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CONVERGENCE OF THE LAW OF THE ENVIRONMENT SEEN BY THE PARTICLE FOR DIRECTED POLYMERS IN RANDOM MEDIA IN THE L^2 REGION

GREGORIO MORENO

ABSTRACT. We consider the model of Directed Polymers in an i.i.d. gaussian or bounded Environment [8, 4, 5] in the L^2 region. We prove the convergence of the law of the environment seen by the particle.

As a main technical step, we establish a lower tail concentration inequality for the partition function for bounded environments. Our proof is based on arguments developed by Talagrand in the context of the Hopfield Model [12]. This improves in some sense a concentration inequality obtained by Carmona and Hu for gaussian environments [4]. We use this and a Local Limit Theorem [9, 13] to prove the L^1 convergence of the density of the law of the environment seen by the particle with respect to the product measure.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider the following model of directed polymers in a random media: let $d \geq 3$ and let $\{\eta(t, x) : t \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}$ denotes a family of real variables. We call it the environment. For $y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, let P_y be the law of the simple symmetric nearest neighbor random walk on \mathbb{Z}^d starting at y . For $L \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote the space of nearest neighbor paths of length L by Ω_L , i.e.

$$\Omega_L := \left\{ s : \{0, 1, 2, \dots, L\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d, |s_{t+1} - s_t| = 1, \forall t = 0, \dots, L-1 \right\},$$

where $|\cdot|$ is the euclidean norm. Denote by ω the canonical process on Ω_L , i.e., $\omega_t(s) = s_t$ for $s \in \Omega_L$ and $t = 0, 1, \dots, L$.

For a fixed configuration η , $y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $M, N \in \mathbb{Z}$, $M < N$ and $0 < \beta < +\infty$, we can define the (quenched) law of the polymer in environment η , inverse temperature β , based on (M, y) and time horizon N (or simply the polymer measure): for all $s \in \Omega_{N-M}$,

$$(1) \quad \mu_{M,N}^y(\omega = s) = \frac{1}{Z_{M,N}^y} \exp \left\{ \beta \sum_{t=1}^{N-M} \eta(t+M, s_t) \right\} P^y(\omega = s),$$

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where

$$(2) \quad Z_{M,N}^y = P^y \left[\exp \left\{ \beta \sum_{t=M+1}^N \eta(t+M, \omega_t) \right\} \right],$$

is usually called the partition function. $\mu_{M,N}^y$ can be thought as a measure on directed paths, starting from y at time M and ending at time N . When $M = 0$ and $y = 0$, we will sometimes not write them.

We endow the space $E = \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}^{d+1}}$ with the product σ -algebra and a product measure Q . We can then see η as a random variable with values in E . In the following we will deal with laws Q which marginals are gaussian or have bounded support. We are interested in the properties of the polymer measure for a typical configuration η .

A quantity of special interest is $\lambda(\beta) = \log Q(e^{\beta\eta(0,0)})$. We can compute it for simple laws of the environment. For example, in the case of a standard gaussian law, we have $\lambda(\beta) = \beta^2/2$.

The model of Directed Polymers in Random Environment has been extensively studied over the last thirty years [8, 4, 5, 7, 14]. It turns out that the behavior of the polymer depends strongly on the temperature. Here we will be concerned by a region of very high temperature, or equivalently, we will focus on very small values of β . Let state this more precisely: we can define the normalized partition function,

$$(3) \quad W_N = Z_N \exp\{-N\lambda(\beta)\},$$

It follows easily that this is a positive martingale with respect to the filtration $\mathcal{H}_N = \sigma(\eta(t, x) : t \leq N)$. Then, by classical arguments, we can prove that it converges when $N \rightarrow +\infty$ to a non-negative random variable $W_{+\infty}$ that satisfies the following zero-one law:

$$Q(W_{+\infty} > 0) = 0 \text{ or } 1.$$

In the first situation, we say that strong disorder holds. In the second, we say that weak disorder holds. The behavior is qualitatively different in each situation [5]. Let recall an argument showing that the weak disorder region is nontrivial, at least for $d \geq 3$ and a wide class of environments. Observe first that in order to prove weak disorder, it is enough to obtain some uniform integrability condition on the martingale $(W_N)_N$. Indeed, uniform integrability implies that $Q(W_{+\infty}) = 1$, and then the zero-one law gives us that $Q(W_{+\infty} > 0) = 1$. The easiest situation occurs when the martingale is bounded in L^2 : Define

