

On estimates of transportation costs for heat distributions

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New Trends in Stochastic Analysis
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1. Introduction

Framework

(X, g) : m -dim. Riem. mfd., d : dist., $dv = e^{-V} d \text{vol}$

$$\mathcal{L} := \Delta - \nabla V \cdot \nabla, \quad P_t := e^{t\mathcal{L}}$$

$\mu P_t \in \mathcal{P}(X)$: heat dist. ($\mu \in \mathcal{P}(X)$: initial data)

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Ass.

$\exists K \in \mathbb{R}, \exists N \in [m, \infty]$ s.t.

$$(\dagger) \text{ Ric} + \text{Hess } V - \frac{1}{N - m} \nabla V \otimes \nabla V \geq K$$

("Ric $\geq K$ & dim $\leq N$ ")

Framework

Remarks

- $(\dagger) \Leftrightarrow$ Bakry-Émery's curvature-dimension cond. $(\mathbf{BE}(K, N))$:

$$\Gamma_2(f, f) \geq K|\nabla f|^2 + \frac{1}{N}(\mathcal{L}f)^2,$$

where $\Gamma_2(f, f) := \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}|\nabla f|^2 - \langle \nabla f, \nabla \mathcal{L}f \rangle$

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$(\mathbf{BE}(K, N))$ is formulated only in terms of \mathcal{L}

Purpose

$$\mathcal{T}_c(\mu, \nu) := \inf \left\{ \int_{X \times X} c \, d\pi \mid \pi: \text{coupling of } \mu \text{ and } \nu \right\}$$

(Optimal transportation cost for a cost function c)

$$W_p := \mathcal{T}_{d^p}^{1/p}: L^p\text{-Wasserstein distance}$$

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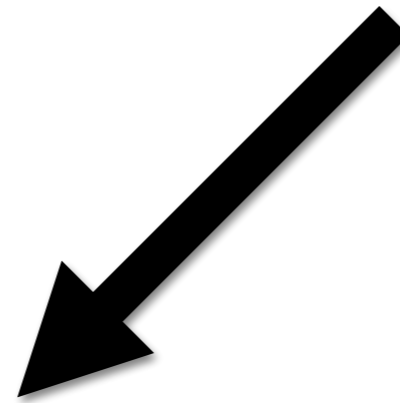
Goal

- Estimates of $\mathcal{T}_c(\mu P_t, \nu P_s)$ in terms of μ, ν, t, s , in conn. with $\mathbf{BE}(K, N)$
(and related conditions / their applications)
- “Robust” arguments valid on $\mathbf{RCD}^*(K, N)$ sp’s
(metric measure spaces with “ (\dagger) ” via opt. trans.)

How and why ?

Semigroup methods
(gradient estimate)

Optimal transport
(gradient flow interpretation)



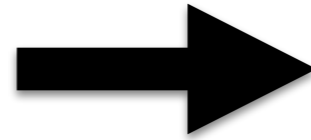
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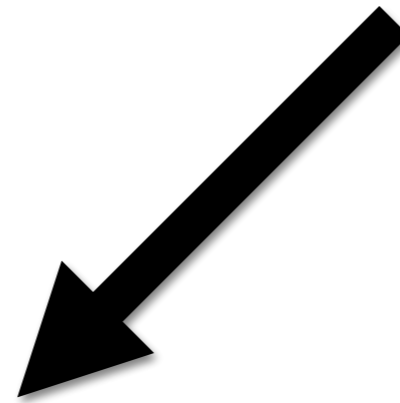
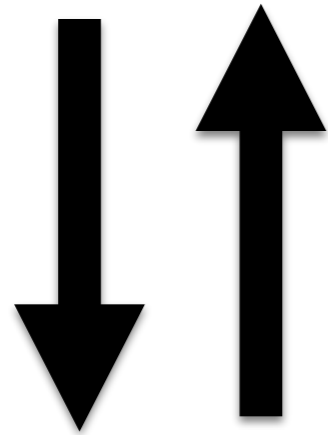
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(coupling method)

