# Average case tractability of non-homogeneous tensor product problems 

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## A B S TRACT

We study $d$-variate approximation problems in the average case setting with respect to a zero-mean Gaussian measure $v_{d}$. Our interest is focused on measures having the structure of a nonhomogeneous tensor product, where the covariance kernel of $v_{d}$ is a product of univariate kernels:

$$
K_{d}(s, t)=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \mathcal{R}_{k}\left(s_{k}, t_{k}\right) \quad \text { for } s, t \in[0,1]^{d}
$$

We consider the normalized average error of algorithms that use finitely many evaluations of arbitrary linear functionals. The information complexity is defined as the minimal number $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ of such evaluations for error in the $d$-variate case to be at most $\varepsilon$. The growth of $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ as a function of $\varepsilon^{-1}$ and $d$ depends on the eigenvalues of the covariance operator of $v_{d}$ and determines whether a problem is tractable or not. Four types of tractability are studied and for each of them we find the necessary and sufficient conditions in terms of the eigenvalues of the integral operator with kernel $\mathcal{R}_{k}$.

We illustrate our results by considering approximation problems related to the product of Korobov kernels $\mathscr{R}_{k}$. Each $\mathscr{R}_{k}$ is characterized by a weight $g_{k}$ and a smoothness $r_{k}$. We assume that weights are non-increasing and smoothness parameters are nondecreasing. Furthermore they may be related; for instance $g_{k}=$ $g\left(r_{k}\right)$ for some non-increasing function $g$. In particular, we show

[^0]that the approximation problem is strongly polynomially tractable, i.e., $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C \varepsilon^{-p}$ for all $d \in \mathbb{N}, \varepsilon \in(0,1]$, where $C$ and $p$ are independent of $\varepsilon$ and $d$, iff
$$
\liminf _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{k}}}{\ln k}>1
$$

For other types of tractability we also show necessary and sufficient conditions in terms of the sequences $g_{k}$ and $r_{k}$.
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## 1. Introduction

Multivariate problems occur in many applications. They are defined on classes of functions of $d$ variables. Often the number of variables $d$ is large. Examples include problems in computational finance, statistics and physics. These problems have been studied for different error criteria and in different settings including the worst and average case settings. The cost of an algorithm solving a problem depends on the accuracy $\varepsilon$ and the number of variables $d$. A problem is intractable if the cost of any algorithm is an exponential function of $\varepsilon^{-1}$ or $d$. Otherwise, the problem is tractable. Different kinds of tractable problems have been considered in the literature. In fact, tractability of multivariate problems has been recently a very active research area; see [6-8] and the references therein.

More precisely, the information complexity $n(\varepsilon, d)$ of a problem is the minimal number of information operations needed by an algorithm to solve the problem with accuracy $\varepsilon$. The allowed information operations consist of function evaluations, or, more generally, of evaluations of arbitrary continuous linear functionals. We have

- weak tractability if $n(\varepsilon, d)$ is not exponential in $d$ and $\varepsilon^{-1}$,
- quasi-polynomial tractability if $n(\varepsilon, d)$ is of order $\exp \left(t(1+\ln d)\left(1+\ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right)\right)$,
- polynomial tractability if $n(\varepsilon, d)$ is of order $d^{q} \varepsilon^{-p}$,
- strong polynomial tractability if $n(\varepsilon, d)$ is of order $\varepsilon^{-p}$.

The bounds above hold for all $d$ and all $\varepsilon \in(0,1)$ with the parameters $t, q, p$ and the pre-factors independent of $d$ and $\varepsilon^{-1}$.

Strong polynomial tractability is the most challenging property. Then the information complexity is bounded independently of $d$. One may think that this property may hold only for trivial problems. Luckily, as we shall see, the opposite is sometimes true.

On the other hand, many multivariate problems are intractable. In particular, they suffer from the curse of dimensionality. One way to vanquish the curse is to shrink the class of functions by introducing the weights that monitor the influence of successive variables and groups of variables. For sufficiently fast decaying weights not only do we vanquish the curse but also we obtain strong polynomial tractability; a survey of such results may be found again in [6-8].

The other way to vanquish the curse is by increasing the smoothness of functions with respect to the successive variables. This approach was taken recently in [11] for the worst case multivariate approximation in Korobov spaces. In this paper we extend the approach of [11] to the average case setting and, in a much broader context, to tensor product Gaussian random fields. In this case we define $n(\varepsilon, d)=n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ and restrict ourselves to information operations given by arbitrary continuous linear functionals since the use of function values leads to the same results due to [1] and Chapter 24 of [8].

More precisely, we consider non-homogeneous linear multivariate tensor product problems in the average case with the normalized error criterion. The normalized error is used to measure the error of an algorithm relative to the error of the zero algorithm. A precise problem statement is given in Section 2. The study of the non-homogeneous case is necessary since homogeneous linear multivariate tensor product problems are intractable with this error criterion; see Chapter 6 in [6].

In Section 3 we recall spectral conditions for different types of tractability in the average case and prove some new conditions. The conditions are given in terms of the eigenvalues of the covariance operator of the corresponding Gaussian measure.

In Section 4 these conditions are applied to non-homogeneous tensor product approximation problems. We equip the space of continuous real functions defined on the $d$-dimensional unit cube $[0,1]^{d}$ with a zero-mean Gaussian measure with a covariance kernel of the form

$$
K_{d}(s, t)=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \mathcal{R}_{k}\left(s_{k}, t_{k}\right), \quad s, t \in[0,1]^{d} .
$$

Then $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ depends on spectral properties of the univariate integral operators with kernels $\mathcal{R}_{k}$. The main results of the paper, Theorems 6-8, present spectral conditions for polynomial, quasipolynomial and weak tractability in this tensor product setting.

In Section 5 we illustrate these results for Korobov kernels,

$$
\mathcal{R}_{k}(x, y):=1+2 g_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^{-2 r_{k}} \cos (2 \pi j(x-y)), \quad x, y \in[0,1],
$$

with varying smoothness parameters $r_{k}$ such that

$$
\frac{1}{2}<r_{1} \leq r_{2} \leq \cdots
$$

and weight parameters $g_{k}$ such that

$$
1 \geq g_{1} \geq g_{2} \geq \cdots>0
$$

The sequences $\left\{r_{k}\right\}$ and $\left\{g_{k}\right\}$ may be related. We may have

$$
g_{k}=g\left(r_{k}\right)
$$

for some non-increasing function $g:\left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right) \rightarrow[0,1]$. The popular choice for Korobov space is to take $g(r)=(2 \pi)^{-2 r}$.

It turns out that:

- Weak tractability holds iff

$$
\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} g_{k}=0
$$

- Quasi-polynomial tractability holds iff

$$
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\max (1, \ln d)} \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{k} \max \left(1, \ln \frac{1}{g_{k}}\right)<\infty
$$

under the assumption that $\lim _{\inf }{ }_{k \rightarrow \infty} r_{k} / \ln k>0$.

- Polynomial tractability is equivalent to strong polynomial tractability.
- Strong polynomial tractability holds iff

$$
\rho_{g}:=\liminf _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{k}}}{\ln k}>1 .
$$

If this holds then $n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C \varepsilon^{-p}$ and the smallest $p$ is

$$
\max \left(\frac{2}{2 r_{1}-1}, \frac{2}{\rho_{g}-1}\right)
$$

Other applications of our approach to tensor products problems are given in [2] for covariance kernels corresponding to Euler and Wiener integrated processes. We summarize the results of [2] in Section 6 and compare them to those for the Korobov case that we study here. By adjusting the weights $g_{k}$, the Korobov case behaves like either the Euler or the Wiener case.

## 2. Problem setting

In this section we introduce multivariate problems in the average case setting. We define the information complexity and the different notions of tractability. More can be found in, e.g., $[6,13]$.

Let $F_{d}$ be a Banach space of $d$-variate real functions defined on a Lebesgue measurable set $D_{d} \subset \mathbb{R}^{d}$. The space $F_{d}$ is equipped with a zero-mean Gaussian measure $\mu_{d}$ defined on Borel sets of $F_{d}$. We denote
by $C_{\mu_{d}}: F_{d}^{*} \rightarrow F_{d}$ the covariance operator of $\mu_{d}$; e.g., see [6, Appendix B] for its definition. Let $H_{d}$ be a Hilbert space with inner product and norm denoted by $\langle\cdot, \cdot\rangle_{H_{d}}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{H_{d}}$, respectively.

