

Non-triviality condition (shortened version)

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The following theorem will be used in each section. It is a version of the second Borel–Cantelli lemma, which can be found for instance in [Durrett, Theorem 4.3.4 - make citation].

Theorem 1. *Let $(\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a filtration with $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$. Let $(B_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of events such that $B_n \in \mathcal{F}_n$ for all n . Then the events $\{B_n \text{ i.o.}\}$ and $\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[B_n \mid \mathcal{F}_{n-1}] = \infty\}$ are almost surely equal.*

Multinomial resampling

Lemma 1. *For all $N \geq 2$, for all t ,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \mid \mathbf{w} = \left(\frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{1}{N} \right) \right] = 1 - \frac{N!}{N^N}.$$

Proof. Fix arbitrary t and $N \geq 2$. Since $2/(N)_2 > 2/(N^2)$ is the smallest possible non-zero value for $c_N(t)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \mid \mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N) \right] &= 1 - \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) = 0 \mid \mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N)] \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(1:N)} = (1, \dots, 1) \mid \mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N)]. \end{aligned}$$

Conditional on the weights, $\nu_t^{(1:N)} \sim \text{Multinomial}(N, (1/N, \dots, 1/N))$, so the probability of interest is

$$\mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(1:N)} = (1, \dots, 1) \mid \mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N)] = N! \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{N} = \frac{N!}{N^N}.$$

□

Lemma 2. *In the neutral case (i.e. when all weights are equal at every time step) with multinomial resampling, there exists N_0 such that for all $N > N_0$, for all finite t , $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$.*

Proof. Let us rewrite the event of interest in a different way.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) < \infty] = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} \left[\min \left\{ s > 1 : \sum_{r=1}^s c_N(r) > t \right\} < \infty \right] = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} \left[\exists s < \infty : \sum_{r=1}^s c_N(r) > t \right] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

It is sufficient to show that, almost surely for all $N > N_0$, $c_N(r)$ is bounded away from zero infinitely often in r . We consider the sequence of events $E_r := \{c_N(r) > 2/N^2\}$ for $r \in \mathbb{N}$. In the neutral case, the resampled family sizes at each generation are independent, hence the events E_r are independent. By the second Borel–Cantelli lemma, E_r occurs infinitely often if $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(E_r) = \infty$. An expression for $\mathbb{P}(E_r)$ is given in Lemma 1. For any fixed $N \geq 2$, the probability is strictly positive and constant in r , so the Borel–Cantelli condition is satisfied, thus we conclude that E_r occurs infinitely often. Hence, taking $N_0 = 1$, we have that $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$ for all $N > N_0$ and all finite t , as required. □

Lemma 3. For all $N \geq 2$, for all t , for any weight vector $(w_1, \dots, w_N) \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}$,

$$\mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \mid \mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N) \right] \geq \mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \mid \mathbf{w} = \left(\frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{1}{N} \right) \right].$$

That is, the probability of having at least one merger is minimised by the vector of equal weights.

Proof. Fix arbitrary t and $N \geq 2$. Recall that

$$1 - \mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \mid \mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N) \right] = N! \prod_{i=1}^N w_i. \quad (1)$$

We will show that the global maximum of this function on the simplex \mathcal{S}_{N-1} is attained at $\mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N)$. This weight vector will therefore minimise the probability of the complementary event, implying the desired result.

First, since we are working on the simplex, we encode the constraint $\sum w_j = 1$ by rewriting the function to optimise as

$$f(\mathbf{w}) := \prod_{i=1}^N w_i = \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} w_j \right) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} w_i$$

where we have also dropped the constant positive factor $N!$. Note that this objective function is non-negative and obtains its minimal value zero whenever one or more of the weights is equal to zero; since we are looking for a maximum we can assume that $w_i > 0$ for all i . Now, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$, we solve

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_k} = \left(1 - w_k - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} w_j \right) \prod_{i \neq k} w_i = 0.$$

The product over $i \neq k$ is constant and positive for each k , so this amounts to solving

$$w_k = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} w_j = w_N$$

for all k . The unique solution is $w_1 = w_2 = \dots = w_N = 1/N$.