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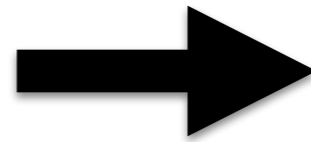
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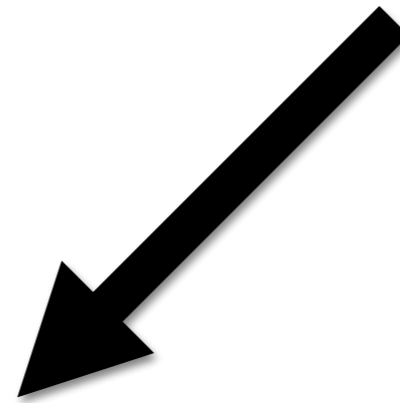
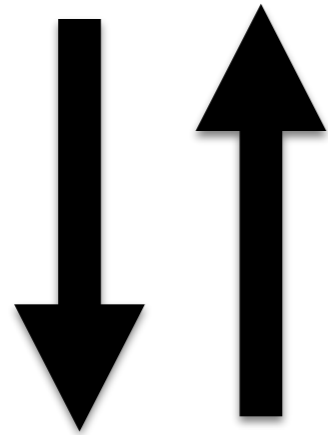


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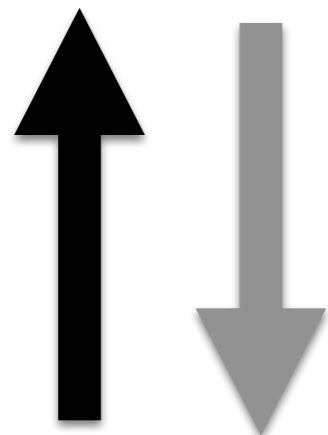
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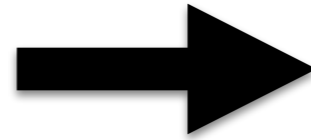
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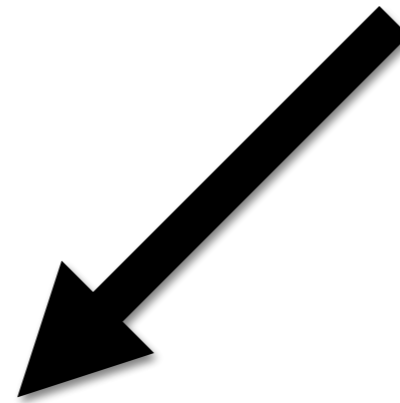
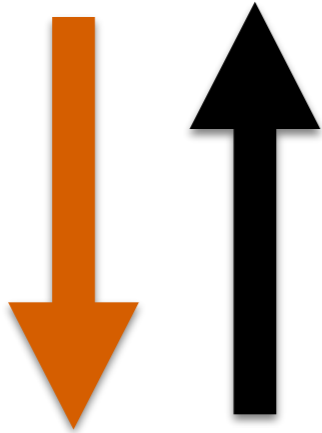
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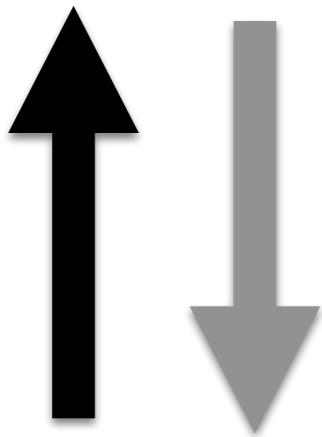
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Estimates of $\mathcal{T}_c(\mu P_t, \nu P_s)$



Stochastic analysis
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Outline of the talk

1. Introduction

2. Known results

3. L^p / L^q -extension

4. Coupling by reflection

5. Related results

6. Questions

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2. Known results

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Gradient estimate of P_t

$\mathbf{G}(K, N)$:

$$|\nabla P_t f|^2 \leq e^{-2Kt} P_t(|\nabla f|^2) - \frac{1 - e^{-2Kt}}{NK} (\mathcal{L}P_t f)^2$$

★ $\mathbf{BE}(K, N) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{G}(K, N)$

[Bakry & Émery '84 ($N = \infty$)/ Bakry & Ledoux '06]

Proof

\Leftarrow “ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0}$ ”

\Rightarrow “ $\int_0^t ds$ of a diff. ineq. for $P_{t-s}(|\nabla P_s f|^2)$ ” \square

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Space-time W_2 -contraction

$W(K, N)$:

$$\mathfrak{s}_{K/N}^2 \left(\frac{W_2(\mu P_t, \nu P_s)}{2} \right) \leq e^{-K(s+t)} \mathfrak{s}_{K/N}^2 \left(\frac{W_2(\mu, \nu)}{2} \right) + \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-K(s+t)}}{K(s+t)} (\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{s})^2$$

- $\mathfrak{s}_\kappa(r) := \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\kappa}r)}{\sqrt{\kappa}}$

- $N = \infty$: $s = t$ & the last term = 0

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[K. '15+ / Erbar, K. & Sturm '15+]

