

Criteria for entropic curvature on discrete spaces through the lens of an example: the hypercube

New Monge Problems and Applications - Martin Rapaport, LAMA,
Université Gustave Eiffel

Based on joint work with Paul-Marie Samson *Criteria for entropic curvature on discrete spaces* (Arxiv)

Outline

Entropy curvature criteria: from local information to global results

The paradigmatic example of the hypercube

Definition of Ricci curvature via *Optimal Transport*

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For this purpose, let us briefly introduce the *Discrete setting* and *Schrödinger bridges*.

Discrete setting

Some definitions, basic assumptions and dynamics

An undirected and connected graph $G = (\mathcal{X}, E)$ where $E \subset \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$. An induced *graph distance*: d .

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Definition of a graph space: (\mathcal{X}, d, m, L)

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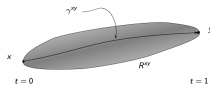
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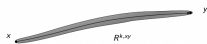
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At a lower temperature:



At zero temperature:



Figure: Image by C. Léonard illustrating the cooling procedure to obtain a Schrödinger bridge

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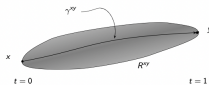
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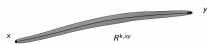
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General convexity principle

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Preliminaries to the Main Theorem

Local information: the function $K(z, S_2(z))$

For $k = 1$ or $k = 2$ and $z \in \mathcal{X}$ let *the combinatorial sphere* S_k :

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Discrete functional inequalities such as discrete *modified logarithmic Sobolev inequality*, *Cheeger* or discrete *Poincaré* type of inequalities can be derived.

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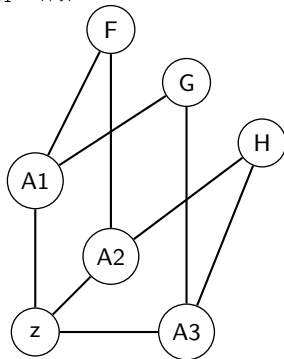
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Local structure of \mathcal{Q}_3

$$K_0(z, S_2(z)) = \max_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1, \alpha_i \geq 0} 2\alpha_1\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_1\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_2\alpha_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{\omega(G)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

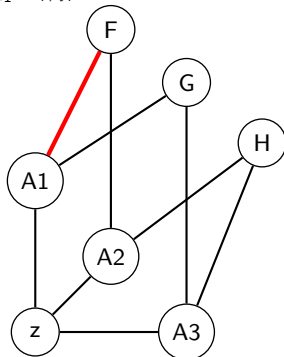
In general for \mathcal{Q}_n , $K_0(z, S_2(z)) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ thus $\kappa = -2 \log(1 - \frac{1}{n})$; $\kappa_1 = \frac{4}{n}$.

Complexity issues: the problem of computing $\omega(G)$ of a graph is NP hard.

