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ON THE MULTIVARIATE MULTIFRACTAL FORMALISM: EXAMPLES AND COUNTER-EXAMPLES

STÉPHANE SEURET

ABSTRACT. In this article, we investigate the bivariate multifractal analysis of pairs of Borel probability measures. We prove that, contrarily to what happens in the univariate case, the natural extension of the Legendre spectrum does not yield an upper bound for the bivariate multifractal spectrum. For this we build a pair of measures for which the two spectra have disjoint supports. Then we study the bivariate multifractal behavior of an archetypical pair of randomly correlated measures, which give new, surprising, behaviors, enriching the narrow class of measures for which such an analysis is achieved.

1. INTRODUCTION

Our purpose here is to further investigate the multivariate multifractal analysis of measures by studying the validity of a multifractal formalism, and by illustrating the diversity of possible behaviors with the example of a pair of randomly correlated binomial Bernoulli cascades, which is the archetype of two correlated multifractal objects.

Recall that the lower and upper local dimensions of a Borel measure μ defined on $[0, 1]$ at x are respectively defined as

$$\underline{\dim}(\mu, x) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log \mu(B(x, r))}{\log r} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\dim}(\mu, x) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log \mu(B(x, r))}{\log r},$$

and $\dim(\mu, x)$ stands for the common value of $\underline{\dim}(\mu, x)$ and $\overline{\dim}(\mu, x)$ when these quantities agree. Then, using the Hausdorff dimension \dim , the multifractal spectrum

$$(1) \quad H \mapsto D_\mu(H) = \dim \underline{E}_\mu(H), \quad \text{where } \underline{E}_\mu(H) := \{x \in [0, 1] : \underline{\dim}(\mu, x) = H\}$$

describes the distribution of the singularities of μ . We emphasize that the lower local dimension, defined for every point in the support of μ , is considered here.

An important quantity is the L^q -spectrum τ_μ of a probability measure μ supported by $[0, 1]$. Define \mathcal{D}_j as the set of dyadic intervals of generation $j \geq 0$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{D}_j = \{[k2^{-j}, (k+1)2^{-j}] : k \in \{0, \dots, 2^j - 1\}\},$$

and $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{j \geq 0} \mathcal{D}_j$ the set of dyadic intervals of $[0, 1]$. Then the L^q -spectrum τ_μ is

$$(2) \quad \tau_\mu(q) = \liminf_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \tau_{\mu, j}(q), \quad \text{where } \tau_{\mu, j}(q) = \frac{-1}{j} \log_2 \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_j} \mu(I)^q,$$

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where for any interval I , $3I$ stands for the interval with same center as I and radius three times that of I . It is standard that for Borel measures μ on $[0, 1]$ (and in $[0, 1]^d$), the multifractal spectrum D_μ is bounded above by the Legendre spectrum of the L^q -spectrum, i.e. one always has $D_\mu(H) \leq \tau_\mu^*(H) := \inf_{q \in \mathbb{R}} (qH - \tau_\mu(q))$ [17, 18, 10]. When the equality $D_\mu(H) = \tau_\mu^*(H)$ holds, μ is said to satisfy the multifractal formalism at H .

The investigation of multifractal properties of measures (and functions) is now a standard issue in fractal geometry, ergodic theory and geometric measure theory, and has been investigated for large classes of deterministic and random Borel probability measures. Among many examples, let us mention Gibbs measures invariant by various dynamical systems [10, 3, 14, 16, 5], self-similar and self-affine measures [21, 15, 4], Mandelbrot cascades [6], Baire typical measures [11, 9]. This is still an active research field, with still open conjectures regarding the value of D_μ and the validity of the multifractal formalism especially for self-similar and self-affine measures, and connexions with many mathematical fields.

The validity of the multifractal formalism reflects a deep relationship between local behaviors and geometrical properties of the measure μ and global statistics (the L^q -spectrum) computed on μ at various scales. In addition, this key relationship allows the multifractal spectrum to be estimated. Indeed, while the multifractal spectrum is not computable on (discretized, finite) data, several robust algorithms have been developed to estimate the L^q -spectrum, see [30] and the references therein for instance. Then, when the multifractal formalism holds, the multifractal spectrum becomes accessible as the Legendre transform of the estimated L^q -spectrum. This multifractal spectrum has proved to be a relevant quantity in signal and image processing, both as an analyzing and as a classification method. It is a widely used tool in many applications, for instance physics and geophysics, EEG and ECG analyses, urban data, .. and it is important to continue developing random and deterministic models with properties fitting those of real data signals and images.

Our purpose here is to consider the simultaneous multifractal analysis of measures, which is referred to as multivariate multifractal analysis. More precisely, for a family of measures $(\mu_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ supported on $[0, 1]$, this consists first in considering the sets

$$(3) \quad \underline{E}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(H_1, \dots, H_n) = \{x \in [0, 1] : \underline{\dim}(\mu_i, x) = H_i \text{ for all } i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$$

and then in computing the associated multivariate multifractal spectrum

$$(4) \quad D_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(H_1, \dots, H_n) = \dim \underline{E}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(H_1, \dots, H_n).$$

Not only is it a natural question to analyze the (μ_i) simultaneously from a mathematical standpoint, but also it is a key issue in many applications where phenomena consist naturally of several signals/images. For instance, in neurosciences, EEG, scanners and MRI are built from several views of the same object; in geography, various measures and maps (population density, housing, revenues, altitude,...) are needed to fully describe an area or a city, An important challenge is then, on top of describing each set of data, to uncover their correlation and the way the influence each other. The multivariate multifractal spectrum (4), and the multivariate L^q -spectrum associated with it, are relevant indicators to achieve such studies by unfolding existing correlations between fractal and multifractal parameters.

This line of research is quite recent, even if there is already a collection of mathematical results in this area. This has been investigated in [7, 8] for two Gibbs measures μ and ν invariant by the same dynamical system: there, the estimation of the Hausdorff dimension

of the sets $\{x \in [0, 1] : \dim(\mu, x) = H_1, \dim(\nu, x) = H_2\}$ (where the limit local dimension is used) is achieved. Such studies are more involved in general than the multifractal analysis of a single measure, for at least two reasons. First, since the level sets in (3) can be rewritten as $\underline{E}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(H_1, \dots, H_n) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \underline{E}_{\mu_i}(H_i)$, performing the multivariate multifractal analysis amounts to investigating the size of intersections of (fractal-like) sets, which is known to be a delicate issue (see for instance Marstrand slicing theorems [22, 23, 12, 24] or recent progresses on intersections of Cantor sets [29, 31]). Second, there is no multifractal formalism yielding an easy upper bound for the bivariate spectrum [1, 19]. Indeed, consider the natural extension of the L^q -spectrum (2) to the multivariate setting:

$$(5) \quad \tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(q_1, \dots, q_n) = \liminf_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n, j}(q_1, \dots, q_n),$$

where $\tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n, j}(q_1, \dots, q_n) = \frac{-1}{j} \log_2 \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_j} \mu_1(3I)^{q_1} \dots \mu_n(3I)^{q_n}.$

The Legendre transform of $\tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}$ and the multivariate associated multifractal formalism are defined as follows:

Definition 1.1. *A family of probability measures $(\mu_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ is said to satisfy the multifractal formalism at (H_1, \dots, H_n) whenever*

$$(6) \quad D_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(H_1, \dots, H_n) = \tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}^*(H_1, \dots, H_n) := \inf_{q_1, \dots, q_n \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n q_i H_i - \tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}(q_1, \dots, q_n) \right).$$

As said before, the multifractal formalism is an important issue, and a large literature is devoted to establishing its validity on typical, self-similar, self-affine, deterministic and random measures. However it is essentially only concerned with the univariate situation.

Barreira, Saussol and Schmeling studied some variational principles for a finite number of invariant measures valid for the limit local dimension. Olsen investigated in [27, 28] the situation where the μ_i are self-similar measures satisfying the Open Set Condition, and computed the spectrum D_{μ_1, \dots, μ_n} but again using the limit local dimensions, not the lower dimension of μ_i , which is an interesting but somehow simpler issue. In particular, he proves that a multivariate formalism holds with these quantities when the measures satisfy the Strong Open Set Condition - this will absolutely be not the case in our situation. See also [25, 20] where some preliminary results are proved regarding multivariate analysis.

More generally, several authors have investigated the very close problem of determining, for a given compact $C \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the size of the set

$$\left\{ x \in [0, 1] : A \left(\left(\frac{\log \mu_1(B(x, 2^{-j}))}{\log j}, \dots, \frac{\log \mu_n(B(x, 2^{-j}))}{\log j} \right)_{j \geq 1} \right) \in C \right\},$$

where the notation $A((z_{1,j}, \dots, z_{n,j})_{j \geq 1})$ stands for the set of accumulation points of the sequence $((z_{1,j}, \dots, z_{n,j})_{j \geq 1})$ in \mathbb{R}^n . For instance, Attia and Barral [2] found the dimension of such sets when the μ_i is the probability distribution associated with branching random walks on trees. These situations do not cover our case, nor do they complete a similar analysis of the Legendre transform of the L^q -spectrum. More recently, results have been obtained in [19, 1] concerning multivariate multifractal analysis of families of functions and binomial measures, we will come back to these results below.

As said before, our purpose is twofold. First we investigate the relationship between D_{μ_1, \dots, μ_n} and $\tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}^*$, and then we focus on a pair of random correlated measures, to illustrate how complex and interesting the bivariate analysis can be.

Our first result is that in general, the supports of D_{μ_1, \dots, μ_n} and $\tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n}^*$ may even not intersect.

Theorem 1.2. *There exist two probability measures μ and ν supported by $[0, 1]$ such that $\text{Supp}(D_{\mu, \nu}) \cap \text{Supp}(\tau_{\mu, \nu}^*) = \emptyset$.*

Theorem 1.2 immediately extends to higher-dimensional measures and to the multivariate case (with more than two measures), by just considering the measures μ and ν of the theorem as higher dimensional measures. Hence contrarily to what happens for one single measure, the Legendre transform of the L^q -spectrum does not provide an upper bound for the multifractal spectrum - this is due to the fact that in the sum (5) defining $\tau_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n, j}$, the quantities $\mu_i(3I)^{q_i}$ may not be large (or small) simultaneously at the same generations.

Let us mention that an analog of Theorem 1.2 was proved for functions in [1]. Observe also that Theorem 1.2 does not disqualify the Legendre spectrum as an irrelevant quantity, but rather emphasizes that for the multifractal formalism to be verified, additional conditions (to be identified) should hold.

Our second objective is to perform the bivariate multifractal analysis of a simple but rich model of pair of random correlated Bernoulli measures, hence enriching the very narrow family of objects for which the bivariate multifractal analysis is performed. Beyond its own interest (and the somewhat surprising results obtained below), this is justified by the fact that in many physical models, to detect particular events one must simultaneously analyze two or more correlated signals, and it is a key question to determine how the correlation parameters can influence the bivariate Legendre and multifractal spectra, and reciprocally whether one can deduce from the spectra some relevant information about the correlations between signals.

Let us recall how the Bernoulli binomial measure μ_p is built.

Fix $p \in [0, 1]$ and $\mu_p([0, 1]) = 1$. We proceed iteratively as follows. Assuming that $\mu_p(I)$ is fixed for every $I \in \mathcal{D}_j$, then calling respectively $I_0 \in \mathcal{D}_{j+1}$ and $I_1 \in \mathcal{D}_{j+1}$ the left and right dyadic subintervals of I , one sets $\mu_p(I_0) = p\mu_p(I)$ and $\mu_p(I_1) = (1-p)\mu_p(I)$. This process defines iteratively the (unique) Borel probability measure μ_p on $[0, 1]$, called the binomial measure with parameter p . The measure μ_p can also be viewed as the Gibbs measure invariant by the shift $x \mapsto 2x$ on the torus \mathbb{T}^1 associated with the potential $\phi(x) = p\mathbf{1}_{[0, 1/2)}(x) + (1-p)\mathbf{1}_{[1/2, 1)}(x)$.

The complete bivariate multifractal analysis of (μ_{p_1}, μ_{p_2}) is performed in [19, 1], for every choice of the two parameters $p_1, p_2 \in (0, 1)$. It leads to surprising results: first, the multifractal spectrum drastically depends on the relative position of p_1 and p_2 with respect to $1/2$. Second, there is no obvious multifractal formalism that holds for the pair (μ_{p_1}, μ_{p_2}) . More precisely, in [19, 1] it is proved that not only the multifractal formalism $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}} = \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}}^*$ does not hold when $p_1 < 1/2 < p_2$, but even worse the inequality converse to the one true in the univariate case holds: $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}}^*(H_1, H_2) < D_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}}(H_1, H_2)$ for most pairs (H_1, H_2) . Still, the supports of the Legendre transform $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}}^*$ and $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}}$ coincide, and one could think that there is a relationship between the two supports.

The randomness considered in this paper consists in changing, at random generations, the parameter p_1 by a parameter p_2 . For instance, choosing $p_2 = 1 - p_1$ amounts to flip at random generations the left and right sides of the construction in μ_{p_1} .

More precisely, let $\eta \in (0, 1)$ and $(Y_j)_{j \geq 1}$ be a sequence of i.i.d. random Bernoulli variables of parameter η on a fixed probability space. Consider the random set of indices:

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{A} = \{j \in \mathbb{N}^* : Y_j = 1\}.$$

Now fix $p_1, p_2 \in (0, 1)$, and consider the random measure ν_η defined as follows. Starting with $\nu_\eta([0, 1]) = 1$, we modify the iterative construction of the binomial measure by changing the parameters at random generations as follows:

- when $Y_j = 1$, i.e. $j \in \mathcal{A}$, for every $I \in \mathcal{D}_{j-1}$, the weight $p_1 \nu_\eta(I)$ is assigned to the left subinterval of \mathcal{D}_j of I , and $(1 - p_1) \nu_\eta(I)$ to the right subinterval of I .
- when $Y_j = 0$, i.e. $j \notin \mathcal{A}$, for every $I \in \mathcal{D}_{j-1}$, the weight $p_2 \nu_\eta(I)$ is assigned to the left subinterval of \mathcal{D}_j of I , and $(1 - p_2) \nu_\eta(I)$ to the right subinterval of I .

The limit object is a random probability measure ν_η supported on $[0, 1]$, depending on p_1, p_2 , and η via the sequence $(Y_j)_{j \geq 1}$. The multifractal analysis of ν_η itself is quite standard, let us mention in particular [13] which considers weighted ergodic averages, of which the multifractal analysis of ν_η can be viewed as a particular situation. We focus on the bivariate multifractal properties of the pair (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) .

Before stating our theorems, let us quickly recall standard results on the binomial measures and introduce some notations (see also Section 3 for more information). For $p \in (0, 1)$, the scaling function of the binomial measure μ_p is

$$(8) \quad \text{for every integer } j \geq 1, \quad \tau_{\mu_p, j}(q) = \tau_{\mu_p}(q) = -\log_2(p^q + (1 - p)^q),$$

the spectrum D_{μ_p} is concave on the interval $[H_{p, \min}, H_{p, \max}] \subset]0, +\infty[$, where $(H_{p, \min}, H_{p, \max}) = (-\log_2 p, \log_2(1 - p))$ when $p > 1/2$ and $(H_{p, \min}, H_{p, \max}) = (-\log_2(1 - p), \log_2 p)$ when $p < 1/2$. In addition, D_{μ_p} is real analytic on the interior of its support, $D_{\mu_p}(H_{p, \min}) = D_{\mu_p}(H_{p, \max}) = 0$, and D_{μ_p} is symmetric with respect to $H_{p, s} := (H_{p, \min} + H_{p, \max})/2$, where it reaches its maximum 1. The dimension of μ_p (also its entropy) equals $\dim \mu_p = H_{p, e} := -p \log_2 p - (1 - p) \log_2(1 - p)$. Finally, μ_p satisfies the multifractal formalism: $D_{\mu_p}(H) = \tau_{\mu_p}^*(H)$ for every $[H_{p, \min}, H_{p, \max}]$.

Next, let us introduce for $q_1, q_2, H \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\eta \in [0, 1]$ the following quantities:

$$\begin{aligned} T(q_1, q_2) &= -\log_2(p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1 - p_1)^{q_1} (1 - p_2)^{q_2}) \\ T^\eta(q_1, q_2) &= \eta \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_1 + q_2) + (1 - \eta) T(q_1, q_2) \\ \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2) &= -q_1 \log_2(1 - p_1) - q_2 (\eta \log_2 p_1 + (1 - \eta) \log_2 p_2). \end{aligned}$$

Our second theorem deals with the case where the two parameters (p_1, p_2) are both greater or both larger than $1/2$.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $0 < p_1, p_2 < 1/2$ or $1/2 < p_1, p_2 < 1$. Let $\eta \in [0, 1]$, and consider the pair of measures (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) . With probability one:*

- (1) *The bivariate L^q -spectrum of (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) is $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta} = T^\eta$.*
- (2) *The pair (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) satisfies the bivariate multifractal formalism everywhere on their common support, which is a deterministic parallelogram \mathcal{P}_η .*

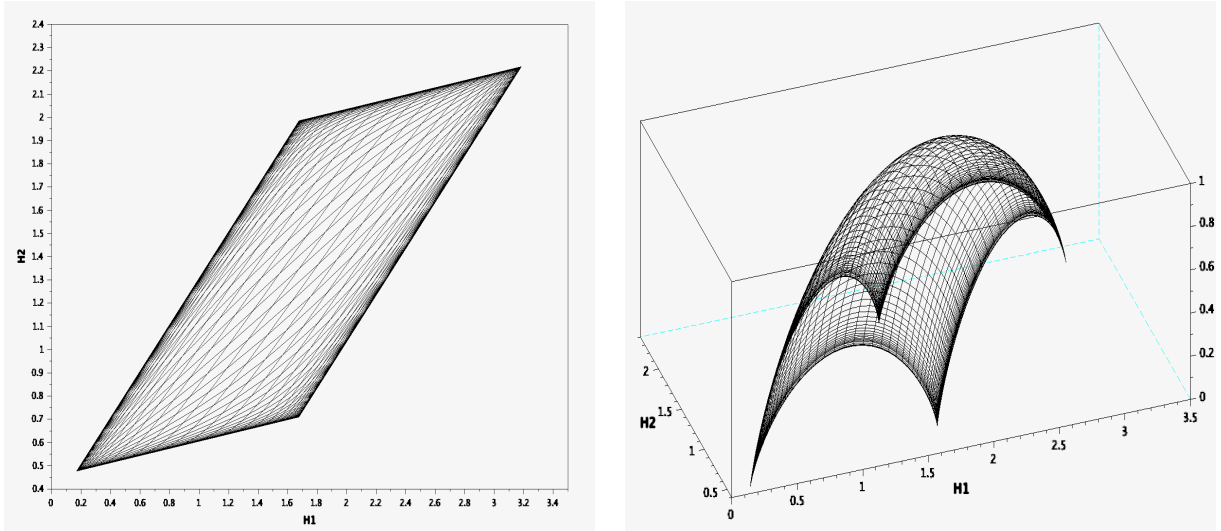


FIGURE 1. Case $0 < p_1, p_2 < 1/2$ or $1/2 < p_1, p_2 < 1$: **Left:** Support of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$. **Right:** Bivariate multifractal spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ of (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) .

