BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN CONSTANT STEP SIZE STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT AND MARKOV CHAINS

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Abstract: We consider the minimization of an objective function given access to unbiased estimates of its gradient through stochastic gradient descent (SGD) with constant step-size. While the detailed analysis was only performed for quadratic functions, we provide an explicit asymptotic expansion of the moments of the averaged SGD iterates that outlines the dependence on initial conditions, the effect of noise and the step-size, as well as the lack of convergence in the general (non-quadratic) case. For this analysis, we bring tools from Markov chain theory into the analysis of stochastic gradient. We then show that Richardson-Romberg extrapolation may be used to get closer to the global optimum and we show empirical improvements of the new extrapolation scheme.

1. Introduction. We consider the minimization of an objective function given access to unbiased estimates of the function gradients. This key methodological problem has raised interest in different communities: in large-scale machine learning [6, 39, 40], optimization [30, 33], and stochastic approximation [20, 35, 38]. The most widely used algorithms are stochastic gradient descent (SGD), a.k.a. Robbins-Monro algorithm [37], and some of its modifications based on averaging of the iterates [35, 36, 41].

While the choice of the step-size may be done robustly in the deterministic case (see e.g. [5]), this remains a traditional theoretical and practical issue in the stochastic case. Indeed, early work suggested to use step-size decaying with the number $k$ of iterations as $O(1/k)$ [37], but it appeared to be non-robust to ill-conditioning and slower decays such as $O(1/\sqrt{k})$ together with averaging lead to both good practical and theoretical performance [2].

We consider in this paper constant step-size SGD, which is often used in practice. Although the algorithm is not converging in general to the global
optimum of the objective function, constant step-sizes come with benefits: (a) there is a single parameter value to set as opposed to the several choices of parameters to deal with decaying step-sizes, e.g. as $1/(\Box k + \triangle)^\circ$; the initial conditions are forgotten exponentially fast for well-conditioned (e.g. strongly convex) problems [28, 29], and the performance, although not optimal, is sufficient in practice (in a machine learning set-up, being only 0.1% away from the optimal prediction often does not matter).

The main goals of this paper are (a) to gain a complete understanding of the properties of constant-step-size SGD in the strongly convex case, and (b) to propose provable improvements to get closer to the optimum when precision matters or in high-dimensional settings. We consider the iterates of the SGD recursion on $\mathbb{R}^d$ defined starting from $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, for $k \geq 0$, and a step-size $\gamma > 0$ by

$$
(1) \quad \theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1} = \theta^{(\gamma)}_k - \gamma \left[ f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_k) + \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_k) \right],
$$

where $f$ is the objective function to minimize (in machine learning the generalization performance), $\varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_k)$ the zero-mean statistically independent noise (in machine learning, obtained from a single observation). Following [3], we leverage the property that the sequence of iterates $(\theta^{(\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ is an homogeneous Markov chain.

This interpretation allows us to capture the general behavior of the algorithm. In the strongly convex case, this Markov chain converges exponentially fast to a unique stationary distribution $\pi_\gamma$ (see Proposition 2) highlighting the facts that (a) initial conditions of the algorithms are forgotten quickly and (b) the algorithm does not converge to a point but oscillates around the mean of $\pi_\gamma$. See an illustration in Figure 1 (left). It is known that the oscillations of the non-averaged iterates have an average magnitude of $\gamma^{1/2}$ [34].

Consider the process $(\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ given for all $k \geq 0$ by

$$
(2) \quad \bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{j=0}^{k} \theta^{(\gamma)}_j.
$$

Then under appropriate conditions on the Markov chain $(\theta^{(\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$, a central limit theorem on $(\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ holds which implies that $\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k$ converges at rate $O(1/\sqrt{k})$ to

$$
(3) \quad \bar{\theta}_\gamma = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \vartheta \, d\pi_\gamma(\vartheta).
$$
The deviation between $\bar{\theta}_k^{(γ)}$ and the global optimum $θ^*$ is thus composed of a stochastic part $\bar{\theta}_k^{(γ)} - \bar{θ}_γ$ and a deterministic part $\bar{θ}_γ - θ^*$.

For quadratic functions, it turns out that the deterministic part vanishes [3], that is, $θ_γ = θ^*$ and thus averaged SGD with a constant step-size does converge. However, it is not true for general objective functions where we can only show that $\bar{θ}_γ - θ^* = O(γ)$, and this deviation is the reason why constant step-size SGD is not convergent.

The first main contribution of the paper is to provide an explicit asymptotic expansion in the step-size $γ$ of $\bar{θ}_γ - θ^*$. Second, a quantitative version of a central limit theorem is established which gives a bound on $E[∥\bar{θ}_γ - \bar{θ}_k^{(γ)}∥^2]$ that highlights all dependencies on initial conditions and noise variance, as achieved for least-squares by [10], with an explicit decomposition into “bias” and “variance” terms: the bias term characterizes how fast initial conditions are forgotten and is proportional to $N(θ_0 - θ^*)$, for a suitable norm $N: \mathbb{R}^d → \mathbb{R}_+$; while the variance term characterizes the effect of the noise in the gradient, independently of the starting point, and increases with the covariance of the noise.

Moreover, akin to weak error results for ergodic diffusions, we achieve a non-asymptotic weak error expansion in the step-size $γ$ of $\bar{θ}_γ - θ^*$. Namely, we prove that for all functions $g: \mathbb{R}^d → \mathbb{R}$, regular enough, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} g(θ)d(θ) = g(θ^*) + C_1^γ + r_γ^2$, $r_γ^2 ∈ \mathbb{R}^d$, $∥r_γ^2∥ ≤ C_2^γ γ^2$, for some $C_1^γ, C_2^γ ≥ 0$ independent of $γ$. Given this expansion, we can now use a very simple trick from numerical analysis, namely Richardson-Romberg extrapolation [42]: if we run two SGD recursions $(θ_k^{(γ)})_{k≥0}$ and $(θ_k^{(2γ)})_{k≥0}$ with the two different step-sizes $γ$ and $2γ$, then the average processes $(\bar{θ}_k^{(γ)})_{k≥0}$ and $(\bar{θ}_k^{(2γ)})_{k≥0}$ will converge to $\bar{θ}_γ$ and $\bar{θ}_{2γ}$ respectively. Since $\bar{θ}_γ = θ^* + C_1^γ + r_γ^2$ and $\bar{θ}_{2γ} = θ^* + C_1^{2γ} + r_{2γ}^2$, for $r_γ^2, r_{2γ}^2 ∈ \mathbb{R}^d$, $max(∥r_γ^2∥, ∥r_{2γ}^2∥) ≤ 2C^γ γ^2$, for $C ≥ 0$ and $Δ ∈ \mathbb{R}^d$ independent of $γ$, the combined iterates $2\bar{θ}_k^{(γ)} - \bar{θ}_k^{(2γ)}$ will converge to $θ^* + 2r_γ^2 - r_{2γ}^2$ which is closer to $θ^*$ by a factor $γ$. See illustration in Figure 1(right).

In summary, we make the following contributions:

- We provide in Section 2 an asymptotic expansion in $γ$ of $\bar{θ}_γ - θ^*$ and an explicit version of a central limit theorem is given which bounds $E[∥\bar{θ}_γ - \bar{θ}_k^{(γ)}∥^2]$. These two results outlines the dependence on initial conditions, the effect of noise and the step-size.
- We show in Section 2 that Richardson-Romberg extrapolation may be used to get closer to the global optimum.
- We bring and adapt in Section 3 tools from analysis of discretization of diffusion processes into the one of SGD and create new ones. We
believe that this analogy and the associated ideas are interesting in their own right.

- We show in Section 4 empirical improvements of the extrapolation schemes.

Notations. We first introduce several notations. We consider the finite dimensional euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^d$ embedded with its canonical inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Denote by $\{e_1, \ldots, e_d\}$ the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^d$. Let $E$ and $F$ be two real vector spaces, denote by $E \otimes F$ the tensor product of $E$ and $F$. For all $x \in E$ and $y \in F$ denote by $x \otimes y \in E \otimes F$ the tensor product of $x$ and $y$. Denote by $E^\otimes k$ the $k$th tensor power of $E$ and $x^\otimes k \in E^\otimes k$ the $k$th tensor power of $x$. We let $\mathcal{L}((\mathbb{R}^d)^\otimes k, \mathbb{R}^\ell)$ stand for the set of linear maps from $(\mathbb{R}^d)^\otimes k$ to $\mathbb{R}^\ell$ and for $L \in \mathcal{L}((\mathbb{R}^d)^\otimes k, \mathbb{R}^\ell)$, we denote by $\|L\|$ the operator norm of $L$.

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, denote by $C^n(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^m)$ the set of $n$ times continuously differentiable functions from $\mathbb{R}^d$ to $\mathbb{R}^m$. Let $F \in C^n(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^m)$, denote by $F^{(n)}$ or $D^n F$, the $n^{th}$ differential of $f$. Let $f \in C^n(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$. For any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $f^{(n)}(x)$ is a tensor of order $n$. For example, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $f^{(3)}(x)$ is a third order tensor. In addition, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and any matrix, $M \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, we define $f^{(3)}(x)M$ as the vector in $\mathbb{R}^d$ given by: for any $l \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$, the $l^{th}$ coordinate is given by $(f^{(3)}(x)M)_l = \sum_{i,j=1}^d M_{i,j} \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j \partial x_l}(x)$. By abuse of notations, for $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, we identify $f'$ with the gradient of $f$ and if $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, we identify $f''$ with the Hessian matrix of $f$. A function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ is said to be locally Lipschitz if there exists $\alpha \geq 0$ such that for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq (1 + \|x\|^\alpha + \|y\|^\alpha) \|x - y\|$. For ease of notations and depending on the context, we consider $M \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ either as a matrix or a second
order tensor. More generally, any $M \in L((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\otimes k}, \mathbb{R})$ will be also consider as an element of $L((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\otimes (k-1)}, \mathbb{R}^d)$ by the canonical bijection. Besides, For any matrices $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, $M \otimes N$ is defined as the endomorphism of $\mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ such that $M \otimes N : P \mapsto MPN$. For any matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, $\text{tr}(M)$ is the trace of $M$, i.e. the sum of diagonal elements of the matrix $M$.

For $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, denote by $a \vee b$ and $a \wedge b$ the maximum and the minimum of $a$ and $b$ respectively. Denote by $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ and $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ the floor and ceiling function respectively.

Denote by $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the Borel $\sigma$-field of $\mathbb{R}^d$. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\delta_x$ stands for the Dirac measure at $x$.

2. Main results. In this section, we describe the assumptions underlying our analysis, describe our main results and their implications.

2.1. Setting. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ be an objective function, satisfying the following assumptions:

A1. The function $f$ is strongly convex with convexity constant $\mu > 0$, i.e. for all $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $t \in [0, 1],
\begin{align*}
f(t\theta_1 + (1-t)\theta_2) &\leq tf(\theta_1) + (1-t)f(\theta_2) - (\mu/2)t(1-t)\|\theta_1 - \theta_2\|^2.
\end{align*}

A2. The function $f$ is five times continuously differentiable with second to fifth uniformly bounded derivatives: for all $k \in \{2, \ldots, 5\}$, $\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \|f^{(k)}(\theta)\| < +\infty$. Especially $f$ is $L$-smooth with $L \geq 0$: for all $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$
\begin{align*}
\|f'(\theta_1) - f'(\theta_2)\| &\leq L \|\theta_1 - \theta_2\|.
\end{align*}

If there exists a positive definite matrix $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, such that the function $f$ is the quadratic function $\theta \mapsto \|\Sigma^{1/2}(\theta - \theta^*)\|^2/2$, then Assumptions A1, A2 are satisfied.

