The Brownian transport map

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Joint work with Yair Shenfeld

Poincaré inequalities

Throughout, $G \sim \gamma_d$ will denote the standard Gaussian in $\mathbb{R}^d$.

Gaussian Poincaré inequality: For any test function f,

$$\mathrm{Var}(f(G)) \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\|\nabla f(G)\|^2\right].$$

In general, $X \sim \mu$ satisfies a Poincaré inequality with constant $C_{\mathrm{p}}(\mu) > 0$, if,

$$\mathrm{Var}(f(X)) \leq C_{\mathrm{p}}(\mu)\mathbb{E}\left[\|\nabla f(X)\|^2\right].$$

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An inequality of Brascamp and Lieb

If μ is a measure on $\mathbb{R}^d$, we say that μ is more log-concave than γ_d, if for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$-\nabla^2 \log\left(\frac{d\mu}{dx}(x)\right) \succeq \mathrm{Id}.$$

Theorem (Brascamp-Lieb 76')

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Contractions

There are many proofs of the Brascamp-Lieb theorem:

- Brascamp-Lieb
- The Bakry-Emery criterion
- Prékopa-Leindeler inequality (Bobkov-Ledoux)
- Caffarelli's contraction theorem

The latter says that there exists a 1-Lipschitz map φ, $\varphi_* \gamma_d = \mu$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Var}_\mu(f) = \mathrm{Var}_{\gamma_d}(f \circ \varphi) &\leq \mathbb{E}_{\gamma_d}\left[\|\nabla (f \circ \varphi)\|^2\right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}_{\gamma_d}\left[\|\nabla \varphi\|^2 \|\nabla f(\varphi)\|^2\right] = \mathbb{E}_\mu\left[\|\nabla f\|^2\right].\end{aligned}$$

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Bounded log-concave

If μ is only log-concave, but compactly supported on a ball of diameter R, then $\mathrm{C_p}(\mu) \lesssim R^2$. Again, several proofs:

- Localization (Payne-Weinberger)
- Refined Brascamp-Lieb (Kolesnikov-Milman)
- Moment Maps (Klartag)

Question

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Motivation

A positive answer will not only recover known result but will also imply:

1. Dimension-free Φ-Sobolev inequalities,

$$\mathbb{E}[\Phi(f(X))] - \Phi\left(\mathbb{E}[f(X)]\right) \leq R^2 \mathbb{E}\left[\Phi''(f(X)) \|\nabla f(X)\|^2\right],$$

   where Φ is an appropriate convex function (generalizes both the Poicnaré and log-Sobolev inequalities).

2. Bounds for higher eigenvalues of the weighted Laplacian.
3. Isoperimetric inequalities.
4. Improved rate of convergence for CLT.

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Gaussian mixtures

We call $\mu = \gamma_d \star \nu$ a Gaussian mixture. It was recently proved by Bardet, Gozlan, Malrieu and Zitt that if $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\nu)) \leq R$, then

$$\mathrm{C_p}(\mu) \lesssim e^{R^2}.$$

Later, Chen,Chewi and Niles-Weed extended the result to the log-Sobolev inequality.

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KLS

Let μ be log-concave and isotropic,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x d\mu(x) = 0 \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x \otimes x d\mu(x) = \mathrm{Id}.$$

A famous conjecture of Kannan-Lovász-Simonovits postulates,

$$C_{\mathrm{p}}(\mu) \leq C.$$

Current best bound, due to Chen: $C_{\mathrm{p}}(\mu) \leq d^{o(1)}$.

It seems natural to ask whether we can find a Lipschitz map φ with $\varphi_* \gamma_d = \mu$?

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- In general, one cannot find a Lipschitz transport map from γ_d to μ.
- The existence of such map implies sub-Gaussian tails of μ, which is not true for all isotropic log-concave measures.
- However, E. Milman showed that for KLS, it is enough to have map which is 'Lipschitz on average'.

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If μ is log concave and isotropic, does there exists a map φ with $\varphi_* \gamma = \mu$, such that

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Infinite-dimensions

By slightly altering our perspective, we give a positive answer to the previous questions.

Let $\Omega := C([0,1], \mathbb{R}^d)$ stand for the Wiener space with the Wiener measure γ. We will let $(B_t)_{t\in[0,1]}$ denote a Brownian motion.