We want to approximate a continuous linear operator

$$
S_{d}: F_{d} \rightarrow H_{d} .
$$

Let $v_{d}=\mu_{d} S_{d}^{-1}$ be the induced measure. Then $v_{d}$ is a zero-mean Gaussian measure on the Borel sets of $H_{d}$ with covariance operator $C_{v_{d}}: H_{d} \rightarrow H_{d}$ given by

$$
C_{v_{d}}=S_{d} C_{\mu_{d}} S_{d}^{*}
$$

where $S_{d}^{*}: H_{d} \rightarrow F_{d}^{*}$ is the operator dual to $S_{d}$.
Then $C_{v_{d}}$ is self-adjoint, nonnegative definite, and has finite trace. Let $\left(\lambda_{d, j}, \eta_{d, j}\right)_{j=1,2, \ldots}$ denote its eigenpairs

$$
C_{v_{d}} \eta_{d, j}=\lambda_{d, j} \eta_{d, j} \quad \text { with } \lambda_{d, 1} \geq \lambda_{d, 2} \geq \cdots .
$$

Then

$$
\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{v_{d}}\right)=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}=\int_{H_{d}}\|g\|_{H_{d}}^{2} v_{d}(\mathrm{~d} g)=\int_{F_{d}}\left\|S_{d} f\right\|_{H_{d}}^{2} \mu_{d}(\mathrm{~d} f)<\infty .
$$

We approximate $S_{d} f$ for $f \in F_{d}$ by using algorithms $A_{n}$ that use $n$ function evaluations or $n$ evaluations of arbitrary continuous linear functionals. It suffices to consider the case of arbitrary continuous functionals since it is known that the results are roughly the same for function values; see [1] and Chapter 24 of [8]. The average case error of $A_{n}$ is defined as

$$
e^{\operatorname{avg}}\left(A_{n}\right)=\left(\int_{F_{d}}\left\|S_{d} f-A_{n}(f)\right\|_{H_{d}}^{2} \mu_{d}(\mathrm{~d} f)\right)^{1 / 2}
$$

Without essential loss of generality (see, e.g., [6] as well as [13]), we can restrict ourselves in the average case setting to linear algorithms $A_{n}$ of the form

$$
A_{n}(f)=\sum_{j=1}^{n} L_{j}(f) g_{j} \quad \text { with } L_{j} \in F_{d}^{*}, g_{j} \in H_{d} .
$$

For a given $n$, it is well known that the algorithm $A_{n}$ that minimizes the average case error is of the form

$$
\begin{equation*}
A_{n}(f)=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left\langle S_{d} f, \eta_{d, k}\right\rangle_{H_{d}} \eta_{d, k}, \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

and its average case error is

$$
\begin{equation*}
e^{\operatorname{avg}}\left(A_{n}\right)=\left(\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{1 / 2} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

For $n=0$ we have the zero algorithm $A_{0}=0$. Its average case error is called the initial error, and is given by the square root of the trace of the operator $C_{v_{d}}$, i.e., by (2) with $n=0$.

The average case information complexity $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ is defined as the minimal $n$ for which there is an algorithm whose average case error reduces the initial error by a factor $\varepsilon$,

$$
\begin{equation*}
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d)=\min \left\{n \mid \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j} \leq \varepsilon^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right\} . \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

We present the definitions of four types of tractability that will be studied in this paper. Let $S=\left\{S_{d}\right\}_{d=1,2, \ldots .}$ denote a sequence of multivariate problems. We say that

- $S$ is weakly tractable iff

$$
\lim _{\varepsilon^{-1}+d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \max \left(1, n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d)\right)}{\varepsilon^{-1}+d}=0 .
$$

- $S$ is quasi-polynomially tractable iff there are positive numbers $C$ and $t$ such that

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C \exp \left(t(1+\ln d)\left(1+\ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right)\right) \quad \text { for all } d=1,2, \ldots, \varepsilon \in(0,1)
$$

The infimum of $t$ satisfying the bound above is called the exponent of quasi-polynomial tractability and is denoted by $t^{\text {qpol-avg }}$.

- $S$ is polynomially tractable iff there are non-negative numbers $C, q$ and $p$ such that

$$
n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C d^{q} \varepsilon^{-p} \quad \text { for all } d=1,2, \ldots, \varepsilon \in(0,1) .
$$

- $S$ is strongly polynomially tractable iff there are positive numbers $C$ and $p$ such that

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C \varepsilon^{-p} \quad \text { for all } d=1,2, \ldots, \varepsilon \in(0,1) .
$$

The infimum of $p$ satisfying the last bound is called the exponent of strong polynomial tractability and is denoted by $p^{\text {str-avg }}$.
Tractability can be fully characterized in terms of the eigenvalues $\lambda_{d, j}$. Necessary and sufficient conditions on weak, quasi-polynomial, polynomial and strong polynomial tractability can be found in Chapter 6 of [6] and Chapter 24 of [8]. In particular, $S$ is polynomially tractable iff there exist $q \geq 0$ and $\tau \in(0,1)$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
C:=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau}\right)^{1 / \tau}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}} d^{-q}<\infty \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

If so, then

$$
\begin{equation*}
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C^{\frac{\tau}{1-\tau}} d^{\frac{q \tau}{1-\tau}} \varepsilon^{\frac{-2 \tau}{1-\tau}} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

for all $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon \in(0,1)$.
Furthermore, $S$ is strongly polynomially tractable iff (4) holds with $q=0$. The exponent of strong polynomial tractability is

$$
\begin{equation*}
p^{\text {str-avg }}=\inf \left\{\left.\frac{2 \tau}{1-\tau} \right\rvert\, \tau \text { satisfies (4) with } q=0\right\} . \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

## 3. General bounds

We show bounds on $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ which we will use to derive necessary and sufficient conditions for the four types of tractability. We first analyze an arbitrary problem $\left\{S_{d}\right\}$ and then restrict our attention to non-homogeneous tensor product problems.

We begin with a bound on $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ which from a probabilistic point of view is an application of Chebyshev's inequality.

Lemma 1. For any $\varepsilon \in(0,1), d \in \mathbb{N}, \tau \in(0,1)$ and $z>0$ we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{z}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{z}}\left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{\tau}}\right]^{z /(1-\tau)} \varepsilon^{-2 z /(1-\tau)} \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

Proof. Let $b:=\left[\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}\right) \varepsilon^{2} /\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau}\right)\right]^{1 /(1-\tau)}$. Then

$$
\sum_{j: \lambda_{d, j} \leq b} \lambda_{d, j} \leq \sum_{j: \lambda_{d, j} \leq b} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau} b^{1-\tau} \leq \sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau} b^{1-\tau}=\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j} \varepsilon^{2} .
$$

Hence,

$$
\begin{aligned}
n^{\mathrm{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) & \leq \#\left\{j: \lambda_{d, j}>b\right\}=\#\left\{j: \lambda_{d, j}^{z}>b^{z}\right\} \leq \frac{\sum_{j: \lambda_{d, j}^{z}>b^{z}} \lambda_{d, j}^{z}}{b^{z}} \\
& \leq \frac{\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{z}}{b^{z}}=\frac{\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{z}}{\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{z}}\left[\frac{\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau}\right)}{\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{\tau}}\right]^{z /(1-\tau)}
\end{aligned}
$$

as claimed.
Note that (7) immediately proves sufficiency of polynomial tractability conditions in (4). Furthermore, if we set $z=\tau$ then we obtain the estimate (5) with the exponent of strong polynomial tractability at most $2 \tau /(1-\tau)$ for $\tau$ satisfying (4) with $q=0$.

