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Méthode de Stein fonctionnelle

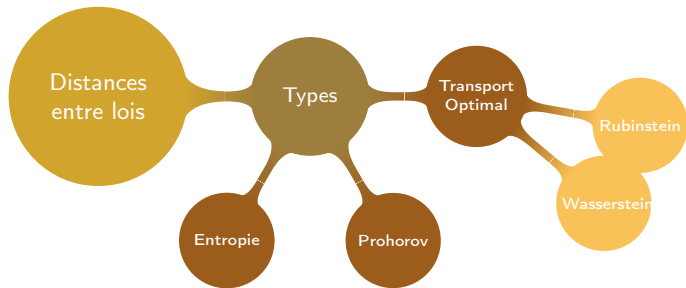
L. Decreusefond

Journées MAS

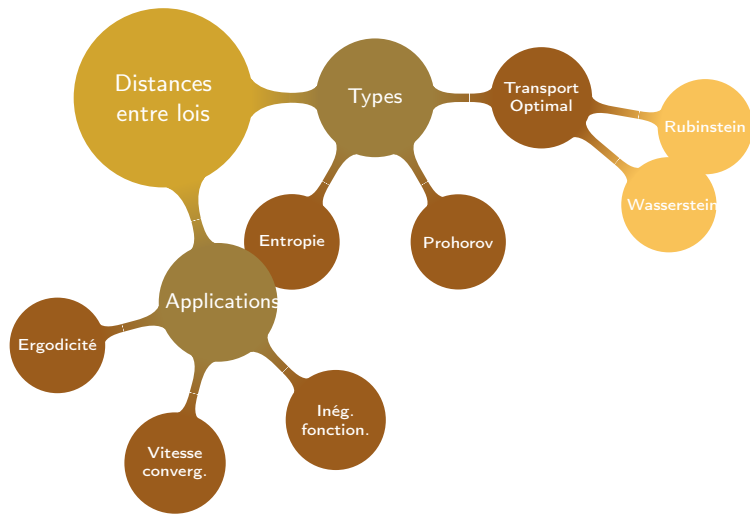


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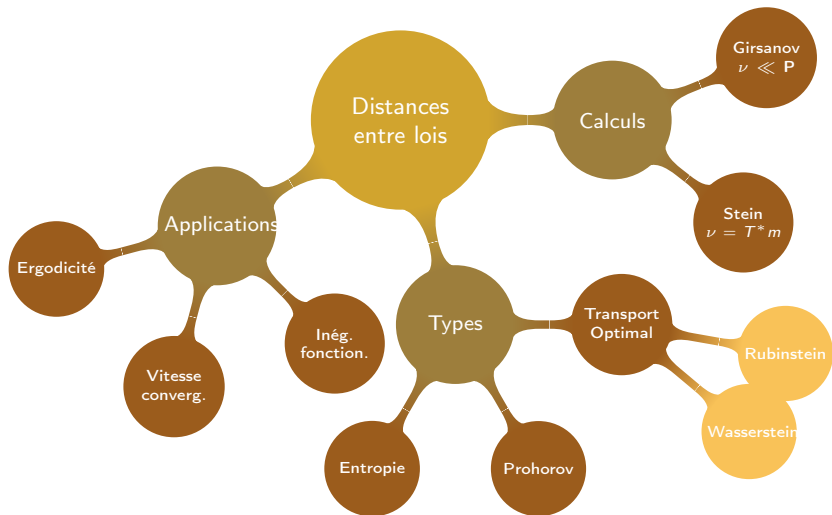
- ▶ L. Coutin and L. Decreusefond, “Stein’s method for Brownian approximations,” *Communications on Stochastic Analysis*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 349–372, Sep. 2013.
<http://de.arxiv.org/abs/1207.3517>
- ▶ L. Coutin and L. Decreusefond, “Higher order expansions via Stein’s method,” *Communications on Stochastic Analysis*, 2014.
<http://de.arxiv.org/abs/1405.0235>
- ▶ L. Decreusefond, M. Schulte and C. Thäle, “Functional Poisson approximation with applications in stochastic geometry”, <http://de.arxiv.org/abs/1406.5484>



