

**Supplemental Appendix for**

**Multivariate Hermite polynomials  
and information matrix tests**

**Dante Amengual**

*CEMFI, Casado del Alisal 5, E-28014 Madrid, Spain*

<amengual@cemfi.es>

**Gabriele Fiorentini**

*Università di Firenze and RCEA, Viale Morgagni 59, I-50134 Firenze, Italy*

<gabriele.fiorentini@unifi.it>

**Enrique Sentana**

*CEMFI, Casado del Alisal 5, E-28014 Madrid, Spain*

<sentana@cemfi.es>

June 2021

## A The symmetrisation operators

The first four symmetrisation operators discussed by Homlquist (1996) are

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_1} &= \mathbf{I}_N, \\
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_2} &= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{I}_{N^2} + \mathbf{K}_{NN}), \\
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_3} &= \frac{1}{6}[\mathbf{I}_{N^3} + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)], \\
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_4} &= \frac{1}{24}[\mathbf{I}_{N^4} + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2}) + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2}) + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + \mathbf{K}_{N^2N^2} + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})\mathbf{K}_{N^2N^2} + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})(\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})\mathbf{K}_{N^2N^2} + (\mathbf{I}_{N^2} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{NN})(\mathbf{K}_{NN} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N^2})\mathbf{K}_{N^2N^2},
\end{aligned}$$

which applied to the arbitrary vectors of dimension  $N$   $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{c}$  and  $\mathbf{d}$  yield

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_1} \mathbf{a} &= \mathbf{a}, \\
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_2}(\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b}) &= \frac{1}{2}[(\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a})], \\
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_3}(\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c}) &= \frac{1}{6}[(\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a})], \\
\mathbf{S}_{N\iota_4}(\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d}) &= \frac{1}{24}[(\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d}) + (\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{d}) + (\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{b}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{c}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{d}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{d}) + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{d}) + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{a}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{d} \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a})].
\end{aligned}$$

## B Special cases

### B.1 The univariate case

The contribution of  $x$  to the log-likelihood function is

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \ln \gamma^2 - \frac{\varepsilon^2(\nu)}{2\gamma^2}$$

The score of this component with respect to the mean parameter is

$$s_\nu(x; \nu, \gamma^2) = z(\nu, \gamma^2),$$

while the score with respect to the variance parameter is given by

$$s_{\gamma^2}(x; \nu, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2}[z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2],$$

where  $\delta^2 = \gamma^{-2}$ , so they coincide with the first and second Hermite polynomials of  $z(\nu, \gamma^2)$ .

In turn, the Hessian matrix is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_{\nu\nu}(x; \nu, \gamma^2) & h_{\nu\gamma}(x; \nu, \gamma^2) \\ h_{\nu\gamma}(x; \nu, \gamma^2) & h_{\gamma\gamma}(x; \nu, \gamma) \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \delta^2 & \delta^2 z(\nu, \gamma^2) \\ \delta^2 z(\nu, \gamma^2) & \delta^2 [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2] \end{bmatrix},$$

while the covariance matrix of the score will be the expected value of the outer product matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) & \frac{1}{2} z(\nu, \gamma^2) [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2] \\ \frac{1}{2} z(\nu, \gamma^2) [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2] & \frac{1}{4} [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2]^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Therefore, the sum of the outer product of the score and the Hessian yields the following three terms

$$\begin{aligned} \nu\nu & : z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2 \\ \gamma^2\nu & : \frac{1}{2} z(\nu, \gamma^2) [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2] - \delta^2 z(\nu, \gamma^2) = \frac{1}{2} [z^3(\nu, \gamma^2) - 3\delta^2 z(\nu, \gamma^2)] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma^2\gamma^2 : \frac{1}{4} [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2]^2 - \delta^2 [z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) - \delta^2] = \frac{1}{4} [z^4(\nu, \gamma^2) - 6\delta^2 z^2(\nu, \gamma^2) + 3\delta^4].$$

Under the null of correct specification, the expected value of these three terms should be 0. However, the expected value of the first term will also be 0 under misspecification, so the test should only be based on the other two terms, which coincide with the third- and fourth-order Hermite polynomials of  $z(\nu, \gamma^2)$ , as claimed.

### B.2 The bivariate case

The contribution of  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)'$  to the log-likelihood function is

$$-\frac{N}{2} \ln 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\mathbf{\Delta}| - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}'(\nu) \mathbf{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\nu),$$

where  $\nu = (\nu_1, \nu_2)'$  and  $\text{vech}(\mathbf{\Delta}) = (\delta_{11}, \delta_{12}, \delta_{22})$ .