As we shall see now, the bound (7) is also useful when we consider quasi-polynomial tractability. In the rest of the paper we use the notation

$$
\ln _{+} d:=\max (1, \ln d) .
$$

Theorem 2. S is quasi-polynomially tractable iff there exists $\delta \in(0,1)$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\frac{\delta}{\sqrt[1 m+d]{ }}}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}+d^{d}}}}<\infty \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

Proof. Sufficiency. Apply (7) with $\tau=1-\frac{\delta}{\ln +d} \in(0,1)$ and $z=1$. We obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) & \leq\left[\frac{\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\frac{\delta}{n_{+} d}}\right) \varepsilon^{-2}}{\left(\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{n_{+} d}}}\right]^{\ln +d / \delta} \\
& \leq M_{\delta}^{\ln +d / \delta} \varepsilon^{-2 \ln +d / \delta}=\exp \left(\frac{\ln M_{\delta}}{\delta} \ln _{+} d+\frac{2}{\delta} \ln _{+} d \ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

where $M_{\delta}$ is the supremum in (8). We can rewrite the last estimate as

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq \exp \left(t(1+\ln d)\left(1+\ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right)\right)
$$

for $t=\delta^{-1} \max \left(2, \ln M_{\delta}\right)$. This means that $S$ is quasi-polynomially tractable.
Necessity. Assume now that $S$ is quasi-polynomially tractable, i.e.,

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq C \exp \left(t(\ln d+1)\left(\ln \varepsilon^{-1}+1\right)\right)
$$

We verify ( 8 ) for some $\delta \in(0,1)$. Note that ( 8 ) is invariant under multiplication of the eigenvalues by a positive number, and so is the value of $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$. That is why we may assume that $\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}=1$.

Quasi-polynomial tractability means that for all $\varepsilon>0$ and $d \geq 1$ we have

$$
\sum_{j \geq C \exp (t(\ln d+1)(|\ln \varepsilon|+1))+1} \lambda_{d, j} \leq \varepsilon^{2} .
$$

Let $\varepsilon:=e(n / C)^{\frac{-1}{t(\ln d+1)}}$. Then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{j>n} \lambda_{d, j} \leq e^{2}(n / C)^{\frac{-2}{t(\ln d+1)}}:=e^{2}(n / C)^{-h} \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

with $h=2 /(t(1+\ln d))$.
To avoid too small eigenvalues, we introduce a regularization

$$
\widehat{\lambda}_{d, j}:=\max \left\{\lambda_{d, j}, h j^{-1-h}\right\} .
$$

Note that (9) implies

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{j>n} \widehat{\lambda}_{d, j} \leq \sum_{j>n} \lambda_{d, j}+\sum_{j>n} h j^{-1-h} \leq\left(e^{2} C^{h}+1\right) n^{-h} . \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

Let

$$
N_{m}=\left\{j \in \mathbb{N}: 2^{m / h} \leq j<2^{(m+1) / h}\right\}, \quad m=0,1, \ldots
$$

Note that $N_{m}$ depends on $h$. For any $\gamma \in(0,1)$ and any integer $m \geq 0$ we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in N_{m}} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma} & \leq \sum_{j \in N_{m}} \hat{\lambda}_{d, j}^{1-\gamma} \leq \sum_{j \in N_{m}} \hat{\lambda}_{d, j}\left[\min _{j \in N_{m}} \widehat{\lambda}_{d, j}\right]^{-\gamma} \\
& \leq \sum_{j \geq 2 m / h} \widehat{\lambda}_{d, j}\left[h\left(2^{(m+1) / h}\right)^{-1-h}\right]^{-\gamma} \\
(\operatorname{by}(10)) & \leq\left(e^{2} C^{h}+1\right) 2^{-m} \cdot h^{-\gamma} 2^{\frac{\gamma(m+1)(1+h)}{h}} .
\end{aligned}
$$

For a fixed $\delta \in(0,1)$, let $\gamma=\frac{\delta h}{1+h}$. We obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in N_{m}} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma} & \leq\left(e^{2} C^{h}+1\right) 2^{-m} \cdot h^{-\gamma} 2^{\delta(m+1)} \\
& \leq\left(e^{2} C^{h}+1\right) 2^{\delta} \cdot h^{-\gamma} 2^{-(1-\delta) m} \leq\left(e^{2} C^{h}+1\right) 2^{\delta} \exp \left(|\ln h| \frac{\delta h}{h+1}\right) 2^{-(1-\delta) m}
\end{aligned}
$$

Since

$$
\sup _{0<h \leq \frac{2}{t}}|\ln h| h=: c(t)<\infty,
$$

it follows that

$$
\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma}=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j \in N_{m}} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma} \leq 2\left(e^{2} c^{h}+1\right) e^{c(t)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(1-\delta) m}=: c(t, \delta) .
$$

Note that

$$
\gamma=\frac{\delta h}{1+h}=\frac{2 \delta}{t(1+\ln d)+2} .
$$

Thus we have

$$
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\frac{2 \delta}{(1+1+\ln d)+2}}<\infty .
$$

Let

$$
\delta^{\prime}:=\min _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{2 \delta \ln _{+} d}{t(1+\ln d)+2} \leq \frac{2 \delta}{t+2}<1 .
$$

Then

$$
1-\frac{2 \delta}{t(1+\ln d)+2} \leq 1-\frac{\delta^{\prime}}{\ln _{+} d} \quad \text { for all } d \in \mathbb{N}
$$

and

$$
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\frac{\delta^{\prime}}{n^{\prime} d}}<\infty
$$

as required. This completes the proof.
Theorem 2 does not address the exponent $t^{\text {qpol-avg }}$ of quasi-polynomial tractability. There is, however, the bound on the exponent presented in the first part of the proof,

$$
\begin{equation*}
t^{\mathrm{qpol}-\mathrm{avg}} \leq \delta^{-1} \max \left(2, \ln M_{\delta}\right) \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

for all $\delta \in(0,1)$ satisfying (8).
The presence of $M_{\delta}$ may seem artificial. However, we now show that in general $M_{\delta}$ cannot be avoided in determining the exponent of quasi-polynomial tractability. Indeed, for $\delta \in(0,1), M>1$ and $d \geq 1$ let $N=N(d, M, \delta):=\left\lfloor M^{\left\lfloor\mathrm{ln}_{+} d / \delta\right.}\right\rfloor$ and consider the following eigenvalues:

$$
\lambda_{d, j}:= \begin{cases}1 & \text { for } j=1,2, \ldots, N, \\ 0 & \text { for } j>N .\end{cases}
$$

Then

$$
M_{\delta}=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\frac{\delta}{n_{+} d}}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{\operatorname{mo}_{+d}}}}=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} N(d, M, \delta)^{\delta / \ln +d}=\lim _{d \rightarrow \infty} N(d, M, \delta)^{\delta / \ln _{+} d}=M
$$

Hence quasi-polynomial tractability holds and for any $\varepsilon \in(0,1)$ we have

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d)=\left\lceil\left(1-\varepsilon^{2}\right) N\right\rceil \leq C \exp \left(t(1+\ln d)\left(1+\ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right)\right)
$$

It follows that

$$
t \geq \lim _{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1} \lim _{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left\lceil\left(1-\varepsilon^{2}\right) N(d, M, \delta)\right\rceil}{\ln d}=\frac{\ln M}{\delta}=\frac{\ln M_{\delta}}{\delta}
$$

This justifies the presence of $\frac{\ln M_{\delta}}{\delta}$ in the bound (11) for the exponent of quasi-polynomial tractability. However, we believe that this bound is not always sharp.

We now show that the necessary condition on quasi-polynomial tractability can be simplified by eliminating the powers of $1-\delta / \ln _{+} d$. The following lemma will be a convenient tool for establishing this fact.

Lemma 3. Let $\Lambda_{d}=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}$. For any $\gamma>0$ we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Lambda_{d}^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma} \geq \exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j} \ln \lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}}\right) \tag{12}
\end{equation*}
$$

Proof. Jensen's inequality states that for a convex function $\phi(\cdot)$ defined on a convex set $D$, nonnegative weights $p_{j}$ satisfying $\sum_{j} p_{j}=1$, and any set of arguments $x_{j}$ from $D$, we have

$$
\sum_{j} p_{j} \phi\left(x_{j}\right) \geq \phi\left(\sum_{j} p_{j} x_{j}\right) .
$$

We apply Jensen's inequality with $p_{j}:=\frac{\lambda_{d j}}{\Lambda_{d}}, x_{j}:=-\ln p_{j}$ and the function $\phi(x)=e^{\gamma x}$ for $x \in D:=\mathbb{R}$. We obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sum_{j} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma}}{\Lambda_{d}^{1-\gamma}} & =\sum_{j} p_{j}^{1-\gamma}=\sum_{j} p_{j} \exp \left(-\gamma \ln p_{j}\right)=\sum_{j} p_{j} \phi\left(x_{j}\right) \\
& \geq \phi\left(\sum_{j} p_{j} x_{j}\right)=\exp \left(\gamma \sum_{j}\left(-p_{j} \ln p_{j}\right)\right)=\exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{j} p_{j}\left(\ln \lambda_{d, j}-\ln \Lambda_{d}\right)\right) \\
& =\Lambda_{d}^{\gamma} \exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{j} p_{j} \ln \lambda_{d, j}\right)=\Lambda_{d}^{\gamma} \exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{j} \frac{\lambda_{d, j} \ln \lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

This is equivalent to (12) and completes the proof.
We will see in the next section that the right-hand side of (12) is convenient for tensor product problems. We are ready to simplify the necessary conditions for quasi-polynomial tractability.