$$\pi_d = P_0^{\otimes 2} [\omega_t = \tilde{\omega}_t \text{ for some } t].$$

We see that $\pi_d < 1$ only for $d \geq 3$. Let's perform the following elementary calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad Q(W_N^2) &= QP^{\otimes 2} \left[\exp \left\{ \beta \sum_{t=1}^N \eta(t, \omega_t) + \beta \sum_{t=1}^N \eta(t, \tilde{\omega}_t) - 2N\lambda(\beta) \right\} \right] \\
 &= e^{-2N\lambda} P^{\otimes 2} \left[\prod_{t=1}^N Q(e^{2\beta\eta(t, \omega_t)\mathbf{1}_{\omega_t=\tilde{\omega}_t}}) \times Q(e^{\beta\eta(t, \tilde{\omega}_t)\mathbf{1}_{\omega_t \neq \tilde{\omega}_t}})^2 \right] \\
 &= P^{\otimes 2} [e^{(\lambda(2\beta)-2\lambda(\beta))L_N(\omega, \tilde{\omega})}],
 \end{aligned}$$

where $L_N(\omega, \tilde{\omega}) = \sum_{t=1}^N \mathbf{1}(\omega_t = \tilde{\omega}_t)$. We observe that $L_{+\infty}(\omega, \tilde{\omega})$ has a geometric distribution with parameter π_d , so that $Q(W_N^2)$ is uniformly bounded in N for

$$(5) \quad \lambda(2\beta) - 2\lambda(\beta) < \log(1/\pi_d),$$

and uniform integrability follows. We call this the L^2 condition. In the general case, we can prove that, in fact, such a condition holds for sufficiently small values of β (we can see this directly for gaussian environments). The range of values for which (5) holds is called the L^2 region.

We know [8, 2, 1, 10] that in the L^2 region, the polymer is diffusive. Indeed, we have the following (quenched) invariance principle:

Theorem 1. [1, 2, 8, 10] *In the L^2 region, for Q -almost every environment, we have that, under the polymer measure,*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \omega(Nt)$$

converges in law to a brownian motion with covariance matrix $1/dI$, where I is the identity matrix in dimension d .

More generally, in the full weak disorder region, a slightly weaker result holds ([6]). The situation is quite different and more subtle in the strong disorder region. In that case, large values of the medium attract the path of the polymer, so that a localization phenomenon arises (for more information, see [4, 6], and also [14] for milder assumptions).

In this article, we are concerned with another kind of (still related) result, namely the convergence of the law of the environment viewed by the particle. The environment viewed by the particle is a process η_N with values in E , defined by

$$(6) \quad \eta_N(t, x) = \eta(N + t, \omega_N + x), \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}^d.$$

where ω follows the law $\mu_{0,N}^0$. Let's denote by Q_N the law of this process at time N . We can see that

$$(7) \quad \frac{dQ_N}{dQ} = \sum_x \mu_{-N,0}^x(\omega_N = 0).$$

Indeed, take a bounded measurable function $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then, by translation invariance,

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} Q(\mu_{0,N}^0 f(\eta_N)) &= Q\left(\sum_x f(\eta(N + \cdot, x + \cdot)) \mu_{0,N}^0(\omega_N = x)\right) \\ &= Q\left(f(\eta) \sum_x \mu_{-N,0}^x(\omega_N = 0)\right) \\ &= Q_N(f(\omega)). \end{aligned}$$

For a wide variety of models, the convergence of Q_N has been a powerful tool for proving invariance theorems. Obviously, it is not the case here because we have already the invariance principle at hand. However, we can see this result as completing the picture in the L^2 region. In the best of our knowledge, the point of view of the particle has never been studied before in the literature for directed polymers. We can state the principal result of this article: let $\overleftarrow{\eta}(t, x) := \eta(-t, x)$, $\overleftarrow{W}_N(\eta) := W_N(\overleftarrow{\eta})$ and let $\overleftarrow{W}_{+\infty}$ be the (almost sure) limit of \overleftarrow{W}_N when N tends to infinity.

Theorem 2. *In the L^2 region,*

$$(9) \quad q_N := \frac{dQ_N}{dQ} \longrightarrow \overleftarrow{W}_{+\infty} \times e^{\beta\eta(0,0) - \lambda(\beta)}, \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow +\infty,$$

where the limit is in the $L^1(Q)$ sense.

