Extremal solutions of a general marginal problem

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Abstract. The characterization of extremal points of the set of probability measures with given marginals is given in the general context of a marginal system. The sets of marginal uniqueness are studied and an example is added to illustrate the theory.

Keywords: marginal problem, marginal system, simplicial measure, set of marginal uniqueness

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1. Introduction.

We shall say that $\mathcal{L} = \{X \xrightarrow{q_j} X_j \,|\, j \in J\}$ is a marginal system if $X,\ X_j$ are Polish spaces, $q_j : X \to X_j$ Borel measurable maps for $j \in J$ (called projections here) and where J is a nonempty index set. Denote by $M(X)\,(M_1(X))$ a set of bounded Borel signed (probability) measures defined on X and define a map $\mathrm{MARG}(P) : M(X) \to \bigotimes_{j\in J} M(X_j)$ by $\mathrm{MARG}(P) = (P_j \,|\, j \in J)$, where $P_j = q_j \circ P$ are the image measures that will be called marginals (or projections) of P. Hoffmann–Jørgensen [7] considers a marginal system of probability measures, i.e. the system

$$\{X \xrightarrow{q_j} (X_j,\, Q_j) \,|\, j \in J\}, \quad \text{where } Q_j \in M_1(X_j) \text{ are fixed,}$$

and presents necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of a $P \in M_1(X)$, such that $\mathrm{MARG}(P) = (Q_j, \,|\, j \in J)$. (See also [6].) Our problem is to characterize extremal solutions of the above equation.

We shall say, that $P \in M_1(X)$ is a simplicial measure w.r.t. a marginal system $\mathcal{L}$ if it is an extremal point of the (nonempty) set

$$\mathcal{L}(P) = \{Q \in M_1(X) \,|\, \mathrm{MARG}(Q) = \mathrm{MARG}(P)\}.$$

We shall say, that a Borel set $B \subset X$ is a set of marginal uniqueness (w.r.t. a marginal system $\mathcal{L}$) (or shortly a MU-set) if

$$Q(B) = R(B) = 1,\ \mathrm{MARG}(Q) = \mathrm{MARG}(R) \Rightarrow R \equiv Q$$

holds for every $R,\, Q \in M_1(X)$.

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It is easy to see that each set $\mathcal{L}(P)$ ($P \in M_1(X)$) is a nonempty convex set and contains a simplicial measure only if the projections q_j are continuous mappings, as in this case the set $\mathcal{L}(P)$ is weakly closed. In addition, the boundary of the set, $\operatorname{ex}\mathcal{L}(P)$, is rich enough to make valid the Choquet theorem for any $P \in M_1(X)$. The same conclusion is true in the case when q_j are continuous for $j \in J \setminus S$, where S is at most countable subset of J. The argument for this is as follows:

For $i \in S$ there is a uniformity of X_i which makes the set $U(X_i)$ of bounded uniformly continuous functions on X_i separable. Denote U_i a countable dense subset of $U(X_i)$, put $D = \bigcup_{i \in S}\{f \circ g | \, f \in U_i\}$ and observe that each $\mathcal{L}(P)$ is a nonempty convex set closed w.r.t. the coarsest topology of $M_1(X)$ for which the maps $Q \to \int_X h \, dQ$ are continuous for any $h \in C(X) \cup D$. Using [14] or [12], we get the desired conclusion.

The problem of characterization of simplicial measures has a remarkable history (see [3]). In the case of

$$\mathcal{L} = \{X = X_1 \times X_2 \xrightarrow{q_j} X_j, \, j = 1, 2\},$$

where q_j are continuous projections, Štěpán [13] has proved that $P \in M_1(X)$ is a simplicial measure if and only if $\operatorname{ess\,inf} \frac{dP'}{d|n|} = 0$ for any $n \in M(X)$, $\mathrm{MARG}(n) = 0$, $n \neq 0$, where P' is the absolutely continuous part of P w.r.t. $|n|$.

