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ON AVERAGES OF RANDOMIZED CLASS FUNCTIONS ON THE SYMMETRIC GROUPS AND THEIR ASYMPTOTICS

by Paul-Olivier DEHAYE & Dirk ZEINDLER

ABSTRACT. — The second author had previously obtained explicit generating functions for moments of characteristic polynomials of permutation matrices (n points). In this paper, we generalize many aspects of this situation. We introduce random shifts of the eigenvalues of the permutation matrices, in two different ways: independently or not for each subset of eigenvalues associated to the same cycle. We also consider vastly more general functions than the characteristic polynomial of a permutation matrix, by first finding an equivalent definition in terms of cycle-type of the permutation. We consider other groups than the symmetric group, for instance the alternating group and other Weyl groups. Finally, we compute some asymptotics results when n tends to infinity. This last result requires additional ideas: it exploits properties of the Feller coupling, which gives asymptotics for the lengths of cycles in permutations of many points.

RÉSUMÉ. — Le second auteur avait calculé explicitement les fonctions génératrices pour les moments de polynômes caractéristiques de matrices de permutations (sur n points). Dans cet article, nous généralisons différents aspects de ces résultats. Nous introduisons des shifts aléatoires des valeurs propres de ces matrices, de deux manières différentes: indépendamment ou pas pour chacun des sous-ensembles de valeurs propres associées au même cycle. Nous considérons aussi des fonctions beaucoup plus générales que ces polynômes caractéristiques, en traduisant notre définition en termes de décompositions en cycles de la permutation. Nous regardons d'autres groupes que les groupes symétriques, tels que les groupes alternés ou d'autres groupes de Weyl. Enfin, nous calculons des résultats asymptotiques lorsque n tend vers l'infini. Ce dernier résultat nécessite de nouvelles idées: nous utilisons l'accouplement de Feller, qui donne les lois asymptotiques pour les longueurs de cycles dans des permutations sur beaucoup de points.

1. Introduction

The study of spectral properties of random matrices has gained importance in many areas of mathematics and physics. In particular, the study

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of the spectrum or the characteristic polynomial of a random matrix in a compact Lie group has proved central in obtaining conjectures in number theory (see, for instance, the book [10] and many papers in its reference list).

Our initial motivation for this work was to consider other ensembles of random matrices: the group of permutation matrices on n points and the wreath product $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$ with $S^1 := \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| = 1\}$ (see Section 4.2). It turned out our methods were much more powerful and we have been able to handle much more general cases. For instance, the interpretation as matrices is no longer needed.

The advantage of studying permutation matrices is that the spectrum of a permutation matrix is completely determined by the cycle structure of the corresponding permutation. Since there are many results known on the cycle structure of a permutation, this setting allows to get more precise results than in the unitary case. Wieand has already studied [12, 13] the fluctuation of the number of eigenvalues in an arc of the unit circle. Hambly, Keevash, O'Connell and Stark [8] have obtained a central limit Theorem for the asymptotic value (in n) of the characteristic polynomial of a permutation matrix, while Zeindler [16] obtained explicit generating functions for those values, even when evaluated inside the unit circle. The present paper simplifies some of the proofs given in the latter paper, but more importantly extends the results in many different ways:

- We completely break away from the interpretation in terms of permutation matrices, and instead consider the permutations (and their cycle-type decompositions) themselves. This allows us to re-express the characteristic polynomial associated to a permutation σ . It is now given, as a function of x , as the product over the cycles of σ of $(1 - x^l)$, where l is the length of the cycle. This break actually happens from the start in the paper, but thinking in terms of matrices is helpful to find the natural generalizations to consider.
- We randomize the permutation matrices by replacing the 1s in the matrices with iid variables on the unit circle. This rotates the eigenvalues of the permutation matrix by random iid angles. This sort of randomization appears naturally by considering the characteristic polynomial of the wreath product $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$. We explain this in Section 4.2.

We investigate in this paper two ways of randomization: one can shift every eigenvalue independently of the other, or only shift independently each block of l evenly spaced eigenvalues (each such

block corresponds to a l -cycle present in the permutation). This was independently studied by Nikeghbali and Najnudel in [11].

- Instead of only considering the characteristic polynomial of a permutation matrix associated to the permutation σ , which is associated to a product of $(1 - x^l)$ as explained above, we can replace this by a more complicated $f(x^l)$. This defines what we call the *class function associated to f* . We first manage to replace f with a polynomial in x , then with a holomorphic function. We also pass onto the multivariable case x_i . We only present the results in two variables however, as this is necessary and sufficient to indicate the full generalization of the results and proofs. A very special case of this construction is given by the Ewens measure, which corresponds to rescalings of f (see [2]).
- We change the group considered, from \mathcal{S}_n to \mathcal{A}_n and groups closely related that appear as Weyl groups of compact Lie groups.

We give explicit generating functions for the moments over \mathcal{S}_n (\mathcal{A}_n , etc), summing over n (Theorem 4.6 for polynomial f and Theorem 5.3 for holomorphic f). The combinatorics always relies heavily on Lemma 3.4 and the more general Lemma 5.1.

In the \mathcal{S}_n case, when $|x_i| < 1$, we also succeed in computing asymptotics for $n \rightarrow \infty$. The computation in the case of holomorphic f (Theorem 6.1) is actually much more difficult than for polynomial f (Theorem 4.9), and requires the introduction of the Feller coupling, a probabilistic result giving asymptotic distribution of cycle lengths of permutations in symmetric groups.

This paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we introduce the combinatorial definitions needed to work with symmetric groups. In Section 3, we present the main combinatorial Lemmas, which will allow us to pass from sums over conjugacy classes to products. In Section 4, we start with characteristic polynomials of permutation matrices and generalize these objects to products over eigenvalues of polynomial functions and then introduce more randomness in the picture. We give some examples, and finish by computing some asymptotics for $n \rightarrow \infty$. In Section 5, we extend definitions and results to the case of holomorphic functions. Note however that the problem of asymptotics becomes much more complicated and is thus relegated to Section 6. That section includes the definition of the Feller coupling (in Section 6.3) and makes an Ansatz for the asymptotic, for which we

compute the moments (in Section 6.4). In Section 6.5, we prove the convergence result. We finish the paper with results about other groups than \mathcal{S}_n in Section 7.

2. Definitions and notation

We introduce here notation focused on the combinatorics of the symmetric group. We leave the definitions associated to the Feller coupling for Section 6.3, and to other groups for Section 7.

DEFINITION 2.1. — *The permutation group \mathcal{S}_n is defined to be the set of all permutations of the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.*

DEFINITION 2.2. — *Let G be a finite group. The Haar-measure μ_G on G is defined as*

$$\mu_G(A) := \frac{|A|}{|G|} \text{ for every } A \subset G.$$

In the special case of $G = \mathcal{S}_n$, we write $\mathbb{E}_n[f] := \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n} f(\sigma)$ for the expectation on \mathcal{S}_n with respect to the Haar-measure $\mu_{\mathcal{S}_n}$.

We will only work with class functions on \mathcal{S}_n (i.e. $f(hgh^{-1}) = f(g)$). We therefore reformulate $\mathbb{E}_n[f]$ by first parameterizing the conjugation classes of \mathcal{S}_n with partitions of n .

DEFINITION 2.3. — *A partition λ is a sequence of non-negative integers $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots$ eventually trailing to 0s, which we usually omit. The length of λ is the largest l such that $\lambda_l \neq 0$. We define the size $|\lambda| := \sum_i \lambda_i$. We call λ a partition of n if $|\lambda| = n$ and use the short notation*

$$\sum_{\lambda \vdash n} (\dots) := \sum_{\lambda \text{ partition of } n} (\dots) \text{ and } \sum_{\lambda} (\dots) := \sum_{\lambda \text{ partition}} (\dots). \tag{2.1}$$

Let $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$ be arbitrary. We can write $\sigma = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_l$ with σ_i disjoint cycles of length λ_i . Since disjoint cycles commute, we can assume that $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_l$. We call the partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_l)$ the *cycle-type* of σ and write \mathcal{C}_λ for the subset of \mathcal{S}_n with cycle-type $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_l)$.

Two elements $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{S}_n$ are conjugate if and only if σ and τ have the same cycle-type, and so the sets \mathcal{C}_λ with $|\lambda| = n$ are the conjugation classes of \mathcal{S}_n (see, as for much of this material on symmetric groups, [9] for instance). The cardinality of each \mathcal{C}_λ is given by

$$|\mathcal{C}_\lambda| = \frac{|\mathcal{S}_n|}{z_\lambda} \text{ with } z_\lambda := \prod_{r=1}^n r^{c_r} c_r! \text{ and } c_r := \#\{\lambda_i; \lambda_i = r\}$$

We put all this information together and get

LEMMA 2.4. — *Let $f : \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a class function. Then*

$$\mathbb{E}_n [f] = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} f(\lambda). \tag{2.2}$$

We now give a construction for class functions, which we will generalize later but which already covers interesting examples.

