

# Smooth Wasserstein Distance: Metric Structure and Statistical Efficiency

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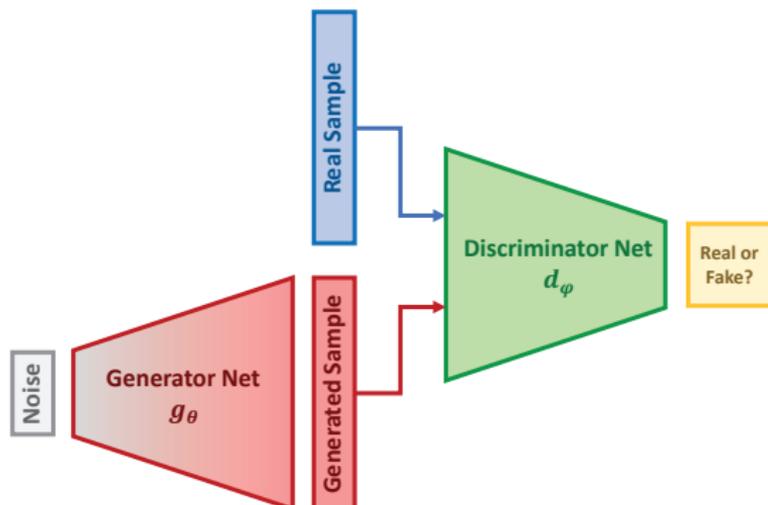
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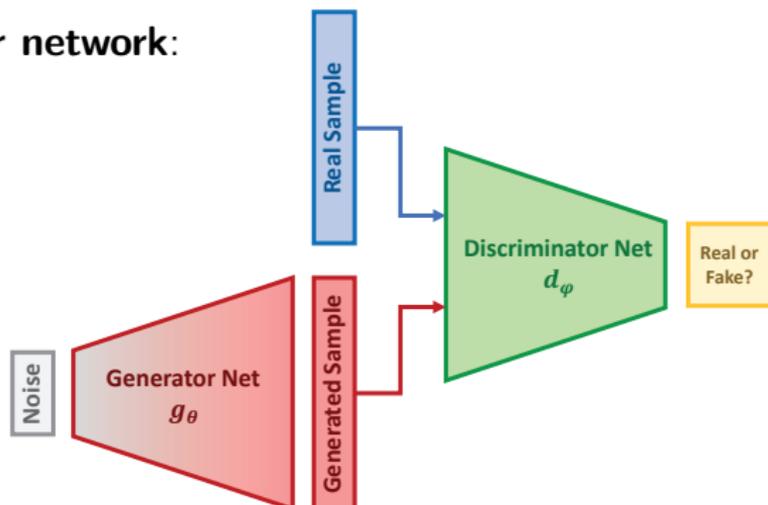
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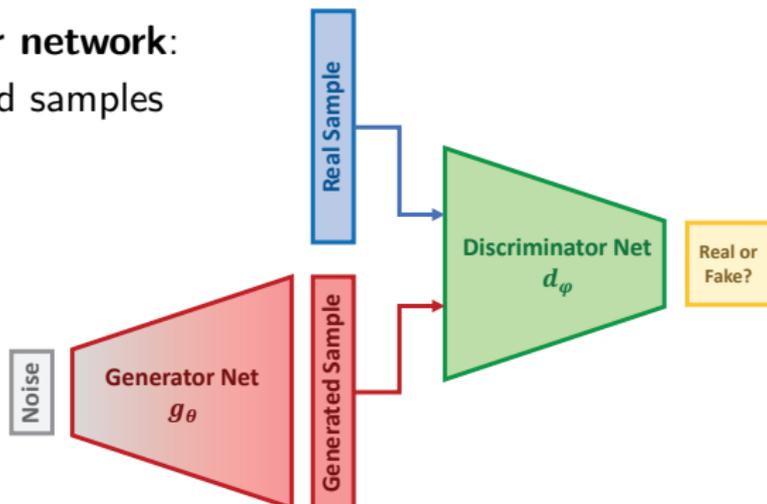
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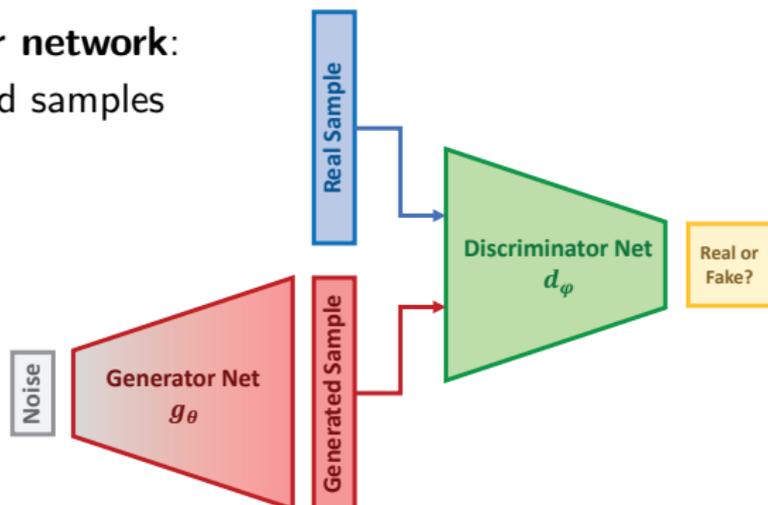