To verify that the critical point is a maximum, we evaluate the Hessian H :

$$H_{kl}(\mathbf{w}) = \begin{cases} -2 \prod_{i \neq k}^{N-1} w_i & k = l \\ \left(1 - w_k - w_l - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} w_j \right) \prod_{i \neq k, l}^{N-1} w_i & k \neq l \end{cases}$$

$$H_{kl}(1/N, \dots, 1/N) = \begin{cases} -2 \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} & k = l \\ -\left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} & k \neq l \end{cases}$$

and show that H is negative definite at $(1/N, \dots, 1/N)$: for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N-1} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}^T H \left(\frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{1}{N} \right) \mathbf{x} &= \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left[-2 \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} x_k^2 - \sum_{l \neq k}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} x_k x_l \right] = \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} \left[-\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} 2x_k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \sum_{l \neq k}^{N-1} x_k x_l \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} \left[-\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} x_k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} x_k x_l \right] = \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)^{N-2} \left[-\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} x_k^2 - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} x_k \right)^2 \right] < 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 2. With multinomial resampling, conditional on any sequence of weight vectors $\mathbf{w}_r^{(1:N)} \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}; r \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists N_0 such that for all $N > N_0$, for all finite t , $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$.

Proof. As in Lemma 2, denote the sequence of events $E_r := \{c_N(r) > 2/N^2\}$ for $r \in \mathbb{N}$. We know from Lemma 2 that, in the neutral case, E_r occurs infinitely often. Lemma 3 tells us that $\mathbb{P}[E_r \mid \mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N)] \geq \mathbb{P}[E_r \mid \mathbf{w} = (1/N, \dots, 1/N)]$ for all r . Therefore, by a coupling argument, we conclude that E_r occurs infinitely often in the non-neutral case as well. □

Conditional SMC with multinomial resampling

Define $\mathbf{w}^* := \frac{1}{N-1} [(1, \dots, 1) - \mathbf{e}_{i^*}]$, where i^* is the immortal index at generation t , and \mathbf{e}_i denotes the i^{th} canonical basis vector.

Lemma 4. *For all $N \geq 2$, for all t ,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \middle| \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}^* \right] = 1 - (\varepsilon(N-1))^{1-N} \prod_{i \neq i^*}^N h(X_{t-1}^{(i)}).$$

Proof. Under \mathbf{w}^* , the immortal parent has zero weight and is therefore assigned exactly one offspring (the immortal particle). The remaining $N-1$ offspring are assigned to the remaining $N-1$ parents according to a Multinomial distribution with equal weights. We therefore have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) \leq \frac{2}{N^2} \middle| \mathcal{H}_t \right] &= \frac{1}{(N-1)!} \sum_{\mathbf{a}_t : \nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \forall i} \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathcal{H}_t] \\ &= \frac{1}{(N-1)!} \sum_{\mathbf{a}_t : \nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \forall i} \prod_{i \neq i^*}^N w_t^{(i)} q_{t-1}(X_t^{(a_t^{(i)})}, X_{t-1}^{(i)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(N-1)!} \sum_{\mathbf{a}_t : \nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \forall i} \prod_{i \neq i^*}^N w_t^{(i)} \varepsilon^{-1} h(X_{t-1}^{(i)}) \\ &= \prod_{i \neq i^*}^N w_t^{(i)} \varepsilon^{-1} h(X_{t-1}^{(i)}) \\ &= \varepsilon^{1-N} \left(\prod_{j \neq i^*}^N w_t^{(j)} \right) \left(\prod_{i \neq i^*}^N h(X_{t-1}^{(i)}) \right) \\ &\propto \prod_{j \neq i^*}^N w_t^{(j)} =: f(\mathbf{w}_t). \end{aligned}$$

Evaluated at \mathbf{w}^* , we have

$$\mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \middle| \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}^* \right] = 1 - \varepsilon^{1-N} \left(\prod_{j \neq i^*}^N \frac{1}{N-1} \right) \left(\prod_{i \neq i^*}^N h(X_{t-1}^{(i)}) \right) = 1 - (\varepsilon(N-1))^{1-N} \prod_{i \neq i^*}^N h(X_{t-1}^{(i)})$$

as required. \square

Lemma 5. *In conditional SMC with multinomial resampling, in the optimal case where the weight vector is equal to \mathbf{w}^* at every time step, there exists N_0 such that for all $N > N_0$, for all finite t , $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$.*

