

# Weak Poincaré Inequalities

Markov chain convergence

$$(P, \mu) : \mu_0 P^n \rightarrow \mu$$

$L^2$  convergence

$$\text{Let } f \in L^2(\mu), \mu(f) = 0$$

$$\|P^n f\|_2^2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(P^n f)(x) = \mathbb{E}[f(X_n) | X_0 = x]$$

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \mu(f^2)$$

$$\text{Best case: } \|P^n f\|_2^2 \leq (1-\gamma)^n \|f\|_2^2$$

exponential decay

$$\text{Grönwall's inequality: } \frac{dx}{dt} \leq -\lambda x \\ \Rightarrow x(t) \leq x(0)e^{-\lambda t}$$

This decay holds if

$$\forall f \quad \|f\|_2^2 - \|Pf\|_2^2 \geq \gamma \|f\|_2^2$$

For a Markov P w/ inv. meas  $\mu$ .

$$\rightarrow E(P, f) = \langle f, (I-P)f \rangle_{L^2(\mu)}$$

$$\mu(f) = 0 \Rightarrow \|f\|_2^2 = \mu(f^2)$$

$$(*) : E(P^*P, f) \geq \gamma \|f\|_2$$

"Poincaré Inequality"

$$\mu(x)P(x, y) = \mu(y)P^*(y, x)$$

What if no PI?

(can only take  $\gamma = 0$ )

might want  $\|P^n f\|_2^2 \leq \gamma(n) \|f\|_2^2$

$$1 \neq \gamma(n_0) < 1$$

$$\|P^{n_0} f\|_2^2 \leq \gamma(n_0) \|f\|_2^2$$

$\Rightarrow$  can't be the case

• could do:

$$\text{let } \Phi : L^2(\mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

which is "norm-like"  
 $\nwarrow$  square

$$\Phi(f) \geq 0$$

$$\Phi(cf) = c^2 \Phi(f) \quad \text{"sieve"}$$

$$\Phi(Pf) \leq \Phi(f)$$

for us : usually  $\|\cdot\|_{\text{osc}}^2$

$$\text{Goal} : \|P^n f\|_2^2 \leq \gamma(n) \Phi(f)$$

Emk : Possible to hold in

nontrivial ways.

## Weak Poincaré Inequality

PI for  $P$ :  $\mathcal{E}(P, f) \geq \gamma \|f\|_2^2$

WPI for  $P$ :

for  $u > 0$ ,

$$\bullet \mathcal{E}(P, f) \geq u \cdot \|f\|_2^2 - K(u) \cdot \mathcal{E}(f)$$

• for  $r > 0$ ,

$$\|f\|_2^2 \leq \alpha(r) \mathcal{E}(P, f) + r \mathcal{E}(f)$$

• for  $s > 0$ ,

$$\|f\|_2^2 \leq s \cdot \mathcal{E}(P, f) + \beta(s) \mathcal{E}(f)$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{E}(P, f) \geq u \|f\|_2^2 - K(u) \mathcal{E}(f)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}(P, f)}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \geq u \frac{\|f\|_2^2}{\mathcal{E}(f)} - K(u)$$

$$\sup_u \{uv - K(u)\} =: K^*(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{E}(P, f)}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \geq K^* \left( \frac{\|f\|_2^2}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \right)$$

$$\|f\| \frac{\mathcal{E}(P^* P, f)}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \geq K^* \left( \frac{\|f\|_2^2}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \right)$$

then  $\|Pf\|_2^2$

$$\leq \mathcal{E}(f) (\text{id} - K^*) \left( \frac{\|f\|_2^2}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \right)$$

iterating this + using  $\mathcal{E}(Pf) \leq \mathcal{E}(f)$ ,

$$\|P^n f\|_2^2 \leq \mathcal{E}(f) (\text{id} - K^*)^n \left( \frac{\|f\|_2^2}{\mathcal{E}(f)} \right)$$

$\vdots$  basic calculus comparisons

$$\leq \mathcal{E}(f) \cdot \underbrace{\gamma(n)}$$

rate of decay  
 $\approx$  decay of  $K^*$  at  $\infty$

$\|f\|$  convergence is fast

$\alpha$  is small

$\beta$  is small

$$\{K(u) = u\beta(\frac{u}{\alpha})\}$$

$K$  is small

$K^*$  is big

$$V_n = \|P^n f\|_2^2 / \mathbb{E}(f)$$

$$V_n \leq V_{n-1} - K^*(V_{n-1})$$

pretend this is an ODE

$$F(x) = \int_x^1 \frac{dv}{K^*(v)} \dots$$

$$\|f\|_{osc} = \max f - \min f$$

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Suppose that  $P$  is  $\mu$ -rev.,

$$\text{and } \forall f, \|P^n f\|_2^2 \leq \gamma(n) \mathbb{E}(f)$$

Then,  $\exists \alpha$  (or  $\beta$ , or  $K$ , ...)  $\xrightarrow{\text{explicit}}$

s.t.  $P^*P$  satisfies a WPI..

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