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Sketch of the pf. ($\mathbf{G} \Rightarrow \mathbf{W}$, $N = \infty$)

$$\mathbf{G}(K, \infty): |\nabla P_t| \leq e^{-Kt} P_t (|\nabla f|^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\mathbf{W}(K, \infty): W_2(\mu P_t, \nu P_t) \leq e^{-Kt} W_2(\mu, \nu)$$

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$$\frac{W_2(\nu, \mu)^2}{2} = \sup_{f \in C_b(X)} \left[\int_X Q_1 f d\mu - \int_X f d\nu \right]$$

- Hopf-Lax semigroup:

$$Q_r f(x) := \inf_{y \in X} \left[f(y) + \frac{d(x, y)^2}{2r} \right]$$

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For simplicity, $\mu = \delta_{x_0}, \nu = \delta_{x_1}$

$$\frac{W_2(\delta_{x_0}P_t, \delta_{x_1}P_t)^2}{2} = \sup_f [P_t Q_1 f(x_1) - P_t f(x_0)]$$

Idea: give an upper bound of $[\dots]$ being uniform in f

Sketch of the pf. ($G \Rightarrow W, N = \infty$)

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$\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow M$: geod. joining x_0 & x_1

$$P_t Q_1 f(x_1) - P_t f(x_0) = P_t Q_1 f(\gamma_1) - P_t Q_0 f(\gamma_0)$$

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$$= \int_0^1 \left(\langle \nabla P_t Q_r f, \dot{\gamma}_r \rangle - \frac{1}{2} P_t (|\nabla Q_t f|^2)(\gamma_r) \right) dr$$

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$$= \int_0^1 \left(\langle \nabla P_t Q_r f, \dot{\gamma}_r \rangle - \frac{1}{2} P_t (|\nabla Q_t f|^2)(\gamma_r) \right) dr$$

$$\leq \dots \leq \frac{e^{-2Kt}}{2} d(x_0, x_1)^2$$

L^p / L^q -extension

$$\star \mathbf{G}_q(K, N) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{W}_p(K, N) \left(\frac{1}{p} = 1 - \frac{1}{q} \leq \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

[K. '10, K. '13, ... ($N = \infty$) / K. '15+]

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$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_2(f, f) - K|\nabla f|^2 \geq \frac{|\nabla|\nabla f|^2|^2}{4|\nabla f|^2}$$

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$$W_2(\mu P_t, \nu P_s)^2 \leq W_2(\mu, \nu)^2 + 2N(\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{s})^2$$

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L^p / L^q -extension on non-smooth sp's

Theorem 1 ([K.])

On $\mathbf{RCD}^*(K, N)$ sp's,

$G_q(K, N)$ holds for $1 < q \leq 2$.

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Proposition 1 (“Self-improvement”)

$\text{BE}(K, N)$ yields the following:

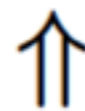
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Coupling by refl. on Riem. mfd

[Kendall '86 / Cranston '91 / ...] $\text{Ric} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \forall x_0, x_1 \in X, \exists (B_t^{(0)}, B_t^{(1)})$: coupling of BM's starting at (x_0, x_1) & a 1-dim (std.) BM W_t s.t.

