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Annie Millet, Marta Sanz-Solé

APPROXIMATION OF ROUGH PATHS OF FRACTIONAL BROWNIAN MOTION

ANNIE MILLET *,† AND MARTA SANZ-SOLÉ *

ABSTRACT. We consider a geometric rough path associated with a fractional Brownian motion with Hurst parameter $H \in]\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}[$. We give an approximation result in a modulus type distance, up to the second order, by means of a sequence of rough paths lying above elements of the reproducing kernel Hilbert space.

1. INTRODUCTION

Consider a d–dimensional fractional Brownian motion W^H with Hurst parameter $H \in]\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}[\cup]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$ and integral representation

$$W_t^H = \int_0^1 K^H(t,s)\, dB_s, \tag{1.1}$$

where $K^H(t,s) = 0$, if $s \geq t$ and for $0 < s < t$,

$$K^H(t,s) = c_H\, (t-s)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} + s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} F_1\left(\frac{t}{s}\right) \tag{1.2}$$

with

$$F_1(z) = c_H \left(\frac{1}{2} - H\right) \int_0^{z-1} u^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - (u+1)^{H-\frac{1}{2}}\right) du, \tag{1.3}$$

for $z > 1$ (see for instance [1], equation (42)). In (1.1), B denotes a standard d–dimensional Brownian motion and in (1.2), (1.3), c_H denotes a positive real constant depending on H.

Let $p \in]1, 4[$ be such that $pH > 1$. In [2], it is proved that the sequence of smooth rough paths based on linear interpolations of W^H converges in the p–variation distance. The limit defines a geometric rough path with roughness p lying above W^H. We will call this object *the enhanced fractional Brownian motion.*

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In the recent papers [5], [3], the p–variation distance on rough paths is replaced by a strictly stronger, *modulus type* distance defined as follows:

$$\bar{d}_p(x,y) = \sup_{0\le s<t\le 1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{[p]}\frac{|x^{(i)}_{s,t}-y^{(i)}_{s,t}|}{(t-s)^{\frac{i}{p}}}\right).$$

In [3], it is proved that the enhanced fractional Brownian motion can actually be obtained by means of the $\bar{d}_p$ distance and also that linear interpolations of W^H define stochastic processes with values in $\mathcal{H}^H$, the reproducing kernel Hilbert space associated with W^H (see Theorem 3.3 in [4] for a description of this space). Then, the authors state a characterization of the topological support of the enhanced fractional Brownian motion among other results.

Our aim in this work is to give a new approximation of the enhanced fractional Brownian motion by means of a sequence of geometric rough paths which, unlike those based on linear interpolations, are not smooth, but also belong to $\mathcal{H}^H$. For the sake of simplicity, we restrict to $[p]=2$. We are pretty confident that our results extend to $[p]=3$; however, dealing with higher generality would most likely produce a very technical paper. Our result, as is stated in Theorem 2.1, provides in particular a new approximation of the Lévy area of the fractional Brownian motion.

For any $m\in\mathbb{N}$, we consider the dyadic grid $(t^m_k = k2^{-m}, k=0,1,\dots,2^m)$ and set $\Delta^m_k =]t^m_{k-1}, t^m_k]$ and $\Delta^m_k B = B_{t^m_k} - B_{t^m_{k-1}}$. Define $B(m)_0=0$ and for $t\in\Delta^m_k$, $B(m)_t = B_{t^m_{k-1}} + 2^m(t-t^m_{k-1})\Delta^m_k B$. Our approximation sequence is defined by

$$W(m)^H_t = \int_0^t K^H(t,s)\dot{B}(m)_s\,ds, \tag{1.4}$$

$m\in\mathbb{N}$, where $\dot{B}(m)_s$ denotes the derivative with respect to s of the path $s\mapsto B(m)_s$. Notice that $W(m)^H\in\mathcal{H}^H$.

Let K^H_m be the orthogonal projection of $K^H(t,\cdot)$ on the σ-field generated by $(\Delta^m_k, k=1,\cdots,m)$. That is, for any $0<s<t\le 1$,

$$K^H_m(t,s) = \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} 2^m\left(\int_{\Delta^m_k\cap]0,t]} K^H(t,u)\,du\right)\mathbf{1}_{\Delta^m_k}(s). \tag{1.5}$$

We clearly have

$$W(m)^H_t = \int_0^1 K^H_m(t,s)\,dB_s. \tag{1.6}$$

For $H\in]\frac{1}{2},1[$, we set $\mathbf{W} = (\mathbf{W}_{s,t} = (W^{(1)}_{s,t}, 0\le s\le t\le 1)$, $\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m}) = (\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m})_{s,t} = (W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t}, 0\le s\le t\le 1)$, while for $H\in]\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2}[$ we set $\mathbf{W} = (\mathbf{W}_{s,t} = (W^{(1)}_{s,t}, W^{(2)}_{s,t}, 0\le s\le t\le 1)$ and $\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m}) = (\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m})_{s,t} = (W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t}, W(m)^{(2)}_{s,t}, 0\le s\le t\le 1)$, $m\ge 1$.

The main result of the paper states the convergence of $\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m})$ to $\mathbf{W}$ in the $\bar{d}_p$– metric for $p \in]1,3[$. For $p \in]1,2[$, the result is an almost trivial consequence of Lemma 3.2 which establishes Hölder continuity in the $L^2[0,1]$ norm of the kernels K^H, K^H_m, respectively, and a control of the quadratic mean error in the approximation of K^H by K^H_m. For $p \in [2,3[$, the approximation of the Lévy area relies on representation formulas for the second order multiple integrals by means of the operator K^* given in (2.3) and introduced in [1] (see also [2]). There are two fundamental ingredients. Firstly, Proposition 2.3, giving the rate of convergence of the approximation at the second order level in the $L^q(\Omega)$–modulus norm; secondly, Lemma 3.5, an extension of the Garsia-Rademich-Rumsey Lemma for geometric rough paths of any roughness p. Other technical results used in the proofs, mainly on the kernels K^H and K^H_m, are given in the Appendix.

For simplicity, in general we shall not write explicitly the dependence on H; thus W stands for W^H, $K(t,s)$ for $K^H(t,s)$, etc. For any $q \in [1,\infty[$, we denote by $\|\cdot\|_q$ the $L^q(\Omega)$–norm. We make the convention $\sum_{k=a}^b x_k = 0$ if $b < a$ and denote by C positive constants with possibly different values. For additional notions and notation on rough paths, we refer the reader to [6].

2. Approximation result

For $p \in]1,+\infty[$ we set $\tilde{d}_p = \bar{d}_{p\wedge 2}$, that is

$$\tilde{d}_p(x,y) = \sup_{0\le s<t\le 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{[p]\wedge 2} \frac{|x^{(i)}_{s,t} - y^{(i)}_{s,t}|}{(t-s)^{\frac{i}{p}}} \right).$$

The purpose of this section is to prove the following approximation result.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $H \in]\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2}[$, $p \in]2,4[$ (resp. $H \in]\frac{1}{2},1[$, $p \in]1,2[$), be such that $pH > 1$ and $q \in [1,+\infty[$. The sequence $\left(\tilde{d}_p\left(\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m}),\mathbf{W}\right), m \ge 1\right)$, converges to 0 in $L^q(\Omega)$ and a.s. Thus for $H \in]\frac{1}{2},1[$ and $p \in]1,2[$, if $\mathcal{G}_p$ denotes the set of dyadic geometric rough paths endowed with the norm $\tilde{d}_p(0,.)$ and P^H denotes the law of the fractional Brownian motion W^H, then the triple $(X,\mathcal{H}^H,P^H)$ is an abstract Wiener space.*

The next Proposition provides the auxiliary result to state the approximation of the first component of the enhanced fractional Brownian motion.

Proposition 2.2. *Let $0 \le s < t \le 1$, $q \in [1,\infty[$.*

(i) For any $H \in]0,\frac{1}{2}[$, $\lambda \in [0,H[$,

$$\left\| W^{(1)}_{s,t} - W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t} \right\|_q \le C 2^{-m\lambda} |t-s|^{H-\lambda}. \tag{2.1}$$

(ii) For any $H \in]\frac{1}{2},1[$, $\varepsilon \in [0,H[$, $\mu \in]0, \frac{\varepsilon}{H(2H+1)}[$,

$$\left\| W^{(1)}_{s,t} - W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t} \right\|_q \le C 2^{-m\mu} |t-s|^{H-\varepsilon}. \tag{2.2}$$

Proof. By the hypercontractivity inequality, it suffices to prove the results for $q = 2$. In this case, it is an easy consequence of the identity

$$E\left(\left|W_{s,t}^{(1)} - W(m)_{s,t}^{(1)}\right|^2\right) = \int_0^1 |(K(t,u) - K(s,u)) - (K_m(t,u) - K_m(s,u))|^2 \, du$$

and of Lemma 3.2. Indeed, by (3.14), we have

$$E\left(\left|W_{s,t}^{(1)} - W(m)_{s,t}^{(1)}\right|^2\right) \leq C|t-s|^{2H}.$$

Hence, if $t - s < 2^{-m}$, we easily obtain (2.1) and (2.2).

Assume now $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$ and $t - s \geq 2^{-m}$. By (3.15), for $\epsilon \in [0, H]$,

$$E\left(\left|W_{s,t}^{(1)} - W(m)_{s,t}^{(1)}\right|^2\right) \leq C2^{-2mH} \leq C2^{-2m\epsilon}|t-s|^{2(H-\epsilon)}.$$

Hence, (2.1) follows.

