the probability distribution supported on $[-2, 2]$ with density

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4 - x^2}, \quad (-2 \leq x \leq 2).$$

There are many proofs of the Wigner semicircle law. Let us mention here Wigner's original one which based on combinatoric arguments. Since the semicircle distribution

σ has compact support, in order to prove the Wigner semicircle law, it is sufficient to show that all moments of L_N converges in probability to the corresponding moments of σ , namely, for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

$$(1) \quad \langle L_N, x^k \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, x^k \rangle \quad \text{in probability as } N \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\langle \mu, f \rangle = \int f(x) d\mu(x)$ for a measure μ and an integrable function f . The k -th moment of L_N can be written as

$$\langle L_N, x^k \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j^{(N)})^k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N X_N^k(j, j),$$

and combinatoric arguments are used here to investigate its mean and variance. See [2, Section 2.1] for more details. Thus, in some respects, the semicircle law states that the average of the diagonal elements of X_N^k converges in probability to $\langle \sigma, x^k \rangle$.

With a little modification, one can show that each diagonal element of X_N^k does converge to $\langle \sigma, x^k \rangle$ as N tends to infinity. In particular, for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

$$(2) \quad X_N^k(1, 1) \rightarrow \langle \sigma, x^k \rangle \quad \text{in probability as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

On the other hand, there is a probability measure ν_N on \mathbb{R} satisfying

$$\langle \nu_N, x^k \rangle = X_N^k(1, 1), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

called the spectral measure of (X_N, e_1) , where $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$. It then follows that the spectral measure ν_N also converges weakly, in probability, to the semicircle distribution because of the compact support of the semicircle distribution.

Regard the convergence in probability of moments as the law of large numbers, the central limit theorem for moments of the empirical distributions L_N has been derived. It is known that scaled by N ,

$$N(\langle L_N, x^k \rangle - \mathbb{E}[\langle L_N, x^k \rangle])$$

converges weakly to the Gaussian distribution whose variance depends on the second and fourth moments of ξ_{11} and ξ_{12} . This and the multidimensional version were studied in [1]. The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the central limit theorem for moments of the spectral measures ν_N , or just the central limit theorem for diagonal elements $X_N^k(1, 1)$. The main result is as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *Let*

$$\tilde{S}_{N,k} = \sqrt{N}(\langle \nu_N, x^k \rangle - \mathbb{E}[\langle \nu_N, x^k \rangle]) = \sqrt{N}(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)]).$$

Then there exists a sequence of jointly Gaussian random variables $\{\eta_k\}_{k=2,3,\dots}$ independent of ζ which has the same distribution as ξ_{11} such that the following hold.

(i) For even k ,

$$\bar{S}_{N,k} \xrightarrow{d} \eta_k \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

(ii) For odd $k \geq 3$,

$$\bar{S}_{N,k} \xrightarrow{d} a_k \zeta + \eta_k \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty,$$

where a_k is a constant.

(iii) For fixed K , the joint distribution of $(\bar{S}_{N,1}, \bar{S}_{N,2}, \dots, \bar{S}_{N,K})$ converges to that of $(\zeta, \eta_2, a_3 \zeta + \eta_3, \dots)$.

Here the symbol " \xrightarrow{d} " is used to denote the convergence in distribution of random variables.

The moment method is used to prove the central limit theorem. To compare with combinatoric arguments in [1], the big difference is that every word starts at 1, as we will see in the next section. To overcome this difficulty, we refine method in [1] using some idea from [6]. The central limit theorem for $X_N^k(1, 1)$ is actually a special case of a more general one in [5], which claims that for a 'nice' function f , $\sqrt{N}(f(X_N)_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[f(X_N)_{ij}])$ converges in distribution as $N \rightarrow \infty$. Such result, in case of Wigner matrices with Gaussian entries, was considered in [3]. More recently, it is extended to Wigner matrices with non-identically distributed [4]. However, the approach in this paper are different from all of those. The author would like to thank Professor Greg W. Anderson for letting him know these references and would like to thank the referee for valuable comments.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 deals with some combinatorics objects such as Wigner words, CLT sentences and key combinatoric arguments. We prove in Section 3 the Wigner semicircle law for spectral measures and investigate the central limit theorem in Section 4.

2. Words, sentences

This section deals with basic notions and key combinatoric arguments needed in the paper.

We begin with the definition of words. A word $w = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k\}$ is a finite sequence of positive integer numbers called letters. A word is closed if the first and the last letters are the same. The length of w is denoted by $\ell(w) := k$. The support, denoted by $\text{supp}(w)$, is the set of letters appearing in w , and the weight, $wt(w)$, is defined as the cardinality of $\text{supp}(w)$. If we restrict the condition that $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, we call w an N -word, where N is a positive integer number.

Two words w_1 and w_2 are called equivalent, denoted by $w_1 \sim w_2$, if there is a bijection from $\text{supp}(w_1)$ onto $\text{supp}(w_2)$, which maps w_1 to w_2 .

A word w is associated with an undirected graph $G_w = (V_w, E_w)$, with $wt(w)$ vertices $V_w = \text{supp}(w)$ and $(k-1)$ edges $E_w = \{(s_i, s_{i+1}), i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1\}$. Then the word w defines a path/walk on the connected graph G_w . We define the set of self edges as $E_w^s = \{e \in E_w : e = (u, u), u \in V_w\}$ and the set of connecting edges as $E_w^c = E_w \setminus E_w^s$. For $e \in E_w$, we use N_e^w to denote the number of times this path traverses the edge e (in any direction). Note that equivalent words generate the same graphs (up to graph isomorphism) G_w and the same passage counts N_e^w .