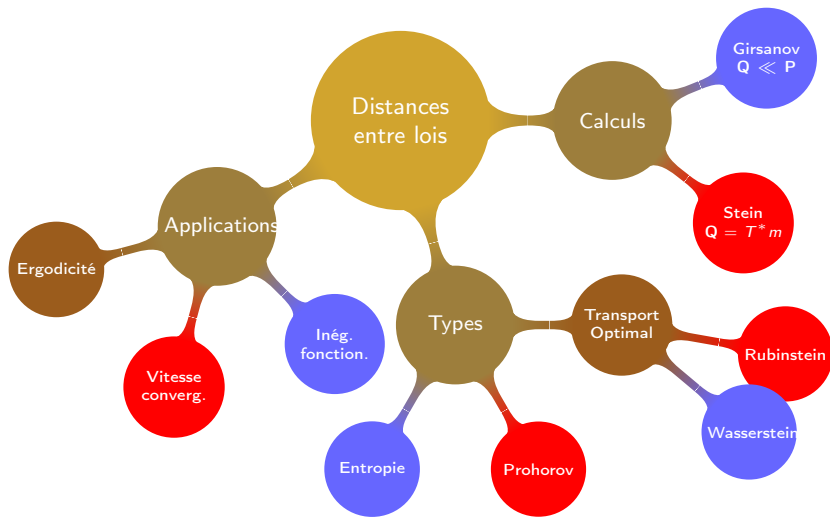
Roadmap



Roadmap



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Définition

f convexe telle que $f(1) = 0$

$$D_f(\mathbf{Q} \parallel \mathbf{P}) = \int f\left(\frac{d\mathbf{Q}}{d\mathbf{P}}\right) d\mathbf{P}$$

Exemples

Kullback-Leibler $f(t) = t \ln t$

Hellinger $f(t) = (\sqrt{t} - 1)^2$

Variation totale $f(t) = |t - 1|$

Optimisation sur l'espace des mesures

- ▶ X et Y deux espaces Polonais
- ▶ $c : X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ s.c.i.
- ▶ \mathbf{P} = mesure de proba. sur X
- ▶ \mathbf{Q} = mesure de proba. sur Y
- ▶ Distance associée

$$\mathfrak{T}_c(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Sigma(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})} \int_{X \times Y} c(x, y) d\gamma(x, y).$$

Wasserstein

- ▶ $X = Y = \mathbf{R}^n$, $c(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}|x - y|^2$.

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- ▶ $X = Y = \mathcal{C}_0([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^d)$, $c(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}|x - y|_H^2$ avec $H = W^{1,2}([0, 1])$.

Rubinstein

$$X = Y = \mathbf{R}^n, c(x, y) = |x - y|$$

Exemples

Wasserstein

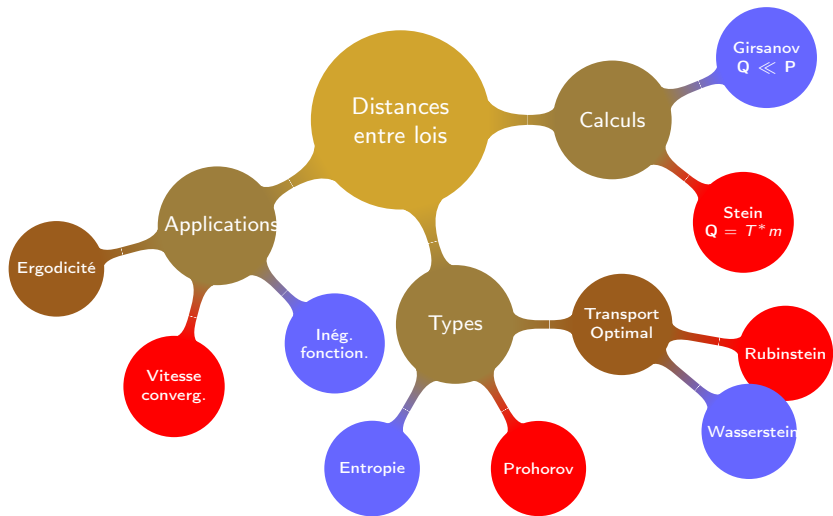
- ▶ $X = Y = \mathbf{R}^n$, $c(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}|x - y|^2$.
- ▶ $X = Y = C_0([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^d)$, $c(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}|x - y|_H^2$ avec $H = W^{1,2}([0, 1])$.

