Measure change under conditioning

1 Setup and notation

- Let $\mathbf{D} = (D^-, D^+)$ a $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$-valued random variable and let

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &:= \mathbb{E}[D^-] = \mathbb{E}[D^+] && (1)\\ \beta_- &:= \mathbb{E}[(D^-)^2] && (2)\\ \gamma_- &:= \mathbb{E}[(D^-)^3] && (3)\\ \rho &:= \mathbb{E}[D^- D^+] && (4) \end{aligned}$$

- Let $\mathbf{D}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{D}_n$ be i.i.d. copies of $\mathbf{D}$ let

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi^{\pm}_{n-m} &:= \sum_{i=m+1}^{n} D^{\pm}_i && (5)\\ \Delta_{n-m} &:= \Xi^{-}_{n-m} - \Xi^{+}_{n-m}. && (6) \end{aligned}$$

- Let Σ_n be a sized biased ordering of $\mathbf{D}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{D}_n$ be in-degree. Rigirously Σ_n is a random permutation on $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}(\Sigma_n = \sigma \mid D^-_1 = k^-_1, \ldots, D^-_n = k^-_n) := \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{k^-_{\sigma(i)}}{\sum_{j=i}^{n} k^-_{\sigma(j)}}. \tag{7}$$

- Let $(\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,1}, \ldots, \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,n}) := (\mathbf{D}_{\Sigma_n(1)}, \ldots, \mathbf{D}_{\Sigma_n(n)})$.
- Let $\mathbf{Z}_1, \mathbf{Z}_2, \ldots$ be i.i.d. with law

$$\mathbb{P}(Z^-_i = k^-, Z^+_i = k^+) := \frac{1}{\mu} k^- \mathbb{P}(D^- = k^-, D^+ = k^+). \tag{8}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_- &:= \mathbb{E}[Z^-_i] = \tfrac{\beta_-}{\mu} && (9)\\ \nu_+ &:= \mathbb{E}[Z^+_i] = \tfrac{\rho}{\mu} && (10) \end{aligned}$$

2 Exact form of the measure change

First we state the form of the measure change between $\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,1}, \ldots, \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,m}$ and $\mathbf{Z}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{Z}_m$. The proof of [1, Proposition 4.2] covers the undirected configuration model but the same proof works for the directed case.

Theorem 1

For any test function $u : (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})^m \to \mathbb{R}$,

$$\mathbb{E}[u(\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,1}, \ldots, \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,m})] = \mathbb{E}[u(\mathbf{Z}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{Z}_m)\psi^n_m(\mathbf{Z}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{Z}_m)] \tag{11}$$

where

$$\psi^n_m(\mathbf{k}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{k}_m) := \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{m} \frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n} k_j^- + \Xi^-_{n-m}}\right]. \tag{12}$$

Now we gives the form of the measure change after conditioning on the event

$$\{\Delta_n = 0\} = \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{D}^-_{n,i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{D}^+_{n,i}\right\} = \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} D^-_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D^+_i\right\}. \tag{13}$$

Theorem 2

For any test function $u : (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})^m \to \mathbb{R}$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[u(\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,1}, \ldots, \hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,m}) \mid \Delta_n = 0\right] = \mathbb{E}[u(\mathbf{Z}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{Z}_m)\phi^n_m(\mathbf{Z}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{Z}_m)] \tag{14}$$

where

$$\phi^n_m(\mathbf{k}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{k}_m) = \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{m} \frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n} k_j^- + \Xi^-_{n-m}} \mathbb{1}\left\{\Delta_{n-m} = \sum_{i=1}^{m}(k_i^+ - k_i^-)\right\}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(\Delta_n = 0)}. \tag{15}$$

Proof Proof: By theorem 1, since

$$\psi^n_n(\mathbf{k}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{k}_m) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n} k_j^-} \tag{16}$$

we have

$$\mathbb{E}\left[u(\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,1},\ldots,\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,m})\mathbb{1}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\hat{D}^{-}_{n,i}-\hat{D}^{+}_{n,i})=0\right\}\right] \tag{17}$$

$$=\mathbb{E}\left[u(\mathbf{Z}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{Z}_m)\mathbb{1}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Z^{-}_{i}-Z^{+}_{i})=0\right\}\prod_{i=1}^{n}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n}Z_j^{-}}\right] \tag{18}$$

$$=\mathbb{E}\Bigg[u(\mathbf{Z}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{Z}_m)\mathbb{E}\Bigg[\mathbb{1}\left\{\sum_{i=m+1}^{n}(Z^{-}_{i}-Z^{+}_{i})=\sum_{i=1}^{m}(Z^{+}_{i}-Z^{-}_{i})\right\}$$
$$\times\prod_{i=1}^{m}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{m}Z_j^{-}+\sum_{j=m+1}^{n}Z_j^{-}}\prod_{i=m+1}^{n}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n}Z_j^{-}}\mid \mathbf{Z}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{Z}_m\Bigg]\Bigg]. \tag{19}$$

