

## NON-CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREMS FOR FUNCTIONALS OF RANDOM FIELDS ON HYPERSURFACES

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**Abstract.** This paper derives non-central asymptotic results for non-linear integral functionals of homogeneous isotropic Gaussian random fields defined on hypersurfaces in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . We obtain the rate of convergence for these functionals. The results extend recent findings for solid figures. We apply the obtained results to the case of sojourn measures and demonstrate different limit situations.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we study real-valued homogeneous isotropic Gaussian random fields with long-range dependence. Long-range dependence is a well-established empirical phenomenon which appears in various fields, such as physics, hydrology, signal processing, network traffic analysis, telecommunications, finance, econometrics, just to name a few. See [11, 15, 33] for more details.

Various functionals of random fields have been a topic of interest in recent years, see, for example, [3, 20, 24, 26]. In this research, we focus on non-linear integral functionals of Gaussian random fields defined on hypersurface sets. These functionals play an important role in various fields, for example, in cosmology, meteorology and image analysis. It was shown, see [10, 31, 32], that these functionals can produce non-Gaussian limits and require normalizing coefficients different from those in central limit theorems. For the more detailed overview of the problem, history of development, various approaches and existing results one can refer to [2] and references therein.

In this research we use results from [2, 6, 18] and obtain analogous asymptotics for the case of hypersurfaces. Most of the research conducted in this area considered only random fields defined on solid figures. Limit distributions for the functionals on spheres, which are a particular case of hypersurfaces, were studied in [15]. However, there were no results about the rate of convergence for the case of hypersurfaces. In this article we consider a general case of hypersurface sets. We are interested in both limit distributions, and rates of convergence to these limits. We prove that, analogously to the solid figure situation, the limit distribution is a Hermite-type distribution and it depends only on the Hermite rank of the integrands. However, while for all integrands with the same Hermite rank the limit distribution remains the same, we demonstrate that the rate of convergence

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can be different. To prove the results we need some fine geometric properties of hypersurfaces. Specifically, we use the rates of the average decay of the Fourier transform of surface measures, see [12, 13].

Geometric properties of random fields on hypersurfaces are of interest in many applied areas, such as medical imaging, meteorology, and astrophysics. Many of these properties can be studied by the use of sojourn measures. Extensive literature is available concerning this topic, for some examples see [1, 6, 22, 25]. Recently, non-Gaussian limits for the first Minkowski functional of random fields defined on 3-dimensional spheres were discussed in [19]. In this article we obtain limits for sojourn measures of random fields defined on arbitrary hypersurfaces. We provide examples when these limits are Gaussian and Hermite-type of the rank 2, 3, and 4.

Various authors, see [9, 23, 35] and the references therein, studied a distance between two Wiener-Ito integrals of the same rank. These results can be used to estimate the rate of convergence when the integrands are Hermite polynomials of Gaussian random fields. We estimate the Kolmogorov's distance between two Wiener-Ito integrals of the same rank and provide a small comparison of the existing results.

The article is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall some basic definitions and assumptions that are required to present our main results. Section 3 studies the asymptotic behavior of the considered functionals. Section 4 demonstrates how results from Section 3 can be applied in the case of sojourn measures. Section 5 provides the results on the rate of convergence.

## 2. DEFINITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

In this section we provide main definitions and assumptions that are used in this work.

In what follows  $|\cdot|$  and  $\|\cdot\|$  denote the Lebesgue measure and the Euclidean distance in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $d \geq 2$ , respectively. Let  $B(y, s)$  be a  $d$ -dimensional ball with centre  $y$  and radius  $s$ , and let  $S_{d-1}(r)$  be a sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  with the radius  $r$ . We use the symbols  $C$  and  $\delta$  to denote constants which are not important for our exposition. Moreover, the same symbol may be used for different constants appearing in the same proof.

Let  $\Delta$  be a bounded set in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $d \geq 2$ . Let  $\Delta(r)$ ,  $r > 0$ , be the homothetic image of the set  $\Delta$  with the centre of homothety at the origin and the coefficient  $r > 0$ , that is  $|\Delta(r)| = r^d |\Delta|$ . We denote boundaries of sets  $\Delta$  and  $\Delta(r)$  as  $\partial\Delta$  and  $\partial\Delta(r)$  correspondingly. Let  $\partial\Delta$  be an Ahlfors-David regular hypersurface in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . One can find more information about Ahlfors-David regular sets in [29] and references therein.

**Definition 2.1.** [29] A closed hypersurface  $\partial\Delta$  is called Ahlfors-David regular if there exists a constant  $C$  such that for any  $y \in \partial\Delta$  and  $s > 0$

$$C^{-1}s^{d-1} < \int_{\partial\Delta \cap B(y,s)} d\sigma(x) < Cs^{d-1}, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $d\sigma(\cdot)$  is the  $d - 1$ -dimensional Lebesgue measure on the hypersurface set.

**Remark 2.2.** Any manifold in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  (i.e. a topological space with each point having a neighborhood that is topologically equal to the open unit ball in  $\mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ ) is Ahlfors-David regular.

**Remark 2.3.** The reason that only Ahlfors-David regular hypersurfaces are considered is to ensure that the surface area of the studied hypersurfaces cannot increase "too" fast.

Let  $\Delta$  be a convex set, a polyhedron, or have a smooth boundary. Let

$$\mathcal{K}(x) := \int_{\partial\Delta} e^{i\langle x, u \rangle} d\sigma(u), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

be the Fourier transform of the constant function equals 1 over the hypersurface  $\partial\Delta$ . The limit random variables in this paper are presented as multiple Wiener-Itô stochastic integrals with  $\mathcal{K}(\cdot)$  as their kernel.

In [12, 13] the rate of convergence was given for the average decay of the Fourier transforms  $\mathcal{K}(\cdot)$

$$\int_{S_{d-1}(1)} |\mathcal{K}(\omega r)|^2 d\omega \leq Cr^{-d+1}. \tag{2.2}$$

In the discussion authors even hypothesized that this result should also hold for Lipschitz boundaries of compact sets, which is a much weaker condition.

The proof of the main results of our paper also remains valid for other hypersurfaces satisfying conditions (2.1) and (2.2).

We consider a measurable mean-square continuous zero-mean homogeneous isotropic real-valued random field, see [15],  $\eta(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , defined on a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ . By a classical result, see, for example, (1.2.4) in [15], the covariance function of such random field can be written as

$$B(r) := \text{Cov}(\eta(x), \eta(y)) = \int_0^\infty Y_d(rz) d\Phi(z), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

where  $r := \|x - y\|$ ,  $\Phi(\cdot)$  is the isotropic spectral measure, the function  $Y_d(\cdot)$  is defined by

$$Y_d(z) := 2^{(d-2)/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) J_{(d-2)/2}(z) z^{(2-d)/2}, \quad z \geq 0,$$

and  $J_{(d-2)/2}(\cdot)$  is the Bessel function of the first kind of order  $(d - 2)/2$ .

**Definition 2.4.** The random field  $\eta(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , defined above is said to possess an absolutely continuous spectrum if there exists a positive function  $f(\cdot)$  such that

$$\Phi(z) = 2\pi^{d/2} \Gamma^{-1}(d/2) \int_0^z u^{d-1} f(u) du, \quad z \geq 0, \quad u^{d-1} f(u) \in L_1(\mathbb{R}_+),$$

where  $\Gamma(\cdot)$  is the Gamma function.

The function  $f(\cdot)$  is called the isotropic spectral density function of the field  $\eta(x)$ . The field  $\eta(x)$  with an absolutely continuous spectrum has the isonormal spectral representation

$$\eta(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{i\langle \lambda, x \rangle} \sqrt{f(\|\lambda\|)} W(d\lambda),$$

where  $W(\cdot)$  is the complex Gaussian white noise random measure on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .

Let  $U$  and  $V$  be two independent and uniformly distributed on the hypersurface  $\partial\Delta(r)$  random vectors. We denote by  $\psi_{\Delta(r)}(\rho)$ ,  $\rho \geq 0$ , the pdf of the distance  $\|U - V\|$  between  $U$  and  $V$ . Note that  $\psi_{\Delta(r)}(\rho) = 0$  if  $\rho > \text{diam}\{\Delta(r)\}$ . Using the above notations, we obtain the representation

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} G(\|x - y\|) d\sigma(x) d\sigma(y) &= |\partial\Delta|^2 r^{2d-2} \mathbf{E} G(\|U - V\|) \\ &= |\partial\Delta|^2 r^{2d-2} \int_0^{\text{diam}\{\Delta(r)\}} G(\rho) \psi_{\Delta(r)}(\rho) d\rho. \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

**Remark 2.5.** [15] If  $\partial\Delta(r) = \text{S}_{d-1}(r)$ , then

$$\psi_{\Delta(r)}(\rho) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma^{-1}\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right) r^{1-d} \rho^{d-2} \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{4u^2}\right)^{\frac{d-3}{2}}, \quad 0 < \rho < 2r.$$

Let  $H_k(u)$ ,  $k \geq 0$ ,  $u \in \mathbb{R}$ , be the ‘‘probabilists’’ Hermite polynomials, see [27]. These polynomials form a complete orthogonal system in the Hilbert space

$$L_2(\mathbb{R}, \phi(w) dw) = \left\{ G : \int_{\mathbb{R}} G^2(w) \phi(w) dw < \infty \right\}, \quad \phi(w) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}}.$$

An arbitrary function  $G(w) \in L_2(\mathbb{R}, \phi(w) dw)$  admits the mean-square convergent expansion

$$G(w) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_j H_j(w)}{j!}, \quad C_j := \int_{\mathbb{R}} G(w) H_j(w) \phi(w) dw.$$

By Parseval’s identity

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_j^2}{j!} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} G^2(w) \phi(w) dw.$$

**Definition 2.6.** [31] Let  $G(w) \in L_2(\mathbb{R}, \phi(w) dw)$  and assume there exists an integer  $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $C_j = 0$ , for all  $0 \leq j \leq \kappa - 1$ , but  $C_{\kappa} \neq 0$ . Then  $\kappa$  is called the Hermite rank of  $G(\cdot)$  and is denoted by  $H\text{rank } G$ .