Rubinstein

$$X = Y = \mathbf{R}^n, c(x, y) = |x - y|$$

Hamming

$$X = Y = \{0, 1\}^n, c(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{x_j \neq y_j}$$



H-W-I

Entropie (H) $H_{\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{P}} [L \log L]$ avec $L = d\mathbf{Q}/d\mathbf{P}$

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Wasserstein (W) $W_2(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) = \mathfrak{T}_{\|\cdot\|^2/2}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$

Information de Fischer (I) $I_{\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{Q}} [|\nabla \log L|^2]$

Inégalité HWI

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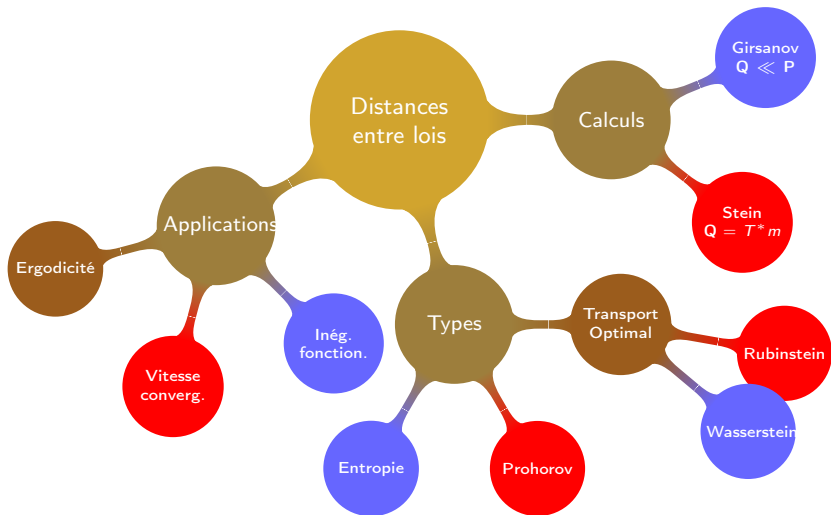
Wasserstein (W) $W_2(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) = \mathfrak{T}_{\|\cdot\|^2/2}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$

Information de Fischer (I) $I_{\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{Q}} [|\nabla \log L|^2]$

Inégalité (cf. Villani)

Si \mathbf{P} et \mathbf{Q} admettent une variance (sur \mathbf{R}^n) et $\mathbf{P} = \exp(-V) dx$ avec $\nabla^2 V \geq K \text{Id}_n$

$$H_{\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{Q}) \leq W_2(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) \sqrt{I_{\mathbf{P}}(\mathbf{Q})} - \frac{K}{2} W_2(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})^2$$



ϵ -voisinage

(E, d) espace métrique

$$A^\epsilon = \{y \in E, \exists x \in A, d(x, y) \leq \epsilon\}$$

Definition (Distance de Prohorov)

$$\text{Dist}_{\text{Pro}}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) = \inf \left\{ \epsilon > 0, \mathbf{P}(A) \leq \mathbf{Q}(A^\epsilon) + \epsilon \text{ pour tout } A \in \mathfrak{B}(E) \right\}$$

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Topologie de la convergence en loi

Si (E, d) séparable alors

$$(\mathbf{P}_n \Longrightarrow \mathbf{P}) \iff (\text{Dist}_{\text{Pro}}(\mathbf{P}_n, \mathbf{P}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0)$$

Théorème (Kantorovitch-Rubinstein)

Si c est une distance,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{T}_c(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) &= \inf_{\gamma \in \Sigma(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})} \int_{E \times E} c(x, y) d\gamma(x, y) \\ &= \sup_{F \in c\text{-Lip}_1} (\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{P}}[F] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{Q}}[F])\end{aligned}$$

où

$$F \in c\text{-Lip}_1 \iff |F(x) - F(y)| \leq c(x, y)$$

Distance de Rubinstein

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Théorème (cf. Dudley)