In the definition of SGD given by $(1)$, $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is a sequence of random functions from $\mathbb{R}^d$ to $\mathbb{R}^d$ satisfying the following properties.

A3. There exists a filtration $(\mathcal{F}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ (i.e. for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{F}_k \subset \mathcal{F}_{k+1}$) on some probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ such that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta)$ is a $\mathcal{F}_{k+1}$-measurable random variable and $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta) | \mathcal{F}_k] = 0$. In addition, $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ are independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) random fields. Moreover, we assume that $\theta_0$ is $\mathcal{F}_0$-measurable.

A3 expresses that we have access to an i.i.d. sequence $(f'_{k})_{k \in \mathbb{N^*}}$ of unbiased estimator of $f'$, i.e. for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,
\begin{equation}
\label{eq:4}
f'_{k+1}(\theta) = f'(\theta) + \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta).
\end{equation}
Note that we do not assume random vectors $(\varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(n)}))_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be i.i.d., a stronger assumption generally referred to as the semi-stochastic setting. Moreover, as $\theta_0$ is $F_0$-measurable, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\theta_k$ is $F_k$-measurable.

We also consider the following conditions on the noise, for $p \geq 2$:

**A4 (p).** For any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\eta_k^\prime$ is almost surely $L$-co-coercive (with the same constant as in A2): that is, for any $\eta, \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $L(\eta_k^\prime(\theta) - \eta_k^\prime(\eta), \theta - \eta) \geq \|\eta_k^\prime(\theta) - \eta_k^\prime(\eta)\|^2$. Moreover, there exists $\tau_p \geq 0$, such that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\mathbb{E}^{1/p}[\|\varepsilon_k(\theta^*)\|^p] \leq \tau_p$.

Almost sure $L$-co-coercivity [46] is for example satisfied if for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, there exist a random function $\eta_k$ such that $\eta_k^\prime = (\eta_k)^\prime$ and which is a.s. convex and $L$-smooth. Weaker assumptions on the noise are discussed in Section 7.1. Finally we emphasize that under A3 then to verify that A4(p) holds, $p \geq 2$, it suffices to show that $\eta_k^\prime$ is almost surely $L$-co-coercive and $\mathbb{E}^{1/p}[\|\varepsilon_1(\theta^*)\|^p] \leq \tau_p$. Under A3-A4(2), consider the function $C : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ defined for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$C(\theta) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \varepsilon_1(\theta)^{\otimes 2} \right].$$

**A5.** The function $C$ is three time continuously differentiable and there exist $M_{\varepsilon}, k_{\varepsilon} \geq 0$ such that for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$\max_{i \in \{1,2,3\}} \left\| C^{(i)}(\theta) \right\| \leq M_{\varepsilon} \left\{ 1 + \|\theta - \theta^*\|^k_{\varepsilon} \right\}.$$

In other words, we assume that the covariance matrix $\theta \mapsto C(\theta)$ is a regular enough function, which is satisfied in natural settings.

**Example 1 (Learning from i.i.d. observations).** Our main motivation comes from machine learning; consider two sets $\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}$ and a convex loss function $L : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$. The objective function is the generalization error $f_k(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{X,Y}[L(X,Y,\theta)]$, where $(X,Y)$ are some random variables. Given i.i.d. observations $(X_k,Y_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ with the same distribution as $(X,Y)$, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we define $f_k(\cdot) = L(X_k,Y_k,\cdot)$ the loss with respect to observation $k$. SGD then corresponds to following gradient of the loss on a single independent observation $(X_k,Y_k)$ at each step; Assumption A3 is then satisfied with $\mathcal{F}_k = \sigma((X_j,Y_j)_{j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}})$.

Two classical situations are worth mentioning. On the first hand, in least-squares regression, $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^d$, $\mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{R}$, and the loss function is $L(X,Y,\theta) = (\langle X, \theta \rangle - Y)^2$. Then $f_k$ is the quadratic function $\theta \mapsto \|\Sigma^{1/2}(\theta - \theta^*)\|^2/2$, with $\Sigma = \mathbb{E}[XX^\top]$, which satisfies Assumption A2. For any $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$\varepsilon_k(\theta) = X_k X_k^\top \theta - X_k Y_k$$
Then, for any $p \geq 2$, Assumption $A_4(p)$ and $A_5$ is satisfied as soon as observations are a.s. bounded, while $A_1$ is satisfied if the second moment matrix is invertible or additional regularization is added. In this setting, $\varepsilon_k$ can be decomposed as $\varepsilon_k = \varrho_k + \xi_k$ where $\varrho_k$ is the multiplicative part, $\xi_k$ the additive part, given for $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by $\varrho_k(\theta) = (X_kX_k^T - \Sigma)(\theta - \theta^*)$ and

$$
\xi_k = (X_k^T\theta^* - Y_k)X_k.
$$

For all $k \geq 1$, $\xi_k$ does not depend on $\theta$. This two parts in the noise will appear in Corollary 6. Finally assume that there exists $r \geq 0$ such that

$$
E[\|X_k\|^2 X_k X_k^T] \ll r^2 \Sigma,
$$

then $A_4(4)$ is satisfied. This assumption is satisfied, e.g., for a.s. bounded data, or for data with bounded kurtosis, see [12] for details.

On the other hand, in logistic regression, where $L(X,Y,\theta) = \log(1 + \exp(-Y \langle X, \theta \rangle))$. Assumptions $A_4$ or $A_2$ are similarly satisfied, while $A_1$ needs an additional restriction to a compact set.

2.2. Related work.

Constant step-size SGD. Several attempts have been made to improve convergence of SGD. [3] proposed an online Newton algorithm which converges in practice to the optimal point with constant step-size but has no convergence guarantees. The quadratic case was studied by [3], for the (uniform) average iterate: the variance term is upper bounded by $\sigma^2 d/n$ and the squared bias term by $\|\theta^*\|^2/(\gamma n)$. This last term was improved to $\|\Sigma^{-1/2}\theta^*\|^2/(\gamma n)^2$ by [10, 13], showing that asymptotically, the bias term is negligible, see also [21]. Analysis has been extended to “tail averaging” [18], to improve the dependence on the initial conditions. Note that this procedure can be seen as a Richardson-Romberg trick with respect to $k$. Other strategies were suggested to improve the speed at which initial conditions were forgotten, for example using acceleration when the noise is additive [12, 19]. A criterion to check when SGD with constant step size is close to its limit distribution was recently proposed in [7].

Link between discretization of ergodic diffusions and SGD. In the context of discretization of ergodic diffusions, weak error estimates between the stationary distribution of the discretization and the invariant distribution of the associated diffusion have been first shown by [43] and [26] in the case of the Euler-Maruyama scheme. Then, [43] suggested the use of Richardson-Romberg interpolation to improve the accuracy of estimates of integrals with respect to the invariant distribution of the diffusion. Extension of these
results have been obtained for other types of discretization by [1] and [8].

We show in Section 3.3 that a weak error expansion in the step-size $\gamma$ also holds for SGD between $\pi_{\gamma}$ and $\delta_{\theta^*}$. Interestingly as to the Euler-Maruyama discretization, SGD has a weak error of order $\gamma$. In addition, [14] proposed and analyzed the use of Richardson-Romberg extrapolation applied to the stochastic gradient Langevin dynamics (SGLD) algorithm. This method introduced by [45] combines SGD and the Euler-Maruyama discretization of the Langevin diffusion associated to a target probability measure [15, 9]. Note that this method is however completely different from SGD, in part because Gaussian noise of order $\gamma^{1/2}$ (instead of $\gamma$) is injected in SGD which changes the overall dynamics.

Finally, it is worth mentioning [24, 25] which are interested in showing that the invariant measure of constant step-size SGD for an appropriate choice of the step-size $\gamma$, can be used as a proxy to approximate the target distribution $\pi$ with density with respect to the Lebesgue measure $e^{-f}$. Note that the perspective and purpose of this paper is completely different since we are interested in optimizing the function $f$ and not in sampling from $\pi$.

2.3. Summary and discussion of main results. Under the stated assumptions, for all $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$ and $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, the Markov chain $(\theta^{(\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ converges in a certain sense specified below to a probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$, $\pi_{\gamma}$ satisfying $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \|\vartheta\|^2 \pi_{\gamma}(d\vartheta) < +\infty$, see Proposition 2 in Section 3. In the next section, by two different methods (Theorem 4 and Theorem 7), we show that under suitable conditions on $f$ and the noise $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \geq 1}$, there exists $\Delta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that for all $\gamma \geq 0$, small enough

$$\bar{\theta}_{\gamma} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \vartheta \pi_{\gamma}(d\vartheta) = \theta^* + \gamma \Delta + r^{(1)}_{\gamma},$$

where $r^{(1)}_{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\|r^{(1)}_{\gamma}\| \leq C \gamma^2$ for some constant $C \geq 0$ independent of $\gamma$. Using Proposition 2, we get that for all $k \geq 1$,

$$E[\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k - \theta^*] = \frac{A(\theta_0, \gamma)}{k} + \gamma \Delta + r^{(2)}_{\gamma},$$

where $r^{(2)}_{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\|r^{(2)}_{\gamma}\| \leq C(\gamma^2 + e^{-k\mu \gamma})$ for some constant $C \geq 0$ independent of $\gamma$.

This expansion in the step-size $\gamma$ shows that a Richardson-Romberg extrapolation can be used to have better estimates of $\theta^*$. Consider the average iterates $(\bar{\theta}^{(2)}_{k})_{k \geq 0}$ and $(\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ associated with SGD with step size $2\gamma$ and $\gamma$ respectively. Then (9) shows that $(2\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k - \bar{\theta}^{(2\gamma)}_k)_{k \geq 0}$ satisfies

$$E[2\bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k - \bar{\theta}^{(2\gamma)}_k - \theta^*] = \frac{2A(\theta_0, \gamma)}{k} - A(\theta_0, 2\gamma) + 2r^{(2)}_{\gamma} - r^{(2)}_{2\gamma},$$
and therefore is closer to the optimum $\theta^*$. This very simple trick improves the convergence by a factor of $\gamma$ (at the expense of a slight increase of the variance). In practice, while the un-averaged gradient iterate $\theta_k^{(\gamma)}$ saturates rapidly, $\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)}$ may already perform well enough to avoid saturation on real data-sets [3]. The Richardson-Romberg extrapolated iterate $2\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)} - \bar{\theta}_k^{(2\gamma)}$ very rarely reaches saturation in practice. This appears in synthetic experiments presented in Section 4. Moreover, this procedure only requires to compute two parallel SGD recursions, either with the same inputs, or with different ones, and is naturally parallelizable.

In Section 3.2, we give a quantitative version of a central limit theorem for $\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)}$, for a fixed $\gamma > 0$ and $k$ going to $+\infty$: under appropriate conditions, there exist constants $B_1(\gamma)$ and $B_2(\gamma)$ such that

$$E\left[\left\|\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)} - \bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}\right\|^2\right] = \frac{B_1(\gamma)}{k} + \frac{B_2(\gamma)}{k^2}.$$  

Combining (9) and (10) characterizes the bias/variance trade-off of SGD used to estimate $\theta^*$.