We investigate the random variables

$$K_r := \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} G(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x) \quad \text{and} \quad K_{r,\kappa} := \frac{C_{\kappa}}{k!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} H_{\kappa}(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x),$$

where  $C_{\kappa}$  is the  $\kappa$ th coefficient of the Hermite series of the function  $G(\cdot)$ .

**Remark 2.7.** If  $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{2p})$  is a  $2p$ -dimensional zero-mean Gaussian vector with

$$\mathbf{E}\xi_j \xi_k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k = j, \\ r_j, & \text{if } k = j + p \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq p, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

then

$$\mathbf{E} \prod_{j=1}^p H_{k_j}(\xi_j) H_{m_j}(\xi_{j+p}) = \prod_{j=1}^p \delta_{k_j}^{m_j} k_j! r_j^{k_j},$$

where  $\delta_k^m$  is the Kronecker symbol.

If  $G(w) \in \mathbf{L}_2(\mathbb{R}^p, \phi(\|w\|) dw)$  and  $\mathbf{E}G(\eta(x)) = 0$  then the integral functional  $K_r$  can be represented as

$$K_r = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_j}{j!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} H_j(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x).$$

Therefore  $\mathbf{E}K_r = 0$  and by Remark 2.7 the variance is equal

$$\mathbf{Var} K_r = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_j^2}{j!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} B^j(\|x - y\|) d\sigma(x) d\sigma(y). \tag{2.4}$$

**Definition 2.8.** [4] A measurable function  $L : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  is said to be slowly varying at infinity if for all  $t > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L(\lambda t)}{L(\lambda)} = 1.$$

By the representation theorem ([4], Thm. 1.3.1), there exists  $C > 0$  such that for all  $r \geq C$  the function  $L(\cdot)$  can be written in the form

$$L(r) = \exp \left( \zeta_1(r) + \int_C^r \frac{\zeta_2(u)}{u} du \right),$$

where  $\zeta_1(\cdot)$  and  $\zeta_2(\cdot)$  are measurable and bounded functions such that  $\zeta_2(r) \rightarrow 0$  and  $\zeta_1(r) \rightarrow C_0$  ( $|C_0| < \infty$ ), when  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .

If  $L(\cdot)$  varies slowly, then  $r^a L(r) \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $r^{-a} L(r) \rightarrow 0$  for an arbitrary  $a > 0$  when  $r \rightarrow \infty$ , see Proposition 1.3.6 [4].

**Definition 2.9.** [4] A measurable function  $g : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  is said to be regularly varying at infinity, denoted  $g(\cdot) \in R_\tau$ , if there exists  $\tau$  such that, for all  $t > 0$ , it holds that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\lambda t)}{g(\lambda)} = t^\tau.$$

**Definition 2.10.** [4] Let  $g : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a measurable function and  $g(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . A slowly varying function  $L(\cdot)$  is said to be slowly varying with remainder of type 2, or that it belongs to the class SR2, if

$$\forall \lambda > 1 : \quad \frac{L(\lambda x)}{L(x)} - 1 \sim k(\lambda)g(x), \quad x \rightarrow \infty,$$

for some function  $k(\cdot)$ .

If there exists  $\lambda$  such that  $k(\lambda) \neq 0$  and  $k(\lambda\mu) \neq k(\mu)$  for all  $\mu$ , then  $g(\cdot) \in R_\tau$  for some  $\tau \leq 0$  and  $k(\lambda) = ch_\tau(\lambda)$ , where

$$h_\tau(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \ln(\lambda), & \text{if } \tau = 0, \\ \frac{\lambda^\tau - 1}{\tau}, & \text{if } \tau \neq 0. \end{cases} \tag{2.5}$$

**Remark 2.11.** An example of a function that satisfies Definition 2.10 for  $\tau = 0$  is  $L(x) = \ln(x)$ . Indeed,

$$\frac{L(\lambda x)}{L(x)} - 1 = \frac{\ln(\lambda) + \ln(x)}{\ln(x)} - 1 = \ln(\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(x)}.$$

**Assumption 2.12.** Let  $\eta(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , be a homogeneous isotropic Gaussian random field with  $\mathbf{E}\eta(x) = 0$  and a covariance function  $B(x)$  such that

$$B(0) = 1, \quad B(x) = \mathbf{E}\eta(0)\eta(x) = \|x\|^{-\alpha} L_0(\|x\|),$$

where  $L_0(\|\cdot\|)$  is a function slowly varying at infinity.

For  $\alpha \in (0, (d-1)/\kappa)$ ,  $\kappa \geq 1$ , the covariance functions of random fields satisfying Assumption 2.12 are non-integrable. Therefore, such random fields are long-range dependent.

**Assumption 2.13.** The random field  $\eta(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , has the spectral density

$$f(\|\lambda\|) = c_2(d, \alpha) \|\lambda\|^{\alpha-d} L\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda\|}\right), \quad (2.6)$$

where

$$c_2(d, \alpha) := \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d-\alpha}{2}\right)}{2^\alpha \pi^{d/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)},$$

and  $L(\|\cdot\|)$  is a locally bounded function which is slowly varying at infinity and satisfies for sufficiently large  $r$  the condition

$$\left|1 - \frac{L(tr)}{L(r)}\right| \leq C g(r) h_\tau(t), \quad t \geq 1, \quad (2.7)$$

where  $g(\cdot) \in R_\tau$ ,  $\tau \leq 0$ , such that  $g(x) \rightarrow 0$ ,  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , and  $h_\tau(t)$  is defined by (2.5).

**Remark 2.14.** By Tauberian and Abelian theorems, see [17], for  $L_0(\cdot)$  and  $L(\cdot)$  given in Assumptions 2.12 and 2.13 it holds  $L_0(r) \sim L(r)$ ,  $r \rightarrow +\infty$ .

**Remark 2.15.** [2] If  $L$  satisfies (2.7), then for any  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\delta > 0$ , and sufficiently large  $r$

$$\left|1 - \frac{L^{k/2}(tr)}{L^{k/2}(r)}\right| \leq C g(r) h_\tau(t) t^\delta, \quad t \geq 1.$$

**Definition 2.16.** Let  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  be arbitrary random variables. The uniform (Kolmogorov) metric for the distributions of  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  is defined by the formula

$$\rho(Y_1, Y_2) = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |P(Y_1 \leq z) - P(Y_2 \leq z)|.$$

The next result follows from Lemma 1.8 [28].

**Lemma 2.17.** *If  $X, Y$  and  $Z$  are arbitrary random variables, then for any  $\varepsilon > 0$*

$$\rho(X + Y, Z) \leq \rho(X, Z) + \rho(Z + \varepsilon, Z) + P(|Y| \geq \varepsilon).$$

### 3. RESULTS ON THE ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR

In this section we are interested in the asymptotic distribution of the random variable  $K_r = \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} G(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x)$ . First, we prove Theorem 3.1, which is an analogue of the so called reduction theorem,

see Theorem 4 in [18], in the case of hypersurface integrals. Using this result, in Theorem 3.3 we derive normalizing coefficients and limit distributions of the random variable  $K_r$  that depend on the Hermite rank  $\kappa$  of the function  $G(\cdot)$ .