A sentence $a = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$ is a finite sequence of words of at least one word long. The support of a is defined as $\text{supp}(a) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{supp}(w_i)$, and the weight of a , $wt(a)$, is just the cardinality of $\text{supp}(a)$. Two sentences a_1 and a_2 are called equivalent, denoted by $a_1 \sim a_2$, if there is a bijection from $\text{supp}(a_1)$ onto $\text{supp}(a_2)$, which maps a_1 to a_2 .

A graph $G_a = (V_a, E_a)$ associated with a sentence $a = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$, where $w_i = (s_1^i, s_2^i, \dots, s_{\ell(w_i)}^i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, is the graph with vertices $V_a = \text{supp}(a)$ and undirected edges

$$E_a = \{(s_j^i, s_{j+1}^i) : j = 1, \dots, \ell(w_i) - 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}.$$

We define the set of self edges as $E_a^s = \{e \in E_a : e = \{u, u\}, u \in V_a\}$ and the set of connecting edges as $E_a^c = E_a \setminus E_a^s$.

In words, the graph associated with a sentence is obtained by piecing together the graphs of the individual words. Thus, the graph of a sentence may be disconnected. Note that the sentence a defines n paths in the graph G_a . For $e \in E_a$, we use N_e^a to denote the number of times the union of these paths traverses the edge e (in any direction). We note that equivalent sentences generate the same graphs G_a and the same passage counts N_e^a .

The paper deals with closed words starting at 1. Let $\mathcal{W}^{(N)}$ be the set of all N -words starting at 1. Let $\mathcal{U}^{(N)} := \{w \in \mathcal{W}^{(N)} : E_w^s = \emptyset\}$ be the subset of $\mathcal{W}^{(N)}$ consisting of words with no self-edge, and $\mathcal{V}^{(N)} := \mathcal{W}^{(N)} \setminus \mathcal{U}^{(N)}$. Set

$$\mathcal{W} := \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{W}^{(N)}, \quad \mathcal{U} := \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}^{(N)}, \quad \mathcal{V} := \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}^{(N)}.$$

Henceforth, the sets $\mathcal{W}_k, \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{U}_k^{(N)}, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{V}_k^{(N)}$ with a subscript k , are used to denote the corresponding subsets consisting of words of length $k+1$.

A closed word w is called a weak Wigner word if w visits each edge of G_w at least twice. Assume that w is a weak Wigner word. Since the graph $G_w = (V_w, E_w)$ of w is connected and each edge is visited at least twice, it follows that

$$wt(w) = \# V_w \leq 1 + \# E_w \leq 1 + \frac{\ell(w) - 1}{2} = \frac{\ell(w) + 1}{2}.$$

A weak Wigner word w of weight $wt(w) = (\ell(w) + 1)/2$ is called a Wigner word. We

also call a single letter word a Wigner word. Note that w is a Wigner word only if its length is an odd number.

Here are some properties of a Wigner word w (see [1] or [2, Section 2.1] for more details):

- (i) the graph G_w is a tree, that is, a connected graph with no loop;
- (ii) the set of self edges E_w^s is empty;
- (iii) the path w visits each connecting edge exactly twice, $N_e^w = 2$ for all $e \in E_w$.

A pair of words (w_1, w_2) is called a weak CLT pair if

(P1) $N_e^a \geq 2$, for all $e \in E_a$, where $a = (w_1, w_2)$;

(P2) $E_{w_1} \cap E_{w_2} \neq \emptyset$.

To study properties of weak CLT pairs, we need the following simple but useful property. It is a special case of the so called “the parity principle” (see [1, Lemma 4.4]).

Lemma 2.1 (Closed walk on a tree). *A closed walk on a tree visit each edge an even of times.*

Lemma 2.2. *Let $a = (w_1, w_2)$ be a weak CLT pair. Then*

$$wt(a) \leq \frac{\ell(w_1) + \ell(w_2)}{2} - 1.$$

Proof. Let $G_a = (V_a, E_a)$ be the graph of the sentence a . Since the pair (w_1, w_2) visits each edge at least twice, it follows that

$$\# E_a \leq \frac{\ell(w_1) - 1 + \ell(w_2) - 1}{2}.$$

In addition, $wt(a) \leq 1 + \# E_a$ because the graph G_a is connected.

Now, if $wt(a) \leq \# E_a$, then the conclusion immediately follows. Thus, we only need to consider the case $wt(a) = 1 + \# E_a$, in which G_a is a tree. Since w_1, w_2 are closed walks on the tree G_a , each word w_1, w_2 visits any edge $e \in E_a$ an even of times. Consequently, a common edge of w_1 and w_2 is visited at least four times. Therefore,

$$\# E_a \leq \frac{\ell(w_1) - 1 + \ell(w_2) - 1}{2} - 1,$$

and hence the conclusion follows. □

A pair (w_1, w_2) is called a CLT pair if it is a weak CLT pair and in addition,

$$wt((w_1, w_2)) = \frac{\ell(w_1) + \ell(w_2)}{2} - 1.$$

Denote by \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2} a set of representatives for equivalence classes of CLT pairs (u_1, u_2) , where u_1 and u_2 are $(k_1 + k_2)/2$ -words of length k_1 and k_2 , respectively, provided that $k_1 + k_2$ is even. When $k_1 + k_2$ is odd, we set $\mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2} = \emptyset$.

The following lemma introduces some properties of CLT pairs. We omit an easy proof.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $a = (u_1, u_2) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}$ with $k_1, k_2 \geq 2$, and $k_1 + k_2$ being even. Then either $wt(a) = 1 + \# E_a$ or $wt(a) = \# E_a$. Moreover, the following hold.*

- (i) *If $wt(a) = 1 + \# E_a$, then G_a is a tree and*
 - (a) $N_e^{u_i} = 2$, for all $e \in E_{u_i}$, $i = 1, 2$;
 - (b) $N_e^a = 2$, for all $e \in E_a$ except one edge e_0 with $N_{e_0}^a = 4$.
- (ii) *If $wt(a) = \# E_a$, then*
 - (a) $N_e^{u_i} = 1$, for some $e \in E_{u_i}$, $i = 1, 2$;
 - (b) $N_e^a = 2$, for all $e \in E_a$.