Theorem 1.3 extends the results of [19, 1] which correspond to $\eta = 0$. Calling

$$(9) \quad \delta_{1,2} = \frac{-\log_2(p_2) + \log_2(1 - p_2)}{-\log_2(p_1) + \log_2(1 - p_1)},$$

we will see that the support of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is the parallelogram \mathcal{P}_η generated by four straight lines, those with slopes 1 or $\delta_{1,2}$ passing by the points $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\min})$ or $(H_{1,\max}, H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\max})$, see Section 5 for details, and Figure 1 for the graphs of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ and $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$.

The case where (p_1, p_2) are not on the same side of $1/2$ is much more delicate. Observe that $\delta_{1,2} > 0$ when p_1 and p_2 are on the same side of $1/2$, while $\delta_{1,2} < 0$ otherwise.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $0 < p_1 < 1/2 < p_2 < 1/2$. Let $\eta \in [0, 1]$, and consider the pair of measures (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) .*

With probability one:

- (1) *The bivariate L^q -spectrum of (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) is $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta} = \min(T^\eta, \tilde{T}^\eta)$, and the support of $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ is a deterministic pentagon \mathcal{P}_1^η .*
- (2) *The support of the bivariate multifractal spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is a deterministic pentagon \mathcal{P}_2^η which is strictly larger than \mathcal{P}_1^η when $\eta \neq 0$ or $\eta \neq 1$.*

The values of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ and the pentagons are given in Section 6, and are plotted in Figures 5, 4 and 2.

Besides the measures provided by Theorem 1.2, the pair (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) is to our knowledge the first example of pair of measures for which the supports of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ and $(\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta})^*$ are proved not to coincide. The proportion between the area of \mathcal{P}_1^η and $\mathcal{P}_2^\eta \setminus \mathcal{P}_1^\eta$ depends on the parameter η , and somehow characterizes the correlation between μ_{p_1} and ν_η .

Corollary 1.5. *The pair (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) does not satisfy the bivariate multifractal formalism everywhere.*

The fact that the bivariate multifractal formalism does not hold is immediate as soon as the supports of $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ and $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ do not coincide. Here, the two spectra do not even coincide on a large part of \mathcal{P}_1^η (which is the intersection of the supports), again depending on η , see Section 6 for some discussions. The pictures plotted in Figure 2 show that the two spectra have distinct shapes, even if they coincide on some region of the plane. More precisely:

- The shape of the Legendre spectrum $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ is quite easily understandable, remembering that $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta} = \min(T^\eta, \tilde{T}^\eta)$. Indeed, $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ is composed in one region of a smooth part $(T^\eta)^*$ (like in the case where p_1 and p_2 are located on the same side of $1/2$), and in a second region of a cone with center $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\min})$ and tangent to $(T^\eta)^*$.
- The shape of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ results from various constraints on the possible simultaneous behaviors of μ_{p_1} and ν_η at a given point $t \in [0, 1]$. It is worth noticing that many possible pairs (H_1, H_2) are not seen by the Legendre spectrum, since \mathcal{P}_1^η is strictly smaller than \mathcal{P}_2^η .
- The bivariate spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ lies above the Legendre spectrum $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ on a large part of \mathcal{P}_1^η , so investigating the region where the multifractal formalism holds is not key here.

The main reason justifying these differences is that for a given $t \in [0, 1]$, it may happen that the liminf local dimensions $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x)$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x)$ may be reached at different scales, in the sense that $\frac{\log \mu_{p_1}(B(t, r))}{\log r} \sim \underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x)$ and $\frac{\log \nu_\eta(B(t, r'))}{\log r'} \sim \underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x)$ at very different radii r and r' (this does not happen when considering *limit* local dimensions). Then, since the computation of $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ (5) only involves the measures of dyadic intervals at the same scale 2^{-j} , the possible non-simultaneity implies that $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ cannot catch all possible behaviors. Describing and quantifying this variety of behaviors is the main issue in the following and in the computations.

The article is organized as follows. In Section 2, we set up the notations, and prove Theorem 1.2. Next, in Section 3, we recall useful facts on Bernoulli measures, and prove additional ones. Section 4 contains preliminary results useful for the rest of the article. Theorem 1.3 is proved in Section 5. Finally, Theorem 1.4, which is much more delicate, is obtained in Section 6. A subtle joint analysis of the possible simultaneous behaviors of $\mu_{p_1}(I)$ and $\nu_\eta(I)$, for all dyadic intervals I , is necessary.

Let us conclude by underlining the richness of such analyses, and the necessity to enrich the classes of objects for which the multivariate multifractal analysis be performed.

2. SOME NOTATIONS AND PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

2.1. Notations. We adopt the convention that for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $[a, b]$ stands for the interval $[\min(a, b), \max(a, b)]$, and that $0^q = 0$, for every $q \in \mathbb{R}$.

For every $j \geq 1$, let $\Sigma_j = (\{0, 1\})^j$ be the set of words of length j on the alphabet $\{0, 1\}$, and $\Sigma = (\{0, 1\})^\mathbb{N}$ and $\Sigma^* = \bigcup_{j \geq 0} \Sigma_j$ be respectively the sets of infinite and finite words. The length of $w \in \Sigma^*$ is denoted by $|w|$, and $|w| = \infty$ when $w \in \Sigma$. When $w \in \Sigma^*$, we

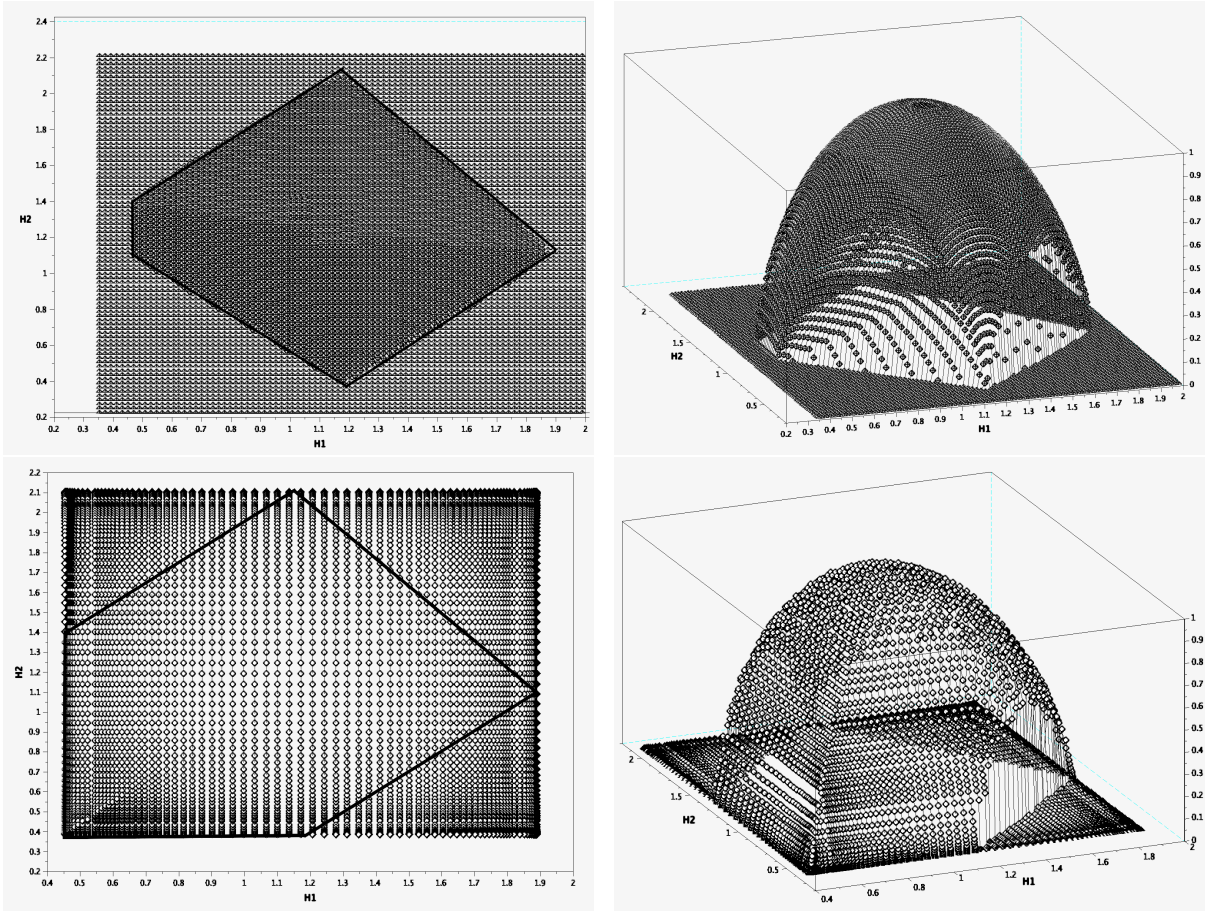


FIGURE 2. Case $0 < p_1 = 0.27 < 1/2 < p_2 = 0.8$ and $\eta = 0.5$. **Top left:** Support of the Legendre spectrum $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$. **Top right:** Legendre spectrum $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$. **Bottom left:** Support of the multifractal spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$. **Bottom right:** Bivariate multifractal spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$. The supports are distinct (but not disjoint) pentagons.

usually write $w = w_1 \cdots w_{|w|}$ and $w \in \Sigma_{|w|}$, and $w = w_1 \cdots w_n \cdots$ when $w \in \Sigma$. Then if $j \leq |w|$, w_j is the prefix of w of length j . When $w \in \Sigma^*$, the cylinder $[w]$ is the set of words $w' \in \Sigma \cup \Sigma^*$ whose prefix of length $|w|$ equals w .

The concatenation of two words $w \in \Sigma^*$ and $w' \in \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma$ is denoted by ww' .

We define for $w \in \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma$

$$(10) \quad x_w = \sum_{\ell=1}^{|w|} w_\ell 2^{-\ell} \in [0, 1]$$

and every real number $x \in [0, 1]$ can be written $x = x_w$ for some $w \in \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma$, the decomposition being unique except for dyadic numbers x_w for $w \in \Sigma^*$.

The dyadic intervals are encoded using words $w \in \Sigma_j$ by

$$I_w = \left[\sum_{\ell=1}^j w_\ell 2^{-\ell}, 2^{-j} + \sum_{\ell=1}^j w_\ell 2^{-\ell} \right],$$

and we will talk indifferently about I_w or the cylinder $[w]$, and write $I \in \Sigma_j$ or $I \in \mathcal{D}_j$ depending on the context.

For every interval $I \in \mathcal{D}_j$, we write

$$I^+ = I + 2^{-j} \quad \text{and} \quad I^- = I - 2^{-j}.$$

For every $x \in [0, 1]$, call $I_j(x)$ the unique dyadic interval of Σ_j containing x , $I_j^+(x) = I_j(x) + 2^{-j}$, $I_j^-(x) = I_j(x) - 2^{-j}$, and $I_j^{(n)}(x) = I_j(x) \cup I_j^+(x) \cup I_j^-(x)$.

For an interval $I = [a, b]$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, we use the notation

$$I \pm \varepsilon = I + [-\varepsilon, +\varepsilon] = [a - \varepsilon, b + \varepsilon].$$

Finally, the dimension of a Borel probability measure μ is

$$\dim(\mu) = \inf\{\dim_H(A) : \mu(A) = 1\}.$$

2.2. Proof of Theorem 1.2. We are going to build two Borel probability measures ν_1 and ν_2 such that $\text{Supp}(D_{\nu_1, \nu_2}) = \{(1/2, 1/2), (1/2, +\infty), (+\infty, 1/2), (+\infty, +\infty)\}$, while $\text{Supp}(\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2}^*)$ is the triangle with edges $(1, 1/2), (1/2, 1), (1, 1)$. In particular, the two supports do not intersect.

For this, we will alternate between two simple construction schemes:

- (P1) Starting from a dyadic interval $I \in \Sigma_{2j}$ with positive ν_i -mass, the ν_i -mass of every $J \in \Sigma_{2(j+1)}$ with $J \subset I$ is put to $\nu(I)/4$.
- (P2) Starting from a dyadic interval $I \in \Sigma_{2j}$ with positive ν_i -mass, the ν_i -mass of the first and the last of the four subintervals $J \in \Sigma_{2(j+1)}$ with $J \subset I$ is put to $\nu(I)/2$, and the mass of the two others is put to 0.

The first one mimics the Lebesgue measure, while the second one is an intermediary step leading to a Cantor set.

Let $(\varepsilon_n := 2^{-(n+2)})_{n \geq 1}$, and $(j_n^i)_{n \geq 1}$, for $i = 1, \dots, 4$, be four sequences of integers tending fast to infinity, whose values will be given inductively along the construction.

Start with $\nu_1([0, 1]) = \nu_2([0, 1]) = 1$. Let us assume that at generation $2j_n^4$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4}$, when $\nu_i(I) \neq 0$, $\nu_i(I)$ **depends only on** i and

$$(11) \quad 2^{-2j_n^4(1+\varepsilon_n)} = |I|^{1+\varepsilon_n} \leq \nu_i(I) \leq |I|^{1-\varepsilon_n} = 2^{-2j_n^4(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

In particular, the measures ν_i are "doubling at scale $2^{-2j_n^4}$ ", i.e. for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4}$ with $\nu(I) > 0$, $\nu(I) \leq \nu(3I) \leq 3\nu(I)$. This implies that the two sums $\sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2}$ and $\sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4}} \nu_1(3I)^{q_1} \nu_2(3I)^{q_2}$ are equivalent up to universal constants, and we shall compute τ_{ν_1, ν_2} in this section by replacing $3I$ in formula (5) by I .

Assume also that

$$(12) \quad 2^{2j_n^4(1-2\varepsilon_n)} \leq \#\{I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4} : \nu_1(I)\nu_2(I) \neq 0\} \leq 2^{2j_n^4(1+2\varepsilon_n)}.$$

For $q \in \mathbb{R}$, let us write $\text{sgn}(q) = +1$ when $q \geq 0$ and $\text{sgn}(q) = -1$ when $q < 0$. The previous inequalities yield

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2} &\geq 2^{2j_n^4(1-2\varepsilon_n)} 2^{-2j_n^4(1+\text{sgn}(q_1)\varepsilon_n)q_1} 2^{-2j_n^4(1+\text{sgn}(q_2)\varepsilon_n)q_2} \\ \sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_n^4}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2} &\leq 2^{2j_n^4(1+2\varepsilon_n)} 2^{-2j_n^4(1-\text{sgn}(q_1)\varepsilon_n)q_1} 2^{-2j_n^4(1-\text{sgn}(q_2)\varepsilon_n)q_2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$(13) \quad |\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, 2j_n^4}(q_1, q_2) - (q_1 + q_2 - 1)| \leq (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_n.$$

These conditions are satisfied at generation $j_0^1 = j_0^2 = j_0^3 = j_0^4 = 0$. Next, we proceed iteratively using 4 consecutive steps:

Step 1: As long as $j_n^4 \leq j \leq j_{n+1}^1 - 1$, the two measures are constructed simultaneously on Σ_{2j} by iterating scheme (P1) for ν_1 and (P2) for ν_2 . More precisely, for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j}$ such that $\nu_1(I) > 0$, apply (P1) to define ν_1 on the intervals of $\Sigma_{2(j+1)}$, and similarly for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j}$ such that $\nu_2(I) > 0$, apply (P2) to define ν_2 on the intervals of $\Sigma_{2(j+1)}$.

Let us choose j_{n+1}^1 as the smallest integer such that $\frac{5j_n^4+1}{j_{n+1}^1} \leq \varepsilon_{n+1}/2$.

At the last step, at generation $2j_1^{n+1}$:

- for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^1}$, either $\nu_1(I) = 0$ or $\nu_1(I) = \nu_1(J)2^{-2(j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4)}$. Our choice for j_{n+1}^1 and (11) give that

$$(14) \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} &\leq 2^{-2j_n^4(1+\varepsilon_n)} 2^{-2(j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4)} \leq \nu_1(I) \\ &\leq 2^{-2j_n^4(1-\varepsilon_n)} 2^{-2(j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4)} \leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, for every $j \in \{2j_n^4, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^1\}$ and $I \in \Sigma_j$,

$$(15) \quad 2^{-j(1+\varepsilon_n)} \leq \nu_1(I) \leq 2^{-j(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

- for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^1}$, either $\nu_2(I) = 0$ or $\nu_2(I) = \nu_2(J)2^{-(j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4)}$. Then

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{-j_{n+1}^1(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} &\leq 2^{-2j_n^4(1+\varepsilon_n)} 2^{-(j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4)} \leq \nu_2(I) \\ &\leq 2^{-2j_n^4(1-\varepsilon_n)} 2^{-(j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4)} \leq 2^{-j_{n+1}^1(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, for every $j \in \{2j_n^4, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^1\}$ and $I \in \Sigma_j$,

$$(17) \quad 2^{-j(1+\varepsilon_n)} \leq \nu_2(I) \leq 2^{-j/2(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

Intuitively, at an interval I of generation $2j_{n+1}^1$ such that $\nu_1(I)\nu_2(I) \neq 0$, one has $\nu_1(I) \sim |I|$ while $\nu_2(I) \sim |I|^{1/2}$.

Observe that by the scheme (P2) and by (12),

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{j_{n+1}^1(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} &\leq 2^{j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4} 2^{2j_n^4(1-2\varepsilon_n)} \leq \#\{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^1} : \nu_1(I)\nu_2(I) \neq 0\} \\ &\leq 2^{j_{n+1}^1-j_n^4} 2^{2j_n^4(1+2\varepsilon_n)} \leq 2^{j_{n+1}^1(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

So, even if there are intervals I such that $\nu_1(I) \neq 0$ and $\nu_2(I) = 0$ (or the opposite situation), they are heuristically not the most numerous ones.

Similar computations as in the preliminary step give

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^1}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2} &\geq 2^{j_{n+1}^1(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1+\operatorname{sgn}(q_1)\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-j_1^{n+1}(1+\operatorname{sgn}(q_2)\varepsilon_{n+1})} \\ \sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^1}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2} &\leq 2^{j_{n+1}^1(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1-\operatorname{sgn}(q_1)\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-j_1^{n+1}(1-\operatorname{sgn}(q_2)\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$(19) \quad |\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, 2j_{n+1}^1}(q_1, q_2) - (q_1 + q_2/2 - 1/2)| \leq (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_{n+1}.$$

Also, for every $j \in \{2j_n^1, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^1\}$,

$$\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, j}(q_1, q_2) \in [q_1 + q_2/2 - 1/2, q_1 + q_2 - 1] \pm (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_n,$$

recalling that $[a, b]$ stands for the interval $[\min(a, b), \max(a, b)]$.

Step 2: Next we iterate the same scheme (P1) for ν_1 and ν_2 until generation $2j_{n+1}^2$ as follows: for every $j \in \{j_{n+1}^1, \dots, j_{n+1}^2 - 1\}$, for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j}$ such that $\nu_i(I) > 0$ ($i \in \{1, 2\}$), apply (P1) to define ν_i on the intervals of $\Sigma_{2(j+1)}$. Again, at every generation $j \leq 2j_{n+1}^2$, the value of $\nu_i(I)$ (when $\nu_i(I) > 0$) for $I \in \Sigma_j$ depends on j only.