DEFINITION 2.5. — *Let $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty b_k x^k$ be a polynomial. Then, for a partition λ , set*

$$f_\lambda(x) := \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} f(x^{\lambda_m}). \tag{2.3}$$

This defines a class function on all \mathcal{S}_n (since it only depends on the cycle-type). We call this function the class-function associated to f .

We will see in Section 4.1 that this includes the example of the characteristic polynomial of a permutation matrix in \mathcal{S}_n , when $f(x) = 1 - x$. One motivation to introduce these class functions is that we can use the same argumentation for them as for the the characteristic polynomial of a permutation matrix. The polynomial f could be taken to be a holomorphic function instead, as will be done in Section 5. We could also introduce random variables instead of a complex number x , as in Section 4.3. Definition 2.5 can be generalized to the case of several variables x_1, \dots, x_p , with

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_p) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p=0} b_{i_1, \dots, i_p} x_1^{i_1} \dots x_p^{i_p}$$

and

$$f_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_p) = \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} f(x_1^{\lambda_m}, \dots, x_p^{\lambda_m}).$$

For simplicity, we later restrict the statements and proofs to the case $p = 2$.

3. Lemmas for generating functions

We define in this section generating functions and give two Lemmas.

DEFINITION 3.1. — *Let $(h_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $h_n \in \mathbb{C}$ be given. Then the formal power series $h(t) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} h_n t^n$ is called the generating function of the sequence (h_n) .*

DEFINITION 3.2. — *Let $h(t) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty h_n t^n$ be given. We define $[h(t)]_n := h_n$.*

Note that we will first only need the formal aspects of these generating functions, up to the point where we use for the function f a holomorphic function (section 5) instead of a polynomial. After that, analytic properties in the variable t will start to play a role, and we will have to be careful with radii of convergence of those power series.

We use here two tools for writing down generating functions. The first is

LEMMA 3.3. — *Let $(a_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. Define*

$$a_\lambda := \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} a_{\lambda_m}.$$

Then,

$$\sum_\lambda \frac{1}{z_\lambda} a_\lambda t^{|\lambda|} = \exp \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} a_m t^m \right). \quad (3.1)$$

Moreover, if the RHS or the LHS of (3.1) is absolutely convergent then so is the other.

Proof. — The first part can be found in [9] or directly verified using the definitions of z_λ and the exponential series. The second statement follows from applying the dominated convergence theorem at each relevant t . \square

The second tool is

LEMMA 3.4. — *Let $f(x_1, x_2)$ be a polynomial with*

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}$$

and f_λ its associated class function. We have for $|t| < 1$ and $|x_i| \leq 1$

$$\sum_\lambda \frac{1}{z_\lambda} f_\lambda(x_1, x_2) t^n = \prod_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \prod_{k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}}, \quad (3.2)$$

and both sides of (3.2) are holomorphic. We use the principal branch of logarithm to define z^s for $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_-$.

Proof. — We use Lemma 3.3 with $a_m = f(x_1^m, x_2^m)$ and get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{z_{\lambda}} f_{\lambda}(x_1, x_2) t^n &= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{z_{\lambda}} \prod_{i=1}^{l(\lambda)} f(x_1^{\lambda_i}, x_2^{\lambda_i}) t^n \\ &= \exp \left(\sum_{m=1} \frac{1}{m} f(x_1^m, x_2^m) t^m \right) \\ &= \exp \left(\sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} \sum_{m=1} \frac{t^m}{m} (x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2})^m \right) \\ &= \exp \left(\sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} (-1) \log(1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t) \right) \\ &= \prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Unlike later, the exchange of the sums in the second equality is immediate as only finitely many $b_{k_1, k_2} \neq 0$. □

4. Randomized class functions associated to polynomials

We introduce in this section randomized associated class functions. To motivate our definitions, we base ourselves on the special cases of characteristic polynomials of permutation matrices and of characteristic polynomials of the wreath product $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$.

4.1. The characteristic polynomial of \mathcal{S}_n

We first identify \mathcal{S}_n with the subgroup of permutation matrices of the unitary group $U(n)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_n &\rightarrow U(n), \\ \sigma &\rightarrow (\delta_{i, \sigma(j)})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that this map is an injective group homomorphism. In this section, we use the notation $g \in \mathcal{S}_n$ for matrices and $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$ for permutations. The identification allows to define the characteristic polynomial of elements of \mathcal{S}_n as

$$Z_n(x) = Z_n(x)(g) := \det(I - xg) \tag{4.1}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{C}$ and $g \in \mathcal{S}_n$. Note that this is a class function, since

$$Z_n(x)(hgh^{-1}) = \det(I - xhgh^{-1}) = \det(h(I - xg)h^{-1}) = Z_n(x)(g).$$

LEMMA 4.1. — *Let $g \in \mathcal{S}_n$ have cycle-type $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$. Then,*

$$Z_n(x)(g) = \prod_{m=1}^l (1 - x^{\lambda_m}). \tag{4.2}$$

Proof. — The proof follows from the simple case of $\lambda = (\lambda_1)$, *i.e.* the case of a one-cycle permutation, and observing that the characteristic polynomial factors when the permutation matrix decomposes into blocks. More explicit details can be found in [16, Chapter 2.2]. □

This shows that the characteristic polynomial of permutation matrices is the class function associated to the polynomial $1 - x$, as promised in Section 2. We now look at a more general matrix ensemble to motivate the randomization.

4.2. The characteristic polynomial of $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$.

We follow here the idea of the paper [14] and replace the 1 's in the matrices $(\delta_{i,\sigma(j)})$ by $k \times k$ diagonal matrices with entries in S^1 . A simple calculation shows that these matrices form a subgroup \mathcal{G} of the unitary group $U(kn)$ and that this group \mathcal{G} is isomorphic the wreath product $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$. We omit here the definition of the wreath product, since we do not need it in this paper, but some details on wreath products can be found in [14]. This section only serves as further motivation, and could be skipped entirely.

Let D_1, \dots, D_n be $k \times k$ diagonal matrices with entries in S^1 and $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$. We write $g(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n)$ for the matrix obtained by replacing the 1 in the first row by D_1 , the 1 in the second row by D_2, \dots , the 1 in the n -th row by D_n . We now compute an explicit expression for the characteristic polynomial of $g(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n)$. We first look at the case $k = 1$.

LEMMA 4.2. — *Let $k = 1$ and $D_j = (\theta_j)$. Then*

$$g(\sigma, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \text{diag}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) \cdot \sigma \tag{4.3}$$

where \cdot is the usual matrix multiplication. If σ has cycle-type $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$, then

$$\det(I - xg(\sigma, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)) = \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} \left(1 - x^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \theta_i^{(m)} \right) \tag{4.4}$$

where the sequence $(\theta_i^{(m)})_{1 \leq m \leq l(\lambda), 1 \leq i \leq \lambda_m}$ is the same sequence as $(\theta_m)_{1 \leq m \leq n}$ but with a different ordering.

Proof. — Equation (4.3) is a direct computation. Equation (4.4) follows with an argument similar to the proof of (4.2). One first proves (4.4) for $\sigma = (\lambda_1)$ by induction over λ_1 and then by using the observation that the characteristic polynomial factors when the permutation matrix decomposes into blocks. \square

Comparing (4.4) to (4.2) illustrates that the characteristic polynomial of an element of the wreath product is similar to the characteristic polynomial of a permutation matrix, with additional variables (the θ_i s) thrown in. The next lemma shows that this is also true for $k > 1$.

LEMMA 4.3. — *Let $D_j := \text{diag}(\theta_{1,j}, \dots, \theta_{k,j}) \subset M_{k \times k}(S^1)$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. If $\sigma \in S_n$ has cycle-type $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$, then*

$$\det(I - xg(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n)) = \prod_{i=1}^k \det(I - xg(\sigma, \theta_{i,1}, \dots, \theta_{i,n})) \quad (4.5)$$

Proof. — We prove this lemma by reducing it to the case $k = 1$. We first look at the operation of $g(\sigma, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$ on the canonical basis e_j of \mathbb{C}^n for $k = 1$. A direct computation using (4.3) shows that

$$g(\sigma, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) \cdot e_j = \theta_{\sigma(j)} e_{\sigma(j)}.$$

We now define a “good” basis of \mathbb{C}^{kn} . We set $e_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}^{kn}$ (with $1 \leq i \leq k$, $0 \leq j < n$) to be the vector with a 1 at the position $i + k \cdot j$ and 0 everywhere else. This is essentially the canonical basis of \mathbb{C}^{kn} , but with a different numeration. A simple computation then shows

$$g(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n) \cdot e_{i,j} = \theta_{i,\sigma(j)} e_{i,\sigma(j)}.$$

Thus the subspace $\langle e_{i,1}, \dots, e_{i,n} \rangle$ is invariant under $g(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n)$ for each $1 \leq i \leq k$. We also see that the action of $g(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n)$ on $\langle e_{i,1}, \dots, e_{i,n} \rangle$ is the same as the action of $\text{diag}(\theta_{i,1}, \dots, \theta_{i,n}) \cdot \sigma$ on \mathbb{C}_n . This proves the lemma. \square

Lemma 4.3 thus shows that the characteristic polynomial of $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$ looks like the product of k characteristic polynomials of permutation matrices with independent extra variables added.

