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► **To cite this version:**

Nicolas Klutchnikoff. Adaptive estimation on anisotropic Hölder spaces Part II. Partially adaptive case. 2005. hal-00022982

**HAL Id: hal-00022982**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00022982v1>**

Preprint submitted on 18 Apr 2006

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# ADAPTIVE ESTIMATION ON ANISOTROPIC HÖLDER SPACES

## Part II. Partially adaptive case

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March 18, 2006

### Abstract

In this paper, we consider a particular case of adaptation. Let us recall that, in the first paper “Fully case”, a large collection of anisotropic Hölder spaces is fixed and the goal is to construct an adaptive estimator with respect to the absolutely unknown smoothness parameter. Here the problem is quite different: an additional information is known, the *effective smoothness* of the signal. We prove a minimax result which demonstrates that a knowledge of its type is useful because the rate of convergence is better than that obtained without knowledge of the effective smoothness. Moreover we linked this problem with the maxiset theory.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Statistical model

This paper is the second part of our paper “Fully adaptive case”. Further, we will refer to this paper as (Part I). We consider the same model. Our observations  $\mathcal{X}^{(\varepsilon)} = (X_\varepsilon(u))_{u \in [0,1]^d}$  satisfies the same SDE:

$$X_\varepsilon(du) = f(u)du + \varepsilon W(du), \quad \forall u \in [0,1]^d,$$

where  $f : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is an unknown signal to be estimated,  $W$  is a standard Gaussian white noise from  $\mathbf{R}^d$  to  $\mathbf{R}$  and  $\varepsilon$  is the noise level.

Our main goal is to estimate  $f$  at a fixed point  $t \in (0,1)^d$ .

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## 1.2 Our goal

In this second part of our article, we study the ‘‘Partially adaptive case’’. Let us recall that we are interested in pointwise estimation among the class of anisotropic Hölder spaces. Let us recall some notations:  $l_* < l^*$  and  $b = (b_1, \dots, b_d)$  are given. Moreover, we consider only Hölder spaces  $H(\beta, L)$  (defined in Part I) such that

$$\beta \in \mathcal{B} = \prod_{i=1}^d (0; b_i] \text{ and } L \in \mathcal{I} = [l_*; l^*].$$

**REMARK 1.** *Let us just recall that  $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$  can be viewed as the smoothness parameter. Each  $\beta_i$  represents the smoothness of a function in direction  $i$ . Moreover,  $L$  is a Lipschitz constant.*

We denote  $\Sigma = \bigcup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{I}} H(\beta, L)$ . Our goal is to answer this questions: Is it possible to guarantee a quality of estimation? On which space (included in  $\Sigma$ )? With which procedure of estimation?

For example, if we consider  $\tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(\gamma) = \varepsilon^{2\gamma/(2\gamma+1)}$ , it is well known that we can guarantee this quality on each space  $H(\beta, L)$  such that  $\bar{\beta} = \gamma$  (because it is the minimax rate of convergence on this space) using the minimax on this space estimator. But one of our results implies that we cannot guarantee this quality simultaneously on each such space.

Now, we fix  $0 < \gamma < \bar{b}$ , and we consider

$$\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) = (l^*)^{\frac{1}{2\gamma+1}} \left( \|K\| \varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}}.$$

Our result is that there exists an estimator, namely  $f_\varepsilon^\gamma(\cdot)$ , such that  $\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma)$  is the minimax rate of convergence of this estimator on  $\Sigma(\gamma)$  defined by

$$\Sigma(\gamma) = \bigcup_{(\beta, L) \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma) \times \mathcal{I}} H(\beta, L) = \bigcup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma)} H(\beta, l^*)$$

where

$$\mathcal{B}(\gamma) = \{\beta \in \mathcal{B} : \bar{\beta} = \gamma\}.$$

Thus, using  $f_\varepsilon^\gamma$  as procedure of estimation, we can guarantee that the quality is  $\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma)$ , at least on  $\Sigma(\gamma)$ .

### 1.3 Result

**THEOREM 1.** *Our result consists in two inequalities:*

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{f \in \Sigma(\gamma)} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ (\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma))^{-1} |f_\varepsilon^\gamma(t) - f(t)|^q \right] < +\infty. \quad (\text{U.B.})$$

$$\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \inf_{\tilde{f}} \sup_{f \in \Sigma(\gamma)} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) \right)^{-1} |\tilde{f}(t) - f(t)|^q \right] > 0, \quad (\text{L.B.})$$

where the infimum is taken over all possible estimators.