If we suppress the dependence on the means for notational simplicity, the scores of this component

with respect to the vector of mean parameters are

$$\mathbf{s}_\nu(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\nu}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}) = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{12} & \delta_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2 \\ \delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

which coincide with the  $H_{10}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta})$  and  $H_{01}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta})$  bivariate Hermite polynomials of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$  in Barndorff-Nielsen and Petersen (1979).

Similarly, the scores with respect to the covariance matrix parameters  $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (\gamma_{11}, \gamma_{12}, \gamma_{22})'$  are given by one half of the product of the transpose of the duplication matrix

$$D_2' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

times

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{vec} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{12} & \delta_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_1 \quad \varepsilon_2) \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{12} & \delta_{22} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{12} & \delta_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11} \\ \delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

which coincide with the  $H_{20}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta})$ ,  $H_{11}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta})$  and  $H_{02}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta})$  bivariate Hermite polynomials of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$  in Barndorff-Nielsen and Petersen (1979). Therefore, the  $\boldsymbol{\nu}\boldsymbol{\nu}$  term of the sum of the outer product of the score and the Hessian matrix are identical to these polynomials.

In turn, the  $\boldsymbol{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\nu}$  term is one half the transpose of the duplication matrix times

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \end{bmatrix} \\ & - 2 \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) & \delta_{12}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ \delta_{12}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) & \delta_{22}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ \delta_{11}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) & \delta_{12}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ \delta_{12}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) & \delta_{22}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

which reduces to

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \begin{array}{l} (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \end{array} \right] \\
& -2 \left[ \begin{array}{ll} \delta_{11}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) & \delta_{12}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_2 & (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1 + 2\delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2 \\ \delta_{12}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) & \delta_{22}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \end{array} \right] \\
= & \left[ \begin{array}{l} (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{11}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) - 2(2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{12}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{12}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ 2(\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1^2 + (\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{12})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) - 2((\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1 + 2\delta_{22}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\ (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{22}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \end{array} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

It is tedious but trivial to see that the (2,1) and (2,2) elements are twice as big as the (1,2) and (3,1) ones, respectively. Therefore, the number of different elements coincides with the number of different third moments, which is  $N(N+1)(N+2)/6 = 4$  in the bivariate case. Those four terms are

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{11}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\
= & \delta_{11}^3 \varepsilon_1^3 + 3\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2 + 3\delta_{11}\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}^3 \varepsilon_2^3 - 3\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1 - 3\delta_{11}\delta_{12} \varepsilon_2 = H_{30}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\delta_{11}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{11})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{12}(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) \\
= & \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_1^3 + (\delta_{22}^2 \delta_{11}^2 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}^2) \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2 + (\delta_{12}^3 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{22}\delta_{12}) \varepsilon_2^2 \varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}^2 \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^3 \\
& - 3\delta_{11}\delta_{12} \varepsilon_1 - (2\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22}) \varepsilon_2 = H_{21}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{11}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{12}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{12}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\
= & \delta_{22}^2 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_2^3 + (\delta_{11}\delta_{22}^2 + 2\delta_{22}\delta_{12}^2) \varepsilon_2^2 \varepsilon_1 + (\delta_{12}^3 + 2\delta_{11}\delta_{22}\delta_{12}) \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^3 \\
& - (2\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22}) \varepsilon_1 - 3\delta_{22}\delta_{12} \varepsilon_2 = H_{12}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 - \delta_{22})(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) - 2\delta_{22}(\delta_{12}\varepsilon_1 + \delta_{22}\varepsilon_2) \\
= & \delta_{22}^3 \varepsilon_2^3 + 3\delta_{22}^2 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_2^2 \varepsilon_1 + 3\delta_{22}\delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2 + \delta_{12}^3 \varepsilon_1^3 - 3\delta_{22}\delta_{12} \varepsilon_1 - 3\delta_{22}^2 \varepsilon_2 = H_{03}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}),
\end{aligned}$$

which coincide with the four different bivariate Hermite polynomials of order three in Barndorff-Nielsen and Petersen (1979), as expected.