Let $H \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$ and $t - s \geq 2^{-m}$. Let $\alpha \in]0, 1[$; then (3.14) and (3.16) imply

$$\left\|W_{s,t}^{(1)} - W(m)_{s,t}^{(1)}\right\|_q \leq C|t-s|^{H(1-\alpha)}2^{-m\lambda\alpha},$$

with $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{2H+1}[$. By taking $\alpha = \frac{\varepsilon}{H}$, we obtain (2.2) with $\mu = \lambda\frac{\varepsilon}{H}$. □

Throughout the rest of this section, $H \in]\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}[$. Following [1], let $\mathcal{H}_K$ denote the set of functions $\varphi : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$||\varphi||_K^2 = \int_0^1 \varphi(s)^2 K(1,s)^2 ds + \int_0^1 ds \left(\int_s^1 |\varphi(t) - \varphi(s)| \, |K|(dt,s)\right)^2 < +\infty.$$

For any $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_K$, $0 < s < t$, set

$$K^*\left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot)\,(\varphi_\cdot - \varphi_s)\right)(u) = \mathbf{1}_{]0,s]}(u) \int_s^t (\varphi_r - \varphi_s)\, K(dr,u) + \mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(u) \left(K(t,u)\,(\varphi_u - \varphi_s) + \int_u^t (\varphi_r - \varphi_u)\, K(dr,u)\right). \tag{2.3}$$

Following [2],

$$W_{s,t}^{(2)} = \int_0^1 K^*\left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot)\,(W_\cdot - W_s)\right)(u) dB_u + \frac{1}{2}|t-s|^{2H}. \tag{2.4}$$

Moreover, by Theorem 9 in [7], for $W(m)$ defined in (1.4) we have

$$W(m)_{s,t}^{(2)} = \int_0^1 K^*\left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot)\,(W(m)_\cdot - W(m)_s)\right)(u) \dot{B}(m)_u du. \tag{2.5}$$

Proposition 2.3. *For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < s < t \leq 1$, $q \in [1, \infty[$,*

$$\|W_{s,t}^{(2)} - W(m)_{s,t}^{(2)}\|_q \leq C2^{-m\mu}|t-s|^{2H-\varepsilon}, \tag{2.6}$$

for some positive constants C and any $\varepsilon \in]0, 2H - \frac{1}{2}[$ and $\mu \in]0, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}[$.

Before proving this proposition, we give an equivalent expression for $W(m)^2_{s,t}$, as follows. The integration by parts formula of Malliavin calculus (see e.g. [8], Equation (1.49)) and (1.6) yield $W(m)^{(2)}_{s,t} = A^1_{s,t}(m) + A^2_{s,t}(m)$, with

$$A^1_{s,t}(m) = \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} \int_0^1 du\, \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(u) 2^m K^* \left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot) \int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r \left(W(m)_\cdot - W(m)_s \right) \right)(u), \tag{2.7}$$

$$A^2_{s,t}(m) = \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} \int_0^1 du\, \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(u) 2^m K^* \left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot) \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \left(K_m(\cdot, r) - K_m(s, r) \right) \right)(u). \tag{2.8}$$

By definition, for $r \in \Delta_k^m$, $K_m(t,r) = 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m \cap]0,t]} K(t,u)du = 2^m K(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m})(t)$. Since $h := K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right) \in \mathcal{H}_K$, the duality relation given in [7], equation (58) and Lemma 3.3 yield

$$\begin{aligned}
A^2_{s,t}(m) &= \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} \int_0^1 dr\, \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^{2m} \int_0^1 du\, \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(u) K^* \left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot) K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right)_{s,\cdot} \right)(u) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} \int_0^1 dr\, \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^{2m} \int_s^t K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right)(du) \left(K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right)(u) - K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right)(s) \right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} \int_0^1 dr \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^{2m} \frac{\left(K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right)(t) - K\left(\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}\right)(s) \right)^2}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dr\, |K_m(t,r) - K_m(s,r)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \| W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t} \|_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, since $E|W_t - W_s|^2 = |t-s|^{2H}$, Schwarz's inequality, (3.14), (3.15) imply

$$\left| A^2_{s,t}(m) - \frac{1}{2}|t-s|^{2H} \right| \leq C 2^{-m\varepsilon} |t-s|^{2H-\varepsilon}, \tag{2.9}$$

for some positive constant C and $\varepsilon \in]0, H[$.

Hence, in order to establish (2.6) it suffices to prove that for any small parameter $\varepsilon \in]0, 4H-1[$ and $\mu \in]0, \varepsilon[$,

$$E\left(\left| \int_0^1 K^* \left(\mathbf{1}_{]s,t]}(\cdot) \left(W_\cdot - W_s \right) \right)(u) dB_u - A^1_{s,t}(m) \right|^2 \right) \leq C 2^{-m\mu} |t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}. \tag{2.10}$$

for all $m \geq 1$. We devote the next lemmas to the proof of this convergence, using the expression of the operator K^* given in (2.3).

Lemma 2.4. *For any $0 \leq s < t \leq 1$, $m \geq 1$, we set*

$$T_1(s,t) = \int_0^s dB_u \left(\int_s^t (W_r - W_s)\, K(dr, u) \right),$$

$$T_1(s,t,m)=\sum_{k=1}^{2^m}\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r\, 2^m\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]0,s]} du\,\left(\int_s^t (W(m)_v-W(m)_s)\,K(dv,u)\right)\right).$$

Then for any $\epsilon\in]0,2H[$ and $\mu\in]0,\epsilon[$, there exists $C>0$ such that

$$E\left(|T_1(s,t,m)-T_1(s,t)|^2\right)\le C2^{-m\mu}|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}. \tag{2.11}$$

Proof. Assume $s\in\Delta_I^m$, $I\ge 1$; we consider the decomposition

$$E\left(|T_1(s,t,m)-T_1(s,t)|^2\right)\le C\sum_{j=1}^{3}\tau_{1,j}(s,t,m),$$

with

$$\tau_{1,1}(s,t,m)=\sum_{k\in\{1,I-1,I\}} E\Bigg(\Bigg|\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r\, 2^m \times\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]0,s]} du\,\left(\int_s^t (W(m)_v-W(m)_s)\,K(dv,u)\right)\right)\Bigg|^2\Bigg), \tag{2.12}$$

$$\tau_{1,2}(s,t,m)=\sum_{k\in\{1,I-1,I\}} E\left(\left|\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]0,s]} dB_r\left(\int_s^t (W_v-W_s)\,K(dv,r)\right)\right|^2\right), \tag{2.13}$$

$$\tau_{1,3}(s,t,m)=E\Bigg(\Bigg|\sum_{k=2}^{I-2}\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r\, 2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m} du\,\Big(\int_s^t (W(m)_v-W(m)_s)\,K(dv,u) -\int_s^t (W_v-W_s)K(dv,r)\Big)\Bigg|^2\Bigg). \tag{2.14}$$

By Lemma 3.4, (3.4), Schwarz's inequality and (3.14), any term in the right hand-side of (2.12) is bounded as follows. Let $\varepsilon\in]0,2H[$, $\lambda\in]\frac{1-(2H-\varepsilon)}{2},\frac12[$; then $2H-3+2\lambda<-1$, $1-2\lambda-(2H-\varepsilon)<0$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
&E\left(\left|\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r\, 2^m\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]0,s]} du\,\left(\int_s^t (W(m)_v-W(m)_s)\,K(dv,u)\right)\right)\right|^2\right)\\
&\le C\int_{\Delta_k^m} dr\int_0^1 d\rho\left|2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]0,s]} du\int_s^t (K_m(v,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho))\,K(dv,u)\right|^2\\
&\le C\int_{\Delta_k^m} dr\int_0^1 d\rho\, 2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]0,s]} du\,\left(\int_s^t dv\,|v-u|^{2H-3+2\lambda}\right)\\
&\quad\times\left(\int_s^t dv\,|K_m(v,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)|^2|v-u|^{-2\lambda}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq C \int_{\Delta_k^m \cap]0,s]} du\, (s-u)^{2H-2+2\lambda} |t-s|^{2H} \left(|t-u|^{1-2\lambda} - |s-u|^{1-2\lambda} \right)$$
$$\leq C \int_{\Delta_k^m \cap]0,s]} du\, (s-u)^{2H-2+2\lambda} |t-s|^{2H} \, |t-s|^{2H-\varepsilon} \, |s-u|^{1-2\lambda-(2H-\varepsilon)}$$
$$\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\varepsilon} \int_{\Delta_k^m \cap]0,s]} du\, |s-u|^{\varepsilon-1} \leq C 2^{-m\varepsilon} |t-s|^{4H-\varepsilon}.$$

Each term of the right hand-side of (2.13) can be studied using a similar strategy. Thus we obtain for $\varepsilon \in]0, 2H[$:

$$\tau_{1,1}(s,t,m) + \tau_{1,2}(s,t,m) \leq C 2^{-m\varepsilon} |t-s|^{4H-\varepsilon}. \tag{2.15}$$

Set for $s \geq 3 \cdot 2^{-m}$, and hence $I \geq 4$,

$$X_r = \sum_{k=2}^{I-2} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \Big(\int_s^t (W(m)_v - W(m)_s)\, K(dv,u) - \int_s^t (W_v - W_s) K(dv,r) \Big).$$

Notice that $X_r = \int_0^1 g(r,\rho)\, dB_\rho$, with

$$g(r,\rho) = \sum_{k=2}^{I-2} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \Big(\int_s^t K(dv,u) \left(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(s,\rho) \right) - \int_s^t K(dv,r) \left(K(v,\rho) - K(s,\rho) \right) \Big).$$

Hence, by Lemma 3.4 and Schwarz's inequality, $\tau_{1,3}(s,t,m) \leq C(\tau_{1,3,1}(s,t,m) + \tau_{1,3,2}(s,t,m))$, with

$$\tau_{1,3,1}(s,t,m) = \sum_{k=2}^{I-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_0^1 d\rho \times \Big| \int_s^t \big(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(s,\rho) \big) \big(K(dv,u) - K(dv,r) \big) \Big|^2,$$

$$\tau_{1,3,2}(s,t,m) = \sum_{k=2}^{I-2} \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_0^1 d\rho \Big| \int_s^t K(dv,r) \times \big(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(s,\rho) - K(v,\rho) + K(s,\rho) \big) \Big|^2.$$