In words,  $f_\varepsilon^\gamma$  is a minimax on  $\Sigma(\gamma)$  estimator.

This paper consists in the proof of this assertion. First, we construct the estimator  $f_\varepsilon^\gamma$ . Next, we prove the corresponding lower bound.

**REMARK 2.** *Let us remark that this result can be viewed as an adaptive result. Indeed, let us consider  $\Sigma(\gamma)$  as a family —instead of an union— of Hölder spaces  $H(\beta, L)$  such that  $\bar{\beta} = \gamma$ . It is well known that on each  $H(\beta, L)$  there exists a minimax on this space estimator which depends explicitly on  $(\beta, L)$  at least through its bandwidth. Thus, question of adaptation arrizes naturally.*

Our lower bound proves that an optimal adaptive estimator  $f^*(\cdot)$  such that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{(\beta, L) \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma) \times \mathcal{I}} \sup_{f \in H(\beta, L)} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \varepsilon^{-\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} |f^*(t) - f(t)| \right)^q \right] < +\infty$$

does not exist.

Our upper bound proves that  $f_\varepsilon^\gamma(\cdot)$  is an adaptive estimator. Moreover the price to pay is only  $\sqrt{\ln \ln 1/\varepsilon}$  which is to be compared with the classical loss  $\sqrt{\ln 1/\varepsilon}$  in other adaptive problems.

Moreover we prove that our estimator is optimal in a minimax sense.

## 2 Procedure

### 2.1 Collection of kernel estimators

Let us recall that kernels were defined in the first part of this paper: “fully adaptive case”. Here we have just to chose a good collection of kernel estimators.

Let us define

$$n_\varepsilon(\gamma) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left( \frac{4(\bar{b} - \gamma)}{(2\bar{b} + 1)(2\gamma + 1)} \ln \frac{l^*}{\|K\|_\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2\gamma + 1} \ln \ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \right\rfloor.$$

Let us denote

$$\mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon = \mathcal{Z}(n_\varepsilon(\gamma)).$$

Let us recall the definition of this set:

$$\mathcal{Z}(n) = \left\{ k \in \mathbf{Z}^d : \sum_{i=1}^d (k_i + 1) = n \text{ and } \forall i, |k_i| \leq C(b)n + 1 \right\},$$

where

$$C(b) = \frac{2\bar{b} + 1}{2\bar{b}} \times \frac{\ln 2 + \sqrt{2 \ln 2}}{\ln 2}.$$

Finally, we consider the following collection  $\{\hat{f}_k(\cdot)\}_{k \in \mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon}$ .

## 2.2 Notations

Let us recall the following notation: for all  $k \in \mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon$ , we have

$$\sigma_\varepsilon(k) = \frac{\varepsilon \|K\|}{\left(\prod_{i=1}^d h_i^{(k)}\right)^{1/2}},$$

where  $h^{(k)} = (h_1^{(k)}, \dots, h_d^{(k)})$  is defined by:

$$h_i^{(k)} = (\|K\| \varepsilon)^{\frac{2\bar{b}}{2\bar{b}+1} \frac{1}{b_i}} 2^{-(k_i+1)}.$$

It is clear that for all  $k$  and  $l$  in  $\mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon$ ,  $\sigma_\varepsilon(k) = \sigma_\varepsilon(l) \triangleq \sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)$  and moreover that:

$$\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma) \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \asymp \eta_\varepsilon(\gamma).$$

Following the same strategy as in the first part of our paper, let us define the set  $\mathcal{A}$  as follows: an index  $k \in \mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon$  belongs to  $\mathcal{A}$  if it satisfies:

$$\left| \hat{f}_{k \wedge l}(t) - \hat{f}_l(t) \right| \leq C \sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma) \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}, \quad \forall l \neq k, l \in \mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon,$$

where  $k \wedge l$  denote the index  $(k_i \wedge l_i)_{i=1, \dots, d}$ .