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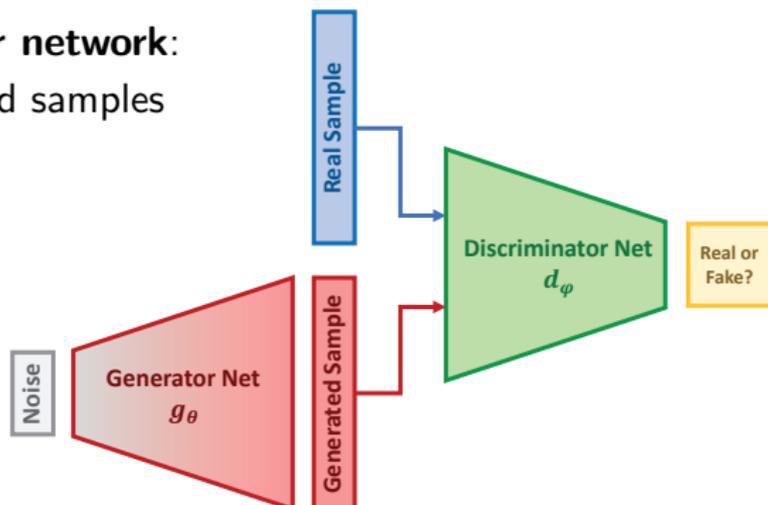
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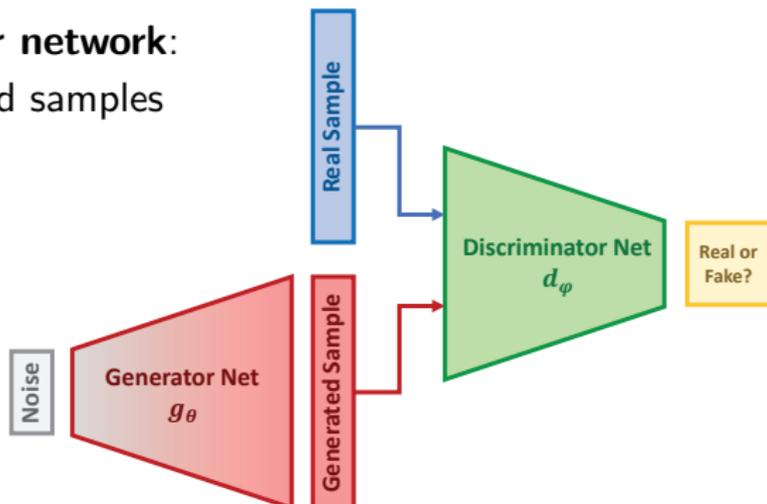
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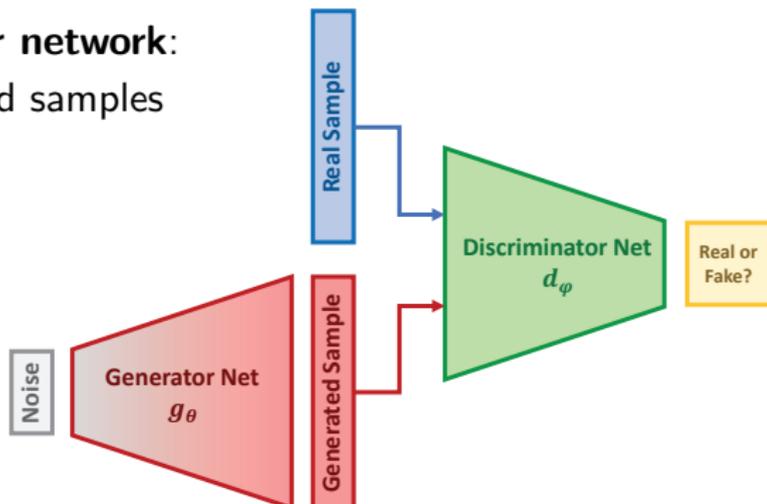
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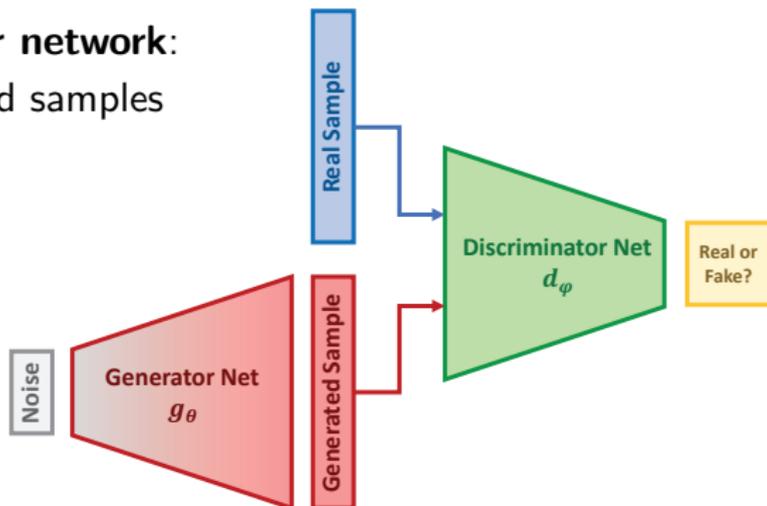
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## Question:

How to quantify  $Q_\theta \approx P$ ?



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Quantification: Via statistical divergence

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## Definition (1-Wasserstein distance)

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\* **Pros:** Metric on  $\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbb{R}^d)$  & Robust to supp. mismatch  $W_1(P, Q) < \infty$

## Kantorovich-Rubinstein Duality:

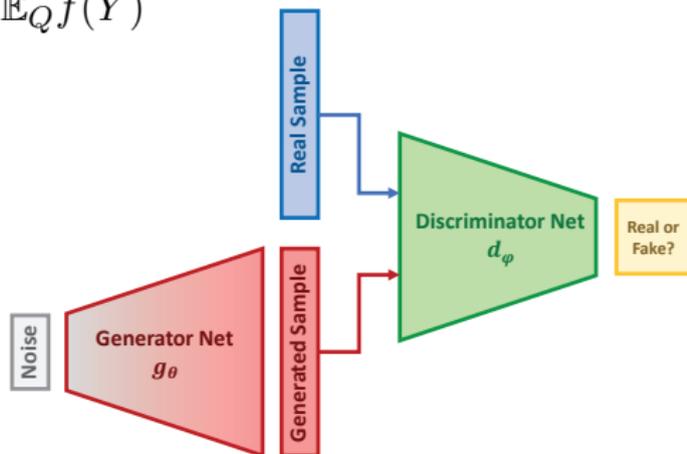
$$W_1(P, Q) = \sup_{f \in \text{Lip}_1(\mathbb{R}^d)} \mathbb{E}_P f(X) - \mathbb{E}_Q f(Y)$$