Set j_{n+1}^2 as the smallest integer such that $\frac{5j_{n+1}^1}{j_{n+1}^2} \leq \varepsilon_{n+1}/2$.

At generation $2j_{n+1}^2$, one has

- for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^2}$, either $\nu_1(I) = 0$ or $\nu_1(I) = \nu_1(J)2^{-2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)}$. Then (14) yields

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^2(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} &\leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)} \leq \nu_1(I) \\ &\leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)} \leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^2(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, for every $j \in \{2j_{n+1}^1, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^2\}$ and $I \in \Sigma_j$,

$$(21) \quad 2^{-j(1+\varepsilon_n)} \leq \nu_1(I) \leq 2^{-j(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

- for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^2}$, either $\nu_2(I) = 0$ or $\nu_2(I) = \nu_2(J)2^{-2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)}$. Then

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^2(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} &\leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)} \leq \nu_2(I) \\ &\leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^1(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)} \leq 2^{-2j_{n+1}^2(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, for every $j \in \{2j_{n+1}^1, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^2\}$ and $I \in \Sigma_j$,

$$(23) \quad 2^{-j(1+\varepsilon_n)} \leq \nu_2(I) \leq 2^{-j/2(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

Intuitively, at an interval I of generation j_{n+1}^2 , one has $\nu_i(I) \sim |I|$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

The same observations as in **Step 1** give

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} 2^{2j_{n+1}^2(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} &= 2^{2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)} 2^{j_{n+1}^1(1-2\varepsilon_n)} \leq \#\{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^2} : \nu_1(I)\nu_2(I) \neq 0\} \\ &\leq 2^{2(j_{n+1}^2 - j_{n+1}^1)} 2^{2j_{n+1}^1(1+2\varepsilon_n)} \leq 2^{2j_{n+1}^2(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^2}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2} &\geq 2^{2j_{n+1}^2(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^2(1+\operatorname{sgn}(q_1)\varepsilon_{n+1})q_1} 2^{-j_{n+1}^2(1+\operatorname{sgn}(q_2)\varepsilon_{n+1})q_2} \\ \sum_{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^2}} \nu_1(I)^{q_1} \nu_2(I)^{q_2} &\leq 2^{2j_{n+1}^2(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} 2^{-2j_{n+1}^2(1-\operatorname{sgn}(q_1)\varepsilon_{n+1})q_1} 2^{-j_{n+1}^2(1-\operatorname{sgn}(q_2)\varepsilon_{n+1})q_2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$(25) \quad |\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, 2j_{n+1}^2}(q_1, q_2) - (q_1 + q_2 - 1)| \leq (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_{n+1}.$$

Also, for every $j \in \{2j_{n+1}^1, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^2\}$ and $I \in \Sigma_j$,

$$\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, j}(q_1, q_2) \in [q_1 + q_2/2 - 1/2, q_1 + q_2 - 1] \pm (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_n$$

Step 3: Observe that we are back to the situation before applying **Step 1**. Next, one proceeds as in Step 1, except that we apply (P2) to ν_1 and (P1) to ν_2 . The computations are the same, except that the roles of ν_1 and ν_2 are switched.

The same lines of computations give for j_{n+1}^3 large enough:

(i) for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^3}$, either $\nu_1(I) = 0$ or

$$(26) \quad 2^{-j_{n+1}^3(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} \leq \nu_1(I) 2^{-j_{n+1}^3(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})}.$$

For every $j \in \{2j_{n+1}^2, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^3\}$,

$$(27) \quad 2^{-j/2(1+\varepsilon_n)} \leq \nu_1(I) \leq 2^{-j(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

(ii) for every $I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^3}$, either $\nu_2(I) = 0$ or

$$(28) \quad 2^{-j_{n+1}^3(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})} \leq \nu_2(I) \leq 2^{-j_{n+1}^3(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})}.$$

For every $j \in \{2j_{n+1}^2, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^3\}$,

$$(29) \quad 2^{-j(1+\varepsilon_n)} \leq \nu_2(I) \leq 2^{-j/2(1-\varepsilon_n)}.$$

(iii) One has

$$(30) \quad 2^{j_{n+1}^3(1-\varepsilon_{n+1})} \leq \#\{I \in \Sigma_{2j_{n+1}^3} : \nu_1(I)\nu_2(I) \neq 0\} \leq 2^{j_{n+1}^3(1+\varepsilon_{n+1})}.$$

• One has

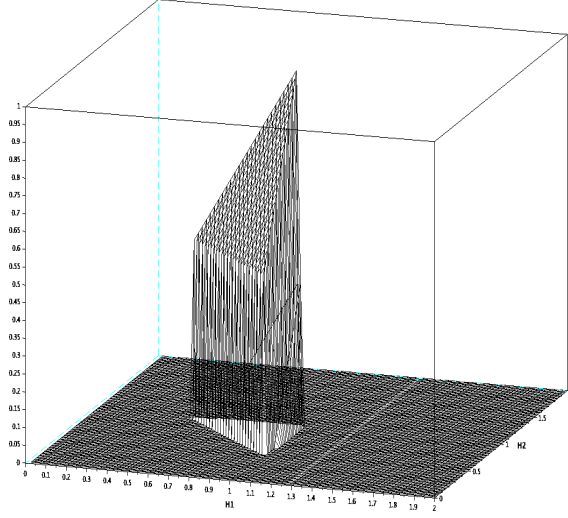
$$(31) \quad |\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, 2j_{n+1}^3}(q_1, q_2) - (q_1/2 + q_2 - 1/2)| \leq (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_{n+1}.$$

• For every $j \in \{2j_{n+1}^2, \dots, 2j_{n+1}^3\}$,

$$\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2, j}(q_1, q_2) \in [q_1/2 + q_2 - 1/2, q_1 + q_2 - 1] \pm (|q_1| + |q_2| + 2)\varepsilon_n$$

Step 4: One applies (P1) to the two measures, and for a suitable choice of j_{n+1}^4 , the estimates (20), (21), (22), (23), (24) and (25) hold at a generation j_{n+1}^4 chosen sufficiently large with respect to j_{n+1}^3 .

Observe that after **Step 4**, we are back to the initial conditions (before applying **Step 1**). Hence the process can be iteratively applied and the two measures ν_1 and ν_2 are simultaneously constructed. Also, the two measures are by construction doubling on their support, i.e. for every $I \in \Sigma_j$ with $\nu(I) > 0$, $\nu(3I) \leq 3\nu(I)$.

FIGURE 3. Legendre transform of τ_{ν_1, ν_2} .

One now collects the information:

- Let $i \in \{1, 2\}$, $\varepsilon > 0$, and $x \in \text{supp}(\nu_i)$. By construction, (16) and (28), there exist infinitely many generations $j = 2j_n^1$ or $j = 2j_n^3$ such that $\varepsilon_n \leq \varepsilon$, $2^{-j/2(1+\varepsilon)} \leq \nu_i(B(x, 2^{-j})) = \nu_i(I_j(x)) \leq 2^{-j/2(1-\varepsilon)}$.
Also, for every j large, $2^{-j/2(1+\varepsilon)} \leq \nu_i(B(x, 2^{-j})) \leq 2^{-j(1-\varepsilon)}$ by (15), (17), (21), (23) and the same bounds hold at **Step 3** and **4**. Hence $\underline{\dim}(\nu_i, x) = 1/2$.
- As a consequence of the first item, the bivariate multifractal spectrum of (ν_1, ν_2) is:

$$D_{\nu_1, \nu_2}(H_1, H_2) = \begin{cases} \dim(\text{supp}(\nu_1) \cap \text{supp}(\nu_2)) & \text{when } H_1 = H_2 = 1/2 \\ \dim(\text{supp}(\nu_1) \cap \text{supp}(\nu_2)^c) & \text{when } H_1 = 1/2, H_2 = +\infty \\ \dim(\text{supp}(\nu_1)^c \cap \text{supp}(\nu_2)) & \text{when } H_1 = +\infty, H_2 = 1/2 \\ \dim(\text{supp}(\nu_1)^c \cap \text{supp}(\nu_2)^c) & \text{when } H_1 = H_2 = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

Even if it not necessary for our purpose, one can check that $\dim(\text{supp}(\nu_1) \cap \text{supp}(\nu_2)) = 1/2$, $\dim(\text{supp}(\nu_1)^c \cap \text{supp}(\nu_2)^c) = 1$, $\dim(\text{supp}(\nu_i) \cap \text{supp}(\nu_j)^c) = 1/2$ for $i \neq j$.

- By (19), (25), (31) and (13) (which is also obtained after **Step 4**) and the inequalities that follow these equations, and recalling that $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ when n tends to infinity, one deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2}(q_1, q_2) &= \min(q_1 + q_2 - 1, q_1/2 + q_2 - 1/2, q_1 + q_2/2 - 1/2) \\ &= \begin{cases} q_1 + q_2 - 1 & \text{when } q_1 \leq 1 \text{ and } q_2 \leq 1 \\ q_1/2 + q_2 - 1/2 & \text{when } q_1 > 1 \text{ and } q_2 \leq q_1 \\ q_1 + q_2/2 - 1/2 & \text{when } q_2 > 1 \text{ and } q_1 < q_2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, τ_{ν_1, ν_2} is made of three affine parts. A quick computation shows that $\tau_{\nu_1, \nu_2}^*(H_1, H_2) = (H_1 + H_2 - 1) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{T}}(H_1, H_2)$, where \mathcal{T} is the triangle with edges $(1/2, 1)$, $(1, 1/2)$, $(1, 1)$, which does not intersect the support of D_{ν_1, ν_2} .

The pair (ν_1, ν_2) satisfies the conclusions of Theorem 1.2.

3. STANDARD RESULTS ON BERNOULLI MEASURES

3.1. Large deviations and multifractal properties of Bernoulli measures. Let μ be a probability measure on $[0, 1]$.

For $H \in \mathbb{R}^+$, in addition to $\underline{E}_\mu(H)$ defined in (1), other level sets associated with local dimensions are needed:

$$\overline{E}_\mu(H) = \{x \in [0, 1] : \overline{\dim}(\mu, x) = H\} \quad \text{and} \quad E_\mu(H) = \underline{E}_\mu(H) \cap \overline{E}_\mu(H).$$

Observe that, recalling the notations of the beginning of Section 2, for every $x \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\dim}(\mu, x) &= \liminf_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \mu(I_j^{(n)}(x))}{-j} = \liminf_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \max(I_j^{(n)}(x))}{-j} \\ \overline{\dim}(\mu, x) &= \limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \mu(I_j^{(n)}(x))}{-j} = \limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \max(I_j^{(n)}(x))}{-j}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 3.1. For any Borel measure μ supported by $[0, 1]$, and $H \geq 0$, define

$$E_\mu^{\leq}(H) = \{x \in [0, 1] : \dim(\mu, x) \leq H\} \quad \text{and} \quad E_\mu^{\geq}(H) = \{x \in [0, 1] : \dim(\mu, x) \geq H\}.$$

The sets $\underline{E}_\mu^{\leq}(H)$, $\underline{E}_\mu^{\geq}(H)$, $\overline{E}_\mu^{\leq}(H)$, $\overline{E}_\mu^{\geq}(H)$ are defined similarly using the lower and upper local dimensions, respectively.

Definition 3.2. Let μ be a probability measure on $[0, 1]$. For every set $I \subset \mathbb{R}^+$ and $j \geq 1$, set

$$\mathcal{E}_\mu(j, I) = \left\{ w \in \Sigma_j : \frac{\log_2 \mu(I_w)}{-j} \in I \right\}.$$

Standard results on binomial measures are the following, see [10, 26, 3].

Proposition 3.3. Let $p \in (0, 1)$ and recall that

$$H_{p,\min} \leq H_{p,e} := -p \log p - (1-p) \log_2(1-p) \leq H_{p,s} := (H_{p,\min} + H_{p,\min})/2 \leq H_{p,\max}.$$

(1) $\dim \mu_p = H_{p,e}$ and $\mu_p(E_{\mu_p}(H_{p,e})) = 1$.

(2) For every $H \geq 0$ and $F \in \{E, \underline{E}, \overline{E}\}$, one has

$$\dim F_{\mu_p}(H) = \tau_{\mu_p}^*(H) = D_{\mu_p}(H),$$

with $F_{\mu_p}(H) = \emptyset$ if and only if $D_{\mu_p}(H) = -\infty$.

(3) For every $H \in [H_{p,\min}, H_{p,s}]$ (i.e., in the increasing part of the spectrum D_{μ_p}), one has

$$\dim E_{\mu_p}^{\leq}(H) = \dim \underline{E}_{\mu_p}^{\leq}(H) = \dim \overline{E}_{\mu_p}^{\leq}(H) = D_{\mu_p}(H).$$

(4) For every $H \in [H_{p,s}, H_{p,\max}]$ (i.e. in the decreasing part of D_{μ_p}), one has

$$\dim E_{\mu_p}^{\geq}(H) = \dim \underline{E}_{\mu_p}^{\geq}(H) = \dim \overline{E}_{\mu_p}^{\geq}(H) = D_{\mu_p}(H).$$

(5) For every $H_{\min} \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq H_{\max}$, there exists a probability measure $\mu_{\alpha,\beta}$ supported by $[0, 1]$ such that $\mu_{\alpha,\beta}(\underline{E}_{\mu_p}(\alpha) \cap \overline{E}_{\mu_p}(\beta)) = 1$ and for $\mu_{\alpha,\beta}$ -almost every x ,

$$(32) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log \mu_{\alpha,\beta}(B(x, r))}{\log r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log \mu_{\alpha,\beta}(\tilde{I}_j(x))}{\log 2^{-j}} = \min(D_{\mu_p}(\alpha), D_{\mu_p}(\beta)),$$

where $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$.

(6) For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $I \cap [H_{p,\min}, H_{p,\max}] \neq \emptyset$, there exists an integer J_I such that for every $j \geq J_I$,

$$\left| \frac{\log_2 \mathcal{E}_{\mu_p}(j, I)}{j} - \sup_{H \in I} D_{\mu_p}(H) \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Finally, recall the properties of the Legendre transform:

- If $H = \tau'_{\mu_p}(q)$, then $\tau_{\mu_p}(q) = D_{\mu_p}^*(q) = qH - D_{\mu_p}(H) = q\tau'_{\mu_p}(q) - D_{\mu_p}(\tau'_{\mu_p}(q))$.
- If $q = D'_{\mu_p}(H)$, then $D_{\mu_p}(H) = \tau_{\mu_p}^*(H) = Hq - \tau_{\mu_p}(q) = HD'_{\mu_p}(H) - \tau_{\mu_p}(D'_{\mu_p}(H))$.
- One has $H_{p,\min} = \tau'_{\mu_p}(+\infty)$, $H_p = \tau'_{\mu_p}(0)$, and $H_{p,\max} = \tau'_{\mu_p}(-\infty)$.

These relationships will be used repeatedly in the following.

Denote $H \pm \varepsilon = [H - \varepsilon, H + \varepsilon]$ and recall that $[a, b] \pm \varepsilon = [a - \varepsilon, b + \varepsilon]$.

Item (4) is often used under the following form. For every $[a, b] \subset [H_{\min}, H_{\max}]$ and $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ and a generation $J_{\varepsilon, \tilde{\varepsilon}}$ such that $j \geq J_{\varepsilon, \tilde{\varepsilon}}$ implies

$$(33) \quad \left| \frac{\log_2 \#\mathcal{E}_{\mu_p}(j, [a, b] \pm \varepsilon)}{j} - \sup_{H \in [a, b] \pm \varepsilon} D_{\mu_p}(H) \right| \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}.$$

4. PRELIMINARY RESULTS TO THEOREMS 1.3 AND 1.4

The following observation are used repeatedly in the following.

Lemma 4.1. For every $\alpha \in (H_{p_1,\min}, H_{p_1,\max})$, call \tilde{p}_α the unique real number such that $\tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(\tilde{p}_\alpha) = \alpha$.

Then for every $j \geq 1$, for every $w \in \Sigma_j$, $(\mu_{p_1}(I_w) = 2^{-j\alpha}) \Leftrightarrow (\mu_{p_2}(I_w) = 2^{-jG_{1,2}(\alpha)}) \Leftrightarrow (\mu_{\tilde{p}_\alpha}(I_w) = 2^{-jD_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha)})$, where

$$(34) \quad G_{1,2}(H) = \delta_{1,2}(H + \log_2(1 - p_1)) - \log_2(1 - p_2).$$

Proof. Write $w = (w_1, \dots, w_j) \in \Sigma_j$ and call $N_i(w) = \#\{1 \leq \ell \leq j : w_\ell = i\}$ for $i \in \{0, 1\}$. One has $\mu_{p_i}(I_w) = p_i^{N_0(w)}(1 - p_i)^{N_1(w)} = 2^{-j[-\log_2(p_i)N_0(w)/j - \log_2(1 - p_i)N_1(w)/j]}$. The first equivalence follows by noting that $N_0(w) + N_1(w) = j$ and for $\gamma \in [0, 1]$, $G_{1,2}(-\gamma \log_2(p_1) - (1 - \gamma) \log_2(1 - p_1)) = -\gamma \log_2(p_2) - (1 - \gamma) \log_2(1 - p_2)$.

The second equivalence follows similarly using that $D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) = \alpha \tilde{p}_\alpha - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(\tilde{p}_\alpha)$. \square

Using this lemma and Proposition 3.3 yields the next useful lemma.

Lemma 4.2. Let $\varepsilon > 0$, $p_1, p_2 \in (0, 1)$. Fix $\alpha \in (H_{p,\min}, H_{p,\max})$, and let \tilde{p}_α be such that $\tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(\tilde{p}_\alpha) = \alpha$. An interval $I \in \Sigma_j$ satisfies the property $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \alpha, n, j)$ when for every

$$\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\},$$

$$(35) \quad \begin{cases} 2^{-j(\alpha+2^{-n-2})} \leq \mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}) & \leq 2^{-j(\alpha-2^{-n-2})} \\ 2^{-j(G_{1,2}(\alpha)+2^{-n-2})} \leq \mu_{p_2}(\tilde{I}) & \leq 2^{-j(G_{1,2}(\alpha)-2^{-n-2})} \\ 2^{-j(D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha)+2^{-n-2})} & \leq \mu_{\tilde{p}_\alpha}(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-j(D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha)-2^{-n-2})}. \end{cases}$$

There exists a sequence of integers $(J_{p_1, p_2, n, \alpha, \varepsilon})_{n \geq 1}$ such that for every $n \geq 1$,

$$\mu_{p_\alpha}(\mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, n, \alpha, \varepsilon}) \geq 1 - \varepsilon 2^{-n-2},$$

where

$$(36) \quad \mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, n, \alpha, \varepsilon} = \{x \in [0, 1] : \forall j \geq J_{p_1, p_2, n, \alpha, \varepsilon}, I_j(x) \text{ satisfies } \mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \alpha, n, j)\}.$$

Proof. This directly follows from item (1) of Proposition 3.3, Lemma 4.1 and the fact that $H_{\tilde{p}_\alpha, \varepsilon} = D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha)$. \square

4.1. Cardinality of \mathcal{A} . We first set some notations.

Let $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{N}^*$ (\mathcal{B} can be finite or infinite). Writing $\mathcal{B} = \{j_1, j_2, \dots\}$ with $j_1 < j_2 < \dots$, for every $w \in \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma$, we set

$$j^\mathcal{B} = \#\{1 \leq \ell \leq j : \ell \in \mathcal{B}\} \quad \text{and} \quad w^\mathcal{B} = (w_j)_{j \in \mathcal{B}, j \leq |w|},$$

the word that contains only the letters w_j of w with indices $j \in \mathcal{B}$. For instance, $w|_j = w^{\{1, 2, \dots, j\}}$.

