

Optimal transport, heat flow and coupling of Brownian motions

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偏微分方程式に付随する確率論的問題
京都大学数理解析研究所 2015 年 12 月 9–11 日

1. Introduction

Heat equation $\leftrightarrow$ Brownian motion

Heat equation

$$\partial_t u = \Delta u$$



Brownian motion

$$(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$$

Heat equation $\leftrightarrow$ Brownian motion

$$u(t, x) = \mathbb{E}[u(0, B_t) \mid B_0 = x]$$

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Optimal transport

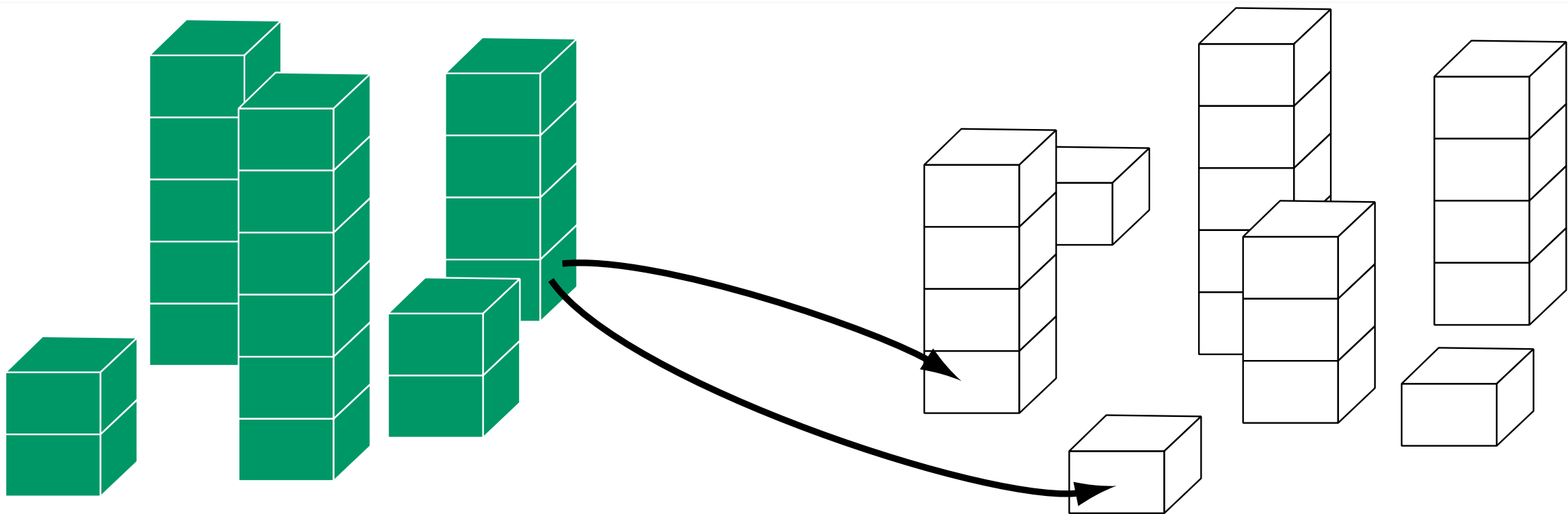
Geometry of the underlying space X

What's optimal transport?

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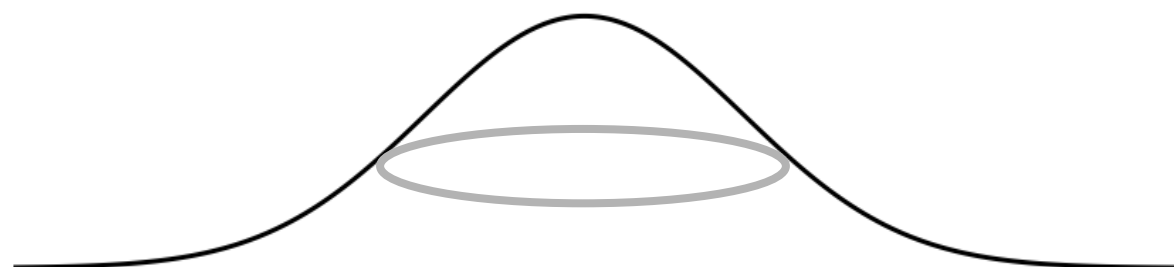
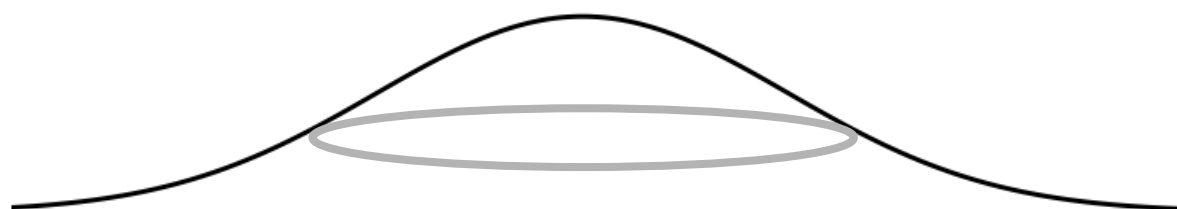


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- $c(x, y)$: cost to bring a unit mass from x to y

Q.

- How do we minimize the total cost?
- Properties of the optimal cost (as a fn. of μ_0, μ_1)?
 - ↳ “difference” of μ_0 and μ_1



A key functional: Relative entropy Ent

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(Curvature-dimension condition)

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Characterizations of curv.-dim. cond'n by $(\nu_t)_{t \geq 0}$

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How about BMs?

Outline of the talk

1. Introduction

2. Basics of optimal transport

3. Framework

4. Some couplings of Brownian motions

4.1 Coupling by parallel transport

4.2 Coupling by reflection

5. Concluding remarks

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Optimal Transportation cost

(X, d) : Polish metric space

$c : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$: symm., conti.

Opt. trans. cost

$$\mathcal{T}_c(\mu, \nu) := \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \left[\int_{X \times X} c \, d\pi \right]$$

$$\Pi(\mu, \nu) := \left\{ \pi \in \mathcal{P}(X^2) \mid \begin{array}{l} \pi(A \times X) = \mu(A) \\ \pi(X \times A) = \nu(A) \end{array} \right\}$$

(Couplings/Transference plans)

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Basic problems in Opt. Trans.

