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Bradley-Terry model in random environment : does the best always win?

Raphael Chetrite Roland Diel Matthieu Lerasle

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Abstract

We consider in this article a championship where the matches follow a Bradley-Terry model in random environment. More precisely the strengths of the players are random and we study the influence of their distributions on the probability that the best player wins. First we prove that under mild assumptions, mainly on their moments, if the strengths are unbounded, the best player wins the tournament with probability tending to 1 when the number of players grows to infinity. We also exhibit a sufficient convexity condition to obtain the same result when the strengths are bounded. When this last condition fails, we evaluate the number of players who can be champion and the minimal strength for an additional player to win. The proofs are based on concentration inequalities and the study of extreme values of sequences of i.i.d. random variables.

Keywords and phrases : Bradley-Terry model, random environment, paired comparison, complex systems.

AMS 2010 subject classification : 60K37, 60G70, 60K40

1 Introduction and Results

The result of a match in a sport competition is determined by a multitude of factors such as the difference of strengths between opponents, the fitness of players or coach, the players injuries or some psychological aspects such as motivation or fear. This uncertainty is one of the main reasons for fascination with sport.

The question here is the effect of this randomness on the determination of the winner in a competition. It was inspired by the book [21]. We study a simple toy model of competition. More precisely, we consider a championship, with N players/teams, called $\{1, \dots, N\}$. During this competition, every player faces all the others once. When i faces j , the result is described by a number $X_{i,j}$ that is equal to 1 when i beats j and 0 if j beats i , which implies the relation $X_{i,j} = 1 - X_{j,i}$. The final result of the championship is described by the numbers of victories of each player i , this "score" is denoted by S_i and

verifies $S_i = \sum_{j \neq i} X_{i,j}$. We call winner every player that ends up with the highest score.

In our model, every $X_{i,j}$ is a Bernoulli random variable. To describe its parameter, we introduce, for every player i , a positive real number V_i modeling its intrinsic value, that is its "strength" or its "merit". Given $\mathbb{V}_1^N \equiv (V_1, \dots, V_N)$, the distribution of $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$ is described as follows : all matches are independent and

$$\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq N, \quad \mathbb{P}(X_{i,j} = 1 | \mathbb{V}_1^N) = \frac{V_i}{V_i + V_j} . \quad (1)$$

This model was introduced by Bradley and Terry in [3] and was studied in the statistical literature, see for example [6] or [19]. The vector \mathbb{V}_1^N is fixed and the problem is to estimate it given the observation of $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$.

In this paper, \mathbb{V}_1^N is a random vector whose distribution is described as follows. Let $\mathbb{U}_1^N = (U_1, \dots, U_N)$ denote i.i.d. random variables with tail distribution function Q and support $\text{supp } Q$, let also U denote a copy of U_1 independent of \mathbb{U}_1^N . To avoid trivial issues, suppose that all U_i are almost surely positive. For any $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, V_i denotes the i -th order statistic¹ of the vector \mathbb{U}_1^N , in particular $V_1 \leq \dots \leq V_N$. It means that the larger the index of a player is, the "stronger" he is. Moreover, the set $\{V_1, \dots, V_N\}$ is equal to the set $\{U_1, \dots, U_N\}$ counted with multiplicity, which guarantees that, for any function f , $\sum_{i=1}^N f(V_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N f(U_i)$.

Throughout the article, \mathbb{P} denotes the annealed probability of an event with respect to the randomness of \mathbb{V}_1^N and $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$, while \mathbb{P}_V denotes the quenched probability measure given \mathbb{V}_1^N , that is $\mathbb{P}(\cdot | \mathbb{V}_1^N)$. In particular,

$$\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq N, \quad \mathbb{P}_V(X_{i,j} = 1) = \frac{V_i}{V_i + V_j} .$$

We are interested in the asymptotic probability that the "best" player wins, that is that the player N with the largest strength V_N ends up with the best score. The following annealed result shows that, usually, this probability is asymptotically 1 when the number of players $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Theorem 1 *"Usually, the best player wins...."*

Assume that there exists $\beta \in (0, 1/2)$ and $x_0 > 0$ in the interior of $\text{supp } Q$ such that $Q^{1/2-\beta}$ is convex on $[x_0, \infty)$ and that $\mathbb{E}[U^2] < \infty$. Then,

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{the player } N \text{ wins}) \geq \mathbb{P}\left(S_N > \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} S_i\right) \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 .$$

¹More precisely,

$$V_i = \min_{k \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \{U_k \mid \exists I \subset \{1, \dots, N\}, |I| = i \text{ and } \forall l \in I, U_l \leq U_k\} .$$

- When the support of the distribution of U is \mathbb{R}_+ , the convexity condition is not very restrictive as it is satisfied by standard continuous distributions with tails function $Q(x) \simeq e^{-x^\alpha}$, $Q(x) \simeq x^{-b}$ or $Q(x) \simeq (\log x)^{-c}$. The moment condition $\mathbb{E}[U^2] < \infty$ is more restrictive in this context but still allows for natural distributions of the merits as exponential, exponential of Gaussian or positive parts of Gaussian ones. It provides control of the explosion of maximal strengths. It is likely that it can be improved, but it is a technical convenience allowing to avoid a lot of tedious computations.
- When $\text{supp } Q$ is finite, we can always assume by homogeneity that it is included in $[0, 1]$, since the distribution of $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$ given \mathbb{V}_1^N is not modified if all V_i are multiplied by the same real number λ . The moment condition is always satisfied and the only condition is the convexity one. It is then only satisfied if $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} Q(1-u) = 0$, which can naturally be understood since there would be many players with the same strength equal to one if it were not the case. Furthermore, suppose that $Q(1-u) \sim u^\alpha$ when $u \rightarrow 0$. Then, the convexity condition holds iff $\alpha > 2$.

We now want to check the tightness of the bound 2 and then in a weak sense the tightness of the convexity assumption. For this purpose, let us introduce the following condition.

Assumption 1 *The maximum of $\text{supp } Q$ is 1 and there exists $\alpha \in [0, 2)$ such that, when $u \rightarrow 0$,*

$$\log Q(1-u) = \alpha \log(u) + o(\log u) . \quad (\mathbf{A})$$

Let us stress here that Q may satisfy **(A)** even if it is not continuous. Moreover, α is allowed to be equal to 0, in particular, $Q(1)$ may be positive. Notice that some standard distributions satisfy Assumption **(A)**, for example the uniform distribution satisfies **(A)** with $\alpha = 1$, the Arcsine distribution satisfies it with $\alpha = 1/2$ and any Beta distribution $B(a, b)$ satisfies it as long as the parameter $b < 2$ with $\alpha = b$.

The next quenched result studies under **(A)**, the size of the set of possible winners.