Corollary 4. If quasi-polynomial tractability holds then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{d}}{\lambda_{d, j}}\right)<\infty . \tag{13}
\end{equation*}
$$

Proof. Quasi-polynomial tractability implies that (8) holds for some $\delta \in(0,1)$. Let $\gamma=\gamma(d):=\frac{\delta}{\ln +d}$. Using (12) we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\frac{\delta}{l^{n}+d}}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{l^{n}+d}}} & =\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma}}{\Lambda_{d}^{1-\gamma}} \\
& \geq \Lambda_{d}^{\gamma} \exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j} \ln \lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}}\right) \\
& =\exp \left\{\gamma\left(\ln \Lambda_{d}-\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j} \ln \lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}}\right)\right\} \\
& =\exp \left\{\gamma \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{d}}{\lambda_{d, j}}\right)\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

The claim (13) now follows from (8).
We will use later the following simple inequality that provides a sufficient condition for the curse of dimensionality. Recall that $\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{v_{d}}\right)=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}$ denotes the trace of the covariance operator.

Lemma 5. For any $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon>0$ we have

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \geq\left(1-\varepsilon^{2}\right) \frac{\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{v_{d}}\right)}{\lambda_{d, 1}}=\left(1-\varepsilon^{2}\right)\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j}}{\lambda_{d, 1}}\right) .
$$

In particular, if trace $\left(C_{v_{d}}\right) / \lambda_{d, 1} \geq(1+h)^{d}$ for some $h>0$ and all $d \in \mathbb{N}$, then we have the curse of dimensionality.
Proof. For $n=n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ we have

$$
\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{V_{d}}\right)-n \lambda_{d, 1} \leq \operatorname{trace}\left(C_{v_{d}}\right)-\sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_{d, j}=\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j} \leq \varepsilon^{2} \operatorname{trace}\left(C_{v_{d}}\right) .
$$

Hence

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \geq\left(1-\varepsilon^{2}\right) \operatorname{trace}\left(C_{v_{d}}\right) / \lambda_{d, 1},
$$

as claimed.

## 4. Tensor product problems

In this section we assume that $F_{d}, H_{d}$ and $S_{d}$ are given by tensor products. That is,

$$
F_{d}=F_{1}^{(1)} \otimes F_{2}^{(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes F_{d}^{(1)} \quad \text { and } \quad H_{d}=H_{1}^{(1)} \otimes H_{2}^{(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes H_{d}^{(1)}
$$

for some Banach spaces $F_{k}^{(1)}$ of univariate real functions equipped with a zero-mean Gaussian measures $\mu_{k}^{(1)}$, and some Hilbert spaces $H_{k}^{(1)}$. (For Banach spaces the tensor product is defined as the projective tensor product [12, Chapter 2].) Here the superscript (1) reminds us that the objects are univariate. Furthermore we assume that

$$
S_{d}=S_{1}^{(1)} \otimes S_{2}^{(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes S_{d}^{(1)}
$$

for continuous linear operators $S_{k}^{(1)}: F_{k}^{(1)} \rightarrow H_{k}^{(1)}$ and $k=1,2, \ldots, d$.
Let $v_{k}^{(1)}=\mu_{k}^{(1)}\left(S_{k}^{(1)}\right)^{-1}$ and let $C_{k}^{(1)}: H_{k}^{(1)} \rightarrow H_{k}^{(1)}$ be the covariance operator of the measure $v_{k}^{(1)}$. The eigenpairs of $C_{k}^{(1)}$ are denoted by $(\lambda(k, j), \eta(k, j))$ and

$$
\lambda(k, 1) \geq \lambda(k, 2) \geq \cdots \geq 0
$$

as well as $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)<\infty$. To avoid the trivial case we assume that $\lambda(k, 1)>0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
The covariance operator $C_{v_{d}}$ is now the tensor product

$$
C_{v_{d}}=C_{1}^{(1)} \otimes C_{2}^{(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes C_{d}^{(1)}
$$

and therefore the eigenvalues $\lambda_{d, j}$ and the eigenfunctions $\eta_{d, j}$ are given by corresponding products of the one-dimensional eigenvalues and eigenvectors $\lambda(k, j)$ and $\eta_{k, j}$, respectively. More precisely we have

$$
\left\{\lambda_{d, j}\right\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}=\left\{\prod_{k=1}^{d} \lambda\left(k, j_{k}\right)\right\}_{j_{1}, j_{2}, \ldots, j_{d} \in \mathbb{N}}
$$

Note that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau}=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau} \quad \text { for any } \tau>0 . \tag{14}
\end{equation*}
$$

We want to express necessary and sufficient conditions, for each of the four types of tractability, in terms of the eigenvalues $\lambda(k, j), k, j \in \mathbb{N}$. The homogeneous case of the tensor product problem, i.e., when $F_{k}^{(1)}=F_{1}^{(1)}, H_{k}^{(1)}=H_{1}^{(1)}$ and $S_{k}^{(1)}=S_{1}^{(1)}$ which implies that

$$
\lambda(k, j)=\lambda(1, j) \quad \text { for all } k, j=1,2, \ldots,
$$

was studied in [6, Section 6.2] and in a recent paper [9]. In this section we mainly focus on a nonhomogeneous case.

### 4.1. Polynomial tractability

We know that $S=\left\{S_{d}\right\}$ is polynomially tractable iff (4) holds for some $q \geq 0$. It is strongly polynomially tractable iff (4) holds with $q=0$. We now simplify the condition (4) for tensor product problems.

Theorem 6. Consider a tensor product problem $S=\left\{S_{d}\right\}$. Then

- S is strongly polynomially tractable iff there exists $\tau \in(0,1)$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}<\infty \tag{15}
\end{equation*}
$$

If so, the exponent of strong polynomial tractability is

$$
p^{\text {str-avg }}=\inf \left\{\left.\frac{2 \tau}{1-\tau} \right\rvert\, \tau \text { satisfies (15) }\right\} .
$$

- $S$ is polynomially tractable iff there exists $\tau \in(0,1)$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
Q_{\tau}:=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \ln \left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}\right)<\infty . \tag{16}
\end{equation*}
$$

A simpler and stronger condition

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}<\infty, \tag{17}
\end{equation*}
$$

is sufficient for polynomial tractability and necessary whenever

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}<\infty . \tag{18}
\end{equation*}
$$

Proof. We prove the four conditions in the iff statements. Let

$$
\tilde{\lambda}(k, j):=\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)} \quad \text { for all } k, j \in \mathbb{N},
$$

be the sequence of the normalized eigenvalues such that $1=\widetilde{\lambda}(k, 1) \geq \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)$. We need to verify (4) which by (14) now asserts that for some $q \geq 0$ and $\tau \in(0,1)$ we have

$$
C_{q, \tau}:=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{\tau}\right)^{1 / \tau}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}} d^{-q}=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \prod_{k=1}^{d} \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right)^{1 / \tau}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)} d^{-q}<\infty .
$$

For strong polynomial tractability $q=0$, whereas for polynomial tractability $q \geq 0$.

