

## A Note on Subgeometric Rate Convergence for Ergodic Markov Chains in the Wasserstein Metric

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**Abstract.** We investigate subgeometric rate ergodicity for Markov chains in the Wasserstein metric and show that the finiteness of the expectation  $E_{(i,j)}[\sum_{k=0}^{\tau_{\Delta}-1} r(k)]$ , where  $\tau_{\Delta}$  is the hitting time on the coupling set  $\Delta$  and  $r$  is a subgeometric rate function, is equivalent to a sequence of Foster-Lyapunov drift conditions which imply subgeometric convergence in the Wasserstein distance. We give an example for a 'family of nested drift conditions'.

### Introduction and Notations

We start with a brief review of ergodicity. Let  $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ ,  $\mathbb{N}_+ = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ , and  $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$ . Let  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  denote a Markov chain with transition kernel  $P$  on a *countably generated* state space denoted by  $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X}))$ .  $P^n(i, j) = P_i(\Phi_{n=j}) = E_i[\mathbf{1}_{\Phi_{n=j}}]$ , where  $P_i$  and  $E_i$  respectively denote the probability and expectation of the chain under the condition that its initial state  $\Phi_0 = i$ , and  $\mathbf{1}_A$  is the indicator function of set  $A$ . According to *Markov's theorem*, a Markov chain  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  is ergodic if there's positive probability to pass from any state, say  $i \in \mathcal{X}$  to any other state, say  $\cdot \in \mathcal{X}$  in *one* step. That is, for states  $i, \cdot \in \mathcal{X}$  then chain  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  is ergodic if  $P^1(i, \cdot) > 0$ .

Also the chain  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  is said to be (*ordinary*) ergodic if  $\forall i, \cdot \in \mathcal{X}$  then

$$P^n(i, \cdot) \rightarrow \pi(\cdot) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

where the  $\sigma$ -finite measure  $\pi$  is the *invariant limit distribution* of the chain.

Chain  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  is referred to as *geometrically ergodic* if there exists some measurable function  $V : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ , and constants  $\beta < 1$  and  $M < \infty$  such that

$$\|P^n(i, \cdot) - \pi(\cdot)\| \leq MV(i)\beta^n, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+,$$

where here and hereafter for the (signed) measure  $\mu$  we define  $\mu(f) = \int \mu(dj) f(j)$ , and the norm  $\|\mu\|$  is defined by  $\sup_{|g| \leq f} |\mu(g)|$ , whereas the total variation norm is defined similarly but with  $f \equiv 1$ .

Markov chain  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  is *strongly ergodic* if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{i \in \mathcal{X}} \|P^n(i, \cdot) - \pi(\cdot)\| = 0.$$

Loosely speaking subgeometric ergodicity, which we define next, is a kind of convergence that's faster than ordinary ergodicity but slower than geometric ergodicity.

Let function  $r \in \Lambda_0$  where  $\Lambda_0$  is the family of measurable increasing functions  $r : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow [1, \infty)$  satisfying  $\frac{\log r(t)}{t} \downarrow 0$  as  $t \uparrow \infty$ . Let  $\Lambda$  denote the class of positive functions  $\bar{r} : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  such that for some  $r \in \Lambda_0$  we have;

$$0 < \liminf_n \frac{\bar{r}(n)}{r(n)} \leq \limsup_n \frac{\bar{r}(n)}{r(n)} < \infty. \quad (1)$$

Indeed (1) implies the equivalence of the class of functions  $\Lambda_0$  with the class of functions  $\Lambda$ . Examples of functions in the class  $r \in \Lambda$  is the rate  $r(n) = \exp(sn^{1/(1+\alpha)})$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $s > 0$ . Without loss to

generality we suppose that  $r(0) = 1$  whenever  $r \in \Lambda$ . The properties of  $r \in \Lambda_0$  which follow from (1) and are to be used frequently in this study are;

$$r(x + y) \leq r(x)r(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+ \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{r(x + a)}{r(x)} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty, \text{ for each } a \in \mathbb{R}_+. \tag{3}$$

$\Lambda$  is referred to as the class of subgeometric rate functions(cf. [3]).