Theorem 2 ... But sometimes not, and the Cinderella player appears"

*Assume **(A)**. For any $r \in \mathbb{R}_+$, let*

$$G_r = \{k \in \{1, \dots, N\}, \text{ s.t. } k \geq N - r\}$$

denote the set of r best players. For any $\gamma < 1 - \alpha/2$ then, \mathbb{P} almost-surely,

$$\mathbb{P}_V(\text{none of the } N^\gamma \text{ best players wins}) = \mathbb{P}_V\left(\max_{i \in G_{N^\gamma}} S_i < \max_{i \in G_N} S_i\right) \rightarrow 1 .$$

For any $\gamma > 1 - \alpha/2$ then, \mathbb{P} almost-surely,

$$\mathbb{P}_V(\text{one of the } N^\gamma \text{ best players wins}) = \mathbb{P}_V\left(\max_{i \notin G_{N^\gamma}} S_i < \max_{i \in G_N} S_i\right) \rightarrow 1 .$$

- The first part of the theorem shows that, when $Q(1 - u) \sim u^\alpha$, with $\alpha < 2$, then none of N^γ "best" players, for any $\gamma \in (0, 1 - \alpha/2)$ wins the competition. In particular, the "best" one does not either. In this sense, the bound 2 in the asymptotic development of Q around 1 is tight.

In this case, the winner is sometimes called the Cinderella team to refer to situations where competitors achieve far greater success than would reasonably have been expected. One recent example is the surprising victory of Montpellier in French soccer championship in 2011/2012.

- The second result in Theorem 2 shows the sharpness of the bound $1 - \alpha/2$ in the first result. Heuristically, this theorem shows that under Assumption **(A)**, $N^{1 - \alpha/2}$ players can be champion.

Under Assumption **(A)**, the best player among the original ones does not win the championship. Therefore, we may wonder what strength v_{N+1} an additional tagged player, say player $N + 1$, should have to win the competition against players distributed according to a Q satisfying **(A)**? The following quenched result discusses the asymptotic behavior of the event {player $N + 1$ wins} with respect to its strength v_{N+1} . To maintain consistency with the previous results, we still use the notations

$$S_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N X_{i,j} \quad \text{for } i \in \{1, \dots, N + 1\} .$$

With this convention, S_{N+1} describes the score of the player $N + 1$ and the score of each player $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ is equal to $S_i + X_{i,N+1}$.

Theorem 3 Isolate dominant player : when is he unbeatable ?

Assume **(A)** and let $\vartheta_U = \mathbb{E} [U/(U + 1)^2]$ and $\epsilon_N = \sqrt{2 - \alpha} \vartheta_U^{-1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\log N}{N}}$.

Unbeatable player If $\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_{N+1} - 1}{\epsilon_N} > 1$, then, \mathbb{P} -almost surely

$$\mathbb{P}_V (\text{player } N + 1 \text{ wins}) \geq \mathbb{P}_V \left(S_{N+1} > 1 + \max_{i=1, \dots, N} S_i \right) \rightarrow 1 .$$

Beatable player If $\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_{N+1} - 1}{\epsilon_N} < 1$, then, \mathbb{P} -almost surely

$$\mathbb{P}_V (\text{player } N + 1 \text{ does not win}) \geq \mathbb{P}_V \left(S_{N+1} < \max_{i=1, \dots, N} S_i \right) \rightarrow 1 .$$

- This result gives the minimal strength $1 + \epsilon_N$ allowing the tagged player to win the championship with asymptotic probability 1.
- It is interesting to notice that, for a given α , ϵ_N is a non increasing function of ϑ_U . Therefore, when U is stochastically dominated by U' , that is $\mathbb{P}(U \geq a) \leq \mathbb{P}(U' \geq a)$ for any $a \in [0, 1]$, we have $\vartheta_U \leq \vartheta_{U'}$, hence $\epsilon_N^U \geq \epsilon_N^{U'}$.

In other words, it is easier for the tagged player to win against opponents distributed as U' than as U even if the latter has a weaker mean than the former. This result may seem counter-intuitive at first sight. In the following example in particular, it is easier for the additional player to win the competition in case 1 than in case 2, since both distributions satisfy **(A)** with $\alpha = 0$.

1. All players in $\{1, \dots, N\}$ have strength 1.
2. The players in $\{1, \dots, N\}$ have strength 1 with probability 1/2 and strength 1/2 with probability 1/2.

Actually the score of the tagged player is smaller when he faces stronger opponents as expected, but so is the best score of the other good players.

Remark that the first theorem is an annealed result while the others are quenched. Indeed, the first theorem requires to control precisely the difference of strengths between the best player and the others when all the players are identically distributed, this seems complicated in the quenched case. This problem does not appear in the other results: for example, in Theorem 3, the strength of the tagged player is deterministic and the strengths of others are bounded by 1.

Bradley-Terry model (1) has been introduced in the fifties [3, 6] for paired comparisons and later generalized to allow ties [7, 18] or to incorporate within-pair order effects [8], see [4] for a review. It has been recently used to model sport tournaments, [5, 20]. More generally, randomness in competitions has been studied widely in statistical physics literature (see for example [1, 2, 5, 13, 20]). Let us detail two previous works related to ours:

- Ben-Naim and Hengartner in [1] study the number of teams which can win a competition which is the purpose of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. These authors consider a simple model where the probability of upset $p < \frac{1}{2}$ is independent of the strength of players:

$$\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq N, \quad \mathbb{P}_V(X_{i,j} = 1) = p1_{i < j} + (1 - p)1_{i > j} .$$

For this model, they heuristically show with scaling techniques coming from polymer physics [9] that, for large N , the number of teams which can be champion behaves as \sqrt{N} .

- Simons and Yao [19] estimate the merits \mathbb{V}_1^N based on the observations of $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$. They prove consistency and asymptotic normality for the maximum likelihood estimator. It is interesting to notice that this estimator sorts the players in the same order as the scores S_i (see [12]). In particular, the final winner is always the one with maximal estimated strength. Our results show that usually this player has also maximal strength when the merits are unbounded but it is not the case anymore when **(A)** holds.

The remaining of the paper presents the proofs of the main results. Section 2 gives the proof of Theorem 1 and Section 3 the one of Theorems 2 and 3.

2 Proof of Theorem 1

Denote by $Z_N = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}} S_i$. The key to our approach is to build random bounds s^N and z^N depending only on \mathbb{V}_1^N such that,

$$\mathbb{P}(S_N \geq s^N) \rightarrow 1, \quad \mathbb{P}(Z_N \leq z^N) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}(s^N > z^N) \rightarrow 1. \quad (2)$$

It follows that,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(S_N > Z_N) &\geq \mathbb{P}(S_N \geq s^N, Z_N \leq z^N, s^N > z^N) \\ &\geq 1 - \mathbb{P}(S_N < s^N) - \mathbb{P}(Z_N > z^N) - \mathbb{P}(s^N < z^N) \rightarrow 1. \end{aligned}$$

The construction of s^N and z^N is the subject of the next subsection, it is obtained thanks to concentration inequalities. The concentration of S_N is easy, the tricky part is to build z^N . First, we use the bounded difference inequality to concentrate Z_N around its expectation. The upper bound on its expectation is given by the sum of the expected score of player $N-1$ and a deviation term that is controlled based on an argument used by Pisier in [17]. Finally, the control of $\mathbb{P}(s^N > z^N)$ derives from an analysis of the asymptotics of V_{N-1} and V_N .