4.3. Definition of randomized class functions

We will now introduce some randomness in the construction of the associated class function f_λ , motivated by (4.4). We present here two methods

of randomization. One is the direct generalization of (4.4) to associated class functions. The other is a simplified randomization, which corresponds to the introduction of one new iid variable for each cycle. The motivation was the observation that all computations work for both sort of randomization with only minor changes, but are often simpler to present for the second one. We describe here these two possibilities, starting with one new variable per cycle.

4.3.1. One new variable per cycle

As mentioned in the introduction, we state the definitions only for two variables.

DEFINITION 4.4. — *Let θ and ϑ be random variables with values in S^1 and P be a polynomial with*

$$P(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}.$$

We set for $g \in C_\lambda$

$$W^1(P)(x_1, x_2) = W_{\theta, \vartheta}^{1, n}(P)(x_1, x_2)(g) := \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} P(\theta_m x_1^{\lambda_m}, \vartheta_m x_2^{\lambda_m}) \quad (4.6)$$

with $(\theta_m, \vartheta_m) \stackrel{d}{=} (\theta, \vartheta)$, with (θ_m, ϑ_m) iid and independent of g . This defines the first randomized class function (of the variable g) associated to the polynomial P . We also set

$$W^1(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2) := W^1(P)(x_1, x_2) \quad (4.7)$$

with $P(x_1, x_2) := P_1(x_1)P_2(x_2)$.

The fact that this corresponds to introducing one new variable per cycle can be deduced by comparison with (4.2).

We are primarily interested in class functions of the form $W^1(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)$. We have introduced the more general definition because we need it in Section 6.

4.3.2. One new variable per point

DEFINITION 4.5. — *Let θ and ϑ be a random variables with values in S^1 and P be polynomials with*

$$P(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}.$$

We set for $g \in C_\lambda$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W^2(P)(x_1, x_2) &= W_{\theta, \vartheta}^{2,n}(P)(x_1, x_2)(g) \\
 &:= \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} P \left(x_1^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \theta_i^{(m)}, x_2^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \vartheta_i^{(m)} \right) \tag{4.8}
 \end{aligned}$$

with $(\theta_i^{(m)}, \vartheta_i^{(m)}) \stackrel{d}{=} (\theta, \vartheta)$, $(\theta_i^{(m)}, \vartheta_i^{(m)})$ iid and independent of g . This defines the second randomized class function (of the variable g) associated to the polynomial P . We also define

$$W^2(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2) := W^2(P)(x_1, x_2), \tag{4.9}$$

with $P(x_1, x_2) := P_1(x_1)P_2(x_2)$.

Comparing (4.8) to (4.4) and (4.5) immediately gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(I - xg(\sigma, D_1, \dots, D_n)) &= \prod_{j=1}^k W_{\theta_j}^{2,n}(1 - x) \tag{4.10} \\
 &= W_{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k}^{2,n} \left(\prod_{j=1}^k (1 - x_j) \right) \Big|_{x=x_1=x_2=\dots=x_k}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4. Generating functions for W^1 and W^2

We prove in this subsection

THEOREM 4.6. — *Let θ and ϑ be random variables with values in S^1 and P be a polynomial with*

$$P(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}.$$

We define

$$\alpha_{k_1, k_2} := \mathbb{E} [\theta^{k_1} \vartheta^{k_2}]. \tag{4.11}$$

Then,

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] = \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n, \tag{4.12}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P)(x_1, x_2)] = \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n. \tag{4.13}$$

These identities of coefficients can be obtained by expanding formally the (finite) products, but the products in (4.12), (4.13) are actually holomorphic for $|t| < 1$ and $\max\{|x_1|, |x_2|\} \leq 1$.

Remark 4.7. — Thanks to this theorem, we can also compute the generating functions of expressions of the type $\mathbb{E}_n \left[\frac{d}{dx_1} W^1(P)(x_1, x_2) \right]$, $\mathbb{E}_n \left[\left(\frac{d}{dx_1} \right)^2 W^1(P)(x_1, x_2) \right], \dots$. One simply has to apply the differential operator to the products in (4.12) and (4.13), after proving appropriate convergence results.

Proof of Theorem 4.6. — The main ingredients of this proof are Equation (2.2) and Lemma 3.4.

Proof of (4.12). We first give an expression for $\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)]$ with (2.2):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] &= \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} P \left(\theta_m x_1^{\lambda_m}, \vartheta_m x_2^{\lambda_m} \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} \mathbb{E} \left[P \left(\theta_m x_1^{\lambda_m}, \vartheta_m x_2^{\lambda_m} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

We therefore have to calculate $\mathbb{E} \left[P \left(\theta_m x_1^{\lambda_m}, \vartheta_m x_2^{\lambda_m} \right) \right]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[P \left(\theta_m x_1^{\lambda_m}, \vartheta_m x_2^{\lambda_m} \right) \right] &= \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^{\lambda_m})^{k_1} (x_2^{\lambda_m})^{k_2} \mathbb{E} [\theta_m^{k_1} \vartheta_m^{k_2}] \\ &= \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^{\lambda_m})^{k_1} (x_2^{\lambda_m})^{k_2}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.15}$$

We set $f(x_1, x_2) := \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}$ and get

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} f_\lambda(x_1, x_2). \tag{4.16}$$

We now can use Lemma 3.4 for this f and get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] t^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} f_\lambda(x_1, x_2) \right) t^n \\ &= \prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.17}$$

We have therefore found a generating function for $W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)$.

Proof of (4.13). The calculations are very similar. The only difference is that:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[P \left(x_1^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \theta_i^{(m)}, x_2^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \vartheta_i^{(m)} \right) \right] \\ = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^{\lambda_m})^{k_1} (x_2^{\lambda_m})^{k_2} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \mathbb{E} \left[(\theta_i^{(m)})^{k_1} (\vartheta_i^{(m)})^{k_2} \right] \\ = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^{\lambda_m})^{k_1} (x_2^{\lambda_m})^{k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}^{\lambda_m}, \end{aligned}$$

with α_{k_1, k_2} as above. We cannot use directly Lemma 3.4 since the coefficient of $(x_1^{\lambda_m})^{k_1} (x_2^{\lambda_m})^{k_2}$ depends on λ_m . To avoid this problem, we consider α_{k_1, k_2} as variables and define

$$f(x_1, x_2, \alpha_{1,1}, \dots, \alpha_{d_1, d_2}) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2},$$

where d_1, d_2 is the degree of P in x_1, x_2 . Since d_1 and d_2 are finite, f is a polynomial in $d_1 d_2 + 2$ variables. We now apply the several (*i.e.* more-than-2) variables case of Lemma 3.4. On the RHS in (3.2) appear only factors corresponding to a monomial with non-zero coefficient. The only monomials in f with non-zero coefficients have the form $x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}$. We thus get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P)(x_1, x_2)] t^n = \prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}}. \tag{4.18}$$

We have thus found a generating function for $W^2(P)(x_1, x_2)$. □

4.5. Examples

We now give some examples of generating functions that can be obtained through these results.

4.5.1. The characteristic polynomial and $\theta \equiv \vartheta \equiv 1$

We now write down a generating function for $\mathbb{E}_n [Z_n^{s_1}(x_1) Z_n^{s_2}(x_2)]$. We set $P_1(x_1) = (1 - x)^{s_1}$ and $P_2(x_2) = (1 - x)^{s_2}$. Clearly $\alpha_{k_1, k_2} = 1$, so

$W^1 = W^2$ (this of course need not be true in general). We get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [Z_n^{s_1}(x_1) Z_n^{s_2}(x_2)] t^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)] t^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)] t^n \\ &= \prod_{k_1=0}^{s_1} \prod_{k_2=0}^{s_2} \left(1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t\right)^{\binom{s_1}{k_1} \binom{s_2}{k_2} (-1)^{k_1+k_2+1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

COROLLARY 4.8 (already proved in [16]). — We have for $n \geq 1$ that

$$\mathbb{E}[Z_n(x)] = 1 - x. \tag{4.20}$$

4.5.2. The case $\theta = \bar{\nu}$ uniform on S^1

We have $\alpha_{k_1, k_2} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$ which again implies $W^1 = W^2$. We get for

$$P_1(x_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{d_1} a_k x_1^k, \quad P_2(x_2) = \sum_{k=0}^{d_2} b_k x_2^k$$

that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)] t^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)] t^n \\ &= \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^k x_2^k t)^{-a_k b_k}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

This example also includes the moments of the characteristic polynomial of elements of $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$, distributed according to Haar measure (see Section 4.2). If we set for simplicity $k = 1$ and write $WZ_n(x)$ for the characteristic polynomial of $(S^1)^k \wr \mathcal{S}_n$, we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n \left[(WZ_n(x))^{s_1} \overline{(WZ_n(x))^{s_2}} \right] t^n = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - |x|^{2k} t)^{-\binom{s_1}{k} \binom{s_2}{k}}. \tag{4.22}$$

Equation (4.22) is also valid for $|x| = 1$ (see Theorem 4.6). We get in this case

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n \left[(WZ_n(x))^{s_1} \overline{(WZ_n(x))^{s_2}} \right] t^n = (1 - t)^{-\binom{s_1+s_2}{s_1}}, \tag{4.23}$$

where we have used the Vandermonde identity for binomial coefficients.