Owing to (3.4), (3.7), we have for $\lambda \in]0,1[$, $u, r \in \Delta_k^m$,

$$\left| \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,u) - \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,r) \right| \leq C \left| \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,u) - \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,r) \right|^\lambda \left(\left| \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,u) \right|^{1-\lambda} + \left| \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,r) \right|^{1-\lambda} \right)$$

$$\leq C2^{-m\lambda}|v-(u\vee r)|^{H-\frac{3}{2}}\left[(u\wedge r)^{-1}+|v-(u\vee r)|^{-1}\right]^{\lambda}. \tag{2.16}$$

Thus, taking $\lambda := H$ yields $\tau_{1,3,1}(s,t,m) \leq C2^{-2mH}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\tau_{1,3,1,j}(s,t,m)$, with

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{1,3,1,1}(s,t,m) &= \sum_{k=2}^{I-2}2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m}dr\int_{\Delta_k^m}du\int_0^1 d\rho\Big(\int_s^t dv|K_m(v,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)|\\ &\quad\times|v-(u\vee r)|^{H-\frac{3}{2}}(u\wedge r)^{-H}\Big)^2,\\ \tau_{1,3,1,2}(s,t,m) &= \sum_{k=2}^{I-2}2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m}dr\int_{\Delta_k^m}du\int_0^1 d\rho\Big(\int_s^t dv|K_m(v,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)|\\ &\quad\times|v-(u\vee r)|^{-\frac{3}{2}}\Big)^2.\end{aligned}$$

Let $a=2-\epsilon$, with $\epsilon\in]0,2H[$. Schwarz's inequality along with (3.14) yield

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{1,3,1,1}(s,t,m) &\leq C\sum_{k=2}^{I-2}2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m}dr\int_{\Delta_k^m}du\left(\int_s^t dv|v-(u\vee r)|^{-a}dv\right)\\ &\quad\times\left(\int_s^t dv|v-s|^{4H-3+a}|u\wedge r|^{-2H}\right)\\ &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}\int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m}du(s-\overline{u}_m)^{\epsilon-1}(\underline{u}_m)^{-2H}\\ &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}\,s^{\epsilon-2H}\leq|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}\,2^{-m(\epsilon-2H)}.\end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

Indeed, $\int_s^t dv|v-(u\vee r)|^{-2+\epsilon}\leq C(s-\overline{u}_m)^{\epsilon-1}$ for $\overline{u}_m$ defined by (3.13). Let $\epsilon\in]0,2H[$ using Schwarz's inequality and (3.14), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{1,3,1,2}(s,t,m) &\leq C\sum_{k=2}^{I-2}2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m}dr\int_{\Delta_k^m}du\Big(\int_s^t dv|v-(u\vee r)|^{-2-2H+\varepsilon}\Big)\\ &\quad\times\Big(\int_s^t dv|v-(u\vee r)|^{2H-\varepsilon-1}|v-s|^{2H}\Big)\\ &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\varepsilon}\int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m}du\int_s^t dv(v-\overline{u}_m)^{-2-2H+\varepsilon}\\ &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\varepsilon}\int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m}du(s-\overline{u}_m)^{-1-2H+\varepsilon}\\ &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\varepsilon}2^{-m(\varepsilon-2H)}.\end{aligned} \tag{2.18}$$

From (2.17), (2.18) we deduce that for $\epsilon\in]0,2H[$,

$$\tau_{1,3,1}(s,t,m)\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}\,2^{-m\epsilon}. \tag{2.19}$$

Let $\delta\in]0,2H[$, $\alpha\in]0,2H[$, $\lambda\in]0,1[$ and $\mu\in]\frac{1}{2},1-H[$. Notice that for these choices, $-2\mu+1-2H+\delta<0$. Hölder's inequality together with (3.14) and

(3.15) yield for any $\lambda \in]0,1[$,

$$\tau_{1,3,2}(s,t,m) \leq C\tau_{1,3,2,1}(s,t,m)^{\lambda}\, \tau_{1,3,2,2}(s,t,m)^{1-\lambda},$$

where

$$\tau_{1,3,2,1}(s,t,m) = \int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m} dr \left(\int_s^t dv (v-r)^{2H-3+2\mu}\right)\left(\int_s^t dv (v-r)^{-2\mu}(v-s)^{2H}\right),$$

$$\tau_{1,3,2,2}(s,t,m) = \int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m} dr \left(\int_s^t dv (v-r)^{2H-3+2\mu}\right)\left(\int_s^t dv (v-r)^{-2\mu} 2^{-2mH}\right).$$

For the first term we have

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{1,3,2,1}(s,t,m) &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\delta}\int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m} dr (s-r)^{2H-2+2\mu}(s-r)^{-2\mu+1-2H+\delta}\\ &\leq C|t-s|^{4H-\delta},\end{aligned}$$

while for the second one, we obtain

$$\tau_{1,3,2,2}(s,t,m) \leq C2^{-2mH}|t-s|^{2H-\alpha}\int_{t_1^m}^{t_{I-2}^m} dr (s-r)^{2H-2+2\mu}(s-r)^{-2\mu+1-2H+\alpha}.$$

Consequently,

$$\tau_{1,3,2}(s,t,m) \leq C\,|t-s|^{(4H-\delta)\lambda+(2H-\alpha)(1-\lambda)}\, 2^{-2mH(1-\lambda)}.$$

Take α, δ arbitrarily small and $1-\lambda = \frac{\epsilon - H\delta}{2H+\alpha}$. Then for $\beta < \epsilon < 2H$, we have proved that

$$\tau_{1,3,2}(s,t,m) \leq C|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}2^{-m\beta}.$$

This inequality, together with (2.15) and (2.19) yields (2.11). □

Lemma 2.5. *For any $0 \leq s < t \leq 1$, set*

$$\begin{aligned}T_2(s,t) &= \int_s^t dB_u\, K(t,u)(W_u - W_s),\\ T_2(s,t,m) &= \sum_{k=1}^{2^m}\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r\, 2^m \left(\int_{\Delta_k^m \cap]s,t]} du K(t,u)\,(W(m)_u - W(m)_s)\right).\end{aligned}$$

Then, for $b \in]0,2H[$, there exists a constant $C>0$ such that for each $m \geq 1$

$$E\left(|T_2(s,t,m) - T_2(s,t)|^2\right) \leq C2^{-mb}|t-s|^{4H-b}. \tag{2.20}$$

Proof. Let $s \in \Delta_I^m$, $t \in \Delta_J^m$. We have

$$E\left(|T_2(s,t,m) - T_2(s,t)|^2\right) \leq C\sum_{j=1}^{3} T_{2,j}(s,t,m),$$

with for $\mathcal{I} = \{I, I+1, J-2, J-1J\}$

$$T_{2,1}(s,t,m) = \sum_{k\in\mathcal{I}} E\Big(\Big|\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r\, 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} du K(t,u)\,(W(m)_u - W(m)_s)\,\Big|^2\Big),$$

$$T_{2,2}(s,t,m)=\sum_{k\in\mathcal{I}}E\Big(\Big|\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}dB_r\,K(t,r)(W_r-W_s)\Big|^2\Big),$$

$$T_{2,3}(s,t,m)=E\Big(\Big|\sum_{k=I+2}^{J-3}\int_{\Delta_k^m}dB_r\Big[2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}duK(t,u)\,(W(m)_u-W(m)_s)$$
$$-K(t,r)(W_r-W_s)\Big]\Big|^2\Big).$$

Owing to Lemma 3.4 applied to the Gaussian process

$$X_r:=\mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r)\int_0^1 dB_\rho\left(2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}duK(t,u)\big(K_m(u,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)\big)\right)$$

and Schwarz's inequality, we have for any $k=1,\cdots,2^m$,

$$T(s,t,m,k):=E\left(\left|\int_{\Delta_k^m}dB_r\,2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}duK(t,u)\,(W(m)_u-W(m)_s)\right|^2\right)$$
$$\le C2^{2m}\int_{\Delta_k^m}dr\int_0^1 d\rho\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}duK^2(t,u)\right)$$
$$\times\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}du\,|K_m(u,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)|^2\right).$$

Let $k=I,I+1$; since $\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}duK^2(t,u)\le\int_{]s,t]}duK^2(t,u)\le C|t-s|^{2H}$, we have for any $b\in]0,2H[$,

$$T(s,t,m,k)\le C2^m|t-s|^{2H}\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}du|u-s|^{2H}\right)$$
$$\le C2^m|t-s|^{4H-b}\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}du|u-s|^b\le C2^{-mb}|t-s|^{4H-b}.$$

Let $k=J-2,J-1,J$ with $J-2>I+1$ then for $u\in\Delta_k^m$, (3.5) implies $|K(t,u)|^2\le C|t-u|^{2H-1}$ and $|t-u|\le C2^{-m}$; we obtain for $b\in]0,2H[$,

$$T(s,t,m,k)\le C2^m\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}du|t-u|^{2H-1-b}2^{-mb}du\right)\left(\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]}du|u-s|^{2H}\right)$$
$$\le C|t-s|^{4H-b}2^{-mb}.$$

We therefore have proved that for $b\in]0,2H[$,

$$T_{2,1}(s,t,m)\le C2^{-bm}|t-s|^{4H-b}. \tag{2.21}$$

The analysis of the term $T_{2,2}(s,t,m)$ is easier. Indeed, the isometry property of the stochastic integral yields for any $k=1,\cdots,2^m$,

$$E\left(\left|\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} dB_r\, K(t,r)(W_r-W_s)\right|^2\right) = C\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} dr\, K^2(t,r)|r-s|^{2H}. \tag{2.22}$$