2.1 Construction of s^N and z^N

The expectation of the score S_N of the best player is given by

$$\mathbb{E}_V[S_N] = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_N}{V_N + V_i}$$

and the concentration of S_N is given by Hoeffding's inequality, see [14]:

$$\mathbb{P}_V \left(S_N \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_N}{V_N + V_i} - \sqrt{\frac{Nu}{2}} \right) \leq e^{-u}.$$

Hence, the first part of (2) holds for any $u_N \rightarrow \infty$ with

$$s^N = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_N}{V_N + V_i} - \sqrt{Nu_N}. \quad (3)$$

The following lemma implies the concentration of Z_N around its expectation. As we will use it in a different context in other proofs, we give a slightly more general result.

Lemma 4 *Let $I \subset [N]$ and let $Z = \max_{i \in I} S_i$. For any $u > 0$,*

$$\mathbb{P}_V \left(Z \geq \mathbb{E}_V[Z] + \sqrt{\frac{Nu}{2}} \right) \leq e^{-u}$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}_V \left(Z \leq \mathbb{E}_V[Z] - \sqrt{\frac{Nu}{2}} \right) \leq e^{-u}.$$

Proof: The proof is based on the bounded difference inequality stated in Theorem 13 of the appendix (see [11], [15] or [16]). To apply this result, we have to decompose properly the set of independent random variables $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$. To do so, we use the round-robin algorithm which we briefly recall. First, suppose N even. Denote by σ the permutation on $\{1, \dots, N\}$ such that $\sigma(1) = 1$, $\sigma(N) = 2$ and $\sigma(i) = i + 1$, if $1 < i < N$ and define the application

$$A : \{1, \dots, N - 1\} \times \{1, \dots, N\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, N\}$$

by $A(k, i) = \sigma^{-(k-1)}(N + 1 - \sigma^{(k-1)}(i))$. Then, for any $k \in \{1, \dots, N - 1\}$, $A(k, \cdot)$ is an involution with no fixed point and for any $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $A(\cdot, i)$ is a bijection from $\{1, \dots, N - 1\}$ to $\{1, \dots, N\} \setminus \{i\}$. The first variable of function A has to be thought as “steps” in the tournament. At each step, every competitor plays exactly one match and $A(k, i)$ represents here the opponent of player i during the k^{th} step. We denote by Z^k the variables describing the results of the k^{th} step, that is $Z^k = (X_{i,A(k,i)}, i < A(k, i))$. The variable Z can be expressed as a (measurable) function of the Z^k , $Z = \Psi(Z^1, \dots, Z^{N-1})$. Moreover, for any $k = 1, \dots, N - 1$ and any $z^1, \dots, z^{N-1}, \tilde{z}^k$ in $\{0, 1\}^{N/2}$, the differences

$$|\Psi(z^1, \dots, z^k, \dots, z^{N-1}) - \Psi(z^1, \dots, \tilde{z}^k, \dots, z^{N-1})|$$

are bounded by 1. If N is odd, we only have to add a ghost player and Z can be expressed in the same way as a measurable function of N independent random variables with differences bounded by 1. Therefore, in both cases, the bounded difference inequality applies and gives the result. \square

It remains to compare the expectations of Z_N and of S_N . This requires to control the size of V_{N-1} and V_N .

Let Q^{-1} denote the generalized inverse of Q : for $y \in (0, 1)$,

$$Q^{-1}(y) = \inf \{ x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, Q(x) \leq y \} .$$

Remark that the convexity assumption implies that, if M is the supremum of $\text{supp } Q$, the function Q is a continuous bijection from $[x_0, M)$ to $(0, Q(x_0))$ such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow M} Q(x) = 0$ so, on $(0, Q(x_0))$, Q^{-1} is the true inverse of Q .

Lemma 5 *For any function h defined on \mathbb{R}_+ such that $\lim_{+\infty} h = +\infty$, let*

$$a_N^h = \begin{cases} Q^{-1}\left(\frac{h(N)}{N}\right) & \text{if } \frac{h(N)}{N} < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$b_N^h = Q^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{Nh(N)}\right)$$

$$A_N^h = \{ a_N^h \leq V_{N-1} \leq V_N \leq b_N^h \} .$$

Then $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(A_N^h) = 1$.

Proof: If $h(N)/N \geq 1$, $\mathbb{P}(V_{N-1} < a_N^h) = 0$ so the lower bound is trivial. If $h(N)/N < 1$ and $h(N) \geq 1$, since $x \wedge Q(x_0) \leq Q(Q^{-1}(x)) \leq x$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(V_{N-1} < a_N^h) &= (1 - Q(a_N^h))^N + N(1 - Q(a_N^h))^{N-1}Q(a_N^h) \\ &\leq 2h(N) \left(1 - \frac{h(N)}{N} \wedge Q(x_0)\right)^{N-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\mathbb{P}(V_{N-1} < a_N^h) \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, for any N such that $1/(Nh(N)) \leq x_0$,

$$\mathbb{P}(V_N > b_N^h) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(U < b_N^h)^N = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{Nh(N)}\right)^N \rightarrow 0.$$

□

Lemma 6 *There exists a non-increasing deterministic function $y \rightarrow \eta(y)$ on \mathbb{R}_+ such that $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \eta = 0$ and $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(B_N) = 1$, where $B_N = \left\{ \frac{V_N}{\sqrt{N}} \leq \eta(N) \right\}$.*

Proof: Since $\mathbb{E}[U^2] = \int_0^\infty yQ(y)dy < \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^\infty yQ(y)dy = 0$. As Q is non increasing,

$$\frac{3}{8}x^2Q(x) = \int_{x/2}^x ydyQ(x) \leq \int_{x/2}^x yQ(y)dy \rightarrow 0.$$

Therefore $Q(x) = o(1/x^2)$ when $x \rightarrow +\infty$. This implies that $Q^{-1}(y) = o(1/\sqrt{y})$ when $y \rightarrow 0$ and there is a non-decreasing function $y \rightarrow u(y)$ defined on \mathbb{R}_+ such that $\lim_0 u = 0$ and $Q^{-1}(y) \leq u(y)/\sqrt{y}$. For any N large enough, choosing $y = \frac{\sqrt{u(1/N)}}{N}$

$$Q^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{u(1/N)}}{N}\right) \leq \sqrt{Nu(1/N)}.$$

Setting $\eta(y) = \sqrt{u(1/y)}$, Lemma 5 used with $h(x) = 1/\sqrt{u(1/x)}$ gives the result. □

We also need the following result:

Lemma 7 *Define $E_N(V) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_i V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i}$ and*

$$C_N = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{E}[U] \leq E_N(V) \leq 2\mathbb{E}[U] \right\}.$$

Then, $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(C_N) = 1$.