1. Sufficiency of (15) for strong polynomial tractability. Note that

$$
\begin{align*}
\prod_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau} & =\prod_{k=1}^{d}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \leq \prod_{k=1}^{d} \exp \left(\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \\
& =\exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \leq \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right)<\infty \tag{19}
\end{align*}
$$

due to (15). On the other hand, $\prod_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j) \geq 1$, and hence $C_{0, \tau}<\infty$. This implies strong polynomial tractability.
2. Necessity of (15) for strong polynomial tractability. We now know that $C_{0, \tau}<\infty$ for some $\tau \in(0,1)$. This implies that

$$
Q:=\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \leq C_{0, \tau}^{\tau} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)\right)^{\tau} .
$$

Since $\tilde{\lambda}(k, j) \leq 1$ and $\tau \in(0,1)$, we can estimate $\tilde{\lambda}(k, j)$ by $\tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}$. This yields $Q \leq C_{0, \tau}^{\tau} Q^{\tau}$ or

$$
\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \leq C_{0, \tau}^{\tau /(1-\tau)}<\infty .
$$

This is equivalent to

$$
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}<\infty .
$$

Hence (15) holds, as claimed. The formula for the exponent of strong polynomial tractability follows from (6).
3. Sufficiency of (16) for polynomial tractability. By (16) we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\prod_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau} & =\prod_{k=1}^{d}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \\
& =\exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} \ln \left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right)\right) \leq \max \left(e^{Q_{\tau}}, d^{Q_{\tau}}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

Using again the fact that $\prod_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j) \geq 1$, we conclude that $C_{q, \tau}<\infty$ for $q=Q_{\tau} / \tau$, and obtain polynomial tractability. Since condition (17) is stronger than (16), it is also sufficient for polynomial tractability.
4. Necessity of (16) for polynomial tractability. We now know that $C_{q, \tau}<\infty$ for some $q \geq 0$ and $\tau \in(0,1)$. Proceeding as before we conclude that

$$
\prod_{k=1}^{d}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \leq C_{q, \tau}^{\tau /(1-\tau)} d^{q \tau /(1-\tau)} .
$$

Hence,

$$
\sum_{k=1}^{d} \ln \left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \leq \frac{q \tau}{1-\tau} \ln _{+} d+\frac{\tau}{1-\tau} \ln C_{q, \tau},
$$

and (16) follows.
It is easy to see that under the assumption (18), the conditions (16) and (17) are equivalent. Therefore, (17) is also necessary in this case.

We comment on the necessary condition for polynomial tractability. Typically, the coordinates in tensor product problems are ordered according to "decreasing importance". This means that the sequence $\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \widetilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}$ is non-increasing in $k$. In this case (18) holds and the simple condition (17) is necessary and sufficient for polynomial tractability. However, in general, nothing prevents us from having a strange ordering of important and unimportant coordinates such that the sequence of $\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \widetilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}$ is not non-increasing in $k$. In this case the stronger condition (17) may fail as illustrated
by the following example. Let

$$
\lambda(k, j)=\tilde{\lambda}(k, j)= \begin{cases}1 & \text { for } j=1, \\ 1 & \text { for } j \in[2, k] \text { and } k=2^{2^{m}} \text { for non-negative integer } m, \\ 0 & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

By counting the number of 1 's in $\lambda(k, j)$ we easily conclude that

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq \prod_{m \in \mathbb{N}, 2^{2^{m}} \leq d} 2^{2^{m}} \leq 2^{2^{\ln _{2}\left(\ln _{2}\left(d^{2}\right)\right)}}=d^{2} \quad \text { for all } \varepsilon \in[0,1) \text { and } d \in \mathbb{N} .
$$

So polynomial tractability holds but condition (17) fails. Therefore, in general, it is not necessary for polynomial tractability.

### 4.2. Quasi-polynomial tractability

We now consider quasi-polynomial tractability of tensor products. First of all let us check how the right-hand side of Lemma 3 simplifies in this case. Let

$$
\Lambda(k):=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j) \quad \text { and by (14) } \quad \Lambda_{d}:=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \Lambda(k) .
$$

For tensor products we have

$$
\begin{align*}
\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j} \ln \lambda_{d, j} & =\sum_{z=\left[z_{1}, z_{2}, \ldots, z_{d}\right] \in \mathbb{N}^{d}} \prod_{k=1}^{d} \lambda\left(k, z_{k}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{d} \ln \lambda\left(k, z_{k}\right) \\
& =\sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{N}^{d}} \lambda\left(k, z_{k}\right) \ln \lambda\left(k, z_{k}\right) \prod_{\substack{1 \leq m \leq d \\
m \neq k}} \lambda\left(m, z_{m}\right) \\
& =\sum_{k=1}^{d}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j) \ln \lambda(k, j)\right) \prod_{\substack{1 \leq m \leq d \\
m \neq k}}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(m, j)\right) \\
& =\sum_{k=1}^{d}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j) \ln \lambda(k, j)\right) \prod_{\substack{1 \leq m \leq d \\
m \neq k}} \Lambda(m) \\
& =\sum_{k=1}^{d}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j) \ln \lambda(k, j)\right) \frac{\Lambda_{d}}{\Lambda(k)} . \tag{20}
\end{align*}
$$

Inequality (12) now becomes

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Lambda_{d}^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j}^{1-\gamma} \geq \exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{k=1}^{d} \frac{1}{\Lambda(k)} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j) \ln \lambda(k, j)\right) . \tag{21}
\end{equation*}
$$

This inequality will be used in the following theorem which addresses quasi-polynomial tractability for tensor product problems.

Theorem 7. Consider a tensor product problem $S=\left\{S_{d}\right\}$. Then

- S is quasi-polynomially tractable iff there exists $\delta \in(0,1)$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \prod_{k=1}^{d} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{1-\frac{\delta}{I_{n}+d}}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{1 \mathrm{I}_{+} d}}}<\infty \tag{22}
\end{equation*}
$$

- If $S$ is quasi-polynomially tractable then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\Lambda(k)} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda(k)}{\lambda(k, j)}\right)<\infty . \tag{23}
\end{equation*}
$$

- If there exists $\delta>0$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \ln \left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{\ln d}}\right)<\infty, \tag{24}
\end{equation*}
$$

or

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{\ln d}}<\infty \tag{25}
\end{equation*}
$$

then $S$ is quasi-polynomially tractable.
Proof. In view of (14), criterion (22) is just the general criterion (8) in Theorem 2 specified for tensor products. The necessary condition in (23) is just a specification of the general necessary condition in (13) for tensor products. To see this, note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{d, j}}{\Lambda_{d}} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{d}}{\lambda_{d, j}}\right)=\ln \Lambda_{d}-\Lambda_{d}^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{d, j} \ln \lambda_{d, j} \\
& (\operatorname{by}(20))
\end{aligned}=\sum_{k=1}^{d} \ln \Lambda(k)-\sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\Lambda(k)} \ln \lambda(k, j) \quad .
$$

To see that (24) is sufficient for quasi-polynomial tractability, observe that the fraction in (22) can be written with $\widetilde{\lambda}(k, j)=\lambda(k, j) / \lambda(k, 1)$ as

$$
\prod_{k=1}^{d} \frac{1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{1-\frac{\delta}{\ln _{+} d}}}{\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)\right)^{1-\frac{\delta}{1 n+d}}}
$$

Taking logarithms, we see that the numerator is bounded by (24) while the denominator is larger than 1. Hence (22) is bounded and we are done.

Since (25) is stronger than (24), it is also sufficient for quasi-polynomial tractability.

### 4.3. Weak tractability

We present a simple criterion of weak tractability for tensor products.
Theorem 8. Consider a tensor product problem $S=\left\{S_{d}\right\}$. If for some $\tau \in(0,1)$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{d \rightarrow \infty} d^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}=0 \tag{26}
\end{equation*}
$$

then $S$ is weakly tractable.

Proof. The idea is basically the same as in the proof of Theorem 6 . Namely, we apply (7) with $z=1$. As before, let $\lambda(k, j):=\lambda(k, j) / \lambda(k, 1)$. Then (7), by (14), can be rewritten as

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq \prod_{k=1}^{d}\left[\frac{1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}}{1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)}\right]^{1 /(1-\tau)} \varepsilon^{-2 /(1-\tau)}
$$

Since the denominator above is larger than 1, it may be dropped. Using (19) we have

$$
n^{\operatorname{avg}}(\varepsilon, d) \leq\left[\exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau}\right) \varepsilon^{-2}\right]^{1 /(1-\tau)}=\exp \left[(1-\tau)^{-1}\left(\theta_{d} d+2 \ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right)\right]
$$

where

$$
\begin{equation*}
\theta_{d}:=d^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \tilde{\lambda}(k, j)^{\tau} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text { as } d \rightarrow \infty \tag{27}
\end{equation*}
$$

due to (26). Equivalently,

$$
\ln n^{\operatorname{avg}} a(\varepsilon, d) \leq(1-\tau)^{-1}\left[\theta_{d} d+2 \ln \varepsilon^{-1}\right] .
$$

By (27)

$$
\lim _{d+\varepsilon^{-1} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\theta_{d} d+2 \ln \varepsilon^{-1}}{d+\varepsilon^{-1}}=0
$$

and we obtain the weak tractability.
Note that (26) holds if

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}=0 \tag{28}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence (28) implies weak tractability. The last condition yields

$$
\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{k}^{(1)}\right)}{\lambda(k, 1)}=1
$$

so that the Gaussian measure is asymptotically concentrated on the one-dimensional subspace $\operatorname{span}(\eta(k, 1))$ of $H_{k}^{(1)}$.