- Characterizations of minimizer(s)
(e.g. $\rightsquigarrow$ Monge-Ampère eq.)
- Trends to equilibrium in opt. trans. cost
- Functional inequalities
(e.g. Sobolev ineq./isoperimetric ineq.)
- Additional constraints
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Other connections

with optimal control/Hamilton-Jacobi eq., Euler eq., ...

Kantorovich duality

$$\mathcal{T}_c(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{g, f} \left[\int_X g \, d\mu + \int_X f \, d\nu \right]$$

where $f, g \in C_b(X)$,

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↪ Connection with

Hopf-Lax formulae & associated H.-J. eq.'s

Wasserstein distance

L^p -Wasserstein distance ($p \in [1, \infty)$)

$$W_p(\mu, \nu) := \mathcal{T}_{d^p}(\mu, \nu)^{1/p} \left(= \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \|d\|_{L^p(\pi)} \right)$$

- W_p : (pseudo-)distance
- Conv. in $W_p \Leftrightarrow$ weak conv. & unif. p -th moment
- Property of $(X, d) \Rightarrow$ the same for $(\mathcal{P}(X), W_p)$

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† Separability/Completeness

† Geodesic distance:

$\forall x_0, x_1, \exists$ length-minimizing curve (min. geod.)
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- Tangent vect. at μ : $\nabla \varphi \in L^2(\mu)$ ($\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)
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$\Downarrow$

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Other gradient flows on $(\mathcal{P}(X), W_2)$:

Porous medium eq./McKean-Vlasov eq./ p -heat eq./...

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Framework

$(X, d, \mathfrak{m})$: Polish geodesic metric measure sp.,
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$$\star |f(\gamma_1) - f(\gamma_0)| \leq \int_0^1 |\nabla f|_w(\gamma_s) |\dot{\gamma}_s| ds$$

for a.e. trajectories $(\gamma_s)_{s \in [0,1]}$ of “nice” transports

RCD(K, ∞) space

$$\text{Ent}(\rho \mathfrak{m}) := \int_X \rho \log \rho \, d\mathfrak{m}$$

Definition 1

$(X, d, \mathfrak{m})$: Riemannian **CD**(K, ∞) sp. ($K \in \mathbb{R}$)
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Examples

- (M, g) : cpl. Riem. mfd, $\partial M = \emptyset$, V : fn. on M
 $\rightsquigarrow (M, d_g, \mathfrak{m})$ (d_g : Riem. dist., $\mathfrak{m} = e^{-V} \text{vol}_g$)
 $\rightsquigarrow \text{RCD}(K, \infty) \Leftrightarrow \text{Ric} + \text{Hess } V \geq K$
- $M = \mathbb{R}^d$, $V(x) = \frac{K|x|^2}{2}$
 $(\rightsquigarrow \partial_t u = \Delta u - Kx \cdot \nabla u)$
- Meas. Gromov-Hausdorff lim. of **RCD**(K, ∞) sp.'s
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RCD(K, ∞) space

Examples

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 $\rightsquigarrow (M, d_g, \mathfrak{m})$ (d_g : Riem. dist., $\mathfrak{m} = e^{-V} \text{vol}_g$)
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[Ambrosio, Gigli & Savaré '15]

Analytic properties of $\text{RCD}(K, \infty)$ sp.

- (Quantitative) Lipschitz regularization of P_t :
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Q.

- Something more for sample paths of BMs?
- In particular, coupling of BMs?