Our aim is to extend this result to general marginal systems $\mathcal{L}$. For this purpose we specify the Douglas density theorem [4] to our situation. Fix a marginal system $\mathcal{L}$ and denote

$$\begin{aligned} D = \{f : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} | \, f(x) = \sum_{j \in \alpha} f_j(q_j(x)), \, \alpha \subset J \text{ a finite set },\\ f_j \in C(X_j) \text{ for } j \in \alpha\}. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Observe that D is a linear set of bounded Borel measurable functions defined on X, containing all constant functions, with the property

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathrm{MARG}(P) = \mathrm{MARG}(Q) \text{ iff } \int_X f \, dP = \int_X f \, dQ \\ &\text{for any } f \in D, \; P, \, Q \in M(X). \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Hence, according to Douglas (1964), we have

Lemma. *P is a simplicial measure if and only if D is dense in $L_1(P)$.*

In connection with Lemma, let us observe that Hahn–Banach Theorem and Riesz Representation Theorem yield the following characterization of compact MU-sets.

Theorem 1. *Consider a marginal system $\mathcal{L}$ with all the projections q_j continuous and $K \subset X$ a compact set. Then K is a MU-set if and only if $D \restriction_K$ is a dense set in $C(K)$ (w.r.t. the supremum norm).*

In 1957, Arnol'd and Kolmogorov proved that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$ homeomorphic to $< 0,\, 1 >^n$, such that

$$C(S) = \{f : S \to \mathbb{R},\ f(x_1, \dots, x_{2n+1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{2n+1} f_j(x_j)$$
$$\text{for some } f_j \in C(\mathbb{R}),\ 1 \le j \le 2n+1\},$$

and provided thus very nontrivial examples of sets of marginal uniqueness. Indeed, according to Theorem 1 the set S is a MU-set when considering the marginal system $\{\mathbb{R}^{2n+1} \xrightarrow{\pi_j} \mathbb{R},\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 2n+1\}$ with the canonical projections π_j. From Theorem 1 we can also see that $< 0,\, 1 >^n$ is a MU-set w.r.t. the marginal system $\{< 0,\, 1 >^n \xrightarrow{q_j} \mathbb{R},\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 2n+1\}$, where $q_j = \pi_j(h)$ and h is a homeomorphism of $< 0,\, 1 >^n$ and S.

2. A characterization of simplicial measures.

Consider a marginal system $\mathcal{L} = \{X \xrightarrow{q_j} X_j |\, j \in J\}$, a $P \in M_1(X)$ and a Borel set $B \subset X$. Denote

$$\begin{aligned}
M_0(B) =& \{n \in M(X)|\ \mathrm{MARG}(n) = 0,\ |n|(\complement B) = 0\},\\
M(P, B) =& \{n \in M(X)|\ |n| \restriction_B \le b \cdot P \text{ for a } b \in \mathbb{R}^+\},\\
M_1(P, B) =& M_1(X) \cap M(P, B),\\
\mathcal{K}_0 =& \{K \subset X \text{ a compact set } |\, n = 0 \text{ for every } n \in M_0(X) \cap M(P, \complement K)\},\\
\mathcal{K}_1 =& \{K \subset X \text{ a compact set } |\, n \restriction_K = 0 \text{ for any } n \in M_0(X) \cap M(P, \complement K)\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, we are prepared to generalize Theorem 1 of Štěpán [13].

Theorem 2. *Let $\mathcal{L} = \{X \xrightarrow{q_j} X_j |\, j \in J\}$ be a marginal system. The following statements are equivalent:*

(a) *P is a simplicial probability measure on X,*
(b) $\sup\{P(K)|\, K \in \mathcal{K}_0\} = 1$,
(c) $\sup\{P(K)|\, K \in \mathcal{K}_1\} = 1$,
(d) $\operatorname{ess\,inf}\,(\frac{dP'}{d|n|}) = 0$ *for any* $n \in M_0(X)$, $n \ne 0$,
(e) $\operatorname{ess\,inf}\,(\frac{dP'}{d|n|}) = 0$ *for any* $n \in M_0(X)$, $0 \ne n \ll P$,
(f) $\operatorname{ess\,sup}\,|\frac{dn}{dP}| = +\infty$ *for any* $n \in M_0(X)$, $0 \ne n \ll P$,
(g) $g \in L_\infty(P)$, $E_P[g|\, q_j] = 0$, $j \in J$ *implies that* $g = 0$ *a.s.* $[P]$,