### 3. Detailed analysis

In this Section, we describe in detail our approach. A first step is to describe the existence of a unique stationary distribution $\pi_\gamma$ for the Markov chain $(\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \geq 0}$ and the convergence of this Markov chain to $\pi_\gamma$ in the Wasserstein distance of order 2.

#### Limit distribution

We cast in this section SGD in the Markov chain framework and introduce basic notions related to this theory, see [27] for an introduction to this topic. Consider the Markov kernel $R_\gamma$ on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ associated with SGD iterates $(\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, i.e. for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, almost surely $R_\gamma(\theta_k, A) = \mathbb{P}(\theta_{k+1} \in A | \theta_k)$, for all $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\theta \mapsto R_\gamma(\theta, A)$ is Borel measurable and $R_\gamma(\theta_0, \cdot)$ is a probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$. For all $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we define the Markov kernel $R_\gamma^k$ recursively by $R_\gamma^1 = R_\gamma$ and for $k \geq 1$, for all $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$R_\gamma^{k+1}(\theta_0, A) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} R_\gamma^k(\theta_0, d\theta) R_\gamma(\theta, A).$$

For any probability measure $\lambda$ on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$, we define the probability measure $\lambda R_\gamma$ for all $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ by

$$\lambda R_\gamma^k(A) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \lambda(d\theta) R_\gamma^k(\theta, A).$$
By definition, for all probability measure $\lambda$ on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\lambda R_k^\gamma$ is the distribution of $\theta_k^\gamma$ started from $\theta_0$ drawn from $\lambda$. For any function $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, define the measurable function $R_k^\gamma \phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for all $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$R_k^\gamma \phi(\theta_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(\theta) R_k^\gamma(\theta_0, d\theta) .$$

For any measure $\lambda$ on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ and any measurable function $h : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda(h)$ denotes $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h(\theta)d\lambda(\theta)$ when it exists. Note that with such notations, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, probability measure $\lambda$ on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, measurable function $h : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, we have $\lambda(R_k^\gamma h) = (\lambda R_k^\gamma)(h)$. A probability measure $\pi_\gamma$ on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ is said to be an invariant probability measure for $R_\gamma$, $\gamma > 0$, if $\pi_\gamma R_\gamma = R_\gamma$. A Markov chain $(\theta_k^\gamma)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfying the SGD recursion (1) for $\gamma > 0$ will be said at stationarity if it admits an invariant measure $\pi_\gamma$ and $\theta_k^\gamma$ is distributed according to $\pi_\gamma$. Note that in this case for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the distribution of $\theta_k^\gamma$ is $\pi_\gamma$.

To show that $(\theta_k^\gamma)_{k \geq 0}$ admits a unique stationary distribution $\pi_\gamma$ and quantify the convergence of $(\nu_0 R_k^\gamma)_{k \geq 0}$ to $\pi_\gamma$, we use the Wasserstein distance. A probability measure $\lambda$ on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ is said to have a finite second moment if $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \|\vartheta\|^2 \lambda(d\vartheta) < +\infty$. The set of probability measure on $(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ having a finite second moment is denoted by $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. For all probability measures $\nu$ and $\lambda$ in $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, define the Wasserstein distance of order 2 between $\lambda$ and $\nu$ by

$$W_2(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_{\xi \in \Pi(\lambda, \nu)} \left( \int \|x - y\|^2 \xi(dx, dy) \right)^{1/2},$$

where $\Pi(\mu, \nu)$ is the set of probability measure $\xi$ on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ satisfying for all $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\xi(A \times \mathbb{R}^d) = \nu(A)$, $\xi(\mathbb{R}^d \times A) = \lambda(A)$.

**Proposition 2.** Assume A1-A2-A3-A4(2). For any step-size $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$, the Markov chain $(\theta_k^\gamma)_{k \geq 0}$, defined by the recursion (1), admits a unique stationary distribution $\pi_\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. In addition

(a) for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$:

$$W_2^2(R_k^\gamma(\theta, \cdot), \pi_\gamma) \leq (1 - 2\mu \gamma(1 - \gamma L/2))^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \|\theta - \vartheta\|^2 d\pi_\gamma(\vartheta) ;$$

(b) for any Lipschitz function $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, with Lipschitz constant $L_\phi$, for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$:

$$\left|R_k^\gamma \phi(\theta) - \pi_\gamma(\phi)\right| \leq L_\phi(1 - 2\mu \gamma(1 - \gamma L/2))^{k/2} \left( \int \|\theta - \vartheta\|^2 d\pi_\gamma(\vartheta) \right)^{1/2} .$$
Proof. Let $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$ and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. By [44, Theorem 4.1], there exists a couple of random variables $\theta_0^{(1)}, \theta_0^{(2)}$ such that $W_2^2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \mathbb{E}[\|\theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)}\|^2]$ independent of $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. Let $(\theta_k^{(1)})_{k \geq 0}, (\theta_k^{(2)})_{k \geq 0}$ be the SGD iterates associated with the step-size $\gamma$, starting from $\theta_0^{(1)}$ and $\theta_0^{(2)}$ respectively and sharing the same noise, i.e. for all $k \geq 0$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases}
\theta_{k+1}^{(1)} = \theta_k^{(1)} - \gamma f'(\theta_k^{(1)}) + \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(1)}) \\
\theta_{k+1}^{(2)} = \theta_k^{(2)} - \gamma f'(\theta_k^{(2)}) + \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(2)})
\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

(11)

Note that using that $\theta_0^{(1)}, \theta_0^{(2)}$ are independent of $\varepsilon_1$, we have for $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ using A3, that

$$
\mathbb{E}[(\theta_0^{(i)}, \varepsilon(\theta_0^{(j)}))] = 0.
$$

(12)

Since for all $k \geq 0$, the distribution of $(\theta_k^{(1)}, \theta_k^{(2)})$ belongs to $\Pi(\lambda_1 R_{\gamma}, \lambda_2 R_{\gamma})$, by definition of the Wasserstein distance we get

$$
W_2^2(\lambda_1 R_{\gamma}, \lambda_2 R_{\gamma}) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)}\|^2 \right]
\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_0^{(1)} - \gamma f'(\theta_0^{(1)}) - (\theta_0^{(2)} - \gamma f'(\theta_0^{(2)}))\|^2 \right]
\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)}\|^2 - 2\gamma \left< f'(\theta_0^{(1)}) - f'(\theta_0^{(2)}), \theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)} \right> \right]
\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)}\|^2 - 2\gamma(1 - \gamma L/2) \left< f'(\theta_0^{(1)}) - f'(\theta_0^{(2)}), \theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)} \right> \right]
\leq (1 - 2\mu \gamma(1 - \gamma L/2)) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_0^{(1)} - \theta_0^{(2)}\|^2 \right],
$$

using (12) for $i$, A4(2) for $ii$), and finally A1 for $iii$).

Thus by a straightforward induction, we get, setting $\rho = (1 - 2\mu \gamma(1 - \gamma L/2))$

$$
W_2^2(\lambda_1 R_{\gamma}^k, \lambda_2 R_{\gamma}^k) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_k^{(1)} - \theta_k^{(2)}\|^2 \right]
\leq \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\theta_{k-1}^{(1)} - \theta_{k-1}^{(2)}\|^2 \right] \leq \rho^k W_2^2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2),
$$

(13)

Since by A2-A3-A4(2), $\lambda_1 R_{\gamma} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, taking $\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 R_{\gamma}$ in (13), for any $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have $\sum_{k=1}^{N} W_2^2(\lambda_1 R_{\gamma}^k, \lambda_2 R_{\gamma}^k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{N} \rho^k W_2^2(\lambda_1, \lambda_1 R_{\gamma})$. Therefore, we get $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} W_2^2(\lambda_1 R_{\gamma}^k, \lambda_1 R_{\gamma}^{k+1}) < +\infty$. By [44, Theorem 6.16], the
space $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ endowed with $W_2$ is a Polish space. Then, $(\lambda_1 R^k_\gamma)_{k \geq 0}$ is a Cauchy sequence and converges to a limit $\pi^\lambda_\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$:

\begin{equation}
\lim_{k \to +\infty} W_2(\lambda_1 R^k_\gamma, \pi^\lambda_\gamma) = 0.
\end{equation}

We show that the limit $\pi^\lambda_\gamma$ does not depend on $\lambda_1$. Assume that there exists $\pi^{\lambda_2}_\gamma$ such that $\lim_{k \to +\infty} W_2(\lambda_2 R^k_\gamma, \pi^{\lambda_2}_\gamma) = 0$. By the triangle inequality

\[ W_2(\pi^{\lambda_1}_\gamma, \pi^{\lambda_2}_\gamma) \leq W_2(\pi^{\lambda_1}_\gamma, \lambda_1 R^k_\gamma) + W_2(\lambda_1 R^k_\gamma, \lambda_2 R^k_\gamma) + W_2(\pi^{\lambda_2}_\gamma, \lambda_2 R^k_\gamma). \]

Thus by (13) and (14), taking the limits as $k \to +\infty$, we get $W_2(\pi^{\lambda_1}_\gamma, \pi^{\lambda_2}_\gamma) = 0$ and $\pi^{\lambda_1}_\gamma = \pi^{\lambda_2}_\gamma$. The limit is thus the same for all initial distributions and is denoted by $\pi_\gamma$.

Moreover, $\pi_\gamma$ is invariant for $R_\gamma$. Indeed for all $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

\[ W_2(\pi_\gamma R_\gamma, \pi_\gamma) \leq W_2(\pi_\gamma R_\gamma, \gamma R^k_\gamma) + W_2(\pi_\gamma R^k_\gamma, \pi_\gamma). \]

Using (13) and (14), we get taking $k \to +\infty$, $W_2(\pi_\gamma R_\gamma, \pi_\gamma) = 0$ and $\pi_\gamma R_\gamma = \pi_\gamma$. The fact that $\pi_\gamma$ is the unique stationary distribution is straightforward by contradiction and using (13).

Taking $\lambda_1 = \delta_\theta$, $\lambda_2 = \pi_\gamma$, using the invariance of $\pi_\gamma$ and (13), we get (a).

Finally, if we take $\lambda_1 = \delta_\theta$ and $\lambda_2 = \pi_\gamma$, using $\pi_\gamma R_\gamma = \pi_\gamma$, (13), and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$:

\[ \left| R^k_\gamma \phi(\theta) - \pi_\gamma(\phi) \right| = \mathbb{E} \left| \phi(\theta^{(1)}_{k,\gamma}) - \phi(\theta^{(2)}_{k,\gamma}) \right| \leq L_\phi \mathbb{E}^{1/2} \left( \| \theta^{(1)}_{k,\gamma} - \theta^{(2)}_{k,\gamma} \|^2 \right) \]

\[ \leq L_\phi (1 - 2\mu_\gamma (1 - \gamma L/2))^{k/2} \left( \mathbb{E} \|\theta - \vartheta\|^2 d\pi_\gamma(\theta) \right)^{1/2}, \]

which concludes the proof of (b).

A consequence of Proposition 2 is that the expectation of $\tilde{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)}$ defined by (2) converges to $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \vartheta d\pi_\gamma(\vartheta)$ as $k$ goes to infinity at a rate of order $O(k^{-1})$, see Proposition 16 in Section 7.2.