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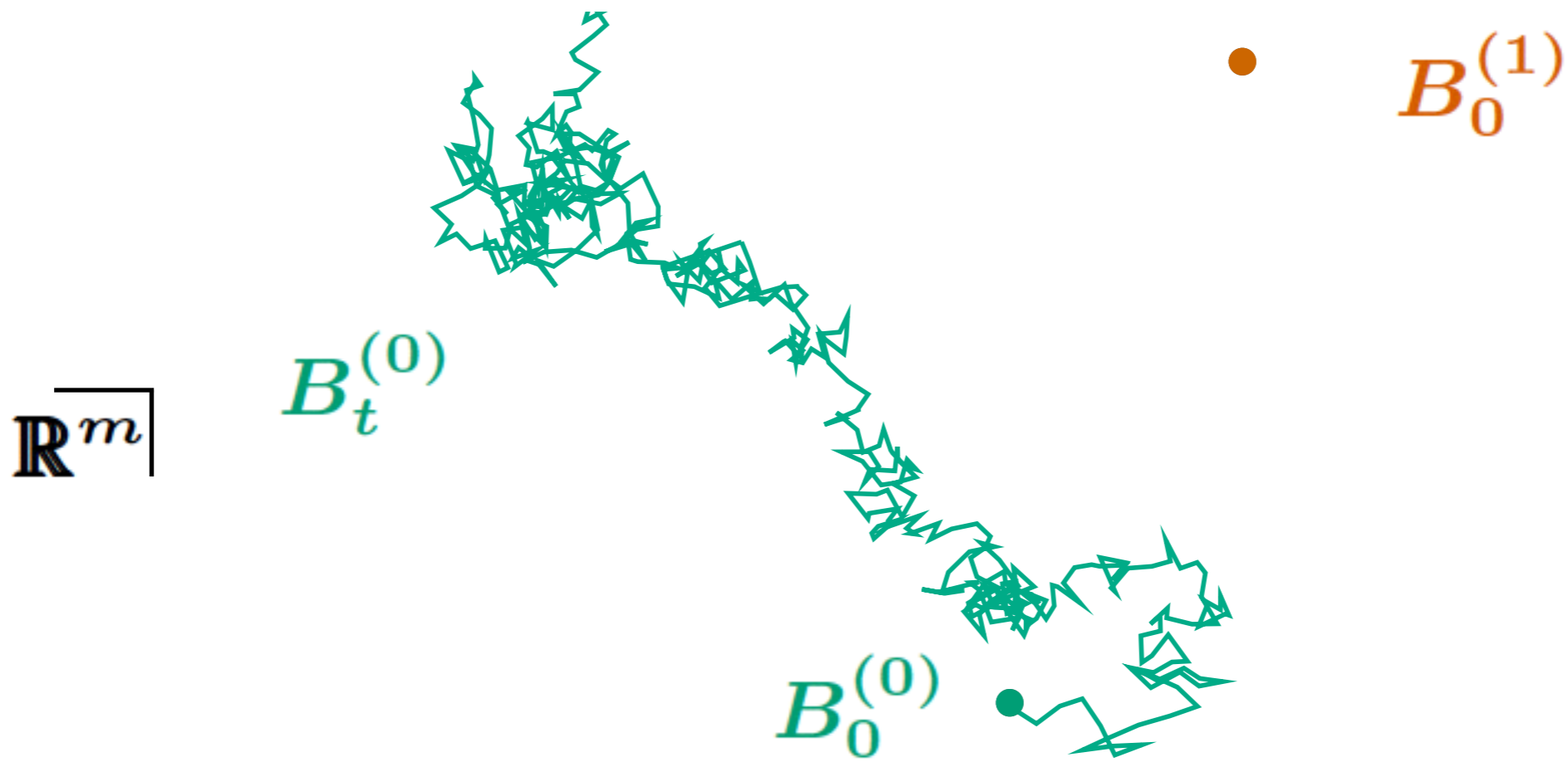
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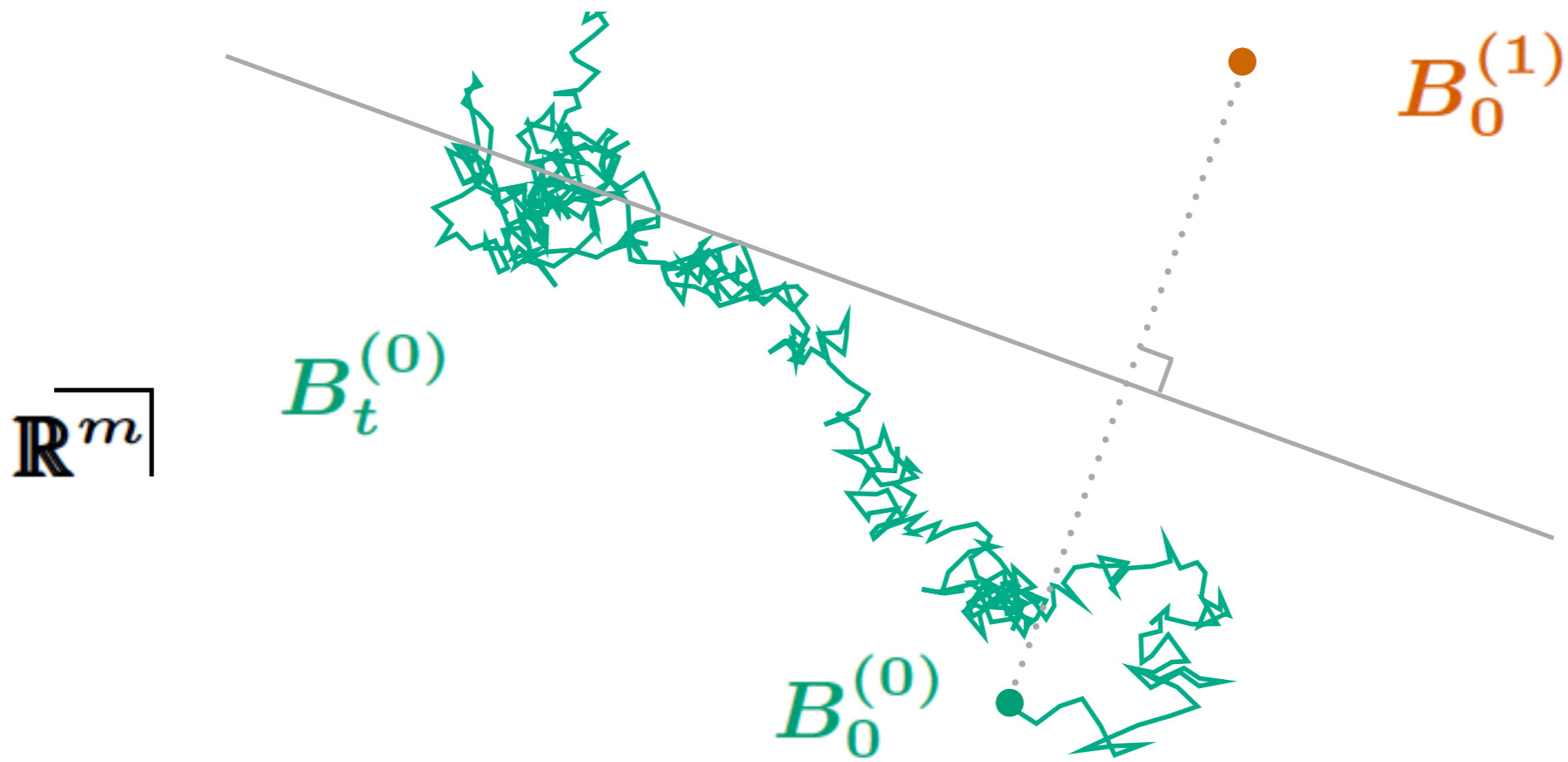
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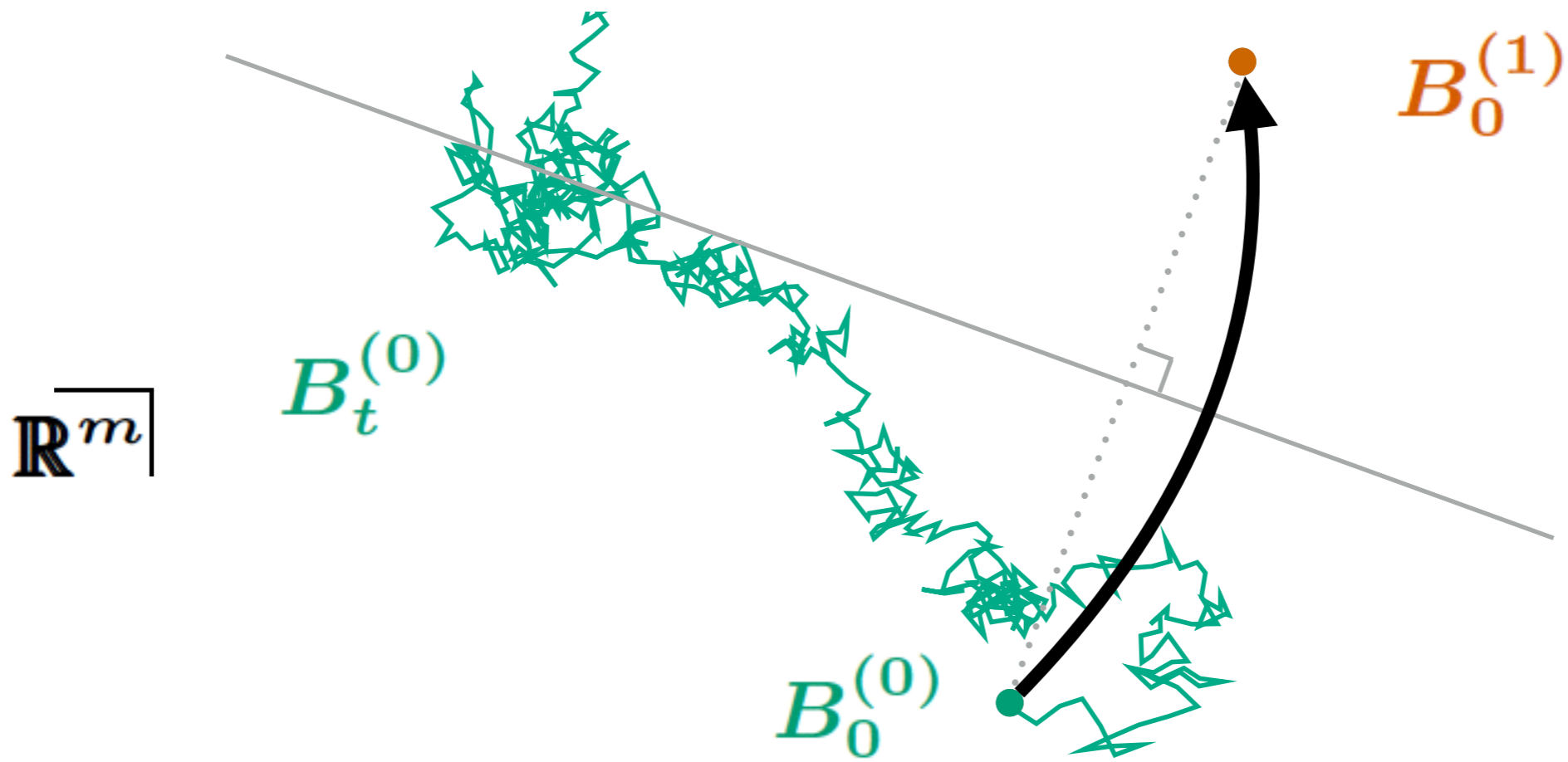