$3 \times 3$  matrix with the following elements

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) &: \varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{11}^4 + 4\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^3 \delta_{12} + 6\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 - 6\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11}^3 + 4\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 \\
&\quad - 12\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} + \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^4 - 6\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 3\delta_{11}^2 \\
(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}) &: 2\varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{11}^3 \delta_{12} + 2\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^3 + 6\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 + 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} + 6\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 \\
&\quad - 12\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} + 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^4 - 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \\
&\quad - 18\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 2\delta_{22} \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^3 - 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} - 6\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^3 + 6\delta_{11} \delta_{12} \\
(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}) &: \varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22} + 2\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 + \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22}^2 + 4\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^4 \\
&\quad - \varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22} - 5\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} - 8\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22} \\
&\quad - 4\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^3 + \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} - \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{22}^2 - 5\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + \delta_{11} \delta_{22} + 2\delta_{12}^2 \\
(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}) &: 2\varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{11}^3 \delta_{12} + 2\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^3 + 6\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 + 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \\
&\quad + 6\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 - 12\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} + 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^4 - 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \\
&\quad - 18\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 2\delta_{22} \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^3 - 6\delta_{22} \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} - 6\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^3 + 6\delta_{11} \delta_{12} \\
(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}) &: 4\varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 + 8\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22} + 8\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 + 4\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22}^2 + 16\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + 4\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^4 \\
&\quad - 4\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22} - 20\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 8\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 + 8\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} - 32\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22} \\
&\quad - 16\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^3 + 4\varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} - 4\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{22}^2 - 20\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + 4\delta_{11} \delta_{22} + 8\delta_{12}^2 \\
(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}) &: 2\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{12}^3 + 2\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^4 + 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + 6\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} \\
&\quad + 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 - 6\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{12}^3 - 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22} + 6\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22}^2 + 2\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{22}^3 \\
&\quad - 18\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} - 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{22}^2 + 2\varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^3 - 12\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 + 6\delta_{12} \delta_{22} \\
(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3}) &: \varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22} + 2\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 + \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22}^2 \\
&\quad + 4\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^4 - \varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22} - 5\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 + 2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} \\
&\quad - 8\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22} - 4\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^3 + \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} - \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{11} \delta_{22}^2 - 5\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + \delta_{11} \delta_{22} + 2\delta_{12}^2 \\
(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3}) &: 2\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{12}^3 + 2\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^4 + 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + 6\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} + 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 \\
&\quad - 6\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{12}^3 - 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22} + 6\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22}^2 + 2\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{22}^3 - 18\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} \\
&\quad - 6\delta_{11} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{22}^2 + 2\varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^3 - 12\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 + 6\delta_{12} \delta_{22} \\
(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}) &: \varepsilon_1^4 \delta_{12}^4 + 4\varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} + 6\varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22}^2 - 6\varepsilon_1^2 \delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} + 4\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22}^2 \\
&\quad - 12\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2 + \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{22}^4 - 6\varepsilon_2^2 \delta_{22}^3 + 3\delta_{22}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Once again, it is tedious but straightforward to prove that the elements (2,1), (3,1) and (3,2) are equal to the elements (1,2), (1,3) and (2,3), respectively. In addition, the (2,2) element is four times the (3,1) and (1,3) ones. Therefore, the number of different elements coincides with the number of different fourth moments, which is  $N(N+1)(N+2)(N+3)/24 = 5$  in the bivariate case. Those five terms are