For the particular values of $k\in\mathcal{I}$, the right hand-side of (2.22) can be analyzed following similar ideas as for $T_{2,1}(s,t,m)$, which yields for $b\in]0,2H[$

$$T_{2,2}(s,t,m)\le C2^{-mb}|t-s|^{4H-b}. \tag{2.23}$$

We now study $T_{2,3}(s,t,m)$ and note that $T_{2,3}(s,t,m)=0$ if $|t-s|\le 2^{-m}$. Thus, we may assume that $t-s\ge 2^{-m}$. First, we apply Lemma 3.4 and obtain

$$T_{2,3}(s,t,m)\le C(T_{2,3,1}(s,t,m)+T_{2,3,2}(s,t,m)),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{2,3,1}(s,t,m) &= \int_{\overline{s}_m}^{\underline{t}_m-2^{1-m}} dr\int_0^1 d\rho\Big|2^m\int_{\underline{r}_m}^{\overline{r}_m} du\Big(K(t,u)-K(t,r)\Big)\\
&\qquad\times\Big(K_m(u,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)\Big)\Big|^2,\\
T_{2,3,2}(s,t,m) &= \int_{\overline{s}_m}^{\underline{t}_m-2^{1-m}} dr\int_0^1 d\rho\Big|2^m\int_{\underline{r}_m}^{\overline{r}_m} du K(t,r)\\
&\qquad\times\Big(\big[K_m(u,\rho)-K_m(s,\rho)\big]-\big[K(r,\rho)-K(s,\rho)\big]\Big)\Big|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

By Schwarz's inequality and (3.14), for $b\in]0,2H[$,

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{2,3,1}(s,t,m) &\le \int_{\overline{s}_m}^{\underline{t}_m-2^{1-m}} dr 2^m\int_{\underline{r}_m}^{\overline{r}_m} du|K(t,u)-K(t,r)|^2|u-s|^{2H}\\
&\le C|t-s|^{2H}\int_{\overline{s}_m}^{\underline{t}_m-2^{1-m}} dr 2^m\int_{\underline{r}_m}^{\overline{r}_m} du|K(t,u)-K(t,r)|^2\\
&\le C2^{-2mH}|t-s|^{2H}\le C2^{-mb}|t-s|^{4H-b}
\end{aligned}$$

where the last inequalities follow from (3.19) and $|t-s|\ge 2^{-m}$.

Owing to (3.15), we have for $u\in[\underline{r}_m,\overline{r}_m]$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 d\rho|K_m(s,\rho)-K(s,\rho)|^2 &\le C2^{-2mH},\\
\int_0^1 d\rho|K_m(u,\rho)-K(r,\rho)|^2 &\le C\int_0^1 d\rho\Big(|K_m(u,\rho)-K(u,\rho)|^2\\
&\qquad+|K(u,\rho)-K(r,\rho)|^2\Big)\le C2^{-2mH}.
\end{aligned}$$

Schwarz's inequality, along with (3.5) and the above estimates yield

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2,3,2}(s,t,m) &\le C\int_{\overline{s}_m}^{\underline{t}_m - 2^{1-m}} dr 2^{-2mH}\left(|r|^{2H-1}+|t-r|^{2H-1}\right) \\ &\le C2^{-2mH}\left(t^{2H}-s^{2H}+|t-s|^{2H}+2^{-2mH}\right) \\ &\le C2^{-2mH}|t-s|^{2H} \le C2^{-mb}|t-s|^{4H-b} \end{aligned}$$

for $b\in]0,2H[$. Indeed, for each $H\in]0,\frac{1}{2}[$, and $s<t$, $t^{2H}-s^{2H}\le (t-s)^{2H}$ and we are assuming that $2^{-m}<|t-s|$. Thus, (2.20) is proved. □

Lemma 2.6. *For any $0\le s<t\le 1$, set*

$$T_3(s,t) = \int_s^t dB_u \int_u^t K(dr,u)(W_r-W_u)$$

$$T_3(s,t,m) = \sum_{k=1}^{2^m} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r \int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} du \int_u^t K(dv,u)\left(W(m)_v - W(m)_u\right).$$

There exists a positive constant C such that, for any $\epsilon\in]0,4H-1[$

$$E\left(|T_3(s,t,m)-T_3(s,t)|^2\right) \le C2^{-m\epsilon}|t-s|^{4H-\epsilon}, \tag{2.24}$$

for each $m\ge 1$.

Proof. Assume $s\in\Delta_I^m$, $t\in\Delta_J^m$; we consider the upper bound

$$E\left(|T_3(s,t,m)-T_3(s,t)|^2\right) \le C\sum_{j=1}^3 T_{3,j}(s,t,m),$$

where for $\mathcal{J}=\{I,I+1,J-1,J\}$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{3,1}(s,t,m) &= \sum_{k\in\mathcal{J}} E\Big(\Big|2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r \int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} du\int_u^t K(dv,u) \\ &\quad \times (W(m)_v - W(m)_u)\Big|^2\Big), \end{aligned} \tag{2.25}$$

$$T_{3,2}(s,t,m) = \sum_{k\in\mathcal{J}} E\Big(\Big|\int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} dB_r \int_r^t K(dv,r)(W_v-W_r)\Big|^2\Big), \tag{2.26}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{3,3}(s,t,m) &= E\Big(\Big|\sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \\ &\quad \times\Big(\int_u^t K(dv,u)(W(m)_v-W(m)_u) - \int_r^t K(dv,r)(W_v-W_r)\Big)\Big|^2\Big). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.4 along with Schwarz's inequality yield for each term of the sum in the right hand side of (2.25) the upper bound

$$C\int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_0^1 d\rho\, 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m\cap]s,t]} du\left(\int_u^t K(dv,u)\big(K_m(v,\rho)-K_m(u,\rho)\big)\right)^2.$$

Fix $a \in]2-4H, 1]$. From Schwarz's inequality, (3.4) and (3.14) we deduce the following estimates for this integral:

$$C \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m \cap]s,t]} du \left(\int_u^t dv |v-u|^{-a} \right) \left(\int_u^t |v-u|^{4H-3+a} \right) \\ \leq C \left(2^{-m} \wedge |t-s| \right) |t-s|^{4H-1}.$$

A similar analysis yields the same result for each term in the right hand-side of (2.26). Consequently,

$$T_{3,1}(s,t,m) + T_{3,2}(s,t,m) \leq C \left(2^{-m} \wedge |t-s| \right) |t-s|^{4H-1}. \tag{2.27}$$

If $|t-s| \leq 2^{-m}$ then $T_{3,3}(s,t,m) = 0$. Hence, let us assume that $t-s \geq 2^{-m}$; in this case $T_{3,3}(s,t,m)$ is equal to $E\left(\int_0^1 dB_r X_r \right)^2$, with $X_r = \int_0^1 dB_\rho g(r,\rho)$, and

$$g(r,\rho) = \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \Big[\int_u^t K(dv,u)(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)) \\ - \int_r^t K(dv,r)(K(v,\rho) - K(r,\rho)) \Big].$$

We at first study the contribution to $T_{3,3}(s,t,m)$ of the integrands

$$g_1(r,\rho) = \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_u^{u \vee r} K(dv,u)(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)),$$

$$g_2(r,\rho) = \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta_k^m}(r) 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_r^{u \vee r} K(dv,r)(K(v,\rho) - K(r,\rho)),$$

which we denote by $T_{3,3,j}(s,t,m)$, $j = 1, 2$. Actually, both are similar and therefore we only study the first one. Lemma 3.4, (3.4), (3.14) and Schwarz's inequality imply, for each $a \in]2-4H, 1]$,

$$T_{3,3,1}(s,t,m) \leq C \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_u^{u \vee r} dv |v-u|^{-a} \int_u^{u \vee r} dv |v-u|^{4H-3+a} \\ \leq C 2^{-m(4H-1)} |t-s|. \tag{2.28}$$

We end the analysis of the term $T_{3,3}(s,t,m)$ by studying the contribution of $T_{3,3,3}((s,t,m)$ defined in terms of the integrand

$$g_3(r,\rho) = \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{u \vee r}^t \Big[K(dv,u)(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)) \\ - K(dv,r)(K(v,\rho) - K(r,\rho)) \Big].$$

Notice that $g_3(r,\rho)$ is the sum of two analogous terms where the set Δ_k^m of the integral with respect to the variable u is replaced by $[\underline{r}_m, r[$, $[r, \overline{r}_m[$,

respectively. Again, the contribution of both terms is similar, so that we concentrate on the first one. That is, we consider

$$T^+_{3,3,3}(s,t,m) := E\Big(\Big| \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dB_r \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \int_r^t \Big[K(dv,u) \times (W(m)_v - W(m)_u) - K(dv,r)(W_v - W_r)\Big]\Big|^2\Big).$$

As before, all the arguments rely on Lemma 3.4, (3.4), (3.14), a suitable factorization of the integrands along with Schwarz's inequality. In order to deal with the singularity at $v = r$, we first replace the integral with respect to the variable v by $\int_r^{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}$. Given $a \in]2-4H, 1[$, the corresponding contribution to $T^+_{3,3,3}(s,t,m)$ is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned}
&C \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \int_0^1 d\rho \Big(\Big| \int_r^{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}} K(dv,u) \\
&\quad \times (K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho))\Big|^2 + \Big| \int_r^{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}} K(dv,r)(K(v,\rho) - K(r,\rho))\Big|^2\Big) \\
&\leq C \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \int_r^{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}} dv |v-r|^{-a} \int_r^{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}} dv |v-r|^{4H-3+a} \\
&\leq C 2^{-m(4H-1)} |t-s|. \qquad (2.29)
\end{aligned}$$

Let us finally consider the range $]r_m + 2^{-m}, t[$ for the variable v. We have to study two terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
M_1(s,t,m) &= \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \int_0^1 d\rho \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv \\
&\quad \times |K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)| \left| \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,u) - \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,r) \right| \Big)^2, \\
M_2(s,t,m) &= \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \int_0^1 d\rho \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv \Big| \frac{\partial K}{\partial v}(v,r) \Big| \\
&\quad \times \big[(K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)) - (K(v,\rho) - K(r,\rho))\big] \Big)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

For $M_1(s,t,m)$, we proceed in a similar way as for the term $\tau_{1,3,1}(s,t,m)$ in Lemma 2.4, as follows. By means of (2.16) we obtain for $\lambda \in]0,1[$ $M_1(s,t,m) \leq C 2^{-2m\lambda} \left(M_{1,1}(s,t,m) + M_{1.2}(s,t,m)\right)$, with

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{1,1}(s,t,m) = \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du\, u^{-2\lambda} \int_0^1 d\rho \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv \\
|K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)||v-r|^{H-\frac{3}{2}}\Big)^2,
\end{aligned}$$

$$M_{1,2}(s,t,m) = \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \int_0^1 d\rho \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv \, |K_m(v,\rho) - K_m(u,\rho)| v-r|^{H-\frac{3}{2}-\lambda} \Big)^2.$$