**Theorem 3.1.** *Suppose that  $\text{Hrank} G = \kappa \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\eta(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , satisfies Assumption 2.12 for  $\alpha \in (0, (d - 1)/\kappa)$ . If at least one of the following random variables*

$$\frac{K_r}{\sqrt{\text{Var } K_r}}, \quad \frac{K_r}{\sqrt{\text{Var } K_{r,\kappa}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{K_{r,\kappa}}{\sqrt{\text{Var } K_{r,\kappa}}},$$

has a limit distribution, then the limit distributions of the other random variables also exist and they coincide when  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Proof.* Let

$$V_r := \sum_{j \geq \kappa+1} \frac{C_j}{j!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} H_j(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x),$$

then by Remark 2.7

$$\text{Var } K_r = \text{Var } K_{r,\kappa} + \text{Var } V_r.$$

By (2.3) and (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var } K_{r,\kappa} &= \frac{C_\kappa^2}{\kappa!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \|x - y\|^{-\alpha\kappa} L_0^\kappa(\|x - y\|) d\sigma(x) d\sigma(y) \\ &= |\partial\Delta|^2 r^{2d-2-\alpha\kappa} \frac{C_\kappa^2}{\kappa!} \int_0^{\text{diam}\{\Delta\}} z^{-\alpha\kappa} L_0^\kappa(rz) \psi_\Delta(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

If  $\alpha \in (0, (d - 1)/\kappa)$  then by asymptotic properties of integrals of slowly varying functions (see [30], Thm. 2.7) we get

$$\text{Var } K_{r,\kappa} = c_1(\kappa, \alpha, \Delta) |\partial\Delta|^2 \frac{C_\kappa^2}{\kappa!} r^{2d-2-\kappa\alpha} L_0^\kappa(r)(1 + o(1)), \quad r \rightarrow \infty,$$

where

$$c_1(\kappa, \alpha, \Delta) := \int_0^{\text{diam}\{\Delta\}} z^{-\alpha\kappa} \psi_\Delta(z) dz.$$

Similar to  $\text{Var } K_{r,\kappa}$  we obtain

$$\text{Var } V_r = |\partial\Delta|^2 r^{2d-2} \sum_{j \geq \kappa+1} \frac{C_j^2}{j!} \int_0^{r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\}} z^{-\alpha j} L_0^j(z) \psi_{\Delta(r)}(z) dz.$$

It follows from  $z^{-\alpha}L(z) \in [0, 1]$ ,  $z \geq 0$ , that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Var} V_r &\leq |\partial\Delta|^{2r^{2d-2-(\kappa+1)\alpha}} \sum_{j \geq \kappa+1} \frac{C_j^2}{j!} \int_0^{\text{diam}\{\Delta\}} z^{-\alpha(\kappa+1)} L_0^{\kappa+1}(rz) \psi_\Delta(z) dz \\ &= |\partial\Delta|^{2r^{2d-2-\kappa\alpha}} L_0^\kappa(r) \sum_{j \geq \kappa+1} \frac{C_j^2}{j!} \int_0^{\text{diam}\{\Delta\}} z^{-\alpha\kappa} \frac{L_0^\kappa(rz)}{L_0^\kappa(r)} \frac{L_0(rz)}{(rz)^\alpha} \psi_\Delta(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

Let us split the above integral into two parts  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  with the ranges of integration  $[0, r^{-\beta}]$  and  $(r^{-\beta}, \text{diam}\{\Delta\}]$  respectively, where  $\beta \in (0, 1)$ .

As  $z^{-\alpha}L_0(z) \in [0, 1]$ ,  $z \geq 0$ , we can estimate the first integral as follows

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\leq \int_0^{r^{-\beta}} z^{-\alpha\kappa} \frac{L_0^\kappa(rz)}{L_0^\kappa(r)} \psi_\Delta(z) dz \leq \frac{\sup_{0 \leq s \leq r^{1-\beta}} s^\delta L_0^\kappa(s)}{r^\delta L_0^\kappa(r)} \int_0^{r^{-\beta}} z^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \psi_\Delta(z) dz \\ &\leq \left( \frac{\sup_{0 \leq s \leq r} s^{\delta/k} L_0(s)}{r^{\delta/k} L_0(r)} \right)^\kappa \int_0^{r^{-\beta}} z^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \psi_\Delta(z) dz. \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

By Theorem 1.5.3 [4] and the definition of slowly varying functions

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{0 \leq s \leq r} s^{\delta/k} L_0(s)}{r^{\delta/k} L_0(r)} = 1.$$

By (2.3) we can rewrite the integral in (3.1) as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{r^{-\beta}} z^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \psi_\Delta(z) dz &= |\partial\Delta|^{-2} \int_{\partial\Delta} \int_{\partial\Delta} \chi(\|x-y\| \leq r^{-\beta}) \|x-y\|^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) d\sigma(y) \\ &\leq |\partial\Delta|^{-2} \int_{\partial\Delta} \max_y \left( \int_{\partial\Delta} \chi(\|x-y\| \leq r^{-\beta}) \|x-y\|^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) \right) d\sigma(y) \\ &= |\partial\Delta|^{-1} \max_y \left( \int_{\partial\Delta} \chi(\|x-y\| \leq r^{-\beta}) \|x-y\|^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) \right) \\ &= |\partial\Delta|^{-1} \max_y \left( \int_{\partial\Delta \cap B(y, r^{-\beta})} \|x-y\|^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) \right). \end{aligned}$$



Since  $\partial\Delta$  is Ahlfors-David regular, applying upper-bound from (2.1) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Delta\cap B(y,r^{-\beta})} \|x-y\|^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \int_{\partial\Delta\cap [B(y,r^{-\beta}2^{-i})\setminus B(y,r^{-\beta}2^{-i-1})]} \|x-y\|^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \int_{\partial\Delta\cap [B(y,r^{-\beta}2^{-i})\setminus B(y,r^{-\beta}2^{-i-1})]} r^{\beta(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} 2^{(i+1)(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} d\sigma(x) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} r^{\beta(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} 2^{(i+1)(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \\ &\quad \times \int_{\partial\Delta\cap B(y,r^{-\beta}2^{-i})} d\sigma(x) \leq Cr^{\beta(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{(i+1)(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} r^{-\beta(d-1)} 2^{-i(d-1)} \\ &= \frac{C2^{\delta+\alpha\kappa}}{1-2^{-(d-(1+\delta+\alpha\kappa))}} r^{-\beta(d-(1+\delta+\alpha\kappa))}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have

$$\int_0^{r^{-\beta}} z^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \psi_{\Delta}(z) dz \leq Cr^{-\beta(d-(1+\delta+\alpha\kappa))}. \tag{3.2}$$

For the second integral we obtain

$$I_2 \leq \frac{\sup_{r^{1-\beta} \leq s \leq r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\}} s^{\delta} L_0^{\kappa}(s)}{r^{\delta} L_0^{\kappa}(r)} \cdot \sup_{r^{1-\beta} \leq s \leq r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\}} \frac{L_0(s)}{s^{\alpha}} \cdot \int_0^{\text{diam}\{\Delta\}} z^{-(\delta+\alpha\kappa)} \psi_{\Delta}(z) dz.$$

Using Theorem 1.5.3 [4] we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{r^{1-\beta} \leq s \leq r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\}} s^{\delta} L_0^{\kappa}(s)}{r^{\delta} L_0^{\kappa}(r)} &\leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{0 \leq s \leq r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\}} s^{\delta} L_0^{\kappa}(s)}{(r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\})^{\delta} L_0^{\kappa}(r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\})} \\ &\times \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{diam}^{\delta}\{\Delta\} L_0^{\kappa}(r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\})}{L_0^{\kappa}(r)} = \text{diam}^{\delta}\{\Delta\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 1.3.6 and Theorem 1.5.3 [4] it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{r^{1-\beta} \leq s \leq r \cdot \text{diam}\{\Delta\}} \frac{L_0(s)}{s^{\alpha}} &\leq \frac{\sup_{s \geq r^{1-\beta}} s^{-\alpha} L_0(s)}{r^{-\alpha(1-\beta)} L_0(r^{1-\beta})} \cdot \frac{L_0(r^{1-\beta})}{r^{\delta(1-\beta)}} \cdot r^{(\delta-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \\ &= o(r^{(\delta-\alpha)(1-\beta)}). \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

We can choose  $\beta = 1/2$  and make  $\delta$  arbitrary close to 0. Then by (3.2), (3.3) we obtain

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbf{Var} V_r}{\mathbf{Var} K_r} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbf{Var} K_r}{\mathbf{Var} K_{r,\kappa}} = 1.$$

Thus

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E} \left( \frac{K_r}{\sqrt{\mathbf{Var} K_r}} - \frac{K_{r,\kappa}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{Var} K_{r,\kappa}}} \right)^2 = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbf{E} \left( V_r + \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{Var} K_r}{\mathbf{Var} K_{r,\kappa}}} \right) K_{r,\kappa} \right)^2}{\mathbf{Var} K_r} = 0,$$

and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E} \left( \frac{K_r}{\sqrt{\mathbf{Var} K_r}} - \frac{K_{r,\kappa}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{Var} K_{r,\kappa}}} \right)^2 = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbf{E} \left( V_r \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{Var} K_r}{\mathbf{Var} K_{r,\kappa}}} \right)^2}{\mathbf{Var} K_r} = 0$$

which completes the proof.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.2.** *If  $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_\kappa, \kappa \geq 1$ , are such positive constants, that  $\sum_{i=1}^\kappa \tau_i < d - 1$ , then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 \frac{d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\tau_1} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\tau_\kappa}} < \infty. \quad (3.4)$$