A sentence $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ is called a weak CLT sentence if the following conditions hold

- (S1) $N_e^a \geq 2$, for all $e \in E_a$;
- (S2) for all i , there exists $j \neq i$ such that $E_{w_i} \cap E_{w_j} \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ be a weak CLT sentence. Then*

$$wt(a) \leq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ell(w_i) - 2}{2}.$$

A sentence $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ is called a CLT sentence if a is a weak CLT sentence and the above equality holds, namely,

$$wt(a) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ell(w_i) - 2}{2}.$$

Lemma 2.5. *Let $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ be a CLT sentence with $w_i \in \mathcal{U}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then the following hold.*

- (i) *For each i , there exists unique $j \neq i$ such that $E_{w_i} \cap E_{w_j} \neq \emptyset$.*
- (ii) *The number n is even and there exists a perfect matching $\sigma \in S_n$ such that*
 - (a) $a_i = (w_{\sigma(2i-1)}, w_{\sigma(2i)})$ is a CLT pair, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n/2$;
 - (b) $\{E_i\}_{i=1}^{n/2}$ are disjoint sets, where $G_i = (V_i, E_i)$ denotes the graph of a_i ;
 - (c) $\{\{V_i \setminus \{1\}\}\}_{i=1}^{n/2}$ are disjoint sets.

Proof of Lemma 2.4. This lemma is a special case of [2, Lemma 2.1.34]. However, we mention the proof here because it will be used in the next lemma. Let $a = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$ be a weak CLT sentence, where $w_i = \{s_{i,j}\}_{j=1, \dots, \ell(w_i)}$. Let $I = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{i\} \times \{1, 2, \dots, \ell(w_i) - 1\}$ and let A be an n rows left-justified table whose entries are the edges of a , namely,

$$A_{ij} = (s_{i,j}, s_{i,j+1}), \quad (i, j) \in I.$$

Let $G_a = (V_a, E_a)$ be the graph of the sentence a . Note that G_a is a connected graph because every word is a closed word starting at 1. Let $G' = (V', E')$ be any spanning tree in G_a . Then we have $wt(a) = 1 + \# E'$ and so in order to prove the lemma, we just have to bound $\# E'$.

Now let $X = \{X_{ij}\}_{(i,j) \in I}$ be a table of the same “shape” as A , but with all entries equal either to 0 or 1. We call X an edge-bounding table if the following conditions hold:

- (E1) for all $(i, j) \in I$, if $X_{ij} = 1$, then $A_{ij} \in E'$;
- (E2) for each $e \in E'$, there exist distinct $(i_1, j_1), (i_2, j_2) \in I$ such that $X_{i_1, j_1} = X_{i_2, j_2} = 1$ and $A_{i_1, j_1} = A_{i_2, j_2} = e$;
- (E3) for each $e \in E'$ and index $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, if e appears in the i -th row of A , then there exists $(i, j) \in I$ such that $A_{ij} = e$ and $X_{ij} = 1$.

For an edge-bounding table X , the corresponding quantity $(1/2) \sum_{(i,j) \in I} X_{ij}$ bounds $\# E'$, whence the terminology. At least one edge-bounding table exists, namely the table with a 1 in position (i, j) for each $(i, j) \in I$ such that $A_{ij} \in E'$ and 0's elsewhere. Now let X be an edge-bounding table such that for some index i_0 all the entries of X in the i_0 -th row are equal to 1. Then all edges of w_{i_0} belongs to E' . In other words, w_{i_0} is a closed walk in the tree G' , hence every entry in the i_0 -th row of A appears there an even number of times and *fortiori* at least twice. Now choose $(i_0, j_0) \in I$ such that $A_{(i_0, j_0)} \in E'$ appears in more than one row of A . Let Y be the table obtained by replacing the entry 1 of X in position (i_0, j_0) by the entry 0. Then it is not difficult to check that Y is again an edge-bounding table. Proceeding in this way we can find an edge-bounding table with 0 appearing at least once in every row, and hence we have

$$\# E' \leq \frac{1}{2} (\# I - n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ell(w_i) - 2)}{2}.$$

The lemma is proved. □

Proof of Lemma 2.5. (i) Assume that $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ is a CLT sentence with $w_i \in \mathcal{U}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Let G_a, G' be the graph of a and the spanning tree as in the proof of Lemma 2.4. Moreover, let X be an edge-bounding table satisfying the condition that at least one entry is 0 in each row. Then, recall that

$$\# E' \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(i,j) \in I} X_{ij} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ell(w_i) - 2)}{2}.$$

Therefore, the above two inequalities must become equalities by the definition of CLT sentence. Consequently, the edge-bounding table X has exactly one 0-entry in each row. For each i , let e_i denote the edge A_{ij} at the position $X_{ij} = 0$. Note that by the first property (property (E1)) of the edge-bounding table X ,

- (*) all edges of w_i , except at most one edge e_i , belong to E' .

We claim that for each i , there is a unique $\check{i} \neq i$ such that $e_{\check{i}} = e_i$. This claim is shown as follows.

Let

$$N'_e := \#\{(i, j) \in I : X_{ij} = 1, A_{ij} = e\}.$$

Then the two equalities imply that $N'_e = 2$ for all $e \in E'$.