## 5. Multivariate approximation and Korobov kernels

The non-homogeneous case offers the possibility of vanquishing the curse of dimensionality via variation of weights and smoothness parameters. We illustrate this by giving an example with Korobov kernels of decreasing weights $g_{k}$ and increasing smoothness $r_{k}$. As we shall see, even strong polynomial tractability holds if the decay of $g_{k}$ is sufficiently fast. Multivariate approximation for Korobov spaces in the worst case setting was recently studied in [11]. Here we present its average case analog.

In this section we consider a multivariate approximation problem defined over the space of continuous real functions equipped with a zero-mean Gaussian measure whose covariance is given as a Korobov kernel. More precisely, consider the approximation problem

$$
\text { APP }=\left\{\operatorname{APP}_{d}\right\}_{d \in \mathbb{N}} \text { with } \operatorname{APP}_{d}: C\left([0,1]^{d}\right) \rightarrow L_{2}\left([0,1]^{d}\right)
$$

given by

$$
\operatorname{APP}_{d} f=f \quad \text { for all } f \in C\left([0,1]^{d}\right) .
$$

The space $C\left([0,1]^{d}\right)$ of continuous real functions is equipped with a zero-mean Gaussian measure $\mu_{d}$ whose covariance kernel

$$
K_{d}(x, y)=\int_{C\left([0,1]^{d}\right)} f(x) f(y) \mu_{d}(d f), \quad x, y \in[0,1]^{d}
$$

is given as follows. First of all we assume that $K_{d}$ is of product form:

$$
K_{d}(x, y)=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \mathcal{R}_{k}\left(x_{k}, y_{k}\right) \quad \text { for all } x=\left[x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{d}\right], \quad y=\left[y_{1}, y_{2}, \ldots, y_{d}\right] \in[0,1]^{d},
$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k}=\mathcal{R}_{r_{k}, g_{k}}$ are univariate Korobov kernels:

$$
\mathcal{R}_{r, \beta}(x, y):=1+2 \beta \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^{-2 r} \cos (2 \pi j(x-y)) \quad \text { for all } x, y \in[0,1] .
$$

Here $\beta \in(0,1]$ and $r$ is a real number such that $r>\frac{1}{2}$. Note that for $y=x$ we have

$$
\mathcal{R}_{r, \beta}(x, x)=1+2 \beta \zeta(2 r),
$$

where $\zeta(x)=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^{-x}$ is the Riemann zeta function which is well-defined only for $x>1$. That is why we have to consider $r>\frac{1}{2}$.

We assume that the sequence $\left\{r_{k}\right\}$ is non-decreasing:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{2}<r_{1} \leq r_{2} \leq \cdots \leq r_{d} \leq \cdots \tag{29}
\end{equation*}
$$

The weight sequence $\left\{g_{k}\right\}$ serves as a scaling and, as we shall see, tractability results will depend on the behavior of $g_{k}$ at infinity. We assume that

$$
\begin{equation*}
1 \geq g_{1} \geq g_{2} \geq \cdots>0 \tag{30}
\end{equation*}
$$

As already mentioned, the sequences $\left\{r_{k}\right\}$ and $\left\{g_{k}\right\}$ may be related; $g_{k}=g\left(r_{k}\right)$ for some nonincreasing function $g:\left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right) \rightarrow[0,1]$. The case which can often be found in the literature corresponds to $g_{k}=1$ or $g_{k}=(2 \pi)^{-2 r_{k}}$. For $g_{k}=g\left(r_{k}\right)$ the behavior of $g_{k}$ at infinity depends on the function $g$ and the behavior of $r_{k}$ at infinity. A summary of the properties of the Korobov kernels can be found in Appendix A of [6].

For a fixed $d$, the multivariate approximation problem under similar conditions was studied in [ 5 , 10]. For varying $d$, the homogeneous case, i.e., $\mathcal{R}_{k}=\mathcal{R}$ for all $k$ with $\mathcal{R}$ not necessarily equal to a Korobov kernel, was studied in [3,4,6]. In this case, we have the curse of dimensionality since $n^{\text {avg }}(\varepsilon, d)$ depends exponentially on $d$.

The induced measure $v_{d}=\mu_{d} \mathrm{APP}_{d}^{-1}$ on $L_{2}\left([0,1]^{d}\right)$ is also a zero-mean Gaussian measure. It is known (see, e.g., [6]) that the eigenvalues of its covariance operator $C_{v_{d}}$ are given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lambda_{d, z}=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \lambda\left(k, z_{k}\right) \quad \text { for all } z=\left[z_{1}, z_{2}, \ldots, z_{d}\right] \in \mathbb{N}^{d} \tag{31}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\lambda(k, 1)=1$ and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lambda(k, 2 j)=\lambda(k, 2 j+1)=\frac{g_{k}}{j^{2 r_{k}}}, \quad j \in \mathbb{N} . \tag{32}
\end{equation*}
$$

Note that the trace of $C_{v_{d}}$ is

$$
\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{\nu_{d}}\right)=\prod_{k=1}^{d}\left(1+2 g_{k} \zeta\left(2 r_{k}\right)\right) .
$$

We have the curse of dimensionality when

$$
g_{\lim }:=\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} g_{k}>0
$$

Indeed, in this case,

$$
\operatorname{trace}\left(C_{V_{d}}\right) \geq\left(1+2 g_{\lim }\right)^{d},
$$

and Lemma 5 yields the curse. Therefore $\lim _{k} g_{k}=0$ is a necessary condition for vanquishing the curse.

Theorem 9. Consider the approximation problem APP $=\left\{\mathrm{APP}_{d}\right\}$ in the average case with a zero-mean Gaussian measure whose covariance operator is given as the Korobov kernel with the weights $g_{k}$ and smoothness $r_{k}$ satisfying (30) and (29), respectively. Then:

- APP is polynomially tractable iff

$$
\begin{equation*}
\rho_{g}:=\liminf _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{k}}}{\ln k}>1 \tag{33}
\end{equation*}
$$

- APP is strongly polynomially tractable iff it is polynomially tractable. If so, the exponent of strong polynomial tractability is

$$
p^{\mathrm{avg}-\mathrm{str}}=\max \left(\frac{2}{2 r_{1}-1}, \frac{2}{\rho_{g}-1}\right) .
$$

- If APP is quasi-polynomially tractable then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{k} \ln _{+} \frac{1}{g_{k}}<\infty . \tag{34}
\end{equation*}
$$

If (34) holds and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\liminf _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{k}}{\ln k}>0 \tag{35}
\end{equation*}
$$

then APP is quasi-polynomially tractable.

- APP is weakly tractable iff

$$
\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} g_{k}=0
$$

Proof. We will use Theorem 6 and proceed in a way similar to that of the proof of Theorem 1 in [11]. The main difference is that here $\tau \in(0,1)$.

We first show that (33) implies strong polynomial tractability and then that polynomial tractability implies (33). Assume thus that (33) is satisfied. Then for some $\delta>0$ and all large $k$ we have

$$
\frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{k}}}{\ln k} \geq 1+\delta
$$

Hence, there is a positive $C$ such that for any $\tau \in(0,1)$ we obtain

$$
g_{k}^{\tau} \leq C^{\tau} k^{-\tau(1+\delta)} \quad \text { for all } k \in \mathbb{N} .
$$

If we choose $\tau \in\left(\frac{1}{1+\delta}, 1\right) \cap\left(\frac{1}{2 r_{1}}, 1\right)$ then

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau} & =2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_{k}^{\tau} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^{-2 \tau r_{k}} \leq 2 C^{\tau} \sup _{k} \zeta\left(2 \tau r_{k}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-\tau(1+\delta)} \\
& \leq 2 C^{\tau} \zeta\left(2 \tau r_{1}\right) \zeta(\tau(1+\delta))<\infty,
\end{aligned}
$$

and condition (15) of Theorem 6 yields strong polynomial tractability.