*Proof.* For  $\kappa = 1$  we get  $d - \tau_1 > 1$ . Using integration formula for polar coordinates, and the fact that  $|\mathcal{K}(\lambda)| \leq |\partial\Delta|$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^d$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\mathcal{K}(\lambda)|^2 \frac{d\lambda}{\|\lambda\|^{d-\tau_1}} &= \int_0^\infty r^{d-1} \int_{S_{d-1}(1)} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\omega r)|^2}{r^{d-\tau_1}} d\omega dr = \int_0^{r_0} r^{d-1} \int_{S_{d-1}(1)} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\omega r)|^2}{r^{d-\tau_1}} d\omega dr \\ &+ \int_{r_0}^\infty r^{d-1} \int_{S_{d-1}(1)} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\omega r)|^2}{r^{d-\tau_1}} d\omega dr \leq |\partial\Delta|^2 \int_0^{r_0} \frac{r^{d-1} dr}{r^{d-\tau_1}} + \int_{r_0}^\infty r^{d-1} \int_{S_{d-1}(1)} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\omega r)|^2}{r^{d-\tau_1}} d\omega dr. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.2) we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\mathcal{K}(\lambda)|^2 \frac{d\lambda}{\|\lambda\|^{d-\tau_1}} \leq |\partial\Delta|^2 \int_0^{r_0} \frac{dr}{r^{1-\tau_1}} + C \int_{r_0}^\infty \frac{r^{-d+1}}{r^{1-\tau_1}} dr = |\partial\Delta|^2 \int_0^{r_0} \frac{dr}{r^{1-\tau_1}} + C \int_{r_0}^\infty \frac{dr}{r^{d-\tau_1}} < \infty.$$

For  $\kappa > 1$  we can obtain (3.4) by the recursive estimation routine and the change of variables  $\tilde{\lambda}_{\kappa-1} = \lambda_{\kappa-1}/\|u\|$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\tau_1} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\tau_\kappa}} &= |u = \lambda_{\kappa-1} + \lambda_\kappa| = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d(\kappa-1)}} |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa-2} + u)|^2 \\ &\times \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{d\lambda_{\kappa-1}}{\|\lambda_{\kappa-1}\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-1}} \|u - \lambda_{\kappa-1}\|^{d-\tau_\kappa}} \cdot \frac{d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_{\kappa-2} du}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\tau_1} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa-2}\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-2}}} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d(\kappa-1)}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa-2} + u)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_{\kappa-2}}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\tau_1} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa-2}\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-2}} \|u\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-1}-\tau_\kappa}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{d\tilde{\lambda}_{\kappa-1} du}{\|\tilde{\lambda}_{\kappa-1}\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-1}} \left\| \frac{u}{\|u\|} - \tilde{\lambda}_{\kappa-1} \right\|^{d-\tau_\kappa}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d(\kappa-1)}} |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa-2} + u)|^2 \frac{d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_{\kappa-2} du}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\tau_1} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa-2}\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-2}} \|u\|^{d-\tau_{\kappa-1}-\tau_{\kappa}}} \\ &\leq \dots \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\mathcal{K}(u)|^2 \frac{du}{\|u\|^{d-\sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} \tau_i}} < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

The following theorem presents asymptotics of non-linear functionals of long-range dependent random fields observed on hypersurfaces in terms of multiple stochastic Wiener-Itô integrals. For properties of these integrals one can refer to [21].

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $\eta(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , be a homogeneous isotropic Gaussian random field with  $\mathbf{E}\eta(x) = 0$ . If Assumptions 2.12 and 2.13 hold,  $\alpha \in (0, (d - 1)/\kappa)$ , and  $\text{Hrank } G = \kappa \in \mathbb{N}$ , then for  $r \rightarrow \infty$  the random variable*

$$X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) := r^{(\kappa\alpha)/2-d+1} L^{-\kappa/2}(r) \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} G(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x)$$

converge weakly to

$$X_{\kappa}(\Delta) := c_2^{\kappa/2}(d, \alpha) \int'_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} \mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa}) \frac{W(d\lambda_1) \dots W(d\lambda_{\kappa})}{\|\lambda_1\|^{(d-\alpha)/2} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{(d-\alpha)/2}}, \quad (3.5)$$

where  $\int'_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}}$  denotes the multiple stochastic Wiener-Itô integral.

**Remark 3.4.** Note, that from the following proof it is clear that it is sufficient to use only (2.6) instead of Assumption 2.13.

*Proof.* Using Itô formula (2.3.1) in [16] we obtain

$$\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} H_{\kappa}(\eta(x)) d\sigma(x) = \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} e^{i\langle \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa}, x \rangle} \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \sqrt{f(\|\lambda_j\|)} W(d\lambda_1) \dots W(d\lambda_{\kappa}) d\sigma(x).$$

As  $\prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \sqrt{f(\|\lambda_j\|)} \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa})$  then a stochastic Fubini theorem, see Theorem 5.13.1 in [27], can be used to interchange the integrals which results in

$$X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} c_2^{\kappa/2}(d, \alpha) \int'_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} \frac{\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa}) Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) W(d\lambda_1) \dots W(d\lambda_{\kappa})}{\|\lambda_1\|^{(d-\alpha)/2} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{(d-\alpha)/2}}, \quad (3.6)$$

where

$$Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) := r^{\kappa(\alpha-d)/2} L^{-\kappa/2}(r) c_2^{-\kappa/2}(d, \alpha) \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \|\lambda_j\|^{d-\alpha} f\left(\frac{\|\lambda_j\|}{r}\right) \right]^{1/2}. \quad (3.7)$$

By the isometry property of multiple stochastic integrals

$$R_r := \frac{\mathbb{E} |X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) - X_{\kappa}(\Delta)|^2}{c_2^{\kappa}(d, \alpha)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) - 1)^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_{\kappa}.$$

Using (2.6) and properties of slowly varying functions we conclude that  $Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa})$  converges pointwise to 1, when  $r \rightarrow \infty$ . Hence, by Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem the integral converges to zero if there is some integrable function which dominates integrands for all  $r$ .

Let us split  $\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}$  into the regions

$$B_{\mu} := \{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) \in \mathbb{R}^{d\kappa} : \|\lambda_j\| \leq 1, \text{ if } \mu_j = -1, \text{ and } \|\lambda_j\| > 1, \text{ if } \mu_j = 1, j = 1, \dots, \kappa\},$$

where  $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{\kappa}) \in \{-1, 1\}^{\kappa}$  is a binary vector of length  $\kappa$ . Then we can represent the integral  $R_r$  as

$$R_r := \bigcup_{\mu \in \{-1, 1\}^{\kappa}} \int_{B_{\mu}} |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) - 1)^2 \frac{d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_{\kappa}}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}}.$$

If  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) \in B_{\mu}$  we estimate the integrand as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) - 1)^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} &\leq \frac{2|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} (Q_r^2(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) + 1) \\ &= \frac{2|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \|\lambda_j\|^{\mu_j \delta} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \frac{\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)^{\mu_j \delta} L\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{r^{\mu_j \delta} L(r)} + 1 \right) \\ &\leq \frac{2|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} \left( 1 + \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \|\lambda_j\|^{\mu_j \delta} \cdot \sup_{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) \in B_{\mu}} \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \frac{\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)^{\mu_j \delta} L\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{r^{\mu_j \delta} L(r)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\delta$  is an arbitrary positive number. By Theorem 1.5.3 [4]

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{\|\lambda_j\| \leq 1} \left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)^{-\delta} L\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{r^{-\delta} L(r)} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{z \geq r} z^{-\delta} L(z)}{r^{-\delta} L(r)} = 1; \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{\|\lambda_j\| > 1} \left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)^{\delta} L\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{r^{\delta} L(r)} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup_{z \in [0, r]} z^{\delta} L(z)}{r^{\delta} L(r)} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, there exists  $r_0 > 0$  such that for all  $r \geq r_0$  and  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) \in B_{\mu}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\kappa}) - 1)^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} &\leq \frac{2|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha}} \\ &+ 2C \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{\kappa})|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_1 \delta} \dots \|\lambda_{\kappa}\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_{\kappa} \delta}}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

By Lemma 3.2, if we chose  $\delta \in (0, \min(\alpha, (d-1)/\kappa - \alpha))$ , the upper bound in (3.8) is an integrable function on each  $B_\mu^\mu$  and hence on  $\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}$  too. By Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E} |X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) - X_\kappa(\Delta)|^2 = 0$ , which completes the proof.  $\square$

#### 4. APPLICATION TO SOJOURN MEASURES

An important example of Theorem 3.3 is sojourn measures of random fields defined on hypersurfaces, see [1, 19]. Namely, consider an application of Theorem 3.3 to the functionals

$$\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(S(\eta(x)) > b) d\sigma(x),$$

where  $S : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a function such that the set  $\{t : S(t) > b\}$  can be represented as a finite union of intervals  $(t_1, t_2)$ ,  $-\infty \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq +\infty$ . Examples of the function  $S(\cdot)$  are polynomials or other smooth functions having finite number of zeros.

**Remark 4.1.** As particular cases, this construction includes  $\int_{S_{d-1}(r)} \chi(\eta(x) > b) d\sigma(x)$  and  $\int_{S_{d-1}(r)} \chi(|\eta(x)| > b) d\sigma(x)$  considered in [15].

As for some  $N \geq 1$  it holds  $\{t : S(t) > b\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^N (t_i, t_{i+1})$ , where the intervals  $(t_i, t_{i+1})$  are disjoint, we have to study

$$\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi\left(\eta(x) \in \bigcup_{i=1}^N (t_i, t_{i+1})\right) d\sigma(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(\eta(x) \in (t_i, t_{i+1})) d\sigma(x).$$

Note, that the indicator function  $\chi(\omega > t)$ ,  $\omega, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , can be expanded in the Hermite series as

$$\chi(\omega > t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_j^{(t)} H_j(\omega)}{j!},$$

where

$$C_j^{(t)} = \begin{cases} 1 - \Phi(t), & j = 0, \\ \phi(t) H_{j-1}(t), & j \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

and  $\Phi(\cdot)$  and  $\phi(\cdot)$  are the cdf and pdf for  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  respectively.