Uniqueness. Assume that there are at least three words $w_{i_1}, w_{i_2}, w_{i_3}$ such that $e_{i_1} = e_{i_2} = e_{i_3} = (s, \bar{s})$. Since we consider words which do not contain self edge, assume without loss of generality that $s \neq 1$. Then each word w_{i_k} contains a walk on the tree G' from 1 to s (or from s to 1), which can be chosen to traverse only those edges $A_{i_k, j}$ with $X_{i_k, j} = 1$. Therefore, there exists some edge e with $N'_e \geq 3$, which is a contradiction.

Existence. Now fix some index i . Then either $e_i \notin E'$ or $e_i \in E'$.

CASE 1: $e_i \notin E'$. In this case, $N_e^{w_i} = 1$ by (*). Thus, $e_i \in E_{w_{i_1}}$ for some $i_1 \neq i$ because $N_e^a \geq 2$ (see property (S1)). It also follows from (*) that $e_{i_1} = e_i$. Assume that $e_i = (s, \bar{s})$ and w_i is a walk $1 \rightarrow s \rightarrow \bar{s} \rightarrow 1$. The word w_{i_1} may be either $1 \rightarrow s \rightarrow \bar{s} \rightarrow 1$ or $1 \rightarrow \bar{s} \rightarrow s \rightarrow 1$. We construct a new word/walk $w_i \vee w_{i_1}$ as follows. Walk from 1 to s by w_i , then go to \bar{s} by w_{i_1} , and back to 1 by w_i . A new word $w_i \vee w_{i_1}$ of length $\ell(w_i) + \ell(w_{i_1}) - 3$ is a closed walk on a tree G' , and thus $N_e^{w_i \vee w_{i_1}}$ is even, and hence is at least 2. It follows that $N_e^{w_i \vee w_{i_1}} = 2$ because it is bounded by N'_e .

CASE 2: $e_i \in E'$. In this case, w_i is a closed walk on the tree G' , which implies that $N_{e_i}^{w_i}$ is even. Moreover, it is bounded by $1 + N'_e = 3$. Thus $N_{e_i}^{w_i} = 2$. Therefore, in the i -th row, there is only one pair (i, j) such that $X_{i, j} = 1$ and $A_{ij} = e_i$. By property (E2) of edge-bounding table, there is another pair (i_1, j_1) such that $X_{i_1, j_1} = 1$ and $A_{i_1, j_1} = e_i$. Note that $i_1 \neq i$.

Next, we show that $e_{i_1} = e_i$. Indeed, assume to the contrary that $e_{i_1} \neq e_i$. There are two cases to consider.

- If $e_{i_1} \in E'$, then by the same argument as in the beginning of Case 2, it follows that $N_{e_{i_1}}^{w_{i_1}} = 2$, therefore $N'_e \geq 3$, which is a contradiction;
- if $e_{i_1} \notin E'$, then by Case 1, there exists i_2 with $e_{i_2} = e_{i_1}$ and $N_{e_{i_1}}^{w_{i_1} \vee w_{i_2}} = 2$. It also follows that $N'_e \geq 3$, the same contradiction.

We also construct a new word/walk $w_i \vee w_{i_1}$ as in Case 1.

(ii) It is clear that n must be an even number because n words w_1, \dots, w_n can be partition in pairs which have the same e_i . We construct a permutation σ on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ as follows. Let

$$\begin{cases} \sigma(1) = 1, \\ \sigma(2) = j, \end{cases} \text{ if } (w_1, w_j) \text{ is a pair.}$$

Then by induction, we define for $i = 2, 3, \dots, n/2$,

$$\begin{cases} \sigma(2i + 1) = \min\{\{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(2i)\}\}, \\ \sigma(2i + 2) = j, \end{cases} \text{ if } (w_{\sigma(2i+1)}, w_j) \text{ is a pair.}$$

It is clear that σ is a perfect matching. Moreover words/walks $w_{\sigma(2i-1)} \vee w_{\sigma(2i)}$ are distinct walks on the tree G' . The rest of the lemma follows. \square

3. The Wigner semicircle law for spectral measures

In this section, we will show that spectral measures of Wigner matrices also converge weakly, in probability, to the semicircle distribution. Recall that $\{\xi_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i \leq j}$ are independent real random variables with the following properties:

- (i) $\{\xi_{ii}\}_{1 \leq i}$ is an i.i.d. sequence with $\mathbb{E}[\xi_{11}] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[|\xi_{11}|^p] < \infty$, $p = 2, 3, \dots$;
- (ii) $\{\xi_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i < j}$ is another i.i.d. sequence with $\mathbb{E}[\xi_{12}] = 0$, $\mathbb{E}[\xi_{12}^2] = 1$ and $\mathbb{E}[|\xi_{12}|^p] < \infty$, $p = 3, 4, \dots$.

Recall also that the Wigner matrix X_N is defined as

$$X_N(i, j) = X_N(j, i) = \frac{\xi_{ij}}{\sqrt{N}}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq j \leq N.$$

We begin with the following expression for $X_N^k(1, 1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} X_N^k(1, 1) &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{k-1}=1}^N X_{1, i_1} X_{i_1, i_2} \cdots X_{i_{k-1}, 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{k-1}=1}^N \xi_{(1, i_1)} \xi_{(i_1, i_2)} \cdots \xi_{(i_{k-1}, 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} T_w, \end{aligned}$$

where $T_w = \prod_{e \in E_w} \xi_e^{N_e^w}$.

Lemma 3.1. (i) For odd k ,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)] \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

(ii) For even k ,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)] \rightarrow C_{k/2} \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty,$$

where C_n denotes the n -th Catalan number,

$$C_n = \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)! n!},$$

which is the numbers of equivalence classes of Wigner words of length $2n + 1$.