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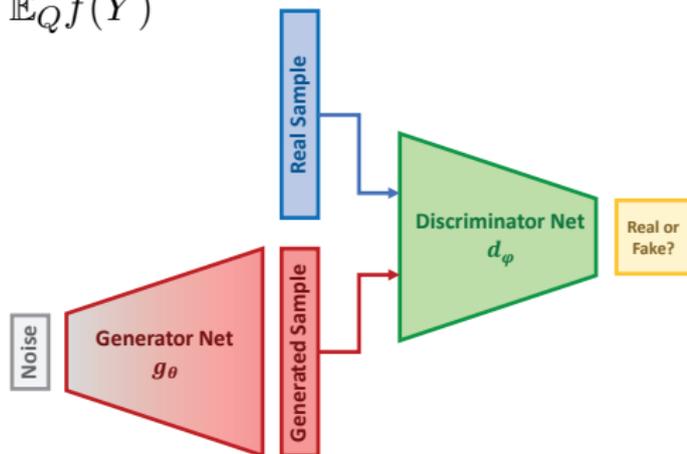
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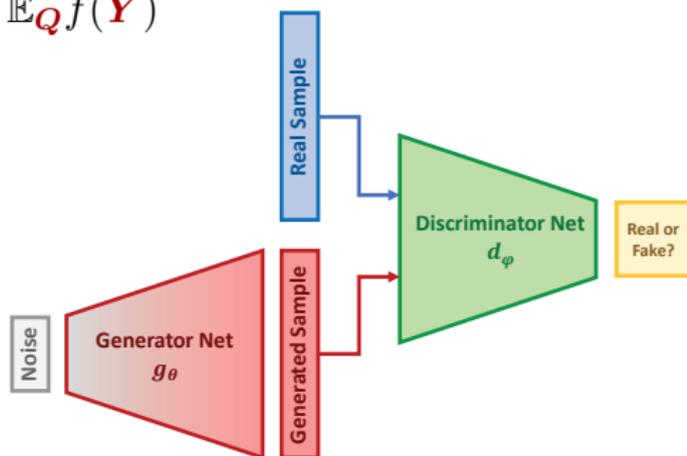
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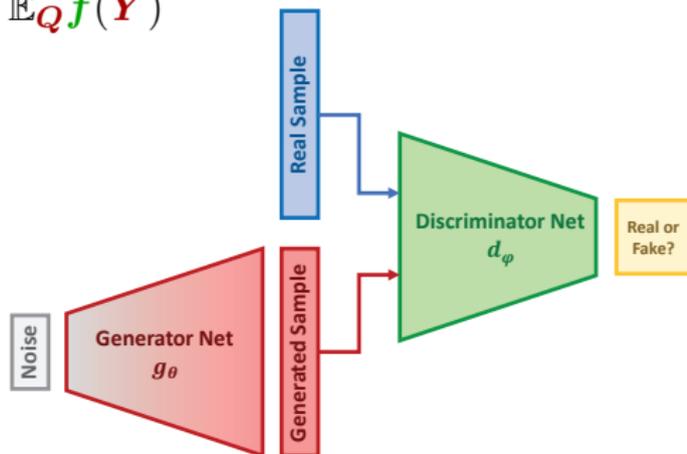
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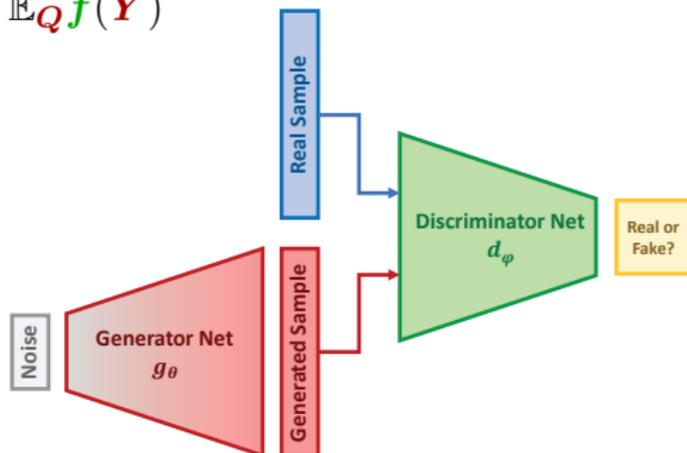
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$\implies$

$$\inf_{\theta} W_1(P, Q_\theta) \cong \inf_{\theta} \sup_{\varphi: d_\varphi \in \text{Lip}_1(\mathbb{R}^d)} \mathbb{E} d_\varphi(X) - \mathbb{E} d_\varphi(g_\theta(Z))$$