Let  $r \in \Lambda$ , then the ergodic chain  $\Phi_n$  is said to be *subgeometrically ergodic* of order  $r$  in the  $f$ -norm, (or simply  $(f, r)$ -ergodic) if for the unique invariant distribution  $\pi$  of the process and  $\forall i \in \mathcal{X}$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} r(n) \|P^n(i, \cdot) - \pi(\cdot)\|_f = 0, \tag{4}$$

where  $\|\sigma\|_f = \sup_{|g| \leq f} |\sigma(g)|$  and  $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$  is a measurable function. Also for subgeometric ergodic to hold it's necessary that there exist a deterministic sequence  $\{V_n\}$  of functions  $V_n : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$  which satisfy the Foster-Lyapunov drift condition:

$$PV_{n+1} \leq V_n - r(n)f + br(n)\mathbf{1}_C, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \tag{5}$$

for a petite set  $C \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$  and a constant  $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$  such that  $\sup_C V_0 < \infty$ . The Foster-Lyapunov drift conditions provide bounds on the return time to accessible sets thereby availing some control on the Markov process dynamics by focusing on the hitting times on a particular set.

Convergence in the *Wasserstein distance* is a very interesting research area through which [1] amongst other authors suggested a new technique for establishing subgeometric ergodicity. Following [1] we define the Wasserstein distance as follows. Let  $(\mathcal{X}, d)$  be a Polish space where  $d$  is a distance bounded by 1 and let  $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X})$  denote the set of all probability measures on state space  $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X}))$ . Let  $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X})$ ;  $\lambda$  is a coupling of  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  if  $\lambda$  is a probability on the product space  $(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}))$ , such that  $\lambda(A \times \mathcal{X}) = \mu(A)$  and  $\lambda(\mathcal{X} \times A) = \nu(A) \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$ . We further let  $\mathcal{C}(\mu, \nu)$  be set of all probability measures on  $(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}))$  with marginals  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ , and  $Q$  be the coupling Markov kernel on  $(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}))$  such that for every  $i, j \in \mathcal{X}$ , then  $Q((i, j), \cdot)$  is a coupling of  $P(i, \cdot)$  and  $P(j, \cdot)$ . The Wasserstein metric associated with the semimetric  $d$  on  $\mathcal{X}$ , between two probability measures  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ , is then given as

$$W_d(\mu, \nu) := \inf_{\gamma \in \mathcal{C}(\mu, \nu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} d(i, j) d\gamma(i, j).$$

When  $d$  is the trivial metric  $d_0(i, j) = \mathbf{1}_{i \neq j}$ , then the associated Wasserstein metric is the total variation metric  $W_{d_0}(\mu, \nu) = d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) := 2 \sup_{C \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})} |\mu(C) - \nu(C)|, \mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X})$ .

A set  $C$  is said to be small if there exists a constant  $\epsilon > 0$  such that for all  $i, j \in C$  then  $\frac{1}{2}d_{TV}(P(i, \cdot), P(j, \cdot)) \leq 1 - \epsilon$ . Set  $C \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$  is *petite* if there exist some non-trivial measure  $\nu_a$  on  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$  and some probability distribution  $a = \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$  such that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n P^n(x, \cdot) \geq \nu_a(\cdot), \quad \forall x \in C. \tag{6}$$