3.1. Expansion of moments of $\pi_\gamma$ when $\gamma$ is in a neighborhood of 0. In this sub-section, we analyze the properties of the chain starting at $\theta_0$ distributed according to $\pi_\gamma$. As a result, we prove that the mean of the stationary distribution $\bar{\theta}_\gamma = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \vartheta \pi_\gamma(d\vartheta)$ is such that $\bar{\theta}_\gamma = \theta^* + \gamma \Delta + O(\gamma^2)$. Simple developments of Equation (1) at the equilibrium, result in expansions of the first two moments of the chain. It extends [34, 23] which showed that $(\gamma^{-1/2}(\pi_\gamma - \delta_{\theta^*}))_{\gamma > 0}$ converges in distribution to a normal law as $\gamma \to 0$. 
Quadratic case. When $f$ is a quadratic function, i.e. $f'$ is affine, we have the following result.

**Proposition 3.** Assume $f = f_\Sigma$, $f_\Sigma : \theta \mapsto \|\Sigma^{1/2}(\theta - \theta^*)\|^2 / 2$, where $\Sigma$ is a positive definite matrix, and $A_2 \cdot A_3 \cdot A_4 (4)$. Let $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$. Then, it holds $\bar{\theta}_\gamma = \theta^*$, $\Sigma \otimes I + I \otimes \Sigma - \gamma \Sigma \otimes \Sigma$ is invertible and

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*) \otimes^2 \pi_\gamma (d\theta) = \gamma (\Sigma \otimes I + I \otimes \Sigma - \gamma \Sigma \otimes \Sigma)^{-1} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta) \pi_\gamma (d\theta) \right],
$$

where $\bar{\theta}_\gamma$ and $C$ are given by (3) and (5) respectively, and $\pi_\gamma$ is the invariant probability measure of $R_\gamma$ given by Proposition 2.

The first part of the result, which highlights the crucial fact that for a quadratic function, the mean under the limit distribution is the optimal point, is easy to prove. Indeed, since $\pi_\gamma$ is invariant for $(\theta^{(k)}_{\gamma})_{k \geq 0}$, if $\theta^{(k)}_{\gamma}$ is distributed according to $\pi_\gamma$, then $\theta^{(k)}_{\gamma}$ is distributed according to $\pi_\gamma$ as well. Thus as $\theta^{(k)}_{\gamma} = \theta^{(k)}_{\gamma} - \gamma f'(\theta^{(k)}_{\gamma}) + \gamma e_1(\theta^{(k)}_{\gamma})$ taking expectations on both sides, we get $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f'(\bar{\theta}) d\pi_\gamma (\bar{\theta}) = 0$. For a quadratic function, whose gradient is linear:

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f'(\bar{\theta}) d\pi_\gamma (\bar{\theta}) = f'(\bar{\theta}_\gamma) = 0
$$

and thus $\bar{\theta}_\gamma = \theta^*$. This implies that the averaged iterate converges to $\theta^*$, see e.g. [3]. The proof for the second expression is given in Section 7.3.

General case. While the quadratic case led to particularly simple expressions, in general, we can only get a first order development of these expectations as $\gamma \to 0$. Note that it improved on [34], which shows a similar expansion but an error of order of $O(\gamma^{3/2})$.

**Theorem 4.** Assume $A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 \cdot A_4 (12) \cdot A_5$ and let $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$. Then $f''(\theta^*) \otimes I + I \otimes f''(\theta^*)$ is invertible and

$$
\bar{\theta}_\gamma - \theta^* = \gamma f''(\theta^*)^{-1} f'''(\theta^*) A C(\theta^*) + O(\gamma^2)
$$

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*) \otimes^2 \pi_\gamma (d\theta) = \gamma A C(\theta^*) + O(\gamma^2),
$$

where

$$
A = (f''(\theta^*) \otimes I + I \otimes f''(\theta^*))^{-1},
$$

$\bar{\theta}_\gamma$ and $C$ are given by (3) and (5) respectively, and $\pi_\gamma$ is the invariant probability measure of $R_\gamma$ given by Proposition 2.

**Proof.** The proof is postponed to Section 7.4. 

\[\square\]
This shows that $\gamma \mapsto \bar{\theta}_\gamma$ is a differentiable function at $\gamma = 0$. The “drift” $\theta_\gamma - \theta^*$ can be understood as an additional error occurring because the function is non quadratic ($f''(\theta^*) \neq 0$) and the step-sizes are not decaying to zero. The mean under the limit distribution is at distance $\gamma$ from $\theta^*$. In comparison, the final iterate oscillates in a sphere of radius proportional to $\sqrt{\gamma}$.

### 3.2. Expansion for a given $\gamma > 0$ when $k$ tends to $+\infty$

In this subsection, we analyze the convergence of $\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)}$ to $\bar{\theta}_\gamma$, when $k \to \infty$, and the convergence of $E[\|\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)} - \bar{\theta}_\gamma\|^2]$ to 0. Under suitable conditions [16], $\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)}$ satisfies a central limit theorem: $\{\sqrt{k}(\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)} - \bar{\theta}_\gamma)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ converges in law to a $d$-dimensional Gaussian distribution with zero-mean. However, this result is purely asymptotic and we propose a new tighter development that describes how the initial conditions are forgotten. We show that the convergence behaves similarly to the convergence in the quadratic case, where the expected squared distance decomposes as a sum of a bias term, that scales as $k^{-2}$, and a variance term, that scales as $k^{-1}$, plus linearly decaying residual terms. We also describe how the asymptotic bias and variance can be easily expressed as moments of solutions associated to several Poisson equations.

For any Lipschitz function $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$, by Lemma 8 in Section 7.2, the function $\psi_\gamma = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} \{ R_\gamma^i \varphi - \pi_\gamma(\varphi) \}$ is well-defined, Lipschitz and satisfies $\pi_\gamma(\psi_\gamma) = 0$, $(\mathrm{Id} - R_\gamma) \psi_\gamma = \varphi$. $\psi_\gamma$ will be referred to as the Poisson solution associated with $\varphi$. Consider the three following functions:

- $\psi_\gamma$ the Poisson solution associated to $\varphi : \theta \mapsto \theta - \theta^*$,
- $\chi_2^1$ the Poisson solution associated to $\theta \mapsto (\psi_\gamma(\theta))^{\otimes 2}$,
- $\chi_2^2$ the Poisson solution associated to $\theta \mapsto ((\psi_\gamma - \varphi)(\theta))^{\otimes 2}$.

**Theorem 5.** Assume $A1$-$A2$-$A3$-$A4$ (4) and let $\gamma \in (0, 1/(2L))$. Then setting $\rho = (1 - \gamma \mu)^{1/2}$, for any starting point $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$
\begin{align*}
E \left[ \bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)} - \bar{\theta}_\gamma \right] &= k^{-1}(\psi_\gamma(\theta_0) + O(\rho^k)) , \\
E \left[ (\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)} - \bar{\theta}_\gamma)^{\otimes 2} \right] &= k^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \psi_\gamma(\theta) \psi_\gamma(\theta)^\top - (\psi_\gamma - \varphi)(\theta)(\psi_\gamma - \varphi)(\theta)^\top \right] d\pi_\gamma(\theta) \\
& \quad + k^{-2} \left[ \psi_\gamma(\theta_0) \psi_\gamma(\theta_0)^\top + \chi_2^1(\theta_0) - \chi_2^2(\theta_0) \right] + O(\rho^k),
\end{align*}
$$

where $\bar{\theta}_k^{(\gamma)}$, $\bar{\theta}_\gamma$ are given by (2) and (3) respectively, and $\pi_\gamma$ is the invariant probability measure of $R_\gamma$ given by Proposition 2.

Equation (5) is a sum of two terms: (i) a variance term, that scales as $1/k$, and does not depend on the initial distribution (but only on the asymptotic
distribution $\pi_\gamma$), and (ii) a bias term, which scales as $1/k^2$, and depends on the initial point $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

**Proof.** In order to give the intuition of the proof and to underline how the associated Poisson solutions are introduced, we here sketch the proof of the first result. By definition of $\varphi : \theta \mapsto \theta - \theta^*$ and since $\psi_\gamma$ satisfies $(\text{Id} - R_\gamma)\psi_\gamma = \varphi$, we have

$$
\mathbb{E}\left[\hat{\theta}_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\right] = (k+1)^{-1}\sum_{i=0}^{k} R_i^\gamma(\varphi)(\theta_0) = \pi_\gamma(\varphi) + (k+1)^{-1}\psi_\gamma(\theta_0) + R_{k+1}^\gamma \psi_\gamma(\theta_0),
$$

where we have used that

$$
\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} R_i^\gamma(\varphi - \pi_\gamma(\varphi)) = R_{k+1}^\gamma (1 - R_{k+1}^\gamma) \psi_\gamma - \psi_\gamma R_{k+1}^\gamma \psi_\gamma.
$$

Finally, we have that $R_{k+1}^\gamma \psi_\gamma(\theta_0)$ converges to 0 at linear speed, using Proposition 2 and $\pi_\gamma(\psi_\gamma) = 0$.

The formal and complete proof of this result is postponed to Section 7.5.

This result gives an exact closed form for the asymptotic bias and variance, for a fixed $\gamma$, as $k \to \infty$. Unfortunately, in the general case, it is neither possible to compute the Poisson solutions exactly, nor is it possible to prove a first order development of the limits as $\gamma \to 0$.

When $f_\Sigma$ is a quadratic function, it is possible, for any $\gamma > 0$, to compute $\psi_\gamma$ and $\chi_{\gamma}^{1/2}$ explicitly; we get the following decomposition of the error, which exactly recovers the result of [10].

**Corollary 6.** Assume that $f$ is an objective function of a least-square regression problem, i.e. with the notations of Example 1, $f = f_\Sigma$, $\Sigma = \mathbb{E}[XX^\top]$, $\varepsilon_k$ are defined by (6), and step-size $\gamma \leq 1/r^2$, with $r$ defined by (8). Assume $A1\rightarrow A2\rightarrow A3\rightarrow A4$ (4). For any starting point $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$
\mathbb{E}\left[\hat{\theta}_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\right] = (1/(k\gamma))\Sigma^{-1}(\theta_0 - \theta^*) + O(\rho^k)
$$

$$
\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\hat{\theta}_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\right)^\otimes 2\right] = (1/k)\Sigma^{-1}\left\{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta)d\pi_\gamma(\theta)\right\} \Sigma^{-1}
$$

$$
+ (1/(k^2\gamma^2))\Sigma^{-1}\Omega \left[\varphi(\theta_0)^\otimes 2 - \pi_\gamma(\varphi(\theta)^\otimes 2)\right] \Sigma^{-1} + O(\rho^k).
$$

With $\Omega = (\Sigma \otimes I + I \otimes \Sigma - \gamma \Sigma \otimes \Sigma)(\Sigma \otimes I + I \otimes \Sigma - \gamma T)^{-1}$, and

$$
T : \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \to \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}, A \mapsto \mathbb{E}\left[(X^\top AX)XX^\top\right].
$$


The proof is postponed the supplementary paper [11], Section S3.

The bound on the second order moment is composed of a variance term \( k^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} \pi_\gamma(C) \Sigma^{-1} \), and a bias term which decays as \( k^{-2} \). Interestingly, the bias is 0 if we start under the limit distribution.

3.3. Continuous interpretation of SGD and weak error expansion. Under the stated assumptions on \( f \) and \( (\epsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*} \), we have analyzed the convergence of the stochastic gradient recursion (1). We here describe how this recursion can be seen as a noisy discretization of the following gradient flow equation, for \( t \in \mathbb{R}_+ \):

\[
\dot{\theta}_t = -f'(\theta_t).
\]

Note that since \( f'(\theta^*) = 0 \) by definition of \( \theta^* \) and A1, then \( \theta^* \) is an equilibrium point of (20), i.e. \( \theta_t = \theta^* \) for all \( t \geq 0 \) if \( \theta_0 = \theta^* \). Under A2, (20) admits a unique solution on \( \mathbb{R}_+ \) for any starting point \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \). Denote by \( (\varphi_t)_{t \geq 0} \) the flow of (20), defined for all \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \) by \( (\varphi_t(\theta))_{t \geq 0} \) as the solution of (20) starting at \( \theta \).