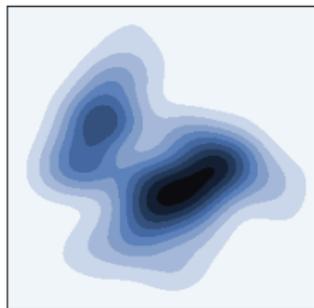
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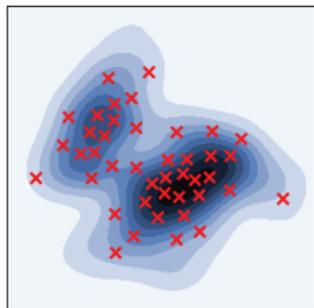
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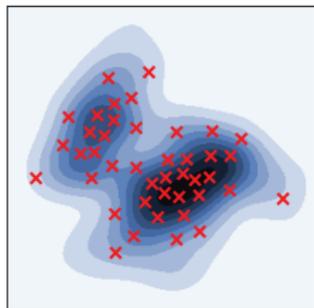
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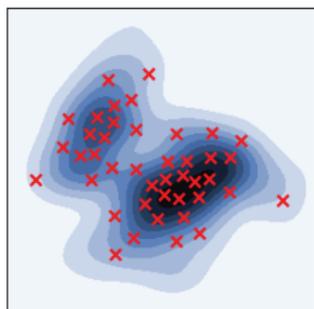
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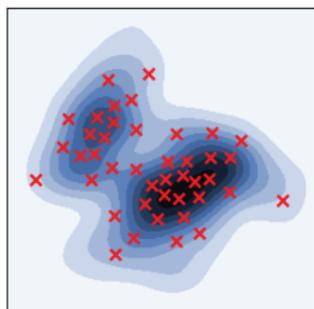
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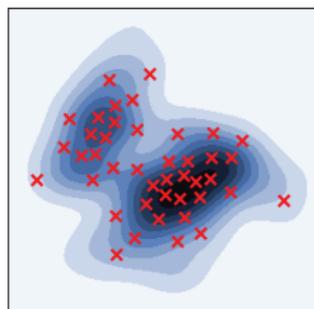
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**Curse of Dimensionality**

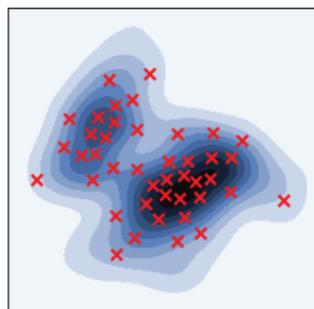
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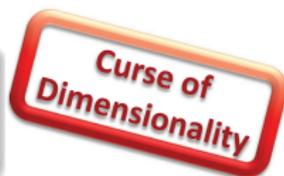
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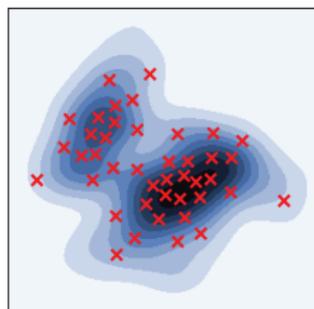
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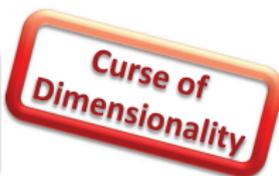
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## Definition (ZG-Greenewald'19)

For  $\sigma \geq 0$ , the smooth 1-Wasserstein distance between  $P$  and  $Q$  is

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Retain KR Duality:  $W_1^{(\sigma)}$  is  $W_1$  but between convolved distributions:

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**Theorem (ZG-Greenewald'19)**

$(\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbb{R}^d), W_1^{(\sigma)})$  is metric space,  $\forall \sigma \geq 0$  (and  $W_1^{(\sigma)}$  metrizes weak conv.).

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⊛  $W_1^{(\sigma)}$  and  $W_1$  induce same topology

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**Pf. Item 3:**  $W_1^{(\sigma)}(\delta_x, \delta_y) = W_1(\mathcal{N}(x, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_d), \mathcal{N}(y, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_d)) = \|x - y\|$

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