For a dyadic interval $I \in \mathcal{D}_j$, the short notation $I^\mathcal{B}$ denotes the interval $I^\mathcal{B} = I_{w^\mathcal{B}}$, where $w \in \Sigma_j$ is such that $I = I_w$.

Then $I_j^\mathcal{B}(x)$, $I_j^{+, \mathcal{B}}(x)$ and $I_j^{-, \mathcal{B}}(x)$ refer to $(I_j(x))^\mathcal{B}$, $(I_j^+(x))^\mathcal{B}$ and $(I_j^-(x))^\mathcal{B}$, and $I_j^{(n, \mathcal{B})}(x) = (I_j(x))^\mathcal{B} \cup (I_j^+(x))^\mathcal{B} \cup (I_j^-(x))^\mathcal{B}$. There is a subtlety here, since $I_j^{(n, \mathcal{B})}(x) \neq (I_j^\mathcal{B}(x))^{(n)}$: $(I_j^\mathcal{B}(x))^{(n)}$ is constituted by 3 consecutive intervals of generation $j^\mathcal{B}$, while $I_j^{(n, \mathcal{B})}(x)$ can be made of 1, 2 or 3 such intervals since some of $I_j^\mathcal{B}(x)$, $I_j^{+, \mathcal{B}}(x)$ and $I_j^{-, \mathcal{B}}(x)$ may coincide.

We obtain a precise control of the variations of the cardinality of integers in \mathcal{A} defined by (7) (it is the set of random indices where p_1 is replaced by p_2 in the construction of ν_η).

Lemma 4.3. *For every integers $j_1 < j_2$, let*

$$(37) \quad \mathcal{A}_{j_1, j_2} = \mathcal{A} \cap \{j_1, \dots, j_2\}.$$

With probability one, there exists a positive sequence $(\varepsilon_J)_{J \geq 0}$ tending to zero and an integer J_0 such that for every $J \geq J_0$, for every $j \geq J^{\varepsilon_J}$,

$$(38) \quad |\#\mathcal{A}_{J, J+j-1} - \eta j| \leq \sqrt{j \log(j) / \varepsilon_J}.$$

Proof. The random variables $\{Y_j : j \in \{J, \dots, J+j-1\}\}$ are i.i.d. Bernoulli with parameter η . By Hoeffding's inequality,

$$\mathbb{P}(|\mathcal{A}_{J, J+j-1} - \eta j| \geq \sqrt{j \log(j) / \varepsilon_J}) \leq 2 \exp\left(-2\sqrt{j \log(j) / \varepsilon_J}^2 / j\right) = \frac{2}{j^{2/\varepsilon_J}}.$$

So, assuming that $\varepsilon_J \leq 1$,

$$\sum_{j \geq J^{\varepsilon_J}} \mathbb{P}(|\mathcal{A}_{J, J+j-1} - \eta j| \geq \sqrt{j \log(j) / \varepsilon_J}) \leq 2 \sum_{j \geq J^{\varepsilon_J}} \frac{2}{j^{2/\varepsilon_J}} \leq C(J^{\varepsilon_J})^{1-2/\varepsilon_J} = C J^{\varepsilon_J - 2},$$

the last estimate being true if $J^{\varepsilon J} \rightarrow +\infty$ when $J \rightarrow +\infty$, for some absolute constant $C > 0$.

Let us choose $\varepsilon_J = (\log(J))^{-1/2}$. Then $J^{\varepsilon J} \rightarrow +\infty$ but $J^{\varepsilon J} = o(J^\varepsilon)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$.

One then has

$$\sum_{J \geq 1} \sum_{j \geq J^{\varepsilon J}} \mathbb{P}(|\mathcal{A}_{J, J+j-1} - \eta j| \geq \sqrt{j \log(j)/\varepsilon_J}) < +\infty,$$

and the Borel-Cantelli lemma yields the result. \square

Observe that (38) immediately implies that for every $J \geq J_0$ and every $j \geq J^{\varepsilon J}$,

$$|\#\mathcal{A}_{J, J+j-1}^c - (1 - \eta)j| \leq \sqrt{j \log(j)/\varepsilon_J}.$$

4.2. A key decomposition, and dimensions of level sets. Recall that notations of the beginning of Section 2. Writing $\mathcal{A}^c = \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathcal{A}$, it is quite clear from the previous definitions that for every $I \in \mathcal{D}$,

$$(39) \quad \nu_\eta(I) = \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}})\mu_{p_2}(I^{\mathcal{A}^c}),$$

and obviously $\mu_{p_1}(I) = \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}})\mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}^c})$. Subsequently, for each $x \in [0, 1]$, in order to find $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x)$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x)$, the behaviors of $\mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}}(x))$, $\mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(x))$, and $\mu_{p_2}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(x))$, as well as the same quantities for the neighbors intervals $I_j(x)^+$ and $I_j(x)^-$, must be simultaneously quantified.

The following proposition is key for determining the bivariate multifractal spectrum of (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) . For every subset \mathcal{B} of \mathbb{N} , $p \in (0, 1)$ and $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta$, define

$$E_{\alpha, \beta}^{p, \mathcal{B}} = \left\{ x \in [0, 1] : \alpha \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \mu_p(I_j^{n, \mathcal{B}}(x))}{-j} \leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \mu_p(I_j^{n, \mathcal{B}}(x))}{-j} \leq \beta \right\}.$$

The computation of the Hausdorff dimension of such sets, and their intersection taking first $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$ and then $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}^c$, is very close to already existing results on the dimension of sets defined in Olsen [27, 28, 2]. However the previous results do not exactly cover our case, so we give a short proof of the following results.

Proposition 4.4. *Let $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{N}$ be such that $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\#\{\mathcal{B} \cap \{1, \dots, j\}\}}{j} = \tilde{\eta} \in [0, 1]$.*

For $0 \leq p_1, p_2 \leq 1$, $H_{1, \min} \leq \alpha_1 \leq \beta_1 \leq H_{1, \max}$ and $H_{2, \min} \leq \alpha_2 \leq \beta_2 \leq H_{2, \max}$, one has

$$(40) \quad \dim E_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}^{p_1, \mathcal{B}} \cap E_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}^{p_2, \mathcal{B}^c} = \tilde{\eta} \max_{H \in [\alpha_1, \beta_1]} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H) + (1 - \tilde{\eta}) \max_{H \in [\alpha_2, \beta_2]} D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H).$$

Proof. Call F the intersection set in the left-hand side of (40), and s_F the real number on the right-hand side.

The upper bound follows from counting arguments. Let $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$.

When $x \in F$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ and an integer J_ε such that for $j \geq J_\varepsilon$, $2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}}(\beta_1 + \varepsilon/2)} \leq \mu_{p_1}(I_j^{n, \mathcal{B}}(x)) \leq 2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}}(\alpha_1 - \varepsilon/2)}$ and $2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}^c}(\beta_2 + \varepsilon/2)} \leq \mu_{p_2}(I_j^{n, \mathcal{B}^c}(x)) \leq 2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}^c}(\alpha_2 - \varepsilon/2)}$. In particular, x is at distance at most 2^{-j+1} from an interval $I \in F_j$, where

$$(41) \quad F_j := \left\{ I \in \mathcal{D}_j : \frac{\log \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{B}})}{\log j^{\mathcal{B}}} \in [\alpha_1, \beta_1] \pm \varepsilon \text{ and } \frac{\log \mu_{p_2}(I^{\mathcal{B}^c})}{\log j^{\mathcal{B}^c}} \in [\alpha_2, \beta_2] \pm \varepsilon \right\},$$

By (33), for some $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ (that depends on ε and tends to 0 when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$), one can enlarge $J_\varepsilon > 0$ so that for every j with $j^{\mathcal{B}} \geq J_\varepsilon$ and $j^{\mathcal{B}^c} \geq J_\varepsilon$,

$$(42) \quad \frac{\log_2 \#\mathcal{E}_{\mu_{p_1}}(j^{\mathcal{B}}, [\alpha_1, \beta_1] \pm \varepsilon)}{j^{\mathcal{B}}} \leq \max_{H \in [\alpha_1, \beta_1] \pm \varepsilon} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H) + \tilde{\varepsilon}$$

$$(43) \quad \frac{\log_2 \#\mathcal{E}_{\mu_{p_2}}(j^{\mathcal{B}^c}, [\alpha_2, \beta_2] \pm \varepsilon)}{j^{\mathcal{B}^c}} \leq \max_{H \in [\alpha_2, \beta_2] \pm \varepsilon} D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H) + \tilde{\varepsilon}.$$

Hence, for j large enough, one has

$$\#F_j \leq 2^{j^{\mathcal{B}}(\max_{H \in [\alpha_1, \beta_1] \pm \varepsilon} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H) + \tilde{\varepsilon})} 2^{j^{\mathcal{B}^c}(\max_{H \in [\alpha_2, \beta_2] \pm \varepsilon} D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H) + \tilde{\varepsilon})} := 2^{j s_{F, j, \varepsilon}}.$$

Since $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\#\{\mathcal{B} \cap \{1, \dots, j\}\}}{j} = \tilde{\eta} \in [0, 1]$, and using the continuity of $H \mapsto D_{\mu_{p_i}}(H)$, one has $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} s_{F, j, \varepsilon} = s_F$ (recall that $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ depends on ε and tends to 0 with ε).

Fix $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ small, and choose $\varepsilon, \tilde{\varepsilon}$ and enlarge J_ε so that for every $j \geq J_\varepsilon$, $s_{F, j, \varepsilon} < s_F + \varepsilon_1$.

From the observations above, one deduces that for every $J \geq 1$, $F \subset \bigcup_{j \geq J} \bigcup_{I \in F_j} (I \pm 2^{-j})$.

Hence, fixing $s > s_F + 2\varepsilon_1$ and $\delta > 0$, one gets for $J \geq J_\varepsilon$ so large that $2^{-J} \leq \delta$ that

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^s(F) \leq \sum_{j \geq J} \sum_{I \in F_j} |I \pm 2^{-j}|^s \leq C \sum_{j \geq J} 2^{j(s_{F, j, \varepsilon} - s)}$$

which is the remainder of a convergent series by our choice for s . Hence, taking limits when $\eta \rightarrow 0$ gives $\mathcal{H}^s(F) < +\infty$ and $\dim F \leq s$. This holds for every such s , and then for every $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, hence the result.

Next, we move to the lower bound in (40). Call H_1 and H_2 exponents such that $D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1) = \max_{H \in [\alpha, \beta]} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H)$ and $D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H_2) = \max_{H \in [\alpha', \beta']}$. Calling $F' := E_{H_1, H_1}^{p_1, \mathcal{B}} \cap E_{H_2, H_2}^{p_2, \mathcal{B}^c}$, since $F' \subset F$, it is then enough to prove that $\dim F' = \tilde{\eta} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1) + (1 - \tilde{\eta}) D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H_2)$.

Call ν_i the measure given by item (5) of Proposition 3.3 associated with μ_{p_i} and $\alpha_i = \beta_i = H_i$. Then consider the measure ν defined for every $I \in \mathcal{D}_j$ by $\nu(I) = \nu_1(I^{\mathcal{B}}) \nu_2(I^{\mathcal{B}^c})$. From its definition it follows directly that for ν -almost every $x \in [0, 1]$:

- by (32), $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\mathcal{B}, n}(x))}{\log 2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}}}} = H_1$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \mu_{p_2}(I_j^{\mathcal{B}^c, n}(x))}{\log 2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}^c}}} = H_2$. So $x \in F'$.
- $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu_1(I_j^{\mathcal{B}}(x))}{\log 2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}}}} = D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1)$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu_2(I_j^{\mathcal{B}^c}(x))}{\log 2^{-j^{\mathcal{B}^c}}} = D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H_2)$, from which one deduces that $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu(B(x, r))}{\log r} = \tilde{\eta} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1) + (1 - \tilde{\eta}) D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H_2)$. In particular, Billingsley's lemma yields $\dim(\nu) \geq \tilde{\eta} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1) + (1 - \tilde{\eta}) D_{\mu_{p_2}}(H_2) = s_F$.

As a conclusion, $\dim F' \geq \dim(\nu) \geq s_F$, hence the result. \square

5. THE CASE WHERE p_1, p_2 ARE ON THE SAME SIDE OF $1/2$

5.1. Computation of the bivariate L^q -spectrum. Let us start by a preliminary computation. For two Borel probability measures μ, ν on $[0, 1]$, define

$$(44) \quad \tilde{\tau}_{\mu, \nu}(q_1, q_2) = \liminf_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{j} \log_2 \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_j} \mu(I)^{q_1} \nu(I)^{q_2},$$

The difference between $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu, \nu}$ and $\tau_{\mu, \nu}$ defined in (2) is that $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu, \nu}$ considers $\mu(I)$ and $\nu(I)$ instead of $\mu(3I)$ and $\nu(3I)$. In general, it is less relevant than $\tau_{\mu, \nu}$ since it is highly dependent on the choice of the dyadic basis (while $\tau_{\mu, \nu}$ is not because the intervals $3I$ overlap a lot).

Lemma 5.1. *With probability one, for every choice of $p_1, p_2 \in (0, 1)$, one has $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}} = T$ and $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta} = T^\eta$. Also, the \liminf in (44) and (5) are limits.*

Proof. The result for $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \mu_{p_2}}$ is obtained in [19], we reproduce it quickly. Call for $w \in \Sigma_j$

$$N_w^0 = \#\{1 \leq \ell \leq j : w_\ell = 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad N_w^1 = \#\{1 \leq \ell \leq j : w_\ell = 1\} = j - N_w^0.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_j} \mu_{p_1}(I)^{q_1} \mu_{p_2}(I)^{q_2} &= \sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} \mu_{p_1}(I_w)^{q_1} \mu_{p_2}(I_w)^{q_2} \\ &= \sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} (p_1)^{q_1 N_w^0} (1-p_1)^{q_1 N_w^1} (p_2)^{q_2 N_w^0} (1-p_2)^{q_2 N_w^1} \\ &= (p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2})^j = 2^{-jT(q_1, q_2)}, \end{aligned}$$

hence the result. Next, one sees that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_j} \mu_{p_1}(I)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I)^{q_2} &= \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_j} \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}})^{q_1+q_2} \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}^c})^{q_1} \mu_{p_2}(I^{\mathcal{A}^c})^{q_2} \\ &= \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_{j, \mathcal{A}}} \mu_{p_1}(I)^{q_1+q_2} \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_{j, \mathcal{A}^c}} \mu_{p_1}(I)^{q_1} \mu_{p_2}(I)^{q_2} \\ &= 2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}} \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_1+q_2) - j^{\mathcal{A}^c} T(q_1, q_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 4.3, noting that $j^{\mathcal{A}} = \#\mathcal{A}_{1,j}$ and $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{j^{\mathcal{A}}}{j} = (1-\eta)$ with probability 1, one concludes that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}(q_1, q_2) = (1-\eta) \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_1+q_2) + \eta T(q_1, q_2) = T^\eta(q_1, q_2).$$

□

Observe that Lemma 4.3 implies that almost surely, for some constant $C > 0$,

$$(45) \quad |\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}(q_1, q_2) - T^\eta(q_1, q_2)| \leq C \left(\frac{\log j}{j} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Recall the convention that $[\alpha, \beta]$ is the segment with endpoints α and β , even if $\beta < \alpha$.

Lemma 5.2. *For every choice of p_1 and p_2 , the Legendre transform of the mapping T is supported by the segment $[(-\log_2(1-p_1), G_{1,2}(-\log_2(1-p_1))), (-\log_2 p_1, G_{1,2}(-\log_2 p_1))]$, and for every $H \in [-\log_2(1-p_1), -\log_2 p_1]$, $T^*(H, G_{1,2}(H)) = D_{\mu_1}(H)$.*

Proof. For every $(q_1, q_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, let us write

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} T(q_1, q_2) = \frac{-p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} \log_2(p_1) - (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2} \log_2(1-p_1)}{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}} \\ H_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} T(q_1, q_2) = \frac{-p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} \log_2(p_2) - (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2} \log_2(1-p_2)}{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}} = G_{1,2}(H_1). \end{aligned}$$

There is an affine relationship between the two partial derivatives, so the support of T^* is the segment $[(-\log_2(1-p_1), G_{1,2}(-\log_2(1-p_1))), (-\log_2 p_1, G_{1,2}(-\log_2 p_1))]$, which coincides with the segment $[(-\log_2(1-p_1), -\log_2(1-p_2)), (-\log_2 p_1, -\log_2 p_2)]$ when p_1, p_2 are on

the same side of $1/2$, and equals $[(-\log_2(1-p_1), -\log_2 p_2), (-\log_2 p_1, -\log_2(1-p_2))]$ when $1/2$ is located in the middle of p_1 and p_2 .

Next, fix some $H \in (-\log_2(1-p_1), -\log_2 p_1)$. Consider the unique $q \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $H = \tau'_{\mu_1}(q) = \frac{-p_1^q \log_2(p_1) - (1-p_1)^q \log_2(1-p_1)}{p_1^q + (1-p_1)^q} = -x \log_2(p_1) - (1-x) \log_2(1-p_1)$, with $x = \frac{p_1^q}{p_1^q + (1-p_1)^q}$. Observe that combined with the definition of H_1 above, this remark implies that

$$(46) \quad x = \frac{p_1^q}{p_1^q + (1-p_1)^q} = \frac{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2}}{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}}.$$

In particular, after simplification,

$$q \log_2 \frac{1-p_1}{p_1} = \log_2((1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}) - \log_2 p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2}.$$

By Legendre transform, one has

$$D_{\mu_1}(H) = qH - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q) = sH + \log_2(p_1^q + (1-p_1)^q) = q(H - \log_2 p_1) + \log_2 x.$$

The basic properties of the 2-dimensional Legendre transform imply that the minimum in $T^*(H, G_{1,2}(H)) = \inf_{q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{R}} (q_1 H + q_2 G_{1,2}(H) - T(q_1, q_2))$ is reached at the pairs (q_1, q_2) for which $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} T(q_1, q_2) = H$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} T(q_1, q_2) = G_{1,2}(H)$. Hence, using (46) and recalling (34),

$$\begin{aligned} T^*(H, G_{1,2}(H)) &= \inf_{q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{R}: (46) \text{ holds true}} (q_1 H + q_2 G_{1,2}(H) - T(q_1, q_2)) \\ &= \inf_{q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{R}: (46) \text{ holds true}} (q_1 (H + \log_2 p_1) + q_2 (G_{1,2}(H) + \log_2 p_2) + \log_2 x) \\ &= \inf_{q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{R}: (46) \text{ holds true}} ((q_1 + q_2 \delta_{1,2})(H + \log_2 p_1) + \log_2 x). \end{aligned}$$

To conclude, one observes that

$$(47) \quad \begin{aligned} q_1 + q_2 \delta_{1,2} &= q_1 + q_2 \frac{\log(p_2/(1-p_2))}{\log(p_1/(1-p_1))} = \frac{q_1 \log(p_1/(1-p_1)) + q_2 \log(p_2/(1-p_2))}{\log(p_1/(1-p_1))} \\ &= \frac{\log p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + \log_2(1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}}{\log_2(p_1/(1-p_1))} = q, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $T^*(H, G_{1,2}(H)) = D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H)$, hence the result. \square

The support of T^η is a parallelogram, this will follow in particular from the multifractal formalism in Section 5.3.

