

5/30 (金) 本何セシ-

## §1. イントロ

設定

$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  : 非負,  $\|f\| = 1$

$|x|^2 f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\Rightarrow - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \ln f \, dx \leq \frac{n}{2} \ln \left( \frac{2\pi e}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^2 f(x) \, dx \right)$$

(等号成立:  $f(x) = G(x, t)$ )

$$= (4\pi t)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4t}}$$

※ の 解釈

(左辺) = - (エントロピー)

(つまり,  $\text{Ent}_{L^n}(f L^n) = \int f \ln f \, dx$ )

(右辺) =  $\mathcal{M}$  の 分散

(つまり,  $\text{Var}(\mathcal{M}) = \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int |x - y|^2 d\mu(x)$ )

Theorem 1 (k) cplte (完備: complete)

$(M^n, g)$  : ~~Riem~~ Riemann mfd,  $\text{Ric } g \geq 0$

$\forall \mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{P}_2(M)$

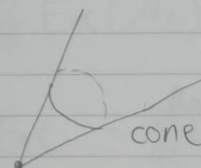
の とき

$L^2$  平均

$$\text{Ent}_{\text{vol}_g}(\mathcal{V}) \leq \frac{n}{2} \ln \left( \frac{2\pi e}{n} \text{Var}(\mathcal{V}) \right)$$

Theorem 2

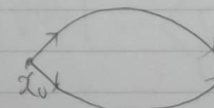
等号成立条件:  $M = \mathbb{R}^n$



## §2. RCD (0, N) condition

$(M^n, g)$  : 完備, 1-リマン

$\text{sec} \geq 0$



$\text{sec} < 0$



$$\text{Ric}_g(\mathcal{V}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{sec}(\{v, e_i\})$$

平均

ONB

"測地線の平均" の コントロール が必要

$$\mu_x := \frac{\prod \Pr(x_i)}{\text{Vol}(\Pr(x_i))} \text{Vol}_g \quad \tilde{x} = 0, 1.$$

$$\text{Ent}_{\text{vol}}(\mu_x) = \log\left(\frac{1}{\text{Vol}(\Pr(x_i))}\right)$$

$$\mu_x: \text{熵率测度} \quad \text{support}(\mu_x) = A_x \\ (\mu_x = p_x \text{ vol})$$

$$(1-t) \text{Ent}(\mu_0) + t \text{Ent}(\mu_1)$$

$$\geq \text{Ent}(\mu_t) = \int_{A_t} p_t \ln p_t \, d\text{vol}$$

$$= \text{Vol}(A_t) \int_{A_t} p_t \ln p_t \frac{d\text{vol}}{\text{Vol}(A_t)}$$

$$\geq \text{vol}(A_t) \left( \int_{A_t} p_t \frac{d\text{vol}}{\text{vol}(A_t)} \right) \ln \left( \int_{A_t} p_t \frac{d\text{vol}}{\text{vol}(A_t)} \right)$$

$$\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(M)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow W_2(\mu_0, \mu_1): L^2\text{-Wasserstein } (\neq 2!)$$

$$W_2^2(\mu, \delta_x) = \int d^2(x, z) \, d\mu(x)$$

$$\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{D}(\text{Ent})$$

$$\mu_t: L^2\text{-Wasserstein geodesic, } \mu_0 \rightarrow \mu_1$$

2,

$$|\dot{\mu}_t| = \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{W_2(\mu_t + h, \mu_t)}{h}$$

$$\begin{cases} |\dot{\mu}_t|^2 = \int |\nabla^2 \phi_t|^2 \, d\mu_t \\ \partial_t \phi_t = -\frac{1}{2} |\nabla \phi_t|^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \text{Ent}(\mu_t) = - \int \Delta \phi_t \, d\mu_t$$

$$\text{Hess Ent} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \text{Ent}(\mu_t)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left( - \int \Delta \phi_t \, d\mu_t \right)$$

$$= - \int -\frac{1}{2} \Delta |\nabla \phi_t|^2 + \langle \nabla \Delta \phi_t, \nabla \phi_t \rangle \, d\mu_t$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \Delta |\nabla \phi_t|^2 - \langle \nabla \Delta \phi_t, \nabla \phi_t \rangle \, d\mu_t$$

$$= \int \text{Ric}(\nabla \phi_t, \nabla \phi_t) + \|\text{Hess } \phi_t\|^2 \, d\mu_t$$

$$\geq \int |\nabla \phi_t|^2 \, d\mu_t + \int \frac{1}{n} (\Delta \phi_t)^2 \, d\mu_t$$

$$\geq K \int |\nabla \phi_t|^2 \, d\mu_t + \frac{1}{n} \left( \int \Delta \phi_t \, d\mu_t \right)^2$$