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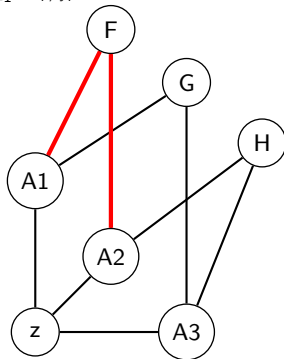
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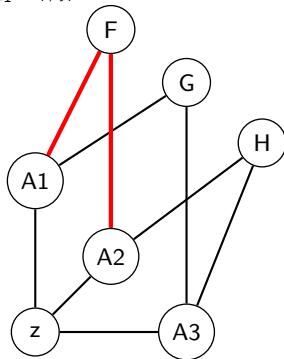
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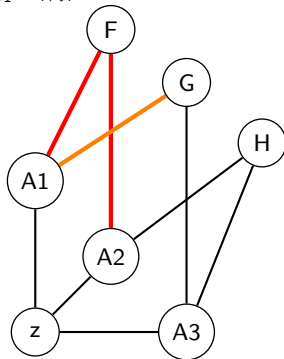
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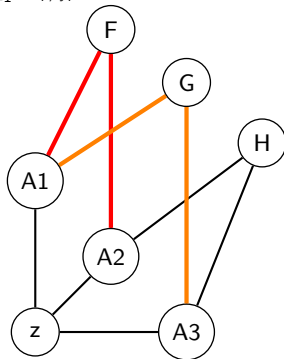
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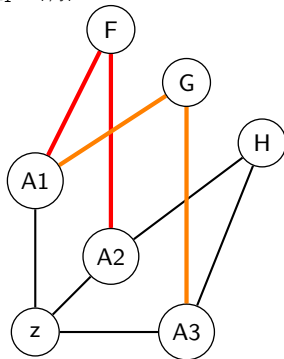
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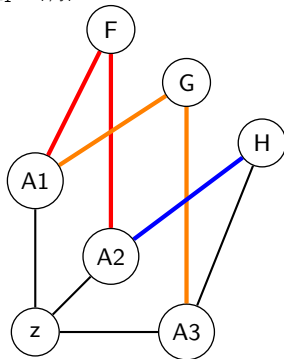
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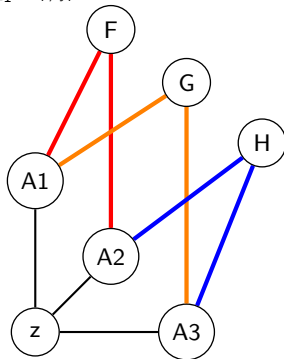
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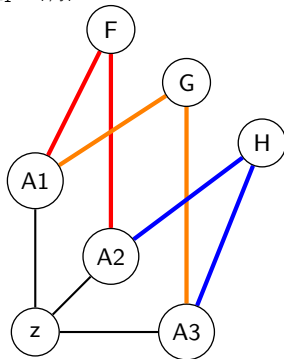
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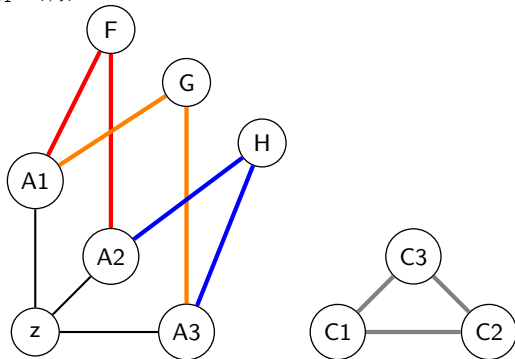
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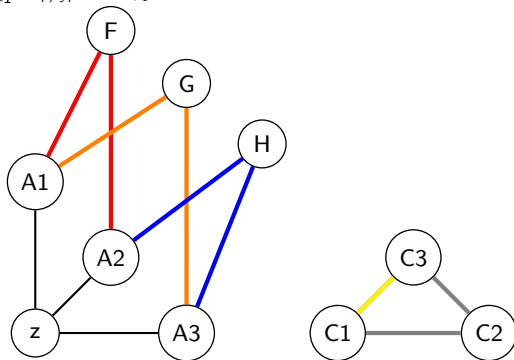
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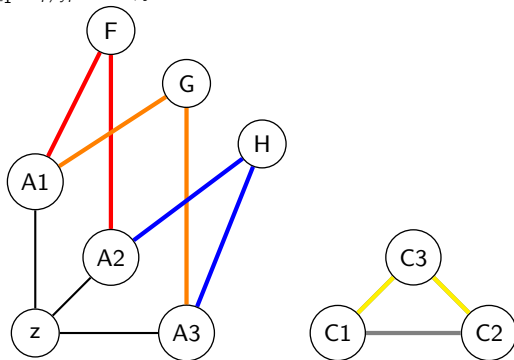


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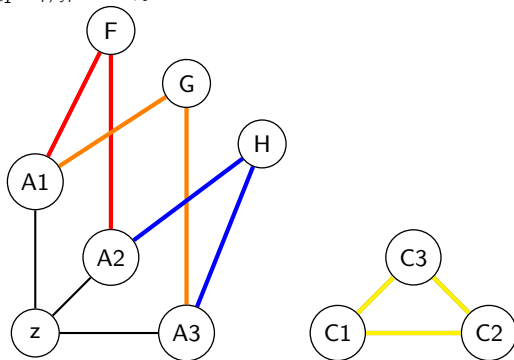