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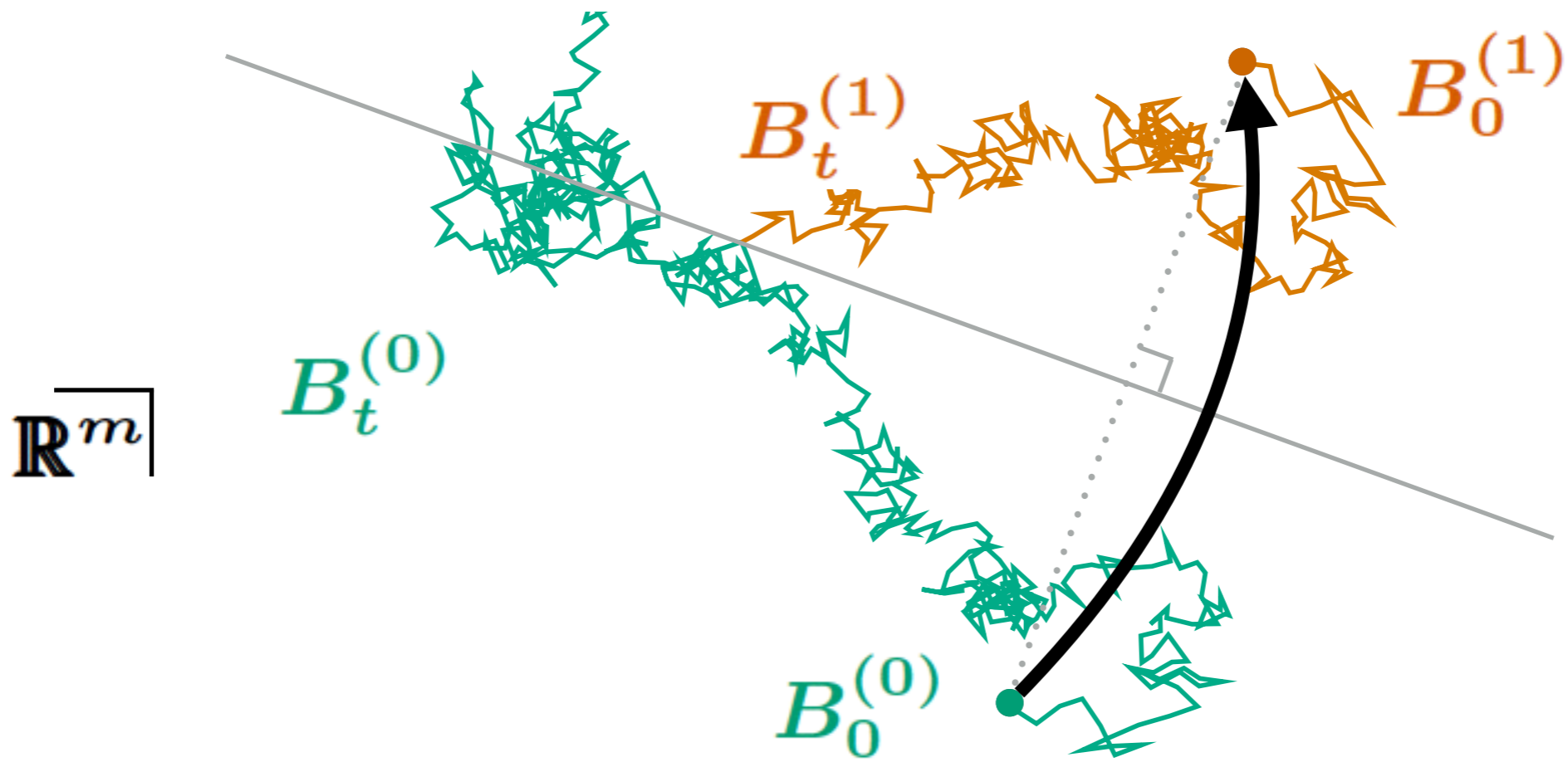
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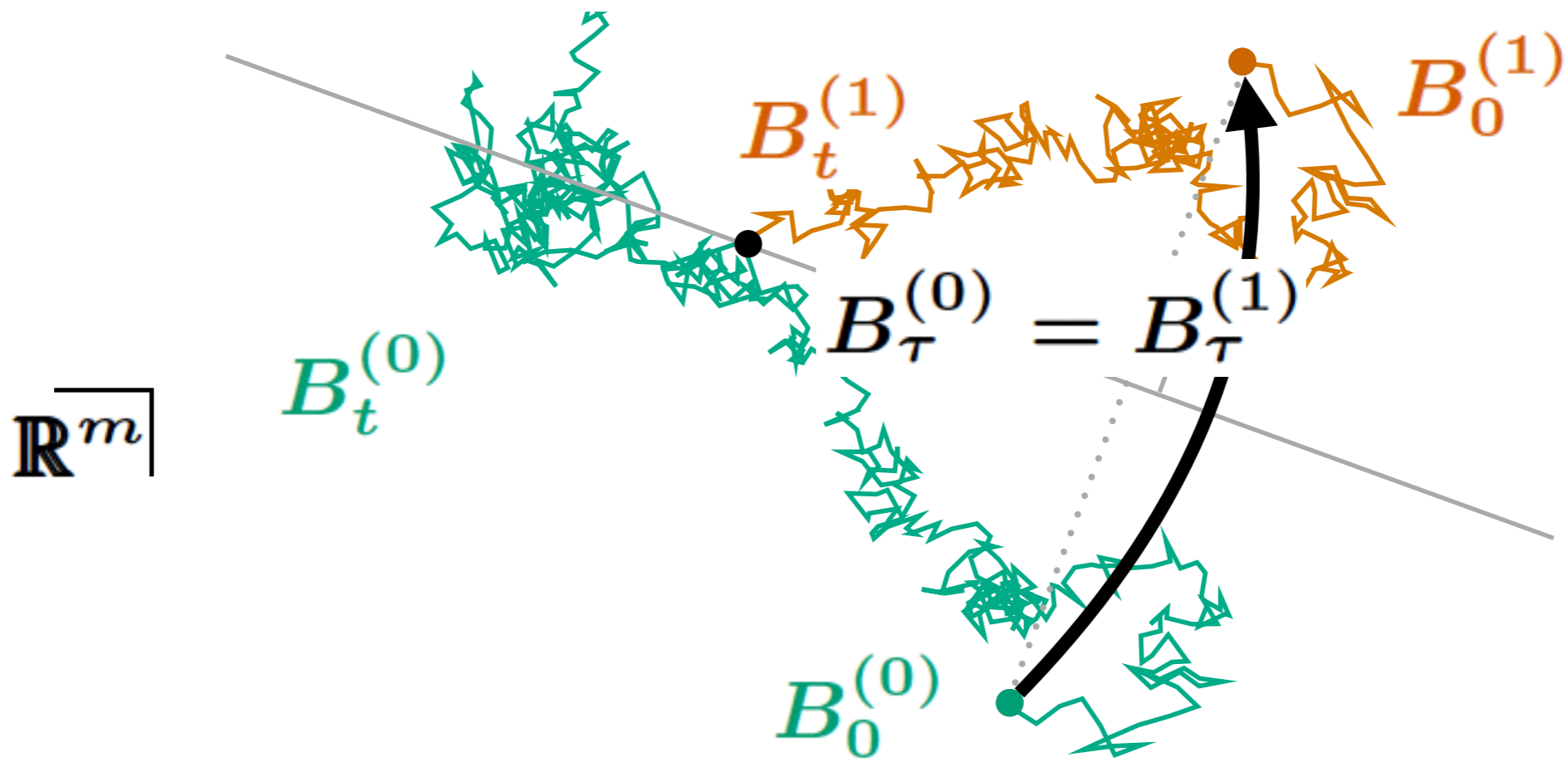