## 2.3 Definition of our procedure

First of all, let us reformulate one of our result obtained in the first part of this paper: there exists an estimator, namely  $f_\varepsilon^\Phi(\cdot)$ , such that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}} \sup_{f \in H(\beta, l^*)} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \left( \varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{-\frac{2\bar{\beta}}{2\bar{\beta}+1}} |f_\varepsilon^\Phi(t) - f(t)| \right)^{2q} \right] < +\infty.$$

Now, let us define our new estimator: If the random set  $\mathcal{A}$  is non-empty, we chose arbitrary any index which belongs to this set. We denote  $\hat{k}$  a such index. Then we construct:

$$f_\varepsilon^\gamma(\cdot) = \hat{f}_{\hat{k}}(\cdot).$$

On the other hand, if  $\mathcal{A}$  is empty, we define

$$f_\varepsilon^\gamma(\cdot) = f_\varepsilon^\Phi(\cdot).$$

**REMARK 3.** *This procedure is closed to the adaptive one. The main difference consists in the following: when the set  $\mathcal{A}$  is empty, we estimate using a best estimator than 0. In fact the probability  $\mathbf{P}_f[\mathcal{A} = \emptyset]$  is too large to use a trivial estimator.*

## 3 Proof of (U.B)

### 3.1 Method

First of all, let us recall that our minimax on  $\Sigma_\gamma$  estimator is in fact an “adaptive procedure of estimation” because the real smoothness parameter is unknown.

Thus, the mechanism of the proof is very closed to the previous one. We will compare the estimator chosen by our procedure with respect to the “best” estimator among our class but depending on the unknown parameter.

First, we have to define correctly all indexes we need. Next, we will be able to prove the result. Moreover, as the class  $\Sigma_\gamma$  depends only in  $L$  though  $l^*$  (because  $H(\beta, L) \subset H(\beta, l^*)$ ), we will assume that  $l_* = l^* = 1$  to make the proof simpler. Consequently we will denote  $H(\beta)$  instead of  $H(\beta, 1)$ .

### 3.2 Indexes

Let us suppose that our unknown signal in  $\Sigma_\gamma$  belongs to  $H(\beta)$  with  $\bar{\beta} = \gamma$ . Clearly, if we consider the kernel estimator defined using bandwidth

$$\left( h_i(\beta, \varepsilon) = \left( \|K\| \varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1} \frac{1}{\beta_i}} \right)_{i=1, \dots, d},$$

it achieves the expected rate  $\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma)$ .

We consider the bandwidth

$$h^*(\varepsilon) = \left( h_i^*(\varepsilon) = (\|K\| \varepsilon)^{\frac{2\bar{b}}{2\bar{b}+1} \frac{1}{b_i}} \right)_{i=1, \dots, d}$$

and define the following indexes: for all  $i \in \llbracket 1; d \rrbracket$  and  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $\bar{b} = \gamma$ , we construct

$$\tilde{k}_i(\beta, \varepsilon) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\ln 2} \ln \frac{h_i^*(\varepsilon)}{h_i(\beta, \varepsilon)} \right\rfloor.$$

If  $h^{(k)} = (h_i^{(k)})_i$  denote the bandwidth defined by

$$h_i^{(k)} = h_i^*(\varepsilon) 2^{-(k_i+1)},$$

we obtain clearly that the kernel estimator defined using bandwidth  $h^{(\tilde{k}(\beta, \varepsilon))}$  is asymptotically as good as that one defined using  $h(\beta, \varepsilon)$ .

Now, let us define:

$$k_i(\beta, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} \tilde{k}_i(\beta, \varepsilon) & \text{if } i = 1, \dots, d-1 \\ n_\varepsilon(\gamma) - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (\tilde{k}_i(\beta, \varepsilon) + 1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

It is easy to prove that

$$\left| \tilde{k}_d(\beta, \varepsilon) - k_d(\beta, \varepsilon) \right| \leq d.$$

Thus, asymptotically, estimator defined using  $h^{(k(\beta, \varepsilon))}$  is as good as that one defined using  $h^{(\tilde{k}(\beta, \varepsilon))}$  and thus as good as that one defined by  $h(\beta, \varepsilon)$ .

Moreover it is simple, by producing similar arguments than in the first part of this paper, to obtain that  $k(\beta, \varepsilon)$  belongs to  $\mathcal{Z}(n_\varepsilon(\gamma))$ .