We consider Lipschitz mappings $\Phi : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^d$ with $D\Phi$ bounded almost surely.

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Infinite-dimensions

Theorem (M.-Shenfeld)

Let μ be a measure on $\mathbb{R}^d$. There exists map $\Phi : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^d$, with $\Phi_* \gamma = \mu$ and

1. *If μ is log-concave with $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\mu)) \leq R$,*

$$\|D\Phi\| \leq R.$$

2. *If $\mu = \gamma_d \star \nu$ and $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\nu)) \leq R$,*

$$\|D\Phi\| \leq e^{R^2}.$$

3. *If μ is log-concave and isotropic,*

$$\mathbb{E}_\gamma \left[\|D\Phi\|^2 \right] \leq d^{o(1)}.$$

Malliavin calculus 101

Recall the Cameron-Martin space

$$H := \{h \in \Omega | h_t = \int_0^t \dot{h}_s ds\}.$$

It is also characterized by the fact that $B_t + g$ is absolutely continuous with respect to γ, iff $g \in H$.

Heuristically, for a a random variable F we define the Malliavin derivative DF, as the Gateaux derivative in the H directions.

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H has a natural inner product, $\langle h, h' \rangle_H := \int_0^1 \dot{h}_t \dot{h}'_t dt$. Observe that $DF : \Omega \to H$ and we denote by DF_t, by $D_t F$.

We say that a map F is R-Lipschitz (in the H directions), if $\|DF\|_H \leq R$ almost surely. This definition is justified, since

$$\mathrm{Var}_\gamma(F) \leq \mathbb{E}_\gamma \left[\|DF\|_H^2 \right].$$

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First attempt

Definition (Wasserstein distance between μ and γ)

$$\mathcal{W}_2(\mu,\gamma) := \inf_{\pi} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[||x-y||^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2}$$

where π ranges over all possible couplings of μ and γ.

Caffarelli's theorem concerns the optimal transport map ψ^{opt}, for which

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\|\psi^{\mathrm{opt}}(G) - G\|^2 \right] = \mathcal{W}_2^2(\mu,\gamma).$$

One can study a similar construction in the Wiener space with respect to the metric

$$d_H(\omega,\omega') = \begin{cases} \|\omega-\omega'\|_H & \text{if } \omega-\omega' \in H \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

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$$\frac{d\tilde{\mu}}{d\gamma}(\omega) = \frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(\omega_1),$$

and consider,

$$\min_{\Psi_* \gamma = \tilde{\mu}} \mathbb{E}\left[d_H\left(\Psi(B_\cdot), B_\cdot\right)^2 \right].$$

Equivalently,

$$\min_{u_t} \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^1 \|u_t\|^2 dt \right],$$

where $B_1 + \int_0^1 u_t dt \sim \mu$.

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Then, $v_t^{\mathrm{opt}}(\omega) = \psi^{\mathrm{opt}}(\omega_1) - \omega_1$, and $\Phi^{\mathrm{opt}}(\omega) = \omega + \int v_t dt$ satisfies,

- $\Phi_*^{\mathrm{opt}}\gamma = \tilde{\mu}$.
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Second attempt

We consider an optimization problem adapted to the filtration of B_t.

Define $v_t := \arg \min_{u_t \text{ adapated}} \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^1 \|u_t\|^2 dt\right]$ and $dX_t = dB_t + v_t dt$.

Facts:

- $X_1 \sim \mu$ (this is the transport map).
- $\mathrm{Ent}\left(\mu || \gamma\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \mathbb{E}[||v_t||^2] dt$.
- v_t is a martingale, with $v_t(X_t) = \nabla \ln\left(P_{1-t}\left(\frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(X_t)\right)\right)$.

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The Föllmer Drift - (Some) History

- Analogous problems were already considered by in the 30's, by Schrödinger.
- The process itself was first studied by Föllmer, in 85', who used it to derive a variational expression for entropy.
- It appeared implicitly in the works of Feyel and Üstünel, from 2004, in their study of infinite dimensional transportation problems.
- In the context of functional inequalities, the use of the Föllmer process was pioneered by Lehec in 2012.
- Lassalle identified the process as the solution to a causal transportation problem in 2013.