Proof. It is clear that

$$\mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)] = \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} \mathbb{E}[T_w].$$

Recall that $T_w = \prod_{e \in E_w} \xi_e^{N_e^w}$, which implies that $\mathbb{E}[T_w] = \prod_{e \in E_w} \mathbb{E}[\xi_e^{N_e^w}]$. Thus $\mathbb{E}[T_w] = 0$ unless w is a weak Wigner word.

Let $\mathcal{W}_{k;t}$ denotes a set of representatives for equivalence classes of weak Wigner words $w \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(t)}$ of weight t . Then for $N \geq t$, given a word $w \in \mathcal{W}_{k;t}$, there are exactly

$$C_{N,t} := (N-1)(N-2) \cdots (N-t+1)$$

words in $\mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}$ that are equivalent to w .

Since the weight of a weak Wigner word of length $k+1$ is bounded by $(k/2+1)$, and two equivalent words have the same graphs, we can rewrite the expression of $\mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)]$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)] &= \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{t \leq k/2+1} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_{k;t}} \sum_{w' \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}: w' \sim w} \mathbb{E}[T_{w'}] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{t \leq k/2+1} C_{N,t} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_{k;t}} \mathbb{E}[T_w] \\ &= \sum_{t \leq k/2+1} \frac{C_{N,t}}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_{k;t}} \mathbb{E}[T_w]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that for fixed t , as $N \rightarrow \infty$, $C_{N,t}/N^{t-1} \rightarrow 1$. Note also that the cardinality of $\mathcal{W}_{k;t}$ is finite and that $\mathbb{E}[T_w] < \infty$ because all moments of $\{\xi_{ij}\}$ are finite. Therefore, as $N \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)] \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \text{ is odd,} \\ \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_{k;k/2+1}} \mathbb{E}[T_w], & \text{if } k \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Finally, $w \in \mathcal{W}_{k;k/2+1}$ means that w is a Wigner word, and hence $\mathbb{E}[T_w] = 1$ by properties of Wigner words. Thus for even number k , the limit of $\mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)]$ is equal to the number of equivalence classes of Wigner words of length $k+1$, which is nothing but the $(k/2)$ -th Catalan number. The lemma is proved. \square

Lemma 3.2. *It holds that*

$$\mathbb{E}[(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)])^2] \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. We begin with the following expression

$$X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)] = \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} (T_w - \mathbb{E}[T_w]) =: \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} \bar{T}_w.$$

Here $\bar{T}_w := T_w - \mathbb{E}[T_w]$. Then

$$(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)])^2 = \frac{1}{N^k} \sum_{w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} \bar{T}_{w_1} \bar{T}_{w_2} = \frac{1}{N^k} \sum_{w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} \bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)},$$

where $\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)} := \bar{T}_{w_1} \bar{T}_{w_2}$.

It is clear that $\mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}] = 0$ unless (w_1, w_2) is a weak CLT pair. Similar argument as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 with noting that $wt((w_1, w_2)) \leq k$ if (w_1, w_2) is a weak CLT pair, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)])^2] = \sum_{t \leq k} \frac{C_{N,t}}{N^k} \sum_{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{W}_{k,k,t}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}].$$

Here $\mathcal{W}_{k,k,t}$ denotes a set of representatives for equivalence classes of weak CLT pair/sentence (w_1, w_2) of weight t , where w_1 and w_2 are both t -words of length $k+1$. Therefore

$$\mathbb{E}[(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)])^2] \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty,$$

which completes the proof. \square

As a direct consequence of Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2, we have the following result.

Lemma 3.3. *As $N \rightarrow \infty$, $X_N^k(1, 1)$ converges in L^2 , and hence, converges in probability to $\langle \sigma, x^k \rangle$.*

We are now in a position to investigate the semicircle law for spectral measures of Wigner matrices.

DEFINITION 3.4. Let A be a real symmetric matrix of degree N and v be a unit vector in \mathbb{R}^N . Then the spectral measure μ of (A, v) is the probability measure on \mathbb{R} satisfying

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k \mu(dx) = (A^k v, v), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

where (\cdot, \cdot) denotes the inner product in \mathbb{R}^N .

Let A be a real symmetric matrix. Let $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_N$ be the eigenvalues of A , and let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N be corresponding eigenvectors which are chosen to be an orthonormal system of \mathbb{R}^N . Then the spectral decomposition of A can be written as

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_j v_j v_j^T.$$

Consequently,

$$A^k = \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_j^k v_j v_j^T,$$

and thus,

$$(A^k v, v) = \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_j^k (v, v_j)^2.$$

Therefore, the spectral measure of (A, v) is given by

$$\mu = \sum_{j=1}^N (v, v_j)^2 \delta_{\lambda_j}.$$

Now let ν_N be the spectral measure of (X_N, e_1) , where $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Then by definition,

$$\langle \nu_N, x^k \rangle = (X_N^k e_1, e_1) = X_N^k(1, 1).$$

Theorem 3.5. (i) *The k -th moment of ν_N converges in probability to that of the semicircle law, namely,*

$$\langle \nu_N, x^k \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, x^k \rangle \quad \text{in probability as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

(ii) *The spectral measure ν_N converges weakly, in probability, to the semicircle distribution.*

Proof. The statement (i) is just Lemma 3.3.