Let $a \in]2-4H, 1[$, $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$. Since $t-s \geq 2^{-m}$, for $u \in [\underline{r}_m, r[$, we have

$$\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv |v-r|^{2H-3+a} |v-u|^{2H} \leq C|t-r|^{4H+a-2}.$$

Consequently, since $r \geq u \geq \underline{r}_m \geq t_{I+1}$ implies $u \geq \frac{r}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{1,1}(s,t,m) &\leq C \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \, u^{-2\lambda} \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv |v-r|^{-a} \Big) \\ &\quad \times \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv |v-r|^{2H-3+a} |v-u|^{2H} \Big) \\ &\leq C \int_s^t r^{-2\lambda} |t-s|^{4H-1} dr \leq C|t-s|^{4H-2\lambda}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.30}$$

Analogously, for $b \in]2+2\lambda-4H, 1[$, $\lambda \in]0, 2H-\frac{1}{2}[$ and $|t-s| \geq 2^{-m}$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{1,2}(s,t,m) &\leq C \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv |v-r|^{-b} \Big) \\ &\quad \times \Big(\int_{\overline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv |v-r|^{2H-3-2\lambda+b} |v-u|^{2H} \Big) \\ &\leq C \int_s^t |t-r|^{4H-1-2\lambda} dr = C|t-s|^{4H-2\lambda}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.31}$$

Finally, if we additionally use (3.15), we obtain for $a \in]2-4H, 1[$

$$\begin{aligned} M_2(s,t,m) &\leq C \sum_{k=I+2}^{J-2} 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} dr \int_{[\underline{r}_m, r[} du \Big(\int_r^t dv |v-r|^{-a} \Big) \\ &\quad \times \Big(\int_{\underline{r}_m + 2^{-m}}^t dv |v-r|^{2H-3+a} 2^{-2mH} \Big) \\ &\leq C \int_s^t |t-r|^{1-a} \, 2^{-m(4H-2+a)} dr \leq C 2^{-mb} |t-s|^{4H-b} \end{aligned} \tag{2.32}$$

for$b \in]0, 4H-1[$. We easily check that (2.24) follows from (2.27)–(2.32). □

Proof of Proposition 2.3: We remark that Lemmas 2.4 to 2.6 yield the upper bound (2.10). Therefore, for $q = 2$, (2.6) follows from (2.9) and (2.10). The hypercontractivity inequality yields the validity of the same inequality for any $q \in]2, \infty[$. □

Proof of Theorem 2.1:

Let $H \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$ and $p \in]\frac{1}{H}, 2[$. The convergence of $\tilde{d}_p(\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m}), \mathbf{W})$ to zero in $L^q(\Omega)$ is a consequence of (2.2) and the usual version of the Garsia-Rademich-Rumsey lemma (see e.g. [9], Theorem 2.1.3).

Consider the metric space $(\mathcal{G}_p, \tilde{d}_p)$. The canonical embedding $\mathcal{H}^H \hookrightarrow \mathcal{G}_p$ is continuous. Indeed, let $\dot{h}_i$, $i = 1, 2$, belong to $L^2([0,1])$. Then for $h_i(.) = \int_0^{\cdot} K(., r)\dot{h}_i(r)dr$ and $0 \leq s < t \leq 1$,

$$|(h_1)^{(1)}_{s,t} - (h_2)^{(1)}_{s,t}| \leq |t-s|^H \|\dot{h}_1 - \dot{h}_2\|_2 \leq |t-s|^{\frac{1}{p}} \|h_1 - h_2\|_{\mathcal{H}^H}.$$

Consequently, the preceding convergence shows that $(\mathcal{G}_p, \mathcal{H}^H, P^H)$ is an abstract Wiener space.

Let now $H \in]\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}[$. We follow the outline of the proof of Lemma 3 in [3], but refer to the extension of the Garsia-Rademich-Rumsey lemma stated in the Lemma 3.5.

Fix $p \in]2, 4[$ such that $pH > 1$. We shall prove that there exists $\theta > 0$ such that for every $q \in [1, \infty[$,

$$E\left(\left|\tilde{d}_p(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{m}))\right|^q\right) \leq C_q 2^{-m\theta q}. \tag{2.33}$$

Indeed, for a fixed $q \in [1, \infty[$, let $M > q$ and $N = 2M$ satisfy $N > \frac{p}{2(Hp-1)}$. Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ defined by $\alpha = \frac{2}{p} + \frac{1}{M}$, $\beta = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{N}$.

By virtue of (2.1) and (2.6), we easily check that the random variables

$$A_1(m) := \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s<t\}} \frac{|W^{(1)}_{s,t} - W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t}|^{2N}}{|t-s|^{2N\beta}},$$
$$A_2(m) := \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s<t\}} \frac{|W^{(2)}_{s,t} - W(m)^{(2)}_{s,t}|^{2M}}{|t-s|^{2M\alpha}},$$

satisfy

$$E\big(A_1(m)\big) \leq C 2^{-m\mu 2N}\,,\; E\big(A_2(m)\big) \leq C 2^{-m\mu 2M}, \tag{2.34}$$

for some $\mu > 0$.

Furthermore, the hypercontractivity property and the inequality (3.14) imply that for $0 \leq s < t \leq 1$ and $q \in [1, \infty[$,

$$\sup_m \left(\|W^{(1)}_{s,t}\|_q + \|W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t}\|_q\right) \leq C\,|t-s|^H.$$

This yields

$$\sup_m E\big(\eta(m)\big) \leq C\,, \tag{2.35}$$

where

$$\eta(m) := \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s<t\}} \frac{|W^{(1)}_{s,t}|^{2N} + |W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t}|^{2N}}{|t-s|^{2N\beta}.}$$

By Lemma 3.5, we deduce that for any $0 \leq s < t \leq 1$,

$$|W^{(1)}_{s,t} - W(m)^{(1)}_{s,t}| \leq C\, A_1(m)^{\frac{1}{2N}}\, |t-s|^{\frac{1}{p}}, \tag{2.36}$$
$$|W^{(2)}_{s,t} - W(m)^{(2)}_{s,t}| \leq C\, \left[A_2(m)^{\frac{1}{2M}} + A_1(m)^{\frac{1}{2N}}\, \eta(m)^{\frac{1}{2N}}\right]\, |t-s|^{\frac{2}{p}}. \tag{2.37}$$

Finally, Schwarz's and Hölder's inequalities together with (2.34)-(2.37) conclude the proof of the theorem. □

3. Appendix

Let $W^H = (W_t^H, t \in [0,1])$ be a d–dimensional fractional Brownian motion with Hurst parameter $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[\cup]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$ and integral representation given in (1.1).

Assume $H \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$; by computing the integral of the right hand-side of (1.3), we obtain the following expression for the kernel K^H defined in (1.2):

$$K^H(t,s) = c_H \left(H - \frac{1}{2}\right) s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} F_2\left(\frac{t}{s}\right), \tag{3.1}$$

where for $z > 1$,

$$F_2(z) = \int_0^{z-1} u^{H-\frac{3}{2}} (u+1)^{H-\frac{1}{2}}\, du. \tag{3.2}$$

From (1.2), it follows that

$$\frac{\partial K^H}{\partial t}(t,s) = c_H \left(H - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}-H} (t-s)^{H-\frac{3}{2}}. \tag{3.3}$$

holds for any $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[\cup]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$ and $0 < s < t < 1$. Consequently, for $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$,

$$\left|\frac{\partial K^H}{\partial t}(t,s)\right| \leq C|t-s|^{H-\frac{3}{2}}. \tag{3.4}$$

The next Lemma collects some technical estimates on the kernel $K^H(t,s)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $0 < s < t < 1$.*

(1) Assume $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$. Then,

$$|K^H(t,s)| \leq C\left(s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + (t-s)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s)\right), \tag{3.5}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial K^H}{\partial s}(t,s)\right| \leq C\left(s^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + (t-s)^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s)\right), \tag{3.6}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial^2 K^H}{\partial t \partial s}(t,s)\right| \leq C(t-s)^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \left(s^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + (t-s)^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s)\right). \tag{3.7}$$

(2) For $H \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$,

$$|K^H(t,s)| \leq C\left((t-s)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s)\right), \tag{3.8}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial K^H}{\partial s}(t,s)\right| \leq C(t-s)^{2H-1} \left(s^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + (t-s)^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s)\right). \tag{3.9}$$

Proof. Assume first $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$. It is easy to check that, for any $u > 0$,

$$0 < 1 - (u+1)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - H \right) u \right) \wedge 1.$$

Hence, for $0 < s < t$, $0 < u < \frac{t}{s} - 1$,

$$u^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - (u+1)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \leq C u^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{]0,1\wedge(\frac{t}{s}-1)[}(u) + C u^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{]1\wedge(\frac{t}{s}-1),\frac{t}{s}-1[}(u). \tag{3.10}$$

Thus, from (1.3), (3.10), it follows that

$$\left| F_1 \left(\frac{t}{s} \right) \right| \leq C \int_0^{\frac{t}{s}-1} u^{H-\frac{1}{2}} du \leq C,$$

for $\frac{t}{2} \leq s < t$, while for $0 < s < \frac{t}{2}$,

$$\left| F_1 \left(\frac{t}{s} \right) \right| \leq C \int_0^1 u^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \, du + C \int_1^\infty u^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \, du \leq C.$$

Consequently

$$\sup_{0 \leq s < t} \left| F_1 \left(\frac{t}{s} \right) \right| \leq C \tag{3.11}$$

and the identity (1.2) yields (3.5).

By differentiating with respect to the variable s in (1.2) and using (3.11), we obtain

$$\left| \frac{\partial K^H}{\partial s}(t,s) \right| \leq C \left(|t-s|^{H-\frac{3}{2}} + s^{H-\frac{3}{2}} + s^{-1} t |t-s|^{H-\frac{3}{2}} \right),$$

which yields (3.6). The inequality (3.7) follows by differentiating with respect to the variable s in (3.3).