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\omega \in (t_i, t_{i+1})) &= \chi(\omega > t_i) - \chi(\omega > t_{i+1}) = \Phi(t_{i+1}) - \Phi(t_i) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(t_i) H_{j-1}(t_i) - \phi(t_{i+1}) H_{j-1}(t_{i+1})}{j!} H_j(\omega), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\phi(\pm\infty) = 0$ .

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N \chi(\omega \in (t_i, t_{i+1})) &= \sum_{i=1}^N (\Phi(t_{i+1}) - \Phi(t_i)) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\phi(t_i)H_{j-1}(t_i) - \phi(t_{i+1})H_{j-1}(t_{i+1})}{j!} H_j(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Hermite rank of the function  $\chi(S(x) > b)$  is such  $j^* \geq 1$  that it is the smallest number for which

$$C_{j^*,b} = \sum_{i=1}^N \phi(t_i)H_{j^*-1}(t_i) - \phi(t_{i+1})H_{j^*-1}(t_{i+1}) \neq 0.$$

**Theorem 4.2.** *Let  $j^* = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N} : \sum_{i=1}^N \phi(t_i)H_{j-1}(t_i) - \phi(t_{i+1})H_{j-1}(t_{i+1}) \neq 0\}$ . Then, under assumptions of Theorem 3.3*

$$X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) = r^{(\kappa\alpha)/2-d+1} L^{-\kappa/2}(r) \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(S(\eta(x)) > b) d\sigma(x)$$

converges to  $\frac{C_{\kappa,b}}{\kappa!} X_{\kappa}(\Delta)$ , where  $X_{\kappa}(\Delta)$  is given by (3.5), and  $\kappa = j^*$ .

**Example 4.3.** Let us study  $\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(\eta^l(x) > b) d\sigma(x)$ . If  $l$  is odd, then  $\chi(\omega^l > b) = \chi(\omega > b^{1/l})$ . In this case

$C_{1,b} = \phi(b^{1/l}) \neq 0$  and the asymptotic is given by  $\phi(b^{1/l})X_1(\Delta)$  which has a Gaussian distribution.

If  $l$  is even, then for  $b > 0$  it holds  $\chi(\omega^l > b) = \chi(\omega > b^{1/l}) + \chi(\omega < -b^{1/l}) = 1 - \chi(-b^{1/l} < \omega < b^{1/l})$ . In this case,  $C_{1,b} = \phi(-b^{1/l}) - \phi(b^{1/l}) = 0$ . However, for  $j = 2$  we obtain

$$C_{2,b} = \phi(-b^{1/l})(-b^{1/l}) - \phi(b^{1/l})b^{1/l} = -2b^{1/l}\phi(b^{1/l}) \neq 0.$$

Therefore, the asymptotic is the Rosenblatt-type distribution of  $-b^{1/l}\phi(b^{1/l})X_2(\Delta)$ .

**Example 4.4.** Now, let us study  $\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(S(\eta(x)) > 0) d\sigma(x)$ , where  $S(x) = -x^3 + b^2x$  and  $b = (2\ln(2))^{1/2}$ .

Since

$$\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(S(\eta(x)) > 0) d\sigma(x) = \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(\eta(x) \in (-\infty, -b) \cup (0, b)) d\sigma(x),$$

we can compute coefficients  $C_{j,b}$  as follows

$$C_{1,b} = -\phi(-b)H_0(-b) + \phi(0)H_0(0) - \phi(b)H_0(b) = \phi(0) - 2\phi(b) = 0,$$

$$C_{2,b} = -\phi(-b)H_1(-b) + \phi(0)H_1(0) - \phi(b)H_1(b) = b\phi(-b) - b\phi(b) = 0,$$

$$C_{3,b} = -\phi(-b)H_2(-b) + \phi(0)H_2(0) - \phi(b)H_2(b) = -\phi(-b)(b^2 - 1)$$

$$-\phi(0) - \phi(-b)(b^2 - 1) = -\phi(0) - \phi(0)(b^2 - 1) = -b^2\phi(0) \neq 0,$$

because  $b = (2 \ln(2))^{1/2}$ .

Thus, in this case the limit distribution has  $H$  rank = 3.

**Example 4.5.** In this example we show how to obtain the Hermite limit distribution with  $H$ rank = 4.

**Lemma 4.6.** For each  $p \in (0, 1)$  there exist  $q > 1$ , such that  $p\phi(p) = q\phi(q)$ .

*Proof.* Note that  $(x\phi(x))' = \phi(x) - x^2\phi(x) = \phi(x)(1 - x^2)$ . Thus,  $x\phi(x)$  is an increasing function on  $(0, 1)$  and it is decreasing on  $(1, \infty)$ . As  $x\phi(x) = 0$  for  $x = 0$  and  $x = +\infty$ , then  $0 < p\phi(p) < \phi(1)$ . Because  $x\phi(x)$  is a continuous function there is  $q > 1$  such that  $p\phi(p) = q\phi(q)$ .  $\square$

Note, that  $p\phi(p) = q\phi(q)$ ,  $p, q > 0$  is equivalent to  $p^2\phi^2(p) = q^2\phi^2(q)$ , i.e.  $q$  is a positive solution of the equation

$$-p^2e^{-p^2} = -q^2e^{-q^2}.$$

Thus,  $q = \sqrt{-\text{LambertW}_{-1}\left(-\frac{p^2}{e^{p^2}}\right)}$ , where  $\text{lambertW}_{-1}(\cdot)$  is the branch of LambertW function satisfying  $\text{LambertW}(x) \leq -1$ ,  $-1/e < x < 0$ , see [7].

Let  $S(x) = -(x^2 - p^2)(x^2 - q^2)$ . Then,  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : S(x) > 0\} = (-q, -p) \cup (p, q)$ .

Let us compute the coefficient  $C_{j,0}$ .

$$C_{1,0} = \phi(-q) - \phi(-p) + \phi(p) - \phi(q) = 0,$$

$$C_{2,0} = \phi(-q)(-q) - \phi(-p)(-p) + \phi(p)p - \phi(q)q = 2(\phi(p)p - \phi(q)q) = 0,$$

$$C_{3,0} = \phi(-q)(q^2 - 1) - \phi(-p)(p^2 - 1) + \phi(p)(p^2 - 1) - \phi(q)(q^2 - 1) = 0,$$

$$C_{4,0} = \phi(-q)(-q^3 + 3q) - \phi(-p)(-p^3 + 3p) + \phi(p)(p^3 - 3p) - \phi(q)(q^3 - 3q)$$

$$= \phi(-q)(-q^3) - \phi(-p)(-p^3) + \phi(p)p^3 - \phi(q)q^3 = 2(\phi(p)p^3 - \phi(q)q^3)$$

$$< 2q^2(\phi(p)p - \phi(q)q) = 0.$$

Therefore,  $C_{4,0} \neq 0$  and the asymptotic of  $\int_{\partial\Delta(r)} \chi(S(\eta(x)) > 0) d\sigma(x)$  when  $r \rightarrow \infty$  is the random variable

$$\frac{C_{4,0}}{4!} X_4(\Delta).$$

### 5. RATE OF CONVERGENCE

In this section we investigate rates of convergence of random variables  $K_r$  and  $K_{r,\kappa}$  to their asymptotic distribution derived in Theorem 3.3. For readability we will denote Wiener-Itô integrals of rank  $\kappa$  by  $I_\kappa(f)$ , where  $f(\cdot)$  is an integrand. For more details about Wiener-Itô integrals and properties of function  $f(\cdot)$  one can refer to [14, 21]. To obtain rates of convergence we will use some fine properties of Hermite-type distributions. The following result was obtained in [2] for  $X_\kappa(\Delta)$ . Since the proof does not rely on the specific form of  $X_\kappa(\Delta)$ , this theorem can be easily generalized as follows

**Theorem 5.1.** [2] *For any  $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$  and an arbitrary positive  $\varepsilon$  it holds*

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f), I_\kappa(f) + \varepsilon) \leq C\varepsilon^a,$$

where  $a = 1$  if  $\kappa < 3$  and  $a = 1/\kappa$  if  $\kappa \geq 3$ .

The corollary of Theorem 3.1 is that the limit distribution of the functional  $K_r$  does not depend on the “tail”  $V_r$  in the Hermite expansion of the function  $G(r)$ . However, in this section we will show that although  $V_r$  does not affect the limit distribution it does affect the rate of convergence.

First, let us consider the case where  $G(\cdot) = \frac{C_\kappa}{\kappa!} H_\kappa(\cdot)$ . Then,  $V_r = 0$  and the Hermite rank of  $G(\cdot)$  is  $\kappa$ . We are interested in

$$\rho\left(\frac{\kappa! K_{r,\kappa}}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta)\right) = \rho(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta), X_\kappa(\Delta)).$$

By (3.6)

$$X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) = c_2^{\kappa/2}(d, \alpha) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d\kappa}} \frac{\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa) Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) W(d\lambda_1) \dots W(d\lambda_\kappa)}{\|\lambda_1\|^{(d-\alpha)/2} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{(d-\alpha)/2}},$$

where  $Q(\cdot)$  is defined by (3.7). Therefore,  $\rho(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta), X_\kappa(\Delta))$  is the Kolmogorov’s distance between two multiple Wiener-Itô integrals of the rank  $\kappa$ .