4.5.3. An example with $\theta = \bar{\vartheta}$ discrete on S^1

We choose θ with $\mathbb{P} \left[\theta = e^{m \frac{2\pi i}{p}} \right] = \frac{1}{p}$ for $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$ and $\vartheta = \bar{\theta}$. Then $\alpha_{k_1, k_2} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } p \text{ divides } (k_1 - k_2), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$ and still $W^1 = W^2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)] t^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P_1, P_2)(x_1, x_2)] t^n \\ &= \prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2=0 \\ p|(k_1-k_2)}}^{\infty} (1 - x_1 x_2 t)^{-a_{k_1} b_{k_2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.24}$$

This situation is similar to that described in [14].

4.6. Asymptotics for $|x| < 1$

In Section 4.4, we have found the generating functions for both types of class functions. We can now extract the behavior of $\mathbb{E}_n [W^j(P)]$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\max \{|x_1|, |x_2|\} < 1$.

THEOREM 4.9. — *Let x_1, x_2 be complex numbers with $|x_i| < 1$ and P be a polynomial with*

$$P(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}.$$

If $b_{0,0} \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ then

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] \sim \frac{n^{b_{0,0}-1}}{\Gamma(b_{0,0})} \prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N} \\ k_1+k_2 \neq 0}} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2})^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}} \tag{4.25}$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P)(x_1, x_2)] \sim \frac{n^{b_{0,0}-1}}{\Gamma(b_{0,0})} \prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N} \\ k_1+k_2 \neq 0}} (1 - \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2})^{-b_{k_1, k_2}}. \tag{4.26}$$

If $b_{0,0} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ then we just have

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.27}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(P)(x_1, x_2)] \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.28}$$

Proof. — One can prove this theorem by induction over the number of factors, but this is rather technical. A more sophisticated way is to use Cauchy’s integral formula. The details of this proof can be found in [5], Theorem VI.1 and VI.3. □

5. Randomized class functions associated to holomorphic functions

Our goal is now to extend what we did in Section 4 for polynomials onto holomorphic functions. The proofs of this section thus apply to Section 4 as well, but they are more challenging technically: the products that were finite now become infinite, which require us to leap beyond formal generating series in t and actually consider convergence issues in t .

The main issue arises with the extension of Theorem 4.9: the theorem is also true for holomorphic functions, but we cannot argue anymore by induction over the number of factors, since there are now infinitely many. We could still devise a proof based on complex analysis, as in [5]. We will give a different proof with probability theory. Since this needs a lot of work, we defer the extension of Theorem 4.9 to Section 6.

Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ and $r \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and set $B_r(x_0) := \{x \in \mathbb{C}; |x - x_0| < r\}$. We now extend Lemma 3.4 (again stated for the case of $p = 2$ variables only):

LEMMA 5.1. — *Let $f(x_1, x_2)$ be a holomorphic function in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$ with*

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}$$

and f_λ its associated class function. Set

$$\Omega' := \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2; |x_i| \leq 1 \text{ if } r_i > 1 \text{ and } |x_i| < r_i \text{ if } r_i \leq 1\}.$$

We then have on $\Omega' \times B_1(0)$

$$\sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} f_\lambda(x_1, x_2) t^n = \prod_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \prod_{k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}}. \tag{5.1}$$

The product is holomorphic in (x_1, x_2, t) in the interior of $\Omega' \times B_1(0)$. The product is holomorphic in t in $B_1(0)$ for all $(x_1, x_2) \in \Omega'$. Note that we use the principal branch of logarithm to define z^s for $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_-$.

Proof. — The proof works as the proof of Lemma 3.4, except that the justification for the exchange of sums that occurs in the third equality is barely more tricky:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^m}{m} b_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2})^m \right| &\leq \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{t^m}{m} \right| |b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}| \\ &= \log(1 - |t|) \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} |b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}| < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality is true since f is holomorphic in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$. □

Remark 5.2. — The conditions on x_1, x_2 and t ensures that the Taylor-expansion of $\log(1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)$ is absolutely convergent. If f is a (Laurent-) polynomial, one can replace this condition by any other that ensures $\sup \left\{ |x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t|, b_{k_1, k_2} \neq 0 \right\} < 1$.

Until now, we have defined randomized class functions of two types associated to polynomials. We can use formula (4.6) and (4.8) to define $W^{j,n}(f)(x_1, x_2)$ for a holomorphic function f . We will always assume in what follows that f is holomorphic in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$. The function $W^{j,n}(f)(x_1, x_2)$ is also holomorphic in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$ since $\theta, \vartheta \in S^1$.

We now get a complete analog of the result in Section 4.4.

THEOREM 5.3. — *Let f be a holomorphic function in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$ with*

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}$$

We define as in (4.11) $\alpha_{k_1, k_2} := \mathbb{E} [\theta^{k_1} \vartheta^{k_2}]$ and

$$\Omega' := \{ (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2; |x_i| \leq 1 \text{ if } r_i > 1 \text{ and } |x_i| < r_i \text{ if } r_i \leq 1 \}.$$

We get

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(f)(x_1, x_2)] = \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-\alpha_{k_1, k_2} b_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n, \tag{5.2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(f)(x_1, x_2)] = \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n. \tag{5.3}$$

The products are holomorphic in (x_1, x_2, t) in the interior of $\Omega' \times B_1(0)$. The products are holomorphic in t in $B_1(0)$ for all $(x_1, x_2) \in \Omega'$.

Proof. — The proof of (5.2) is almost similar to the proof of (4.12). There is only one important difference. The function f defined in the proof of (4.12) is now a holomorphic function and not a polynomial. We thus have to apply Lemma 5.1 instead of Lemma 3.4. The function f is holomorphic in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$ since $|\alpha_{k_1, k_2}| \leq 1$. This is thus sufficient to prove (5.2).

The proof of (5.3) is little bit more intricate. We cannot keep the analogy with the proof of (4.13) and simply use Lemma 5.1. Indeed, we would now have a holomorphic function in infinitely many variables. Thankfully, we can still use our main lemma, Lemma 3.3. We have found in the proof of Lemma 5.1 that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[P \left(x_1^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \theta_i^{(m)}, x_2^{\lambda_m} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda_m} \vartheta_i^{(m)} \right) \right] = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^{\lambda_m})^{k_1} (x_2^{\lambda_m})^{k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}^{\lambda_m}.$$

We define here

$$a_m := \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} (x_1^m)^{k_1} (x_2^m)^{k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}^m,$$

and get with Lemma 3.3

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(f)(x_1, x_2)]) t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{1}{z_\lambda} a_\lambda \right) t^n = \exp \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m t^m \right).$$

The last steps are now completely similar to the proof of Lemma 5.1. \square

We now consider the generalization of Theorem 4.9 to the case of holomorphic functions.

6. Asymptotics for randomized class functions associated to holomorphic functions

We assume as in the previous section that f is holomorphic in $B_{r_1}(0) \times B_{r_2}(0)$. We have calculated in Theorem 4.9 the behavior of $\mathbb{E}_n [W^j(P)]$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$. It is natural to ask if this Lemma generalizes to class functions associated to holomorphic functions. Explicitly, we prove

THEOREM 6.1. — *Let $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ be given with $|x_i| < \min(r_i, 1)$ and f, α_{k_1, k_2} be as in Theorem 5.3.*

If $b_{0,0} \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, then

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(f)(x_1, x_2)] \sim \frac{n^{b_{0,0}-1}}{\Gamma(b_{0,0})} \prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N} \\ k_1+k_2 \neq 0}} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2})^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}} \quad (6.1)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(f)(x_1, x_2)] \sim \frac{n^{b_{0,0}-1}}{\Gamma(b_{0,0})} \prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N} \\ k_1 + k_2 \neq 0}} (1 - \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2})^{-b_{k_1, k_2}}. \tag{6.2}$$

If $b_{0,0} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ then there exists a $\delta = \delta(x_1, x_2) > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^1(f)(x_1, x_2)] = O\left(\frac{1}{(1 + \delta)^n}\right) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \tag{6.3}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W^2(f)(x_1, x_2)] = O\left(\frac{1}{(1 + \delta)^n}\right) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \tag{6.4}$$

This theorem is a direct generalization of Theorem 4.9. We cannot argue anymore by induction over the number of factors, since there are infinitely many factors in the RHS of (4.25) and (4.26). One can still use the proof in [5], but we give here a different proof with probability theory. The main argumentation will be based on the Feller coupling. This proof will occupy us for this whole section.

The proof of Theorem 6.1 will run as follows. We prove in Section 6.1 that the case $b_{0,0} = 1$ implies the general case. We first prove Theorem 6.1 for $W^1(f)$ for $b_{0,0} = 1$ and give at the end some comments for the proof for W^2 . In order to prove this, we give in Section 6.2 some definitions, conventions and some easy facts. In Section 6.3 we give an alternative expression for $W^1(f)$ using cycles and define the Feller coupling. This allows us to compare $W^{1,n}(f)$ and $W^{1,n+1}(f)$. After these preparations, we suggest in Section 6.4 a candidate $W^{1,\infty}(f)$ for the limit in n of $W^{1,n}(f)$ and prove some analytic results on it. Finally, we prove in Section 6.5 the convergence $\mathbb{E} [W^{1,n}(f)] \rightarrow \mathbb{E} [W^{1,\infty}(f)]$.