Suppose now $H \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$. Consider the function F_2 given in (3.2). Clearly, if $\frac{t}{s} - 1 \leq 1$, that is, if $\frac{t}{2} \leq s < t$,

$$\left| F_2 \left(\frac{t}{s} \right) \right| \leq C.$$

Assume $\frac{t}{s} - 1 > 1$. For any $u \in]1, \frac{t}{s} - 1[$, $(1+u)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \leq C u^{H-\frac{1}{2}}$. Consequently,

$$\left| F_2 \left(\frac{t}{s} \right) \right| \leq C \left(\int_0^1 u^{H-\frac{3}{2}} du + \int_1^{\frac{t}{s}-1} u^{2H-2} du \right) \leq C \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)^{2H-1}.$$

The previous upper bounds, together with the representation of the kernel K^H given in (3.1), imply

$$\begin{aligned} |K^H(t,s)| &\leq C \left(s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)^{2H-1} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s) \right) \\ &\leq \left(s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + s^{-H+\frac{1}{2}} (t-s)^{2H-1} \mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s) + s^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and (3.8) follows.

Differentiating with respect to the variable s in (3.1) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{\partial K^H}{\partial s}(t,s)\right| &\le C\left(s^{H-\frac{3}{2}}F_2\left(\frac{t}{s}\right)+s^{H-\frac{1}{2}}\frac{t}{s^2}\left(\frac{t}{s}-1\right)^{H-\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^{H-\frac{1}{2}}\right)\\ &\le C\Big(s^{H-\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^{2H-1}\mathbf{1}_{]0,\frac{t}{2}[}(s)+s^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})}t^{H+\frac{1}{2}}(t-s)^{H-\frac{3}{2}}\\ &\quad+s^{H-\frac{3}{2}}\mathbf{1}_{[\frac{t}{2},t[}(s)\Big),\end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality we have applied the upper bounds for F_2 obtained before. Replacing in the last expression t^{2H-1} by $C(s^{2H-1}+(t-s)^{2H-1})$ and $t^{H+\frac{1}{2}}$ by $C(s^{H+\frac{1}{2}}+(t-s)^{H+\frac{1}{2}})$, respectively, yields

$$\left|\frac{\partial K^H}{\partial s}(t,s)\right| \le C\left(s^{H-\frac{3}{2}}+(t-s)^{H-\frac{3}{2}}+s^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})}(t-s)^{2H-1}\right). \tag{3.12}$$

If $0<s<\frac{t}{2}$ then, $s<t-s$ and $(t-s)^{H-\frac{3}{2}}<s^{H-\frac{3}{2}}<s^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})}(t-s)^{2H-1}$, while for $\frac{t}{2}\le s<t$, the previous inequalities are reversed accordingly. Hence (3.9) clearly follows from (3.12). □

We introduce the notation

$$\underline{t}_m=[2^m t]2^{-m} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{t}_m=\underline{t}_m+2^{-m}, \tag{3.13}$$

for any $m\in\mathbb{N}$. Notice that, K_m^H given in (1.5) satisfies $K_m^H(t,s)=0$ if $s\ge\overline{t}_m$.

In the next result, we give a bound for the approximation in quadratic mean of the kernel K^H by its projection K_m^H.

Lemma 3.2. *(1) Let $H\in]0,\frac{1}{2}[\cup]\frac{1}{2},1[$. There exists a positive constant C such that for any $0<s<t\le 1$,*

$$\sup_{m\ge1}\int_0^1\left(\left|K_m^H(t,u)-K_m^H(s,u)\right|^2+\left|K^H(t,u)-K^H(s,u)\right|^2\right)du\le C|t-s|^{2H}. \tag{3.14}$$

(2) For $H\in]0,\frac{1}{2}[$,

$$\int_0^1\left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2du\le C\left(t\wedge 2^{-m}\right)^{2H}. \tag{3.15}$$

(3) For $H\in]\frac{1}{2},1[$ and any $\lambda\in]0,\frac{1}{2H+1}[$,

$$\int_0^1\left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2du\le C\,2^{-2m\lambda}t^{2(H-\lambda)}. \tag{3.16}$$

Proof. The operator π_m is a contraction on $L^2[0,1]$. Thus,

$$\sup_{m\ge1}\int_0^1\left(\left|K_m^H(t,u)-K_m^H(s,u)\right|^2+\left|K^H(t,u)-K^H(s,u)\right|^2\right)du$$

$$\leq 2\int_0^1 \left|K^H(t,u)-K^H(s,u)\right|^2 du = 2E\left(|W_t^H - W_s^H|^2\right) = 2|t-s|^{2H},$$

proving(3.14).

By the same argument,

$$\int_0^1 \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du \leq 4\int_0^1 |K^H(t,u)|^2\, du = 4\, t^{2H}. \tag{3.17}$$

Therefore (3.15) holds for $t \leq C\, 2^{-m}$.

Fix $t \in \Delta_I^m$ with $I > 7$. We assume first $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$. Consider the decomposition

$$\int_0^1 \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du \leq C\sum_{i=1}^5 T_i(t), \tag{3.18}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
T_1(t) &= \int_0^{t_2^m} \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du,\\
T_2(t) &= \int_{t_{I-3}^m}^{t_I^m} \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du,\\
T_3(t) &= \sum_{k=3}^{[2^{m-1}t]} \int_{\Delta_k^m} \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du,\\
T_4(t) &= \sum_{k=[2^{m-1}t]+2}^{I-3} \int_{\Delta_k^m} \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du,\\
T_5(t) &= \int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}} \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du.
\end{aligned}$$

Schwarz's inequality and (3.5) imply

$$T_1(t) \leq 4\int_0^{t_2^m} |K^H(t,u)|^2\, du \leq C\int_0^{t_2^m} u^{2H-1}\, du = C\, 2^{-2mH}.$$

Similarly,

$$T_2(t) \leq 4\int_{t_{I-3}^m}^{t_I^m} |K^H(t,u)|^2\, du \leq C\int_{t_{I-3}^m}^{t} |t-u|^{2H-1}\, du = C\, 2^{-2mH}.$$

Let $\lambda \in]H, 1[$ and $k = 3, \ldots, [2^{m-1}t]$, which implies $\Delta_k^m \subset]0, \frac{t}{2}[$. By Schwarz's inequality, the mean value theorem and (3.5), (3.6), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\Delta_k^m} \left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du &\leq 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv \left|K^H(t,u)-K^H(t,v)\right|^2\\
&\leq 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv \left|K^H(t,u)-K^H(t,v)\right|^{2\lambda} \left||K^H(t,u)|+|K^H(t,v)|\right|^{2(1-\lambda)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq C2^{-m(2\lambda-1)} \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv \left((u\wedge v)^{2H-1-2\lambda}\right).$$

For $u,v\in\Delta_k^m$, $u\wedge v\geq u-2^{-m}$; thus,

$$T_3(t)\leq C2^{-2m\lambda}\int_{t_2^m}^{t^m_{[2^{m-1}t]}} du\,(u-2^{-m})^{2H-1-2\lambda}\leq C2^{-2mH}.$$

Fix now $k=[2^{m-1}t]+2,\dots,I-3$, so that $\Delta_k^m\subset[\frac{t}{2},t[$. In this case

$$\int_{\Delta_k^m}\left|K^H(t,u)-K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du\leq C2^{-m(2\lambda-1)} \times\int_{\Delta_k^m}du\int_{\Delta_k^m}dv\,(t-(u\vee v))^{2H-1-2\lambda}.$$

Since for $u,v\in\Delta_k^m$, $t-(u\vee v)\geq t-u-2^{-m}\geq t^m_{I-2}-u$, the previous estimate implies

$$T_4(t)\leq C2^{-2m\lambda}\int_{t^m_{[2^{m-1}t]}}^{t^m_{I-3}} du\,(t^m_{I-2}-u)^{2H-1-2\lambda}\leq C2^{-2mH}.$$

We study the term $T_5(t)$ using the same method as for $T_3(t)$, $T_4(t)$, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}T_5(t)&\leq 2^m\int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}}du\int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}}dv\left|K^H(t,u)-K^H(t,v)\right|^2\\&\leq C2^{-m(2\lambda-1)}\int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}}!du\int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}}dv\left((u\wedge v)^{H-\frac32}+(t-(u\vee v)^{H-\frac32}\right)^{2\lambda}\\&\quad\times\left((u\wedge v)^{H-\frac12}+(t-(u\vee v)^{H-\frac12}\right)^{2(1-\lambda)}.\end{aligned}$$

For $u,v\in\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}$, $u\wedge v>\frac{t}{2}-2^{-m}$, $u\vee v<\frac{t}{2}+2^{-m}$ and $t-(u\vee v)>\frac{t}{2}-2^{-m}$. Thus, the last integral is bounded by

$$\int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}}du\int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}}dv\left(\frac{t}{2}-2^{-m}\right)^{2H-1-2\lambda}.$$

Moreover, since we are assuming that $t\in\Delta_I^m$, with $I>7$, $\frac{t}{2}-2^{-m}\geq 2^{-m+1}$. Thus, we finally obtain for $\lambda=\frac12$,

$$T_5(t)\leq C2^{-2mH}.$$

Then (3.15) follows from the upper bounds obtained so far for $T_i(t)$, $i=1,\dots,5$.