Si (E, c) est séparable, il y a équivalence entre

- ▶ \mathbf{P}_n converge en loi vers \mathbf{P}
- ▶ $\text{Dist}_{\text{Pro}}(\mathbf{P}_n, \mathbf{P}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$
- ▶ $\mathfrak{T}_c(\mathbf{P}_n, \mathbf{P}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Remarque

$$\sup_{F \in \mathcal{C}\text{-Lip}_1} (\mathbf{E}_P[F] - \mathbf{E}_Q[F])$$

Remarque

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Remarque

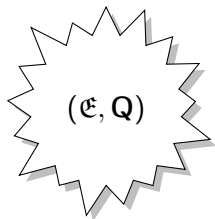
$$\sup_{F=\mathbf{1}_{]-\infty, x]}} |\mathbf{E}_P[F] - \mathbf{E}_Q[F]| = \text{dist}_{\text{TV}}(P, Q)$$

Plus généralement

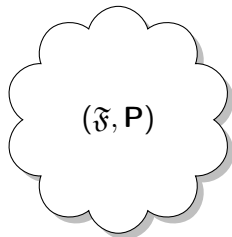
$$\text{dist}_{\mathcal{F}}(P, Q) = \sup_{F \in \mathcal{F}, x \in \mathbb{R}} |\mathbf{E}_P[F] - \mathbf{E}_Q[F]|$$

Situation générique

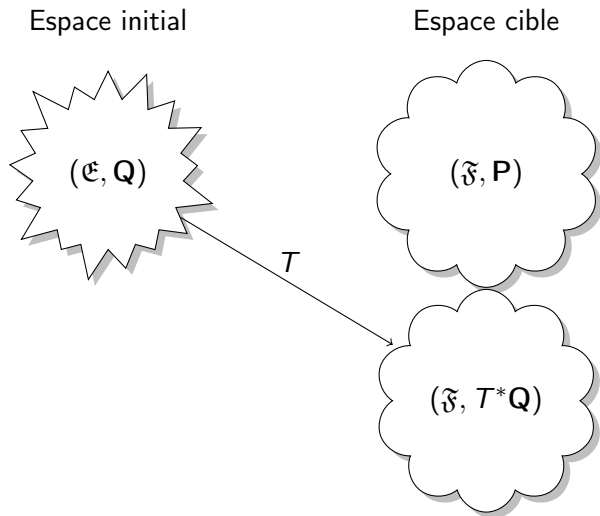
Espace initial



Espace cible

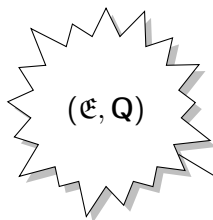


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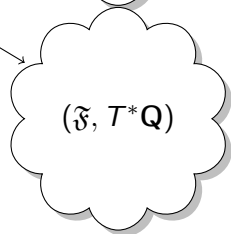
Espace initial



Espace cible



T



$\text{dist}_{\mathcal{F}}(T^*Q, P)$?

Historique (partiel)

- ▶ Stein ('72) : approximation gaussienne

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- ▶ <https://sites.google.com/site/malliavinstein/home>

Convergence en loi

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(\text{Poisson}(\lambda) - \lambda) \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

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Formalisme

- ▶ $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{N}$, \mathbf{Q} = mesure de Poisson (λ)
- ▶ $\mathcal{F} = \mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{P} = \text{Loi}(\mathcal{N}(0, 1))$

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- ▶ $T(n) = (n - \lambda)/\sqrt{\lambda}$

Théorème de Donsker

Convergence en loi

$$B_m^\sharp(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{[mt]} X_j + (mt - [mt])X_{[mt+1]} \right) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} MB(t)$$

Formalisme

► $\mathfrak{E} = \{-1, 1\}^N$, $\mathbf{Q} = (1/2\epsilon_{-1} + 1/2\epsilon_1)^{\otimes N}$

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- ▶ $\mathfrak{E} = \{-1, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$, $\mathbf{Q} = (1/2\epsilon_{-1} + 1/2\epsilon_1)^{\otimes \mathbb{N}}$
- ▶ $\mathfrak{F} = \mathcal{C}_0([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, $\mathbf{P} = \text{Mesure de Wiener}$

Premier ingrédient (espace cible)

Caractérisation de la loi gaussienne

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \iff \mathbf{E} [Z F(Z) - F'(Z)] = 0, \forall F \in \mathcal{C}_b^1$$

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Idée de Stein

$$Z F(Z) - F'(Z) \simeq 0 \implies Z \simeq \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Definition

$$\forall H \in \text{Lip}_1, \exists F \text{ s.t. } H(x) - \mathbf{E}[H(\mathcal{N}(0, 1))] = xF(x) - F'(x)$$