6.1. Reduction to $b_{0,0} = 1$

LEMMA 6.2. — *If Theorem 6.1 is true for $b_{0,0} = 1$ then it is true for all $b_{0,0} \in \mathbb{C}$.*

Before we prove this Lemma, we do some (small) preparations.

DEFINITION 6.3. — *We set for $s \in \mathbb{C}, k \in \mathbb{N}$.*

$$\binom{s}{k} := \prod_{m=1}^k \frac{s - m + 1}{m} = \frac{\Gamma(s + 1)}{\Gamma(k + 1)\Gamma(s - k + 1)} \text{ and } \binom{s}{0} := 1. \tag{6.5}$$

The last equality follows immediately from the functional equation of the gamma function (see [6]). We then have

LEMMA 6.4. — We have for each $s, z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|z| < 1$ or $\Re(s) < 0, |z| = 1$ that

$$\frac{1}{(1-z)^s} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{s-1+k}{k} z^k, \tag{6.6}$$

and the sum is absolutely convergent in both cases. Also, we have for fixed $s \notin \{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$

$$\binom{s-1+k}{k} = \frac{k^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)} (1 + O(k^{-1})) \quad (k \rightarrow \infty). \tag{6.7}$$

Proof. — Equation 6.7 follows from Stirling’s approximation formula or can be found in [5, Theorem VI.1]. It follows immediately with the ratio test that the sum in (6.6) is absolutely convergent for $|z| < 1$ and $s \in \mathbb{C}$. For the case $\Re(s) < 0, |z| = 1$, we use (6.7) and get

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \binom{s-1+k}{k} z^k \right| \leq \text{const.} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{1-\Re(s)}} = \zeta(1-\Re(s)) < \infty \tag{6.8}$$

with ζ the Riemann zeta function. □

We also need

LEMMA 6.5 (Euler-MacLaurin Formula, see [1]). — Let $a : [0, \infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a smooth function. We then have for all $n \geq 2$

$$\sum_{k=2}^n a(k) = \int_1^n a(s) ds + \int_1^n (s - [s])a'(s) ds. \tag{6.9}$$

Proof of Lemma 6.2. — We prove this Lemma only for W^1 , since the proof for W^2 is the same. We put $c = b_{0,0} - 1$ and rewrite the generating function in (5.2) as follows:

$$\left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^c} \right) \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{1-t} \prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2=0 \\ k_1+k_2 \neq 0}}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}} \right)}_{=: h(x_1, x_2, t)}. \tag{6.10}$$

We define $\check{f}(x_1, x_2) := f(x_1, x_2) - c$. Then $\check{f}(0, 0) = 1$ and $h(x_1, x_2, t)$ is the generating function for $W^1(\check{f})(x_1, x_2)$ (compare with (5.2)). Since we assume that Theorem 6.1 is true for $b_{0,0} = 1$ and in that case the RHS of (6.1) does not depend on n , we can write $h(x_1, x_2, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n t^n$ with $h_n \rightarrow h_{\infty} \in \mathbb{C}$. We first look at the convergence rate of the sequence $(h_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. Let x_1, x_2 be fixed. The function $(1-t)h(x_1, x_2, t)$ is holomorphic in $B_{1+\delta}(0)$ for some $\delta > 0$ small enough. This can be seen

by inspecting the proof of Lemma 5.1. The convergence radius of the expansion of $(1 - t)h(x_1, x_2, t)$ around 0 is therefore at least $1 + \delta$ and so $|[(1 - t)h(x_1, x_2, t)]_n| = O((1 + \delta)^{-n})$. But $[(1 - t)h(x_1, x_2, t)]_n = h_n - h_{n-1}$. Therefore $|h_n - h_{n-1}| = O((1 + \delta)^{-n})$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} |h_\infty - h_n| &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |h_m - h_n| \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^m |h_k - h_{k-1}| \\ &= O\left(\sum_{k=n+1}^m (1 + \delta)^{-k}\right) \leq O\left(\sum_{k=n+1}^\infty (1 + \delta)^{-k}\right) = O((1 + \delta)^{-n}). \end{aligned} \tag{6.11}$$

We are ready to prove Theorem 6.2.

Case 0, $c = 0$: This case is trivial, since $c = 0$ implies $b_{0,0} = 1$.

Case 1, $c \in \{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$: In this case $-c \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\binom{-c}{k} = 0$ for $k \geq -c$. We get for $n \geq -c$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{1}{(1-t)^c} h(x_1, x_2, t)\right]_n &= [(1-t)^{-c} h(x_1, x_2, t)]_n = \sum_{k=0}^{-c} h_{n-k} \binom{-c}{k} (-1)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{-c} (h_\infty + (1 + \delta)^{-(n-k)}) \binom{-c}{k} (-1)^k \\ &= h_\infty \left(\sum_{k=0}^{-c} \binom{-c}{k} (-1)^k\right) + O((1 + \delta)^{-n}) \\ &= O((1 + \delta)^{-n}) \end{aligned}$$

Case 2, $c \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$: This case is a little bit more difficult. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{1}{(1-t)^c} h(x_1, x_2, t)\right]_n &= [(1-t)^{-c} h(x_1, x_2, t)]_n = \sum_{k=0}^n h_{n-k} \binom{c-1+k}{k} \\ &= h_n + ch_{n-1} + \sum_{k=2}^n (h_\infty + O((1 + \delta)^{-(n-k)})) \left(\frac{k^{c-1}}{\Gamma(c)} + O(k^{c-2})\right). \end{aligned}$$

Obviously we have $h_n + ch_{n-1} = (1 + c)h_\infty + O(n^{c-2})$.

It follows immediately from Lemma 6.5 (with a small calculation) that

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{k^{c-1}}{\Gamma(c)} = \text{const.} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(c+1)} n^c + O(n^{c-1}). \tag{6.12}$$

Therefore the leading term gives precisely what we want. There remains to show that the other terms behave well. We get again

with Lemma 6.5 and $d := \Re(c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=2}^n \left| (1 + \delta)^{-(n-k)} k^{c-1} \right| &= \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)^n} \sum_{k=2}^n k^{d-1} (1 + \delta)^k \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)^n} \left(\int_1^n s^{d-1} (1 + \delta)^s \, ds + \int_1^n (s - \lfloor s \rfloor) (s^{d-1} (1 + \delta)^s)' \, ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_1^n s^{d-1} (1 + \delta)^s \, ds \right| \\ &= \left| \left(s^{d-1} \frac{(1 + \delta)^s}{\log(1 + \delta)} \right) \Big|_{s=1}^n - (d-1) \int_1^n s^{d-2} \frac{(1 + \delta)^s}{\log(1 + \delta)} \, ds \right| \\ &\leq \left(s^{d-1} \frac{(1 + \delta)^s}{\log(1 + \delta)} \right) \Big|_{s=1}^n + (d-1) \int_1^n s^{d-2} \frac{(1 + \delta)^s}{\log(1 + \delta)} \, ds \\ &\leq n^{d-1} \frac{(1 + \delta)^n}{\log(1 + \delta)} - \frac{(1 + \delta)}{\log(1 + \delta)} + (d-1) \int_1^n s^{d-2} \frac{(1 + \delta)^s}{\log(1 + \delta)} \, ds \\ &= \text{const.} + O(n^{d-1} (1 + \delta)^n) = \text{const.} + O(n^{c-1} (1 + \delta)^n). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \left| (1 + \delta)^{-(n-k)} k^{c-1} \right| = \text{const.} + O(n^{c-1}).$$

We put everything together and get

$$\left[\frac{1}{(1-t)^c} h(x_1, x_2, t) \right]_n = \text{const.} + \frac{h_\infty}{\Gamma(c+1)} n^c + O(n^{c-1}). \tag{6.13}$$

If $\Re(c) > 0$, then (6.13) is enough to prove Lemma 6.2. If $\Re(c) < 0$ then we have to prove that the constant is equal to 0. We know that the sequence $(h_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded by a constant C . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left[\frac{1}{(1-t)^c} h(x_1, x_2, t) \right]_n \right| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^n h_{n-k} \binom{c-1+k}{k} \right| \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=0}^n \left| \binom{c-1+k}{k} \right| \leq C \sum_{k=0}^\infty \left| \binom{c-1+k}{k} \right| < \infty \end{aligned} \tag{6.14}$$

by Lemma 6.4. We therefore can apply dominated convergence (with $h_k = 0$ for $k < 0$) and get

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_{n-k} \binom{c-1+k}{k} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_{n-k} \binom{c-1+k}{k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_{\infty} \binom{c-1+k}{k} = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{6.15}$$

The case $\Re(c) = 0, c \neq 0$ is the only one left. It is easy to see that the constant in (6.13) is continuous in c . This completes the proof. □

6.2. Definitions, conventions, simplifications and some facts

We calculate as in (4.15):

$$\mathbb{E} [f(\theta_m x_1, \vartheta_m x_2)] = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0} b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} := \tilde{f}(x_1, x_2)$$

and therefore

$$\mathbb{E}_n [W_{\theta, \vartheta}^{1,n}(f)(x_1, x_2)] = \mathbb{E}_n [W_{1,1}^{1,n}(\tilde{f})(x_1, x_2)].$$

Since we are only interested in expectations, we can assume $\theta \equiv \vartheta \equiv 1$ and consider \tilde{f} instead of f .