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$$\therefore \text{Hess } E_{nt} - \frac{1}{n} dE_{nt} \otimes dE_{nt} \geq K,$$

$$U_n := \exp\left(-\frac{1}{n} E_{nt}\right)$$

$$\text{Hess } U_n \leq -\frac{K}{n} U_n$$

$$K=0 \text{ or } 2: \text{Hess } U_n \leq 0.$$

$$U_n(\mu_t) \geq (1-t) U_n(\mu_0) + t U_n(\mu_1)$$

Def (Fukaya-Kumada-15)

$(X, d, m)$  : metric measure sp

$\Leftrightarrow (X, d)$  : 完備 sep met. sp

$m$  : locally finite Borel meas on  $X$ ,

$(X, d, m) : CD^e(0, N)$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathcal{P}_2(X) \cap \mathcal{D}(E_{nt})$

$\exists \mu_t$  : 測地線

$$U_n(\mu_t) \geq (1-t) U_n(\mu_0) + t U_n(\mu_1) \\ \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

Theorem

$(M^n, g)$ , cpld, 1-2 mtd

$(M, dg, \text{Vol}_g) : CD^e(0, N)$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Ric } g \geq 0 \text{ for } n \leq N$

$S : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : C^\infty, (0, N)$

$U_N(x) := \exp\left(-\frac{1}{N} S(x)\right)$

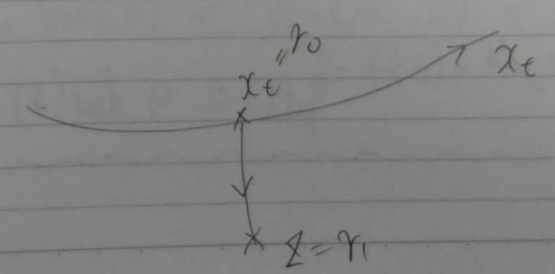
$U_N(r_t) \geq (1-t) U_N(r_0) + t U_N(r_1)$

$$\frac{U_N(r_t) - U_N(r_0)}{t} \geq U_N(r_1) - U_N(r_0)$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} U_N(r_t) \right|_{t=0} \geq U_N(r_1) - U_N(r_0)$$

$x_t$  :  $S$  の gradient flow

$\Rightarrow \dot{x}_t = -\nabla S(x_t)$



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$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_s U_N(z) - U_N(x_t) \\ & \leq \frac{d}{ds} U_N(r_s) \Big|_{s=0} = -\frac{1}{N} U_N(r_0) \langle \nabla S, \dot{r}_0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} U_N(r_0) \langle \dot{x}_t, \dot{r}_t \rangle = -\frac{1}{2N} U_N(r_0) \frac{d}{dt} d^2(x_t, z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} d^2(x_t, z) \leq 2N \left( 1 - \frac{U_N(z)}{U_N(x_t)} \right) \quad \forall z$$

$(x_t)$ :  $\text{EVI}(0, N)$ -flow

known

$(M^n, g)$ :  $\text{Ric } g \geq 0$

$\Leftarrow$  Ent vol の  $\text{EVI}(0, n)$ -flow

$(\mu_t)_{t \geq 0}$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mu_t = \mu_0$

$P(x, z, t)$ : 熱核

$$(\mu_t(dx)) = \int P(x, z, t) \mu_0(dz)$$

$$\mu_0 = \int x \Rightarrow \mu_t(dx) = \int P(x, z, t) d\mu_0(z)$$

$$(p_{x,t} = P(x, z, t) dz)$$

### §3 シュワルツ不等式

$\circ \mathbb{R}^n$  のとき

$(\mathbb{R}^n, \frac{dx^2}{2}, \mathcal{L}^n)$ :  $\text{RCD}(0, n)$  空間

$$P(x, z, t) = (4\pi t)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4t}}$$

$$\text{Var}(P_{x,t}) = \int |x-z|^2 P(x, z, t) dz$$

$$f \geq 0, L^1, \|f\| = 1 \quad |x|^2 f \in L^1$$

$$\nu = f \mathcal{L}^n \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$w \in \text{b}(\nu) \iff \text{Var}(\nu) = \int |x-w|^2 d\nu(x)$$

$$\mu_t^w = P(w, \cdot, t) d\mathcal{L}^n, \text{EVI}(0, n)\text{-flow}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} W_2^2(\mu_t^w, \nu) \leq 2n \left( 1 - \frac{U_n(\nu)}{U_n(\mu_t^w)} \right)$$

$$- \text{Var}(\nu) \leq \underbrace{W_2^2(\mu_t^w, \nu)}_{\downarrow 0} \leq 2n \left( t - U_n(\nu) \right) \int_0^t \frac{ds}{U_n(\mu_s^w)}$$

