

Suzuki - Convergence of ~~RED~~ submartingale motions. 3/08/2016.
 on RED spaces.

- measured Geom. Convergence of m.m. spaces (Geometric)
- weak convergence of the laws of BM (Stochastic).

$\text{RED}(k, \infty) / \text{RED}^n(k, n)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n \xrightarrow{m_{B_n}} X_\infty & & B_n - \text{Brownian motion.} \\ \downarrow \text{Ch}_n & & \downarrow \text{Ch}_n \\ B_n \xrightarrow{\text{"weak"}} B_\infty & & \end{array}$$

Q. (A) \Leftrightarrow (B) ?

Brownian motion on RED spaces:

$(X, d, m) \in \text{RED}(k, \infty)$ space.

• $\text{Ch}(f) = \frac{1}{2} \int_X |\nabla f|^2 dm$ $f \in W^{1,2}(X, d, m)$

• $H_x : L^2(X, m) \rightarrow L^2(X, m)$.

$\Rightarrow \exists (\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathbb{P}^x)$ $\xleftarrow{\text{a.e. } x \in X}$ probability space.

$\exists! B_t : \Omega \rightarrow C([0, \infty); X) = \{w : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X \text{ cts}\}$.

$\mathbb{E}^x[f(B_t)] = \int_\Omega f(B_t) d\mathbb{P}^x = (H_t f)(x) \quad \forall f \in L^2 \cap \mathcal{B}_b$.

Brownian motion: $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mathbb{P}^x, \mathcal{B}_t)$.

MGH law: $X_n = (X_n, d_n, m_n)$, $m_n(X_n) = 1$.

$X_n \rightarrow X_\infty$ if $\begin{cases} \exists \text{ comp. sep. met. space } (X, d) \\ \exists \text{ isom. embed } i_n: X_n \hookrightarrow X \end{cases}$

s.t. $i_n \# m_n \xrightarrow{\text{weak}} i_\infty \# m_\infty$ in $\mathcal{P}(X)$

Not: weaker than MGH, no doubling condition here.

Weak law of BM

$B_{(1)}^n := (\Omega^n, M^n, P_n^x) \rightarrow C([0, \infty); X_n)$ measure.

$(B_{(1)}^n) \# P_n^x \in \mathcal{P}(C([0, \infty); X_n))$ law of BM.

$(i_n B_{(1)}^n) \# P_n^x \in \mathcal{P}(C([0, \infty); X))$

\Downarrow
 B_n

$B_n \rightarrow B_\infty$ if $B_n(f) \rightarrow B_\infty(f)$ $\forall f \in C_b(C([0, \infty); X))$

Main Thⁿ: $X_n = (X_n, d_n, m_n)$ m.m. spaces s.t.

$X_n \in \text{ReD}^d(K, N)$, $\text{Dim}(X_n) \leq d$, $m_n(X_n) = 1$. ~~...~~

Then $(\mathbb{R}) X_n \xrightarrow{\text{MGH}} X_\infty \iff \exists \text{ cpt } (X, d) \exists \text{ isom. embed.}$

$\mathbb{N} \in (0, \infty)$: $(\iff \text{MGH hyp})$
Ass 1

$X_n \hookrightarrow X$, ~~$i_n: X_n \rightarrow X$~~
Given $x_\infty \in X_\infty \exists x_n \in X_n$
s.t. $i_n(x_n) \rightarrow i_\infty(x_\infty)$ in (X, d)

s.t. $i_n (B_{(1)}^n) \# P_n^x \rightarrow i_\infty (B_{(1)}^\infty) \# P_\infty^{x_\infty}$ in $\mathcal{P}(C([0, \infty); X))$ (2)

②. $N = \infty$, and no diameter assumption.

Then $X_n \xrightarrow{m.g.} X$. iff $\begin{cases} \mathbb{F}(X, d) \text{ complete sep.} \\ \mathbb{F} X_n \hookrightarrow X \text{ isom. s-f.} \\ \text{in}(B_{(\cdot)}^n) \# P_n^{m_n} \xrightarrow{\text{weak}} \text{in}(B_{(\cdot)}^\infty) \# P_\infty^{m_\infty} \\ P_n^{m_n}(\cdot) = \int_{X_n} P_n^x(\cdot) \text{d}\mu_n(x). \end{cases}$

Def of ①: $\mathcal{A}(\Rightarrow)$ @ Tightness of $\{ \text{in}(B_{(\cdot)}^n) \# P_n^{m_n} \}_n$.
relative compact.

② Convergence of finite-dim distributions.

Tightness: unif heat kernel. est. $P_t(x, y) \leq C_1 \exp \left\{ -C_2 \frac{d^2(x, y)}{t} \right\}$
 C_1, C_2 only dep on κ, N, D . hot time! μ_n .

fin. dim. distr. Mosco conv. $\mathcal{C}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_\infty$

need a nice
careful estimate.