We will also assume that f only depends on one variable. The arguments in the proof are the same, but the expressions are much simpler.

We now set a $0 < r < \min\{1, r_1\}$ fixed and prove Theorem 6.1 for $|x| < r$. We shrink the domain of x because we sometimes need $\sup |f(x)|$ to be finite.

6.3. Cycle notation and the Feller coupling

The definition of $W^1(f)$ for f holomorphic and in one variable simplifies to

$$\left(W^1(f)(x) \right) (\sigma) = \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} f(x^{\lambda_m}) \text{ for } \sigma \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda, \tag{6.16}$$

since we have assumed that $\theta \equiv 1$.

Some of the factors in (6.16) are equal and we therefore can collect them. We do this as follows

DEFINITION 6.6. — *Let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$ be a partition of n . We define*

$$C_m := C_m^{(n)} := C_m^{(n)}(\lambda) := \#\{i \mid 1 \leq i \leq l \text{ and } \lambda_i = m\}. \tag{6.17}$$

We get with definition 6.6 and (6.16)

$$\left(W^1(f)(x)\right)(\sigma) = \prod_{m=1}^n (f(x^m))^{C_m^{(n)}(\lambda)} \text{ for } \sigma \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda. \tag{6.18}$$

We interpret the functions $C_m^{(n)}$ as class functions $C_m^{(n)} : \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and therefore as random variables on \mathcal{S}_n . One can find two useful Lemmas in [2].

LEMMA 6.7. — *Let $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given with $\sum_{m=1}^n mc_m = n$. Then*

$$\mathbb{P}[(C_1 = c_1, \dots, C_n = c_n)] = \prod_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{c_m} \frac{1}{c_m!}. \tag{6.19}$$

LEMMA 6.8. — *The random variables $C_m^{(n)}$ converge for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ in distribution to a Poisson-distributed random variable Y_m with $\mathbb{E}[Y_m] = \frac{1}{m}$. In fact, we have for all $b \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$(C_1^{(n)}, C_1^{(n)}, \dots, C_b^{(n)}) \xrightarrow{d} (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_b) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

with all Y_m independent.

Since $W^{1,n}(f)(x)$ and $W^{1,n+1}(f)(x)$ are defined on different spaces, it is difficult to compare them. Fortunately, the Feller coupling constructs a probability space and new random variables $C_m^{(n)}$ and Y_m on this space, which have the same distributions as the $C_m^{(n)}$ and Y_m above and can easily be compared. Many more details on the Feller coupling can be found in [2].

The construction works as follows: Let $\xi := (\xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 \xi_4 \xi_5 \dots)$ be a sequence of independent Bernoulli-random variables with $\mathbb{E}[\xi_m] = \frac{1}{m}$. An m -spacing is a sequence of $m - 1$ consecutive zeroes in ξ or its truncations:

$$1 \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{m-1 \text{ times}} 1.$$

DEFINITION 6.9. — *Let $C_m^{(n)}(\xi)$ be the number of m -spacings in $1\xi_2 \dots \xi_n 1$. We define $Y_m(\xi)$ to be the number of m -spacings in the whole sequence ξ .*

THEOREM 6.10. — \bullet *The above-constructed $C_m^{(n)}(\xi)$ have the same distribution as the $C_m^{(n)}(\lambda)$ in definition 6.6.*

- $Y_m(\xi)$ is Poisson-distributed with $\mathbb{E}[Y_m(\xi)] = \frac{1}{m}$ and all $Y_m(\xi)$ are independent.
- $\mathbb{E}\left[\left|C_m^{(n)}(\xi) - Y_m(\xi)\right|\right] \leq \frac{2}{n+1}$.
- For any fixed $b \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\left(C_1^{(n)}(\xi), \dots, C_b^{(n)}(\xi)\right) \neq (Y_1(\xi), \dots, Y_b(\xi))\right] \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

Proof. — See [2, pages 8-10]. □

Remark 6.11. — The proof in [2] constructs a bijection between \mathcal{S}_n and the set $\{1\} \times \{1, 2\} \times \dots \times \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Under this bijection, an m -cycle is mapped to an m -spacing.

We will use in the rest of this section only the random variables $C_m^{(n)}(\xi)$ and $Y_m(\xi)$. We thus just write $C_m^{(n)}$ and Y_m for them. One might guess from the definition that $C_m^{(n)} \leq Y_m$, but this is not true. It is indeed possible that $C_m^{(n)} = Y_m + 1$, but this can only happen if $\xi_{n-m+1} \cdots \xi_{n+1} = 10 \cdots 0$. If n is fixed, we have at most one such m with $C_m^{(n)} = Y_m + 1$. In order to state the following Lemma, we set

$$B_m^{(n)} := \{\xi : \xi_{n-m+1} \cdots \xi_{n+1} = 10 \cdots 0\}. \tag{6.20}$$

LEMMA 6.12. — We have:

- $C_m^{(n)} \leq Y_m + \mathbf{1}_{B_m^{(n)}}$
- $\mathbb{P}\left[B_m^{(n)}\right] = \frac{1}{n+1}$
- We have a.s. that $C_m^{(n)} \rightarrow Y_m$.

Proof. — The first point follows from the above considerations. The second point is a simple calculation using the independence of ξ_i . We have

$$\mathbb{P}\left[B_m^{(n)}\right] = \frac{1}{n-m+1} \frac{n-m+1}{n-m+2} \frac{n-m+2}{n-m+3} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

The third point needs more explanation. We have for an arbitrary $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left[\bigcap_{m \geq m_0} \{Y_m = 0\}\right] &= \lim_{m_1 \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left[\bigcap_{m=m_0}^{m_1} \{Y_m = 0\}\right] \\ &= \lim_{m_1 \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left(-\sum_{m=m_0}^{m_1} \frac{1}{m}\right) = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{6.21}$$

This shows that a.s. infinitely many Y_m are non-zero and that a.s. $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m = \infty$.

Choose a fixed $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Since we have a.s. $Y_m < \infty$ there exists a.s. a n_0 such that no m -spacing appears in the sequence ξ after n_0 . We now show

that for each $n_1 > n_0$ there exists a.s. a $n_2 \geq n_1$ with $C_m^{(n_2)} = Y_m + 1$. Since a.s. infinitely many Y_m are non-zero, we can find a.s. an M -spacing after n_1 with $M > m$. Let n_b be the beginning point of such an M -spacing. We now look at the sequence

$$1\xi_2 \cdots \xi_{n_b+m-1}1$$

This sequence ends with an m -spacing since $M > m$ and $\xi_{n_b} \cdots \xi_{n_b+M-1}\xi_{n_b+M} = 10 \cdots 01$. It follows that $C_m^{(n_b+m-1)}$ is equal to the number of m -spacings appearing before n_0 plus the m -spacing at the end. We thus have $C_m^{(n_b+m-1)} = Y_m + 1$ since Y_m is equal to the number of m -spacings appearing before n_0 . We therefore can choose $n_2 = n_b + m - 1$.

This construction gives an increasing sequence of n_2 such that $C_m^{(n_2)} = Y_m + 1$ and thereby proves our claim. □

6.4. The limit distribution

In this subsection we write down a possible limit of $W^1(f)(x)$ and show that it is a good candidate.

If a $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$ with $|\lambda| = n$ is given then

$$W^{1,n}(f)(x) = \prod_{m=1}^n f(x^m)^{C_m^{(n)}}.$$

We know that $C_m^{(n)} \xrightarrow{d} Y_m$ and so a natural and possible limit would be

$$f_\infty(x) := W^{1,\infty}(f)(x) := \prod_{m=1}^\infty f(x^m)^{Y_m}. \tag{6.22}$$

We prove in Lemma 6.15 that $W^{1,n}(f) \xrightarrow{d} W^{1,\infty}(f)$. Of course there are many things we need to check. We start with

LEMMA 6.13. — *The function $f_\infty(x)$ is a.s. a holomorphic function of $x \in B_r(0)$.*

Proof. — We first mention that $\log((1-x)^m) \equiv m \log(1-x) \pmod{2\pi i}$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$. The argument of \log is always in $[-\pi, \pi]$ and therefore

$$|\log((1-x)^m)| \leq m |\log(1-x)| \text{ for } m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We write next $f(x) = 1 + xh(x)$ with h holomorphic in $B_r(0)$. Choose $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|x^m h(x^m)| < r < 1$ for all $m \geq m_0$ and all $x \in B_r(0)$.