Petite sets generalize small sets. The first hitting time on small set  $C$  delayed by a constant  $\delta > 0$  is given by  $\tau_C^\delta = \inf\{n \geq \delta : \Phi_n \in C\}$ . We also have  $\tau_C^+ = \inf\{n \geq J_1 : \Phi_n \in C\}$  as the first hitting time on the set  $C$  after the first jump  $J_1$  of the process. We note that  $\xi_C^+ = \xi_C$  if  $\Phi_0 \notin C$ . In the case when  $\delta = 0$  we have  $\tau_C^0 = \tau_C$ . If  $C$  is a singleton consisting only of state  $i$  then we write  $\tau_i^\delta$  for  $\tau_C^\delta$  and equivalently  $\tau_i^+$  for  $\tau_C^+$ . It's worth noting that finite mean return times  $E_i[\tau_i^+] < \infty$  guarantee ergodicity or the existence of stationary probability and the convergence  $P^n(i, j) - \pi \rightarrow 0$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . It's also known that subgeometric ergodic is equivalent to  $(f, r)$ -regularity. We define  $(f, r)$ -regularity as follows. Set  $C \in \mathcal{X}$  is said to be  $(f, r)$ -regular if for all  $i \in C$ , a measurable function  $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ , rate function  $r$  and  $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}^+(\mathcal{X})$  then,

$$\sup_{i \in C} E_i \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\tau_B - 1} r(k) f(\Phi_k) \right] < \infty,$$

where the set  $\mathcal{B}^+(\mathcal{X})$  is set of all *accessible* (or  $\Psi$ -irreducible) sets. By finding a suitable contracting metric  $d$  which may be different from the discrete metric, and a suitable Foster-Lyapunov function  $V$  with a ' $d$ -small' sublevel set, [1] suggested a new technique for establishing subgeometric ergodicity. Then [2] extended the results of [1] by establishing sufficient conditions for the existence of the invariant distribution and subgeometric rates of convergence for chains that are not necessarily  $\Psi$ -irreducible. For the Polish space  $(\mathcal{X}, d_*)$ , the  $d$ -small set of [1] was extended by [2] to the  $(\ell, \epsilon, d)$ -coupling set (or simply coupling set)  $\Delta \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$ , where  $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ ,  $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ , and  $d$  is a distance on state space  $\mathcal{X}$ , topologically equivalent to  $d_*$  and bounded by 1.

Let  $r \in \Lambda$ , then we denote the sequence  $R$  as

$$R(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} r(k) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \quad R(0) = 1. \quad (7)$$

We show, in this paper through Proposition 1, that the sequence of drift inequalities proposed by [2] hold if and only if  $R(\tau_\Delta) < \infty$ . As an example, we explore a 'family of nested drift conditions' as proposed by [4] in both the discrete and continuous cases whose results we transfer to the convergence in the Wasserstein metric through Proposition 3.

## Main Results

### Lyapunov Drift Inequalities

In light of the definitions and notations given above, we state Assumption **A1** as follows:

**A1.** There exist a coupling set  $\Delta \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X})$  such that for a sequence  $r \in \Lambda$  and  $\forall i, j \in \mathcal{X}$ ,

$$\sup_{(i,j) \in \Delta} E_{(i,j)} [R(\tau_\Delta)] < \infty \quad (8)$$

According to Theorem 2.1(ii) of [5], as mentioned already, the Foster-Lyapunov drift conditions in (5) can also be used to define subgeometric rate ergodicity. Following this result [2] proposed a sequence of drift functions according to Assumption **A2** as follows.

**A2.** There exist

1. a sequence of measurable functions  $\{\mathcal{V}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$ ,  $\mathcal{V}_n : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ ,
2. a set  $\Delta \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X})$ , a constant  $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$  and a sequence  $r \in \Lambda$  such that  $\forall i, j \in \mathcal{X}$  and for every coupling  $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}(P(i, \cdot), P(j, \cdot))$ ;

$$\int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{V}_{n+1}(z, t) d\alpha(z, t) \leq \mathcal{V}_n - r(n)f + br(n)\mathbf{1}_{(i,j) \in \Delta}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \quad (9)$$

Further, there exist measurable functions  $(V_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  such that  $\forall i, j \in \mathcal{X}$  and any  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ :

$$\mathcal{V}_n(i, j) \leq V_n(i) + V_n(j) \text{ and } PV_{n+1} \leq V_n + br(n). \quad (10)$$

and  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$

$$\sup_{(i,j) \in \Delta} \{P^k V_0(i) + P^k V_0(j)\} < +\infty \text{ and } \forall i \in \mathcal{X}, P^k V_0(i) < +\infty. \quad (11)$$