In other words, Q_N converges in the total variation distance to a probability measure $Q_{+\infty}$ such that

$$\frac{dQ_{+\infty}}{dQ} = \overleftarrow{W}_{+\infty} \times e^{\beta\eta(0,0) - \lambda(\beta)}.$$

Much in the same spirit, we consider the law of the environment seen by the particle at an intermediate time N under $\mu_{0,N+M}^0(\cdot)$. Formally, this new environment is defined as the field $\eta_{N,M} \in E$ with

$$\eta_{N,M}(t, x) = \eta(N + t, \omega_N + x), \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}^d,$$

where ω is taken from $\mu_{0,N+M}^0$. Following the argument of (8), its density with respect to Q is easily seen to be

$$(10) \quad q_{N,M} = \sum_x \mu_{-N,M}^x(\omega_N = 0).$$

Theorem 3. *In the L^2 region, we have*

$$q_{N,M} \longrightarrow \overleftarrow{W}_{+\infty} \times e^{\beta\eta(0,0) - \lambda(\beta)} \times W_{+\infty}, \quad \text{as } M, N \rightarrow +\infty,$$

where the limit is in the $L^1(Q)$ sense.

A statement similar to Theorem 2 may be found in Bolthausen and Sznitman [3] for directed random walks in random environment. In their context, q_N is a martingale. In our case, the denominator in the definition of the polymer measure is quite uncomfortable as it depends on the whole past, so no martingale property should be expected for q_N . Let us mention that, we can cancel this denominator by multiplying each term of the sum in (9) by $W_{-N,0}^x$. This defines a martingale sequence that converges (almost surely!) to the same limit as q_N . In other terms, let $\mathcal{G}_N = \sigma(\eta(t, x) : -N \leq t)$. Then, there exists a unique law $Q_{+\infty}$ on E such that for any $A \in \mathcal{G}_N$,

$$Q_{+\infty}(A) = Q(\mathbf{1}_A \overleftarrow{W}_N e^{\beta\eta(0,0) - \lambda(\beta)}).$$

The density of this law coincides with the limit in Theorem 2 but we emphasize that our strategy of proof here is completely different.

Let us mention that, in the weak disorder region, an infinite time horizon polymer measure has been introduced in [6]. For each realization of the environment, it defines a Markov process with (inhomogeneous) transition probabilities given by

$$\mu_{\infty}^{\beta}(\omega_{N+1} = x + e | \omega_N = x) = \frac{1}{2d} e^{\beta\eta(N+1, x+e) - \lambda(\beta)} \frac{W_{+\infty}(N+1, x+e)}{W_{+\infty}(N, x)},$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $|e| = 1$, where for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$W_{+\infty}(k, y)(\eta) = W_{+\infty}(\eta(k + \cdot, y + \cdot)).$$

We can define the process of the environment seen by the particle for this polymer measure by mean of the formula (6), where, this time, ω_N is taken from $\mu_{+\infty}^\beta$. A simple modification of the proof of the Theorem 2 suffices to show that the density of the environment seen by the particle converges, as N tends to $+\infty$, to the same limiting density as in Theorem 3. The additional term $W_{+\infty}$ arises from the very definition of the infinite time horizon measure.

We will prove the following lower tail concentration inequality. A similar statement as already been proved by Carmona and Hu [4], Theorem 1.5, in the context of gaussian environments. As we will consider bounded environments, there is no loss of generality if we assume that $\eta(t, x) \in [-1, 1]$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$.

Proposition 1. *In the L^2 region, we can find $C > 0$ such that,*

$$(11) \quad Q(\log Z_N \leq N\lambda - u) \leq C \exp\left\{-\frac{u^2}{16C\beta^2}\right\}, \quad \forall N \geq 1, \forall u > 0.$$

It would be interesting to extend this result to a larger part of the weak disorder region. This is indeed a major obstacle to extend our Theorems to larger values of β .

Another cornerstone in the proof of Theorem 2 is a Local Limit Theorem [9, 13] that we will describe later. Again, this result is available in the L^2 region only.