Proof: Remark that for $i \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$, $1 \leq 1 + \frac{V_i}{V_{N-1}} \leq 2$, hence

$$E_N(V) \geq \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} V_i = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N U_i - \frac{V_N}{2N}$$

and

$$E_N(V) \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} V_i \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N U_i .$$

Lemma 6 ensures that V_N/N converges in probability to 0 and therefore the proof is easily conclude using the Weak Law of Large Numbers. \square

We are now in position to bound $\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N]$.

Lemma 8 *For N large enough, on $B_N \cap C_N$,*

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N] \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i} + \sqrt{8\mathbb{E}[U] \frac{N \log N}{V_{N-1}}} .$$

Proof: Write

$$Z'_N = Z_N - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i} .$$

For any $\lambda > 0$, Jensen's inequality and the argument of Pisier in [17] give

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \log \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda Z'_N} \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \log \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda \left(S_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i} \right)} \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

Let $S = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} X_i$, where X_i are independent Bernoulli variables with respective parameters $V_{N-1}/(V_{N-1} + V_i)$. Every S_i is stochastically dominated by S , thus

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \log \left(N \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda \left(S - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i} \right)} \right] \right) .$$

Let

$$\lambda_N = \sqrt{\frac{V_{N-1} \log N}{2N\mathbb{E}[U]}} ,$$

for N large enough, on $B_N \cap C_N$, $\lambda_N \leq 3/(8e^2) < 1$. Lemma 12 in appendix evaluates the Laplace transform of Bernoulli distribution and gives here

$$\mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N \left(S - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i} \right)} \right] \leq e^{\lambda_N^2 \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1} V_i}{(V_{N-1} + V_i)^2}} .$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq \frac{\log N}{\lambda_N} + \frac{2\lambda_N N}{V_{N-1}} \mathbb{E}[U] = \sqrt{8\mathbb{E}[U] \frac{N \log N}{V_{N-1}}} .$$

\square

Lemmas 4, 6, 7 and 8 give the second part of (2) for any $u_N \rightarrow \infty$ with

$$z^N = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_{N-1} + V_i} + \sqrt{8\mathbb{E}[U] \frac{N \log N}{V_{N-1}}} + \sqrt{Nu_N} . \quad (4)$$

To prove the third item of (2), it remains to prove that there exists some $u_N \rightarrow \infty$ such that the probability of the following event tends to one:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{V_N}{V_i + V_N} - \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_i + V_{N-1}} \right) > \sqrt{8\mathbb{E}[U] \frac{N \log N}{V_{N-1}}} + 2\sqrt{Nu_N} . \quad (5)$$

2.1.1 Proof of (5)

The proof relies on a precise estimate of the difference $V_N - V_{N-1}$.

Lemma 9 *Let*

$$D_N = \left\{ V_{N-1} \leq V_N \left(1 - \left(\frac{V_{N-1}}{\sqrt{N}} \right)^{1-\beta} \right) \right\} .$$

Then $\mathbb{P}(D_N) \rightarrow 1$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof: In the proof, C_β denotes a deterministic function of β which value can change from line to line and $F = 1 - Q$ denotes the c.d.f. of U .

Let η be the function defined in Lemma 6 and denote $h = \eta^{-\beta}$. As x_0 is in the interior of the support of Q , there exists a constant $c < 1$ such that x_0/c also lies in the interior of $\text{supp } Q$. Let a_N^h, b_N^h be defined as in Lemma 5 and consider the event

$$F_N = \left\{ (x_0/c) \vee a_N^h \leq V_{N-1} \leq \sqrt{N}(1/2 \wedge \eta(N)) \wedge b_N^h \right\} .$$

According to Lemma 5 and Lemma 6, $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(F_N) = 1$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(D_N^c) &\leq \mathbb{P}(D_N^c \cap F_N) + \mathbb{P}(F_N^c) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{F_N} \mathbb{P}(D_N^c | V_{N-1})] + \mathbb{P}(F_N^c) . \end{aligned}$$

The cumulative distribution function of the random variable V_N given V_{N-1} is $1 - Q/Q(V_{N-1})$ and then

$$\mathbb{P}(D_N^c | V_{N-1}) = \frac{Q(V_{N-1}) - Q \left(V_{N-1} \left(1 - \left(V_{N-1}/\sqrt{N} \right)^{1-\beta} \right)^{-1} \right)}{Q(V_{N-1})} .$$

On the event F_N , the convexity of Q gives

$$\mathbb{P}(D_N^c | V_{N-1}) \leq \frac{\left(V_{N-1}/\sqrt{N} \right)^{1-\beta} V_{N-1} F'(V_{N-1})}{1 - \left(V_{N-1}/\sqrt{N} \right)^{1-\beta} Q(V_{N-1})}$$

and V_N/\sqrt{N} is smaller than $1/2$, thus

$$\mathbb{P}(D_N^c | V_{N-1}) \leq C_\beta \frac{V_{N-1}^{2-\beta} F'(V_{N-1})}{N^{(1-\beta)/2} Q(V_{N-1})} . \quad (6)$$

Moreover, by convexity of $Q^{1/2-\beta}$, the function $F'/Q^{1/2+\beta}$ is non-increasing, hence, by Hölder's inequality, for any $x \geq x_0/c$,

$$\begin{aligned} x^{2-2\beta} \frac{F'(x)}{Q(x)^{1/2+\beta}} &\leq C_\beta \int_{cx}^x \frac{y^{1-2\beta} F'(y)}{Q(y)^{1/2+\beta}} dy \\ &\leq C_\beta \left(\int_0^\infty y^2 F'(y) dy \right)^{1/2-\beta} \left(\int_{cx}^x \frac{F'(y)}{Q(y)} dy \right)^{1/2+\beta} \\ &\leq C_\beta \left(\log \left(\frac{Q(cx)}{Q(x)} \right) \right)^{1/2+\beta} . \end{aligned}$$

As seen in the proof of Lemma 6, $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} y^2 Q(y) = 0$, hence $Q(cx) \leq C_{\beta,1}/x^2$ for some constant $C_{\beta,1}$. Therefore for any $x \geq x_0/c$,

$$x^{2-2\beta} \frac{F'(x)}{Q(x)^{1/2+\beta}} \leq C_\beta \left(\log \left(\frac{C_{\beta,1}}{x^2 Q(x)} \right) \right)^{1/2+\beta} .$$

The function $g(x) = (x^2 Q(x))^{\beta/4} \left(\log \frac{C_{\beta,1}}{x^2 Q(x)} \right)^{1/2+\beta}$ is upper bounded, this yields the following inequality:

$$x^{2-3\beta/2} F'(x) \leq C_\beta Q(x)^{1/2+3\beta/4} .$$

This last bound applied to $x = V_{N-1}$ combined with (6) leads to:

$$\mathbb{P}(D_N^c | V_{N-1}) \leq \frac{C_\beta (V_{N-1})^{\beta/2}}{N^{(1-\beta)/2} (Q(V_{N-1}))^{1/2-3\beta/4}} \quad \text{on } F_N .$$