Since σ has compact support, we will show that (ii) follows from (i). Indeed, let f be a bounded continuous function on \mathbb{R} . We need to prove that

$$\langle \nu_N, f \rangle \rightarrow \langle \sigma, f \rangle \quad \text{in probability as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

Recall that σ is supported in $[-2, 2]$, which implies that $\langle \sigma, x^{2k} \rangle \leq 2^{2k}$. Let $B > 2$ be fixed. Then, for $k = 0, 1, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \nu_N, x^k \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} \rangle| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} d\nu_N(x) \right| \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x|^k \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} d\nu_N(x) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{B^{2n-k}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^{2n} d\nu_N(x) = \frac{\langle \nu_N, x^{2n} \rangle}{B^{2n-k}}, \quad \text{for } k < 2n. \end{aligned}$$

By letting $N \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain

$$|\langle \nu_N, x^k \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} \rangle| \leq \frac{\langle \nu_N, x^{2n} \rangle}{B^{2n-k}} \xrightarrow[\text{as } N \rightarrow \infty]{\text{in probability}} \frac{\langle \sigma, x^{2n} \rangle}{B^{2n-k}} \leq \frac{2^{2n}}{B^{2n-k}}.$$

Note that $2^{2n}/B^{2n-k} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus

$$\langle \nu_N, x^k \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} \rangle \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

Consequently, for any polynomial Q ,

$$(3) \quad \langle \nu_N, Q \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} \rangle \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{in probability as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a polynomial Q such that

$$\sup_{|x| \leq B} |f(x) - Q(x)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Then consider the following decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nu_N, f \rangle - \langle \sigma, f \rangle &= \langle \nu_N, f \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} \rangle + \langle \nu_N, (f - Q) \mathbf{1}_{\{|x| \leq B\}} \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle \nu_N, Q \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|>B\}} \rangle + (\langle \nu_N, Q \rangle - \langle \sigma, Q \rangle) + \langle \sigma, Q - f \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The first term and the third term converges to 0 in probability by (3). The fourth term converges to 0 in probability by (i) of this theorem. Finally, the second term and the fifth term is bounded by ε . Since ε is arbitrary, it follows that $\langle \nu_N, f \rangle$ converges to $\langle \sigma, f \rangle$ in probability. The proof is complete. \square

4. Central limit theorem for moments of spectral measures

This section investigates weak limits of moments of spectral measures, more precisely, the weak limits of $\sqrt{N}(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)])$ as N tends to infinity.

4.1. Zero diagonal. Recall that

$$X_N^k(1, 1) = \frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}_k^{(N)}} T_w,$$

where $T_w = \prod_{e \in E_w} \xi_e^{N^w}$.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{N,k} &:= \sqrt{N} \left(\frac{1}{N^{k/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{U}_k^{(N)}} (T_w - \mathbb{E}[T_w]) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N^{(k-1)/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{U}_k^{(N)}} \bar{T}_w \\ & (= \sqrt{N}(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)]), \text{ if } \xi_{11} = 0). \end{aligned}$$

For a sentence $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$, we denote

$$\bar{T}_a = \bar{T}_{(w_1, \dots, w_n)} = \bar{T}_{w_1} \cdots \bar{T}_{w_n}.$$

Next, we consider $\mathbb{E}[Y_{N,k_1} Y_{N,k_2}]$ for fixed $k_1, k_2 \geq 2$. It is clear that

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_{N,k_1} Y_{N,k_2}] = \frac{1}{N^{(k_1+k_2)/2-1}} \sum_{w_1 \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1}^{(N)}, w_2 \in \mathcal{U}_{k_2}^{(N)}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}].$$

Lemma 4.1. For $k_1, k_2 \geq 2$,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[Y_{N,k_1} Y_{N,k_2}] = \sum_{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}].$$

The limit is positive, if $k_1 + k_2$ is even, and only depends on the second and the fourth moments of ξ_{12} . It is zero, if $k_1 + k_2$ is an odd number.

Proof. It is clear that $\mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}] = 0$ unless (w_1, w_2) is a weak CLT pair. Let $\mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}^{(t)}$ denote a set of representatives for equivalence classes of weak CLT pairs (w_1, w_2) of weight t , where w_1 and w_2 are t -words of lengths $k_1 + 1$ and $k_2 + 1$, respectively. By Lemma 2.2, $t \leq (k_1 + k_2)/2$ unless $\mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}^{(t)} = \emptyset$. For $t = (k_1 + k_2)/2$, the set $\mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}^{(t)}$ is just a set of representatives for equivalence classes of CLT pairs \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2} . An argument similar to Lemma 3.1, we obtain

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[Y_{N,k_1} Y_{N,k_2}] = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k_1 + k_2 \text{ is odd,} \\ \sum_{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}], & \text{if } k_1 + k_2 \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Next, let $(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}$. If $wt(a) = 1 + \#E_a$, then by Lemma 2.3 (i), $\mathbb{E}[T_{w_i}] = 1$, $i = 1, 2$. Moreover, $\mathbb{E}[T_{w_1} T_{w_2}] = \mathbb{E}[\prod_{e \in E_a} \xi_e^{N_e^a}] = \mathbb{E}[\xi_{e_0}^4] = \mathbb{E}[\xi_{12}^4]$, where e_0 is the only edge with $N_{e_0}^a = 4$. Thus

$$\mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}] = \mathbb{E}[T_{w_1} T_{w_2}] - \mathbb{E}[T_{w_1}]\mathbb{E}[T_{w_2}] = \mathbb{E}[\xi_{12}^4] - 1 \geq 0.$$

The last inequality holds because $\mathbb{E}[\xi_{12}^4] - 1 = \mathbb{E}[(\xi_{12}^2 - 1)^2] \geq 0$.

Now, if $wt(a) = \#E_a$, then $\mathbb{E}[T_{w_i}] = 0$ because there exists an edge which is visited only one time by w_i , $i = 1, 2$. Further, since each edge is visited exactly two times by (w_1, w_2) , it follows that $\mathbb{E}[T_{w_1} T_{w_2}] = 1$. Combining those we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}] = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } wt(a) = \#E_a, \\ \mathbb{E}[\xi_{12}^4] - 1 \geq 0, & \text{if } \#wt(a) = 1 + E_a. \end{cases}$$

Finally, the set of CLT pairs $a = (w_1, w_2)$ for which $wt(a) = \#E_a$ is not empty. Thus, the rest of this lemma follows. □

By an argument similar to the previous lemma, Lemma 2.4 implies the following statement.