$$\begin{aligned}
&\delta_{11}^4 \varepsilon_1^4 + 4\delta_{11}^3 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 + 6\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 + 4\delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3 \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 + \delta_{12}^4 \varepsilon_2^4 \\
&\quad - 6\delta_{11}^3 \varepsilon_1^2 - 12\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - 6\delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 + 3\delta_{11}^2 = H_{40}(\varepsilon, \Delta), \\
&2\delta_{11}^3 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_1^4 + 2(\delta_{22} \delta_{11}^3 + 3\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2) \varepsilon_1^3 \varepsilon_2 + 6(\delta_{22} \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} + \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3) \varepsilon_1^2 \varepsilon_2^2 \\
&\quad + 2(3\delta_{22} \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{12}^4) \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 + 2\delta_{22} \delta_{12}^3 \varepsilon_2^4 \\
&- 12\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} \varepsilon_1^2 - 6(\delta_{22} \delta_{11}^2 + 3\delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2) \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - 6(\delta_{22} \delta_{11} \delta_{12} + \delta_{12}^3) \varepsilon_2^2 + 6\delta_{11} \delta_{12} = 2H_{31}(\varepsilon, \Delta), \\
&\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12}^2 \varepsilon_1^4 + 2(\delta_{22} \delta_{11}^2 \delta_{12} + \delta_{11} \delta_{12}^3) \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_1^3 + (\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22}^2 + 4\delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + \delta_{12}^4) \varepsilon_2^2 \varepsilon_1^2 \\
&\quad + 2(\delta_{12}^3 \delta_{22} + \delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22}^2) \varepsilon_2^3 \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2^4 \delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22}^2 - (\delta_{11}^2 \delta_{22} + 5\delta_{11} \delta_{12}^2) \varepsilon_1^2 \\
&- 4(\delta_{12}^3 + 2\delta_{11} \delta_{12} \delta_{22}) \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - (5\delta_{12}^2 \delta_{22} + \delta_{11} \delta_{22}^2) \varepsilon_2^2 + (2\delta_{12}^2 + \delta_{11} \delta_{22}) = H_{22}(\varepsilon, \Delta),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\delta_{11}\delta_{12}^3\varepsilon_1^4 + 2(\delta_{12}^4 + 3\delta_{11}\delta_{22}\delta_{12}^2)\varepsilon_1^3\varepsilon_2 + 6(\delta_{12}^3\delta_{22} + \delta_{11}\delta_{12}\delta_{22}^2)\varepsilon_1^2\varepsilon_2^2 \\
& + 2(3\delta_{12}^2\delta_{22}^2 + \delta_{11}\delta_{22}^3)\varepsilon_2^3\varepsilon_1 + 2\delta_{12}\delta_{22}^3\varepsilon_2^4 - 6(\delta_{12}^3 + \delta_{11}\delta_{12}\delta_{22})\varepsilon_1^2 \\
& - 6(3\delta_{12}^2\delta_{22} + \delta_{11}\delta_{22}^2)\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - 12\delta_{12}\delta_{22}^2\varepsilon_2^2 + 6\delta_{12}\delta_{22} = 2H_{13}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta_{12}^4\varepsilon_1^4 + 4\delta_{12}^3\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1^3\varepsilon_2 + 6\delta_{12}^2\delta_{22}^2\varepsilon_1^2\varepsilon_2^2 + 4\delta_{12}\delta_{22}^3\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2^3 + \delta_{22}^4\varepsilon_2^4 \\
& - 6\delta_{12}^2\delta_{22}\varepsilon_1^2 - 12\delta_{12}\delta_{22}^2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - 6\delta_{22}^3\varepsilon_2^2 + 3\delta_{22}^2 = H_{04}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}),
\end{aligned}$$

which are (multiples of) the five different bivariate Hermite polynomials of order four in Barndorff-Nielsen and Petersen (1979), as expected.

## C Alternative distributions

For the multivariate skew normal distribution, we use its canonical representation, choosing .83, 1.30 and  $-1.35$  for the location, scale and skew, respectively, of the first component of the random vector, which yield values of  $-3/4$  and  $3.596$  for its skewness and kurtosis coefficients (see Figure 2.2 in Azzalini and Capetiano (2014) for the feasible skewness-kurtosis combinations). In contrast, the remaining  $N - 1$  components are drawn from independent univariate standard normals.

In the case of the multivariate asymmetric Student  $t$ , we choose  $\eta = .042$  and  $\mathbf{b} = (-.91, \mathbf{0}')'$ , which yield values of  $-3/4$  and  $4.5$  for the skewness and kurtosis coefficients of the first element (see Proposition 1 in Mencía and Sentana (2009) for details on how to obtain a random vector whose mean vector and covariance matrix are  $\mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{I}_N$ , respectively). Finally, for the discrete mixture of two normal vectors, we fix their means to  $(1 - \lambda)\boldsymbol{\delta}$  and  $-\lambda\boldsymbol{\delta}$ , where  $\lambda = 1/4$  is the probability of the first Gaussian vector and  $\boldsymbol{\delta} = (-.57, \mathbf{0}')'$ , and their covariance matrices to

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\Omega}_1 &= \frac{1}{\lambda + \varkappa(1 - \lambda)} [\mathbf{I}_N - \boldsymbol{\delta}\boldsymbol{\delta}'(1 - \lambda)\lambda] \\
\boldsymbol{\Omega}_2 &= \varkappa\boldsymbol{\Omega}_1,
\end{aligned}$$

with  $\varkappa = .51$ , so as to achieve the same skewness and kurtosis coefficients for the first variable as in the case of the asymmetric Student  $t$ .