We define $\delta = \delta(r) = \sup_{x \in B_r(0)} |h(x)|$ and remember the general fact that there exists $\beta = \beta(r)$ with $|\log(1+x)| \leq \beta|x|$ for $|x| < r$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \log \left(\prod_{m=m_0}^{\infty} f(x^m)^{Y_m} \right) \right| &\leq \sum_{m=m_0}^{\infty} Y_m |\log(1+x^m h(x^m))| \\ &\leq \beta \sum_{m=m_0}^{\infty} Y_m |x^m h(x^m)| \leq \delta \beta \sum_{m=m_0}^{\infty} Y_m r^m. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to show that the last sum is a.s. finite. This can be shown with the Borel-Cantelli theorem (see [16, Lemma 3.11]). Therefore $\prod_{m=m_0}^{\infty} f(x^m)^{Y_m}$ is a.s. a holomorphic function in x and so is $f_{\infty}(x)$. \square

We have proven that $f_{\infty}(x)$ is a.s. a holomorphic function. This does not imply the holomorphicity of $\mathbb{E}[f_{\infty}(x)]$, even when it exists. We therefore prove

LEMMA 6.14. — *Let $f(x) := \sum_k b_k x^k$ and $x \in B_r(0)$. Then all moments of $f_{\infty}(x)$ exist. The expectation $\mathbb{E}[f_{\infty}(x)]$ is a holomorphic function on $B_r(0)$ with*

$$\mathbb{E}[f_{\infty}(x)] = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-x^k)^{b_k}}.$$

Proof. —

Step 1: We show that $\mathbb{E}[f_{\infty}(x)]$ exists. We define h and δ as above and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{m=1}^{\infty} f(x^m)^{Y_m} \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{m=1}^{\infty} |(1+x^m h(x^m))^{Y_m}| \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1+\delta r^m)^{Y_m} \right] \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \exp \left(\frac{(1+\delta r^m) - 1}{m} \right) = \exp \left(\delta \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^m}{m} \right) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where in $\stackrel{(*)}{=}$ we have used that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[y^{(Y_m)} \right] = \exp \left(\frac{y-1}{m} \right) \text{ for } y \geq 0$$

when Y_m is a Poisson distributed random variable with $\mathbb{E}[Y_m] = \frac{1}{m}$. This can be shown by a simple calculation, expanding the exponential series. This proves the existence of $\mathbb{E}[f_{\infty}(x)]$.

Step 2: We calculate the value of $\mathbb{E}[f_\infty(x)]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[f_\infty(x)] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{m=1}^\infty f(x^m)^{Y_m}\right] = \prod_{m=1}^\infty \mathbb{E}[f(x^m)^{Y_m}] \\ &= \prod_{m=1}^\infty \exp\left(\frac{f(x^m) - 1}{m}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^\infty b_k x^{mk}\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^\infty b_k \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{x^{km}}{m}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^\infty b_k (-\log(1 - x^k))\right) = \prod_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(1 - x^k)^{b_k}}. \end{aligned}$$

The exchange of the exponential and the product in the first line is justified by step 1 and the exchange of the two sums as follows: the convergence radius of the Taylor expansion of f is at least r_1 and so

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} |b_k|^{1/k} \leq \frac{1}{r_1} < \frac{1}{r}$$

Therefore there exists a constant C with $|b_k| < C(\frac{1}{r_1})^k$. We define $r' := \frac{1}{r_1}$. Clearly $r'r < 1$, and so

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^\infty \sum_{k=1}^\infty \left| b_k \frac{x^{mk}}{m} \right| &\leq C \sum_{m=1}^\infty \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} (r')^k r^{mk} = C \sum_{m=1}^\infty \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} (r'r^m)^k \\ &= C \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} \frac{r'r^m}{1 - r'r^m} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: Holomorphicity of $\mathbb{E}[f_\infty(x)]$:

$$\left| \log\left(\prod_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(1 - x^k)^{b_k}}\right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^\infty |b_k| |\log(1 - x^k)| \leq \beta \sum_{k=1}^\infty |b_k| |x^k| < \infty$$

Step 4: Existence of the moments. Let $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (W^1(f_1)(x)W^1(f_2)(x))(\sigma) &= \left(\prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} f_1(\theta_m x^{\lambda_m})\right) \left(\prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} f_2(\theta_m x^{\lambda_m})\right) \\ &= \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} (f_1(\theta_m x^{\lambda_m})f_2(\theta_m x^{\lambda_m})) \\ &= \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} (f_1 f_2)(\theta_m x^{\lambda_m}) = (W^1(f_1 f_2)(x))(\sigma), \end{aligned}$$

and step 4 now follows from steps 1, 2, and 3. □

6.5. Convergence to the limit

We prove in this section Theorem 6.1. The idea of the proof is to show $W^{1,n}(f)(x) \xrightarrow{d} W^{1,\infty}(f)(x)$ and then use uniform integrability. There exists also a function theoretic proof of Theorem 6.1, which is more direct but less elegant. The details can be found in [15, Section 5].

We first prove

LEMMA 6.15. — *Choose an $0 < u (\leq r)$ such that $f(x) \neq 0$ for $x \in B_u(0)$. We have for all fixed $x \in B_u(0)$*

$$\sum_{m=1}^n C_m^{(n)} \log(f(x^m)) \xrightarrow{d} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m \log(f(x^m)) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \tag{6.23}$$

$$W^{1,n}(f)(x) \xrightarrow{d} W^{1,\infty}(f)(x) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \tag{6.24}$$

Remark 6.16. — While the function $\sum_{m=1}^n C_m^{(n)} \log(f(x^m))$ is not guaranteed to be holomorphic in x , it is well-defined with the convention $\log(-y) := \log(y) + i\pi$.

Proof. — Since the exponential map is continuous, the second part follows immediately from the first part (a proof of this fact can be found in [3].) We know from Theorem 6.10 that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left| C_m^{(n)} - Y_m \right| \right] \leq \frac{2}{n+1}. \tag{6.25}$$

We use δ, β, m_0 and h as in the proof of Lemma 6.13 to get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \sum_{m=1}^n (Y_m - C_m^{(n)}) \log(f(x^m)) \right| \right] &\leq \sum_{m=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[|Y_m - C_m^{(n)}| \right] |\log(f(x^m))| \\ &\leq \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{2}{n+1} |\log(1 + x^m h(x^m))| \leq \frac{2}{n+1} \left(C + \sum_{m=k_0}^n \beta(1 + \delta)r^m \right) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

with C a constant independent of n . □

Weak convergence does not automatically imply convergence of the expectation. One needs some additional properties. We introduce therefore

DEFINITION 6.17. — *A sequence of (complex valued) random variables $(X_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is called uniformly integrable if*

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{E} \left[|X_n| \cdot \mathbf{1}_{|X_n| > c} \right] \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } c \rightarrow \infty.$$

One can now use

LEMMA 6.18 (see [7]). — *Let $(X_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be uniformly integrable and assume that $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. Then,*

$$\mathbb{E} [X_n] \longrightarrow \mathbb{E} [X].$$

We now finish the proof of Theorem 6.1. We define h and δ as in the proof of Lemma 6.13 and get for $x \in B_r(0)$

$$|W^{1,\infty}(f)(x)| = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} |f(x^m)|^{Y_m} \leq \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 + \delta r^m)^{Y_m} =: \tilde{F}(r).$$

It is possible that $C_m^{(n)} = Y_m + 1$ and so $\tilde{F}(r)$ is not automatically an upper bound for $W^{1,n}(f)$, but $F(r) := \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 + \delta r^m)^{Y_m + 1}$ is. We now have $|W^{1,n}(f)| \leq F(r)$ and $\mathbb{E} [|W^{1,n}(f)|] \leq \mathbb{E} [F(r)]$. We get with this $F(r)$

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{E} [|W^{1,n}(f)(x)| \mathbf{1}_{|W^{1,n}(f)(x)| > c}] \leq \mathbb{E} [|F(r)| \mathbf{1}_{F(r) > c}] \longrightarrow 0 \quad (c \rightarrow \infty).$$

The sequence $(W^{1,n}(f)(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is therefore uniformly integrable. Lemmas 6.15 and 6.18 together prove Theorem 6.1 for $x \in B_u(0)$ with u as in Lemma 6.15. The expectations $\mathbb{E} [W^{1,n}(f)(x)]$ and $\mathbb{E} [W^{1,\infty}(f)(x)]$ are holomorphic in $B_r(0)$ and bounded by $\mathbb{E} [F(r)]$. One now can use the theorem of Montel to show that Theorem 6.1 is true for all $x \in B_r(0)$.

6.6. Proof of Theorem 6.1 for W^2

The proof of Theorem 6.1 for W^2 is almost the same. One only has to replace $W^{1,\infty}(f)(x)$ with

$$W^{2,\infty}(f)(x) := \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \check{f}(x^m, \alpha_1^m, \alpha_2^m, \dots)^{Y_m}. \tag{6.26}$$

with $\check{f}(x, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \alpha_k x^k$. One has to check that Lemma 6.13 and Lemma 6.15 are also true for $W^{2,\infty}(f)$. The main ingredient in both proofs is that $\sum_k b_k x_k$ is absolutely convergent for $|x| \leq r$. The sum $\sum_k b_k \alpha_k x^k$ is also absolutely convergent for $|x| \leq r$ since we have by assumption that $|\alpha_k| \leq 1$. This shows that only minor modifications are necessary, and we thus omit the details.