The Brownian transport map

Recall that $X_1 = B_1 + \int_0^1 \nabla \ln \left(P_{1-t} \frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(X_t) \right) dt$. It can be shown that

$$DX_t = \mathrm{I}_d + \int_0^t \nabla^2 \ln \left(P_{1-s} \frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(X_s) \right) DX_s ds.$$

We write $\nabla v_t := \nabla^2 \ln \left(P_{1-t} \frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(X_t) \right)$ and for $h \in H$, we calculate,

$$f_h(t) := \langle DX_t, h \rangle_H = \int_0^t \dot{h}_s ds + \int_0^t \nabla v_t \langle DX_s, h \rangle_H ds.$$

In particular,

$$\frac{d}{dt} f_h(t) = \dot{h}_t - \nabla v_t f_h(t).$$

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Solving this differential equation, we get, for every $h \in H$,

$$f_h(1) = \int_0^1 e^{\int_t^1 \nabla v_s ds} \cdot \dot{h}(t) dt.$$

So,

$$D_t X_1 = e^{\int_t^1 \nabla v_s ds},$$

and

$$\|DX_1\|_H^2 = \int_0^1 e^{2\int_t^1 \nabla v_s ds} dt.$$

The Brownian transport Map

Direct calculations show,

$$\nabla v_t := \nabla^2 \ln\left(P_{1-t}\frac{d\mu}{d\gamma}(X_t)\right) = \frac{\mathrm{Cov}(\mu_t)}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{1}{1-t}\mathrm{I}_d,$$

where

$$\frac{d\mu_t}{dx} \propto \frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(x)e^{\frac{-(x-X_t)^2}{2(1-t)}}.$$

If $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\mu)) \le R$, clearly,

$$\nabla v_t \le \frac{R^2}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{1}{1-t}.$$

Moreover, by Brascamp-Lieb, if μ is log-concave,

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The Brownian transport Map

Direct calculations show,

$$\nabla v_t := \nabla^2 \ln\left(P_{1-t}\frac{d\mu}{d\gamma}(X_t)\right) = \frac{\mathrm{Cov}(\mu_t)}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{1}{1-t}\mathrm{I}_d,$$

where

$$\frac{d\mu_t}{dx} \propto \frac{d\mu}{d\gamma_d}(x)e^{\frac{-(x-X_t)^2}{2(1-t)}}.$$

If $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\mu)) \leq R$, clearly,

$$\nabla v_t \leq \frac{R^2}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{1}{1-t}.$$

Moreover, by Brascamp-Lieb, if μ is log-concave,

$$\nabla v_t \leq \frac{1}{t}.$$

We apply the two inequalities to $\|DX_1\|_H^2 = \int_0^1 e^{2\int_t^1 \nabla v_s ds} dt$

Theorem (M.- Shenfeld)

Consider X_1 as a map from $\Omega = C([0,1], \mathbb{R}^d)$ to $\mathbb{R}^d$.

1. *If μ is log-concave with $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\mu)) \leq R$,*

$$\|DX_1\| \leq R.$$

2. *If $\mu = \gamma_d \star \nu$ and $\mathrm{diam}(\mathrm{supp}(\nu)) \leq R$,*

$$\|DX_1\| \leq e^{R^2}.$$

- The second result follows by showing $\nabla v_t \leq R^2$.
- Can be extended to semi-log concave measures.

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The KLS connection

Instead of applying point-wise bounds, we could estimate

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\|DX_1\|_H^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^1 e^{2\int_t^1 \nabla v_s(X_s) ds}\right].$$

For isotropic μ, define $\tau = \frac{1}{2} \wedge \inf\{t | \nabla v_t(X_t) \geq 2\}$.

$$\int_0^1 \nabla v_t(X_t) \leq 2 + \int_\tau^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = 2 + \log(\tau).$$

So,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\|DX_1\|_H^2\right] \leq e^4 \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tau^2}\right].$$

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With the recent result of Yuansi Chen about the KLS constant, we prove:

Theorem

Let μ be an isotropic log-concave vector in $\mathbb{R}^d$. Then,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\|DX_1\|_H^2\right] = d^{o(1)}.$$

Future directions

- Can the results be extended to larger classes of measures?
- What about similar, but different, constructions on the Wiener space?
- Can similar results be proved for maps between finite dimensional spaces?
- In particular, can the results be recovered for the Brenier map?

Thank You