### 3.3 Proof

We want to prove that, for all  $\varepsilon < 1$ :

$$\sup_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma)} \sup_{f \in H(\beta)} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \eta_\varepsilon^{-1}(\gamma) |f_\varepsilon^\gamma(t) - f(t)| \right)^q \right] < M_q(\gamma)$$

where  $M_q(\gamma)$  is an explicit constant given in the proof.

Set  $\varepsilon < 1$  and  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $\bar{\beta} = \gamma$ . Let us suppose that  $f \in H(\beta) \subset \Sigma_\gamma$ . Set  $q$  a fixed parameter.

First, let us suppose that  $\mathcal{A}$  is non empty.

#### A) $\mathcal{A}$ is non empty

Let us denote  $\kappa = k(\beta, \varepsilon)$ . Our goal is to majorate the following quatyi:

$$(*) = \mathbf{E}_f \left[ |\hat{f}_{\hat{k}}(t) - f(t)|^q \right].$$

Let us consider

$$\begin{cases} I_1 & = |\hat{f}_{\hat{k}}(t) - \hat{f}_{\hat{k} \wedge \kappa}| \\ I_2 & = |\hat{f}_{\hat{k} \wedge \kappa}(t) - \hat{f}_\kappa(t)| \\ I_3 & = |\hat{f}_\kappa(t) - f(t)| \end{cases}$$

Let us remark that, if  $\hat{k} = \kappa$ , then  $I_1 = I_2 = 0$ . Thus we can suppose that  $\hat{k} \neq \kappa$ .

a) Let us control of  $\mathbf{E}_f[I_3^q]$ . Using lemma ??, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_f[I_3^q] &= \mathbf{E}_f[|\hat{f}_\kappa(t) - f(t)|^q] \\ &\leq \mathbf{E}_f[(|b_\kappa(t) - f(t)| + \sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)|\xi(\kappa)|)^q] \\ &\leq \mathbf{E}_f[(B^\beta(\kappa) + \sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)|\xi(\kappa)|)^q] \\ &\leq \mathbf{E}_f[(C^*S_\varepsilon(\kappa) + \sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)|\xi(\kappa)|)^q] \\ &\leq \left(\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}\right)^q \mathbf{E}_f\left[\left(C^* + \frac{|\xi(\kappa)|}{\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}}\right)^q\right] \end{aligned}$$

b) Let us control  $\mathbf{E}_f[I_2^q]$ . Our procedure control itself this expectation. We have:

$$\mathbf{E}_f[I_2^q] \leq C^q \left(\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}\right)^q.$$

Let us remark that we use the fact that  $\kappa$  belongs to  $\mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon$ .

c) Finally, let us control  $\mathbf{E}_f[I_1^q]$ . Using lemma ??, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_f[I_1^q] &= \mathbf{E}_f[|\hat{f}_{\hat{k}}(t) - \hat{f}_{\hat{k} \wedge \kappa}|^q] \\ &\leq \mathbf{E}_f\left[\left(2C^*S_\varepsilon(\kappa) + \sigma_\varepsilon(\hat{k})|\xi(\hat{k})| + \sigma_\varepsilon(\hat{k} \wedge \kappa)|\xi(\hat{k} \wedge \kappa)|\right)^q\right] \\ &\leq S_\varepsilon(\kappa)^q \mathbf{E}_f\left[\left(2C^* + \frac{|\xi(\hat{k})| + |\xi(\hat{k} \wedge \kappa)|}{\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}}\right)^q\right] \\ &\leq \mathbf{E}_f\left[\left(2C^* + \frac{|\xi(\hat{k})| + |\xi(\hat{k} \wedge \kappa)|}{\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}}\right)^q\right] \left(\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}\right)^q \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we obtain the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &\leq (3^{q-1} \vee 1) (\mathbf{E}_f[I_1^q] + \mathbf{E}_f[I_2^q] + \mathbf{E}_f[I_3^q]) \\ &\leq (3^{q-1} \vee 1) \{C^q + (2^q + 1)(C^*)^q + o(1/\varepsilon)\} \left(\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma)\sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}\right)^q, \end{aligned}$$

where  $o(1/\varepsilon)$  tends to 0 where  $\varepsilon$  tends to 0. It is clear by applying Lebesgue's theorem.