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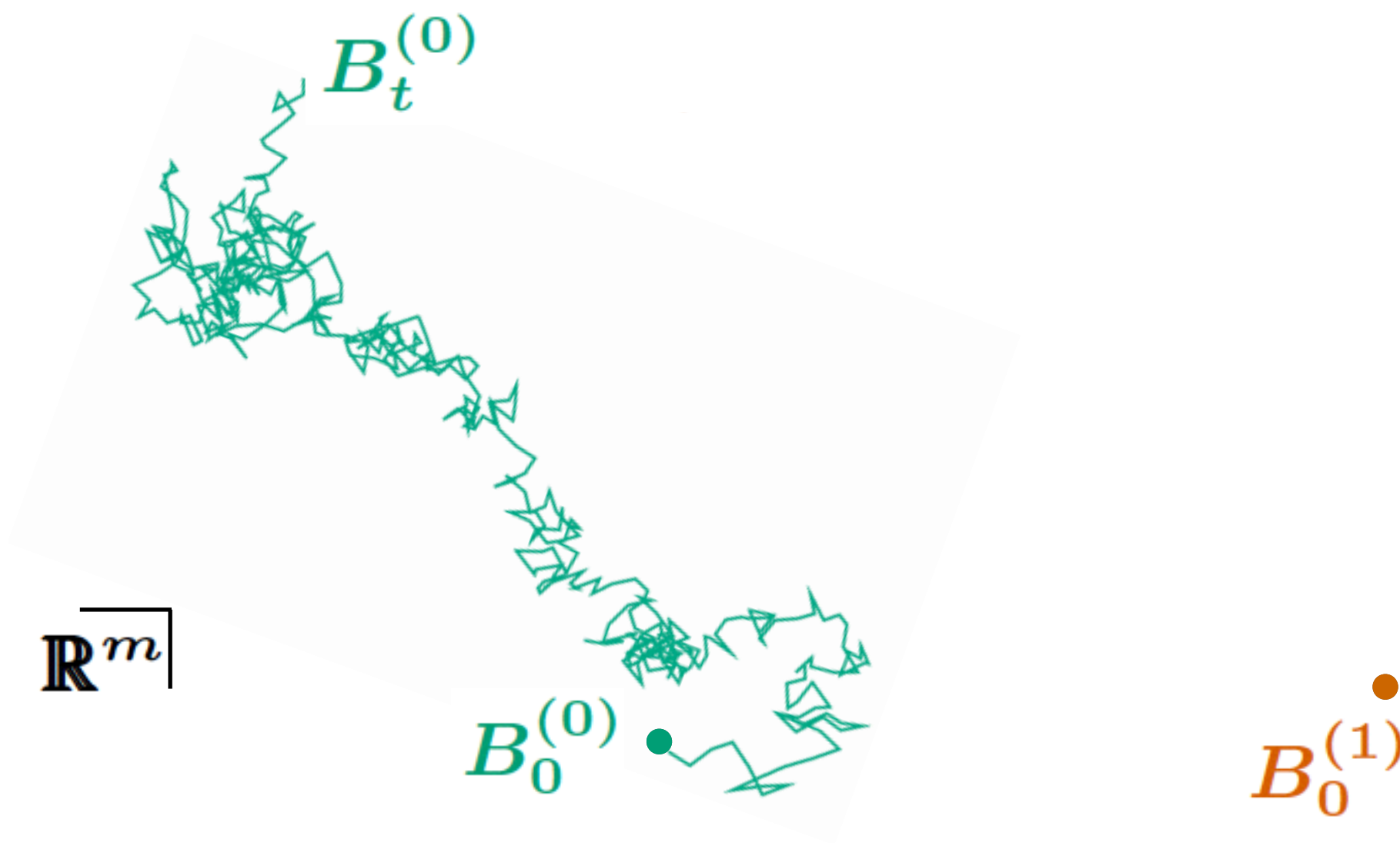
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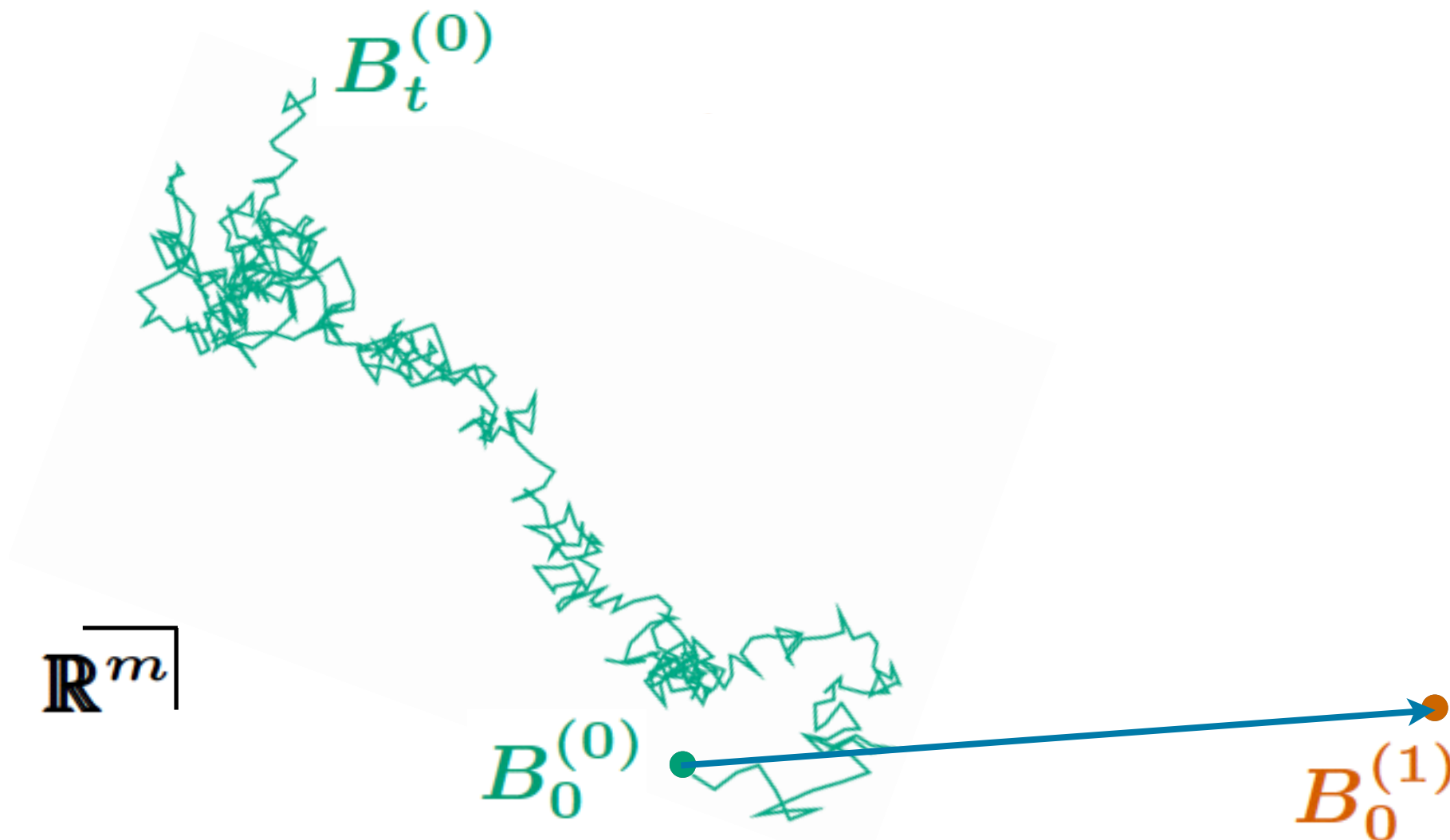
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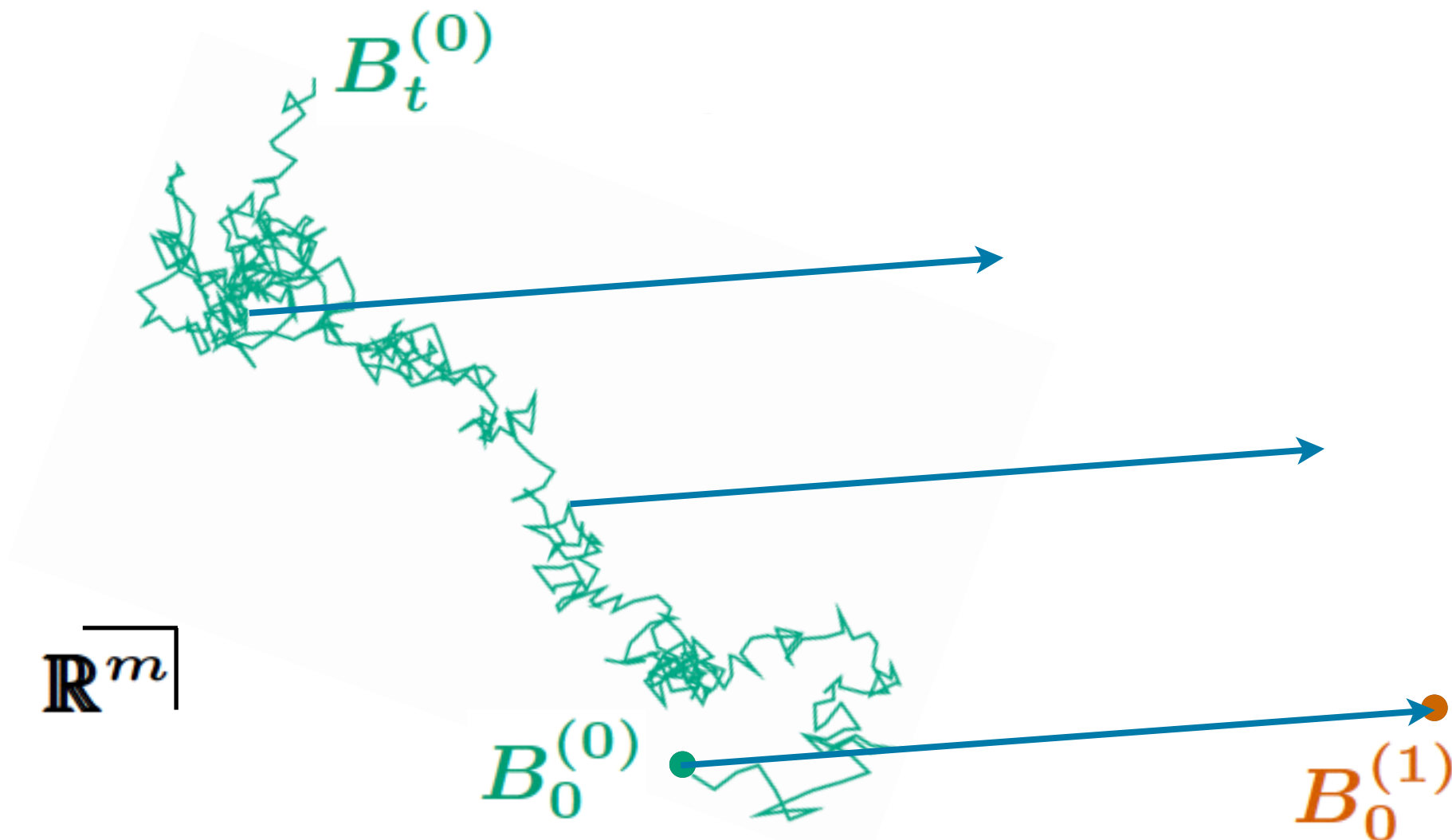
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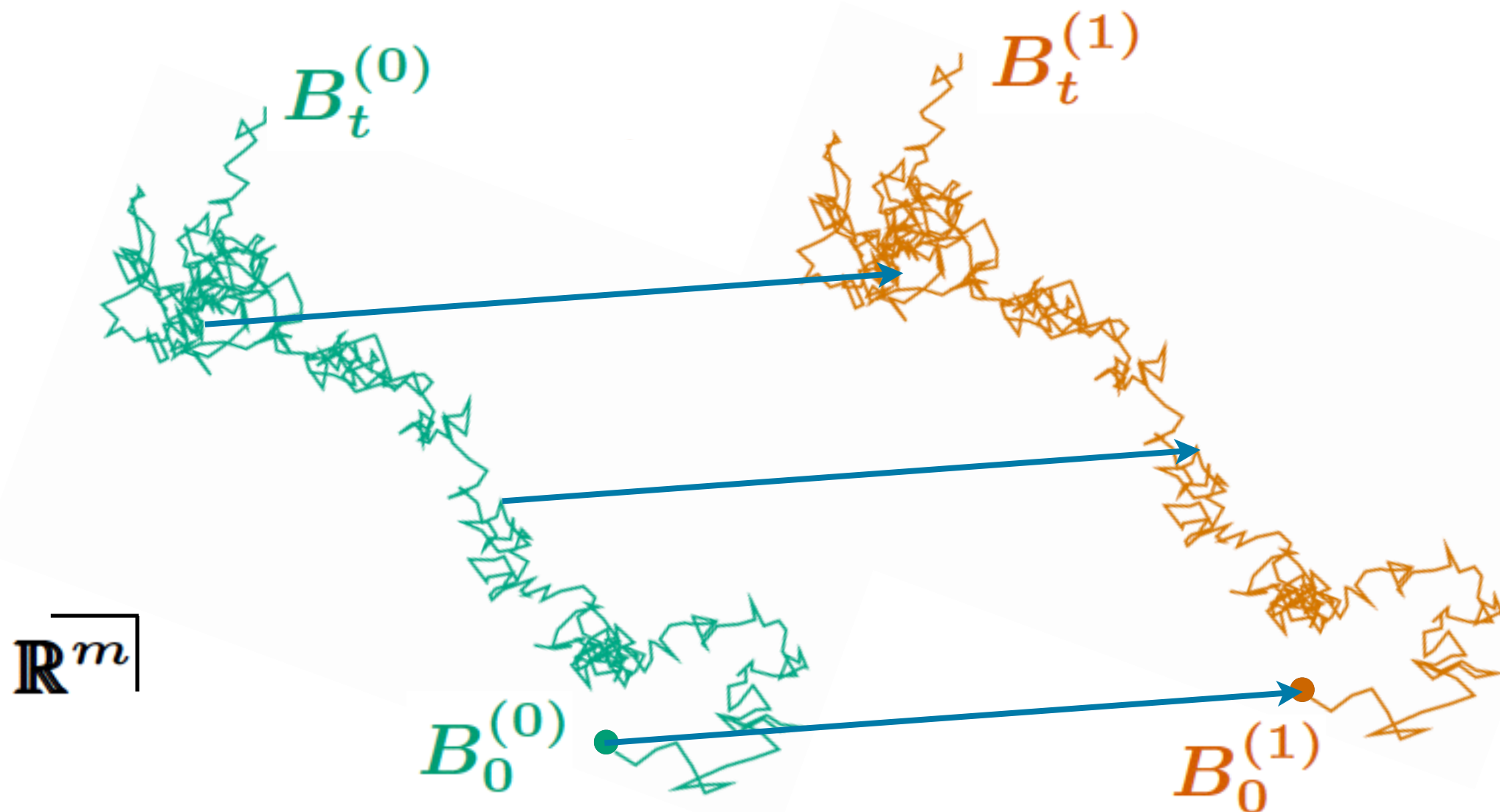
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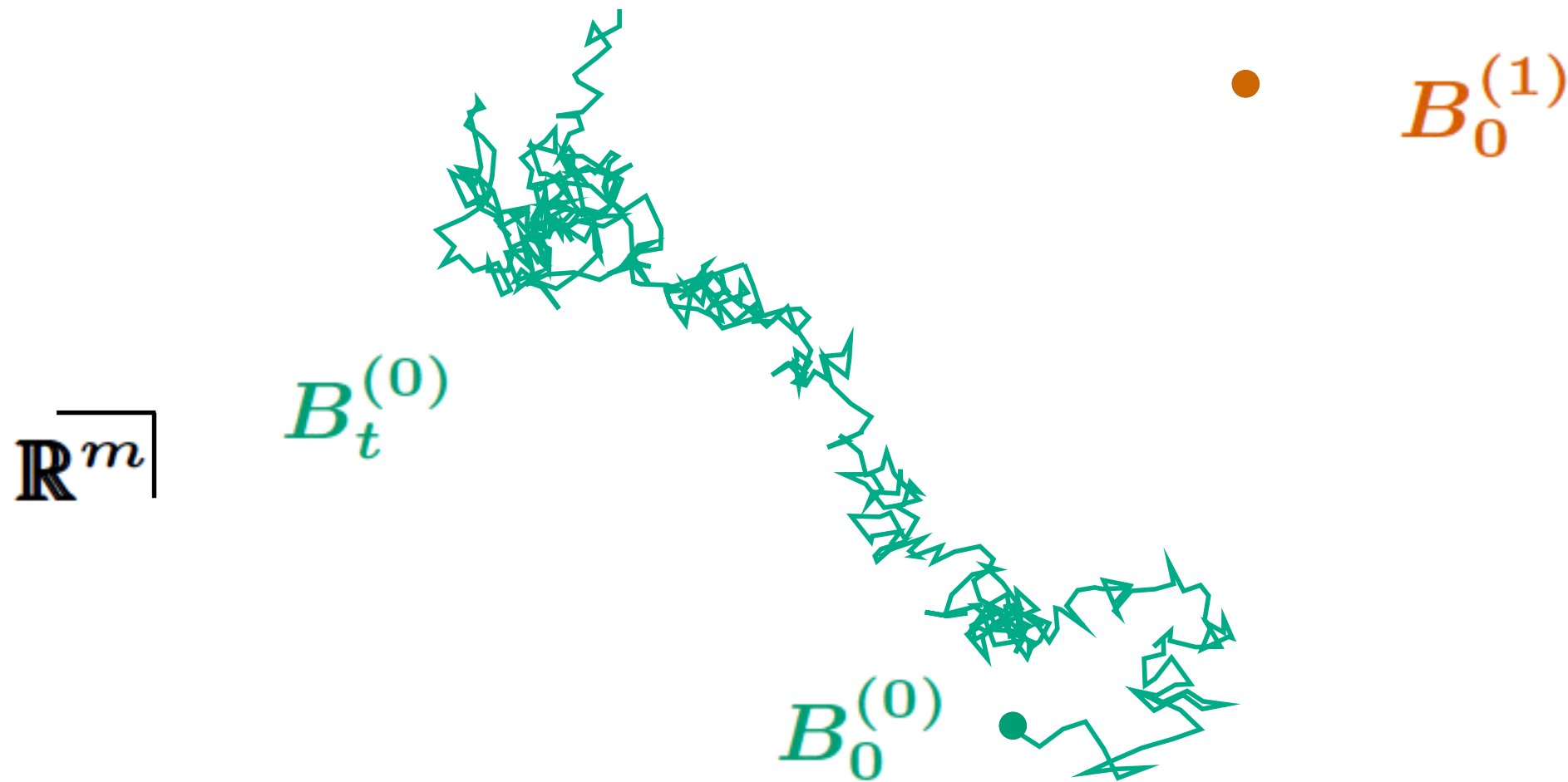
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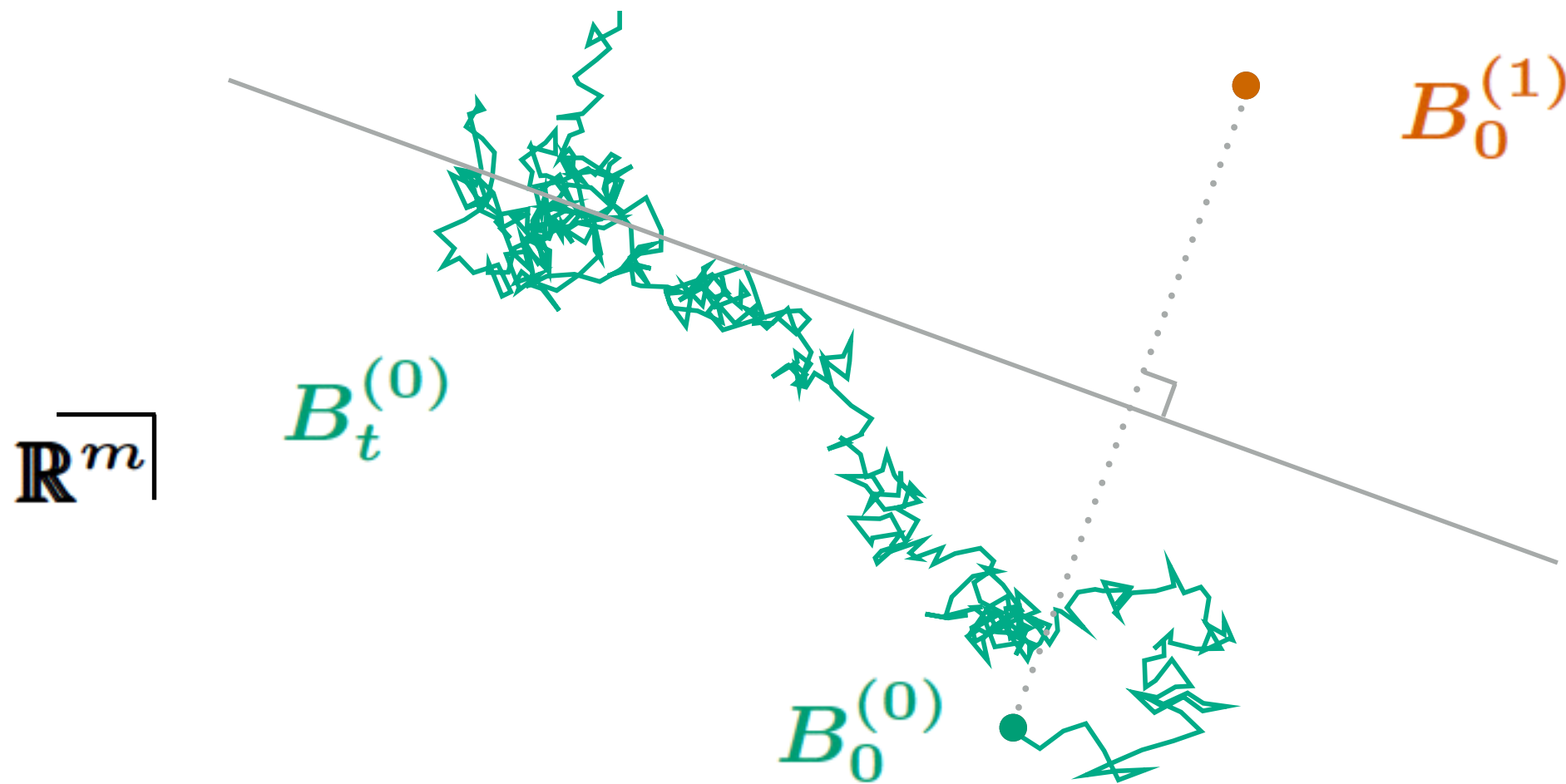