where the essential infima and suprema are defined w.r.t. the dominating measures and P' denotes an absolutely continuous part of P w.r.t. the $|n|$. In (g) by $E_P[g|\, q_j]$ we have denoted the conditional expectation of g w.r.t. P relative to the σ-algebra

$$\sigma(q_j) = \{[q_j \in B_j],\ B_j \text{ Borel set in } X_j\}.$$

Corollary. *If P is a simplicial measure then*

$$\sup\{P(K),\ K \text{ is a compact MU–set }\} = 1.$$

The assertion follows easily from (c) as each $K \in \mathcal{K}_1$ is easily seen to be a compact MU-set. Let us also observe that any of the conditions (a)–(g) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} &P \text{ is completely determined by its restriction to the} \\ &\sigma\text{–algebra } \sigma(q_j,\ j \in J) = \sigma(\bigcup_{j\in J} \sigma(q_j)). \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Proof: (a) $\Rightarrow$ (b) X is a separable metric space, so there exists an equivalent metric d, such that the space $U(X)$ of bounded functions on X uniformly continuous w.r.t. d is separable w.r.t. the usual supremum norm. Denote $\{f_1, f_2, ...\}$ a countable dense subset of $U(X)$.

According to Lemma there exist functions $a_n^i \in D$ (the set defined by (1)) for $i,\ n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} &a_n^i \to f_i, \text{ as } n \to \infty \text{ } a.s. \text{ w.r.t. } P \\ &\text{and in } L_1(P) \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Take $\varepsilon > 0$. The Jegoroff's theorem implies the existence of compact sets $K_i \subset X$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} &P(K_i) > 1 - \varepsilon 2^{-i}, \\ &a_n^i \to f_i, \text{ uniformly on } K_i,\ n \to \infty,\ i \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Denote $K = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} K_i$. Then $P(K) > 1 - \varepsilon$ and $a_n^i \to f_i$ uniformly on K, for $n \to \infty$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Now we only need to show that the compact set K, we have just constructed, is an element of $\mathcal{K}_0$. So, let $n \in M(P, \complement K) \cap M_0(X)$, it follows from (2) that $n(a) = 0$ for $a \in D$. We may write that

$$\begin{aligned} |n(f_i)| = |n(f_i) - n(a_k^i)| &\le |n|(\mathbf{1}_K |a_k^i - f|) + |n|(\mathbf{1}_{\complement K} |a_k^i - f_i|) \le \\ &\le |n|(\mathbf{1}_K |a_k^i - f_i|) + b \cdot P(|a_k^i - f_i|) \end{aligned}$$

holds for $i,\ k \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $b \in \mathbb{R}$. The limit of the first term as $k \to \infty$ is zero, because a_k^i converge to f uniformly on K, the limit of the second one is zero too, as a_k^i converge to f in $L_1(P)$. Thus we have proved that $n(f_i) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, hence $n = 0$.

(b) $\Rightarrow$ (c) Obvious.

(c) $\Rightarrow$(d) Suppose that (c) holds for a $P \in M_1$, assume that there are $n \in M_0(X), n \neq 0$, and $\delta > 0$, such that $\operatorname{ess\,inf} h_n \ge \delta$, where $h_n \in [\frac{dP'}{d|n|}]$. Take $K \in \mathcal{K}_1$ an arbitrary set. It is easy to see that

$$|n| \restriction_{\complement K} \le \delta^{-1} P' \le \delta^{-1} P,$$

hence $|n|$ is dominated by P on $\complement K$, which means that $n \in M(P, \complement K)$. As $K \in \mathcal{K}_1$, we have $n \restriction_K = 0$ and therefore $P'(K) = 0$. But it is in contradiction with (c).

(d) $\Rightarrow$ (e) Obvious.

(e) $\Rightarrow$ (f) Consider $n \in M_0(X)$, $0 \neq n \ll P$ and observe that

$$\left|\frac{dn}{dP}\right| = \frac{d|n|}{dP} = \frac{d|n|}{dP'} \text{ a.s. } [P]$$

holds as $|n|$ and $(P - P')$ are singular measures. Hence, $|\frac{dn}{dP}| \cdot \frac{dP'}{d|n|} = 1$ holds almost everywhere w.r.t. both P' and $|n|$ and thus it follows from (e) that $\operatorname{ess\,sup} |\frac{dn}{dP}| = +\infty$, when the essential supremum is defined w.r.t. P'. This, of course, implies (f).