Notice that we have also proved that for $H\in]0,\frac12[$,

$$\sum_{k=3}^{I-3}2^m\int_{\Delta_k^m}du\int_{\Delta_k^m}dv|K^H(t,u)-K^H(t,v)|^2\leq C2^{-2mH}. \tag{3.19}$$

Assume now $H \in]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$ and fix $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{2H+1}[$, so that $H - \lambda > 0$. Since the inequality (3.17) holds for any $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[\cap]\frac{1}{2}, 1[$, (3.16) holds for any $t \leq C2^{-m}$. Let now $t \in \Delta_I^m$, with $I > 7$. We apply a similar method as we used in the case $H \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, using the decomposition (3.18). In fact, owing to (3.8),

$$T_1(t) \leq C \int_0^{t_2^m} (t-u)^{2H-1}\, du \leq C2^{-m} t^{2H-1},$$
$$T_2(t) \leq C \int_{t_{I-3}^m}^{t_I^m} u^{2H-1}\, du \leq C2^{-m} t^{2H-1}.$$

Fix $k = 3, \ldots, [2^{m-1}t]$. Schwarz's inequality, along with the mean value theorem and (3.8), (3.9), imply

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\Delta_k^m} \left|K^H(t,u) - K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du &\leq 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv \left|K^H(t,u) - K^H(t,v)\right|^{2\lambda} \\
&\quad \times \left||K^H(t,u)| + |K^H(t,v)|\right|^{2(1-\lambda)} \\
&\leq C2^{-m(2\lambda-1)} \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv \left((t - (u \wedge v)\right)^{(\lambda+1)(2H-1)} (u \wedge v)^{-\lambda(2H+1)} \\
&\leq C2^{-2m\lambda}\, t^{(\lambda+1)(2H-1)} \int_{\Delta_k^m} du\, (u - 2^{-m})^{-\lambda(2H+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\lambda < \frac{1}{2H+1}$, we have

$$T_3(t) \leq C2^{-2m\lambda}\, t^{2(H-\lambda)}.$$

Let now $k = [2^{m-1}t] + 2, \ldots, I-3$. With similar arguments as before, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\Delta_k^m} \left|K^H(t,u) - K_m^H(t,u)\right|^2 du &\leq 2^m \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv \left|K^H(t,u) - K^H(t,v)\right|^{2\lambda} \\
&\quad \times \left||K^H(t,u)| + |K^H(t,v)|\right|^{2(1-\lambda)} \\
&\leq C2^{-m(2\lambda-1)} \int_{\Delta_k^m} du \int_{\Delta_k^m} dv (t - (u \vee v))^{\lambda(2H-3)} (u \vee v)^{(1-\lambda)(2H-1)} \\
&\leq C2^{-2m\lambda}\, t^{(1-\lambda)(2H-1)} \int_{\Delta_k^m} du\, (t - u - 2^{-m})^{\lambda(2H-3)}.
\end{aligned}$$

For $\lambda < \frac{1}{2H+1}$, $\lambda(2H-3) + 1 > 0$. Hence,

$$T_4(t) \leq C2^{-2m\lambda} t^{(1-\lambda)(2H-1)} \int_{\frac{t}{2}}^{t_{I-3}^m} (t - u - 2^{-m})^{\lambda(2H-3)} \leq C2^{-2m\lambda}\, t^{2(H-\lambda)}.$$

Finally, we study the contribution of $T_5(t)$ as follows.

$$T_5(t) \leq 2^m \int_{\Delta_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}^m} du \int_{\Delta_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}^m} dv \left|K^H(t,u) - K^H(t,v)\right|^2$$

$$\leq C2^{-m(2\lambda-1)} \int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}} du \int_{\Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}} dv \Big((t-(u\wedge v))^{2H-1} \\ \times \left((u\wedge v)^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})} + (t-(u\vee v))^{-(H+\frac{1}{2})} \right) \Big)^{2\lambda} \\ \times \left(\big(t-(u\wedge v)\big)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} + (u\vee v)^{H-\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{2(1-\lambda)}.$$

For $u, v \in \Delta^m_{[2^{m-1}t]+1}$, $u \wedge v > C_1 t$, $u \vee v < C_2 t$, $t-(u\wedge v) < C_3 t$ and $t-(u\vee v) > C_4 t$. Thus,

$$T_5(t) \leq C\, 2^{-m(2\lambda-1)} 2^{-2m} t^{2(H-\lambda)-1} \leq C 2^{-2m\lambda}\, t^{2(H-\lambda)}$$

The estimates obtained so far imply (3.16). □

In the next Lemma we prove a simple extension of a well-known integration formula for bounded variation functions.

Lemma 3.3. *For any $h \in \mathcal{H}$, $t \geq 0$,*

$$\int_0^t h(u)h(du) = \frac{h^2(t)}{2}, \tag{3.20}$$

where the integral is understood in the sense of Proposition 5 in [7].

Proof. Let $n \geq 1$ and let $h(n)$ be the function obtained by linear interpolation on the n-th dyadic grid of h. We have proved in [7], Theorem 9 that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^t h(n)(u)h(n)(du) = \int_0^t h(u)h(du),$$

for any $t \geq 0$. Since (3.20) is true with h replaced by $h(n)$, the result follows. □

The following result gives an upper bound for the L^2 norm of a Skorohod integral of a Gaussian process.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $X_t = \int_0^1 g(t,s)dB_s$, $t \in [0,1]$, with g a deterministic function belonging to $L^2([0,1]^2)$. Then, the Skorohod integral $\int_0^1 X_s dB_s$ satisfies*

$$E\left(\int_0^1 X_s dB_s \right)^2 \leq C \int_0^1 ds \int_0^1 dr |g(s,r)|^2. \tag{3.21}$$

Proof. The isometry property of the Skorohod integral ([8], Equation (1.48)) yields

$$E\left(\int_0^1 X_s dB_s \right)^2 \leq C \int_0^1 E(X_s)^2 ds + \int_0^1 ds \int_0^1 dr E(|D_r X_s|^2).$$

Since $E(X_s)^2 = \int_0^1 |g(s,r)|^2 dr$ and the Malliavin derivative $D_r X_s$ is equal to $g(s,r)$, (3.21) follows. □

We conclude this section by proving an extension of the Garsia-Rademich-Rumsey lemma used to estimate $\tilde{d}_p(X,Y)$ when X and Y are geometric rough paths with roughness $p \in [2,\infty[$ (see [6], Definition 3.3.3).

Lemma 3.5. *Let X and Y be geometric rough paths with the same roughness $p \in [2,+\infty[$. Set $k=[p]$. For $i=1,\cdots,k$, let $M_i \geq 1$, $\alpha_i = \frac{i}{p}+\frac{1}{M_i}$. Suppose that*

$$\int_0^1\int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s\leq t\}} \frac{|X_{s,t}^{(i)}|^{2M_i}+|Y_{s,t}^{(i)}|^{2M_i}}{|t-s|^{2M_i\alpha_i}} \leq A_i, \quad 1\leq i\leq k-1, \tag{3.22}$$

$$\int_0^1\int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s\leq t\}} \frac{|X_{s,t}^{(i)}-Y_{s,t}^{(i)}|^{2M_i}}{|t-s|^{2M_i\alpha_i}} \leq B_i, \quad 1\leq i\leq k. \tag{3.23}$$

Then, there exists a constant $C>0$ such that for any $0\leq s<t\leq 1$,

$$|X_{s,t}^{(i)}|+|Y_{s,t}^{(i)}| \leq C\, F_i |t-s|^{\frac{i}{p}}, \quad 1\leq i\leq k-1, \tag{3.24}$$

$$\left|X_{s,t}^{(i)}-Y_{s,t}^{(i)}\right| \leq C\, G_i |t-s|^{\frac{i}{p}}, \quad 1\leq i\leq k. \tag{3.25}$$

where F_i and G_i are defined recursively by

$$F_i = A_i^{\frac{1}{2M_i}} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} F_j\, F_{i-j}, \quad 1\leq i\leq k-1, \tag{3.26}$$

$$G_i = B_i^{\frac{1}{2M_i}} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} G_j\, F_{i-j}, \quad 1\leq i\leq k. \tag{3.27}$$

Remark: For rough paths X, Y of roughness $p\in[1,\infty[$, $X_{s,t}^{(1)}-X_{s,t}^{(1)} = (X-Y)_{s,t}^{(1)}$. The usual version of the Garsia-Rademich-Rumsey lemma yields the following. If

$$\int_0^1\int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s\leq t\}} \frac{|X_{s,t}^{(1)}-Y_{s,t}^{(1)}|^{2M_1}}{|t-s|^{2M_1\alpha_1}} \leq B_1,$$

then $|X_{s,t}^{(1)}-Y_{s,t}^{(1)}| \leq C\, B_1^{\frac{1}{2M_1}} |t-s|^{\frac{1}{p}}$. Similarly, if

$$\int_0^1\int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s\leq t\}} \frac{|X_{s,t}^{(1)}|^{2M_1}+|Y_{s,t}^{(1)}|^{2M_1}}{|t-s|^{2M_1\alpha_1}} \leq A_1,$$

then $|X_{s,t}^{(1)}|+|Y_{s,t}^{(1)}| \leq C\, A_1^{\frac{1}{2M_1}} |t-s|^{\frac{1}{p}}$.

Proof of Lemma 3.5: Throughout the proof, the constants F_i, $1\leq i\leq k-1$ and G_i, $1\leq i\leq k$ are defined by (3.26), (3.27), respectively. We introduce the following assumption:
(H_i)

$$\int_0^1\int_0^1 dsdt 1_{\{s\leq t\}} \frac{|X_{s,t}^{(i)}-Y_{s,t}^{(i)}|^{2M_i}}{|t-s|^{2M_i\alpha_i}} \leq B_i,$$

$$|X^{(j)}_{s,t}| + |Y^{(j)}_{s,t}| \le C\, F_j |t-s|^{\frac{j}{p}}, \quad 1 \le j \le i-1,$$
$$|X^{(j)}_{s,t} - Y^{(j)}_{s,t}| \le C\, G_j |t-s|^{\frac{j}{p}}, \quad 1 \le j \le i-1,$$

$i \in \{2, \dots, k\}$, and we prove that (H_i) implies

$$|X^{(i)}_{s,t} - Y^{(i)}_{s,t}| \le C\, G_i |t-s|^{\frac{i}{p}}. \tag{3.28}$$

For this, we use an argument similar to the proof of Theorem 2.1.3 in [9].