Now on F_N the following bounds also hold:

$$V_{N-1} \leq \sqrt{N} \eta(N) \quad \text{and} \quad Q(V_{N-1}) \geq \frac{\eta(N)^\beta}{N} ;$$

hence,

$$\mathbf{1}_{F_N} \mathbb{P}(D_N^c | V_{N-1}) \leq C_\beta \eta(N)^{3\beta^2/4} .$$

We conclude the proof by integration of the last inequality. \square

Let $h(x) = x/2$ and consider the event

$$\begin{aligned} G_N &= A_N^h \cap B_N \cap C_N \cap D_N \\ &= \left\{ V_{N-1} \geq Q^{-1}(1/2), \frac{\sqrt{N}}{V_N} \geq \frac{1}{\eta(N)}, V_N - V_{N-1} \geq V_N \left(\frac{V_{N-1}}{\sqrt{N}} \right)^{1-\beta}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\mathbb{E}[U]}{4} \leq E_N(V) \leq 2\mathbb{E}[U] \right\} . \end{aligned}$$

According to Lemmas 5, 6, 7 and 9, $\mathbb{P}(G_N)$ converges to 1 when $N \rightarrow \infty$ so we only have to prove that (5) holds on the event G_N . And on G_N ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{V_N}{V_i + V_N} - \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_i + V_{N-1}} \right) &\geq \frac{V_N - V_{N-1}}{2V_N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{V_i}{V_{N-1} + V_i} \\ &\geq \sqrt{N} \left(\frac{\sqrt{N}}{V_{N-1}} \right)^\beta \frac{E_N(V)}{2} \geq \frac{\mathbb{E}[U]}{8} \sqrt{N} \left(\frac{\sqrt{N}}{V_{N-1}} \right)^\beta. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for N large enough, on G_N ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{V_N}{V_i + V_N} - \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_i + V_{N-1}} \right)}{\sqrt{8\mathbb{E}[U] \frac{N \log N}{V_{N-1}}}} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{\mathbb{E}[U]}{8^3}} (V_{N-1})^{1/2-\beta} \frac{N^{\beta/2}}{\sqrt{\log N}} \\ &\geq \sqrt{\frac{\mathbb{E}[U]}{8^3}} (Q^{-1}(1/2))^{1/2-\beta} \frac{N^{\beta/2}}{\sqrt{\log N}} \geq 2 \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{V_N}{V_i + V_N} - \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_i + V_{N-1}} \right) \geq \frac{\mathbb{E}[U]}{8} \sqrt{N} \left(\frac{\sqrt{N}}{V_{N-1}} \right)^\beta \geq \frac{\mathbb{E}[U]}{8} \sqrt{N} \frac{1}{\eta(N)^\beta}.$$

Hence, for a constant c small enough and $u_N = c/(\eta(N))^{2\beta}$, on G_N ,

$$2\sqrt{Nu_N} < \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{V_N}{V_i + V_N} - \frac{V_{N-1}}{V_i + V_{N-1}} \right). \quad (8)$$

Bounds (7) and (8) imply (5); this concludes the proof of Theorem 1.

3 Proof of Theorem 2 and Theorem 3

Remark that in both theorems, each variable S_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ has the same definition, it corresponds to the score of a player with strength V_i playing against opponents with respective strength $\{V_j, j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus \{i\}\}$. Therefore in both proofs, the notation $Z_N = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}} S_i$ represents the same quantity. We build bounds $s_-^N < s_+^N$ and $z_-^N < z_+^N$ depending only on \mathbb{V}_1^N such that,

$$\mathbb{P}_V (s_-^N \leq S_{N+1} \leq s_+^N) \rightarrow 1, \quad \mathbb{P}_V (z_-^N \leq Z_N \leq z_+^N) \rightarrow 1, \quad \mathbb{P} - a.s. , \quad (9)$$

and such that, when $\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_{N+1}-1}{\epsilon_N} > 1$, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, for any N large enough, $s_-^N > 1 + z_+^N$, while when $\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_{N+1}-1}{\epsilon_N} < 1$, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, for any N large enough, $s_+^N < z_-^N$. In the first case, it follows that, on $\{s_-^N > 1 + z_+^N\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V (S_{N+1} > 1 + Z_N) &\geq \mathbb{P}_V (S_{N+1} \geq s_-^N, Z_N \leq z_+^N) \\ &\geq 1 - \mathbb{P}_V (S_{N+1} < s_-^N) - \mathbb{P}_V (Z_N > z_+^N) . \end{aligned}$$

The result in the second case is obtained with a similar argument. This will establish Theorem 3.

For Theorem 2, given $\gamma_0 < 1 - \alpha/2 < \gamma_1$, we build random bounds z_0^N and z_1^N depending only on \mathbb{V}_1^N such that \mathbb{P} -almost surely,

$$\mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \in G_{N\gamma_0}} S_i \leq z_0^N \right) \rightarrow 1, \quad \mathbb{P} \left(\max_{i \notin G_{N\gamma_1}} S_i \leq z_1^N \right) \rightarrow 1 . \quad (10)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\liminf \{ z_0^N < z_-^N \} \right) = \mathbb{P} \left(\liminf \{ z_1^N < z_-^N \} \right) = 1 .$$

On $\{ z_0^N < z_-^N \}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \in G_{N\gamma_0}} S_i < Z_N \right) &\geq \mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \in G_{N\gamma_0}} S_i < z_0^N, z_-^N < Z_N \right) \\ &\geq 1 - \mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \in G_{N\gamma_0}} S_i \geq z_0^N \right) - \mathbb{P}_V \left(z_-^N < Z_N \right) . \end{aligned}$$

On $\{ z_1^N < z_-^N \}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \notin G_{N\gamma_1}} S_i < Z_N \right) &\geq \mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \notin G_{N\gamma_1}} S_i < z_1^N, z_-^N < Z_N \right) \\ &\geq 1 - \mathbb{P}_V \left(\max_{i \notin G_{N\gamma_1}} S_i \geq z_1^N \right) - \mathbb{P}_V \left(z_-^N < Z_N \right) . \end{aligned}$$

Together, these inequalities yield directly Theorem 2.

The construction of s_-^N and s_+^N will derive from the concentration of S_{N+1} given by Hoeffding's inequality [14]: for any $u > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}_V \left(S_{N+1} \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{v_{N+1}}{V_i + v_{N+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{Nu}{2}} \right) \leq e^{-u} . \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbb{P}_V \left(S_{N+1} \geq \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{v_{N+1}}{V_i + v_{N+1}} + \sqrt{\frac{Nu}{2}} \right) \leq e^{-u} . \quad (12)$$

We will now build the bounds z_0^N , z_1^N , z_-^N and z_+^N . To do so, we study the concentration of Z_N , $\max_{i \in G_{k_N}} S_i$ and $\max_{i \notin G_{\ell_N}} S_i$. The construction of these bounds is based on the same kind of arguments as the ones used in the previous section. The construction of z_-^N requires a lower bound on $\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N]$ which is obtained by comparison with the maximum of copies of the S_i that are independent, see Lemma 11.

3.1 Construction of z_0^N , z_1^N , z_-^N and z_+^N

Lemma 4 gives the concentration of Z_N , $\max_{i \in G_{N\gamma_0}} S_i$ and $\max_{i \notin G_{N\gamma_1}} S_i$ around their respective expectations which are evaluated in the following lemma.