For the total variation distance  $\rho_{TV}(\cdot)$  it was stated in [9] that

$$\rho_{TV}(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{1}{\kappa}}. \tag{5.1}$$

This result holds in our case since the Kolmogorov’s distance can be estimated by the total variation distance (for any random variables  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  it holds  $\rho(\xi, \eta) \leq \rho_{TV}(\xi, \eta)$ ). In [9], only a sketch proof was provided, but in recent papers [8, 34] this result was fully proven.

Recently, for the case of  $\kappa = 2$ , it was shown in [35] that  $\rho_{TV}(I_2(f_1), I_2(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|$ . This result is an obvious improvement of the existing results and can be combined with (5.1) to further sharpen our upper bound to become

$$\rho_{TV}(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^a, \tag{5.2}$$

where  $a$  is the parameter from Theorem 5.1.

However, it is not obvious how the methods in [35] can be used to obtain similar results for an arbitrary  $\kappa$  as they heavily rely on the Chi-square expansion of the second order Wiener-Itô integrals, which is not available for  $\kappa > 2$ .

The results in [8, 34, 35] were obtained by using rather complex approaches. For the Kolmogorov distance Lemma A.1 proves that  $\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{1}{\kappa+1/2}}$ , if  $\kappa \geq 3$ , and  $\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , if  $\kappa < 3$ . This result is weaker than (5.2), but is obtained by using only elementary methods.



Now, we apply (5.2) to obtain the rate of convergence in Theorem 3.3.

**Theorem 5.2.** *Let  $H$ rank  $G = \kappa \in \mathbb{N}$ , Assumptions 2.12 and 2.13 hold for  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{d-1}{\kappa})$  and  $a$  be the parameter from Theorem 5.1.*

*If  $\tau \in (-\frac{d-\kappa\alpha}{2}, 0)$  then for any  $\varkappa < a \min\left(\frac{\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)}, -\tau, \frac{\varkappa_1}{2}\right)$*

$$\rho\left(\frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta)\right) = o(r^{-\varkappa}), \quad r \rightarrow \infty,$$

where  $\varkappa_1 := \frac{1}{\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}}$ .

*If  $\tau = 0$  then*

$$\rho\left(\frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta)\right) = g^a(r), \quad r \rightarrow \infty.$$

**Remark 5.3.** If  $\kappa = 1$ , then  $\varkappa_1 = d - 1 - \alpha$ .

**Remark 5.4.** Note, that for  $\tau = 0$  the rate of convergence does not depend on  $\alpha$  or  $d$ . This is due to the reason that parameters  $\alpha$  and  $d$  affect the power of  $r$  in the rate of convergence, but, in the case  $\tau = 0$ , the function  $g(r)$  converges to 0 slower than any power of  $r$ .

*Proof.* Since  $H$ rank  $G = \kappa$ , it follows that  $K_r$  can be represented in the space of squared-integrable random variables  $L_2(\Omega)$  as

$$K_r = K_{r,\kappa} + V_r := \frac{C_\kappa}{\kappa!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} H_\kappa(\eta(x)) \, d\sigma(x) + \sum_{j \geq \kappa+1} \frac{C_j}{j!} \int_{\partial\Delta(r)} H_j(\eta(x)) \, d\sigma(x),$$

where  $C_j$  are coefficients of the Hermite series of the function  $G(\cdot)$ .

By the proof of Theorem 3.1 (specifically estimates (3.2) and (3.3)), for sufficiently large  $r$

$$\mathbf{Var} V_r \leq C r^{2d-2-\kappa\alpha} L^\kappa(r) \left( r^{-\beta_1(d-1-\kappa\alpha-\delta)} + o\left(r^{-(\alpha-\delta)(1-\beta_1)}\right) \right).$$

Since, by Remark 2.14,  $L_0(\cdot) \sim L(\cdot)$ , we can replace  $L_0(\cdot)$  by  $L(\cdot)$  in the above estimate. Thus, choosing  $\beta_1 = \frac{\alpha}{d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha}$  to minimize the upper bound we get

$$\mathbf{Var} V_r \leq C r^{2d-2-\kappa\alpha} L^\kappa(r) r^{-\frac{\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha} + \delta}.$$

It follows from Theorem 5.1 that

$$\rho(X_\kappa(\Delta) + \varepsilon, X_\kappa(\Delta)) \leq C\varepsilon^a.$$

Applying Chebyshev's inequality and Lemma 2.17 to  $X = X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta)$ ,  $Y = \frac{\kappa! V_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}$ , and  $Z = X_\kappa(\Delta)$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \rho\left(\frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta)\right) &= \rho\left(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta) + \frac{\kappa! V_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta)\right) \\ &\leq \rho(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta), X_\kappa(\Delta)) + C\left(\varepsilon^a + \varepsilon^{-2} r^{-\frac{\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha} + \delta}\right), \end{aligned}$$

for a sufficiently large  $r$ .

Choosing  $\varepsilon := r^{-\frac{\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)}}$  to minimize the second term we obtain

$$\rho\left(\frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta)\right) \leq \rho(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta), X_\kappa(\Delta)) + C r^{\frac{-a\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)} + \delta}. \quad (5.3)$$

**Remark 5.5.** As we can see from (5.3), for a sufficiently large  $r$ , the upper bound in (5.3) can be estimated by  $C \max\left(\rho(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta), X_\kappa(\Delta)), r^{-\frac{a\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)} + \delta}\right)$ . Here, the part  $r^{-\frac{a\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)} + \delta}$  appears only when  $V_r \neq 0$ , i.e.  $G(\cdot) \neq \frac{C_\kappa}{\kappa!} H_\kappa(\cdot)$ . Depending on the values of parameters  $d$ ,  $\kappa$  and  $\alpha$  it can considerably affect the rate of convergence. We will discuss it in more details at the end of this section.

Using (5.2) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho(X_{\kappa,r}(\Delta), X_\kappa(\Delta)) \\ & \leq C \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{\kappa d}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) - 1)^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

where

$$Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) := r^{\kappa(\alpha-d)/2} L^{-\kappa/2}(r) c_2^{-\kappa/2}(d, \alpha) \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \|\lambda_j\|^{d-\alpha} f\left(\frac{\|\lambda_j\|}{r}\right) \right]^{1/2}.$$

Let us rewrite the integral in (5.4) as the sum of two integrals  $I_3$  and  $I_4$  with the integration regions  $A(r) := \{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) \in \mathbb{R}^{\kappa d} : \max_{i=1, \dots, \kappa} (\|\lambda_i\|) \leq r^\gamma\}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^{\kappa d} \setminus A(r)$  respectively, where  $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ . Our intention is to use the monotone equivalence property of regularly varying functions in the regions  $A(r)$ .

First we consider the case of  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) \in A(r)$ . By Assumption 2.13 and the inequality

$$\left| \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{\kappa} x_i} - 1 \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} \left| x_i^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} - 1 \right|$$

we obtain

$$|Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_2) - 1| = \left| \sqrt{\prod_{j=1}^{\kappa} \frac{L\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L(r)}} - 1 \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa} \left| \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)} - 1 \right|.$$

By Remark 2.15, if  $\|\lambda_j\| \in (1, r^\gamma)$ ,  $j = \overline{1, \kappa}$ , then for arbitrary  $\delta_1 > 0$  and sufficiently large  $r$  we get

$$\left| 1 - \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)} \right| = \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)} \cdot \left| 1 - \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)} \right| \leq C \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)} g\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)$$

$$\times \|\lambda_j\|^{\delta_1} h_\tau(\|\lambda_j\|) = C \|\lambda_j\|^{\delta_1} h_\tau(\|\lambda_j\|) g(r) \frac{g\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{g(r)} \left(\frac{L\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L(r)}\right)^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}.$$

For any positive  $\beta_2$  and  $\beta_3$ , applying Theorem 1.5.6 from [4] to  $g(\cdot)$  and  $L(\cdot)$  and using the fact that  $h_\tau\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{t^\tau} h(t)$  we obtain

$$\left|1 - \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}\right| \leq C \|\lambda_j\|^{\delta_1 + \frac{\kappa\beta_2}{2} + \beta_3} \frac{h_\tau(\|\lambda_j\|)}{\|\lambda_j\|^\tau} g(r) = C \|\lambda_j\|^\delta h_\tau\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right) g(r). \tag{5.5}$$

By Remark 2.15 for  $\|\lambda_j\| \leq 1, j = \overline{1, \kappa}$ , and arbitrary  $\delta > 0$ , we obtain

$$\left|1 - \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}\right| \leq C \|\lambda_j\|^{-\delta} h_\tau\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right) g(r). \tag{5.6}$$

Hence, by (5.5) and (5.6)

$$\begin{aligned} |Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) - 1|^2 &\leq k \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa} \left| \frac{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}\left(\frac{r}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right)}{L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)} - 1 \right|^2 \\ &\leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa} h_\tau^2\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right) g^2(r) \max\left(\|\lambda_j\|^{-\delta}, \|\lambda_j\|^\delta\right), \end{aligned}$$

for  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) \in A(r)$ .