Denote by \((A, D(A))\), the infinitesimal generator associated with the flow \((\varphi_t)_{t \geq 0}\) defined by

\[
D(A) = \left\{ h : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R} : \text{for all } \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d, \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{h(\varphi_t(\theta)) - h(\theta)}{t} \text{ exists} \right\}
\]

\[
(21) \quad Ah(\theta) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{h(\varphi_t(\theta)) - h(\theta)}{t} \text{ for all } h \in D(A), \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d.
\]

Note that for any \( h \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \), \( h \in D(A) \), \( Ah = -\langle f', h' \rangle \).

Under A1 and A2, for any locally Lipschitz function \( g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R} \) (extension to a function \( g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^q \) can easily be done considering all assumptions and results coordinatewise), denote by \( h_g \) the solution of the continuous Poisson equation defined for all \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \) by \( h_g(\theta) = \int_0^\infty (g(\varphi_s(\theta)) - g(\theta^*)) ds \). Note that \( h_g \) is well-defined by Lemma 21-b) in Section 8.1, since \( g \) is assumed to be locally Lipschitz. By (21), we have for all \( g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R} \), locally Lipschitz,

\[
(22) \quad Ah_g(\theta) = g(\theta^*) - g(\theta).
\]

Under regularity assumptions on \( g \) (see Theorem 23), \( h_g \) is continuously differentiable and therefore satisfies \( \langle f', h_g' \rangle = g - g(\theta^*) \). The idea is then to make a Taylor expansion of \( h_g(\theta_k^{(\ell)}) \) around \( \theta_k^{(\gamma)} \) to express \( k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k g(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) - g(\theta^*) \) as convergent terms involving the derivatives of \( h_g \). For \( g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R} \) and \( \ell, p \in \mathbb{N}, \ell \geq 1 \) consider the following assumptions.
A6 ($\ell, p$). There exist $a_\ell, b_\ell \in \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $g \in C^\ell(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $i \in \{1, \ldots, \ell\}$, $\|g(i)(\theta)\| \leq a_\ell \|\theta - \theta^*\|^p + b_\ell$.

**Theorem 7.** Let $g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying A6$(5, p)$ for $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume A1-A2-A3-A5. Furthermore, suppose that there exists $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $C \geq 0$ such that for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$E \left[ \|\varepsilon_1(\theta)\|^{p+k+3} \right] \leq C(1 + \|\theta - \theta^*\|^q),$$

and A4$(2 \tilde{p})$ holds for $\tilde{p} = p + 3 + q \vee k_\varepsilon$. Then there exists a constant $\varsigma > 0$ only depending on $\tilde{p}$ such that for all $\gamma \in (0, 1/(\varsigma L))$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and any starting point $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ it holds that:

\begin{align}
\sum_{i=1}^k \left\{ g(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) - g(\theta^*) \right\} &= (1/(k\gamma)) \left\{ h_g(\theta_0) - E \left[ h_g(\theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)}) \right] \right\} \\
&+ (\gamma/2) \text{tr} \left( h''_g(\theta^*) C(\theta^*) \right) - (\gamma/k)A_1(\theta_0) - \gamma^2 A_2(\theta_0, k),
\end{align}

where $\theta_k^{(\gamma)}$ is the Markov chain starting from $\theta_0$ and defined by the recursion (1) and $C$ is given by (5). In addition for some constant $C \geq 0$ independent of $\gamma$ and $k$, we have

$$A_1(\theta_0) \leq C \left\{ 1 + \|\theta_0 - \theta^*\|^{\tilde{p}} \right\}, \quad A_2(\theta_0, k) \leq C \left\{ 1 + \|\theta_0 - \theta^*\|^{\tilde{p}}/k \right\}.$$

**Proof.** The proof is postponed to Section 8. \hfill \Box

First in the case where $f'$ is linear, choosing for $g$ the identity function, then $h_{\text{id}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \{ \varphi_s - \theta^* \} ds = \Sigma^{-1}$, and we get that the first term in (23) vanishes which is expected since in that case $\theta_{\gamma} = \theta^*$. Second by Lemma 22-b), we recover the first expansion of Theorem 4 for arbitrary objective functions $f$. Finally note that for all $q \in \mathbb{N}$, under appropriate conditions, Theorem 7 implies that there exist constants $C_1, C_2(\theta_0) \geq 0$ such that

$$E \left[ k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \|\theta_i^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\|^{2q} \right] = C_1 \gamma + C_2(\theta_0)/k + O(\gamma^2).$$

3.4. **Discussion.** Classical proofs of convergence rely on another decomposition, originally proposed by [31] and used in recent papers analyzing the averaged iterate [4]. We here sketch the arguments of these decompositions, in order to highlight the main difference, namely the fact that the residual term is not well controlled when $\gamma$ goes to zero in the classical proof.
Classical decomposition. The starting point of this decomposition is to consider a Taylor expansion of $f'(\theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)})$ around $\theta^*$. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$
  f'(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)}) = f''(\theta^*)(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*) + O\left(\|\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\|^2\right).
$$

As a consequence, using the definition of the SGD recursion (1),

$$
  \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} = -\gamma f'(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)}) - \gamma \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)})
  = -\gamma f''(\theta^*)(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*) - \gamma \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)}) + \gamma O\left(\|\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\|^2\right).
$$

Thus

$$
  f''(\theta^*)(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*) = \gamma^{-1}(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)}) - \varepsilon_{k+1}(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)}) + \gamma O\left(\|\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\|^2\right).
$$

Averaging over the first $k$ iterates yields:

$$
(k+1) \left(\theta_{k}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\right) = \gamma^{-1} f''(\theta^*)^{-1} \left(\theta_{0}^{(\gamma)} - \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)}\right) - \sum_{i=0}^{k} f''(\theta^*)^{-1} \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta_{i}^{(\gamma)}) \\
+ \sum_{i=0}^{k} O\left(\|\theta_{i}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\|^2\right).
$$

The term on the right-hand part of Equation (24) is composed of a bias term (depending on the initial condition), a variance term, and a residual term. This residual term differentiates the general setting from the quadratic one (in which it does not appear, as the first order Taylor expansion of $f''$ is exact). This decomposition has been used in [4] to prove upper bound on the error, but does not allow for a tight decomposition in powers of $\gamma$ when $\gamma \to 0$. Indeed, the residual $\theta_{i}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*$ simply does not go to 0 when $\gamma \to 0$: on the contrary, the chain becomes ill-conditioned when $\gamma = 0$.

New decomposition. Here, we use the fact that for a function $g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^q$ regular enough, there exists $h_g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^q$ satisfying, for any $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$:

$$
  h'_g(\theta)f'(\theta) = g(\theta) - g(\theta^*),
$$
where $h'_{k}(\theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times d}$, and $f'(\theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$. The starting point is then a first order Taylor development of $h_{g}(\theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)})$ around $\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k}$. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}^{*}$, we have

$$h_{g}(\theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)}) = h_{g}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k}) + h'_{g}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k})(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1} - \theta^{(\gamma)}_{k}) + O \left( \|\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1} - \theta^{(\gamma)}_{k}\|^{2} \right)$$

Thus reorganizing terms,

$$g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k}) - g(\theta^{*}) = \gamma^{-1} \left\{ h_{g}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k}) - h_{g}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1}) \right\}$$

Finally, averaging over the first $k$ iterations and taking $g = \text{Id}$ give

$$(k + 1) \left( \theta^{(\gamma)}_{k} - \theta^{*} \right) = \gamma^{-1} \left( h_{\text{Id}}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{0}) - h_{\text{Id}}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1}) \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{k} h'_{\text{Id}}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{i}) \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{i})$$

$$+ \gamma^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k} O \left( \|\theta^{(\gamma)}_{i+1} - \theta^{(\gamma)}_{i}\|^{2} \right). \quad (25)$$

This expansion is the root of the proof of Theorem 7, which formalizes the expansion as powers of $\gamma$. The key difference between decomposition (24) and (25) is that in the latter, when $\gamma \to 0$, the expectation of the residual term tends to 0 and can naturally be controlled.

4. Experiments. We performed experiments on simulated data, for logistic regression, with $n = 10^{7}$ observations, for $d = 12$ and 4. Results are presented in Figure 2. The data are a.s. bounded by $R \geq 0$, therefore $R^{2} = L$. We consider SGD with constant step-sizes $1/R^{2}$, $1/2R^{2}$ (and $1/4R^{2}$) with or without averaging, with $R^{2} = L$. Without averaging, the chain saturates with an error proportional to $\gamma$ (since $\|\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k} - \theta^{*}\| = O(\sqrt{\gamma})$ as $k \to +\infty$). Note that the ratio between the convergence limits of the two sequences is roughly 2 in the un-averaged case, and 4 in the averaged case, which confirms the predicted limits. We consider Richardson Romberg iterates, which saturate at a much lower level, and performs much better than decaying step-sizes (as $1/\sqrt{n}$) on the first iterations, as it forgets the initial conditions faster.
Finally, we run the online-Newton [3], which performs very well but has no convergence guarantee. On the Right plot, we also propose an estimator that uses 3 different step-sizes to perform a higher order interpolation. More precisely, for all \( k \in \mathbb{N}^* \), we compute 
\[
\tilde{\theta}^3_k = \frac{8}{3} \bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k - 2 \bar{\theta}^{(2\gamma)}_k + \frac{1}{3} \bar{\theta}^{(4\gamma)}_k.
\]
With such an estimator, the first 2 terms in the expansion, scaling as \( \gamma \) and \( \gamma^2 \), should vanish, which explains that it does not saturate.

\[\log_{10}(n) \quad \log_{10}(\log_{10}(n)) \]

Figure 2: Synthetic data, logarithmic scales. Upper-left: logistic regression, \( d = 12 \), with averaged SGD with step-size \( 1/R^2 \), \( 1/2R^2 \), decaying step-sizes \( (\gamma_k = 1/(2R^2\sqrt{k})) \) (averaged (plain) and non-averaged (dashed)), Richardson Romberg extrapolated iterates, and online Newton iterates. Upper-right: same in lower dimension \( (d = 4) \). Bottom: same but with three different step-sizes and an estimator built using the Richardson estimator 
\[
\tilde{\theta}^3_k = \frac{8}{3} \bar{\theta}^{(\gamma)}_k - 2 \bar{\theta}^{(2\gamma)}_k + \frac{1}{3} \bar{\theta}^{(4\gamma)}_k,
\]
with 3 different step-sizes \( 3\gamma, 2\gamma \) and \( \gamma = 1/4R^2 \).

5. Conclusion. In this paper, we have used and developed Markov chain tools to analyze the behavior of constant step-size SGD, with a complete analysis of its convergence, outlining the effect of initial conditions, noise and step-sizes. For machine learning problems, this allows us to extend known results from least-squares to all loss functions. This analysis leads naturally to using Romberg-Richardson extrapolation, that provably improves the
convergence behavior of the averaged SGD iterates. Our work opens up several avenues for future work: (a) show that Richardson-Romberg trick can be applied to the decreasing step-sizes setting, (b) study the extension of our results under self-concordance condition [2].