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as for Lemma 2; Lemma 4 provides the expression for $P(E_r)$ which is strictly positive and constant in r . \square

Lemma 6. *For all $N \geq 2$, for all t , for any weight vector $(w_1, \dots, w_N) \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \middle| \mathcal{H}_t \right] \geq \mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} \middle| \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}^* \right].$$

Proof. In the proof of Lemma [4] we found an expression for the probability of interest, $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) \leq 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{H}_t]$. To see that \mathbf{w}^* is the “worst case” weight vector (i.e maximising that probability), consider the optimisation of

$$f(\mathbf{w}) := \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq i^*}}^N w_i = \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} w_j \right) \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq i^*}}^{N-1} w_i \propto \mathbb{P} \left[c_N(t) \leq \frac{2}{N^2} \middle| \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w} \right]$$

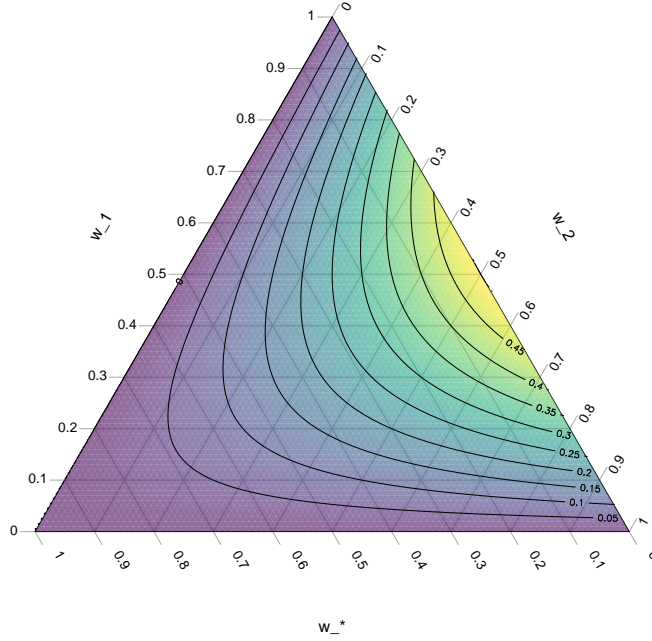


Figure 1: Plot of objective function $f(\mathbf{w})$ in the case $N = 3$, where the immortal index is $i^* = 3$.

over $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}$. This objective function is non-negative and obtains its minimal value zero whenever one or more of the non-immortal weights is equal to zero; since we are looking for a maximum we can assume that $w_i > 0$ for all $i \neq i^*$. Now, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, N-1\} \setminus \{i^*\}$, we solve

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_k} = \left(1 - w_k - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} w_j\right) \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k, i^*}}^{N-1} w_i = 0.$$

The product is constant and positive for each k , so this amounts to solving

$$w_k = 1 - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i^*}}^{N-1} w_j = w_N$$

simultaneously for all $k \in \{1, \dots, N-1\} \setminus \{i^*\}$. The locus of solutions is the ridge $\mathbf{w}_a = \{(1, \dots, 1) + a\mathbf{e}_{i^*}\}/(N+a)$ for some constant $a \in [-1, \infty)$. (See Figure 1 for an illustration in the case $N=3$.) It can be shown that the Hessian in indices $\{1, \dots, N\} \setminus \{i^*\}$ is negative definite. **The Hessian in the non-immortal indices comes out exactly as in the standard multinomial case; a proof analogous to that one could easily be included.** On this ridge the objective function takes values $f(\mathbf{w}_a) = (N+a)^{1-N}$. Further optimising over a , the unique maximum is at $a = -1$, thus $\mathbf{w}^* = \{(1, \dots, 1) - \mathbf{e}_{i^*}\}/(N-1)$. This weight vector thus minimises the probability of the complementary event, and we conclude the result. \square

Theorem 3. *In conditional SMC with multinomial resampling, there exists N_0 such that for all $N > N_0$, for all finite t , $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$.*

Proof. Combining Lemmata [4] and [6], we see that $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > \frac{2}{N^2} | \mathcal{H}_t] \geq 1 - (\varepsilon(N-1))^{1-N} \prod_{i \neq i^*}^N h(X_{t-1}^{(i)})$ for all t . For sufficiently large N , say $N > N_0$, this probability is bounded away from zero. [A D-separation + Borel–Cantelli argument analogous to the stochastic rounding case will lead to the result.] \square

There's an easier way...