Lemma 10 \mathbb{P} almost-surely,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N] &= N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] + \sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U N \log N} + o(\sqrt{N \log N}) , \\ \mathbb{E}_V \left[\max_{i \notin G_N^{\gamma_1}} S_i \right] &\leq N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] - N^{1/2+\nu}\vartheta_U + o\left(N^{1/2+\nu}\right) ,\end{aligned}$$

where $\nu = \frac{\gamma_1 - (1-\alpha/2)}{2\alpha} > 0$. In addition, \mathbb{P} almost-surely,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_V \left[\max_{i \in G_N^{\gamma_0}} S_i \right] \\ \leq N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] + \sqrt{2\gamma_0\vartheta_U N \log N} + o(\sqrt{N \log N}) .\end{aligned}$$

Proof:

Upper bounds:

Define $Z'_N = Z_N - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k}$. The law of iterated logarithm ensures that, \mathbb{P} -almost surely,

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+U_k} = N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] + o\left(\sqrt{N \log N}\right) . \quad (13)$$

To bound $\mathbb{E}[Z_N]$, it is then sufficient to prove that

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq \sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U N \log N} + o(\sqrt{N \log N}) .$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $I_N^\epsilon = \{i \text{ s.t. } V_i \geq 1 - N^{-1/2+\epsilon}\}$. By Jensen's inequality and the argument of Pisier in [17], for any $\lambda > 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \log \left(\left(\sum_{i \in I_N^\epsilon} + \sum_{i \notin I_N^\epsilon} \right) \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda(S_i - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k})} \right] \right) .$$

Let $S = \sum_{k=1}^N X_k$ where, given \mathbb{V}_1^N , the X_k are independent Bernoulli variables with respective parameters $1/(1+V_k)$ and $S' = \sum_{k=1}^N Y_k$, where the Y_k are independent Bernoulli variables with respective parameters

$$\frac{1 - N^{-1/2+\epsilon}}{1 - N^{-1/2+\epsilon} + V_k} .$$

The variable S represents the score obtained by a player with strength 1 playing against all the others, so it clearly dominates stochastically each S_i . Likewise, S' represents the score obtained by a player with strength $1 - N^{-1/2+\epsilon}$ playing

against all the others, so it dominates stochastically each S_i , with $i \notin I_N^\epsilon$. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \log \left(|I_N^\epsilon| \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda(S - \mathbb{E}_V[S])} \right] + |(I_N^\epsilon)^c| \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda \left(S' - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k} \right)} \right] \right). \quad (14)$$

Let $\lambda_N = C\sqrt{\log N/N}$ where C is a constant that will be defined later. For any $1 \leq k \leq N$,

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Y_k] - \frac{1}{1+V_k} \leq -\frac{N^\epsilon}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{V_k}{(1+V_k)^2}$$

which gives following the upper bound:

$$\mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N \left(S' - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k} \right)} \right] \leq \prod_{k=1}^N \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N (Y_k - \mathbb{E}_V[Y_k])} \right] e^{-\lambda_N \frac{N^\epsilon}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{V_k}{(1+V_k)^2}}.$$

By Lemma 12, for N large enough,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N \left(S' - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k} \right)} \right] &\leq \prod_{k=1}^N e^{\frac{\lambda_N^2}{2} - \lambda_N \frac{N^\epsilon}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{V_k}{(1+V_k)^2}} \\ &= e^{-CN^\epsilon \sqrt{\log N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{U_k}{(1+U_k)^2} - C \frac{\sqrt{\log N}}{2N^\epsilon} \right)}. \end{aligned}$$

As the strong law of large numbers shows that, \mathbb{P} -almost surely,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{U_k}{(1+U_k)^2} - C \frac{\sqrt{\log N}}{2N^\epsilon} = \vartheta_U > 0$$

we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N \left(S' - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k} \right)} \right] = o\left(e^{-N^\epsilon}\right), \quad \mathbb{P} - \text{a.s.} \quad (15)$$

We turn now to the other term in the right hand side of (14): using Lemma 12 and the law of the iterated-logarithm, \mathbb{P} -almost-surely,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N \left(S - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1+V_k} \right)} \right] &= \prod_{k=1}^N \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{\lambda_N (X_k - \mathbb{E}[X_k])} \right] \\ &\leq e^{\frac{\lambda_N^2}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N \text{Var}(X_k) + O\left(\frac{\log^{3/2} N}{\sqrt{N}}\right)} \\ &\leq e^{\frac{N\lambda_N^2}{2} \vartheta_U + O\left(\frac{\log^{3/2} N}{\sqrt{N}}\right)}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

It remains to control $|I_N^\epsilon|$. By **(A)**, \mathbb{P} -almost surely,

$$\mathbb{P} \left(U > 1 - 1/N^{1/2-\epsilon} \right) = N^{-\alpha/2+\epsilon\alpha} e^{o(\log N)},$$

then it is easy to prove, applying Borel-Cantelli's lemma, that

$$|I_N^\epsilon| = N^{1-\alpha/2+\epsilon\alpha} e^{o(\log N)}, \quad \mathbb{P} - \text{almost surely} . \quad (17)$$

Therefore, (15), (16) and (17) prove that, \mathbb{P} -almost-surely

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq (1 - \alpha/2 + \alpha\epsilon) \frac{\log N}{\lambda_N} + \frac{N\lambda_N}{2} \vartheta_U + o\left(\frac{\log N}{\lambda_N}\right) .$$

Hence, choosing $C = \sqrt{\frac{(2-\alpha+2\alpha\epsilon)}{\vartheta_U}}$ that is $\lambda_N = \sqrt{\frac{(2-\alpha+2\alpha\epsilon) \log N}{N}}$, we get

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z'_N] \leq \sqrt{(2 - \alpha + 2\alpha\epsilon)\vartheta_U N \log N} + o(\sqrt{N \log N}) \quad \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.} .$$

As the result holds for any $\epsilon > 0$ small enough, this gives the upper bound on $\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N]$.

Proceeding as in the proofs of (14) and (16), but choosing now $\lambda_N = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_0 \log N}{N\vartheta_U}}$, we get the upper bound for $\mathbb{E}_V [\max_{i \in G_{N^{\gamma_0}}} S_i]$.

Applying (17) with $\epsilon = \nu$, we get that, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, for N large enough,

$$|G_{N^{\gamma_1}}| = N^{\gamma_1} = N^{1-\alpha/2+2\alpha\nu} > N^{1-\alpha/2+\alpha\nu} e^{o(\log N)} = |I_N^\nu| .$$

Therefore, for any $i \notin G_{N^{\gamma_1}}$, $V_i \leq 1 - 1/N^{1/2-\nu}$. We can prove as in the other cases that \mathbb{P} -almost surely,

$$\mathbb{E}_V \left[\max_{i \notin G_{N^{\gamma_1}}} S_i - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1 - 1/N^{1/2-\nu}}{1 - 1/N^{1/2-\nu} + V_k} \right] = O(\sqrt{N \log N}) .$$

It remains to remark that, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, by (13) and the strong law of large numbers,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1 - 1/N^{1/2-\nu}}{1 - 1/N^{1/2-\nu} + V_k} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1 + V_k} - 1/N^{1/2-\nu} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{V_k}{(1 + V_k)^2} + o\left(N^{1/2+\nu}\right) \\ &= N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1 + U} \right] - N^{1/2+\nu} \vartheta_U + o\left(N^{1/2+\nu}\right) . \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of the upper bound on $\mathbb{E}_V [\max_{i \notin G_{N^{\gamma_1}}} S_i]$.