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7. Postponed proofs.

7.1. Discussion on assumptions on the noise. Assumption A4, made in the text, can be weakened in order to apply to settings where input observations are un-bounded (typically, Gaussian inputs would not satisfy Assumption A4). Especially, in many cases, we only need Assumption A7 below. Let $p \geq 2$.

**A7** (p). (i) There exists $\tilde{\tau}_p \geq 0$ such that $\{E^{1/p}[\|\varepsilon_1(\theta^*)\|^p]\} \leq \tilde{\tau}_p$.

(ii) For all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$, there exists $L \geq 0$ such that, for $q = 2, \ldots, p$,

$$E\left[\|f_1'(x) - f_1'(y)\|^q\right] \leq L^{q-1}\|x - y\|^{q-2}\langle x - y, f'(x) - f'(y)\rangle,$$

where $L$ is the same constant appearing in A2 and $f_1'$ is defined by (4).

On the other hand, we consider also the stronger assumption that the noise is independent of $\theta$ (referred to as the “semi-stochastic” setting, see [12]), or more generally that the noise has a uniformly bounded fourth order moment.

**A8.** There exists $\tau \geq 0$ such that $\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d}\{E^{1/4}[\|\varepsilon_1(\theta)\|^4]\} \leq \tau$.

Assumption A7(p), $p \geq 2$, is the weakest, as it is satisfied for random design least mean squares and logistic regression with bounded fourth moment of the inputs. Note that we do not assume that gradient or gradient estimates are a.s. bounded, to avoid the need for a constraint on the space where iterates live. It is straightforward to see that A7(p), $p \geq 2$, implies A4(p) with $\tau_p = \tilde{\tau}_p$, and A8-A2 implies A4(4).

It is important to note that assuming A3—especially that $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ are i.i.d. random fields—does not imply A8. On the contrary, making the semi stochastic assumption, i.e. that the noise functions $(\varepsilon_k(\theta_{k-1}))_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ are i.i.d. vectors (e.g. satisfied if $\varepsilon_k$ is constant as a function of $\theta$), is a very strong assumption, and implies A8.

7.2. Preliminary results. We preface the proofs of the main results by some technical lemmas.

**Lemma 8.** Assume A1-A2-A3-A4(2). Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz function. For any step-size $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$, the function $\psi_\gamma : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined
for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$
\psi_\gamma(\theta) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} R_i^\gamma \phi(\theta),
$$

is well-defined, Lipschitz and satisfies $(\Id - R_\gamma)\psi_\gamma = \phi$, $\pi_\gamma(\psi_\gamma) = 0$. In addition, if $\tilde{\psi}_\gamma : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is an other Lipchitz function satisfying $(\Id - R_\gamma)\tilde{\psi}_\gamma = \phi$, $\pi_\gamma(\tilde{\psi}_\gamma) = 0$, then $\psi_\gamma = \tilde{\psi}_\gamma$.

**Proof.** Let $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$. By Proposition 2-(b), for any Lipschitz continuous function $\phi$, \{\theta \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^k (R_i^\gamma \phi(\theta) - \pi_\gamma(\phi))\} converges absolutely on all compact sets of $\mathbb{R}^d$. Therefore $\psi_\gamma$ given by (27) is well-defined. Let $(\theta, \vartheta) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$. Consider now the two processes $(\theta_k^{(1)})_{k \geq 0}, (\theta_k^{(2)})_{k \geq 0}$ defined by (11) with $\lambda_1 = \delta_\theta$ and $\lambda_2 = \delta_\vartheta$. Then, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, using (13):

$$
\left| R_k^\gamma \phi(\theta) - R_k^\gamma \phi(\vartheta) \right| \leq L_1 E^{1/2} \left[ \left\Vert \theta_k^{(1)} - \theta_k^{(2)} \right\Vert^{2} \right] \leq L_h (1 - 2\mu (1 - \gamma L/2))^{k/2} \left\Vert \theta - \vartheta \right\Vert.
$$

Therefore by definition (27), $\psi_\gamma$ is Lipschitz continuous. Finally, it is straightforward to verify that $\psi_\gamma$ satisfies the stated properties.

If $\tilde{\psi}_\gamma : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is an other Lipchitz function satisfying these properties, we have for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $(\psi_\gamma - \tilde{\psi}_\gamma)(\theta) = R_\gamma(\psi_\gamma - \tilde{\psi}_\gamma)(\theta)$. Therefore for all $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $(\psi_\gamma - \tilde{\psi}_\gamma)(\theta) = R_k^\gamma(\psi_\gamma - \tilde{\psi}_\gamma)(\theta)$. But by Proposition 2-(b), $\lim_{k \to +\infty} R_k^\gamma(\psi_\gamma - \tilde{\psi}_\gamma)(\theta) = \pi_\gamma(\psi_\gamma - \tilde{\psi}_\gamma) = 0$, which concludes the proof. 

**Lemma 9.** Assume **A1-A2-A3-A4** (2). Then we have for any $\gamma \in (0, 2/L)$,

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f'(\theta) \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = 0.
$$

**Proof.** Let $(\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Markov chain satisfying (1), with $\theta_0^{(\gamma)}$ distributed according to $\pi_\gamma$. Then the proof follows from taking the expectation in (1) for $k = 0$, using that the distribution of $\theta_1^{(\gamma)}$ is $\pi_\gamma$, $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_1(\theta)] = 0$ for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\varepsilon_1$ is independent of $\theta_0^{(\gamma)}$.

**Lemma 10.** Assume **A1-A2-A3-A7** (2). Then for any initial condition $\theta_0^{(\gamma)} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we have for any $\gamma > 0$,

$$
\mathbb{E} \left[ \left\Vert \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\Vert^2 \mathcal{F}_k \right] \leq (1 - 2\gamma \mu (1 - \gamma L)) \left\Vert \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\Vert^2 + 2\gamma^2 \tau_2^2,
$$
where $(\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \geq 0}$ is given by (1). Moreover, if $\gamma \in (0, 1/L)$, we have

\[(29) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \|\theta - \theta^*\|^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \leq \gamma \gamma'_{2}/(\mu(1 - \gamma L)) . \]

**Proof.** Using A3-A1 and $f'(\theta^*) = 0$, we have

\[(30) \quad \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 + \gamma^2 \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] \right] - 2\gamma \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*), \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\rangle \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] \]

\[(31) \quad \leq (1 - 2\mu\gamma) \left\| \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 + \gamma^2 \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] . \]

In addition, under A3-A7(2) and using (4), we have:

\[\mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] \leq 2 \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*) \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta^*) \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] \right) \]

\[\leq 2 \left( \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*) \right\|^2 \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] + \tau^2 \right) \]

\[\leq 2 \left( L \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*), \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\rangle \bigg| \mathcal{F}_k \right] + \tau^2 \right) \]

\[\leq 2 \left( L \left\langle f'(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) - f'(\theta^*), \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\rangle + \tau^2 \right) . \]

Combining this result and (31) concludes the proof of the first inequality.

Regarding the second bound, let a fixed initial point $\theta_0^{(\gamma)} \in \mathbb{R}^d$. By Jensen inequality and the first result we get for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $M \geq 0$,

\[\mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 \wedge M \right] \leq (1 - 2\gamma \mu(1 - \gamma L))^{k+1} \left\| \theta_0^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 \]

\[+ 2\gamma^2 \gamma'_{2} \sum_{i=0}^{k} (1 - 2\gamma \mu(1 - \gamma L))^i . \]

Since by Proposition 2-(b), $\lim_{k \to +\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[ \left\| \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 \wedge M \right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \theta - \theta^* \right\|^2 \wedge M \pi_\gamma(d\theta)$, we get for any $M \geq 0$,

\[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \theta - \theta^* \right\|^2 \wedge M \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \leq \gamma \gamma'_{2}/(\mu(1 - \gamma L)) . \]

Taking $M \to +\infty$ and applying the monotone convergence theorem concludes the proof. \qed
Using Lemma 10, we can extend Lemma 8 to functions $\phi$ which are locally Lipschitz.

**Lemma 11.** Assume $A_1$-$A_2$-$A_3$-$A_4$ (4). Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function satisfying there exists $L_\phi \geq 0$ such that for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$|\phi(x) - \phi(y)| \leq L_\phi \|x - y\| \{1 + \|x\| + \|y\|\}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (32)

For any step-size $\gamma \in (0, 1/L)$, it holds:

(a) there exists $C \geq 0$ such that for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$:

$$\left| R_k^\gamma \phi(\theta) - \pi_\gamma(\phi) \right| \leq C (1 - 2\mu \gamma (1 - \gamma L))^{k/2} \left\{1 + \|\theta - \theta^*\|^2\right\};$$

(b) the function $\psi_\gamma : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by (27) is well-defined satisfies $(\text{Id} - R_\gamma) \psi_\gamma = \phi, \pi_\gamma(\psi_\gamma) = 0$ and there exists $L_\psi \geq 0$ such that such that for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$,  \hspace{1cm} (33)

$$|\psi(x) - \psi(y)| \leq L_\psi \|x - y\| \{1 + \|x\| + \|y\|\}.$$

**Proof.** The proof is similar to the proof of Proposition 2 (b) and Lemma 8. It is given in the supplementary paper [11]. \hfill \Box

It is worth pointing out that under Assumption $A_8$ (the “semi-stochastic” assumption), a slightly different result holds. The following result underlines the difference between a stochastic noise and a semi-stochastic noise, especially the fact that the maximal step-size differs depending on this assumption made.

**Lemma 12.** Assume $A_1$-$A_2$-$A_3$-$A_8$. Then for any initial condition $\theta_0^{(\gamma)} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we have for any $\gamma \in (0, 2/(m + L)]$,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 \left| F_k \right| \right] \leq (1 - 2\gamma \mu L/(\mu + L)) \left\| \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 + \gamma^2 \tau^2,$$

where $(\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \geq 0}$ is given by (1).

**Proof.** First, note that since $f$ satisfies $A_1$ and $A_2$, by [32, Chapter 2, (2.1.24)], for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$\left\langle f'(x) - f'(y), x - y \right\rangle \geq \frac{L\mu}{L + \mu} \|x - y\|^2 + \frac{1}{L + \mu} \|f'(x) - f'(y)\|^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (34)
Besides, under A8, we have:

\[
E \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 | \mathcal{F}_k \right] = \left\| f'(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 + E \left[ \left\| f'_{k+1}(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) - f'(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 \right]
\leq \left\| f'(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 + \tau^2.
\]

So that finally, using (30), A3, (34), A2 and rearranging terms we get

\[
E \left[ \left\| \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 | \mathcal{F}_k \right] \leq (1 - 2\gamma \mu L/(\mu + L)) \left\| \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^2 + \gamma^2 \tau^2
- 2 \frac{\gamma}{L + \mu} \left\| f'(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2 + \gamma^2 \left\| f'(\theta_k^{(\gamma)}) \right\|^2.
\]

Using that \( \gamma \leq 2/(m + L) \) concludes the proof.

We give uniform bound on the moments of the chain \( (\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \geq 0} \) for \( \gamma > 0 \). For \( p \geq 1 \), recall that under A4(2p), the noise at optimal point has a moment of order 2p and we denote

\[
\tau_{2p} = E^{1/2p} \left[ \left\| \varepsilon_1(\theta^*) \right\|^{2p} \right].
\]

We give a bound on the p-order moment of the chain, under the assumption that the noise has a moment of order 2p.

For moment of order larger than 2, we have the following result.