Notice, that in the case  $\tau = 0$  for any  $\delta > 0$  there exists  $C > 0$  such that  $h_0(x) = \ln(x) < Cx^\delta, x \geq 1$ , and  $h_0(x) = \ln(x) < Cx^{-\delta}, x < 1$ . Hence, by Lemma 3.2 for  $-\tau \leq \frac{d-\kappa\alpha}{2}$  we get

$$\int_{A(r) \cap [0,1]^{\kappa d}} \frac{h_\tau^2\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right) \max\left(\|\lambda_j\|^{-\delta}, \|\lambda_j\|^\delta\right) \left|\mathcal{K}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} \lambda_i\right)\right|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} < \infty.$$

Therefore, we obtain for sufficiently large  $r$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &\leq C g^2(r) \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa} \int_{A(r) \cap \mathbb{R}^{\kappa d}} \frac{h_\tau^2\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda_j\|}\right) \cdot \max\left(\|\lambda_j\|^{-\delta}, \|\lambda_j\|^\delta\right)}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \\ &\times |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots, \lambda_\kappa)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa \leq C g^2(r) \int_{A(r) \cap \mathbb{R}^{\kappa d}} \frac{h_\tau^2\left(\frac{1}{\|\lambda_1\|}\right)}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \\ &\times \max\left(\|\lambda_1\|^{-\delta}, \|\lambda_1\|^\delta\right) |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots, \lambda_\kappa)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa \leq C g^2(r). \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

It follows from Assumption 2.13 and the specification of the estimate (3.8) in the proof of Theorem 3.3 that for each positive  $\delta$  there exists  $r_0 > 0$  such that for all  $r \geq r_0$ ,  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) \in B_{(1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_\kappa)} = \{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) \in \mathbb{R}^{\kappa d} : \|\lambda_j\| \leq 1, \text{ if } \mu_j = -1, \text{ and } \|\lambda_j\| > 1, \text{ if } \mu_j = 1, j = 1, \kappa\}$ , and  $\mu_j \in \{-1, 1\}$ , it holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) - 1)^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \leq \frac{C |\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \\ & + C \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \|\lambda_2\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the integrands are non-negative, we can estimate  $I_4$  as it is shown below

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 & \leq \kappa \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-1)d}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 (Q_r(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\kappa) - 1)^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \\ & \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-1)d}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_2)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha}} \\ & + C \sum_{\substack{\mu_i \in \{0, 1, -1\} \\ i \in \overline{1, \kappa}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-1)d}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \|\lambda_2\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}} \\ & \leq C \max_{\substack{\mu_i \in \{0, 1, -1\} \\ i \in \overline{2, \kappa}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-1)d}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \|\lambda_2\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}}. \end{aligned} \tag{5.8}$$

Replacing  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  by  $u$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 & \leq C \max_{\substack{\mu_i \in \{0, 1, -1\} \\ i \in \overline{2, \kappa}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-1)d}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \|u - \lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta}} \\ & \times \frac{d\lambda_1 du d\lambda_3 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_3\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_3\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}} \leq C \max_{\substack{\mu_i \in \{0, 1, -1\} \\ i \in \overline{2, \kappa}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-1)d}} \frac{1}{\|u\|^{d-2\alpha-(\mu_2+1)\delta}} \\ & \times \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2}{\|\lambda_3\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_3\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > \frac{r^\gamma}{\|u\|}} \frac{d\lambda_1 du d\lambda_3 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \left\| \frac{u}{\|u\|} - \lambda_1 \right\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account that for  $\delta \in (0, \min(\alpha, d/\kappa - \alpha))$

$$\sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{d\lambda_1}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \left\| \frac{u}{\|u\|} - \lambda_1 \right\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta}} \leq C,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_4 \leq & C \max_{\substack{\mu_i \in \{0,1,-1\} \\ i \in \overline{3,\kappa}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-2)d}} \left[ \max_{\mu_2 \in \{0,1,-1\}} \int_{\|u\| \leq r_0^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2}{\|u\|^{d-2\alpha-(\mu_2+1)\delta}} \right. \\
 & \times \frac{d\lambda_3 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|\lambda_3\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_3\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}} \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^{\gamma-\gamma_0}} \frac{d\lambda_1 du}{\|\lambda_1\|^{d-\alpha-\delta} \left\| \frac{u}{\|u\|} - \lambda_1 \right\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_2\delta}} \\
 & \left. + \max_{\mu_i \in \{0,1,-1\}} \int_{\|u\| > r_0^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 du d\lambda_3 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|u\|^{d-2\alpha-(\mu_2+1)\delta} \|\lambda_3\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_3\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}} \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\gamma_0 \in (0, \gamma)$ .

By Lemma 3.2, there exists  $r_0 > 0$  such that for all  $r \geq r_0$  the first summand is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & C \max_{\mu_2 \in \{0,1,-1\}} \int_{\|u\| \leq r_0^\gamma} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 du d\lambda_3 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|u\|^{d-2\alpha-(\mu_2+1)\delta} \|\lambda_3\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_3\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}} \\
 & \times \int_{\|\lambda_1\| > r^{\gamma-\gamma_0}} \frac{d\lambda_1}{\|\lambda_1\|^{2d-2\alpha-\delta-\mu_2\delta}} \leq Cr^{-(\gamma-\gamma_0)(d-2\alpha-2\delta)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for sufficiently large  $r$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_4 \leq & Cr^{-(\gamma-\gamma_0)(d-2\alpha-2\delta)} \\
 & + C \max_{\substack{\mu_i \in \{0,1,-1\} \\ i \in \overline{3,\kappa}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{(\kappa-2)d}} \int_{\|u\| > r^{\gamma_0}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_\kappa)|^2 du d\lambda_3 \dots d\lambda_\kappa}{\|u\|^{d-2\alpha-2\delta} \|\lambda_3\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_3\delta} \dots \|\lambda_\kappa\|^{d-\alpha-\mu_\kappa\delta}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the second summand here coincides with (5.8) if  $\kappa$  is replaced by  $\kappa - 1$ . Thus, we can repeat the above procedure  $\kappa - 2$  more times and get the result

$$I_4 \leq Cr^{-(\gamma-\gamma_0)(d-2\alpha-2\delta)} + \dots + Cr^{-(\gamma_{\kappa-3}-\gamma_{\kappa-2})(d-\kappa\alpha-\kappa\delta)} + C \int_{\|u\| > r^{\gamma_{\kappa-2}}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u)|^2 du}{\|u\|^{d-\kappa\alpha-\kappa\delta}}, \tag{5.9}$$

where  $\gamma > \gamma_0 > \gamma_1 > \dots > \gamma_{\kappa-2}$ .

Using integration formula for polar coordinates and estimate (2.2) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\|u\| > r^{\gamma_{\kappa-2}}} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(u)|^2 du}{\|u\|^{d-\kappa\alpha-\kappa\delta}} & \leq \int_{r^{\gamma_{\kappa-2}}}^\infty t^{d-1} \int_{S_{d-1}(1)} \frac{|\mathcal{K}(\omega t)|^2}{t^{d-\kappa\alpha-\kappa\delta}} d\omega dt \leq C \int_{r^{\gamma_{\kappa-2}}}^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{d-\kappa(\alpha+\delta)}} \\
 & \leq Cr^{-\gamma_{\kappa-2}(d-1-\kappa(\alpha+\delta))}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

Now let us consider the case  $\tau < 0$ . In this case by Theorem 1.5.6 from [4] for any  $\delta > 0$  we can estimate  $g(r)$  as follows

$$g(r) \leq C r^{\tau+\delta}. \tag{5.11}$$

Combining estimates (5.3), (5.4), (5.7), (5.9), (5.10), (5.11) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left( \frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta) \right) &\leq C \left( r^{-\frac{a\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)}+\delta} + \left( r^{2\tau+2\delta} + r^{-(\gamma-\gamma_0)(d-2\alpha-2\delta)} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \dots + r^{-(\gamma_{\kappa-3}-\gamma_{\kappa-2})(d-\kappa\alpha-\kappa\delta)} + r^{-\gamma_{\kappa-2}(d-1-\kappa\alpha-\kappa\delta)} \right)^{\frac{a}{2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for any  $\tilde{x}_1 \in (0, x_0)$  one can choose a sufficiently small  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left( \frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta) \right) &\leq C r^\delta \left( r^{-\frac{a\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)}} + r^{a\tau} + r^{-\frac{a\tilde{x}_1}{2}} \right) \\ &\leq r^{-a \min\left(\frac{\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)}, -\tau, \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{2}\right)}, \end{aligned} \tag{5.12}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 := &\sup_{1>\gamma>\gamma_0>\dots>\gamma_{\kappa-1}=0} \min((\gamma - \gamma_0)(d - 2\alpha), \dots, \\ &(\gamma_{\kappa-3} - \gamma_{\kappa-2})(d - \kappa\alpha), (\gamma_{\kappa-2} - \gamma_{\kappa-1})(d - 1 - \kappa\alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma 5.6.** Let  $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}$  be some fixed vector and  $\mathbf{\Gamma} = \{\gamma = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n+1}) \mid b = \gamma_0 > \gamma_1 > \dots > \gamma_{n+1} = 0\}$ .