Lower bound on $\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N]$

Let us start with the following lemma which says that Z_N stochastically dominates the maximum of independent copies of the variables S_i .

Lemma 11 *For any $a > 0$ we have, \mathbb{P} -almost surely,*

$$\mathbb{P}_V (Z_N \leq a) \leq \prod_{i=1}^N \mathbb{P}_V (S_i \leq a) .$$

Proof: We proceed by induction, we provide a detailed proof of the first step, the other ones follow the same lines. Let $\tilde{X}_{2,1}$ denote a copy of $X_{2,1}$, independent of $(X_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq N}$ and let $S_2^1 = \tilde{X}_{2,1} + \sum_{i=3}^N X_{2,i}$, $M_2 = S_1 \vee S_2$, $\tilde{M}_2 = S_1 \vee S_2^1$, $A = \{\max_{i \geq 3} S_i \leq a\}$. Write $\{Z_N \leq a\} = \{M_2 \leq a\} \cap A$. Simple computations show that:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V(Z_N \leq a) &= \mathbb{P}_V\left(\{\tilde{Z}_N \leq a\}\right) - \mathbb{P}_V\left(\{\tilde{M}_2 = a\} \cap \{M_2 = \tilde{M}_2 + 1\} \cap A\right) \\ &\quad + \mathbb{P}_V\left(\{\tilde{M}_2 = a + 1\} \cap \{M_2 = \tilde{M}_2 - 1\} \cap A\right) . \end{aligned}$$

In addition,

$$\begin{aligned} \{M_2 - \tilde{M}_2 = 1\} &= \left\{X_{1,2} = \tilde{X}_{2,1} = 0, \sum_{i=3}^N X_{2,i} \geq \sum_{i=3}^N X_{1,i}\right\} \quad \text{and} \\ \{M_2 - \tilde{M}_2 = -1\} &= \left\{X_{1,2} = \tilde{X}_{2,1} = 1, \sum_{i=3}^N X_{2,i} \geq 1 + \sum_{i=3}^N X_{1,i}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

Now, recall that $X_{1,2}$ and $\tilde{X}_{1,2}$ are independent of $\sum_{i=3}^N X_{2,i}$, $\sum_{i=3}^N X_{1,i}$ and A , then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V\left(\{\tilde{M}_2 = a\} \cap \{M_2 = \tilde{M}_2 + 1\} \cap A\right) \\ = \mathbb{P}_V\left(X_{1,2} = \tilde{X}_{2,1} = 0\right) \mathbb{P}_V\left(\left\{\sum_{i=3}^N X_{2,i} = a, \sum_{i=3}^N X_{1,i} \leq a\right\} \cap A\right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V\left(\{\tilde{M}_2 = a + 1\} \cap \{M_2 = \tilde{M}_2 - 1\} \cap A\right) \\ = \mathbb{P}_V\left(X_{1,2} = \tilde{X}_{2,1} = 1\right) \mathbb{P}_V\left(\left\{\sum_{i=3}^N X_{2,i} = a, \sum_{i=3}^N X_{1,i} \leq a - 1\right\} \cap A\right) . \end{aligned}$$

As $\mathbb{P}_V\left(X_{1,2} = \tilde{X}_{2,1} = 0\right) = \mathbb{P}_V\left(X_{1,2} = \tilde{X}_{2,1} = 1\right)$ we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}_V(Z_N \leq a) \leq \mathbb{P}_V(\tilde{Z}_N \leq a) .$$

□

Let $I_N^0 = \{i \text{ s.t. } V_i \geq 1 - N^{-1/2}\}$ and $S = \sum_{i=2}^N X_i$ where the X_i are independent and $X_i \sim \mathcal{B}(1/(1 + V_i/(1 - N^{-1/2})))$. The variable S is stochastically dominated by any S_i with $i \in I_N^0$. It follows from Lemma 11 that,

$$\mathbb{P}_V(Z_N < a) \leq \prod_{i=1}^N \mathbb{P}_V(S_i < a) \leq \prod_{i \in I_N^0} \mathbb{P}_V(S_i < a) \leq \mathbb{P}_V(S < a)^{|I_N^0|} .$$

For any $\epsilon \in (0, 1 - \alpha/2)$, denote $\gamma_N = \sqrt{(2 - \alpha - 2\epsilon)\vartheta_U N \log N}$. The previous inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_V [Z_N] &\geq (\gamma_N + \mathbb{E}_V [S]) \mathbb{P}_V (Z_N - \mathbb{E}_V [S] \geq \gamma_N) \\ &\geq (\gamma_N + \mathbb{E}_V [S]) (1 - \mathbb{P}_V (S - \mathbb{E}_V [S] < \gamma_N))^{|I_N^0|} . \end{aligned}$$

Denote $\lambda_N = \sqrt{\frac{\log N}{N}}$. By Lemma 12, for any $u \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and any N such that $u\lambda_N \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{u\lambda_N(S - \mathbb{E}[S])} \right] &= \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{u^2 \lambda_N^2}{2} \frac{V_i}{(1 + V_i)^2} + O(\lambda_N^3) \right) \\ &= \frac{u^2}{2} \vartheta_U \log N + O\left(\frac{(\log N)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{N}}\right) \quad \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.} . \end{aligned}$$

The last line is obtained thanks to the law of iterated logarithm. Hence,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log N} \log \mathbb{E}_V \left[e^{u \log N \frac{S - \mathbb{E}_V [S]}{\sqrt{N \log N}}} \right] = \frac{u^2}{2} \vartheta_U .$$

The same argument applied on the variables $-X_i$ shows that the previous inequality actually holds for any $u \in \mathbb{R}$. Therefore, using Theorem 14 in Appendix with the sequence of random variables $\zeta_N = \frac{S - \mathbb{E}_V [S]}{\sqrt{N \log N}}$,

$$\liminf_N \frac{1}{\log N} \log \mathbb{P}_V (S - \mathbb{E}_V [S] > \gamma_N) \geq -1 + \alpha/2 + \epsilon .$$

In particular, since $\log |I_N^0| \sim (1 - \alpha/2) \log N$, for N large enough

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_V (S - \mathbb{E}_V [S] < \gamma_N)^{|I_N^0|} &\leq \left(1 - N^{-1 + \alpha/2 + \epsilon/2} \right)^{|I_N^0|} \\ &\leq e^{-N^{\epsilon/4}} . \end{aligned}$$