Lemma 4.2. For $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \geq 2$,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n Y_{N, k_i} \right] = \sum_{(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, \dots, k_n}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, \dots, w_n)}].$$

Here $\mathcal{U}_{k_1, \dots, k_n}$ denotes a set of representatives for equivalence classes of CLT sentences $a = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$, where $w_i \in \mathcal{U}_{k_i}^{(t)}$, $t = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i - 1)/2$.

Let

$$A(k_1, k_2) := \sum_{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, k_2}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}].$$

Then the matrix $(A(k, l))_{k, l=2, 3, \dots}$ is symmetric. Each finite block $(A(k, l))_{k, l=2}^n$ is positive semidefinite because it is the limit of the covariance matrix of random variables $(Y_{N, k})_{k=2, \dots, n}$. Thus, there exists a sequence of mean zero jointly Gaussian random variables $\{\eta_k\}_{k=2, 3, \dots}$ defined on the same probability space such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\eta_k \eta_l] = A(k, l).$$

Lemma 4.3. For even number n ,

$$(4) \quad \sum_{(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathcal{U}_{k_1, \dots, k_n}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, \dots, w_n)}] = \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \\ \sigma: \text{perfect matching}}} \prod_{i=1}^{n/2} A(k_{\sigma(2i-1)}, k_{\sigma(2i)}).$$

Proof. It is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.5. \square

Theorem 4.4. *The joint distribution of $\{Y_{N,k}\}_{k=2}^K$ converges to that of $\{\eta_k\}_{k=2}^K$ as N tends to infinity for any fixed $K \geq 2$.*

Proof. The left hand side of (4) is exactly the Wick formula for the expectation

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \eta_{k_i} \right].$$

Thus, for any even number n , and for any $k_1, \dots, k_n \geq 2$,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n Y_{N,k_i} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \eta_{k_i} \right].$$

This also holds if n is odd, in which both sides are zero. Therefore, the joint distribution of $\{Y_{N,k}\}_{k=2}^K$ converges to that of $\{\eta_k\}_{k=2}^K$ because Gaussian distributions are characterized by their moments. \square

4.2. General case. Let

$$Z_{N,k} = \frac{1}{N^{(k-1)/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{V}_k^{(N)}} (T_w - \mathbb{E}[T_w]) = \frac{1}{N^{(k-1)/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{V}_k^{(N)}} \bar{T}_w.$$

It is clear that $\mathbb{E}[Z_{N,k}] = 0$. We consider

$$\mathbb{E}[Z_{N,k}^2] = \frac{1}{N^{k-1}} \sum_{w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{V}_k^{(N)}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}].$$

Recall that (w_1, w_2) is a weak CLT pair if

(P1) $N_e^a \geq 2$, for all $e \in E_a$, where $a = (w_1, w_2)$;

(P2) $E_{w_1} \cap E_{w_2} \neq \emptyset$.

For a word $w \in \mathcal{V}$, let $\check{w} \in \mathcal{U}$ be the word constructed from w by deleting every adjacent same letter. Then the graph of \check{w} is obtained from that of w by removing all self edges. The following lemma refines Lemma 2.2

Lemma 4.5. *Let $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{V}_k$ be a weak CLT pair. Then*

- (i) $wt((w_1, w_2)) \leq k$, if k is odd;
- (ii) $wt((w_1, w_2)) \leq k - 1$, if k is even.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 2.2. Let $\check{w}_1, \check{w}_2 \in \mathcal{U}$ be the words obtained from w_1, w_2 by deleting every adjacent same letter. Let $\check{a} = (\check{w}_1, \check{w}_2)$. Then

$N_e^{\check{a}} \geq 2$ for all $e \in E_{\check{a}}$. Let $G_{\check{a}} = (V_{\check{a}}, E_{\check{a}})$ be the graph of \check{a} . Note that $G_{\check{a}}$ is connected because both \check{w}_1 and \check{w}_2 are words started from 1. Note also that $wt(a) = wt(\check{a})$. Since $N_e^{\check{a}} \geq 2$ for all $e \in E_{\check{a}}$, it follows that

$$\# E_{\check{a}} \leq \frac{1}{2}(\ell(\check{w}_1) - 1 + \ell(\check{w}_2) - 1) \leq \frac{1}{2}(\ell(w_1) - 2 + \ell(w_2) - 2) = k - 1.$$

The last inequality holds because $\ell(\check{w}_i) \leq \ell(w_i) - 1 = k$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus

$$wt(a) = wt(\check{a}) \leq 1 + \# E_{\check{a}} \leq k.$$

Next, we show that $wt(a) = k$ does not hold if k is even. Indeed, assume that $wt(a) = k$. It follows that $wt(a) = wt(\check{a}) = 1 + \# E_{\check{a}}$, and hence the graph $G_{\check{a}}$ is a tree. In this case, it also implies that $\ell(\check{w}_i) = \ell(w_i) - 1 = k$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus \check{w}_i is a closed walk of length k , which is even, on the tree $G_{\check{a}}$, which is impossible. The lemma is proved. \square

Let $\mathcal{V}_{k,k;t}$ denote a set of representatives for equivalence classes of weak CLT pairs (w_1, w_2) , where $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{V}$ are t -words of length $k+1$. Then similarly to Lemma 2.2, we can show that

$$(5) \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[Z_{N,k}^2] = \sum_{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{V}_{k,k;k}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}],$$

which is zero if k is even.