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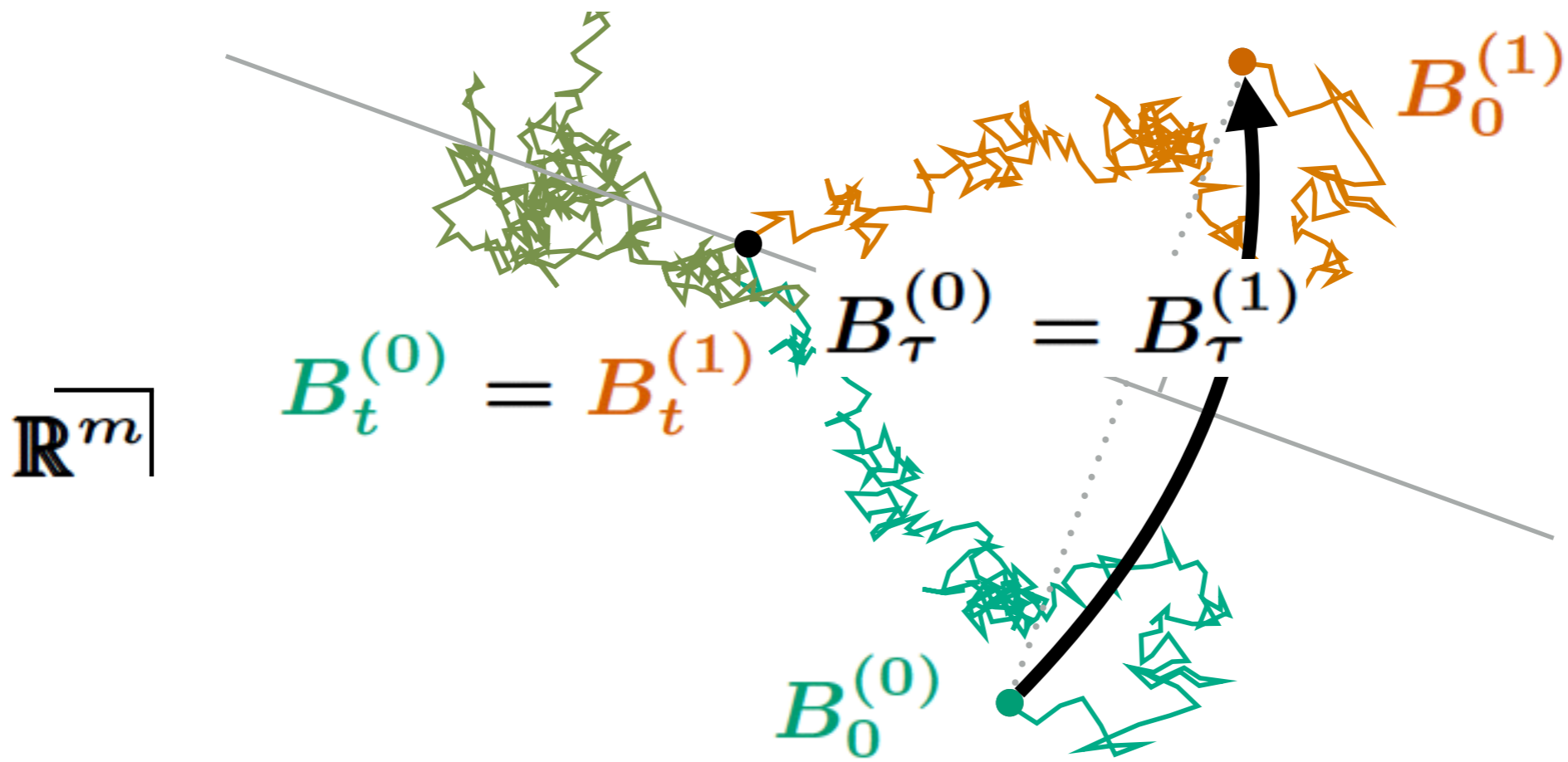
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F'nal ineq. \Rightarrow coupling by refl.

Theorem 2 ([K.])

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★ Extension to $K \neq 0$: OK. / Ext. to $N < \infty$: Not yet

Idea of the pf. of Thm 2 & 3

Thm 2 Kantorovich duality,

Reverse f'nal Gaussian isoperimetry for P_t

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Another dimensional W_2 -contraction

Theorem 4 ([Bolley, Gentil, Guillin & K.])

$\mathbf{BE}(K, N)$ is equiv. to the following:

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Q. On $\text{RCD}^*(0, N)$ sp's?

(Work in progress with X.-D. Li)

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