The computation of $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is a bit more delicate, and depends on the relative positions of p_1 and p_2 .

Lemma 5.3. *Assume that $0 < p_1, p_2 < 1/2$ or $1/2 < p_1, p_2 < 1$. Then $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta} = T^\eta$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume $p_1, p_2 \leq 1/2$.

For $w \in \Sigma_j$ one has $\mu_{p_1}(3I_w) = \mu_{p_1}(I_w^-) + \mu_{p_1}(I_w) + \mu_{p_1}(I_w^+)$. Call $\tilde{w} \in \Sigma_j$ the word for which $\mu_{p_1}(I_{\tilde{w}})$ is maximal amongst the three terms. Hence $\mu_{p_1}(I_{\tilde{w}}) \leq \mu_{p_1}(3I_w) \leq 3\mu_{p_1}(I_{\tilde{w}})$.

Observe that the fact that $\mu_{p_1}(I_{\tilde{w}})$ is maximal depends only on the numbers of zeros and ones in w and \tilde{w} in Σ_j . Since p_1 and p_2 are both less than $1/2$ (meaning that $p_i \leq 1-p_i$), the same inequality holds true for ν_η : $\nu_\eta(I_{\tilde{w}})$ is maximal amongst $\nu_\eta(I_w^-)$, $\nu_\eta(I_w)$, and $\nu_\eta(I_w^+)$, and $\nu_\eta(I_{\tilde{w}}) \leq \nu_\eta(3I_w) \leq 3\nu_\eta(I_{\tilde{w}})$.

Subsequently, for a constant C depending on the values (and on the sign) of q_1 and q_2 ,

$$\sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} \mu_{p_1}(3I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(3I_w)^{q_2} \leq C \sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} \mu_{p_1}(I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_w)^{q_2} = C \cdot 2^{-j\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}(q_1, q_2)}.$$

Next, for every $w \in \Sigma_j$, setting $w' = w01 \in \Sigma_{j+2}$, then $3I_{w'} \subset I_w$ and $p_1(1-p_1)\mu_{p_1}(I_w) = \mu(I_{w'}) \leq \mu_{p_1}(3I_{w'}) \leq \mu_{p_1}(I_w)$, and similarly for some constant C that depends on p_1 and p_2 , $C\nu_\eta(I_w) \leq \nu_\eta(3I_{w'}) \leq \nu_\eta(I_w)$. Hence, for some other constant C' that depends on the p_i and q_i , one gets

$$2^{-j\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}(q_1, q_2)} = \sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} \mu_{p_1}(I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_w)^{q_2} \leq C' \sum_{w' \in \Sigma_{j+2}} \mu_{p_1}(3I_{w'})^{q_1} \nu_\eta(3I_{w'})^{q_2},$$

As a conclusion, $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j+2}(q_1, q_2) \leq \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j+2}(q_1, q_2) \leq \tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}(q_1, q_2)$. By Lemma 5.1, $\tilde{\tau}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}(q_1, q_2)$ converges to $T^\eta(q_1, q_2)$ when j tends to infinity, hence the result. \square

5.2. Computation of the bivariate multifractal spectrum. We find a parametrization of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ allowing us to compute it explicitly and to establish the multifractal formalism in the next subsection.

Theorem 5.4. *Let $0 < p_1, p_2 < 1/2$ or $1/2 < p_1, p_2 < 1$.*

Let $\eta \in [0, 1]$, and consider the mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M} : [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2 &\longrightarrow & (\mathbb{R}^+)^2 \\ (\alpha, \beta) &\longmapsto & (\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta, \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)). \end{aligned}$$

With probability one, the bivariate spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is parametrized as follows: for every pair $(\alpha, \beta) \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}] \times [H_{2,\min}, H_{2,\max}]$, call $(H_1, H_2) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$. Then

$$(48) \quad D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1-\eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta),$$

and $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) = -\infty$ whenever (H_1, H_2) cannot be written as $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$ for some pair $(\alpha, \beta) \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}] \times [H_{2,\min}, H_{2,\max}]$.

In the following proofs we always assume that $0 < p_1 < p_2 < 1/2$, and in this case $H_{i,\min} = -\log_2(1-p_i)$ and $H_{i,\max} = -\log_2 p_i$. The other case $1/2 < p_1 < p_2 < 1$ is similar.

We start by identifying the support of the bivariate spectrum.

Lemma 5.5. *With probability one, the support of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is the parallelogram $\mathcal{P}_\eta = \mathcal{M}([H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2)$.*

Proof. Since $0 < p_1 < p_2 < 1/2$, the slope of the affine mapping $G_{1,2}$ is $\delta_{1,2} > 1$. The other cases are similar.

We fix H_1 .

Consider x with $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x) = H_1$. There exists a sequence (ε_j) depending on x and tending to 0 such that :

- (i) for every j and $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$, $\mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}_j(x)) = 2^{-jH_1'}$ where $H_1' \in [H_1 - \varepsilon_j, H_{1,\max} + \varepsilon_j]$,
- (ii) there are infinitely many integers j such that $\mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}_j(x)) \geq 2^{-j(H_1 + \varepsilon_j)}$ for some $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$.

We then look for the possible values for H_2 . Let us write $\mu_{p_1}(I) = \mu_{p_1}(I^A)\mu_{p_1}(I^{A^c}) = 2^{-j^A\alpha}2^{-j^{A^c}\beta}$ for $\alpha, \beta \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]$. Recalling (39), one has $\nu_\eta(I) = \mu_{p_1}(I^A)\mu_{p_2}(I^{A^c}) = 2^{-j^A\alpha}2^{-j^{A^c}\beta'}$ where $\beta' = G_{1,2}(\beta) \in [H_{2,\min}, H_{2,\max}]$ by Lemma 4.1.

Writing $\mu_{p_1}(I) = 2^{-jH_1}$, then $\nu_\eta(I) = 2^{-jH'_2}$, where

$$(49) \quad \begin{cases} H'_1 = \frac{j^{\mathcal{A}}}{j}\alpha + \frac{j^{\mathcal{A}^c}}{j}\beta \\ H'_2 = \frac{j^{\mathcal{A}}}{j}\alpha + \frac{j^{\mathcal{A}^c}}{j}G_{1,2}(\beta) = H'_1 + \frac{j^{\mathcal{A}}}{j}(G_{1,2}(\beta) - \beta). \end{cases}$$

Recall that by Lemma 4.3, with probability one, $j^{\mathcal{A}} \sim \eta j$ and $j^{\mathcal{A}^c} \sim (1 - \eta)j$, when j tends to $+\infty$. So it is enough to consider the pairs (H'_1, H'_2) such that $(H'_1, H'_2) = (\eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta, \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$.

Let us write

$$\begin{aligned} [a_1, b_1] &= \{H' : (H_1, H') = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta) \text{ for some } (\alpha, \beta) \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2\} \\ [a_2, b_2] &= \{H' : (H'_1, H') = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta) \text{ for some } (\alpha, \beta) \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2 \text{ and } H'_1 \geq H_1\} \\ [a_3, b_3] &= \{H' : (H_1, H') \text{ belongs to the support of } D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}\}. \end{aligned}$$

First, assume that a pair $(\alpha, \beta) \in (H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max})$ satisfies $H_1 = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta$, call $H' = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)$. Then, let x and y be such that $\dim(\mu_{p_1}, x) = \alpha$ and $\dim(\mu_{p_1}, y) = \beta$ - such points with limit local dimensions exist by Proposition 3.3. Consider the real number $z \in [0, 1]$ such that for every integer j , $I_j^{\mathcal{A}}(z) = I_j^{\mathcal{A}}(x)$ and $I_j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(z) = I_j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(y)$. One sees that $\dim(\mu_{p_1}, z) = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta = H_1$ and $\dim(\nu_\eta, z) = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) = H'$, with probability one (this happens simultaneously for all such points z , since the randomness comes only from the set \mathcal{A}). Hence, $H' \in [a_3, b_3]$ and so $[a_1, b_1] \subset [a_3, b_3]$.

Second, remark that by item (i) above, $H'_1 = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta \geq H_1$, and by item (ii) the equality $H_1 = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta$ holds infinitely many times. This last point implies in particular that $b_1 = b_3$.

Assume that $a_3 < a_1$. This means that $a_3 = a_2 < a_1$, and so there must be $H'_1 > H_1$ such that $(H'_1, a_3) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$ for some pair (α, β) . This is not possible, since the choice of p_1, p_2 imposes that $G_{1,2}$ is an increasing mapping with slope > 1 .

As a conclusion, $[a_3, b_3] = \mathcal{M}([H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2) \cap \{(H_1, H) : H \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$, hence the result. \square

One can push the description a bit further and describe the parallelogram \mathcal{P}_η . We just proved that it is enough to consider the pairs (α, β) for which $H_1 = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta$, and to consider the system $(H_1, H_2) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$, i.e.

$$(S) \quad \begin{cases} H_1 = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)\beta \\ H_2 = \eta\alpha + (1 - \eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) = H_1 + (1 - \eta)(G_{1,2}(\beta) - \beta). \end{cases}$$

Given the preceding remarks, H_1 being fixed, obtaining the lower and upper bound for H_2 amounts to minimizing and maximizing β , respectively. There are four situations according to the value of H_1 :

- (1) $H_{1,\min} \leq H_1 \leq \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\min}$: the largest possible value for α is reached when $\beta = H_{1,\min}$, so the smallest possible value of H_2 is $H_1 + (1 - \eta)(G_{1,2}(H_{1,\min}) - H_{1,\min})$. The mapping $H_1 \mapsto H_1 + (1 - \eta)(G_{1,2}(H_{1,\min}) - H_{1,\min})$ is the straight line of slope 1 passing through the point $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\min})$.
- (2) $\eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\min} \leq H_1 \leq H_{1,\max}$: the largest possible value for α is $H_{1,\max}$, and the corresponding β in (S) equals $\beta = (H_1 - \eta H_{1,\max}) / (1 - \eta)$. Hence the smallest possible value of H_2 is $H_1 + (1 - \eta)(G_{1,2}((H_1 - \eta H_{1,\max}) / (1 - \eta)) - (H_1 -$

$\eta H_{1,\max}/(1-\eta) = \delta_{1,2}(H_1 - H_{1,\min}) + \eta(H_{2,\max} - H_{2,\min}) + H_{2,\min}$. One checks that when $H_1 = H_{1,\max}$, this value equals $\eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\max}$, so the corresponding mapping $H_1 \mapsto \delta_{1,2}(H_1 - H_{1,\min}) + \eta(H_{2,\max} - H_{2,\min}) + H_{2,\min}$ is the straight line of slope $\delta_{1,2}$ passing through the point $(H_{1,\max}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\max})$.

- (3) $H_{1,\min} \leq H_1 \leq \eta H_{1,\min} + (1-\eta)H_{1,\max}$: the smallest possible value for α is $H_{1,\min}$, so the largest possible value of β is $(H_1 - \eta H_{1,\min})/(1-\eta)$ and that of H_2 is $H_1 + (1-\eta)(G_{1,2}(H_1 - \eta H_{1,\min}) - H_1 - \eta H_{1,\min})/(1-\eta)$, which is the straight line of slope $\delta_{1,2}$ passing through the point $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\min} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\min})$.
- (4) $\eta H_{1,\min} + (1-\eta)H_{1,\max} \leq H_1 \leq H_{1,\max}$: the largest possible value for β is $H_{1,\max}$, so the largest possible value for H_2 is $H_1 + (1-\eta)(G_{1,2}(H_{1,\max}) - H_{1,\max})$, which is the straight line of slope 1 passing through the point $(H_{1,\max}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\max})$.

The four cases give the four corresponding straight lines constituting the frontier of the parallelogram $\mathcal{M}([H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2)$.

One can check that when $0 < p_2 < p_1 < 1/2$, then $\delta_{1,2} < 1$ and the parallelogram is still generated by the four straight lines passing through $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\min} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\min})$ or $(H_{1,\max}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\max})$ and with slope 1 or $\delta_{1,2}$.

Now that the support of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is known, we compute its value at every possible (H_1, H_2) .

Lemma 5.6. *Let $(H_1, H_2) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$ with $(\alpha, \beta) \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2$. Then $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1-\eta)D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta)$.*

Proof. Let us start with the lower bound. By (40) applied with $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$, $p_1 = p_2$, $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = \alpha$ and $\alpha_2 = \beta_2 = \beta$, one has $\dim E_{\alpha, \alpha}^{p_1, \mathcal{A}} \cap E_{\beta, \beta}^{p_1, \mathcal{A}^c} = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1-\eta)D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta)$. Next observe that when $x \in E_{\alpha, \alpha}^{p_1, \mathcal{A}} \cap E_{\beta, \beta}^{p_1, \mathcal{A}^c}$, by Lemma 4.1,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\mu_{p_1}(B(x, 2^{-j})))}{\log 2^{-j}} &= \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta = H_1, \\ \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\nu_\eta(B(x, 2^{-j})))}{\log 2^{-j}} &= \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) = H_2, \end{aligned}$$

hence $x \in \underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$. So $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) \geq \dim_H E_{\alpha, \alpha}^{p_1, \mathcal{A}} \cap E_{\beta, \beta}^{p_1, \mathcal{A}^c} = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1-\eta)D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta)$.

Let us prove the upper bound for the dimension of $\underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$.

For $x \in [0, 1]$, write $\mu_{p_1}(I_j(x)) = \mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}}(x))\mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(x)) = 2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}}\alpha_{j,x}}2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}^c}\beta_{j,x}}$, so that $\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) = \mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}}(x))\mu_{p_2}(I_j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(x)) = 2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}}\alpha_{j,x}}2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}^c}G_{1,2}(\beta_{j,x})}$.

Similarly, write $\mu_{p_1}(I_j^\pm(x)) = \mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\pm, \mathcal{A}}(x))\mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\pm, \mathcal{A}^c}(x)) = 2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}}\alpha_{j,x}^\pm}2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}^c}\beta_{j,x}^\pm}$, and $\nu_\eta(I_j^\pm(x)) = \mu_{p_1}(I_j^{\pm, \mathcal{A}}(x))\mu_{p_2}(I_j^{\pm, \mathcal{A}^c}(x)) = 2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}}\alpha_{j,x}^\pm}2^{-j^{\mathcal{A}^c}G_{1,2}(\beta_{j,x}^\pm)}$.

Consider $x \in \underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. For any j large enough, one must have for every j that $\mu_{p_1}(F_j(x)) \leq 2^{-j(H_1-\varepsilon)}$ and $\nu_\eta(F_j(x)) \leq 2^{-j(H_2-\varepsilon)}$, for $F \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$. Hence, recalling that $j^{\mathcal{A}} \sim \eta j$ when $j \rightarrow +\infty$, one must have

$$H_1 - 2\varepsilon \leq \eta\alpha_{j,x} + (1-\eta)\beta_{j,x} \quad \text{and} \quad H_2 - 2\varepsilon \leq \eta\alpha_{j,x} + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta_{j,x}),$$

and similarly for $\alpha_{j,x}^\pm$ and $\beta_{j,x}^\pm$.

Also, for an infinite number of integers j_n , one must have

$$H_1 - 2\varepsilon \leq \eta\alpha_{j_n,x} + (1 - \eta)\beta_{j_n,x} \leq H_1 + 2\varepsilon$$

or the same inequalities for $\alpha_{j_n,x}^\pm$ and $\beta_{j_n,x}^\pm$. Assume that this holds for $\alpha_{j_n,x}$ and $\beta_{j_n,x}$.

Since $(H_1, H_2) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned} -2\varepsilon &\leq \eta(\alpha_{j_n,x} - \alpha) + (1 - \eta)(\beta_{j_n,x} - \beta) \leq 2\varepsilon \\ \text{and } -2\varepsilon &\leq \eta(\alpha_{j_n,x} - \alpha) + (1 - \eta)(G_{1,2}(\beta_{j_n,x}) - G_{1,2}(\beta)). \end{aligned}$$

The mapping $G_{1,2}$ being affine with slope $\delta_{1,2} > 1$, one deduces that $\beta_{j_n,x} \geq \beta - \frac{4\varepsilon}{\delta_{1,2}-1}$. In particular, $\beta_{j_n,x}$ cannot be much smaller than β , so $\alpha_{j_n,x}$ cannot be much larger than α .

Let $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ so large that $1/N \leq \varepsilon$, and split the interval $[H_{1,\min} - \varepsilon, \alpha + \varepsilon]$ into N intervals K_1, \dots, K_N of equal length written γ/N . Write $K_i = [\alpha_{i,N}, \alpha_{i+1,N}]$ with $\alpha_{1,N} = H_{1,\min} - \varepsilon$ and $\alpha_{N+1,N} = \alpha + \varepsilon$.

By item (5) of Proposition (3.3), for every large integer j , for every $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$,

$$\left| \frac{\log_2 \mathcal{E}_{\mu_{p_1}}(j^{\mathcal{A}}, K_i)}{j^{\mathcal{A}}} - \sup_{H \in K_i} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H) \right| \leq \varepsilon/2.$$

By continuity of $D_{\mu_{p_1}}$, N can be chosen so large that $\sup_{H \in K_i} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H) \leq D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha_{i,N}) + \varepsilon/2$.

This yields in particular that for large integers j , $\frac{\log_2 \mathcal{E}_{\mu_{p_1}}(j^{\mathcal{A}}, K_i)}{j^{\mathcal{A}}} \leq D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha_{i,N}) + \varepsilon$.

Call $\beta_{i,N}$ the solution to $\eta\alpha_{i,N} + (1 - \eta)\beta_{i,N} = H_1$, and call $\tilde{K}_i = [\beta_{i+1,N} - 1/N, \beta_{i,N} + 1/N]$. The same argument as above yield that for N and j large, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $\frac{\log_2 \mathcal{E}_{\mu_{p_1}}(j^{\mathcal{A}^c}, \tilde{K}_i)}{j^{\mathcal{A}^c}} \leq D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta_{i,N}) + \varepsilon$.