Assume now that polynomial tractability holds. Then for $\tau \in\left(\frac{1}{2 r_{1}}, 1\right)$ we have

$$
\sup _{k} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau}=2 \sup _{k}\left[g_{k}^{\tau} \zeta\left(2 \tau r_{k}\right)\right]=2 g_{1}^{\tau} \zeta\left(2 \tau r_{1}\right)<\infty .
$$

Therefore, condition (18) is verified, and hence condition (17) is necessary for polynomial tractability. The latter condition for the Korobov case is

$$
C:=\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{2}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{k}^{\tau} \zeta\left(2 \tau r_{k}\right)<\infty
$$

for some $\tau \in\left(\frac{1}{2 r_{1}}, 1\right)$. All terms of the last sum are larger than or equal to $g_{d}^{\tau}$ and therefore for $d>1$ we have $g_{d}^{\tau} \leq \frac{C \ln d}{2 d}$. This is equivalent to

$$
\frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{d}}}{\ln d} \geq \frac{1}{\tau}\left(1-\frac{\ln (C / 2)+\ln \ln d}{\ln d}\right)
$$

Hence,

$$
\rho_{g}=\liminf _{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{d}}}{\ln d} \geq \frac{1}{\tau}>1,
$$

as required in (33).
We now turn to the exponent of strong polynomial tractability. We must have $\tau>\frac{1}{2 r_{1}}$ and from the last displayed formula $\tau>\frac{1}{\rho_{g}}$. From Theorem 6 we obtain that

$$
p^{\mathrm{str}-\mathrm{avg}}=\max \left(\frac{2}{2 r_{1}-1}, \frac{2}{\rho_{g}-1}\right)
$$

This completes the proof of polynomial tractability.
Assume now that quasi-polynomial tractability holds. Then the necessary condition (23) is satisfied. Clearly, all terms appearing in this condition are positive. We simplify (23) by omitting all terms for $j \neq 2$, and obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \geq \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \frac{\lambda(k, 2)}{\Lambda(k)} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda(k)}{\lambda(k, 2)}\right)<\infty . \tag{36}
\end{equation*}
$$

Recall that for the Korobov case, $\Lambda(k)=1+2 g_{k} \zeta\left(2 r_{k}\right)$ and $\lambda(k, 2)=g_{k}$. Since $\Lambda(k) \geq 1$ and $\Lambda(k) / \lambda(k, 2) \geq 3$ we obtain

$$
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \frac{\lambda(k, 2)}{\Lambda(k)} \ln _{+}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda(k, 2)}\right)<\infty
$$

Furthermore, since $\{\Lambda(k)\}$ is non-increasing, we have

$$
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \lambda(k, 2) \ln _{+}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda(k, 2)}\right)<\infty .
$$

This is equivalent to (34), and completes this part of the proof.

We now prove that (34) and (35) are sufficient for quasi-polynomial tractability. Theorem 7 states that APP is quasi-polynomially tractable iff there exists $\delta \in(0,1)$ such that ( 22 ) holds, i.e.,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \prod_{k=1}^{d} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau_{d}}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)\right)^{\tau_{d}}}<\infty \tag{37}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\tau_{d}=1-\frac{\delta}{\ln _{+} \mathrm{d}}$. Take any $\delta \in\left(0, \min \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1-\frac{1}{2 r_{1}}\right)\right)$. Inequality $\delta<1-1 /\left(2 r_{1}\right)$ ensures that all the sums above are finite because $2 r_{k} \tau_{d} \geq 2 r_{1} \tau_{1}>1$.

We split the product in (37) into two products

$$
\Pi_{1}(d):=\prod_{k=1}^{d}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)\right)^{\frac{\delta}{m+d}}
$$

and

$$
\Pi_{2}(d):=\prod_{k=1}^{d} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau_{d}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)} .
$$

In what follows we will write $C$ for some positive number which is independent of $d$ and $k$, and whose value may change for successive estimates.

For $\Pi_{1}(d)$ we use $(1+x)^{t}=\exp (t \ln (1+x)) \leq \exp (t x)$ and have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Pi_{1}(d) & =\prod_{k=1}^{d}\left(1+\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)\right)^{\frac{\delta}{n_{+} d}} \leq \exp \left(\frac{\delta}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)\right) \\
& \leq \exp \left(\frac{C}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{k} \zeta\left(2 r_{k}\right)\right) \leq \exp \left(\frac{C \zeta\left(2 r_{1}\right)}{\ln _{+} d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{k}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

Clearly, (34) implies that $\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \Pi_{1}(d)<\infty$.
We now turn to the product $\Pi_{2}(d)$. We estimate each of its factors by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau_{d}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)} \leq \frac{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)^{\tau_{d}}}{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)}+\sum_{j=4}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau_{d}} \tag{38}
\end{equation*}
$$

Note that if $|\ln \lambda(2, k)| \leq 3 \ln _{+} d$, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)^{\tau_{d}}}{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)} & =\frac{1+2 \lambda(k, 2) \exp \left(\frac{-\delta \ln \lambda(k, 2)}{\ln +d}\right)}{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)} \\
& \leq \frac{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)\left(1+\frac{C|\ln \lambda(k, 2)|}{\ln +d}\right)}{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)} \leq 1+\frac{C \lambda(k, 2)|\ln \lambda(k, 2)|}{\ln _{+} d}
\end{aligned}
$$

while if $|\ln \lambda(k, 2)| \geq 3 \ln _{+} d$, then $\delta<\frac{1}{2}$ implies

$$
\frac{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)^{\tau_{d}}}{1+\lambda(k, 2)} \leq 1+2 \lambda(k, 2)^{\tau_{d}} \leq 1+2 \lambda(k, 2)^{1 / 2} \leq 1+2 d^{-3 / 2} .
$$

Thus, in any case,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)^{\tau_{d}}}{1+2 \lambda(k, 2)} \leq 1+2 d^{-3 / 2}+\frac{C \lambda(k, 2)|\ln \lambda(k, 2)|}{\ln _{+} d} . \tag{39}
\end{equation*}
$$

It remains to evaluate the sum in (38). An easy and elementary calculation shows that (34) implies $\lambda(k, 2)=g_{k} \leq \frac{C}{k}$. On the other hand, (35) yields $r_{k} \geq h \ln k-C$ for all $k \in N$ with appropriate $h, C>0$. We obtain now

$$
\begin{align*}
\sum_{j=4}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau_{d}} & \leq C \lambda(k, 4)^{\tau_{d}}=C \lambda(k, 2)^{\tau_{d}} 4^{-r_{k} \tau_{d}} \\
& \leq C \cdot(C / k)^{1-\delta / \ln +d} 2^{-(h \ln k-C)} \leq C k^{-(1+u)} \tag{40}
\end{align*}
$$

where $u=h \ln 2>0$. Combining (38)-(40), and using again $1+x \leq \exp (x)$, we easily check that

$$
\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)^{\tau_{d}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda(k, j)} \leq \exp \left(2 d^{-3 / 2}+\frac{C \lambda(k, 2)|\ln \lambda(k, 2)|}{\ln _{+} d}+C k^{-(1+u)}\right) .
$$

Then it follows that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Pi_{2}(d) & \leq \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d}\left(2 d^{-3 / 2}+\frac{C \lambda(k, 2)|\ln \lambda(k, 2)|}{\ln _{+} d}+C k^{-(1+u)}\right)\right) \\
& \leq \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d}\left(2 d^{-3 / 2}+\frac{C g_{k} \ln _{+} \frac{1}{g_{k}}}{\ln _{+} d}+C k^{-(1+u)}\right)\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

and (34) implies that $\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \Pi_{2}(d)<\infty$. Therefore,

$$
\sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \Pi_{1}(d) \Pi_{2}(d) \leq \sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \Pi_{1}(d) \sup _{d \in \mathbb{N}} \Pi_{2}(d)<\infty .
$$

Hence, (37) holds, so the quasi-polynomial tractability is proved.
We now consider weak tractability.
Sufficiency. Let $\lim _{k} g_{k}=0$. Then for an arbitrarily small positive $\delta$ there exists $k(\delta)$ such that $g_{k} \leq \delta$ for all $k \geq k(\delta)$. We check the assumption (26) of Theorem 8. For $\tau \in\left(1 /\left(2 r_{1}\right), 1\right)$ and $d>k(\delta)$ we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{d}:=\frac{1}{d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\lambda(k, j)}{\lambda(k, 1)}\right)^{\tau} & =\frac{2}{d} \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{k}^{\tau} \zeta\left(2 r_{k} \tau\right) \\
& \leq \frac{2 \zeta\left(2 r_{1} \tau\right) k(\delta)}{d}+\frac{(d-k(\delta)) \delta}{d} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence,

$$
\limsup _{d \rightarrow \infty} a_{d} \leq \delta .
$$

For $\delta$ tending to zero, we conclude that $\lim \sup _{d} a_{d}=\lim _{d} a_{d}=0$, and obtain weak tractability due to Theorem 8.