Equation de Stein

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Théorème

Il existe F , qui plus est, $F \in \mathcal{C}_b^2$

$$\|F'\|_\infty \leq 1, \|F''\|_\infty \leq 2$$

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Il existe F , qui plus est, $F \in \mathcal{C}_b^2$

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Formule de représentation de Stein

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{H \in \text{Lip}_1} \int H \, d\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{E} [H(\mathcal{N}(0, 1))] \\ = \sup_{F: \|F'\|_\infty \leq 1, \|F''\|_\infty \leq 2} \int x.F(x) - F'(x) \, d\mathbf{P}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Application

Convergence en loi

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(\text{Poisson}(\lambda) - \lambda) \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Formalisme

- ▶ $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{N}$, $\mathbf{Q} =$ mesure de Poisson (λ)
- ▶ $\mathcal{F} = \mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{P} = \text{Loi}(\mathcal{N}(0, 1))$
- ▶ $T(n) = (n - \lambda)/\sqrt{\lambda}$

Convergence pour la distance de Rubinstein

$$\text{dist}_R \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(\text{Poisson}(\lambda) - \lambda), \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \right) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

Deuxième ingrédient (espace initial)

Rappel

Pour $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$,

$$\lambda \mathbf{E} [F(X + 1)] = \mathbf{E} [X F(X)]$$

Intégration par parties

Soit $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{X} = (X - \lambda)/\sqrt{\lambda}$

$$\mathbf{E} [\tilde{X} F(\tilde{X})] = \sqrt{\lambda} \mathbf{E} [F(\tilde{X} + 1/\sqrt{\lambda}) - F(\tilde{X})]$$

Troisième ingrédient (deux espaces)

Pseudo commutation des « gradients »

D'après la formule de Taylor

$$F(\tilde{X} + 1/\sqrt{\lambda}) - F(\tilde{X}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} F'(\tilde{X}) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} F''(\tilde{X} + \theta/\sqrt{\lambda})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{dist}_R \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} (\text{Poisson}(\lambda) - \lambda), \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \right) \\
&= \sup_{H \in \text{Lip}_1} \mathbf{E} \left[H(\tilde{X}) - H(\mathcal{N}(0, 1)) \right] \\
&\leq \sup_{F: \|F'\|_\infty \leq 1, \|F''\|_\infty \leq 2} \mathbf{E} \left[\tilde{X} F(\tilde{X}) - F'(\tilde{X}) \right] \\
&= \sup_{F \dots} \mathbf{E} \left[\sqrt{\lambda} (F(\tilde{X} + 1/\sqrt{\lambda}) - F(\tilde{X})) - F'(\tilde{X}) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

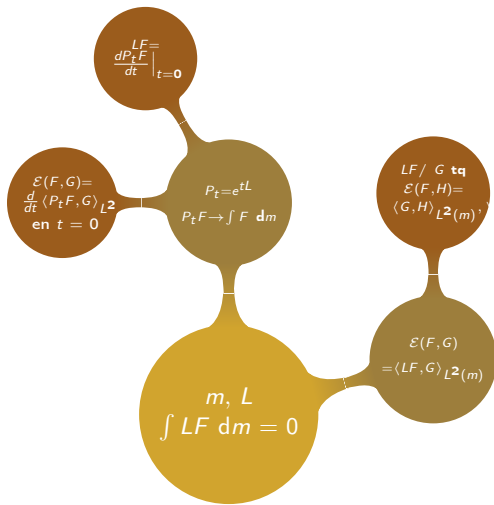
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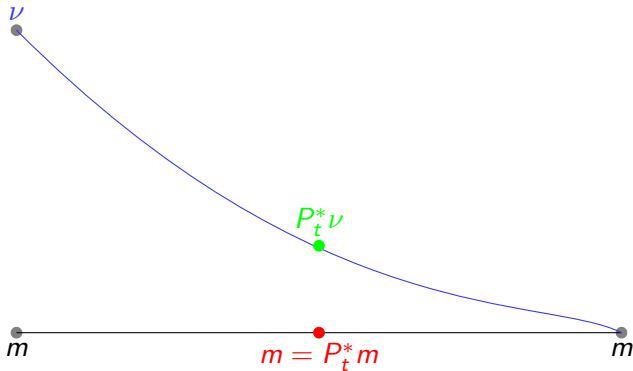
Conclusion

$$\text{dist}_R \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} (\text{Poisson}(\lambda) - \lambda), \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \right) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