From what precedes, one deduces that when $x \in \underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$, for infinitely many integers j , $\alpha_{j_n,x}$ (or resp., $\alpha_{j_n,x}^+$, $\alpha_{j_n,x}^-$) belongs to some interval K_i and simultaneously $\beta_{j_n,x}$ (or resp., $\beta_{j_n,x}^+$, $\beta_{j_n,x}^-$) belongs to the corresponding interval \tilde{K}_i . This leads us to introduce, as in Proposition 4.4, the set

$$F_j := \left\{ I \in \mathcal{D}_j : \frac{\log \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}})}{\log j^{\mathcal{A}}} \in K_i \text{ and } \frac{\log \mu_{p_1}(I^{\mathcal{A}^c})}{\log j^{\mathcal{A}^c}} \in \tilde{K}_i \text{ for some } i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \right\}.$$

The same arguments as in Proposition 4.4 combined with the upper bounds above show that for large integers j ,

$$\#F_j \leq \sum_{i=1}^N 2^{j^{\mathcal{A}}(D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha_{i,N}) + \varepsilon)} 2^{j^{\mathcal{A}^c}(D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta_{i,N}) + \varepsilon)} \leq N 2^{j(\delta + 2\varepsilon)},$$

where $\delta = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha_{i,N}) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta_{i,N})$, and where we used again that $j^{\mathcal{A}} \sim \eta j$ when $j \rightarrow +\infty$. The concavity of $D_{\mu_{p_1}}$ shows that $\delta \leq \max_{\alpha' \leq \alpha} \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha') + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}((H_1 - \eta\alpha')/(1 - \eta)) \leq \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}((H_1 - \eta\alpha)/(1 - \eta)) = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta)$.

We proved that every $x \in \underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$ is at distance 2^{-j} from an interval belonging to F_j , for infinitely many integers j . So the intervals $(I \pm 2^{-j})_{I \in F_j}$ form a covering of $\underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$. Then, by a classical covering argument, the Hausdorff dimension of $\underline{E}_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$ is bounded above by $\eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta)$, hence the conclusion. \square

5.3. Verification of the bivariate multifractal formalism. The aim is here to check that $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^* = D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ almost surely.

Observe that $(q_1, q_2) \mapsto \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(q_1, q_2)$ is C^∞ and concave, as the sum of two C^∞ concave mappings. A direct computation gives

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &:= \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(q_1, q_2) = \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_1 + q_2) + (1 - \eta) \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} T(q_1, q_2) \\ &= \eta \frac{-p_1^{q_1+q_2} \log_2(p_1) - (1-p_1)^{q_1+q_2} \log_2(1-p_1)}{p_1^{q_1+q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1+q_2}} \\ &\quad + (1 - \eta) \frac{-p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} \log_2(p_1) - (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2} \log_2(1-p_1)}{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

and $H_2 := \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(q_1, q_2)$ is similarly computed. For every (q_1, q_2) , since $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is C^∞ strictly concave, one has $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*(H_1, H_2) = q_1 H_1 + q_2 H_2 - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(q_1, q_2)$.

Let $q_\alpha = q_1 + q_2$ and q_β be the unique real number such that $\frac{p_1^{q_\beta}}{p_1^{q_\beta} + (1-p_1)^{q_\beta}} = \frac{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2}}{p_1^{q_1} p_2^{q_2} + (1-p_1)^{q_1} (1-p_2)^{q_2}}$. Call $\alpha = \tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_\alpha) = -p_1^{q_\alpha} \log_2(p_1) - (1-p_1)^{q_\alpha} \log_2(1-p_1)$ and $\beta = \tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_\beta) = -p_1^{q_\beta} \log_2(p_1) - (1-p_1)^{q_\beta} \log_2(1-p_1)$. Combining the previous formulas gives $(H_1, H_2) = \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $(\alpha, \beta) \in [H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]^2$.

By Lemma 5.6, $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta)$. It remains us to check that this formula coincides with $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*(H_1, H_2)$. Using the above formulas and after computations, one sees that

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) &= q_\alpha \alpha - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_\alpha) = q_\alpha(\alpha + \log_2(p_1)) - (q_1 + q_2) \log_2 p_1 - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_1 + q_2) \\ D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta) &= q_\beta \beta - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_\beta) = q_\beta(\beta + \log_2(p_1)) - q_1 \log_2 p_1 - q_2 \log_2 p_2 - T^\eta(q_1, q_2). \end{aligned}$$

So, remembering (9), to get the equality $\eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta) = q_1 H_1 + q_2 H_2 - \tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(q_1, q_2)$, it is enough to check that

$$\begin{aligned} &\eta(q_\alpha(\alpha + \log_2(p_1)) - (q_1 + q_2) \log_2 p_1) + (1 - \eta)(q_\beta(\beta + \log_2(p_1)) - q_1 \log_2 p_1 - q_2 \log_2 p_2) \\ &= q_1 H_1 + q_2 H_2 = \eta \alpha (q_1 + q_2) + (1 - \eta)(\beta (q_1 + \delta_{1,2} q_2) + \delta_{1,2} q_2 \log_2 p_1 - q_2 \log_2 p_2). \end{aligned}$$

This equality is verified using $q_\alpha = q_1 + q_2$ and the same manipulations as in (46) and (47) to get that $q_1 + \delta_{1,2} q_2 = q_\beta$, and the result follows.

6. THE CASE WHERE $p_1 < 1/2 < p_2$

The results for $p_2 < 1/2 < p_1$ are similar and obtained by changing η in $1 - \eta$.

6.1. Computation of the bivariate L^q -spectrum. We prove that for every (q_1, q_2) , $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(q_1, q_2) = \min(T^\eta(q_1, q_2), \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2))$.

Proof. Observe that using the fact that $p_1 < 1 - p_1$:

- for every $w \in \Sigma_{j-1}$, $\mu_{p_1}(I_{w0})$ and $\mu_{p_1}(I_{w1})$ (resp. $\nu_\eta(I_{w0})$ and $\nu_\eta(I_{w1})$) are of the same order of magnitude. So, in order to compute $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$, it is enough to consider in the sums defining $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta, j}$ only those intervals whose dyadic coding ends with a 1.

- any word $w \in \Sigma_j \setminus \{1^j\}$ ending with a 1 can be written $w = w'01^\ell$, where $\ell \geq 1$, $w' \in \Sigma_{j-\ell-1}$ and 1^ℓ is the word of ℓ letters all equal to one. One has $I_w + 2^{-j} = I_{w'10^\ell}$, and $\mu_{p_1}(I_w) = \mu(I_{w'})p_1(1-p_1)^\ell \geq \mu(I_{w'})(1-p_1)p_1^\ell = \mu_{p_1}(I_w + 2^{-j})$. In particular, $\mu_{p_1}(3I_w) \sim \mu_{p_1}(I_w)$.
- for $w \in \Sigma_{j-1}$, the mass $\nu_\eta(3I_{w1}) = \nu_\eta(I_{w1}^-) + \nu_\eta(I_{w1}) + \nu_\eta(I_{w1}^+)$ is equivalent to $\nu_\eta(I_{w1}) + \nu_\eta(I_{w1} + 2^{-j})$, so finally the product $\mu_{p_1}(3I_{w1})^{q_1} \nu_\eta(3I_{w1})^{q_2}$ is equivalent (up to uniform constants depending on q_2 , p_1 and p_2) to $\mu_{p_1}(I_{w1})^{q_1} (\nu_\eta(I_{w1})^{q_2} + \nu_\eta(I_{w1} + 2^{-j})^{q_2})$.

From all this one deduces that

$$\sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} \mu_{p_1}(3I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(3I_w)^{q_2} \sim \sum_{w \in \Sigma_{j-1}} \mu_{p_1}(I_{w1})^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_{w1})^{q_2} + \sum_{w \in \Sigma_{j-1}} \mu_{p_1}(I_{w1})^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_{w1} + 2^{-j})^{q_2}.$$

The first sum is equivalent to $\sum_{w \in \Sigma_{j-1}} \mu_{p_1}(I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_w)^{q_2}$, which was treated in Lemma 5.1 and is equivalent to $2^{-jT^\eta(q_1, q_2)}$.

For the second sum, denoted by $S(j, q_1, q_2)$, observe that Σ_{j-1} can be decomposed as $\Sigma_{j-1} = \{1^{j-1}\} \cup \bigcup_{\ell=0}^{j-2} \bigcup_{w \in \Sigma_\ell} w01^{j-2-\ell}$. This remark yields that (the word 1^j yields a zero term since $(I_{1^j} + 2^{-j}) \cap [0, 1) = \emptyset$)

$$\begin{aligned} S(j, q_1, q_2) &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-2} \sum_{w \in \Sigma_\ell} \mu_{p_1}(I_{w01^{j-2-\ell}})^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_{w01^{j-2-\ell}} + 2^{-j})^{q_2} \\ &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-2} \sum_{w \in \Sigma_\ell} \mu_{p_1}(I_{w01^{j-2-\ell}})^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_{w10^{j-2-\ell}})^{q_2}. \end{aligned}$$

For $w \in \Sigma_\ell$, $\mu_{p_1}(I_{w01^{j-2-\ell}}) = \mu_{p_1}(I_w)p_1(1-p_1)^{j-2-\ell}$, and using the notations of Lemma 4.3,

$$\nu_\eta(I_{w10^{j-2-\ell}}) = \nu_\eta(I_w)(1-p_1)^{\mathbf{1}_{\ell \in \mathcal{A}}}(1-p_2)^{\mathbf{1}_{\ell \in \mathcal{A}^c}} p_1^{\#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1}} p_2^{j-2-\ell-\#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1}}.$$

The terms p_1 and $(1-p_1)^{\mathbf{1}_{\ell \in \mathcal{A}}}(1-p_2)^{\mathbf{1}_{\ell \in \mathcal{A}^c}}$ are bounded by above and below by uniform constants, so

$$S(j, q_1, q_2) \sim \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-2} (1-p_1)^{q_1(j-\ell-2)} p_1^{q_2 \#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1}} p_2^{q_2(j-\ell-2-\#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1})} \sum_{w \in \Sigma_\ell} \mu_{p_1}(I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_w)^{q_2}.$$

By (45), for some constant $C > 0$ one has for every $j \geq 1$

$$2^{-C((\ell-1)\log(\ell-1))^{1/2}} \leq \frac{\sum_{w \in \Sigma_{\ell-1}} \mu_{p_1}(I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(I_w)^{q_2}}{2^{-(\ell-1)T^\eta(q_1, q_2)}} \leq 2^{C((\ell-1)\log(\ell-1))^{1/2}},$$

so, replacing $\ell-1$ by ℓ in the above formula (which only introduces constants), one gets

$$(50) \quad S(j, q_1, q_2) \sim \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-2} 2^{-\ell T^\eta(q_1, q_2) + O(\sqrt{\ell \log \ell})} (1-p_1)^{q_1(j-\ell-2)} p_1^{q_2 \#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1}} p_2^{q_2(j-\ell-2-\#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1})}.$$

Next, by Lemma 4.3, with probability one there exists an integer J_0 such that for every $J \geq J_0$, for every $j \geq J^{\varepsilon_J}$ where $\varepsilon_J = (\log(J))^{-1/2}$, (38) holds true. In particular, fixing

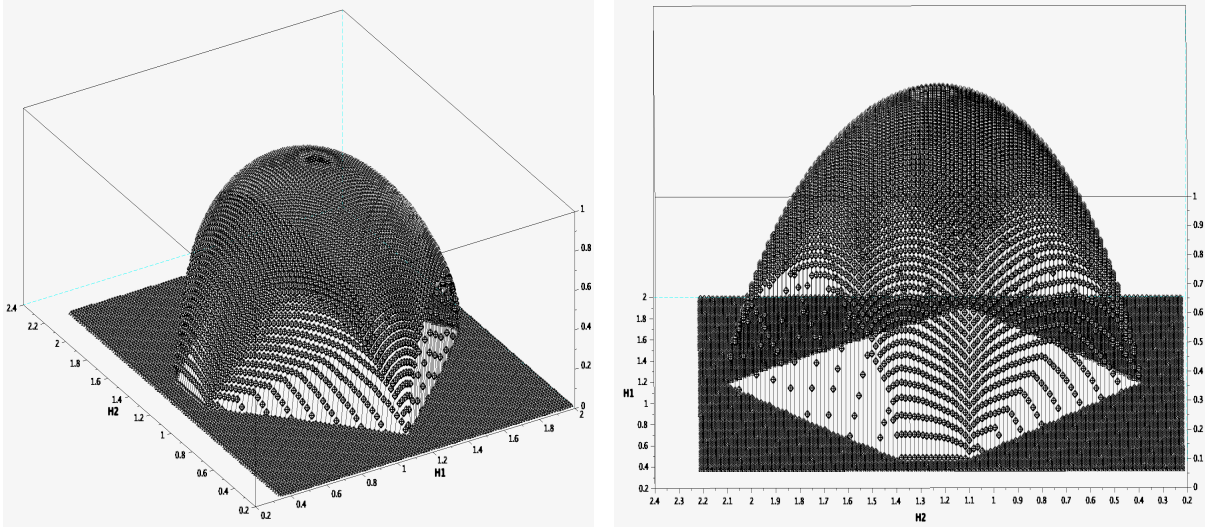


FIGURE 4. Two views of the Legendre spectrum when $0 < p_1 = 0.2 < 1/2 < p_2 = 0.8$ with $\eta = 0.5$.

$\varepsilon > 0$, if $\varepsilon^{-2} \leq \ell \leq j - j^\varepsilon$, then $\ell + \ell^{1/\sqrt{\log \ell}} \leq \ell + \ell^\varepsilon \leq j$ and (38) (applied with $\ell + 2$ instead of J and $j - 1$ instead of $J + j - 1$) gives for j large that

$$(51) \quad |\#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1} - \eta(j - \ell + 1)| \leq \sqrt{(j - \ell - 2) \log(j - \ell - 2) / \varepsilon_{\ell+2}} \leq (j - \ell)^{1/2+\varepsilon}.$$

Let us split the sum in (50) into three sums $\Sigma_1(j)$, $\Sigma_2(j)$ and $\Sigma_3(j)$ according to the ranges of indices $\ell \in \{0, \dots, \lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor + 1\}$, $\{\lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor + 2, \dots, j - \lfloor j^\varepsilon \rfloor\}$ and $\{j - \lfloor j^\varepsilon \rfloor + 1, \dots, j - 2\}$. For the first one, the terms $2^{-\ell T^\eta(q_1, q_2) + O(\sqrt{\ell \log \ell})}$ can be viewed as constants, and

$$\Sigma_1(j) \sim \sum_{\ell=1}^{\lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor + 1} (1 - p_1)^{q_1(j-2-\ell)} p_1^{q_2 \#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1}} p_2^{q_2(j-1-\ell - \#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1})}.$$

The ranges of ℓ being finite, by the law of large numbers, for every j large enough, for every $\ell \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor + 1\}$, $|\#\mathcal{A}_{\ell+2, j-1} - \eta(j - 1)| \leq j \varepsilon_j$ for some sequence ε_j that tends to zero when j tends to infinity. Hence, for some sequence ε'_j tending to zero, and recalling (9), one sees that

$$\Sigma_1(j) \sim (1 - p_1)^{q_1 j} p_1^{q_2 \eta j} p_2^{q_2 j(1-\eta)} 2^{j \varepsilon'_j} = 2^{-j(\tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2) - \varepsilon'_j)}.$$

For the second sum, one applies (51) to get for some ε''_j tending to zero that

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_2(j) &\sim \sum_{\ell=\lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor + 2}^{j - \lfloor j^\varepsilon \rfloor} 2^{-\ell T^\eta(q_1, q_2)} (1 - p_1)^{q_1(j-\ell)} p_1^{q_2 \eta(j-\ell)} p_2^{q_2(1-\eta)(j-\ell)} 2^{O(\sqrt{\ell \log \ell} + (j-\ell)^{1/2+\varepsilon})} \\ &\sim \sum_{\ell=\lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor + 2}^{j - \lfloor j^\varepsilon \rfloor} 2^{-\ell T^\eta(q_1, q_2) - (j-\ell)\tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2) + j \varepsilon''_j} \sim 2^{-j \min(T^\eta(q_1, q_2), \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2)) + j \varepsilon''_j}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for the third term, we observe that $|j - 1 - \ell| \leq j^\varepsilon$, and deduce that for some other sequence ε_j''' tending to zero (we also replace $(j - 1) - (j - 1)^\varepsilon$ by $j - j^\varepsilon$ which simplifies the calculation)

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_3(j) &\sim \sum_{\ell=j-\lfloor j^\varepsilon \rfloor}^j 2^{-\ell T^\eta(q_1, q_2)} (1 - p_1)^{q_1(j-\ell)} p_1^{q_2 \eta(j-\ell)} p_2^{q_2(1-\eta)(j-\ell)} 2^{O(\sqrt{\ell \log \ell} + (j-\ell)^{1/2+\varepsilon})} \\ &\sim 2^{-j T^\eta(q_1, q_2) + j \varepsilon_j'''} . \end{aligned}$$

Combining the three previous estimates, one concludes that

$$S(j, q_1, q_2) \sim 2^{-j \min(T^\eta(q_1, q_2), \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2)) + j \tilde{\varepsilon}_j},$$

where $\tilde{\varepsilon}_j \rightarrow 0$.

Finally,

$$\sum_{w \in \Sigma_j} \mu_{p_1}(3I_w)^{q_1} \nu_\eta(3I_w)^{q_2} \sim 2^{-j \min(T^\eta(q_1, q_2), \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2)) + j \tilde{\varepsilon}_j}.$$

The result follows. Observe that a phase transition occurs at the curve $\{(q_1, q_2) : T^\eta(q_1, q_2) = \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2)\}$. \square

The support of $(\tilde{T}^\eta)^*$ is the parallelogram with same corners as in Section 5, however there is a difference between these two figures, due to the relative positions of p_1 and p_2 and the fact that $\delta_{1,2} < 0$. Indeed, the four straight lines generating the parallelogram have slopes 1 and $\delta_{1,2}$, which is positive or negative according to whether p_1, p_2 are one the same side of $1/2$ or not, respectively, see Figure 4.

Next, observe that $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2) = \log_2(1 - p_1) = H_{1,\min}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \tilde{T}^\eta(q_1, q_2) = -\eta \log_2(p_1) - (1 - \eta) \log_2(p_2) = \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\min}$, so these partial derivatives are independent of q_1 and q_2 . Also, the point $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\min})$ lies outside the support of $(T^\eta)^*$. From the elementary properties of the Legendre transform we deduce that:

- $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ has support the convex pentagon \mathcal{P}_1^η whose 5 corners are $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\min})$ and the four points of the parallelogram described above, see Figure 4.
- $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ is the concave hull of the union of the singleton $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\min}, 0)$ and the graph of $(T^\eta)^*$. In particular, it contains a cone constituted by segments all starting from $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\min})$ and tangent to the graph of $(T^\eta)^*$, see Figures 2 and 4.

6.2. Computation of the bivariate multifractal spectrum. Let us write $[H_{\eta,\min} := \eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\min}, H_{\eta,\max} := \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta) H_{2,\max}]$ for the support of D_{ν_η} .

Assume that for some x , $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x) = H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) = H_2$. There exists a sequence (ε_j) depending on x and tending to 0 such that :

- for every j and $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$, $\mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}_j(x)) = 2^{-j H_1'}$ where $H_1' \in [H_1 - \varepsilon_j, H_{1,\max} + \varepsilon_j]$ and $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}_j(x)) = 2^{-j H_2'}$ where $H_2' \in [H_2 - \varepsilon_j, H_{\eta,\max} + \varepsilon_j]$ (here H_1' and H_2' depend on j and x),

- (ii) there are infinitely many integers j such that $\mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}_j(x)) \geq 2^{-j(H_1+\varepsilon_j)}$ for some $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$ and, possibly for other integers j , $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}_j(x)) \geq 2^{-j(H_2+\varepsilon_j)}$ for some $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$.