!!  
F(t)



2x

$$U_n(t) \leq \frac{1}{F(t)} \left( t + \frac{\text{Var}(L)}{2n} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi e}}$$

$$t = \frac{\text{Var}(L)}{2n}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2n\pi e}{\text{Var}(L)}} \times \frac{\text{Var}(L)}{n}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi e}{n} \text{Var}(L)}$$

$$\left( \ln 2172 \right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{n} E_n t\right)$$

3.2 11-27 mfd

 $(M^n, g)$ , 完備 11-27 mfd,  $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ .

$$m = \text{vol } g$$

Lemma 3.1

$$x_0 \in M, \quad \mu_t^{x_0} := p(x_0, \cdot, t)_m(dg)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t^2 := W_2^2(\mu_t^{x_0}, \delta x_0) \leq 2nt$$

Q

$$\odot V_t^2 = \int_0^t \frac{d}{ds} V_s^2 ds = \int_0^t \frac{d}{ds} W_2^2(\mu_s^{x_0}, \delta x_0) ds$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} W_2^2(\mu_s^{x_0}, \delta x_0)$$

$$= \frac{d}{ds} \int d^2(x_0, y) p(x_0, y, s) dm(y)$$

$$= \int d^2(x_0, y) \underbrace{\partial_s p(x_0, y, s)}_{\Delta_y p(x, y, s)} dm(y)$$

$$= \int \Delta d^2 x_0 p(x_0, y, s) dm(y)$$

$$\leq 2n \int p(x_0, y, s) dm(y)$$

$$= 2n$$

Lemma 3.2

$$x_0 \in M, \quad \mu_t^{x_0} = p(x_0, \cdot, t) dm$$

$$F(t) = \int_0^t \frac{ds}{U_n(\mu_s^{x_0})} \Rightarrow \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{F(t)}{\sqrt{t}} = (\pi e)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{F(t)}{\sqrt{t}} \right)' \geq 0, \quad \therefore F(t) \geq \sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi e}}$$

# Theorem I の証明

$$U_n(\nu) \leq \frac{1}{F(\epsilon)} \left( \epsilon + \frac{\text{Var}(\nu)}{2n} \right)$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\frac{2n\pi e}{\text{Var}(\nu)}} \times \frac{\text{Var}(\nu)}{n}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi e}{n} \text{Var}(\nu)}$$

## §4 Rigid

$$N \geq 2$$

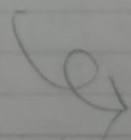
### Def 4.1

$$(Y, d_Y, m_Y) : \text{RCD}(N-2, N-1) \\ (N=2, \text{diam } Y \leq \pi)$$

$$C(Y) := [0, \infty) \times Y / \{0\} \times Y$$

$$d_C((t_1, \vartheta_1), (t_2, \vartheta_2)) := \sqrt{t_1^2 + t_2^2 - 2t_1 t_2 \cos(d(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2))}$$

$$d m_C(t, \vartheta) := t^{N-1} dt \otimes d m_Y(\vartheta)$$



2

### Assumption

$$\exists x_0 \in X, \exists D_0 > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$(*) \quad U_N(\mu_{\epsilon}^{x_0}) = \sqrt{\frac{2D_0^2}{N}} W_2^2(\mu_{\epsilon}^{x_0}, \delta_{x_0}) \\ \forall \epsilon > 0.$$

### Theorem 2

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow X : N\text{-m.n. Cone}$$

$$(C(\beta), d_C, m_C) : N\text{-m.n. cone over } Y \\ : \text{RCD}(0, N) \text{ sp}$$

### Cor

$$(*), x_0 \in b(\mu_{\epsilon}^{x_0}) \Rightarrow X = \mathbb{R}^N$$

### Cor

$$\exists \nu \in \mathcal{P}_2(X), \exists x_0 \in b(\nu)$$

$$\mu_{\epsilon}^{x_0} = p(x_0, \vartheta, \epsilon) d m(\vartheta)$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{F(\epsilon)}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} = \exists D_0^{-1} > 0$$

$$U_N(\nu) = \sqrt{\frac{2D_0^2}{N}} \text{Var}(\nu)$$

$$X = \mathbb{R}^N \xrightarrow{\nu} \nu_{\epsilon}^{x_0} \\ \uparrow \\ \epsilon > 0$$