**Proposition 1.**  $A1 \Leftrightarrow A2$ .

*Proof.* 1. **A1**  $\Rightarrow$  **A2**

Let  $r \in \Lambda_0$  and  $\{\mathcal{V}_n\}, \{\mathcal{W}_n\} : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be sequences of functions defined for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  by

$$\mathcal{V}_n = E_{i,j} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\tau_\Delta} r(n+k) \right] \mathbf{1}_{\Delta^c} + r(n),$$

$$\mathcal{W}_n = E_{i,j} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\tau_\Delta} r(n+k) \right].$$

Then by the submultiplicative property (2) and Assumption **A1** we have  $\mathcal{V}_0 \leq \mathcal{V}_n \leq r(n)\mathcal{V}_0 < \infty$  and  $\mathcal{W}_0 \leq \mathcal{W}_n \leq r(n)\mathcal{W}_0 < \infty$ . We also note that  $\mathcal{V}_n = \mathcal{W}_n \mathbf{1}_{\Delta^c} + r(n)$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{V}_{n+1}(z, t) d\alpha(z, t) &= \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} (\mathcal{W}_{n+1} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta^c}(z, t) + r(n+1)) d\alpha(z, t) \\ &\leq \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} (\mathcal{W}_{n+1} \mathbf{1}_{\Delta^c}(z, t) + \mathcal{W}_{n+1} \mathbf{1}_\Delta(z, t)) d\alpha(z, t) \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} (\mathcal{W}_{n+1}(z, t)) d\alpha(z, t) \\ &\leq \mathcal{W}_n(i, j) \\ &= \mathcal{V}_n(i, j) - r(n) + \mathcal{W}_n \mathbf{1}_{\{(i,j) \in \Delta\}} \\ &\leq \mathcal{V}_n(i, j) - r(n) + r(n) \mathcal{W}_n \mathbf{1}_{\{(i,j) \in \Delta\}} \\ &\leq \mathcal{V}_n(i, j) - r(n) + r(n) \mathcal{W}_0 \mathbf{1}_{\{(i,j) \in \Delta\}} \\ &\leq \mathcal{V}_n(i, j) - r(n) + br(n) \mathbf{1}_\Delta(i, j), \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

where we choose  $b = \sup_\Delta \mathcal{W}_0$ .

2. **A2**  $\Rightarrow$  **A1**

Analogous to Proposition 11.3.3 in [7] we get from **A2** that for some constant  $c < \infty$

$$E_{i,j}[R(\tau_\Delta)] \leq \begin{cases} \mathcal{V}_0(i, j) & , (i, j) \in \Delta^c, \\ r(0) + cQ\mathcal{V}_0(i, j) & , (i, j) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \end{cases}$$

Then by Eq. 8, Eq. 9 and  $\sup_\Delta \mathcal{V}_0 < \infty$  we get  $E_{i,j}[R(\tau_\Delta)] < \infty$ . ■

**Family of nested drift conditions**

The phenomenon of ergodicity as given in Proposition 1 is not altogether new as is clear from the following Proposition which deals with a family of nested drift conditions for subgeometrically ergodic general state space Markov processes analogous to one proposed by [4].

**Proposition 2.** *Suppose that there are functions  $\mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ , where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ , a coupling set  $\Delta \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X})$  such that for any initial state  $(i, j) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$  of the chain, we have*

$$E_{i,j}[\mathcal{V}_{k+n+1}(i+1, j+1) | \mathcal{F}_n] \leq \mathcal{V}_k(i, j) - E_{i,j}[R(\tau_\Delta)] + \mathcal{W}_k(i, j) \mathbf{1}_{(i,j) \in \Delta} \tag{13}$$

then the chain  $\Phi_n$  is subgeometrically ergodic.