Theorem 4. *In conditional SMC with multinomial resampling, there exists N_0 such that for all $N > N_0$, for all finite t , $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$.*

Proof. We have, from the proof of Corollary 2 in the draft paper,

$$\mathbb{E}[c_N(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] \geq \frac{1}{(N)_2} \left\{ \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{a^2} + \frac{(N)_3\varepsilon^4}{(N-1)^2a^4} \right\}.$$

Since $c_N(t) \in [0, 1]$ almost surely, for any fixed N the “worst-case” distribution of $c_N(t)$ (i.e. maximising $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) = 0 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$) is two atoms, at 0 and 1. To ensure the correct expectation, the atom at 1 must have weight $\mathbb{E}[c_N(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$, which is bounded below by the above inequality. Hence for any finite N ,

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] \geq \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(N)_2} \left\{ \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{a^2} + \frac{(N)_3\varepsilon^4}{(N-1)^2a^4} \right\} = \infty.$$

By Borel–Cantelli, we therefore have almost surely for all $N > 2$ that $c_N(t) > 2/N^2$ for infinitely many t , which as argued earlier implies $\mathbb{P}[\tau_N(t) = \infty] = 0$ for all finite t . \square

Stochastic rounding

Lemma 7. *Let $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N) \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}$ and resample by stochastic rounding.*

(i) *If $w_i \geq 2/N$ for some i , then $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) = 0 \mid \mathbf{w}] = 0$.*

(ii) *If $w_i = 0$ for some i , then $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) = 0 \mid \mathbf{w}] = 0$.*

Proof. In case (i) particle i is assigned at least two offspring, so $c_N(t)$ cannot be equal to zero. In case (ii) particle i is assigned zero offspring, so at least one other particle must be assigned more than one offspring, thus $c_N(t)$ cannot be equal to zero. \square

The upshot of Lemma 7 is that in these cases of “extreme weights” we have $c_N(t) > 2/N^2$ almost surely, so we can exclude these cases while we go about bounding $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathbf{w}]$ away from zero.

Lemma 8. *Define $\mathbf{w}^\delta := \frac{1}{N}\{(1, \dots, 1) + \delta \mathbf{e}_i - \delta \mathbf{e}_j\}$ for any $i \neq j$ and $0 < \delta < 1$. Then $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_\delta] \geq \delta\varepsilon^3$.*

Proof. We use a bound on $\mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = \lfloor Nw_t^{(i)} \rfloor]$ from the proof of Corollary 1 in the draft paper:

$$\mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = \lfloor Nw_t^{(i)} \rfloor \mid \mathcal{H}_t] =: p_0 = 1 - p_1 \leq 1 - (Nw_t^{(i)} - \lfloor Nw_t^{(i)} \rfloor)\varepsilon^{(2\lfloor Nw_t^{(i)} \rfloor + 1)}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) \leq 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_\delta] &= \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(1:N)} = (1, \dots, 1) \mid \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_\delta] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1, \nu_t^{(j)} = 1 \mid \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_\delta] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \mid \mathcal{H}_t, \mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_\delta] \\ &\leq 1 - (Nw_\delta^{(i)} - \lfloor Nw_\delta^{(i)} \rfloor)\varepsilon^{(2\lfloor Nw_\delta^{(i)} \rfloor + 1)} \\ &= 1 - \{N(1 + \delta)/N - 1\}\varepsilon^3 \\ &= 1 - \delta\varepsilon^3, \end{aligned}$$

since the offspring counts are deterministically equal to one apart from particles i and j , and it remains that $\nu_t^{(i)} = 1$ if and only if $\nu_t^{(j)} = 1$. \square

Lemma 9. *For any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, denote $\mathcal{S}_{N-1}^\delta := \{\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1} : \forall i, 0 < w_i < \frac{2}{N}; \max_i w_i \geq \frac{1+\delta}{N}\}$. Then for all $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}^\delta$, $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathbf{w}] \geq \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathbf{w}_\delta]$.*

