## A BOUND ON TAIL PROBABILITIES FOR QUADRATIC FORMS IN INDEPENDENT RANDOM VARIABLES<sup>1</sup>

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Let  $X_i$  for  $i = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$  be independent random variables whose distributions are symmetric about zero and such that

(1) 
$$P\{|X_i| \ge x\} \le M \int_x^\infty e^{-\gamma t^2} dt$$

for all *i* and all  $x \ge 0$  where *M* and  $\gamma$  are positive constants. Suppose  $a_{ij}$  for  $i, j = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$  are real numbers such that  $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$  for all *i* and *j*, and such that

(2) 
$$\Lambda^2 = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}^2 < \infty.$$

Let A denote the matrix  $((|a_{ij}|))_{i,j=0,\pm 1,\cdots}$ , and let |A| be the norm of A considered as an operator on  $l_2$ , the index on the sequences in  $l_2$  taking on the values  $0, \pm 1, \cdots$ . Define

(3) 
$$S = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} (X_i X_j - E X_i X_j).$$

The purpose of this paper is to prove:

Theorem. Under the assumptions stated above, S exists as a limit, both in quadratic mean and almost surely, of the sequence

$$\{S_N = \sum_{i,j=-N}^{N} a_{ij} (X_i X_j - E X_i X_j)\},$$

and there exist constants  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  depending on M and  $\gamma$  (but not on the coefficients  $a_{ij}$ ) such that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ 

(4) 
$$P\{S \ge \varepsilon\} \le \exp\left(-\min\{C_1\varepsilon/||A||, C_2\varepsilon^2/\Lambda^2\}\right).$$

If  $\{Y_k = \sum_{\nu} \alpha_{\nu} X_{k-\nu}\}$  is a moving average, then quadratic sums of the form (3) occur naturally when estimating its spectral density. This was the original motivation behind our work.

We would very much like to remove the restriction that the distributions of the X's be symmetric. Unfortunately, our proof depends heavily on this symmetry.

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