

From modified log-Sobolev inequalities to  
Beckner inequalities and moment estimates

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## Notation

- $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$  - probability space
- $\mathcal{E} : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{E}) \times \text{Dom}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{Dom}(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq L^0(\mathcal{X}; \mu)$ 
  - ↳  $\mathcal{E}(f, g) = \mathcal{E}(g, f)$
  - ↳  $\mathcal{E}(f, f) \geq 0$
  - ↳  $\mathcal{E}(f_1 + f_2, g) = \mathcal{E}(f_1, g) + \mathcal{E}(f_2, g)$       ↳  $u \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{E})$
  - ↳  $\mathcal{E}(f, g) = \mu(\Gamma(f, g))$  for some  $\Gamma : u \times u \rightarrow L_0(\mathcal{X}, \mu)$   
 $\Gamma(f, f) = \Gamma(f)$

+ some technical assumptions on  $\mathcal{E}, \Gamma$  and domains

## Examples

- $\Gamma(f, g) = \frac{1}{2} (L(fg) - fLg - gLf)$ ;  $L$  - generator of a reversible Markov semigroup  
 $\rightarrow \mathbb{E}(f, g) = -\mu(fLg)$
- $\Gamma(f, g) = \nabla f \cdot \nabla g$
- $\Gamma(f, g) = \int (f(y) - f(x))(g(y) - g(x)) \cdot Q_x(dy)$   
 $\rightarrow \mu(dx) Q_x(dy) = \mu(dy) Q_y(dx)$
- $\eta$  - Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda$   
$$\begin{cases} D_x^+ F(\eta) = F(\eta + \delta_x) - F(\eta); \\ D_x^- F(\eta) = F(\eta) - F(\eta - \delta_x) \end{cases} \quad \text{if } x \in \text{supp } \eta$$
  
$$\mathbb{E}(F, G) = \int_x \mathbb{E} [D_x^+ F D_x^+ G] \lambda(dx)$$
  
Mecke's formula  $\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(F, G) = \mathbb{E} \Gamma(F, G) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_x D_x^- F(\eta) D_x^- G(\eta) \eta(dx) + \frac{1}{2} \int D_x^+ F(\eta) D_x^+ G(\eta) \lambda(dx) \right]$

# Functional inequalities and moment estimates

• Poincaré:  $\lambda \text{Var}_\mu(f) \leq \mathcal{E}(f, f)$   $\mathcal{E}(f, f) = \mu(\Gamma(f))$

$\xRightarrow{\text{Milman}}$   $\|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq r K \left\| \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(f)}{\lambda}} \right\|_r \quad \forall r \geq 2$

• log-Sobolev (LS):  $S_1 \text{Ent}_\mu(f^2) \leq \mathcal{E}(f, f)$

$\xRightarrow{\text{Aida-Stroock}}$   $\|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq \sqrt{r} K \left\| \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(f)}{S_1}} \right\|_r \quad \forall r \geq 2$

• modified log-Sobolev (mLS):  $S_0 \text{Ent}_\mu(f) \leq \mathcal{E}(f, \log f)$

$\xRightarrow{\quad}$   $\|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq ? \quad \forall r \geq 2$

# Functional inequalities and moment estimates

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• log-Sobolev (LS):  $\mathfrak{S}_1 \text{Ent}_\mu(f^2) \leq \mathcal{E}(f, f)$

$\xRightarrow{\text{Aida-Stroock}}$   $\|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq \sqrt{r} K \left\| \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(f)}{\mathfrak{S}_1}} \right\|_r \quad \forall r \geq 2$

• modified log-Sobolev (mLS):  $\mathfrak{S}_0 \text{Ent}_\mu(f) \leq \mathcal{E}(f, \log f)$

$\xRightarrow{\text{APS}}$   $\|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq \sqrt{r} K \left\| \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(f)}{\mathfrak{S}_0}} \right\|_r \quad \forall r \geq 2$

## Remark

Bobkov-Tetali:  $4\mathfrak{S}_1 \leq \mathfrak{S}_0$ ;

$\mu \sim \text{Poiss}(\lambda)$ ;  $\mathcal{E}(f, g) = \sum_{n \geq 0} (f(n+1) - f(n))^2 \mu(n)$