7. Other groups

We can also use the techniques of this paper for some other groups than \mathcal{S}_n . These are the alternating group and the Weyl groups of classical groups. We do not give here the definition of a Weyl group, since this would go too far and can be found in many books about Lie groups, for instance in [4]. We will only give a presentation of the group and write down the generating functions. The asymptotic behavior follows directly from Theorem 4.9 and Theorem 6.1.

7.1. The alternating group \mathcal{A}_n

It is natural to ask if we can use the techniques of Section 4 to obtain generating functions for subgroups of \mathcal{S}_n , and Section 4 is based on (2.2). Since this formula is only true for class functions on \mathcal{S}_n , the possible subgroups have to be normal. Therefore the only candidate is the alternating group \mathcal{A}_n .

7.1.1. Definitions

DEFINITION 7.1. — A $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$ is called even if σ can be written as an even number of transpositions. Otherwise σ is called odd. The alternating group \mathcal{A}_n is the subset of \mathcal{S}_n of all even permutations. The signature $\epsilon(\sigma)$ of a permutation is 1 for even permutations, -1 for odd ones (we will assume the well-known facts that the signature ϵ is a group homomorphism and $\mathcal{A}_n = \ker(\epsilon)$).

DEFINITION 7.2. — We write $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n}[f]$ for the expectation with respect to the Haar-measure $\mu_{\mathcal{A}_n}$ on \mathcal{A}_n . Explicitly we have for $n \geq 2$ (only, because $\mathcal{S}_1 = \mathcal{A}_1 = \{1\}$)

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n}[f] = \frac{2}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{A}_n} f(\sigma). \quad (7.1)$$

7.1.2. Generating functions for W^1 and W^2 on \mathcal{A}_n

We prove in this subsection

THEOREM 7.3. — Let θ and ϑ be random variables with values in S^1 and P be a polynomial with

$$P(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} b_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}.$$

We define as in (4.11) $\alpha_{k_1, k_2} := \mathbb{E} [\theta^{k_1} \vartheta^{k_2}]$. We have for $n \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n} [W^1(P)(x_1, x_2)] \\ &= \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n + \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 + x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2} \alpha_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n \end{aligned} \tag{7.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n} [W^2(P)(x_1, x_2)] \\ &= \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n + \left[\prod_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} (1 + \alpha_{k_1, k_2} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{-b_{k_1, k_2}} \right]_n \end{aligned} \tag{7.3}$$

The products in (7.2), (7.3) are holomorphic for $|t| < 1$ and $\max\{|x_1|, |x_2|\} \leq 1$.

The idea of the proof is to reformulate $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n} [\cdot]$ and to use the results of Section 4. We start with

LEMMA 7.4. — We have for each $f : \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n} [f |_{\mathcal{A}_n}] = \mathbb{E}_n [f] + \mathbb{E}_n [\epsilon \cdot f] \text{ for } n \geq 2 \tag{7.4}$$

and $\epsilon(\sigma) = \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} (-1)^{\lambda_m + 1}$ for $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$.

Proof. — We have for $n \geq 2$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}_n} [f |_{\mathcal{A}_n}] = \frac{2}{n!} \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \\ \epsilon(\sigma)=1}} f(\sigma) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n} ((1 + \epsilon)f)(\sigma) = \mathbb{E}_n [f] + \mathbb{E}_n [\epsilon \cdot f]$$

This proves (7.4). The second statement is trivial. □

We can now prove Theorem 7.3:

Proof of Theorem 7.3. — We calculate $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [\epsilon W^1(P)] t^n$ and use Lemma 7.4. This calculation is very similar to the calculations in the proof of Theorem 4.6. We therefore simplify the proof by assuming $\theta \equiv \vartheta \equiv 1$

and that P is only dependent on one variable. We get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}_n [\epsilon W^1(P)(x)] t^n &= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{z_{\lambda}} \prod_{m=1}^{l(\lambda)} (-1)^{\lambda_m+1} P(x^{\lambda_m}) t^{|\lambda|} \\ &= \exp \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} (-1)^{m+1} P(x^m) t^m \right) = \exp \left(- \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} (-1)^m \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^{km} t^m \right) \\ &= \exp \left(- \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \log(1 + x^k t) \right) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 + x^k t)^{-b_k} \end{aligned}$$

□

7.2. The Weyl group of $SO(2n)$

Let D be the set of diagonal matrices with diagonal entries $1, -1$. The Weyl group \mathcal{W}_n of $SO(2n)$ is equal to $D\mathcal{S}_n$. We define $Z_{\mathcal{W}_n}(x)(w) := \det(I - xw)$ for $w \in \mathcal{W}_n$. We can now use (4.3) and (4.4) to see that $Z_{\mathcal{W}_n}(x) = W_{\theta}^{2,n}(1 - x)$ with $\mathbb{P}[\theta = 1] = \mathbb{P}[\theta = -1] = \frac{1}{2}$. One only has to check that the diagonal entries in D are iid and independent of $g \in \mathcal{S}_n$. This follows immediately the fact that can be written uniquely as $w = dg$ with $d \in D, g \in \mathcal{S}_n$. We can thus use Theorem 4.6 and the example in Section 4.5.3 to get

$$\mathbb{E} [Z_{\mathcal{W}_n}^{s_1}(x_1) Z_{\mathcal{W}_n}^{s_2}(x_2)] = \left[\prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2=0 \\ 2|(k_1-k_2)}}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{\binom{s_1}{k_1} \binom{s_2}{k_2} (-1)^{k_1+k_2+1}} \right]_n$$

7.3. The Weyl group of $SO(2n + 1)$

Let D be as above. The Weyl group \mathcal{W}'_n of $SO(2n + 1)$ is equal to $D\mathcal{A}_n$. We can argue as above and get with Theorem 7.3

$$\mathbb{E} [Z_{\mathcal{W}'_n}^{s_1}(x_1) Z_{\mathcal{W}'_n}^{s_2}(x_2)] = \left[\prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2=0 \\ 2|(k_1-k_2)}}^{\infty} (1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{\binom{s_1}{k_1} \binom{s_2}{k_2} (-1)^{k_1+k_2+1}} \right]_n + \left[\prod_{\substack{k_1, k_2=0 \\ 2|(k_1-k_2)}}^{\infty} (1 + x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t)^{\binom{s_1}{k_1} \binom{s_2}{k_2} (-1)^{k_1+k_2+1}} \right]_n$$

7.4. The Weyl group of $SU(n)$

The Weyl group $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_n$ of $SU(n)$ is equal to \mathcal{S}_n , shrunk to the subspace $\mathcal{T} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n; \sum x_i = 0\}$. It is easy to see that $\mathbb{C}^n \cong \mathcal{T} \oplus \mathbb{C}(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ and the action of \mathcal{S}_n on $\mathbb{C}(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ is trivial. Thus

$$\mathbb{E} \left[Z_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_n}^{s_1}(x_1) Z_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_n}^{s_2}(x_2) \right] = \left[\frac{\prod_{k_1=0}^{s_1} \prod_{k_2=0}^{s_2} \left(1 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} t \right)^{\binom{s_1}{k_1} \binom{s_2}{k_2} (-1)^{k_1+k_2+1}}}{(1-x_1)^{s_1} (1-x_2)^{s_2}} \right]_n$$

8. Further questions

We have proven several results in this paper, but there are a few questions left to consider.

- We have focused in this paper on the case $|x_i| < 1$, but the generating functions in Theorem 4.6 and Theorem 5.3 are also valid for $|x_i| = 1$. This situation was already studied by the second author in [16], but only for $f(x) = (1-x)^s$ with $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $|x| = 1$, x not a root of unity. A partial fraction decomposition sufficed there to calculate the behavior of $\mathbb{E}_n [Z_n^s(x)]$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$. We cannot argue now in the same way since the generating functions are not rational functions anymore. One can instead use Theorem VI.5 in [5]. The problem is that this only works for generating functions associated to polynomials. It thus remains to determine the behavior of $\mathbb{E}_n [W^j(f)(x)]$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $|x| = 1$, x not a root of unity.
- Let $f(x) := 1/(1-x)$. It follows from Theorem 6.1 that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_n [W^j(f)(x)] = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-x^k}$$

We put $x = e^{2\pi i \tau}$ with $\tau \in \mathcal{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; \Im(z) > 0\}$ and see that the product on the RHS is up to a factor $e^{2\pi i/24}$ the Dedekind eta function. It is now thus natural to look for functional equations satisfied by asymptotic expressions for coefficients of the generating functions associated to other f s.

- The main result in [8] is that the real and the imaginary part of $\frac{\log(Z_n(x))}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{12} \log(n)}}$ converges in distribution to normal distributed random variable (for $|x| = 1$, x not a root of unity). A natural question is:

does there exist a similar limit theorem for $W^{1,n}(f)$? We are currently working on this question and have solved it without randomization (see [15, chapter 3] or [17]). The case with randomization is also close to being solved.

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