We will now introduce some obvious notation that will be useful in what follows: For $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $M < N \in \mathbb{Z}$, we write

$$(12) \quad W_{M,N}(x) = Z_{M,N}^x e^{-(N-M)\lambda(\beta)}.$$

Similarly, we write

$$\overleftarrow{W}_{M,N}(x) = e^{-(N-M)\lambda} P^x[\exp\{\beta \sum_{t=1}^{N-M} \eta(N-t, \omega_t)\}].$$

for the related backward expression. Another useful notation is the 'conditional' partition function: take $M < N \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$W_{M,N}(x|y) = e^{-(N-M)\lambda} P^x[\exp\{\beta \sum_{t=1}^{N-M} \eta(M+t, \omega_t)\} | \omega_{N-M} = y].$$

In Section 2 we will prove Theorem 2 and Theorem 3, postponing the proof of Proposition 1 to Section 3.

2. PROOF OF THEOREMS 2 AND 3

In this section, we make no specific assumptions on the environment. We just need Proposition 1 and Theorem 1 to hold, which is the case for gaussian or bounded environments in the L^2 region. Actually, we will see that we don't need the whole strength of the invariance principle, but just an averaged version of it.

In both cases, the proof is a sequence of L^2 calculus. Let's begin describing the aforementioned Local Limit Theorem as it appears in [13], page 6, Theorem 2.3: take $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $M \in \mathbb{Z}$, then, for $A > 0$, $N > M$ and $l_N = O(N^\alpha)$ with $0 < \alpha < 1/2$,

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned} W_{M,N}(x|y) &= W_{M,M+l_N}(x) \times \overleftarrow{W}_{N-l_N,N}(y) \times e^{\beta\eta(N,y)-\lambda(\beta)} \\ &+ R_{M,N}(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(14) \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{|x-y| < AN^{1/2}} Q(R_{M,N}^2(x, y)) = 0.$$

Note that by symmetry, this result is still valid when we fix y and take the limit $M \rightarrow -\infty$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2: We first restrict the sum in (7) to the region of validity of the local limit theorem. This is done using the quenched central limit theorem averaged with respect to the disorder:

$$(15) \quad q_N = \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \mu_{-N,0}^x(\omega_N = 0) + \sum_{|x| \geq AN^{1/2}} \mu_{-N,0}^x(\omega_N = 0).$$

We compute the L^1 norm of the second term of the sum making use of the invariance by translation under the law Q :

$$(16) \quad Q \sum_{|x| \geq AN^{1/2}} \mu_{-N,0}^x(\omega_N = 0) = Q\mu_{0,N}^0(|\omega_N| \geq AN^{1/2}).$$

By Theorem 1, we have that

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \limsup_{N \rightarrow +\infty} Q\mu_{0,N}^0(|\omega_N| \geq AN^{1/2}) = 0.$$

We can now concentrate on the first term in (15). We denote by $p(\cdot, \cdot)$ (resp. $p_N(\cdot, \cdot)$) the transition probabilities of the simple symmetric random walk on \mathbb{Z}^d (resp. its N -step transition probabilities). Thanks to (13),

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \mu_{-N,0}^x(\omega_N = 0) &= \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \frac{W_{-N,0}(x|0)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} p_N(x, 0) \\
(17) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) e^{\beta\eta(0,0)-\lambda} \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \frac{W_{-N,-N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} p_N(x, 0) \\
&\quad + \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \frac{R_{-N,0}(x, 0)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} p_N(x, 0).
\end{aligned}$$

We again integrate the second term of the sum (17). We use Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and translation invariance:

$$\begin{aligned}
Q \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \frac{R_{-N,0}(x, 0)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} p_N(x, 0) &\leq \sup_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \{Q(R_{-N,0}^2(x, 0))^{1/2}\} \\
(18) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\quad \times Q(W_{-N,0}^{-2}(0))^{1/2} \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} p_N(x, 0).
\end{aligned}$$

The first term in the right side tends to zero thanks to (14), the second one is easily seen to be bounded thanks to Proposition 1 and the third one is less than

$$\sum_x p_N(x, 0) = \sum_x p_N(0, x) = 1,$$

so the left member of (18) tends to zero. We are left to the study of the first summand in (17),

$$\begin{aligned}
&\overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) e^{\beta\eta(0,0)-\lambda} \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \frac{W_{-N,-N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} p_N(x, 0) \\
(19) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) e^{\beta\eta(0,0)-\lambda} \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} p_N(x, 0) \\
&\quad + \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) e^{\beta\eta(0,0)-\lambda} \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{W_{-N,-N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} - 1 \right\} p_N(x, 0).
\end{aligned}$$