Bobkov-Ledoux:  $\mathfrak{S}_1 = 0$ , Dai Pra et al.:  $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

## Toolbox: BBLM estimates + Beckner inequalities

- Thm. (BBLM):  $\|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq \sqrt{r} \cdot K \| \sqrt{\hat{\Gamma}(f)} \|_r$ , where  
$$\hat{\Gamma}(f, g)(x) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} (f(x) - f(y))(g(x) - g(y)) \mu(dy)$$

Main idea:

$$\forall p \in (1, 2] \quad \mu(f^p) - \mu(f)^p \leq \text{Cov}(f, f^{p-1}) = \mu(\hat{\Gamma}(f, f^{p-1}))$$

+ iterative argument

- Beckner ineq. (Bec):  $\alpha_p [\mu(f^p) - \mu(f)^p] \leq \varepsilon(f, f^{p-1}); \quad p \in (1, 2]$

$$\stackrel{\text{APS}}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt{\left( \inf_{p \in (1, 2]} \alpha_p \right)} \cdot \|f - \mu(f)\|_r \leq \sqrt{r} \cdot K \| \sqrt{\Gamma}(f) \|_r$$

Remark: (Bec)  $\Rightarrow$  (MLS) with  $s_0 \geq \lim_{p \rightarrow 1^+} \alpha_p$  (easy)

Thm. (APS): (MLS)  $\Rightarrow$  (Bec) with  $\inf_{p \in (1, 2]} \alpha_p \geq s_0/6$

Moreover:  $\lim_{p \rightarrow 1^+} \alpha_p \geq s_0$ .

## Applications: Glauber dynamics

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{E}^n, \quad X = (X_1, \dots, X_n) \sim \mu$$

↳ Polish space

$$X_i' \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{P}(X_i' \in \cdot \mid X=x) = \mathbb{P}(X_i \in \cdot \mid X_{\setminus i} = x_{\setminus i})$$

$$X^i = (X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_i', X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} Lf(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} [f(X^i) - f(X) \mid X=x] \\ \mathcal{E}(f, g) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} (f(X^i) - f(X))(g(X^i) - g(X)) \\ \Gamma(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} [(f(X^i) - f(X))^2 \mid X] \end{cases}$$

Cor (APS): If GD satisfies (MLS) with  $s_0 > 0$  then  $\forall f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \forall r \geq 2$

$$\|f(X) - \mathbb{E}f(X)\|_r \leq K \sqrt{r} \left\| \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(f)}{s_0}} \right\|_r \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\leq} K \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{s_0}} \left\| \left( \sum_i (f(X^i) - f(X))^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_r$$

→ e.g. Ising model, hardcore model, exponential random graphs

## Applications: Poisson space $\mathcal{N}$

recall:  $\eta$  - Poisson process with intensity  $\lambda$

$$\begin{cases} D_x^+ F(\eta) = F(\eta + \delta_x) - F(\eta); \\ D_x^- F(\eta) = F(\eta) - F(\eta - \delta_x) \end{cases} \quad \text{if } x \in \text{supp } \eta$$

$$\mathbb{E}(F, G) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \mathbb{E}[D_x^+ F D_x^+ G] \lambda(dx)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Mecke}}{=} \mathbb{E} \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{X}} D_x^- F(\eta) D_x^- G(\eta) \eta(dx) + \frac{1}{2} \int D_x^+ F(\eta) D_x^+ G(\eta) \lambda(dx)}_{=: \Gamma(F, G)} \right]$$

Wu:  $\eta$  satisfies (m.l.s) with  $s_0 = 1$   $\stackrel{\text{AP}}{\Rightarrow} \forall F: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \forall r \geq 2$

$$\|F - \mathbb{E}F\|_r \leq K \sqrt{r} \| \sqrt{\Gamma(F)} \|_r$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Complements Bachmann-Peccati for unbounded  $\sqrt{\Gamma(F)}$

$\rightarrow$  suprema of stochastic integrals, U-statistics



## Other applications:

- Cauchy distribution in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- symmetric group: suprema of Hoeffding statistics
- measures satisfying the stochastic covering property
- zero-range processes
- abstract moment estimates for polynomials