Indeed, for every $t \in [0,1]$, set

$$I(t) = \int_0^t \frac{|X^{(i)}_{s,t} - Y^{(i)}_{s,t}|^{2M_i}}{|t-s|^{2M_i\alpha_i}}\, ds\,,\ J(t) = \int_t^1 \frac{|X^{(i)}_{t,u} - Y^{(i)}_{t,u}|^{2M_i}}{|u-t|^{2M_i\alpha_i}}\, du\,.$$

Then $\int_0^1 I(t)\, dt = \int_0^1 J(t)\, dt \le B_i$ and there exists $t_0 > 0$ such that $I(t_0) + J(t_0) \le 2\, A_i$. We construct by induction a decreasing sequence $(t_n,\, n \ge 0)$ such that $\lim_n t_n = 0$ and an increasing sequence $(s_n,\, n \ge 0)$ such that $s_0 = t_0$, $\lim_n s_n = 1$, and such that there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $n \ge 1$,

$$\left|X^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0} - Y^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0}\right| \le C \int_0^1 |8\, B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\ u^{\frac{i}{p}-1}\, du + C \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} F_j\, G_{i-j}\,, \tag{3.29}$$

$$\left|X^{(i)}_{s_0,s_n} - Y^{(i)}_{s_0,s_n}\right| \le C \int_0^1 |8\, B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\ u^{\frac{i}{p}-1}\, du + C \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} F_j\, G_{i-j}\,. \tag{3.30}$$

Then Chen's identity implies as $n \to +\infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} |X^{(i)}_{0,1} - Y^{(i)}_{0,1}| &\le |X^{(i)}_{0,t_0} - Y^{(i)}_{0,t_0}| + |X^{(i)}_{t_0,1} - Y^{(i)}_{t_0,1}| \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(|X^{(j)}_{0,t_0} - Y^{(j)}_{0,t_0}||X^{(i-j)}_{t_0,1}| + |Y^{(j)}_{0,t_0}||X^{(i-j)}_{t_0,1} - Y^{(i-j)}_{t_0,1}| \right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.31}$$

With the hypothesis (H_i), we obtain (3.28) with $s = 0$ and $t = 1$.

To construct (t_n), we suppose that t_{n-1} has been chosen. Let d_{n-1} be defined by $d_{n-1}^{\alpha_i} = \frac{1}{2}\, t_{n-1}^{\alpha_i}$. Then there exists $t_n \in]0, d_{n-1}[$ such that

$$I(t_n) \le \frac{4\, B_i}{d_{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{|X^{(i)}_{t_n,t_{n-1}} - Y^{(i)}_{t_n,t_{n-1}}|^{2M_i}}{|t_{n-1} - t_n|^{2M_i\alpha_i}} \le \frac{2I(t_{n-1})}{d_{n-1}}\,.$$

Indeed, the sets where each one of these inequalities may fail has Lebesgue measure less that $\frac{d_{n-1}}{2}$. Furthermore, for every $n \ge 0$, $2\, d_{n+1}^{\alpha_i} = t_{n+1}^{\alpha_i} \le d_n^{\alpha_i} = \frac{1}{2} t_n^{\alpha_i}$ and $|t_n - t_{n+1}|^{\alpha_i} \le t_n^{\alpha_i} = 2\, d_n^{\alpha_i} \le 4\, (d_n^{\alpha_i} - d_{n+1}^{\alpha_i})$. Hence there exists $a \in]0,1[$ such that $t_{n+1} \le a\, t_n$, so that $\lim_n t_n = 0$ and more precisely,

$$t_n \le a^n\, t_0, \tag{3.32}$$

while for any $n \ge 1$,

$$|X^{(i)}_{t_{n+1},t_n} - Y^{(i)}_{t_{n+1},t_n}| \le |2\, I(t_n)|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\ d_n^{-\frac{1}{2M_i}}\ |t_n - t_{n+1}|^{\alpha_i}$$

$$\leq |8\,B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}} |d_n\,d_{n-1}|^{-\frac{1}{2M_i}}\,4\,|d_n^{\alpha_i} - d_{n+1}^{\alpha_i}|$$
$$\leq 4\,\alpha_i \int_{d_{n+1}}^{d_n} |8\,B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\; u^{-\frac{1}{M_i}+\alpha_i-1}\,du. \tag{3.33}$$

Let $b = a^{\frac{1}{p}} < 1$; Chen's identity, (H_i) and (3.33) imply that for any $n \geq 1$,

$$\left|X^{(i)}_{t_{n+1},t_0} - Y^{(i)}_{t_{n+1},t_0}\right| \leq \left|X^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0} - Y^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0}\right| + \left|X^{(i)}_{t_{n+1},t_n} - Y^{(i)}_{t_{n+1},t_n}\right|$$
$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(|X^{(j)}_{t_{n+1},t_n} - Y^{(j)}_{t_{n+1},t_n}|\,|X^{(i-j)}_{t_n,t_0}| + |Y^{(j)}_{t_{n+1},t_n}|\,|X^{(i-j)}_{t_n,t_0} - Y^{(i-j)}_{t_n,t_0}|\right)$$
$$\leq \left|X^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0} - Y^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0}\right| + C\int_{d_{n+1}}^{d_n} |8\,B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\; u^{\frac{i}{p}-1}\,du$$
$$+ C\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (G_jF_{i-j} + F_jG_{i-j})\,|t_n - t_{n+1}|^{\frac{j}{p}} |t_0 - t_n|^{\frac{i-j}{p}}$$

Since $\sup_{1\leq j\leq i-1} |t_n - t_{n+1}|^{\frac{j}{p}} \leq t_n^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq Cb^n < 1$, an easy induction on n implies that for any $n \geq 1$,

$$\left|X^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0} - Y^{(i)}_{t_n,t_0}\right| \leq C\int_0^1 |8\,B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\; u^{\frac{i}{p}-1}\,du + C\left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} G_jF_{i-j}\right)\left(\sum_{l=0}^{n-2} b^l\right),$$

which implies (3.29). To prove (3.30), we proceed in a similar way, exchanging the endpoints of the interval $[0,1]$. Recall that $s_0 = t_0$; suppose that s_{n-1} has been defined and let δ_{n-1} be such that $|1-\delta_{n-1}|^{\alpha_i} = \frac{1}{2}|1-s_{n-1}|^{\alpha_i}$. There exists $s_n \in]\delta_{n-1}, 1[$ such that

$$J(s_n) \leq \frac{4B_i}{1-\delta_{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{|X^{(i)}_{s_{n-1},s_n} - Y^{(i)}_{s_{n-1},s_n}|^{2M_i}}{|s_n - s_{n-1}|^{\alpha_i}} \leq \frac{2J(s_{n-1})}{1-\delta_{n-1}}.$$

Then for every $n \geq 1$, $2\,|1-\delta_{n+1}|^{\alpha_i} = |1-s_{n+1}|^{\alpha_i} \leq |1-\delta_n|^{\alpha_i} = \frac{1}{2}|1-t_n|^{\alpha_i}$, so that $s_n \leq \delta_n \leq s_{n+1} \leq \delta_{n+1}$ and for some $\bar{a} \in]0,1[$

$$1 - s_n \leq \bar{a}^n\,(1-t_0), \tag{3.34}$$

so that $\lim_n s_n = 1$ and computations similar to those proving (3.33) yield

$$|X^{(i)}_{s_n,s_{n+1}} - Y^{(i)}_{s_n,s_{n+1}}| \leq 4\,\alpha_i \int_{\delta_n}^{\delta_{n+1}} |8\,B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\; u^{-\frac{1}{M_i}+\alpha_i-1}\,du.$$

Thus if $\bar{b} = \bar{a}^{\frac{1}{p}} < 1$, Chen's identity and (H_i) imply

$$\left|X^{(i)}_{t_0,s_n} - Y^{(i)}_{t_0,s_n}\right| \leq C\int_{t_0}^{s_n} |8\,B_i|^{\frac{1}{2M_i}}\; u^{\frac{i}{p}-1}\,du + C\left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} F_jG_{i-j}\right)\left(\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \bar{b}^l\right),$$

which completes the proof of (3.30) and hence that of (3.28) for $s = 0$, $t = 1$.

To deduce (3.28), for any $s,t\in[0,1]$ with $s<t$, define $\bar{X}_u = X_{s+(t-s)u}$, $\bar{Y}_u = Y_{s+(t-s)u}$ for $u\in[0,1]$. Then $\bar{X}$ and $\bar{Y}$ are geometric rough paths with the same roughness p. Moreover, for $0\le u<v\le 1$, $j=1,\cdots,k$, $\bar{X}^{(j)}_{u,v} = X^{(j)}_{s+(t-s)u,s+(t-s)v}$. In fact, by a change of variables, we see that this identity is obvious for smooth rough paths and therefore it is trivially extended to geometric rough paths.

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1\int_0^1 dudv 1_{\{u<v\}}\,&\frac{|\bar{X}^{(i)}_{u,v}-\bar{Y}^{(i)}_{u,v}|^{2M_i}}{|v-u|^{2M_i\alpha_i}}\\ &= (t-s)^{-2+2\alpha_iM_i}\int_s^t\int_s^t dudv 1_{\{u<v\}}\,\frac{|X^{(i)}_{u,v}-Y^{(i)}_{u,v}|^{2M_i}}{|v-u|^{2M_i\alpha_i}}\\ &\le (t-s)^{-2+2\alpha_iM_i}\,B_i = (t-s)^{2M_i\frac{i}{p}}B_i\,.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, if the pair (X,Y) satisfies (H_i) then $(\bar{X},\bar{Y})$ satisfies a similar property with constants $\bar{A}_j = (t-s)^{2M_j\frac{j}{p}}A_j$, $\bar{F}_j = |t-s|^{\frac{j}{p}}F_j$,$1\le j\le i-1$, $\bar{B}_j = (t-s)^{2M_j\frac{j}{p}}B_j$, $\bar{G}_j = |t-s|^{\frac{j}{p}}$, $1\le j\le i$. This finishes the proof of (3.28).

Taking in the preceding arguments first $X\equiv 0$ and then $Y\equiv 0$, we see recursively that (3.22) implies (H_i) for any $i=1,\dots,k-1$, with $B_i=A_i$. Hence we obtain (3.24). Moreover, we also see that (H_i) holds true for any $i=1,\dots,k$, whenever (3.22), (3.23) are satisfied. This concludes the proof. □

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