Thus eq. (14) holds with

$$\phi^n_m(\mathbf{k}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{k}_m)=\frac{1}{\mathbb{P}(\Delta_n=0)}\mathbb{E}\Bigg[\mathbb{1}\left\{\sum_{i=m+1}^{n}(Z^{-}_{i}-Z^{+}_{i})=\sum_{i=1}^{m}(k^{+}_{i}-k^{-}_{i})\right\}$$
$$\times\prod_{i=1}^{m}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{m}k_j^{-}+\sum_{j=m+1}^{n}Z_j^{-}}\prod_{i=m+1}^{n}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n}Z_j^{-}}\Bigg]. \tag{20}$$

Since the Z_i are i.i.d. we can shift indices to get

$$\phi^n_m(\mathbf{k}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{k}_m)=\frac{1}{\mathbb{P}(\Delta_n=0)}\mathbb{E}\Bigg[\mathbb{1}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n-m}(Z^{-}_{i}-Z^{+}_{i})=\sum_{i=1}^{m}(k^{+}_{i}-k^{-}_{i})\right\}$$
$$\times\prod_{i=1}^{m}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{m}k_j^{-}+\sum_{j=1}^{n-m}Z_j^{-}}\prod_{i=1}^{n-m}\frac{(n-m-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n-m}Z_j^{-}}\Bigg]. \tag{21}$$

Note that

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n-m}\frac{(n-m-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n-m}Z_j^{-}}=\psi^{n-m}_{n-m}(\mathbf{Z}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{Z}_{n-m}) \tag{22}$$

therefore by theorem 1

$$\phi^n_m(\mathbf{k}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{k}_m)=\frac{1}{\mathbb{P}(\Delta_n=0)}\mathbb{E}\Bigg[\mathbb{1}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n-m}(\hat{D}^{-}_{n-m,i}-\hat{D}^{+}_{n-m,i})=\sum_{i=1}^{m}(k^{+}_{i}-k^{-}_{i})\right\}$$
$$\times\prod_{i=1}^{m}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{m}k_j^{-}+\sum_{j=1}^{n-m}\hat{D}_{n-m,j}^{-}}\Bigg]. \tag{23}$$

Finally since

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-m}\hat{D}^{\pm}_{n-m,i}=\sum_{i=1}^{n-m}D^{\pm}_{i}\overset{d}{=}\sum_{i=m+1}^{n}D^{\pm}_{i}=\Xi^{\pm}_{n-m} \tag{24}$$

we obtain the desired result of

$$\phi^n_m(\mathbf{k}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{k}_m)=\frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{m}\frac{(n-i+1)\mu}{\sum_{j=i}^{n}k_j^{-}+\Xi^{-}_{n-m}}\mathbb{1}\left\{\Delta_{n-m}=\sum_{i=1}^{m}(k^{+}_{i}-k^{-}_{i})\right\}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(\Delta_n=0)}. \tag{25}$$

3 Approximation of the measure change

We explore the scaling of the measure change ϕ_m^n as $n \to \infty$ in the regime $m(n) = \Theta(n^{2/3})$.

Theorem 3

Define

$$s^{\pm}(i) := \textstyle\sum_{j=1}^{i}(k_i^{\pm} - \nu_{\pm}). \tag{26}$$

Assume that $m = \Theta(n^{2/3})$ *and*

$$|s^{\pm}(i)| \leq n^{\frac{1}{3}+\epsilon} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m. \tag{27}$$

Then

$$\phi_m^n(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_m) \geq \exp\left(\frac{1}{\mu n}\sum_{i=0}^{m}(s^-(i) - s^-(m)) - \frac{\mathrm{var}(Z^-)}{6\mu^2}\frac{m^3}{n^2}\right) + o(1) \tag{28}$$

where the $o(1)$ *term is independent of* $\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_m$ *satisfying our assumptions.*

This result only provides a lower bound, but this proves to be sufficient since we can show asymptotically that the lower bound has expectation 1. This shows we haven't lost a significant amount of mass in the limit. The condition on $\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_m$ occurs with high probability when $\mathbf{k}_i = \mathbf{Z}_i$ since the s^- and s^+ become centered random walks.

3.1 Exponential tilting

The key ingredient of the proof is to tilt the measure exponentially so that Δ_{n-m} has mean approximately $\sum_{i=1}^{m}(k_i^+ - k_i^-)$.

Lemma 1

Define an measure $\mathbb{Q}$ *by its Radon–Nikodym derivative*

$$a \tag{29}$$

3.2 Local limit theorems

Next we recall a local limit theorem for triangular arrays on lattices. For this section it is convenient to view all the variables as living in the same probabilty space rather than applying a measure change.

References

[1] Guillaume Conchon–Kerjan and Christina Goldschmidt. “The stable graph: the metric space scaling limit of a critical random graph with i.i.d. power-law degrees”. In: *arXiv:2002.04954 [math]* (Feb. 28, 2020). arXiv: 2002.04954. URL: http://arxiv.org/abs/2002.04954 (visited on 05/13/2020).