Proof. Fix arbitrary $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}^\delta$. Let i^* be then index of the particle with the largest weight. Denote $\mathcal{I} := \{i \in \{1, \dots, N\} : w_i > 1/N\}$. Notice that

$$\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) \leq 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}] = \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\} | \mathbf{w}] = \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \forall i \in \mathcal{I} | \mathbf{w}].$$

This is true because all weights are in $(0, 2/N)$, so for $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $\nu_t^{(i)} \in \{1, 2\}$, and for $i \notin \mathcal{I}$, $\nu_t^{(i)} \in \{0, 1\}$; and the offspring counts must sum to N (a generalisation of the argument used in Lemma 8).

We can then decompose this probability into a product of conditional probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1 \forall i \in \mathcal{I} | \mathbf{w}] &= \prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1 | \nu_t^{(j)} = 1 \forall j < i \in \mathcal{I}; \mathbf{w}] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i^*)} = 1 | \mathbf{w}] \prod_{i \neq i^* \in \mathcal{I}} \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i)} = 1 | \nu_t^{(i^*)} = 1; \nu_t^{(j)} = 1 \forall j < i \in \mathcal{I}; \mathbf{w}] \\ &\leq \mathbb{P}[\nu_t^{(i^*)} = 1 | \mathbf{w}]. \end{aligned}$$

The last line is equal to the probability $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) \leq 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}]$ in the case where $|\mathcal{I}| = 1$, i.e. the only weight larger than $1/N$ is w_{i^*} .

In other words, $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}]$ is minimised on \mathcal{S}_{N-1}^δ by having only one weight larger than $1/N$, in which case the values of the other weights do not affect this probability.

We therefore find that a minimum of $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}]$ on \mathcal{S}_{N-1}^δ is given by $\mathbf{w}_{\delta'}$, for some $\delta' \geq \delta$. It only remains to show that taking $\delta' > \delta$ does not decrease the probability. This is a consequence of Lemma 8, where we see that $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}_{\delta'}]$ is monotonically increasing in δ' . Thus the minimum of $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}]$ is attained at $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}_\delta$, as required. (Although this minimum is not unique, we have shown explicitly that it is a global minimum on \mathcal{S}_{N-1}^δ .) \square

Theorem 5. *Consider a sequential Monte Carlo algorithm using any stochastic rounding as its resampling scheme. If there exists $\mu > 0$ such that $\mathbb{P}\{\max_i w_t^{(i)} \geq (1 + \delta)/N \mid \mathcal{H}_t\} \geq \mu$ for infinitely many t then $\mathbb{P}\{\tau_N(t) = \infty\} = 0$ for all $N > 1$ and for all finite t .*

Proof. Combining Lemmata [7–9] we see that, for any $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{S}_{N-1}$ such that $\max_i w_i \geq \frac{1+\delta}{N}$, we have the bound $\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 | \mathbf{w}] \geq \delta\epsilon^3$. By the law of total probability,

$$\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{H}_t] \geq \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{H}_t, \max w_i \geq (1 + \delta)/N] \mathbb{P}[\max w_i \geq (1 + \delta)/N \mid \mathcal{H}_t] \geq \mu\delta\epsilon^3$$

for those infinitely many t where $\mathbb{P}\{\max_i w_t^{(i)} \geq (1 + \delta)/N \mid \mathcal{H}_t\} \geq \mu$. Using the D-separation established in [draft paper, Cor 1 proof], we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{I}_{\{c_N(t) > 2/N^2\}} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{I}_{\{c_N(t) > 2/N^2\}} \mid \mathcal{H}_t] \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{H}_t] \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]. \end{aligned}$$

Hence this probability is bounded below by $\mu\delta\epsilon^3$ for infinitely many t . We therefore have

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[c_N(t) > 2/N^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] \geq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mu\delta\epsilon^3 = \infty, \quad (2)$$

and applying Theorem [1 - that BC2 statement], almost surely $c_N(t) > 2/N^2$ for infinitely many t . As argued in Lemma [2], this is sufficient for the result. \square