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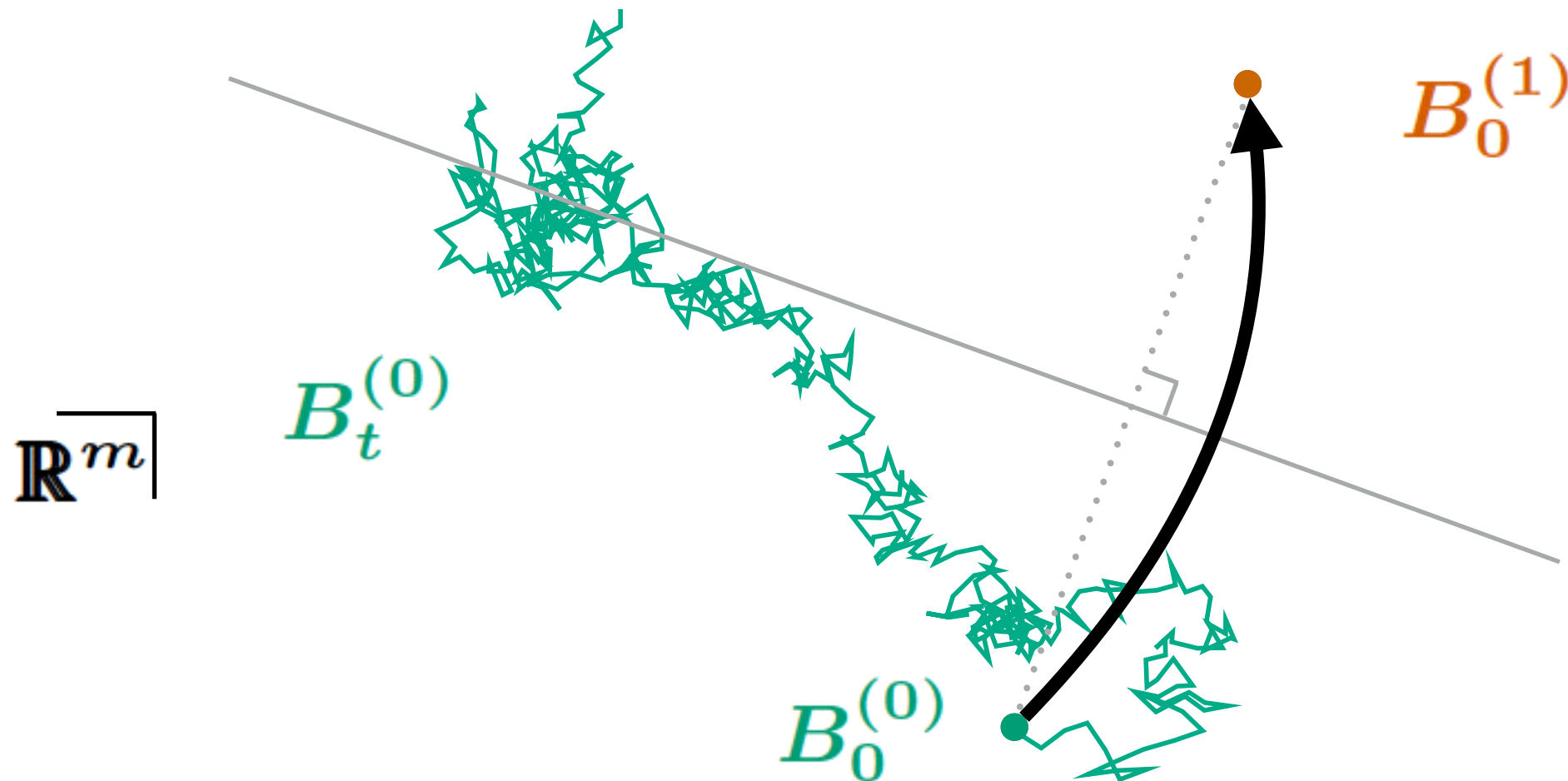