We see that we are done as long as we can control the convergence of the second summand in (19). It will be enough to prove that it converges to zero in probability. Let us denote

$$g_N := \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) e^{\beta\eta(0,0)-\lambda},$$

$$h_N := \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{W_{-N, -N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} - 1 \right\} p_N(x, 0).$$

We already know that $\{g_N : N \geq 1\}$ is bounded in $L^1(Q)$. It is then enough to prove that h_N tends to zero in L^1 . Indeed, using translation invariance, Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the uniform boundedness of negative moments of $W_{-N,0}$,

$$\begin{aligned} Q(|h_N|) &\leq \sum_{|x| < AN^{1/2}} Q\left(\left|\frac{W_{-N, -N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N,0}(x)} - 1\right|\right) p_N(x, 0) \\ &\leq Q\left(\left|\frac{W_{-N, -N+l_N}(0)}{W_{-N,0}(0)} - 1\right|\right) \\ &\leq Q(|W_{0, l_N}(0) - W_{0, N}(0)|^2)^{1/2} Q(W_{-N,0}^{-2}(0))^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

This clearly tends to zero. It is now a simple exercise to show that $Q(g_N |h_N| \geq \delta)$ tends to zero as N tends to infinity for all $\delta > 0$.

So far, we have proved that q_N tends to $q_{+\infty}$ in Q -probability. But, by an elementary result, we know that, for $q_n, q_{+\infty} > 0$, convergence in probability implies L^1 convergence as long as $Q(|q_N|) \rightarrow Q(|q_{+\infty}|)$ (which is clearly the case here because all these expressions are equal to 1). This finishes the proof of Theorem 2. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 3: The details are very similar to the previous proof. We split the sum in (10) according to $|x| \leq AN^{1/2}$ or not. We can apply the central limit theorem to

$$Q \sum_{|x| > AN^{1/2}} \mu_{-N, M}^x(\omega_N = 0) = Q \mu_{0, N+M}^0(|\omega_N| > AN^{1/2}).$$

Now, by the Markov property and the local limit theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{|x| \leq AN^{1/2}} \mu_{-N, M}^x(\omega_N = 0) &= \sum_{|x| \leq AN^{1/2}} \frac{W_{0, M}(0) W_{-N, 0}(x|0)}{W_{-N, M}(x)} p_N(x, 0) \\ &= W_{0, M}(0) \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N, 0} \sum_{|x| \leq AN^{1/2}} \frac{W_{-N, N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N, M}(x)} p_N(x, 0) \\ &+ W_{0, M}(0) \sum_{|x| \leq AN^{1/2}} \frac{R_{-N, 0}(x, 0)}{W_{-N, M}(x)} p_N(x, 0) \end{aligned}$$

The second summand is again treated using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, (14) and the independence of $W_{0,M}(0)$ and $W_{-N,M}^{-1}(x)$. The first summand as to be written as

$$(20) \quad W_{0,M}(0) \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) \sum_{|x| \leq AN^{1/2}} p_N(x, 0) \\ + W_{0,M}(0) \overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0) \sum_{|x| \leq AN^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{W_{-N,N+l_N}(x)}{W_{-N,M}(x)}(0) - 1 \right\} p_N(x, 0).$$

The second summand of (20) can be handled like the one in (19), and using the independence of $W_{0,M}(0)$ and $\overleftarrow{W}_{-l_N,0}(0)$. \square

3. CONCENTRATION INEQUALITIES

The proof follows closely [12], Section 2 (see the proof of the lower bound of Theorem 1.1 therein). Recall that we assumed that the environment is bounded by one. In the L^2 region, it is known that $QZ_N^2 \leq K(QZ_N)^2$ (see (4)). This implies that

$$(21) \quad Q \left(Z_N \geq \frac{1}{2} QZ_N \right) \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{(QZ_N)^2}{QZ_N^2} \geq \frac{1}{4K},$$

thanks to Paley-Zigmund inequality.

The following is easily proved ([4], proof of Theorem 1.5): Let

$$A = \left\{ Z_N \geq \frac{1}{2} QZ_N, \langle L_N(\omega, \tilde{\omega}) \rangle_N^{(2)} \leq C \right\}.$$

where the brackets mean expectation with respect to two independent copies of the polymer measure on the same environment. Then, we can find $C > 1$ such that, for all $N \geq 1$,

$$(22) \quad Q(A) \geq 1/C.$$

It is convenient to see Z_N as a function from $[-1, 1]^{T_N}$ to \mathbb{R} , where $T_N = \{(t, x) : 0 \leq t \leq N, |x|_1 \leq t\}$ and $|x|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i|$ for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$. For $u > 0$, let $B = \{z \in [-1, 1]^{T_N} : \log Z_N(z) \leq \lambda N - \log 2 - u\}$. This is a convex compact subset of $[-1, 1]^{T_N}$.