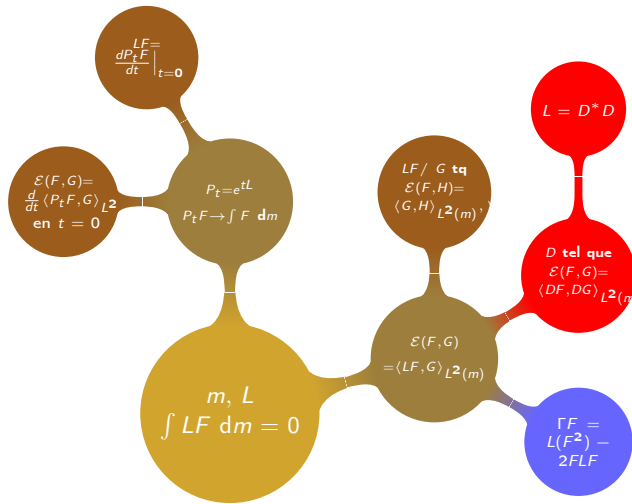
Structure de Dirichlet



Caractérisation de la loi cible



Structure de Dirichlet-Malliavin



Mesure gaussienne sur \mathbb{R}^n

- ▶ $\mathfrak{X} = \mathbb{R}^n$, \mathbf{P} =Gaussienne
- ▶ $LF(x) = x \cdot \nabla F(x) - \Delta F(x)$
- ▶ X =processus Ornstein-Uhlenbeck

$$dX(t) = -X(t)dt + \sqrt{2} dB(t)$$

- ▶ Semi-groupe

$$P_t F(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F(e^{-t}x + \sqrt{1 - e^{-2t}}y) d\mathbf{P}(y)$$

- ▶ $D = \nabla$

Mesure Gaussienne sur $\mathcal{C}_0([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$

Espace de Wiener (abstrait)

- ▶ $\mathfrak{F} = \mathcal{C}_0([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$, \mathbf{P} = mesure de Wiener
- ▶ Semi-groupe

$$P_t F(u) = \int_{\mathfrak{F}} F(e^{-t}u + \sqrt{1 - e^{-2t}}v) d\mathbf{P}(v)$$

- ▶ D = gradient de Malliavin défini par

$$D_t F(B_{t_1}, \dots, B_{t_n}) = \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j F(B_{t_1}, \dots, B_{t_n}) \mathbf{1}_{[0, t_j]}(t)$$

- ▶ $LF(u) = \langle u, DF(u) \rangle_{\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{F}^*} - \text{trace}(D^{(2)}F)(u)$

Suite de Bernoulli symétrique indépendantes

- ▶ $\mathfrak{X} = \{-1, 1\}^N$, $\mathbf{P} = (1/2.\epsilon_{-1} + 1/2.\epsilon_1)^{\otimes N}$
- ▶ Gradient discret

$$D_k^\# F(X) = \frac{1}{2}(F(X_k^+) - F(X_k^-)).$$

avec

$$X_k^+ = (X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}, 1, X_{k+1} \dots)$$

$$\text{and } X_k^- = (X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}, -1, X_{k+1} \dots).$$

- ▶ Intégration par parties

$$\mathbf{E} \left[\sum_{k \in N} u_k D_k^\# F(X) \right] = \mathbf{E} \left[F(X) \sum_{k \in N} u_k X_k \right]$$

Distance de Rubinstein entre T^*Q et P

$$P_\infty F(x) - P_0 F(x) = \int_0^\infty LP_t F(x) dt$$

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Distance de Rubinstein entre T^*Q et P

$$\int_{\mathfrak{F}} F d\mathbf{P} - F(x) = \int_0^\infty LP_t F(x) dt$$

Distance de Rubinstein entre $T^*\mathbf{Q}$ et \mathbf{P}

$$\int_{\mathfrak{F}} F d\mathbf{P} - \int_{\mathfrak{F}} F(x) d(T^*\mathbf{Q})(x) = \int_{\mathfrak{F}} \int_0^\infty LP_t F(x) dt d(T^*\mathbf{Q})(x)$$