**B)  $\mathcal{A}$  is empty**



As  $\mathcal{A}$  is empty, in particular  $\kappa$  does not belong to this set. Thus, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_f[|f_\varepsilon^\gamma(t) - f(t)|^q] &\leq \mathbf{E}_f[|f_\varepsilon^\Phi(t) - f(t)|^q \mathbf{1}_{\{\kappa \notin \mathcal{A}\}}] \\ &\leq \sqrt{\mathbf{E}_f[|f_\varepsilon^\Phi(t) - f(t)|^{2q}] \mathbf{P}_f[\kappa \notin \mathcal{A}]} \end{aligned}$$

Using the upper bound of the first part of this paper we obtain:

$$\sqrt{\mathbf{E}_f[|f_\varepsilon^\Phi(t) - f(t)|^{2q}] \leq \text{Cte} \left( \varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1} q}.$$

Thus, we have to control  $\mathbf{P}_f[\kappa \notin \mathcal{A}]$ . If  $\kappa \notin \mathcal{A}$ , there exists  $l \in \mathcal{Z}_\varepsilon^\gamma$ ,  $l \neq \kappa$ , such that:

$$|\hat{f}_{\kappa \wedge l}(t) - \hat{f}_l(t)| > C\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma) \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}.$$

And, consequently, we obtain that:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_f[\kappa \notin \mathcal{A}] &\leq \sum_{l \neq \kappa} \mathbf{P}_f \left[ |\hat{f}_{\kappa \wedge l}(t) - \hat{f}_l(t)| > C\sigma_\varepsilon(\gamma) \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right] \\ &\leq 2 \sum_{\kappa \neq l} \left( \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{(C-2C^*)^2}{8}} \\ &\leq 2(\#\mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon) \left( \frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{(C-2C^*)^2}{8}}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, it is easy to prove that there exists a constant  $C_b$  depending only on  $b$  such that:

$$\#\mathcal{Z}_\gamma^\varepsilon \leq C_b \left( \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^d.$$

On the other hand our choice of  $C$  implies that

$$\frac{(C-2C^*)^2}{8} = d + \frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}(2q).$$

Thus, we obtain:

$$\mathbf{E}_f[|f_\varepsilon^\gamma(t) - f(t)|^q] \leq \text{Cte} \varepsilon^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1} q}$$

## 4 Proof of (L.B.)

### 4.1 Method

The method is classical. Our goal is to minorate the minimax risk by a bayesian risk taken on a large number ( $\sqrt{\ln 1/\varepsilon}$ ) of functions. In our mind, these functions are chosen because they represent the most difficult functions to be estimated in the considered class. This assertion is explained by lemma 2

### 4.2 Notations

Let us introduce some basic notations. Let us fix  $0 < \gamma < \bar{b}$ . We say that a function  $g : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  belongs to  $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$  if it satisfies:

$$\begin{cases} g(0) > 0. \\ \|g\| < +\infty \\ g \in \bigcap_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma)} H(\beta) \\ \text{supp } g \subset [-a; a]^d. \end{cases}$$

Here and later, we fix  $g \in \mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ .

Let us denote

$$\delta = \frac{\prod_{i=2}^d b_i}{\sum_{i=2}^d \prod_{j \neq i} b_j} = \frac{1}{1/\beta_2 + \dots + 1/\beta_d}.$$

We consider

$$a = \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\delta} \right)^{-1} < b_1,$$

and we denote  $n_\varepsilon = \sqrt{\ln 1/\varepsilon}$ .

Now, let us consider a family of vectors  $\{\beta^{(k)}\}_k$  indexed by  $k = 0, \dots, n_\varepsilon$  and defined as follows:

$$\beta_1^{(k)} = a + k \frac{b_1 - a}{n_\varepsilon} \tag{1}$$

$$\beta_i^{(k)} = \frac{b_i}{\delta} \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\beta_1^{(k)}} \right)^{-1} \quad \forall i = 2, \dots, d. \tag{2}$$

**LEMMA 1.** *For all  $k = 0, \dots, n_\varepsilon$  the vector  $\beta^{(k)}$  belongs to  $\mathcal{B}(\gamma)$ .*

This lemma will be proved later.