In order to apply theorems for concentration of product measures, we need to introduce some notation. For $x \in [-1, 1]^{T_N}$, let

$$(23) \quad U_B(x) = \{h(x, y) : y \in B\},$$

where $h(x, y)_i = \mathbf{1}_{x_i \neq y_i}$. Let also $V_B(x)$ be the convex envelope $U_B(x)$ when we look at it as a subset of \mathbb{R}^{T_N} . Finally, let $f(x, B)$ be the euclidean distance from the origin to $V_B(x)$. Let us state the following result from [11], Theorem 6.1:

Theorem 4.

$$\int \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{4} f^2(x, B) \right\} dQ(x) \leq \frac{1}{Q(B)}.$$

On the other hand, for $x \in [-1, 1]^{T_N}$, $y \in B$, we have $|x_i - y_i| \leq 2h(x, y)_i$. Then for every finite sequence $(y^{(k)})_{k=1}^M \subset B$ and any sequence of non-negative number such that $\sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k = 1$, we have that

$$\left| x_i - \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k y_i^{(k)} \right| \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k h(x, y^{(k)})_i,$$

for every $i \in T_N$. This yields

$$\left\| x - \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k y^{(k)} \right\| \leq 2 \left(\sum_{i \in T_N} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^M \alpha_k h(x, y_i^{(k)}) \right\}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

We can now optimize over all convex combinations of elements of B (remember that it is convex), we obtain

$$d(x, B) \leq 2f(x, B),$$

where $d(x, B)$ is the euclidean distance from x to B . We use Theorem 4 to conclude that

$$\int_A \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{16} d^2(x, B) \right\} dQ(x) \leq \frac{1}{Q(B)}.$$

We can find $\bar{x} \in A$ such that $Q(A) \exp\{\frac{1}{16} d^2(\bar{x}, B)\} \leq 1/Q(B)$. Using (22), we find that $1/C \exp\{\frac{1}{16} d^2(\bar{x}, B)\} \leq 1/Q(B)$. Let $q = Q(B)$. By compactity and some simple calculations, we conclude that we can find $\bar{z} \in B$ such that

$$(24) \quad d(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) \leq 4 \sqrt{\log \frac{C}{q}}.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_N(\bar{z}) &= Z_N(\bar{x}) \left\langle \exp \left\{ \beta \sum_{t=1}^N (\bar{z}(t, \omega_t) - \bar{x}(t, \omega_t)) \right\} \right\rangle_{\bar{x}} \\ &\geq Z_N(\bar{x}) \exp \beta \left\langle \sum_{t=1}^N (\bar{z}(t, \omega_t) - \bar{x}(t, \omega_t)) \right\rangle_{\bar{x}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the brackets mean expectation with respect to the polymer measure in the \bar{x} environment. But using successively the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, (24) and the fact that $\bar{x} \in A$, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left\langle \sum_{t=1}^N (\bar{z}(t, \omega_t) - \bar{x}(t, \omega_t)) \right\rangle_{\bar{x}} \right| &= \left| \sum_{t=1}^N \sum_a (\bar{z}(t, a) - \bar{x}(t, a)) \langle \mathbf{1}_{\omega_t=a} \rangle_{\bar{x}} \right| \\ &\leq \|\bar{x} - \bar{z}\| \langle L_N(\omega, \tilde{\omega}) \rangle_{\bar{x}}^{1/2} \\ &\leq 4 \sqrt{\log \frac{C}{q}} \sqrt{C}. \end{aligned}$$

So, using again the fact that $\bar{x} \in A$,

$$\begin{aligned} \log Z_N(\bar{z}) &\geq \log Z_N(\bar{x}) - 4|\beta| \sqrt{\log \frac{C}{q}} \sqrt{C} \\ &\geq \log \left(\frac{1}{2} Q Z_N \right) - 4|\beta| \sqrt{\log \frac{C}{q}} \sqrt{C}. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $\bar{z} \in B$ and after a few calculations, we conclude that

$$q \leq C \exp \left\{ -\frac{u^2}{16C\beta^2} \right\},$$

which finishes the proof.

4.

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