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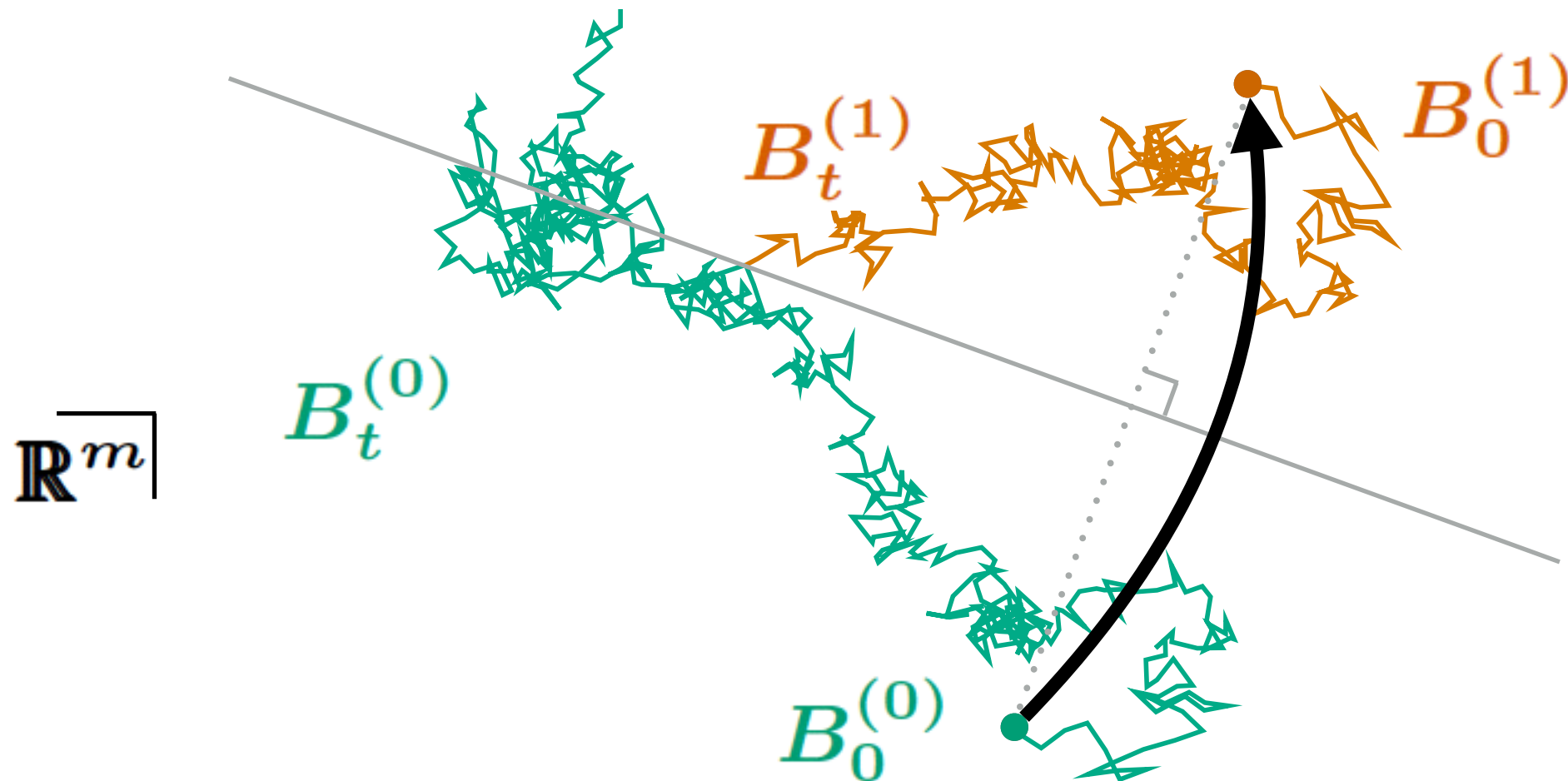