(f) $\Rightarrow$ (g) Consider $g \in L_\infty(P)$ such that $E[g|\, q_j] = 0$ for each $j \in J$. Define $n \in M(X)$ by $dn = g \cdot dP$. It is easy to see that the signed measure n vanishes at each set in $\bigcup_{j\in J} \sigma(q_j)$, hence $n \in M_0(X)$. According to (f) we get $n = 0$ and the validity of implication (g).

(g) $\Rightarrow$ (a) Assume that P is not a simplicial measure. By Hahn–Banach Theorem and Lemma above there is $g \in L_\infty$, $P[g \neq 0] > 0$, such that

$$\int_X g \cdot f \, dP = 0 \text{ holds for any } f \in D. \tag{4}$$

As $C(X_j)$ is a dense set in $L_1(q_j \circ P)$ for any $j \in J$, we may see that (4) is equivalent to $E[g|\, q_j] = 0$ for $j \in J$ which contradicts the implication (g). $\square$

To illustrate the theory, we have presented, let us consider a marginal system $\mathcal{L} = \{X \xrightarrow{p} Y,\, X \xrightarrow{q} Z\}$ and a measure $P \in M_1(X)$, such that

$$P[(p,\, q) \in S] = 1 \text{ and } P[p = y,\, q = z] > 0 \text{ for } (y,\, z) \in S$$

holds for a finite set $S \subset Y \times Z$. Using (g) we are able to prove that P is a simplicial measure if and only if (see [9])

$$P = \sum_{j=1}^{h} \alpha_j \varepsilon_{x_j} \text{ for some } x_j \in X \quad \text{and } \alpha_j > 0 \text{ with } h = \operatorname{card} S \tag{5}$$

and

(6) there is no finite sequence $(y_1,\, z_1), \ldots, (y_{2n},\, z_{2n})$ of distinct points in S such that $y_1 = y_2,\, z_2 = z_3, \ldots, y_{2n-1} = y_{2n},\, z_{2n} = z_1$ – a cycle .

Indeed, if P is a simplicial measure then according to (3) P is completely determined by its values in the sets $[p = y,\, q = z]$, $(y,\, z) \in S$. Hence, these sets are atoms of P, which implies that P has a form of (5). Now, assume that there is a cycle $(y_1, z_1), \ldots, (y_{2n}, z_{2n})$ in S. Without loss of generality, assume that $\mathrm{card}\{y_1, \ldots, y_{2n}\} = \mathrm{card}\{z_1, \ldots, z_{2n}\} = n$. Define $g \in L_\infty(P)$ by

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (-1)^{i+1} P[p = y_i,\, q = z_i] \cdot I_{[p=y_i,\, q=z_i]}$$

and observe that $E[g|\, p] = E[g|\, q] = 0$. Indeed, if, for example, $1 \le i \le 2n$ is odd, then $P[p = y_i] = P[p = y_i,\, q = z_i] + P[p = y_i,\, q = z_{2i+1}]$ implies that $E[g|\, p = y_i] = 0$. Using (g) we arrive to contradiction.

To finish our reasoning, assume that a measure P defined by (5) is not simplicial. According to (g) there is a $g \in L_\infty$, $P[g \neq 0] > 0$ such that $E[g|\, p] = E[g|\, q] = 0$. Now, it is easy to construct a cycle in S by induction:

We start with a $(y_1, z_1) \in S$, such that $E[y|\, p = y_1,\, q = z_1] > 0$. As $E[g|\, p] = 0$, we may find $(y_1, z_2) \in S$, such that $E[g|\, p = y_1,\, q = z_2] < 0$. Now, $E[g|\, q] = 0$ implies the existence of $(y_3, z_2) \in S$ with $E[g|\, p = y_3,\, q = z_2] > 0 \ldots$ etc. Continuing this procedure we construct a sequence $(y_i, z_i) \in S$ which necessarily contains a cycle segment $(y_j, z_j), (y_{j+1}, z_{j+1}), \cdots, (y_{j+l}, z_{j+l})$.

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