**Lemma 13.** Assume A1-A2-A3-A4(2p), for \( p \geq 1 \). There exist numerical constants \( C_p, D_p \geq 2 \) that only depend on \( p \), such that, if \( \gamma \in (0, 1/(LC_p)) \), for all \( k \in \mathbb{N}^* \) and \( \theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d \)

\[
E^{1/p} \left[ \left\| \theta_k^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right\|^{2p} \right] \leq (1 - 2\gamma \mu(1 - C_p \gamma L/2))^{k/p} E^{1/p} \left[ \left\| \theta_0 - \theta^* \right\|^{2p} \right] + \frac{D_p \gamma \tau_{2p}^2}{\mu} ,
\]

where \( (\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) is defined by (1) with initial condition \( \theta_k^{(\gamma)} = \theta_0 \). Moreover, the following bound holds

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \theta - \theta^* \right\|^{2p} \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \leq \left( D_p \gamma \tau_{2p}^2/\mu \right)^p .
\]

**Remark 14.** Notably, Lemma 13 implies that \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \theta - \theta^* \right\|^4 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = O(\gamma^2) \), and thus \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \theta - \theta^* \right\|^3 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = O(\gamma^{3/2}) \). We also note that \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \theta - \theta^* \right\|^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = O(\gamma) \), also implies by Jensen’s inequality that \( \| \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \|^2 = O(\gamma) \).
• Note that there is no contradiction between (36) and Theorem 7, as for any \( p \geq 2 \), one has for \( g(\theta) = \|\theta - \theta^*\|^2 \) and \( h_g \) the solution to the Poisson equation, that \( h_g''(\theta^*) = 0 \), so that the first term in the development (of order \( \gamma \)) is indeed 0.

**Proof.** Let \( \gamma \in (0, (1/2L)) \). Set for any \( k \in \mathbb{N}^* \), \( \delta_k = \|\theta^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*\| \). The proof is by induction on \( p \in \mathbb{N}^* \). For conciseness, in the rest of the proof, we skip the explicit dependence in \( \delta_k \); we only denote it \( \delta \). For \( p = 2 \), the result holds by Lemma 10. Assume that the result holds for \( p - 1 \), \( p \in \mathbb{N}^* \), \( p \geq 2 \). By definition, we have

\[
\delta_{k+1}^2 = \left( \frac{\delta_k^2}{2} - 2\gamma \langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle + \gamma^2 \|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k)\|^2 \right)^p
\]

(37) \[ \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0, \ldots, p\}^3, i+j+l=p} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} \delta_k^{2i} (2\gamma)^j \langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle \gamma^l \|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k)\|^{2l} . \]

We upper bounds each term for \( i, j, l \in \{0, \ldots, p\} \), as follows:

1. For \( i = p, j = l = 0 \), we have \( \delta_k^{2p} \).
2. For \( i = p-1, j = 1, l = 0 \), we have \( p2\gamma \langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle \delta_k^{2(p-1)} \), for which it holds by A3

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ p2\gamma \langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle \delta_k^{2(p-1)} \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] = p2\gamma \langle f'(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle \delta_k^{2(p-1)} .
\]

3. Else, either \( l \geq 1 \) or \( j \geq 2 \), thus \( 2l + j \geq 2 \). We first upper bound, by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality:

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \langle f'_{k+1}(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle^j \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] \leq \delta_k^j \|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k)\|^{j} .
\]

Second, we have

\[
\mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k)\|^{2l+j} \mid \mathcal{F}_k] \leq 2^{2l+j-1} \left( \mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*)\|^{2l+j} \mid \mathcal{F}_k] + \mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta^*)\|^{2l+j} \mid \mathcal{F}_k] \right)
\]

(40) \[ \leq 2^{2l+j-1} \left( \mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*)\|^{2l+j} \mid \mathcal{F}_k] + \gamma^{2l+1} \right) , \]

using for any \( x, y \in \mathbb{R} \), \( (x+y)^{2l+j} \leq 2^{2l+j-1}(x^{2l+j} + y^{2l+j}) \), A4(2p), \( 2l+j \leq 2p \) and Hölder inequality. In addition, using A4(2p), we get

\[
\mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*)\|^{2l+j} \mid \mathcal{F}_k] \leq L^{2l+j-2} \delta_k^{2l+j-2} \mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*)\|^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_k] \leq L^{2l+j-2} \delta_k^{2l+j-2} \mathbb{E}[\langle f'(\theta_k) - f'(\theta^*) \rangle^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_k]
\]

using for any \( x, y \in \mathbb{R} \), \( (x+y)^{2l+j} \leq 2^{2l+j-1}(x^{2l+j} + y^{2l+j}) \), A4(2p), \( 2l+j \leq 2p \) and Hölder inequality. In addition, using A4(2p), we get

\[
\mathbb{E}[\|f'_{k+1}(\theta_k) - f'_{k+1}(\theta^*)\|^{2l+j} \mid \mathcal{F}_k] \leq L^{2l+j-2} \delta_k^{2l+j-2} \mathbb{E}[\langle f'(\theta_k) - f'(\theta^*) \rangle^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_k] \leq L^{2l+j-2} \delta_k^{2l+j-2} \mathbb{E}[\langle f'(\theta_k) - f'(\theta^*) \rangle^2 \mid \mathcal{F}_k] .
\]
Combining this result, (39) and (40) implies using $i + j + l \leq p$,

$$
\mathbb{E}[^{2l}i_k (2\gamma)^{i} \langle f'_k(\theta_k), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle] \leq \delta_k^{2l+j} 2^{2l+2j-1} \gamma_{2l+j} \langle f'_k(\theta_k) - f'_k(\theta^*), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle
$$

(41)

Define then

$$
C_p = \max \left[ 2, \left( 1/p \right) \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0,...,p\}^3} \left\{ \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 2^{2l+2j-1} \right\} \right].
$$

Note that using $j + 2l \geq 2$, for $\gamma$ such that $\gamma L < 1/C_p$, it holds

(42) \[ \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0,...,p\}^3} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} \langle \gamma L \rangle^{2l+j-1} 2^{2l+2j-1} \leq \gamma L C_p < 1. \]

Therefore, we have combining this inequality, (38)-(41) in (37),

$$
\mathbb{E}[\delta_{k+1}^{2p} | \mathcal{F}_k] \leq \delta_k^{2p} - 2\gamma p(1 - \gamma L C_p/2)\delta_k^{2(p-1)} \langle f'_k(\theta_k) - f'_k(\theta^*), \theta_k - \theta^* \rangle
$$

$$
+ \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0,...,p\}^3} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} \langle \gamma L \rangle^{2l+j-1} 2^{2l+2j-1} \delta_k^{2l+j} \tau_{2l}^{2j}.
$$

Using $A_1$, for $j \in \{0,...,p\}$, $(\gamma \tau_{2p} \delta_k)^j \leq 2(\gamma \tau_{2p})^{2j} + 2(\delta_k)^{2j}$, we get

$$
\mathbb{E}[\delta_{k+1}^{2p}] \leq (1 - 2\gamma \mu p(1 - \gamma L C_p/2))\mathbb{E}[\delta_k^{2p}]
$$

$$
+ \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0,...,p\}^3} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 4^{l+j} (\gamma \tau_{2p}^{2j})^{l+j} \mathbb{E}[\delta_k^{2j}] + \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 4^{l+j} (\gamma \tau_{2p}^{2j})^{l+j} \mathbb{E}[\delta_k^{2l+2j}].
$$

Finally, denoting $c_k = \mathbb{E}[1/p^i \delta_k^{2p}]$, using that by H"older inequality $\mathbb{E}[\delta_k^{2l}] \leq c_k^l$. 

for all $i \in \{0, \ldots, p\}$, we have:

$$c_{k+1}^p \leq (1 - 2\gamma\mu p(1 - \gamma LC_p/2))c_k^p + \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0, \ldots, p\}^3, i+j+l=p, j+2l \geq 2} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 4^{i+j} (\gamma^2 \tau_{2p})^{i+j} c_k^i$$

(43) \quad + \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0, \ldots, p\}^3, i+j+l=p, j+2l \geq 2} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 4^{i+j} (\gamma^2 \tau_{2p})^{i+j} c_k^j.

Define

$$D_p = \max_{u \in \{0, \ldots, p\}} \left[ 2^{p-u} \binom{p}{u}^{-1} \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0, \ldots, p\}^3, i+j+l=p, j+2l \geq 2} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 4^{i+j} + \sum_{i,j,l \in \{0, \ldots, p\}^3, i+j+l=p, j+2l \geq 2} \frac{p!}{i!j!l!} 4^{i+j} \right].$$

Note that using (42), $C_p \geq 2$ and $\mu \leq L$, $(1 - 2\gamma\mu(1 - \gamma LC_p/2)) \geq (1 - \gamma LC_p(1 - \gamma LC_p/2)) \geq 1/2$. Using this inequality and $1 - pt \leq (1 - t)^p$ for $t \geq 0$ we get by (43) setting $\rho = (1 - 2\gamma\mu(1 - \gamma LC_p/2))$,

$$(\rho c_k + D_p \gamma^2 \tau_p)^p = \sum_{u=0}^{p} \left( \binom{p}{u} \right) (\rho c_k)^{p-u} (D_p \gamma^2 \tau_p)^u \geq (1 - 2\gamma\mu p(1 - \gamma LC_p/2))c_k^p + \sum_{u=0}^{p} 2^{p-u} c_k^{p-u} \left( \binom{p}{u} \right) (\rho c_k)^{p-u} (D_p \gamma^2 \tau_p)^u \geq c_{k+1}^p.$$

A straightforward induction implies the first statement. The proof of (36) is similar to the one of (29) and is omitted. \hfill \square

**Lemma 15.** Let $g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $A6(1, p)$ for $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Then for all $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$|g(\theta_1) - g(\theta_2)| \leq a_g \|\theta_1 - \theta_2\| \{b_g + \|\theta_1 - \theta^*\|^p + \|\theta_2 - \theta^*\|^p\}.$$  

**Proof.** Let $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$. By the mean value theorem, there exists $s \in [0, 1]$ such that if $\eta_s = s\theta_1 + (1 - s)\theta_2$ then

$$|g(\theta_1) - g(\theta_2)| = Dg(\eta_s) \{\theta_1 - \theta_2\}.$$
The proof is then concluded using $A_6(\ell, p)$ and
\[
\|\eta_s - \theta^*\| \leq \max (\|\theta_1 - \theta^*\|, \|\theta_2 - \theta^*\|).
\]

\[\Box\]

**Proposition 16.** Let $g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $A_6(1, p)$ for $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume $A_1$-$A_2$-$A_3$-$A_4(2p)$. Let $C_p \geq 2$ be given by Lemma 13 and only depending on $p$. For all $\gamma \in (0, 1/(LC_p))$, for all initial point $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, there exists $C_g$ independent of $\theta_0$ such that for all $k \geq 1$:
\[
\left| \mathbb{E} \left[ k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ g(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \right\} \right] - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} g(\theta) \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right| \leq C_g (1 + \|\theta_0 - \theta^*\|^p)/k.
\]

**Proof.** The proof is postponed to the supplementary document [11].
\[\Box\]

7.3. **Proof of Proposition 3.**

**Proof of Proposition 3.** By Lemma 9, we have $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f'(\theta)\pi_\gamma(d\theta) = 0$. Since $f'$ is linear, we get $f'(\theta) = 0$, which implies by $A_1$ that $\theta_\gamma = \theta^*$.