Formule de représentation de Stein-Dirichlet

Distance de Rubinstein entre T^*Q et P

$$\int_{\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}} F dP - \int_{\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}} F(x) d(T^*Q)(x) = \int_{\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}} \int_0^\infty LP_t F(x) dt d(T^*Q)(x)$$

IPP sur l'espace initial

$$\int_{\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}} F dP - \int_{\mathfrak{E}} F \circ T dQ = \int_{\mathfrak{E}} \int_0^\infty (L^P P_t^P F) \circ T dQ dt$$

Formule de représentation de Stein-Dirichlet

Distance de Rubinstein entre T^*Q et P

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IPP sur l'espace initial

$$\int_{\mathfrak{F}} F dP - \int_{\mathfrak{E}} F \circ T dQ = \int_{\mathfrak{E}} \int_0^\infty D^Q((P_t^P F) \circ T) dQ dt$$

+ Reste

Commutation des gradients

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\mathfrak{F}} F d\mathbf{P} - \int_{\mathfrak{E}} F \circ T d\mathbf{Q} &= \int_{\mathfrak{E}} \int_0^\infty D^{\mathbf{Q}}(P_t^{\mathbf{P}} F) \circ T d\mathbf{Q} dt + \text{Reste} \\
 &= \int_{\mathfrak{E}} \int_0^\infty D^{\mathbf{P}}(P_t^{\mathbf{P}} F) \circ T d\mathbf{Q} dt \\
 &\quad + \text{Reste} + \text{Reste}'
 \end{aligned}$$

Commutation des gradients

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 \end{aligned}$$

Interversion

$$D^{\mathbf{P}} P_t^{\mathbf{P}} F = e^{-\Phi^{\mathbf{P}}(t)} P_t^{\mathbf{P}} D^{\mathbf{P}} F$$

Rappel

$$B_m^\sharp(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{[mt]} X_j + (mt - [mt])X_{[mt+1]} \right) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} B(t)$$

Théorème de Donsker

Rappel

$$B_m^\#(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{[mt]} X_j + (mt - [mt])X_{[mt+1]} \right) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} B(t)$$

Théorème (Coutin-D. + Shih)

$$\sup_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \left| \mathbf{E} \left[F(B_m^\#) \right] - \mathbf{E} \left[F(B) \right] \right| \leq \frac{c}{m}$$

où $\mathcal{F} =$ fonctions 1-lipschitziennes sur $\mathcal{C}_0([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$

Développement d'Edgeworth

$$\mathbf{E} \left[\tilde{X} F(\tilde{X}) - F'(\tilde{X}) \right] = \mathbf{E} \left[\sqrt{\lambda} (F(\tilde{X} + 1/\sqrt{\lambda}) - F(\tilde{X})) - F'(\tilde{X}) \right]$$

D'après la formule de Taylor

$$F(\tilde{X} + 1/\sqrt{\lambda}) - F(\tilde{X}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} F'(\tilde{X}) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} F''(\tilde{X}) + \frac{1}{6\lambda^{3/2}} F^{(3)}(\tilde{X} + \theta/\sqrt{\lambda})$$

$$\mathbf{E} \left[\tilde{X} F(\tilde{X}) - F'(\tilde{X}) \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathbf{E} \left[F''(\tilde{X}) \right]} + \frac{1}{6\lambda} \underbrace{F^{(3)}(\tilde{X} + \theta/\sqrt{\lambda})}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} \left[\tilde{X} F(\tilde{X}) - F'(\tilde{X}) \right] &= \\ & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathbf{E} \left[F''(\tilde{X}) \right]}_{\approx \mathbf{E}[F''(\mathcal{N}(0, 1))] + c\lambda^{-1/2}} + \frac{1}{6\lambda} \underbrace{F^{(3)}(\tilde{X} + \theta/\sqrt{\lambda})}_{\leq \|F^{(3)}\|_{\infty}} \end{aligned}$$

Convergence Poisson - Brownien

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(N(t) - \lambda t) \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty, \delta \rightarrow 0} B(t)$$