For odd k , let \mathcal{A}_k denote a set of representatives for equivalent classes of words w of length $k+1$, for which $N_{(1,1)}^w = 1$ and \check{w} is a Wigner word. Let a_k be the cardinality of \mathcal{A}_k .

Lemma 4.6. *Let $k \geq 3$ be an odd number. Let $(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{V}_{k,k;k}$. Then the following hold.*

- (i) w_i is equivalent to some element of \mathcal{A}_k , $i = 1, 2$.
- (ii) $\text{supp}(w_1) \cap \text{supp}(w_2) = \{1\}$.
- (iii) $\mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{w_1, w_2}] = \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11}^2]$.
- (iv)

$$(6) \quad \sum_{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathcal{V}_{k,k;k}} \mathbb{E}[\bar{T}_{(w_1, w_2)}] = a_k^2 \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11}^2].$$

Proof. Let \check{a} be as in the proof of Lemma 4.5. Recall that, in this case, both \check{w}_1 and \check{w}_2 are walks of length k on the tree $G_{\check{a}}$ and \check{w}_i visit each of its edges exactly twice, $i = 1, 2$. Thus \check{w}_1 and \check{w}_2 are Wigner words. Moreover, $N_e^{\check{a}} = 2$ for all $e \in \check{a}$, which implies that $\text{supp}(\check{w}_1) \cap \text{supp}(\check{w}_2) = \{1\}$. Now, it follows from the condition

(P2), $E_{w_1} \cap E_{w_2} \neq \emptyset$, that $(1, 1)$ must be a common edge of w_1 and w_2 . Therefore, we obtain (i) and also (ii).

(iii) and (iv) are direct consequences of (i) and (ii). \square

Lemma 4.7. *Let k be an odd number. Then the following hold.*

(i)

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11} Z_{N,k}] = a_k \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11}^2].$$

(ii)

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[(Z_{N,k} - a_k \xi_{11})^2] = 0.$$

Proof. (i) It follows from the definition of $Z_{N,k}$ that

$$\mathbb{E}[\xi_{11} Z_{N,k}] = \frac{1}{N^{(k-1)/2}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{V}_k^{(N)}} \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11} \bar{T}_w].$$

It is clear that $\mathbb{E}[\xi_{11} \bar{T}_w] = 0$ unless a word w satisfies the following conditions

- $N_{(1,1)}^w \geq 1$;
- $N_e^w \geq 2$ for all $e \in E_w \setminus \{(1, 1)\}$.

Assume that a word w satisfies the above conditions. Let \check{w} be the simplified word of w . Then \check{w} is a word of length at most k , which visits each edge at least twice. Thus,

$$wt(w) = wt(\check{w}) \leq \# E_{\check{a}} + 1 \leq \frac{k-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{k+1}{2}.$$

The equality $wt(w) = (k+1)/2$ holds if \check{w} is a Wigner word of length k , or equivalently, if w is equivalent to some word in \mathcal{A}_k .

Now by a standard argument as in the proof of Lemma 3.1

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11} Z_{N,k}] = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k} \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11} \bar{T}_w] = a_k \mathbb{E}[\xi_{11}^2].$$

(ii) follows from (i), the limit (5) and the expression (6). The lemma is proved. \square

The following results are direct consequences of the limit (5) with even k and Lemma 4.7 (iii).

Lemma 4.8. (i) *For even k , $Z_{N,k}$ converges in probability to zero.*

(ii) *For odd k , $Z_{N,k}$ converges in probability to $a_k \xi_{11}$.*

Theorem 4.9. *Let ζ be a random variable which has the same distribution as ξ_{11} and is independent of $\{\eta_k\}_{k \geq 2}$. Let $\tilde{S}_{N,k} = \sqrt{N}(X_N^k(1, 1) - \mathbb{E}[X_N^k(1, 1)])$. Then the following holds.*

(i) For even k ,

$$\bar{S}_{N,k} \xrightarrow{d} \eta_k \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

(ii) For odd $k \geq 3$,

$$\bar{S}_{N,k} \xrightarrow{d} a_k \zeta + \eta_k \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

(iii) For fixed K , the joint distribution of $(\bar{S}_{N,1}, \bar{S}_{N,2}, \dots, \bar{S}_{N,K})$ converges to that of $(\zeta, \eta_2, a_3 \zeta + \eta_3, \dots)$.

Proof. We only need to prove (iii). Let $a_1 = 1$, $Y_{N,1} = 0$ and $Z_{N,1} = \xi_{11}$. For even k , let $a_k = 0$. Note that

$$\bar{S}_{N,k} = Y_{N,k} + Z_{N,k} = Y_{N,k} + a_k \xi_{11} + (Z_{N,k} - a_k \xi_{11}).$$

For any real numbers $\{\alpha_k\}_{k=1}^K$, we consider

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \bar{S}_{N,k} &= \sum_{k=2}^K \alpha_k Y_{N,k} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k a_k \right) \xi_{11} + \sum_{k=2}^K \alpha_k (Z_{N,k} - a_k \xi_{11}) \\ &=: S_1 + S_2 + S_3. \end{aligned}$$

As $N \rightarrow \infty$, S_1 converges in distribution to $\sum_{k=2}^K \alpha_k \eta_k$ by Theorem 4.4. Since S_1 is independent of ξ_{11} , it follows that $S_1 + S_2$ converges in distribution to $\sum_{k=2}^K \alpha_k \eta_k + (\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k a_k) \zeta$ as N tends to infinity. Finally, S_3 converges in probability to zero by Lemma 4.8. Therefore,

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \bar{S}_{N,k} \xrightarrow{d} \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k (a_k \zeta + \eta_k) \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

The theorem is proved. □

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