Necessity. We have already showed that $\lim _{k} g_{k}=0$ is a necessary condition for weak tractability. This completes the proof.

We do not know whether (35) is needed for quasi-polynomial tractability. However, for $g_{k}=g\left(r_{k}\right)$ with $g(r)=\vartheta^{r}$ and $\vartheta \in(0,1)$, or $g(r)=r^{-s}$ and $s>0$, this condition clearly follows from (34) since the latter implies that $g_{k} \leq \frac{c}{k}$. For such weights and smoothness parameters, (34) is a necessary and sufficient condition for quasi-polynomial tractability.

We illustrate Theorem 9 for special weights.

- Let $g_{k}=v^{r_{k}}$ with $v \in(0,1)$.
- Strong polynomial tractability holds iff $\rho_{r}:=\liminf _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{k}}{\ln k}>\frac{1}{\ln v^{-1}}$. If so, the exponent is $p^{\text {avg-str }}=\max \left(\frac{2}{2 r_{1}-1}, \frac{2}{\rho_{r}\left[\ln v^{-1}\right]-1}\right)$.
- Quasi-polynomial tractability holds iff $\sum_{k=1}^{d} v^{r_{k}} \max \left(1, r_{k}\right)=\mathcal{O}(\ln d)$.
- Weak tractability holds iff $\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} r_{k}=\infty$.
- Let $g_{k}=r_{k}^{-s}$ for $s>0$.
- Strong polynomial tractability holds iff $\rho_{r}:=\liminf _{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln r_{k}}{\ln k}>\frac{1}{s}$. If so, the exponent is $p^{\text {avg-str }}=\max \left(\frac{2}{2 r_{1}-1}, \frac{2}{\rho_{r} s-1}\right)$.
- Quasi-polynomial tractability holds iff $\sum_{k=1}^{d} r_{k}^{-s} \max \left(1, \ln r_{k}\right)=\mathcal{O}(\ln d)$.
- Weak tractability holds iff $\lim _{k \rightarrow \infty} r_{k}=\infty$.

It is also important to notice that Theorem 9 holds for constant smoothness parameters $r_{k} \equiv r>\frac{1}{2}$ if the $g_{k}$ are not related to the $r_{k}$ and satisfy the conditions presented in Theorem 9 . This corresponds to appropriately decaying product weights, the case that was also studied in [6, p. 276].

## 6. Comparison of Korobov, Euler, and Wiener kernels

Another application of our general results is given in [2], where tensor products of multiparametric Wiener and Euler integrated processes are considered. We briefly summarize the results of [2] to compare them to the results of the previous section.

Let $W(t), t \in[0,1]$, be a standard Wiener process, i.e., a Gaussian random process with zero mean and covariance $K_{1,0}^{\mathrm{E}}(s, t)=K_{1,0}^{\mathrm{W}}(s, t):=\min (s, t)$. Consider two sequences of integrated random processes $X_{r}^{\mathrm{W}}, X_{r}^{\mathrm{E}}$ on $[0,1]$ defined inductively on $r$ by $X_{0}^{\mathrm{W}}=X_{0}^{\mathrm{E}}=W$, and for $r=0,1,2, \ldots$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& X_{r+1}^{\mathrm{W}}(t)=\int_{0}^{t} X_{r}^{\mathrm{W}}(s) \mathrm{d} s \\
& X_{r+1}^{\mathrm{E}}(t)=\int_{1-t}^{1} X_{r}^{\mathrm{E}}(s) \mathrm{d} s
\end{aligned}
$$

$\left\{X_{r}^{\mathrm{W}}\right\}$ is called the univariate integrated Wiener process, while $\left\{X_{r}^{\mathrm{E}}\right\}$ is called the univariate integrated Euler process.

Clearly, $X_{r}^{\mathrm{W}}$ and $X_{r}^{\mathrm{E}}$ have the same smoothness properties but they satisfy different boundary conditions.

The covariance kernel of $X_{r}^{\mathrm{W}}$ is given by

$$
K_{1, r}^{\mathrm{W}}(x, y)=\int_{0}^{\min (x, y)} \frac{(x-u)^{r}}{r!} \frac{(y-u)^{r}}{r!} \mathrm{d} u
$$

and is called the Wiener kernel, while the covariance kernel of $X_{r}^{\mathrm{E}}$ is given by

$$
K_{1, r}^{\mathrm{E}}(x, y)=\int_{[0,1]^{r}} \min \left(x, s_{1}\right) \min \left(s_{1}, s_{2}\right) \ldots \min \left(s_{r}, y\right) \mathrm{d} s_{1} \mathrm{~d} s_{2} \ldots \mathrm{~d} s_{r}
$$

and is called the Euler kernel. The last kernel can be expressed in terms of Euler polynomials; hence the name of the process and its kernel.

The corresponding tensor product kernels on $[0,1]^{d}$ are given by

$$
K_{d}^{\mathrm{W}}(s, t)=\prod_{k=1}^{d} K_{1, r_{k}}^{\mathrm{W}}\left(s_{k}, t_{k}\right), \quad \text { and } \quad K_{d}^{\mathrm{E}}(s, t)=\prod_{k=1}^{d} K_{1, r_{k}}^{\mathrm{E}}\left(s_{k}, t_{k}\right)
$$

As for the Korobov case, the sequence $\left\{r_{k}\right\}$ with integers

$$
r_{1} \leq r_{2} \leq \cdots \leq r_{d} \leq \cdots
$$

describes the increasing smoothness of a process with respect to the successive coordinates.

We now compare tractability results for processes described by the Euler, Korobov and Wiener kernels from [2] and from Theorem 9. Some results are the same:

- strong polynomial tractability and polynomial tractability are equivalent,
- there is a lim-inf-type criterion for polynomial tractability,
- there is a narrow zone where quasi-polynomial tractability holds while polynomial tractability fails,
- weak tractability is equivalent to a convergence without rate, $\lim _{k} r_{k}=\infty$ for both integrated processes, or to $\lim _{k} g_{k}=0$ for the Korobov case,
- if weak tractability fails then the curse of dimensionality appears.

The conditions on strong polynomial tractability for Euler and Wiener integrated processes are different. Namely, strong polynomial tractability holds iff

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \rho_{E}:=\liminf _{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{d}}{\ln d}>\frac{1}{2 \ln 3} \text { for Euler integrated process, } \\
& \rho_{W}:=\liminf _{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{d}}{d^{s}}>0 \text { for some } s>\frac{1}{2} \text { for Wiener integrated process. }
\end{aligned}
$$

For the Korobov case, strong polynomial tractability depends on $\left\{g_{d}\right\}$ and holds iff

$$
\rho_{K}:=\liminf _{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{g_{d}}}{\ln d}>1
$$

For $g_{d}=9^{-r_{d}}$, we see that $\rho_{K}=(2 \ln 3) \rho_{E}$ and conditions for strong polynomial tractability for the Euler and Korobov cases are equivalent.

For $g_{d}=d^{-r_{d} / d^{s}}$, we see that $\rho_{W}=\rho_{K}$. Hence, strong polynomial tractability holds for the Wiener and Korobov cases if $\rho_{W}>1$, whereas it holds only for the Wiener case when $\rho_{W} \in(0,1]$.

Without going into technical details, we may say that everything depends on the two largest eigenvalues for the univariate cases. These eigenvalues are quite different for the Euler and Wiener cases, whereas for the Korobov case they depend on the weights $g_{k}$. By adjusting these weights, the Korobov case behaves like either the Euler or the Wiener case.

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