Finally, let us introduce some functions. First of all, let us consider:

$$\forall i = 1, \dots, d, \forall k = 0, \dots, n_\varepsilon, \quad h_i^{(k)} = \left( \varkappa \varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1} \frac{1}{\beta_i^{(k)}}}$$

where  $\varkappa < 1/(\sqrt{2}\|g\|)$ . Then, we can define:

$$\begin{cases} f_0 \equiv 0 \\ f_k(x) = \varkappa^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) g\left(\frac{x_1-t_1}{h_1^{(k)}}, \dots, \frac{x_d-t_d}{h_d^{(k)}}\right), \quad k \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

### 4.3 Proof

Now, let us prove our result. We will denote  $\mathbf{P}_k$  instead of  $\mathbf{P}_{f_k}$  and we consider the likelihood ratio:

$$Z_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \frac{d\mathbf{P}_k}{d\mathbf{P}_0}(\mathcal{X}^{(\varepsilon)}).$$

This ratio satisfies the following lemma which will be proved further:

**LEMMA 2.** *For all  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , we have:*

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{P}_0[|Z_\varepsilon - 1| > \alpha] = 0.$$

Let us consider for any arbitrary estimator  $\tilde{f}$ , the following quantity:

$$R_\varepsilon(\tilde{f}) = \sup_{f \in \Sigma_\gamma} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \left( \varkappa \varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{-\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} |\tilde{f}(t) - f(t)| \right)^q \right].$$

It is a well known result that, using bayesian method, for all  $0 < \alpha < 1$  we obtain:

$$R_\varepsilon(\tilde{f}) \geq (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{g(0)}{2} \right)^q (1 - \mathbf{P}_0[|Z_\varepsilon - 1| > \alpha]).$$

Thus, we have:

$$\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R_\varepsilon(\tilde{f}) \geq (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{g(0)}{2} \right)^q.$$

This inequality is equivalent to the following:

$$\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{f \in \Sigma_\gamma} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \eta_\varepsilon^{-1}(\gamma) |\tilde{f}(t) - f(t)| \right)^q \right] \geq (1 - \alpha) \left( \varkappa^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \frac{g(0)}{2} \right)^q.$$

Now, if  $\varkappa$  tends to  $(\sqrt{2}\|g\|)^{-1}$  and  $\alpha$  tends to 1 we obtain the lower bound:

$$\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{f \in \Sigma_\gamma} \mathbf{E}_f \left[ \left( \eta_\varepsilon^{-1}(\gamma) |\tilde{f}(t) - f(t)| \right)^q \right] \geq \left( 2^{-(1+\gamma/(2\gamma+1))} \sup_{g \in \mathcal{G}(\gamma)} \frac{g(0)}{\|g\|} \right)^q.$$

## A Proof of lemma 1

First of all, let us prove that  $a < b_1$ . In fact:

$$a < b_1 \iff \frac{1}{b_1} < \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\delta}.$$

But it is clear that

$$\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{\gamma}.$$

Result follows.

Let us fix  $\beta \in \{\beta^{(k)}\}_k$ .

Step 1. Let us calculate:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{1}{\beta_i} &= \frac{1}{\beta_1} + \sum_{i=2}^d \frac{\delta}{b_i} \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\beta_1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Step 2. Let us prove that, for all  $i$ ,  $\beta_i > 0$ . First, we have  $\beta_1 > a > 0$ . Next, for  $i \geq 2$ ,  $\beta_i > 0$  if  $1/\gamma > 1/\beta_1$ . But clearly we have  $\beta_1 > a > \gamma$ . Result follows.

Step 3. Let us prove that, for all  $i$ ,  $\beta_i \leq b_i$ . This inequality is equivalent to:

$$\delta \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\beta_1} \right) \geq 1,$$

i.e.  $\beta_1 \geq a$ . Finally,  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}(\gamma)$ . □

## B Proof of lemma 2

First, let us remark that:

$$\mathbf{P}_0[|Z_\varepsilon - 1| > \alpha] \leq \alpha^{-2} \mathbf{E}_0[(Z_\varepsilon - 1)^2]$$

and, if  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denotes the scalar product in  $\mathbf{L}^2$ ,

$$\mathbf{E}_0[(Z_\varepsilon - 1)^2] = \frac{1}{n_\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k,l=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \exp\left(\frac{\langle f_k, f_l \rangle}{\varepsilon^2}\right) - 1.$$

It is enough to prove the following assertions:

$$\frac{1}{n_\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \exp\left(\frac{\|f_k\|}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0, \quad (3)$$

and

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n_\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k \neq l}^{n_\varepsilon} \exp\left(\frac{\langle f_k, f_l \rangle}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \leq 1 \quad (4)$$

First, let us prove Equation (3).