Since, by the law of iterated logarithm,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_V [S] &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1 - 1/\sqrt{N}}{1 - 1/\sqrt{N} + U_i} - \frac{1}{1 + V_1} \\ &\geq N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1 + U} \right] + o(\sqrt{N \log N}) , \end{aligned}$$

we obtain that, for any $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}_V [Z_N] \geq N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1 + U} \right] + \sqrt{(2 - \alpha - 2\epsilon)\vartheta_U N \log N} + o\left(\sqrt{N \log N}\right)$$

which concludes the proof. \square

3.2 Conclusion of the proof of Theorem 3

Choosing $u = \log \log N$ in (11), a slight extension of the law of iterated logarithm gives that, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, with \mathbb{P}_V -probability going to 1,

$$S_{N+1} \geq \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{v_{N+1}}{V_i + v_{N+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{Nu_N}{2}} = N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{v_{N+1}}{U + v_{N+1}} \right] + o\left(\sqrt{N \log N}\right)$$

and

$$S_{N+1} \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{v_{N+1}}{V_i + v_{N+1}} + \sqrt{\frac{Nu_N}{2}} = N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{v_{N+1}}{U + v_{N+1}} \right] + o\left(\sqrt{N \log N}\right) .$$

Therefore, there exists $\epsilon_N^1 \rightarrow 0$ such that the first statement of (9) holds \mathbb{P} -almost surely with

$$s_{\pm}^N = N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{v_{N+1}}{U + v_{N+1}} \right] \pm \epsilon_N^1 \sqrt{N \log N} .$$

By Lemma 4 with $u = \log \log N$, and Lemma 10, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, with \mathbb{P}_V -probability going to 1,

$$Z_N = N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] + \sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U N \log N} + o\left(\sqrt{N \log N}\right) .$$

Therefore, there exists $\epsilon_N^2 \rightarrow 0$ such that the second statement of (9) holds with

$$\begin{aligned} z_+^N + 1 &= N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{U+1} \right] + \sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U N \log N} + \epsilon_N^2 \sqrt{N \log N} , \\ z_-^N &= N\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{U+1} \right] + \sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U N \log N} - \epsilon_N^2 \sqrt{N \log N} . \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{v_{N+1}}{U + v_{N+1}} - \frac{1}{1+U} \right] = (v_{N+1} - 1)\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{U}{(U+1)(U+v_{N+1})} \right] .$$

Hence, denoting $\epsilon_N^3 = \epsilon_N^1 + \epsilon_N^2$, the inequality $s_-^N > z_+^N + 1$ is verified if

$$(v_{N+1} - 1)\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{U}{(U+1)(U+v_{N+1})} \right] \geq \left(\sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U} + \epsilon_N^3 \right) \sqrt{\frac{\log N}{N}}$$

that is if

$$\frac{v_{N+1} - 1}{\epsilon_N} \frac{\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{U}{(U+1)(U+v_{N+1})} \right]}{\vartheta_U} \geq 1 + \frac{\epsilon_N^3}{\sqrt{(2-\alpha)\vartheta_U}} . \quad (18)$$

where $\epsilon_N = \sqrt{2-\alpha} \vartheta_U^{-1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\log N}{N}}$ is the value appearing in the statement of Theorem 3. We now prove by contradiction that

$$\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_{N+1} - 1}{\epsilon_N} \frac{\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{U}{(U+1)(U+v_{N+1})} \right]}{\vartheta_U} > 1 . \quad (19)$$

Suppose there is a subsequence of v_{N+1} (that we still call v_{N+1}) such that (19) is not true. As $\liminf(v_{N+1} - 1)/\epsilon_N > 1$, it means that for N sufficiently large, $v_{N+1} \geq 1 + \delta$ for some $\delta > 0$. But in this case, the LHS of (19) clearly goes to infinity as $N \rightarrow \infty$. That contradicts our initial assumption and then (18) is verified for N large enough.

The proof that $s_+^N < z_-^N$ when $\liminf(v_{N+1} - 1)/\epsilon_N < 1$ follows the same arguments.

3.3 Conclusion of the proof of Theorem 2

By Lemma 4 with $u = \log \log N$ and Lemma 10, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, with \mathbb{P}_V -probability going to 1,

$$\max_{i \in G_N^{\gamma_0}} S_i \leq N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] + \sqrt{2\gamma_0 \vartheta_U N \log N} + o\left(\sqrt{N \log N}\right) .$$

Since $\gamma_0 < 1 - \alpha/2$, the first item of (10) holds for N large enough with

$$z_0^N = N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] + \sqrt{\left(\gamma_0 + 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \vartheta_U N \log N} .$$

It is clear that $z_0^N < z_-^N$ for N large enough since, by definition $\gamma_0 + 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} < 2 - \alpha$. By Lemma 4 with $u = \log \log N$ and Lemma 10, \mathbb{P} -almost surely, with \mathbb{P}_V -probability going to 1,

$$\max_{i \notin G_N^{\gamma_1}} S_i \leq N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] - N^{1/2+\nu} \vartheta_U + o\left(N^{1/2+\nu}\right) ,$$

where $\nu = \frac{\gamma_1 - (1-\alpha/2)}{2\alpha} > 0$. Hence, the second item of (10) holds for N large enough with

$$z_1^N = N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{1+U} \right] ,$$

which is clearly smaller than z_-^N .

Appendix

To evaluate the various expectations of suprema of random variables, the following result is used repeatedly. Its proof is straightforward and therefore omitted.

Lemma 12 Let X be a Bernoulli distribution with parameter $p \in [0, 1]$ and $a \in [0, 1]$, then

$$1 + \frac{a^2}{2}p(1-p) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[e^{a(X - \mathbb{E}[X])} \right] \leq e^{p(1-p)a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4e^2}{3}a \right)} .$$

We also recall for reading convenience two well-known results. The first one is the bounded difference inequality (see Theorem 5.1 in [16]):

Theorem 13 Let $\mathcal{X}^n = \mathcal{X}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{X}_n$ be some product measurable space and $\Psi : \mathcal{X}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be some measurable functional satisfying the bounded difference condition:

$$|\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) - \Psi(x_1, \dots, y_i, \dots, x_n)| \leq 1$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}^n$, $y \in \mathcal{X}^n$, $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Then the random variable $Z = \Psi(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ satisfies for any $u > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P} \left(Z \geq \mathbb{E}[Z] + \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}u} \right) \leq e^{-u} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P} \left(Z \leq \mathbb{E}[Z] - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}u} \right) \leq e^{-u} .$$

The second result is a simple consequence of Gärtner-Ellis theorem (see Theorem 2.3.6 [10]) and of the Fenchel-Legendre transform of a centered Gaussian distribution.

Theorem 14 Consider a sequence of r.v. $(\zeta_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and a deterministic sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \infty$ such that for any $u \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \log \mathbb{E} \left[e^{ua_n \zeta_n} \right] = \frac{u^2 \sigma^2}{2} .$$

Then, for any $x > 0$,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \log \mathbb{P}(\zeta_n > x) \geq -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} .$$

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