Minimax lowerbounds

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General comments

1. Warning: This document is dedicated to my personal learning process, and might contain errors.
2. If you find any typos or errors, feel free to make a pull request or contact me directly.

1 The essentials

Most of the content from this section can be found in Tsybakov [1, Chapter 2].

Definition 1.1. Let $(\mathcal{X}_n, \mathcal{F}_n, (\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n})_{\vartheta\in\Theta})$ be a statistical model and (Θ, d) a metric space[1]. Suppose that $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a null sequence. Then, $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is called optimal (minimax) convergence rate over Θ if

1. There exists an estimator $\hat{\vartheta}_n^*$ such that
$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} v_n^{-2} \sup_{\vartheta\in\Theta} \mathbb{E}_{\vartheta,n}[d(\hat{\vartheta}_n^*, \vartheta)^2] < \infty.$$
2. We have the uniform lowerbound
$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} v_n^{-2} \inf_{\hat{\vartheta}_n} \sup_{\vartheta\in\Theta} \mathbb{E}_{\vartheta,n}[d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta)^2] > 0,$$
where the infimum is taken over all measurable functions (estimators) in model n.

Proposition 1.2 (Reduction scheme to a testing problem)**.** *Let $(\mathcal{X}_n, \mathcal{F}_n, (\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n})_{\vartheta\in\Theta})$ be a statistical model and (Θ, d) a metric space. Suppose that $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a null sequence satisfying an upper bound (1) and*
$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\psi_n} \max_{j=1,\dots,M} \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(\psi_n \neq j) > 0,$$
for parameters $\{\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_M\} \subset \Theta$ separated according to $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$, see (A.1). Then, v_n is the optimal minimax convergence rate over Θ.

Let us first consider the situation where we consider only two hypotheses for the reduction from Proposition 1.2.

Lemma 1.3. *Let $(\mathcal{X}_n, \mathcal{F}_n, (\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n})_{\vartheta\in\Theta})$ be a statistical model and (Θ, d) be a metric space. Suppose that $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a null sequence satisfying an upper bound (1) and*
$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \|\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n} - \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1+2\alpha v_n,n}\|_{\mathrm{TV}}) > 0.$$
Then, v_n is the optimal minimax convergence rate over Θ.

References

[1] Alexandre B. Tsybakov. *Introduction to Nonparametric Estimation*. Springer Series in Statistics. Springer, 2009.

[1] In general $d : \Theta \times \Theta \to [0, \infty)$ is also allowed to be a semi-distance.

A Proofs for Section 1 (The essentials)

Proposition 1.2 (Reduction scheme to a testing problem). *Let $(\mathcal{X}_n, \mathcal{F}_n, (\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n})_{\vartheta\in\Theta})$ be a statistical model and (Θ, d) a metric space. Suppose that $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a null sequence satisfying an upper bound (1) and*

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\psi_n} \max_{j=1,\dots,M} \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(\psi_n \neq j) > 0,$$

for parameters $\{\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_M\} \subset \Theta$ separated according to $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$, see (A.1). Then, v_n is the optimal minimax convergence rate over Θ.

Proof of Proposition 1.2.

1. With Markov's inequality, we observe that forall $\alpha > 0$, we have

$$v_n^{-2}\mathbb{E}_{\vartheta,n}[d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta)^2] \geq \alpha^2 \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n}(d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta) \geq \alpha v_n),$$

   such that

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} v_n^{-2} \inf_{\hat{\vartheta}_n} \sup_{\vartheta\in\Theta} \mathbb{E}_{\vartheta,n}[d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta)^2] \geq \liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\hat{\vartheta}_n} \sup_{\vartheta\in\Theta} \alpha^2 \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n}(d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta) \geq \alpha v_n).$$

2. For any subset $\{\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_M\} \subset \Theta$, we obtain the lowerbound

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\hat{\vartheta}_n} \sup_{\vartheta\in\Theta} \alpha^2 \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n}(d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta) \geq \alpha v_n) \geq \liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\hat{\vartheta}_n} \max_{j=1,\dots,M} \alpha^2 \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta_j) \geq \alpha v_n).$$

3. Suppose that $\{\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_M\} \subset \Theta$ are seperated according to

$$d(\vartheta_i, \vartheta_j) > 2\alpha v_n = \gamma, \quad i \neq j, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, M. \tag{A.1}$$

   Let us now consider the minimum distance test $\psi^* : \mathcal{X}_n \to \{1, \dots, M\}$:

$$\psi^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{k=1,\dots,M} d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta_k).$$

   Since the hypothesis are seperated with radius γ, we observe that $\{\hat{\vartheta}_n \in B_\gamma(\vartheta_j)\} \subset \{\psi^* = j\}$. Thus, we clearly have the inclusion $\{\psi^* \neq j\} \subset \{\hat{\vartheta}_n \in B_\gamma(\vartheta_j)\}^c = \{\hat{\vartheta}_n \in B_\gamma(\vartheta_j)^c\}$. However, it is still possible that $\hat{\vartheta}_n$ is the closest to ϑ_j but not inside of a γ ball, so the inclusion might be strict. All in all, we obtain the bound

$$\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta_j) \geq \gamma) \geq \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(\psi^* \neq j), \quad j = 1, \dots, M.$$

4. Since for any $\hat{\vartheta}_n$, we can construct such a test, we may replace the infimum over all estimators with an infimum over all tests in model n, yielding the inequality

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\hat{\vartheta}_n} \max_{j=1,\dots,M} \alpha^2 \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(d(\hat{\vartheta}_n, \vartheta_j) \geq \alpha v_n) \geq \alpha^2 \liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\psi_n} \max_{j=1,\dots,M} \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_j,n}(\psi_n \neq j).$$

   Thus, if the latter term is positive, we obtain the desired lower bound. □

Lemma 1.3. *Let $(\mathcal{X}_n, \mathcal{F}_n, (\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta,n})_{\vartheta\in\Theta})$ be a statistical model and (Θ, d) be a metric space. Suppose that $(v_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a null sequence satisfying an upper bound (1) and*

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \|\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n} - \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1+2\alpha v_n,n}\|_{\mathrm{TV}}) > 0.$$

Then, v_n is the optimal minimax convergence rate over Θ.

Proof. The result follows from Proposition 1.2 for $M = 2$, by setting $\vartheta_2 = \vartheta_1 + 2\alpha v_n$ and observing

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\psi_n} \max_{j=1,2} \mathbb{P}_{n,\vartheta_j}(\psi_n \neq j) \geq \liminf_{n\to\infty} \inf_{\psi_n} \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n}(\psi_n = 2) + \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_2,n}(\psi_n = 1)\right),$$

where we have used that $\max(a,b) \geq \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$. By going over to the complementary event, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n}(\psi_n = 2) + \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_2,n}(\psi_n = 1)\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n}(\psi_n = 1) + 1 - \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_2,n}(\psi_n = 2)\right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n}(\psi_n = 1) + \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_2,n}(\psi_n = 2)\right) \\
&= 1 - \int_{\mathcal{X}_n} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1}_{\{\psi_n(x)=1\}} p_1(x) + \mathbb{1}_{\{\psi_n(x)=2\}} p_2(x)) \mathrm{d}\mu(x) \\
&\geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{X}_n} \max(p_0(x), p_1(x)) \mathrm{d}\mu(x). \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \|\mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1,n} - \mathbb{P}_{\vartheta_1+2\alpha v_n,n}\|_{\mathrm{TV}}),
\end{aligned}$$

concluding the proof. □