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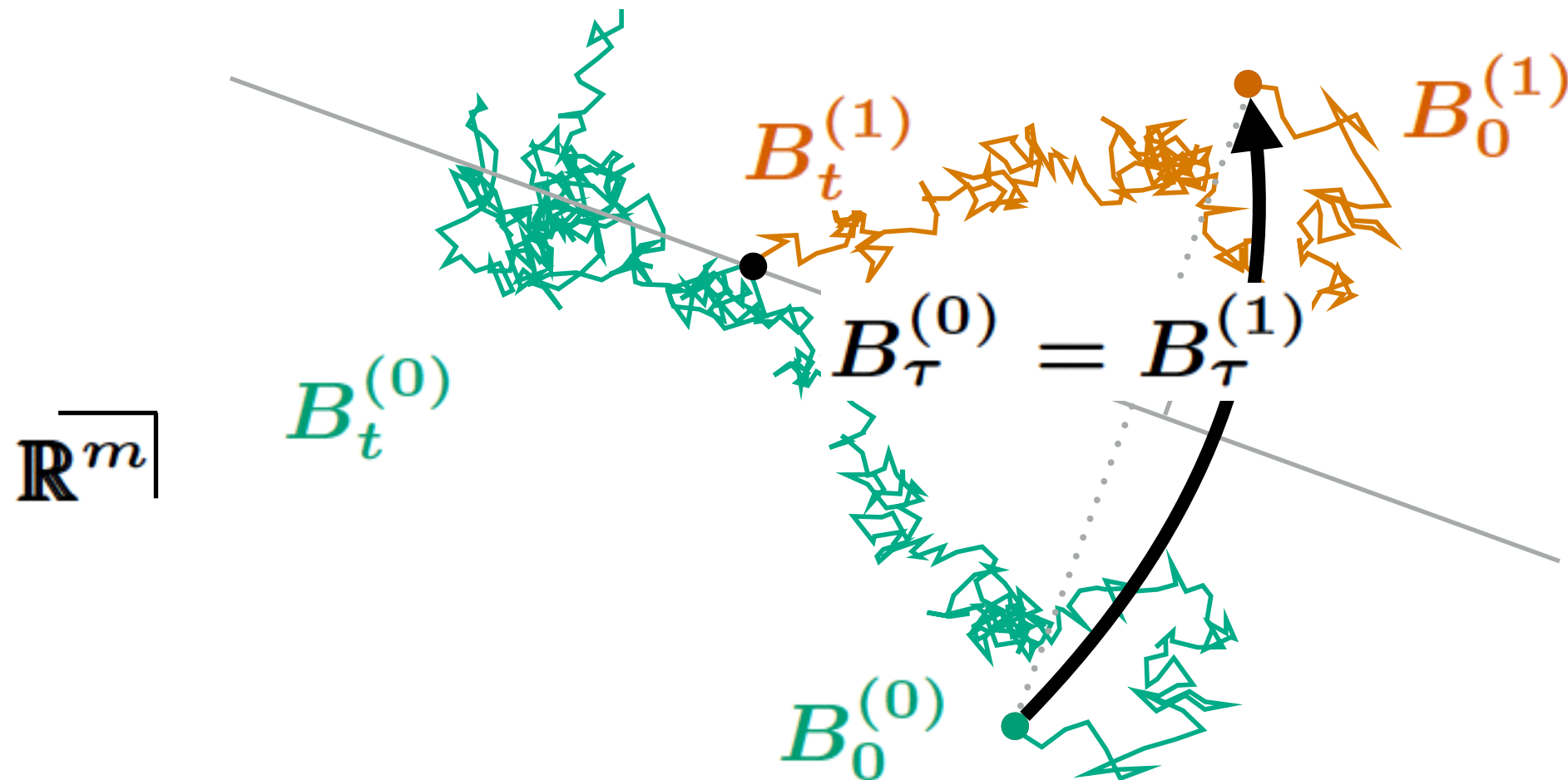