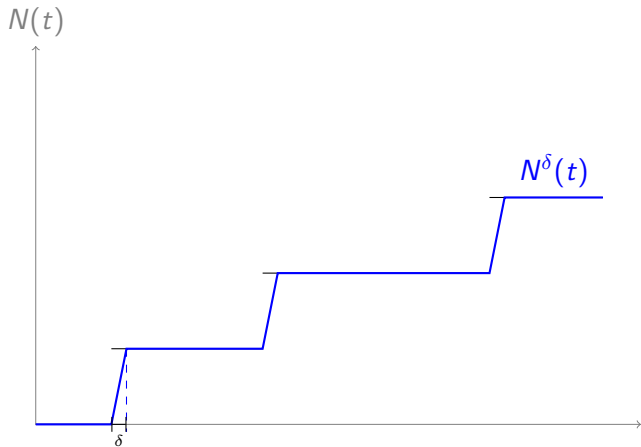
Convergence Poisson - Brownien

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} (N(t) - \lambda t) \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty, \delta \rightarrow 0} B(t)$$



Convergence Poisson - Brownien

$$N_\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \left(N^\delta(t) - \lambda t \right) \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty, \delta \rightarrow 0} B(t)$$

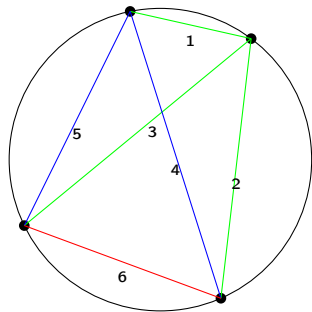


Théorème

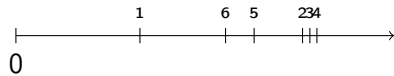
Pour F suffisamment régulière,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} [F(N_\lambda)] &= \mathbf{E}_P [F] + \frac{\lambda^{-1/2}}{6} \mathbf{E}_P [F\mathfrak{H}_{(1)}] \\ &+ \lambda^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{72} \mathbf{E}_P [F\mathfrak{H}_{(1,1)}] + \frac{1}{24} \mathbf{E}_P [F\mathfrak{H}_{(2)}] \right] \\ &+ O(\delta^2, \lambda^{-3/2}) \end{aligned}$$

Polytopes de Poisson

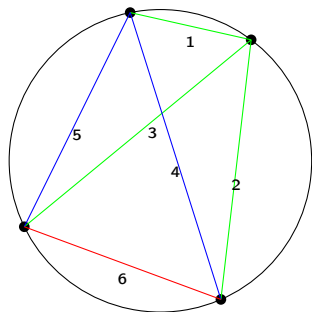


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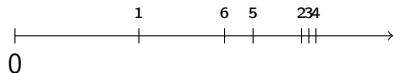


$\xi(\eta)$

Polytopes de Poisson



η



$\xi(\eta)$

Question

Que se passe-t-il quand le nb de points tend vers l'infini ?

Definition (Distance de Rubinstein)

$$d_R(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) := \sup_{F \in \mathcal{F}} (\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{P}} [F] - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{Q}} [F])$$

où

$$F \in \mathcal{F} \iff |F(\omega) - F(\eta)| \leq \text{dist}_{TV}(\omega, \eta)$$

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Theorem (D.-Schulte-Thäle)

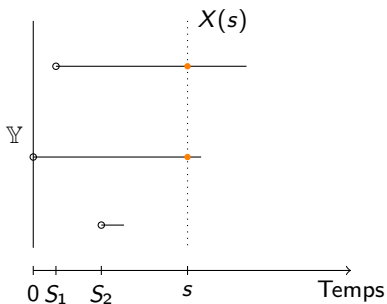
$$d_R(\mathbf{P}_n, \mathbf{Q}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \implies \mathbf{P}_n \xrightarrow{\text{distr.}} \mathbf{Q}$$

Théorème

$$d_R(\text{PPP}(\mathbf{M})|_{[0,a]}, \sum_{x \neq y \in \eta} \delta_{t^2 \|x-y\|} |_{[0,a]}) \leq \frac{C_a}{t}$$

où \mathbf{M} est une densité de type Weibull.

Processus de Glauber



- ▶ S_1, S_2, \dots : processus de Poisson d'intensité $M(Y) ds$
- ▶ Durée de vie : r.v. exponentielles de param. 1