The function  $G(\gamma) = \min_i (\gamma_i - \gamma_{i+1}) x_i$  reaches its maximum at  $\bar{\gamma} = (\bar{\gamma}_0, \dots, \bar{\gamma}_{n+1}) \in \mathbf{\Gamma}$  such that for any  $0 \leq i \leq n$  it holds

$$(\bar{\gamma}_i - \bar{\gamma}_{i+1}) x_i = (\bar{\gamma}_{i+1} - \bar{\gamma}_{i+2}) x_{i+1}. \tag{5.13}$$

*Proof.* Let us show that any deviation of  $\gamma$  from  $\bar{\gamma}$  leads to a smaller result. Consider a vector  $\hat{\gamma}$  such that for some  $i \in \overline{1, n}$  and some  $\varepsilon > 0$  the following relation is true

$$\hat{\gamma}_i - \hat{\gamma}_{i+1} = \bar{\gamma}_i - \bar{\gamma}_{i+1} + \varepsilon.$$

Since  $\sum_{i=0}^n \hat{\gamma}_i - \hat{\gamma}_{i+1} = \hat{\gamma}_0 - \hat{\gamma}_{n+1} = b$  we can conclude that there exist some  $j \neq i, j \in \overline{1, n}$ , and  $\varepsilon_1 > 0$  such that  $\hat{\gamma}_j - \hat{\gamma}_{j+1} = \bar{\gamma}_j - \bar{\gamma}_{j+1} - \varepsilon_1$ .

Obviously, in this case

$$G(\hat{\gamma}) \leq (\hat{\gamma}_j - \hat{\gamma}_{j+1}) x_j = (\bar{\gamma}_j - \bar{\gamma}_{j+1} - \varepsilon_1) x_j = (\bar{\gamma}_j - \bar{\gamma}_{j+1}) x_j - \varepsilon_1 x_j$$

Since  $\varepsilon_1 > 0$  and  $x_j > 0$  it follows from (5.13) that

$$G(\hat{\gamma}) \leq (\bar{\gamma}_j - \bar{\gamma}_{j+1}) x_j - \varepsilon_1 x_j < (\bar{\gamma}_j - \bar{\gamma}_{j+1}) x_j = G(\bar{\gamma}).$$

So it's clearly seen that any deviation from  $\bar{\gamma}$  will yield a smaller result. □

Note, that for fixed  $\gamma \in (0, 1)$  by Lemma 5.6

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\gamma > \gamma_0 > \dots > \gamma_{\kappa-1} = 0} \min & ((\gamma - \gamma_0)(d - 2\alpha), \dots, (\gamma_{\kappa-3} - \gamma_{\kappa-2})(d - \kappa\alpha), (\gamma_{\kappa-2} - \gamma_{\kappa-1})(d - \kappa\alpha)) \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sup_{\gamma \in (0,1)} \frac{\gamma}{\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}}.$$

Thus,  $\varkappa_0 = \varkappa_1$  and from (5.12) the first statement of the theorem follows.

Now let us consider the case  $\tau = 0$ . In this case by Theorem 1.5.6 [4] for any  $s > 0$  and sufficiently large  $r$

$$g(r) > r^{-s}. \tag{5.14}$$

By combining estimates (5.3), (5.4), (5.7), (5.9), (5.10) and using (5.14) to replace all powers of  $r$  by  $g^2(r)$  we obtain

$$\rho \left( \frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta) \right) \leq C (g^2(r) + g^a(r)).$$

Since  $a \leq 1$ , it follows that

$$\rho \left( \frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta) \right) \leq C g^a(r).$$

This proves the second statement of the theorem. □

**Remark 5.7.** For example, for  $g(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x)}$  in Remark 2.11 we obtain

$$\rho \left( \frac{\kappa! K_r}{C_\kappa r^{d-1-\frac{\kappa\alpha}{2}} L^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}(r)}, X_\kappa(\Delta) \right) \leq C \ln^{-\frac{1}{\kappa}}(r).$$

Let us study how the upper bounds in the rate of convergence perform depending on their parameters. When  $\tau = 0$  it is quite straightforward to see that for  $g(r)$  close to 0 the upper bound decreases as  $\kappa$  increases.

For the case  $\tau < 0$ , let us investigate the upper bound of  $\varkappa$  as a function of  $\alpha$ .

$$\varkappa < a \min \left( \frac{\alpha(d-1-\kappa\alpha)}{(2+a)(d-1-(\kappa-1)\alpha)}, -\tau, \frac{\varkappa_1}{\kappa} \right) = a \min \left( \frac{1/(2+a)}{\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}}, -\tau, \frac{\varkappa_1}{2} \right).$$

Since  $\varkappa_1 > 0$ , it is obvious that if  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$  or  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{d-1}{\kappa}$  the upper bound decreases to 0. Thus, as expected, for these values of  $\alpha$  our estimate does not provide a good rate of convergence.

Let us compare

$$\frac{1/(2+a)}{\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1/2}{\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha}}. \tag{5.15}$$

Notice, that  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$  is a decreasing function of  $\alpha$ , but  $\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha}$  is an increasing function of  $\alpha$  on  $(0, \frac{d-1}{\kappa})$ . Also, for  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{d-1}{\kappa}$  we get  $\frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\kappa}{d-1}$ , and

$$\frac{1}{d-2\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{d-\kappa\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(d-1)(1-\frac{2}{\kappa})+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(d-1)(1-\frac{\kappa}{\kappa})+1}.$$

Thus, if

$$\frac{\kappa(2+a)}{d-1} \geq \frac{2}{(d-1)(1-\frac{2}{\kappa})+1} + \dots + \frac{2}{(d-1)(1-\frac{\kappa}{\kappa})+1}, \tag{5.16}$$

then the first term in (5.15) is always smaller than the second one and

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\alpha \in (0, \frac{d-1}{\kappa})} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{d-1-\kappa\alpha} \right) = \frac{d-1}{\kappa + \sqrt{\kappa}}$$

provides the best possible bound

$$\varkappa < a \min \left( \frac{d-1}{(2+a)(1+\sqrt{\kappa})^2}, -\tau \right). \tag{5.17}$$

**Example 5.8.** For  $\kappa = 2$  the inequality (5.16) becomes  $\frac{2+a}{d-1} \geq 1$  which holds true for  $d = 2$  and  $3$ . Therefore, in these cases one can use the upper bound (5.17) for  $\varkappa$ .

However, for other cases of  $d$  and  $\kappa$  the first term in (5.15) is not always smaller than the second one. For example, for  $\kappa = 2, d = 39$  and  $\alpha^* = 18 < \frac{d-1}{\kappa} = 19$  it holds

$$\frac{1/3}{\frac{1}{\alpha^*} + \frac{1}{38-2\alpha^*}} = \frac{1/2}{\frac{1}{39-2\alpha^*} + \frac{1}{38-2\alpha^*}}.$$

In such cases (5.15) requires additional investigations.

### APPENDIX A. KOLMOGOROV'S DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO MULTIPLE WIENER-ITÔ INTEGRALS

**Lemma A.1.** *Let  $I_\kappa(f_1)$  and  $I_\kappa(f_2)$  be two Wiener-Itô integrals of order  $\kappa$ , and  $f_1, f_2$  be symmetric functions in  $L_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ,  $d \geq 1$ . Then,*

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C \|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{1}{\kappa+1/2}}, \quad \text{if } \kappa \geq 3,$$

and

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C \|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad \text{if } \kappa < 3.$$

*Proof.* By applying Lemma 2.17 to  $X = I_\kappa(f_2), Y = I_\kappa(f_1) - I_\kappa(f_2)$ , and  $Z = I_\kappa(f_2)$  we obtain

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq \rho(I_\kappa(f_2) + \varepsilon, I_\kappa(f_2)) + P\{|I_\kappa(f_1) - I_\kappa(f_2)| \geq \varepsilon\}.$$



Using Theorem 5.1 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) &\leq C\varepsilon^a + P\{|I_\kappa(f_1) - I_\kappa(f_2)| \geq \varepsilon\} \\ &\leq C\varepsilon^a + \varepsilon^{-2}\mathbf{Var}(I_\kappa(f_1) - I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C(\varepsilon^a + \varepsilon^{-2}\|f_1 - f_2\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

where  $a$  is defined in Theorem 5.1. By choosing  $\varepsilon = \|f_1 - f_2\|^\beta$  we get

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C(\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\beta a} + \|f_1 - f_2\|^{2-2\beta}).$$

Since  $\sup_{\beta} \min(a\beta, 2 - 2\beta) = \frac{2a}{2+a}$ , we have

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{2a}{2+a}}.$$

Note, that  $a = 1$  when  $\kappa < 3$ , thus

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad \kappa = 1, 2.$$

Furthermore, in the case of general  $\kappa$ ,  $a = 1/\kappa$  and therefore

$$\rho(I_\kappa(f_1), I_\kappa(f_2)) \leq C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{2/\kappa}{2+1/\kappa}} = C\|f_1 - f_2\|^{\frac{1}{\kappa+1/2}}. \quad \square$$

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