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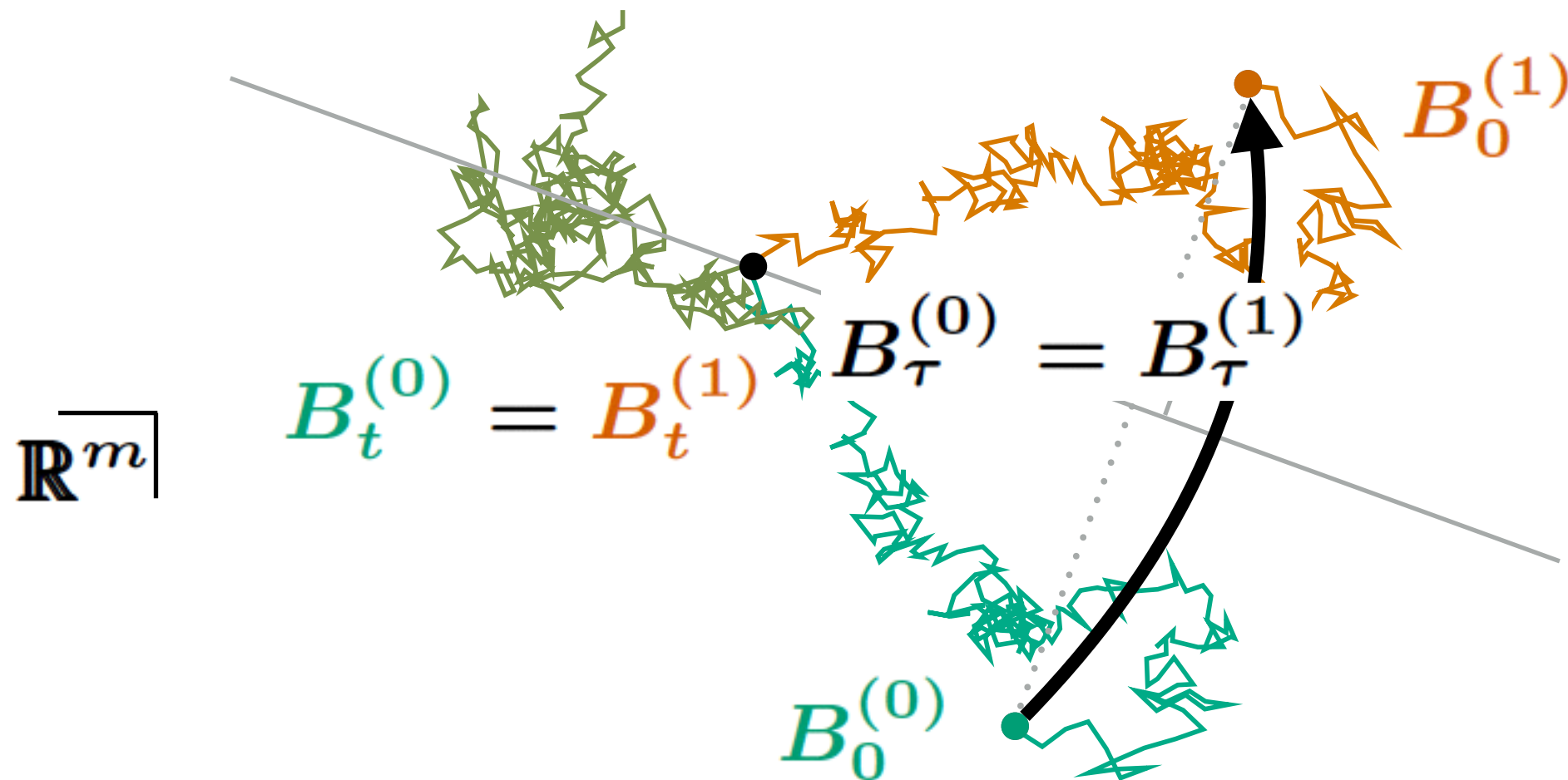