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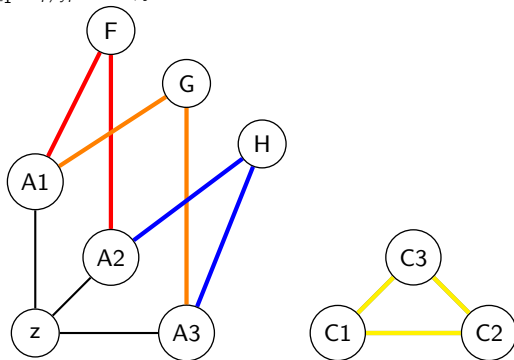


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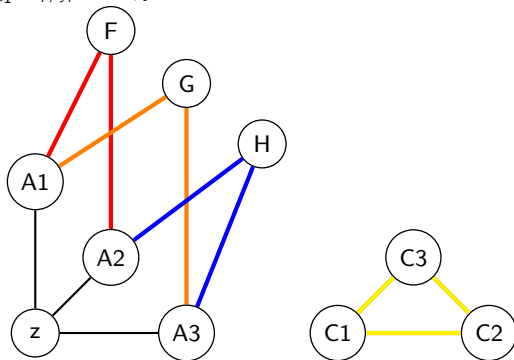


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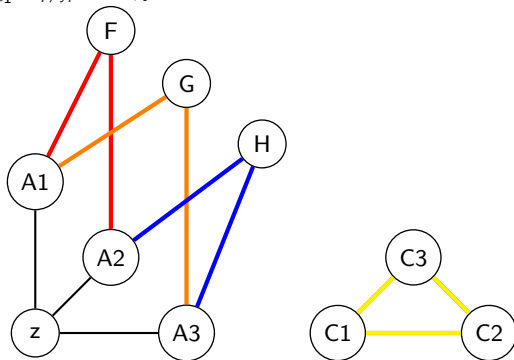
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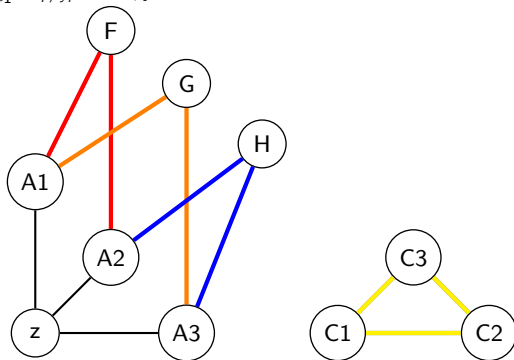
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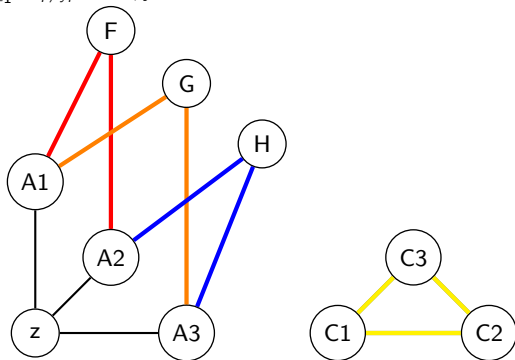
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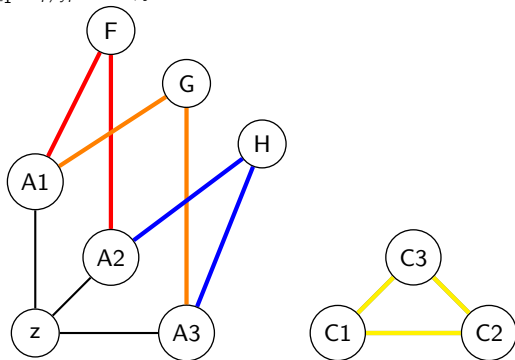
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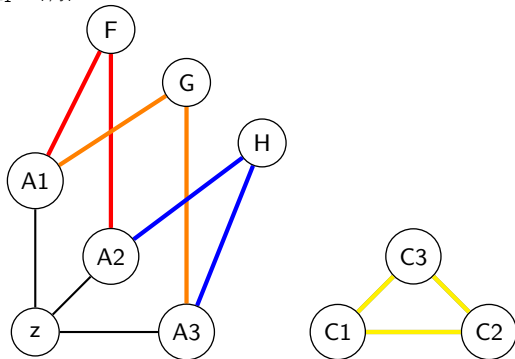
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where β is the inverse of the temperature T .

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