The same argument as in Lemma 5.5 gives, writing $H'_1 = \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta$ and $H'_2 = \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)$ and letting j tend to infinity, that one necessarily has $(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta, \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G(\beta)) \in [H_1, H_{1,\max}] \times [H_2, H_{\eta,\max}]$, and the two following systems

$$(S_1) \quad \begin{cases} H_1 = \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta \\ H_2 \leq \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad (S_2) \quad \begin{cases} H_1 \leq \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta \\ H_2 = \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) \end{cases}$$

are realized for infinitely many integers j (not necessarily simultaneously).

Let us first clarify the possible range for the pair of exponents (H_1, H_2) ,

Lemma 6.1. *Almost surely, the support of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is a (deterministic) pentagon \mathcal{P}_2^η different from \mathcal{P}_1^η .*

Proof. Recall that when $0 < p_1 < 1/2 < p_2 < 1$, $\delta_{1,2} < 0$.

- Consider first the system (S_1) . We write $\beta_{H_1, \alpha} = \frac{H_1 - \eta\alpha}{1-\eta}$, so that $H_1 = \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta_{H_1, \alpha}$.

The exponent H_1 being fixed, we look for the possible values of H_2 . One can always take $H_2 = H_{\eta,\min}$, which is the smallest possible value, so we only have to investigate the largest possible value for H_2 .

One rewrites the second line of (S_1) as $H_2 \leq H_1 + (1-\eta)(G_{1,2}(\beta_{H_1, \alpha}) - \beta_{H_1, \alpha})$. Hence, the largest α , the smallest $\beta_{H_1, \alpha}$ (since $\delta_{1,2} < 0$), and the largest H_2 in (S_1) .

Observe also that by construction α and β belong to $[H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]$, so

$$(52) \quad \max\left(H_{1,\min}, \frac{H_1 - (1-\eta)H_{1,\max}}{\eta}\right) \leq \alpha \leq \min\left(H_{1,\max}, \frac{H_1 - (1-\eta)H_{1,\min}}{\eta}\right).$$

The two expressions in the above minimum coincide when $H_1 = (1-\eta)H_{1,\min} + \eta H_{1,\max}$.

- (1) $H_{1,\min} \leq H_1 \leq (1-\eta)H_{1,\min} + \eta H_{1,\max}$: the largest possible value for α is $\frac{H_1 - (1-\eta)H_{1,\min}}{\eta}$.

The largest possible H_2 satisfying (S_1) is thus $f_1(H_1) := \eta \frac{H_1 - (1-\eta)H_{1,\min}}{\eta} + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta_{H_1, \frac{H_1 - (1-\eta)H_{1,\min}}{\eta}})$, and it is checked that f_1 is the straight line with slope 1 passing through the points $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\min} + (1-\eta)H_{2,\max})$ and $(\eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{1,\min}, H_{\eta,\max})$.

- (2) $(1-\eta)H_{1,\min} + \eta H_{1,\max} < H_1 \leq H_{1,\max}$: the largest possible value for α is now constant and equal to $H_{1,\max}$, the corresponding β is $\beta_{H_1, H_{1,\max}}$, and the maximal H_2 is $\eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta_{H_1, H_{1,\max}}) := f_2(H_1)$. This yields the straight line with slope $\delta_{1,2}$ passing through $(\eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{1,\min}, H_{\eta,\max})$ and $(H_{1,\max}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1-\eta)H_{1,\min})$.

Hence, the possible (H_1, H_2) form a pentagon. see Figure 5, top left.

- Next, consider (S_2) . The discussion is quite similar to the one for (S_1) . Indeed, it is always possible to take $H_1 = H_{1,\min}$ in (S_2) , so H_2 being fixed, we look for the maximal value for H_1 . Call $\tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha}$ the unique solution to $H_2 = \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha})$.

By construction α and β belong to $[H_{1,\min}, H_{1,\max}]$, so
(53)

$$\max\left(H_{\eta,\min}, \frac{H_2 - \eta H_{1,\max}}{1 - \eta}\right) \leq G_{1,2}(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2,\alpha}) = \frac{H_2 - \eta\alpha}{1 - \eta} \leq \min\left(H_{\eta,\max}, \frac{H_2 - \eta H_{1,\min}}{1 - \eta}\right).$$

This time we write $H_1 = H_2 + (1 - \eta)(\beta - G_{1,2}(\beta))$. To get the largest H_1 one must find the largest β satisfying (S_2) . This amounts to taking the minimum in (53). Remark that the two expressions in the above maximum coincide when $H_2 = H_2^\eta := \eta(1 - \eta)H_{1,\min} + (\eta + (1 - \eta)^2)H_{1,\max}$. Observe that $\eta(1 - \eta) + (\eta + (1 - \eta)^2) = 1$, so $H_{1,\min} \leq H_2 \leq H_{1,\max}$.

- (1) $H_{\eta,\min} \leq H_2 \leq H_2^\eta$: the largest possible value for $G_{1,2}(\beta)$ is constant equal to $H_{\eta,\min}$, the corresponding H_1 is $\tilde{f}_3(H_2) := H_2 + (1 - \eta)(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2,\alpha} + G_{1,2}(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2,\alpha}))$. Writing the reciprocal function $H_2 = f_3(H_1)$ of \tilde{f}_3 , a calculation shows that f_3 is the straight line with slope 1 passing through the points $(\eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\max}, H_{\eta,\min})$ and $(H_{1,\max}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\min})$.
- (2) $H_2^\eta < H_2 \leq H_{\eta,\max}$: the largest possible value for $G_{1,2}(\beta)$ is now $\frac{H_2 - \eta H_{1,\max}}{1 - \eta}$, and the maximal H_1 is $\tilde{f}_4(H_2) := H_2 + (1 - \eta)(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2,\alpha} + G_{1,2}(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2,\alpha}))$. One can check that the reciprocal function $H_2 = f_4(H_1)$ of \tilde{f}_4 coincides with the straight line f_2 of item (2) obtained above when studying the system (S_1) .

Hence, once again the possible range of (H_1, H_2) forms a pentagon, which differs from the one following from (S_1) , see Figure 5, top right.

The intersection \mathcal{P}_2^η between the two above pentagons happens to remain a pentagon with five edges $(H_{1,\min}, H_{\eta,\min})$, $(H_{1,\min}, \eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\max})$, $(\eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\min}, H_{\eta,\max})$, $(H_{1,\max}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\min})$ and $(\eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta)H_{1,\max}, H_{\eta,\min})$. See again Figure 5, bottom right, for an illustration. \square

We move now to the bivariate multifractal spectrum $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$. Even if this estimate is not sharp, it is obvious that $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) \leq \min(D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1), D_{\nu_\eta}(H_2))$. The term $D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1)$ is explicit, let us estimate the second one.

Proposition 6.2. *Almost surely, for every $H \in [\eta H_{1,\min} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\min}, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\max}]$, $D_{\nu_\eta}(H) = D_{p_1, p_2}(H)$, where*

$$D_{p_1, p_2}(H) = \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_H)) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_2}}(\tau'_{\mu_{p_2}}(q_H)),$$

and q_H is the unique real number such that $H = \eta \tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_H) + (1 - \eta) \tau'_{\mu_{p_2}}(q_H)$.

Proof. First, the existence and unicity of q_H follow from the monotonicity of $\tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}$ and $\tau'_{\mu_{p_2}}$.

If for a real number x one has $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) = H_2$, then there exists a sequence (ε_j) depending on x and tending to 0 such that :

- (i) for every j and $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$, $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}_j(x)) = 2^{-jH'}$ where $H' \in [H_2 - \varepsilon_j, \eta H_{1,\max} + (1 - \eta)H_{2,\max} + \varepsilon_j]$,
- (ii) there are infinitely many integers j such that $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}_j(x)) \geq 2^{-j(H_2 + \varepsilon_j)}$ for some $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$.

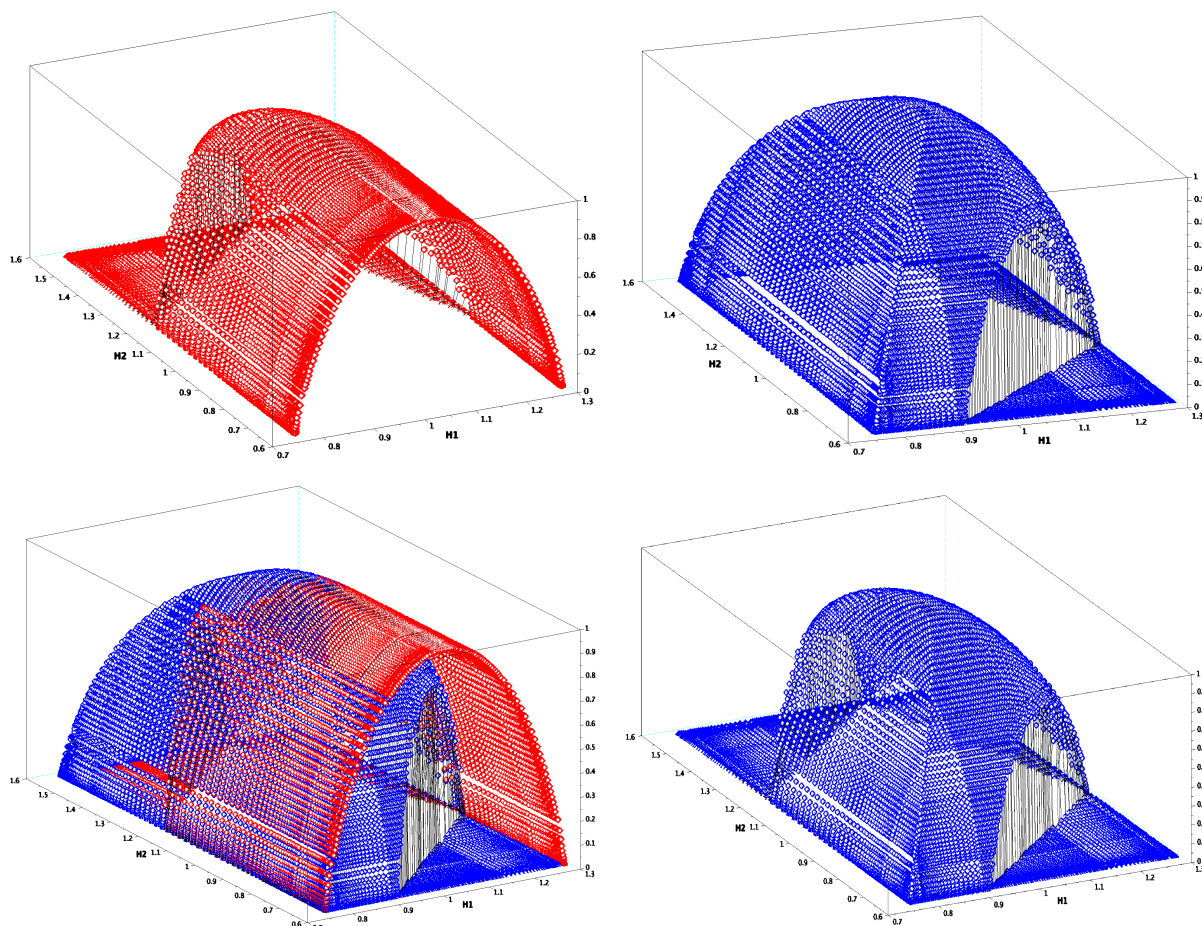


FIGURE 5. **Top:** Plot of D_1 and D_2 (equations (55) and (56)) when $\eta = 0.7$, $p_1 = 0.4$ et $p_2 = 0.8$. **Bottom:** Superposition of D_1 and D_2 , and bivariate multifractal spectrum of (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) (i.e. minimum of D_1 and D_2).

Consider the interval $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$ such that $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}_j(x))$ is maximal, and write $\frac{\log \mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}_j(x)^A)}{2^{-j}} = \eta\alpha_j$ and $\frac{\log \mu_{p_2}(\tilde{I}_j(x)^{A^c})}{2^{-j(1-\eta)}} = \beta_j$, so that $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}_j(x)) = 2^{-j(\eta\alpha_j + (1-\eta)\beta_j)}$. Similar arguments as those used in Lemmas 5.6 and 6.1 imply that there is a subsequence of $(\alpha_j, \beta_j)_{j \geq 1}$ such that (α_j) and (β_j) tend respectively to α and β with $\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta = H_2$, and that the set of such points has a dimension equal to $\eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1-\eta)D_{\mu_{p_2}}(\beta)$. In particular, recalling Proposition 4.4,

$$\bigcup_{\alpha, \beta: \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta = H_2} E_{\alpha, \alpha}^{p_1, A} \cap E_{\beta, \beta}^{p_2, A^c} \subset E_{\nu_\eta}(H).$$

The same arguments as in Lemmas 5.6 and 6.1 also show that with probability one,

$$\dim \left(\bigcup_{\alpha, \beta: \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta = H_2} E_{\alpha, \alpha}^{p_1, A} \cap E_{\beta, \beta}^{p_2, A^c} \right) = \max_{\alpha, \beta: \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta = H_2} (\eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1-\eta)D_{\mu_{p_2}}(\beta)),$$

and this last maximum is also an upper bound for the dimension of $E_{\nu_\eta}(H)$.

The derivative of $\alpha \mapsto L(\alpha) := \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_2}}(\frac{H_2 - \eta\alpha}{1 - \eta})$ equals $\eta(D'_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) - D'_{\mu_{p_2}}(\frac{H_2 - \eta\alpha}{1 - \eta}))$, which vanishes when $D'_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) = D'_{\mu_{p_2}}(\frac{H_2 - \eta\alpha}{1 - \eta}) = D'_{\mu_{p_2}}(\beta)$. Recalling that if $\alpha = \tau'_{\mu_{p_1}}(q_\alpha)$, then $D'_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) = q_\alpha$ (and similarly for $\beta = \tau'_{\mu_{p_2}}(q_\beta)$), one concludes the maximum of L is reached when $q_\alpha = q_\beta$, hence the result. \square

Let us estimate the value of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ at every pair $(H_1, H_2) \in \mathcal{P}_2^\eta$. It appears that the upper bound $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) \leq \min(D_{\mu_{p_1}}(H_1), D_{\nu_\eta}(H_2))$ is sharp only on a subset of \mathcal{P}_2^η , the exact value of $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2)$ can be strictly smaller.

Recall the notations $\beta_{H_1, \alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha}$ of the proof of Lemma 6.1, and the systems (S_1) and (S_2) of the beginning of Section 6.2.

Definition 6.3. *Define*

$$(54) \quad F_\eta(\alpha, \beta) := \eta D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\alpha) + (1 - \eta) D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\beta).$$

For $(H_1, H_2) \in [H_{1, \min}, H_{1, \max}] \times [H_{\eta, \min}, H_{\eta, \max}]$, let us denote

$$(55) \quad \begin{aligned} D_1(H_1, H_2) &= \max\{F_\eta(\alpha, \beta) : (\alpha, \beta) \text{ satisfies } (S_1)\} \\ &= \max\{F_\eta(\alpha, \beta_{H_1, \alpha}) : (\alpha, \beta_{H_1, \alpha}) \text{ satisfies } (S_1)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(56) \quad \begin{aligned} D_2(H_1, H_2) &= \max\{F_\eta(\alpha, \beta) : (\alpha, \beta) \text{ satisfies } (S_2)\} \\ &= \max\{F_\eta(\alpha, \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha}) : (\alpha, \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha}) \text{ satisfies } (S_2)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that in (55) and (56), once H_1, H_2 and α are fixed, the parameter β is actually entirely determined by α (this is what is expressed in the second equation defining D_1 and D_2), so α is actually the only moving parameter in the maxima to be computed.

Proposition 6.4. *Almost surely, for every $(H_1, H_2) \in \mathcal{P}_2^\eta$,*

$$D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}(H_1, H_2) = \min(D_1(H_1, H_2), D_2(H_1, H_2)).$$

Proof. Fix $(H_1, H_2) \in \mathcal{P}_2^\eta$. When $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x) = H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) = H_2$, items (i) and (ii) of the beginning of Section 6.2 hold.

Let us call $\mathcal{G}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta)$ the sets of points $y \in [0, 1]$ such that (S_1) is satisfied by the quadruplet $(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta)$, $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, y) = H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, y) \geq H_2$.

Similarly, call $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta)$ the sets of points $y \in [0, 1]$ such that (S_2) is satisfied by the quadruplet $(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta)$, $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, y) \geq H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, y) = H_2$.

By construction, when $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x) = H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) = H_2$, x must belong to

$$\left(\bigcup_{\alpha, \beta \in [H_{1, \min}, H_{1, \max}]} \mathcal{G}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta) \right) \cap \left(\bigcup_{\alpha, \beta \in [H_{1, \min}, H_{1, \max}]} \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta) \right).$$

Lemma 6.5. *There exist a unique value α_{H_1, H_2} such that $D_1(H_1, H_2) = F_\eta(\alpha_{H_1, H_2}, \beta_{H_1, \alpha_{H_1, H_2}})$, and a unique value $\tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}$ such that $D_2(H_1, H_2) = F_\eta(\tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}, \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}})$.*

This lemma simply follows from the strict concavity of $D_{\mu_{p_1}}$ and the fact that the range of possible α 's in (55) and (56) is an interval.

A standard discretization argument (identical to the one used in the proof of Lemma 5.6) shows that the Hausdorff dimension of the union of sets $\bigcup_{\alpha, \beta \in [H_{1, \min}, H_{1, \max}]} \mathcal{G}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta)$ is

reached for the pair $(\alpha_{H_1, H_2}, \beta_{H_1, \alpha_{H_1, H_2}})$, and similarly for the sets $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta)$ with the exponents $(\tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}, \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}})$.

In particular,

$$(57) \quad D_{\mu_{p_1, \nu_\eta}}(H_1, H_2) \leq \min \left(F_\eta(\alpha_{H_1, H_2}, \beta_{H_1, \alpha_{H_1, H_2}}), F_\eta(\tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}, \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}}) \right).$$

The conclusion follows from the next proposition, that we prove just hereafter.

Proposition 6.6. *Let $(H_1, H_2) \in \mathcal{P}_2^\eta$, and let $(\alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta')$ be such that (α, β) and (α', β') satisfy respectively the systems (S_1) and (S_2) . Then*

$$\dim \mathcal{G}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta) \cap \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(H_1, H_2, \alpha', \beta') = \min(F_\eta(\alpha, \beta), F_\eta(\alpha', \beta')).$$

From Proposition 6.6 we deduce that the dimension of $\mathcal{G}(H_1, H_2, \alpha_{H_1, H_2}, \beta_{H_1, \alpha_{H_1, H_2}}) \cap \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(H_1, H_2, \tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}, \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}})$ equals the right-hand-side of (57) above, hence concluding to the equality in the last equation. \square

We now conclude by proving Proposition 6.6.

Proof of Proposition 6.6. Recall that in the situation of Proposition 6.6, $\beta = \beta_{H_1, \alpha} = \frac{H_1 - \eta\alpha}{1 - \eta}$ and $\beta' = \tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha'}$ (the unique solution to $H_2 = \eta\alpha' + (1 - \eta)G_{1,2}(\tilde{\beta}_{H_2, \alpha'})$).