Proposition 2 follows from Proposition 3 which is the extension of Proposition 3.1 in [4] on family of nested drift conditions. As is evident in the Propositions that follow we note that the results of Proposition 2 stay the same if we replace  $R(\tau_\Delta)$  with  $R_m(\tau_\Delta)$ , where  $R_m(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} r(m+k)$  for  $m \geq 0$ ,  $n \geq 1$  with  $R(0) = 1$ . The results also stay the same if we replace the measurable functions  $\mathcal{V}_k$  and  $\mathcal{W}_k$  with  $V_k$  and  $W_k$  respectively as is the case for convergence in the  $f$ -norm.

**Proposition 3.** *Let the chain  $(\Phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$  be irreducible and aperiodic. Further suppose that there are functions  $f, V_k, W_k : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ , where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ , with  $\sup_C V_k < \infty$ ,  $\sup_C W_k < \infty$  and a small set  $C$  such that for a non-decreasing sequence of stopping times  $\{\mathcal{T}_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$  and any  $\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n} \in \mathcal{X}$ , we have*

$$E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} [V_{k+\mathcal{T}_{n+1}}(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_{n+1}}) | \mathcal{F}_n] \leq V_k(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}) - E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \sum_{l=\mathcal{T}_n}^{\mathcal{T}_{n+1}-1} f(\Phi_l) r(k+l) \right] + W_k(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}) \mathbf{1}_{\{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n} \in C\}} \quad (14)$$

then the chain  $\Phi_n$  is  $(f, r)$ -ergodic.

*Proof.* We let  $\mathcal{T}_n$  be some random stopping time with  $\mathcal{F}_n$  as the  $\sigma$ -algebra of events generated by  $\mathcal{T}_n$ . Then by Dynkin's inequality we get

$$E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \sum_{l=1}^{\mathcal{T}_n-1} f(\Phi_l) r(k+l) \right] \leq V_k(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}) + W_k(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}) \mathbf{1}_{\{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n} \in C\}} \quad (15)$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\tau_C-1} r(n) f(n) | \mathcal{F}_n \right] &\leq V_0(i) + W_0(i) E \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\tau_C-1} \mathbf{1}_{\{i \in C\}} \right] \\ &\leq c(V_0(i) + W_0(i)), \quad c \in [0, \infty) \\ &< \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

by assuming that  $\sup_C V_k < \infty$ ,  $\sup_C W_k < \infty$ . Hence the chain is  $(f, r)$ -ergodic.  $\blacksquare$

**Proposition 4.** *Let the chain  $(\Phi_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+}$  be irreducible. Further suppose that there are functions  $f, V_k, W_k : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$  where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ , some constant  $\varepsilon > 0$ , a small set  $C$  such that for a non-decreasing sequence of stopping times  $\{\mathcal{T}_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$  and any  $\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n} \in \mathcal{X}$ , we have*

$$E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} [V_{k+\mathcal{T}_{n+1}}(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_{n+1}}) | \mathcal{F}_n] \leq V_k(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}) - E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \int_0^\varepsilon f(\Phi_s) r(k+s) ds \right] + W_k(\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}) \mathbf{1}_{\{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n} \in C\}} \quad (17)$$

then the chain  $\Phi_t$  is  $(f, r)$ -ergodic.

*Proof.* Note that this Proposition is the continuous counterpart to Proposition 3. For the term

$$E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \int_0^\varepsilon f(\Phi_s) r(k+s) ds \right],$$

where  $\varepsilon > 0$ , by the submultiplicative property (2) we have

$$E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \int_0^\varepsilon f(\Phi_s) r(k+s) ds \right] \leq r(k) E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \int_0^\varepsilon f(\Phi_s) r(s) ds \right] < \infty \quad (18)$$

because  $r \in \Lambda$  is finite for all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  and  $E_{\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_n}} \left[ \int_0^\varepsilon f(\Phi_s) r(s) ds \right] < \infty$  by proof of Theorem 6 in [6], hence we conclude that the chain  $\Phi_t$  is  $(f, r)$ -ergodic.  $\blacksquare$

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