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[Kendall '86 / Cranston '91 / F.-Y. Wang '94,'05 / E.-P. Hsu '03 /
von Renesse '04 / K. '10,'12 / Arnaudon, Coulibaly & Thalmaier '09
/ Neel & Popescu '15+ / ...]

How do we extend?

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Change the definition:

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Change the definition:

From the structure we used for construction
to the characteristic property they satisfies

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$\forall x_0, x_1 \in X \exists (B_t^{(0)}, B_t^{(1)})$: coupling of BMs on X s.t.

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Key idea

- Reduce to construction of a coupling of trans. prob.
- Self-improvement of $\mathbf{BE}(K, \infty)$

[Bakry & Émery '85/Savaré '14]

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$$[\text{K.'10/K.'13/}\dots] \Updownarrow$$

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Observe it on Riem. mfd.

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where $\begin{cases} d\rho_t^r = 2\sqrt{2}dW_t - K\rho_t^r dt, \\ \rho_0^r = r \end{cases}$

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Corollary 4 (cf. [K. & Sturm '13])

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\delta_{x_0} P_T - \delta_{x_1} P_T\|_{\text{var}} \leq \varphi_T(d(x_0, x_1))$$

(Comparison theorem for total variations)

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On $\mathbf{RCD}(K, \infty)$ sp's, $\forall x_0, x_1 \in X$,
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★ “Thm. 3 $\Rightarrow$ Thm. 5” is similar to the corresponding argument in coupling by parallel transport

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Summary

- “ $\text{Ric} \geq K$ ” on “Riemannian” met. meas. sp
 - Brownian motion is defined
 - Bakry-Émery theory is available
- “Coupling by parallel transport/reflection” of BMs
 - ← Define them by characteristic properties
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