Call $\delta = \min(F_\eta(\alpha, \beta), F_\eta(\alpha', \beta'))$. We build a measure ν of dimension δ that is supported by $\mathcal{G}(H_1, H_2, \alpha, \beta) \cap \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(H_1, H_2, \alpha', \beta')$.

Lemma 4.2 is applied to the four parameters \tilde{p}_γ for $\gamma \in \{\alpha, \beta, \alpha', \beta'\}$. Recall that \tilde{p}_γ is the unique real number such that $H_{\tilde{p}_\gamma, e} = D_{\mu_{\tilde{p}_\gamma}}(H_{\tilde{p}_\gamma, e}) = \tau_{\mu_{p_1}}^*(\gamma) = D_{\mu_{p_1}}(\gamma)$.

Fix $\varepsilon < 1/100$, and consider the sequence $(\tilde{J}_n)_{n \geq 1}$ defined by

$$\tilde{J}_n = \max(\max(J_{p_1, p_2, \gamma, n, \varepsilon} : \gamma \in \{\alpha, \beta, \alpha', \beta'\}), \tilde{J}_{n-1} + 2),$$

so that the four sets $\mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \gamma, n, \varepsilon}$ satisfy that $\mu_{\tilde{p}_\gamma}(\mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \gamma, n, \varepsilon}) \geq 1 - \varepsilon 2^{-n-2}$ for the same sequence \tilde{J}_n (instead of $J_{p_1, p_2, \gamma, n, \varepsilon}$) in (36).

Call $\gamma_1 = \min(H_{1, \max}, H_{2, \max})/2$, $\gamma_2 = 2 \times \max(H_{1, \max}, H_{2, \max})$, and consider an increasing sequence $(J_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of integers with $J_0 = \tilde{J}_1$ and such that for every $n \geq 1$:

$$(A1) \quad J_n 2^{-n} \geq (J_n + 2)^{\varepsilon J_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \sqrt{2^{-n}(J_n + 2) \log(2^{-n}(J_n + 2)) / \varepsilon \tilde{J}_{n+1}} \leq 2^{-n-3} J_n.$$

$$(A2) \quad J_n \geq \tilde{J}_{n-1} + \tilde{J}_n + 1,$$

$$(A3) \quad 2^{-n-3}(J_n - J_{n-1}) \geq \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} \tilde{J}_n.$$

$$(A4) \quad J_n \geq \max\left(\frac{2J_{n-1}}{\gamma_1}, 2^{(n+3)\frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1}}\right).$$

In the first property, ε^J refers to Lemma 4.3. This property, combined with (38), implies that for every $j \geq 2^{-n} J_n$,

$$(58) \quad |\#\mathcal{A}_{J_n, J_n+j} - \eta j| \leq 2^{-n-2} j \quad \text{and} \quad |\#\mathcal{A}_{J_n, J_n+j}^c - (1 - \eta)j| \leq 2^{-n-2} j.$$

We set $P_1 = 0$, and we assume that the mass of the measure ν is given on every interval $I \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+1}}$ for some integer $n \geq 0$.

Recall (37), and set for any integer n

$$(59) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_n = (\mathcal{A} - n) \cap \mathbb{N}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_n^c = (\mathcal{A}^c - n) \cap \mathbb{N}^*.$$

• **Step $2n+2$:** Choose an integer P_{2n+2} so large that $\min(\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n+1}, P_{2n+2}}, \#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n+1}, P_{2n+2}}^c) \geq J_{2n+2}$ (in particular, $P_{2n+2} - P_{2n+1} \geq J_{2n+2}$). For every $I_w \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+2}}$, write $w = w|_{P_{2n+1}} w'$ for $w' \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+2} - P_{2n+1}}$, and set

$$\nu(I_w) = \nu(I_{w|_{P_{2n+1}}}) \mu_{\tilde{p}_\alpha}(I_{w'}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n+1}}}) \mu_{\tilde{p}_\beta}(I_{w'}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n+1}}^c}).$$

• **Step $2n+3$:** As above, choose P_{2n+3} so large that $\min(\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n+2}, P_{2n+3}}, \#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n+2}, P_{2n+3}}^c) \geq J_{2n+3}$. For every $I_w \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+3}}$, write $w = w|_{P_{2n+2}} w'$ for $w' \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+3} - P_{2n+2}}$, and set

$$\nu(I_w) = \nu(I_{w|_{P_{2n+2}}}) \mu_{\tilde{p}_{\alpha'}}(I_{w'}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n+2}}}) \mu_{\tilde{p}_{\beta'}}(I_{w'}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n+2}}^c}).$$

The intuition is that at generation P_{2n+2} , for the intervals carrying the mass of the measure ν , $\mu_{p_1}(I) \sim |I|^{\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta}$ and $\nu_\eta(I) \sim |I|^{\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)}$, while at generation P_{2n+3} , $\mu_{p_1}(I) \sim |I|^{\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)\beta'}$ and $\nu_\eta(I) \sim |I|^{\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta')}$.

We now list the properties of the measure ν we constructed, together with those of μ_{p_1} and μ_{p_2} .

Lemma 6.7. *Write the dyadic decomposition of $x \in [0, 1]$ as $x = 0, x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \dots$, where $x_n \in \Sigma_{P_{n+1} - P_n}$. Consider*

$$\mathcal{I}_{2n, \varepsilon} = \left\{ I \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+1} - P_{2n}} : \begin{cases} I^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n-1}}} \text{ contains a point } x \in \mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \alpha, n, \varepsilon} \\ I^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n-1}}^c} \text{ contains a point } x \in \mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \beta, n, \varepsilon} \end{cases} \right\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{I}_{2n+1, \varepsilon} = \left\{ I \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+2} - P_{2n+1}} : \begin{cases} I^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n}}} \text{ contains a point } x \in \mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \alpha', n, \varepsilon} \\ I^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_{2n}}^c} \text{ contains a point } x \in \mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \beta', n, \varepsilon} \end{cases} \right\}$$

Finally, let

$$E(\nu, \varepsilon) = \left\{ x \in [0, 1] : \forall n \geq 1, x_n \in \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{n, \varepsilon}} I \right\}.$$

Then $\nu(E(\nu, \varepsilon)) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$.

Proof. By construction, for every n , $\mu_{\tilde{p}_\alpha}(\bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{n, \varepsilon}} I^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_n}}) \geq \mu_{\tilde{p}_\alpha}(\mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \alpha, n, \varepsilon}) \geq 1 - \varepsilon 2^{-n-2}$ and $\mu_{\tilde{p}_\beta}(\bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{n, \varepsilon}} I^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{P_n}^c}) \geq \mu_{\tilde{p}_\beta}(\mathcal{E}_{p_1, p_2, \beta, n, \varepsilon}) \geq 1 - \varepsilon 2^{-n-2}$.

Hence, if $x = 0, x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \dots$, where $x_n \in \Sigma_{P_{n+1} - P_n}$, $\nu\left(\left\{x \in [0, 1] : x_n \in \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{n, \varepsilon}} I\right\}\right) \geq 1 - \varepsilon 2^{-n-1}$. Finally,

$$\nu(E(\nu, \varepsilon)^c) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \nu\left(\left\{x \in [0, 1] : x_n \in \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{n, \varepsilon}} I\right\}\right) \leq 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon 2^{-n-1} \leq \varepsilon.$$

□

From the definitions and the assumptions (A1-4) on J_n , for every $x \in E(\nu, \varepsilon)$, for every $n \geq 1$:

- (1) $I_{P_{2n+1}}^A(x)$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \alpha', \varepsilon, P_{2n+1}^A)$ and $I_{P_{2n+1}}^{A^c}(x)$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \beta', \varepsilon, P_{2n+1}^{A^c})$.
- (2) $I_{P_{2n+2}}^A(x)$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \alpha, \varepsilon, P_{2n+2}^A)$ and $I_{P_{2n+2}}^{A^c}(x)$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \beta, \varepsilon, P_{2n+2}^{A^c})$.

Lemma 6.8. *For every $n \geq 1$, every α , every $I \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+1}}$, if I^A satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \alpha', n, P_{2n+1}^A)$ and I^{A^c} satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \beta', n, P_{2n+1}^{A^c})$, then for every $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{-P_{2n+1}(\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)\beta' + 2^{-n})} &\leq \mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-P_{2n+1}(\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)\beta' - 2^{-n})} \\ 2^{-P_{2n+1}(\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta') + 2^{-n})} &\leq \nu_\eta(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-P_{2n+1}(\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta') - 2^{-n})} \\ 2^{-P_{2n+1}(F_\eta(\alpha', \beta') + 2^{-n})} &\leq \nu(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-P_{2n+1}(F_\eta(\alpha', \beta') - 2^{-n})}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. This directly follows from the following arguments:

- $|P_n^A - \eta P_n| \leq 2^{-n-2}P_n$ and $|P_n^{A^c} - (1-\eta)P_n| \leq 2^{-n-2}P_n$ by (A1),
- the previous lemmas,
- the multiplicative formulas $\mu_{p_1}(I) = \mu_{p_1}(I^A)\mu_{p_1}(I^{A^c})$, $\nu_\eta(I) = \mu_{p_1}(I^A)\mu_{p_2}(I^{A^c})$ and $\nu(I) = \mu_{\tilde{p}_\alpha}(I^A)\mu_{\tilde{p}_\beta}(I^{A^c})$,
- the assumptions (A3) and (A4) on P_n ,
- if \tilde{I} is one of the two neighbors of I , then \tilde{I}^A and \tilde{I}^{A^c} also respectively satisfy (35). \square

Lemma 6.9. *For every $n \geq 1$, every α , every $I \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+2}}$, if I^A satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \alpha, n, P_{2n+2}^A)$ and I^{A^c} satisfies $\mathcal{P}(p_1, p_2, \beta, n, P_{2n+2}^{A^c})$, then for every $\tilde{I} \in \{I, I^+, I^-\}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{-P_{2n+2}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta + 2^{-n})} &\leq \mu_{p_1}(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-P_{2n+2}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)\beta - 2^{-n})} \\ 2^{-P_{2n+2}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) + 2^{-n})} &\leq \nu_\eta(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-P_{2n+2}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - 2^{-n})} \\ 2^{-P_{2n+2}(F_\eta(\alpha, \beta) + 2^{-n})} &\leq \nu(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-P_{2n+2}(F_\eta(\alpha, \beta) - 2^{-n})}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. It is identical to the previous lemma replacing P_{2n+1} by P_{2n+2} , α' by α and β' by β . \square

Lemma 6.10. *With probability one, for every $x \in E(\nu, \varepsilon)$, $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x) = H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) = H_2$, and $\underline{\dim}(\nu, x) = \min(F_\eta(\alpha, \beta), F_\eta(\alpha', \beta'))$.*

Proof. We prove the claim for ν_η , the proof is similar for μ_{p_1} and ν .

By the second equations of Lemma 6.8 and Lemma 6.9, and recalling that

$$(60) \quad H_2 = \eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta') \leq \eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)$$

by the systems (S_1) and (S_2) , it is enough to show that when $j \in [P_n + 1, P_{n+1} - 1]$, $\nu_\eta(\tilde{I}) \leq 2^{-j(H_2 - K2^{-n})}$ (for some constant K independent of n and j).

Let us prove it for $j \in [P_{2n} + 1, P_{2n+1} - 1]$, the other case $j \in [P_{2n+1} + 1, P_{2n+2} - 1]$ is identical.

At generation P_{2n} , the second equation of Lemma 6.9 holds.

Then, let $I \in \Sigma_{P_{2n}}$ containing some $x \in E(\nu, \varepsilon)$, and write $x = 0, x_1x_2\dots x_n\dots$, with $x_n \in \Sigma_{P_{n+1}-P_n}$. So, using (59), x_{2n} belongs to some interval $L \in \Sigma_{P_{2n+1}-P_n}$ such that $L^{A_{P_{2n}}} \in E_{p_1, p_2, \alpha, n, \varepsilon}$ and $L^{A_{P_{2n}^c}} \in E_{p_1, p_2, \beta, n, \varepsilon}$.

Write the dyadic coding of $I_j(x)$ as $x_1x_2\dots x_{2n}w_j(x)$, and call $L_j(x) \in \Sigma_{j-P_{2n}}$ the dyadic interval whose dyadic coding is $w_j(x)$. One has by construction

$$\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) = \nu_\eta(I)\mu_{p_1}(L_j^{A_{P_{2n}}}(x))\mu_{p_2}(L_j^{A_{P_{2n}^c}}(x))$$

where by Lemma 6.9,

$$2^{-j(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) + 2^{-n})} \leq \nu_\eta(I) \leq 2^{-j(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - 2^{-n})}.$$

- **Assume that $j \in [P_{2n} + 1, P_{2n}(1 + 2^{-n})]$:** one has by construction

$$\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \leq \nu_\eta(I) \leq 2^{-P_{2n}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - 2^{-n})} = 2^{-j\frac{P_{2n}}{j}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - 2^{-n})}.$$

But by (A4), $\frac{P_{2n}}{j} \geq 1 - 2^{-n}$, so

$$\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \leq 2^{-j(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - 2^{-n})(1 - 2^{-n})} \leq 2^{-j(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - (\gamma_2 + 1)2^{-n})} \leq 2^{-j(H_2 - (\gamma_2 + 1)2^{-n})}.$$

- **Assume that $j \in [P_{2n}(1 + 2^{-n}), P_{2n+1} - 1]$:** By definition of $E(\nu, \varepsilon)$, $\mu_{p_1}(L_j^{A_{P_{2n}}}(x)) \leq 2^{-\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n},j}(\alpha' - 2^{-n-2})}$ and $\mu_{p_2}(L_j^{A_{P_{2n}}^c}(x)) \leq 2^{-\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n},j}^c(G_{1,2}(\beta') - 2^{-n-2})}$. Hence,

$$\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \leq 2^{-P_{2n}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta) - 2^{-n})} 2^{-\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n},j}(\alpha' - 2^{-n-2})} 2^{-\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n},j}^c(G_{1,2}(\beta') - 2^{-n-2})}.$$

By definition of P_{2n} , $|\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n},j} - \eta(j - P_{2n})| \leq 2^{-n-2}(j - P_{2n})$ and $|\#\mathcal{A}_{P_{2n},j}^c - (1 - \eta)(j - P_{2n})| \leq 2^{-n-2}(j - P_{2n})$, so

$$\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \leq 2^{-P_{2n}(\eta\alpha + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta)) + (j - P_{2n})(\eta\alpha' + (1-\eta)G_{1,2}(\beta'))} 2^t,$$

where $t = 2^{-n}P_{2n} + 2^{-n-2}(j - P_{2n})(\alpha' - 2^{-n-2}) + \eta(j - P_{2n})2^{-n-2} + 2^{-n-2}(j - P_{2n})(G_{1,2}(\beta') - 2^{-n-2} + (1 - \eta)(j - P_{2n})2^{-n-2})$. A quick estimate shows that $t \leq (\gamma_2 + 2)2^{-n}j$. Hence, recalling (60), one concludes that

$$\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \leq 2^{-j(H_2 - (\gamma_2 + 2)2^{-n})}.$$

One concludes that $\varepsilon > 0$ being fixed, for every sufficiently large integer j , $\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \leq 2^{-j(H_2 - \varepsilon)}$. This yields that $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) \geq H_2 - \varepsilon$. Also, by Lemma 6.8 $\nu_\eta(I_j(x)) \geq 2^{-j(H_2 + \varepsilon)}$ for infinitely many integers j , so $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) \leq H_2 + \varepsilon$. Letting ε tend to zero gives the result. \square

Finally, we proved that for all $x \in E(\nu, \varepsilon)$, $\underline{\dim}(\nu, x) = \delta$. This holds for every ε , and since $\nu(E(\nu, \varepsilon)) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$, one derives that for ν -almost every x , $\underline{\dim}(\nu, x) = \delta$, $\underline{\dim}(\mu_{p_1}, x) = H_1$ and $\underline{\dim}(\nu_\eta, x) = H_2$. Applying Billingsley's Lemma allows then to conclude the proof of Proposition 6.6. \square

6.3. Failure of the bivariate multifractal formalism. Since the multifractal spectrum has a support strictly larger than the support of the Legendre spectrum, it is obvious that the pair (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) does not satisfy the bivariate multifractal formalism.

Even if we do not elaborate on this, the two spectra do not coincide on the intersection of their support either (see Figure 6). Indeed, it can be checked that $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ is strictly concave. Since the Legendre spectrum has a conic shape on one part of its support, the two spectra may coincide only on the other part of the support, i.e. where the Legendre spectrum $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$ is given by $(T^\eta)^*$.

Recalling (48) which gives an alternative formula for $(T^\eta)^*(H_1, H_2)$, one sees that D_1 and $(T^\eta)^*$ coincide when in Lemma 6.5 $\mathcal{M}(\alpha_{H_1, H_2}, \beta_{H_1, \alpha_{H_1, H_2}}) = (H_1, H_2)$, and that D_2 and $(T^\eta)^*$ coincide when $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}, \tilde{\beta}_{H_1, \tilde{\alpha}_{H_1, H_2}}) = (H_1, H_2)$. This defines two distinct regions in the plane, with non-empty intersection. In particular, the two spectra coincide on the segment

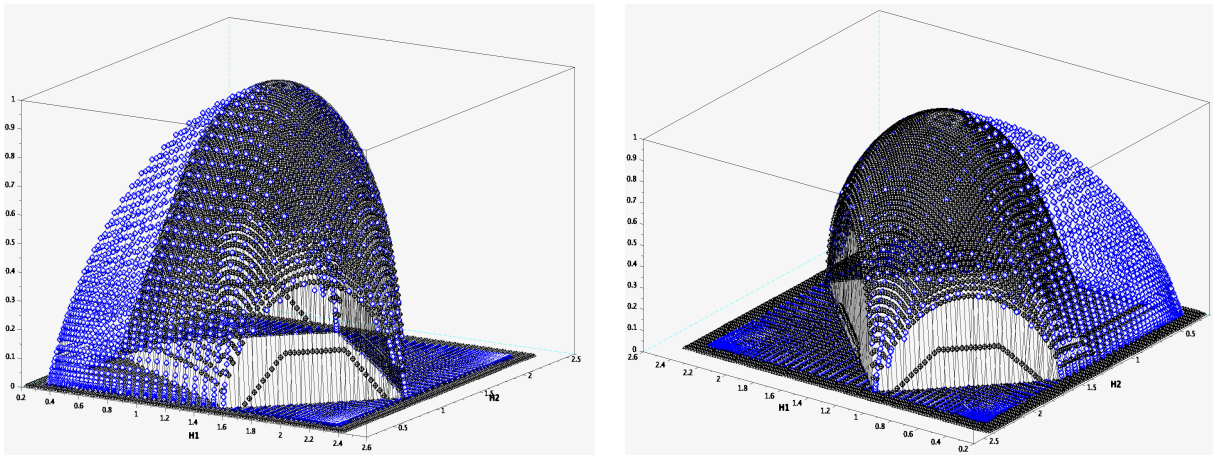


FIGURE 6. Two views of the superposition of the Legendre (in black) and multifractal (in blue) spectrum of the pair (μ_{p_1}, ν_η) for $p_1 = 0.2$, $p_2 = 0.8$, $\eta = 0.4$. The two spectra coincide on a region of the plane, and $D_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}$ has a wider support than $\tau_{\mu_{p_1}, \nu_\eta}^*$.

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