Let us calculate  $\|f_k\|^2$  for all  $k$ . We have:

$$\|f_k\|^2 = \|g\|^2 \varkappa^2 \varepsilon^2 \ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 2\|g\|^2 \varkappa^2 \varepsilon^2 \ln n_\varepsilon.$$

Thus, we obtain:

$$\frac{1}{n_\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \exp\left(\frac{\|f_k\|}{\varepsilon^2}\right) = n_\varepsilon^{2\|g\|^2 \varkappa^2 - 1}.$$

Thus, the choice of  $\varkappa$  implies the result because  $2\|g\|^2 \varkappa^2 - 1 < 0$ .

Now, let us prove Equation (4).

Let us fix  $1 \leq k < l \leq n_\varepsilon$ . By an easy computation we obtain:

$$\langle f_k, f_l \rangle \leq \varkappa^{\frac{4\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \eta_\varepsilon^2(\gamma) \|g\|_\infty^2 \text{Vol}(C_k \cap C_l),$$

where  $\text{Vol}$  is the standard volume in  $\mathbf{R}^d$  and  $C_k$  denotes the support of  $f_k$ :

$$C_k = \prod_{i=1}^d [-ah_i^{(k)}; ah_i^{(k)}].$$

Clearly,  $h_1^{(k)} < h_1^{(l)}$  and, for any  $i \geq 2$ , we have  $h_i^{(k)} > h_i^{(l)}$ . Thus, we can conclude that:

$$\text{Vol}(C_k \cap C_l) = (2a)^d \frac{h_1^{(k)}}{h_1^{(l)}} \left( \prod_{i=1}^d h_i^{(l)} \right) \leq (2a)^d \frac{h_1^{(k)}}{h_1^{(k+1)}} \left( \prod_{i=1}^d h_i^{(l)} \right).$$

Let us calculate  $h_1^{(k)}/h_1^{(k+1)}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{h_1^{(k)}}{h_1^{(k+1)}} &= \left( \varkappa^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) \right)^{1/\beta_1^{(k)} - 1/\beta_1^{(k+1)}} \\ &= \left( \varkappa^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) \right)^{\frac{1/n_\varepsilon}{\beta_1^{(k)}\beta_1^{(k+1)}}} \\ &\leq \left( \varkappa^{\frac{2\gamma}{2\gamma+1}} \eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) \right)^{\frac{1}{b_1^2 n_\varepsilon}}.\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, let us remark that:

$$\prod_{i=1}^d h_i^{(l)} = \varkappa^{\frac{2}{2\gamma+1}} \eta_\varepsilon^{1/\gamma}(\gamma).$$

Then, by an easy computation, we deduce that:

$$\langle f_k, f_l \rangle \leq (2a)^d (\varkappa^{1+\frac{\Gamma}{n_\varepsilon}} \|g\|_\infty)^2 (\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma))^{\frac{2\gamma+1}{\gamma}(1+\frac{\Gamma}{n_\varepsilon})},$$

where

$$\Gamma = \frac{\gamma}{b_1^2(2\gamma+1)}.$$

Let us recall that  $\eta_\varepsilon(\gamma) = (\varepsilon \sqrt{\ln \ln 1/\varepsilon})^{2\gamma/(2\gamma+1)}$ . Thus we obtain:

$$\frac{\langle f_k, f_l \rangle}{\varepsilon^2} \leq (2a)^d (\varkappa^{1+\frac{\Gamma}{n_\varepsilon}} \|g\|_\infty)^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon,$$

where

$$\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon = \left( \ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \left( \varepsilon^2 \ln \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{\Gamma}{n_\varepsilon}}$$

tends to 0 when  $\varepsilon$  tends to 0 (it is easy to see that  $\ln \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty$ ).

Now, let us back to Equation (4):

$$\frac{1}{n_\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k \neq l}^{n_\varepsilon} \exp\left(\frac{\langle f_k, f_l \rangle}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \leq \frac{n_\varepsilon - 1}{n_\varepsilon} \exp\left((2a)^d (\varkappa^{1+\frac{\Gamma}{n_\varepsilon}} \|g\|_\infty)^2 \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon\right) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 1.$$

And Lemma is proved. □

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