Let $\gamma \in (0, 1/L)$ and $(\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ given by (1) with $\theta_0^{(\gamma)}$ distributed according to $\pi_\gamma$ independent of $(\varepsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$. Note that if $f = f_\Sigma$, (1) implies for $k = 1$:
\[
(\theta_1^{(\gamma)} - \theta^*)^\otimes 2 = \left( (\text{Id} - \gamma \Sigma) \left( \theta_0^{(\gamma)} - \theta^* \right) + \gamma \varepsilon_1(\theta_0^{(\gamma)}) \right)^\otimes 2
\]

Taking the expectation, using $A_3$, $\theta_0^{(\gamma)}$ is independent of $\varepsilon_1$ and $\pi_\gamma R_\gamma = \pi_\gamma$, we get
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^\otimes 2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = (\text{Id} - \gamma \Sigma) \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^\otimes 2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] (\text{Id} - \gamma \Sigma)
\]
\[
+ \gamma^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta)\pi_\gamma(d\theta).
\]

(44) $\left( \Sigma \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes \Sigma - \gamma \Sigma \otimes \Sigma \right) \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^\otimes 2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] = \gamma \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta)\pi_\gamma(d\theta).
\]

It remains to show that $\left( \Sigma \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes \Sigma - \gamma \Sigma \otimes \Sigma \right)$ is invertible. To show this result, we just claim that it is a symmetric definite positive operator. Indeed, since $\gamma < 2L^{-1}$, $\text{Id} - (\gamma/2) \Sigma$ is symmetric positive definite and is diagonalizable with the same orthogonal vectors $(\tilde{f}_i)_{i \in \{0, \ldots, d\}}$ as $\Sigma$. If we
denote by \((\lambda_i)_{i \in \{0, \ldots, d\}}\), then we get that \((\Sigma \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes \Sigma - \gamma \Sigma \otimes \Sigma) = \\
\Sigma \otimes (\text{Id} - \gamma/2\Sigma) + (\text{Id} - \gamma/2\Sigma) \otimes \Sigma\) is also diagonalizable in the orthogonal basis of \(\mathbb{R}^d \otimes \mathbb{R}^d\), \((f_i \otimes f_j)_{i, j \in \{0, \ldots, d\}}\) and \((\lambda_i(1 - \gamma\lambda_j) + \lambda_j(1 - \gamma\lambda_i))_{i, j \in \{0, \ldots, d\}}\) are its eigenvalues. 

Note that in the case of the regression setting described in Example 1, we can specify Proposition 3 as follows.

**Proposition 17.** Assume that \(f\) is an objective function of a least-square regression problem, i.e. with the notations of Example 1, \(f = f_{\Sigma}, \Sigma = \mathbb{E}[X X^\top]\) and \(\varepsilon_k\) are defined by (6). Assume \(A_{1-A_2-A_3-A_4}(4)\) and let \(r\) defined by (8). We have for all \(\gamma \in (0, 1/r^2),\)

\[
(\Sigma \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes \Sigma - \gamma T) \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*) \otimes^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] = \gamma \mathbb{E}[\xi_1^\otimes 2],
\]

where \(T\) and \(\xi_1\) are defined by (19) and (7) respectively.

**Proof.** The proof follows the same line as the proof of Proposition 3 and is omitted. 

7.4. **Proof of Theorem 4.** We preface the proof by a couple of preliminaries lemmas.

**Lemma 18.** Assume \(A_{1-A_2-A_3-A_4}(6 \lor 2k_\varepsilon)\) and let \(\gamma \in (0, 2/L)\). Then

\[
\tilde{\theta}_\gamma - \theta^* = \gamma f''(\theta^*)^{-1} f'''(\theta^*) \mathbb{A} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \{\mathcal{C}(\theta)\} \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] + O(\gamma^{3/2}),
\]

where \(\mathbb{A}\) is defined by (17), \(\tilde{\theta}_\gamma\) and \(\mathcal{C}\) are given by (3) and (5) respectively.

**Proof.** Let \(\gamma \in (0, 2/L)\) and \((\theta_k(\gamma))_{k \in \mathbb{N}}\) given by (1) with \(\theta_0(\gamma)\) distributed according to \(\pi_\gamma\) independent of \((\varepsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}\). For conciseness, in the rest of the proof, we skip the explicit dependence in \(\gamma\) in \(\theta_i(\gamma)\); we only denote it \(\theta_i\).

First by a third Taylor expansion with integral remainder of \(f'\) around \(\theta^*\), we have that for all \(x \in \mathbb{R}^d,\)

\[
f'(\theta) = f''(\theta^*)(\theta - \theta^*) + (1/2)f'''(\theta^*)(\theta - \theta^*) \otimes^2 + \mathcal{R}_1(\theta),
\]

where \(\mathcal{R}_1 : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d\) satisfies

\[
\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ \|\mathcal{R}_1(\theta)\| / \|\theta - \theta^*\|^3 \right\} < +\infty.
\]
It follows from Lemma 9, taking the integral with respect to $\pi_\gamma$,

$$0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f''(\theta^*) (\theta - \theta^*) + (1/2) f'''(\theta^*) (\theta - \theta^*)^2 \right\} \pi_\gamma(d\theta).$$

Using (47), Lemma 13 and Hölder inequality, we get

$$f''(\theta^*) (\bar{\theta}_\gamma - \theta^*) + (1/2) f'''(\theta^*) \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] = O(\gamma^{3/2}).$$

Moreover, we have by a second order Taylor expansion with integral remainder of $f'$ around $\theta^*$,

$$\theta_1 - \theta^* = \theta_0 - \theta^* - \gamma \left[ f''(\theta^*) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) + \varepsilon_1(\theta_0) + \mathcal{R}_2(\theta_0) \right],$$

where $\mathcal{R}_2 : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ satisfies

$$\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ \|\mathcal{R}_2(\theta)\| / \|\theta - \theta^*\|^2 \right\} < +\infty.$$

Taking the second order moment of this equation, and using A3, $\theta_0$ is independent of $\varepsilon_1$, (49), Lemma 13 and Hölder inequality, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*))$$

$$+ \gamma^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta) \pi_\gamma(d\theta) + O(\gamma^{5/2}).$$

This leads to:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = \gamma A \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta) \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] + O(\gamma^{3/2}).$$

Combining this result and (48), we have that (45) holds if the operator $(f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*) - \gamma f''(\theta^*) \otimes f''(\theta^*))$ is invertible. To show this result, we just claim that it is a symmetric definite positive operator. Indeed, since $\gamma < 2L^{-1}$, by A1, $\text{Id} - (\gamma/2)f''(\theta^*)$ is symmetric positive definite and is diagonalizable with the same orthogonal vectors $(f_i)_{i \in \{0,..,d\}}$ as $f''(\theta^*)$. If we denote by $(\lambda_i)_{i \in \{0,..,d\}}$, then we get that $(f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*) - \gamma f''(\theta^*) \otimes f''(\theta^*)) = f''(\theta^*) \otimes (\text{Id} - \gamma/2f''(\theta^*)) + (\text{Id} - \gamma/2f''(\theta^*)) \otimes f''(\theta^*)$ is also diagonalizable in the orthogonal basis of $\mathbb{R}^d \otimes \mathbb{R}^d$, $(f_i \otimes f_i)_{i,j \in \{0,..,d\}}$ and $(\lambda_1(1 - \gamma \lambda_j) + \lambda_j(1 - \gamma \lambda_i))_{i,j \in \{0,..,d\}}$ are its eigenvalues. \qed
Lemma 19. Assume A1-A2-A3-A4-(2(κk + 1))-A5. It holds as \( \gamma \to 0 \),
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta) \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = C(\theta^*) + O(\gamma),
\]
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} C(\theta) \otimes \{ \theta - \theta^* \} \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = C(\theta^*) \{ \bar{\theta}_\gamma - \theta^* \} + O(\gamma)
\]
where \( C \) is given by (5).

**Proof.** By a second order Taylor expansion around \( \theta^* \) of \( C \) and using A5, we get for all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^d \) that
\[
C(x) - C(\theta^*) = C'(\theta^*) \{ x - \theta^* \} + \mathcal{R}_1(x),
\]
where \( \mathcal{R}_1 : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d \) satisfies \( \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \| \mathcal{R}_1(x) \|/(\| x - \theta^* \|^2 + \| x + \theta^* \|^2) < +\infty \). Taking the integral with respect to \( \pi_\gamma \), and using Lemma 18-Lemma 13 concludes the proof.

**Proof of Theorem 4.** Let \( \gamma \in (0, 2/L) \) and \( (\theta_k^{(\gamma)})_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) given by (1) with \( \theta_0^{(\gamma)} \) distributed according to \( \pi_\gamma \) independent of \( (\varepsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \). For conciseness, in the rest of the proof, we skip the explicit dependence in \( \pi_\gamma \); we only denote it \( \theta_i \).

The proof consists in showing that the residual term in (45) of Lemma 18 is of order \( O(\gamma^2) \) and not only \( O(\gamma^{3/2}) \). Note that we have already prove that \( \bar{\theta}_\gamma - \theta^* = O(\gamma) \). To find the next term in the development, we develop further each of the terms. By a fourth order Taylor expansion with integral remainder of \( f' \) around \( \theta^* \), and using A2, we have
\[
\theta_1 - \theta^* = \theta_0 - \theta^* - \gamma [ f''(\theta^*) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) + (1/2) f^{(3)}(\theta^*) (\theta_0 - \theta^* \otimes 2)
\]
\[
+ (1/6) f^{(4)}(\theta^*) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) \otimes 3 + \varepsilon_1(\theta_0) + \mathcal{R}_3(\theta)] ,
\]
where \( \mathcal{R}_3 : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d \) satisfies \( \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \| \mathcal{R}_3(x) \|/\| x - \theta^* \|^4 < +\infty \). Therefore taking the expectation and using A3-Lemma 13 we get
\[
f''(\theta^*) (\bar{\theta}_\gamma - \theta^*) = - (1/2) f^{(3)}(\theta^*) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*) \otimes 2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta)
\]
\[
- (1/6) f^{(4)}(\theta^*) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*) \otimes 3 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) + O(\gamma^2) .
\]
Since \( f''(\theta^*) \) is invertible by A1, To get the next term in the development, we show that
\[
(a) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*) \otimes 3 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = - \bar{\gamma}^2 + o(\gamma^2).
\]
where we get that

Combining this result and (45) implies (a).

(a) Denote for $i = 0, 1$, $\eta_i = \theta_i - \theta^*$. By (46)-(47), Lemma 13 and A3-A4(12), we get

$$\mathbb{E}[\eta_i^{(2)}] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 - \gamma \varepsilon_1(\theta_0) - \gamma f''(\theta^*) \eta_0^{(2)} + R_1(\theta_0) \}^{(2)} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[ \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \}^{(3)} + \gamma^2 \{ \varepsilon_1(\theta_0) \}^{(2)} \otimes \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \}^{(2)} \right]$$

$$+ \gamma \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \}^{(2)} \otimes \left\{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \right\}^{(2)} + O(\gamma^3)$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[ \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \}^{(3)} + \gamma^2 \{ \varepsilon_1(\theta_0) \}^{(2)} \otimes \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \}^{(2)} + O(\gamma^3) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[ \{ \eta_0 \}^{(3)} \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \gamma B \{ \eta_0 \}^{(3)} + \gamma^2 \{ \varepsilon_1(\theta_0) \}^{(2)} \otimes \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) \eta_0 \} + O(\gamma^3) \right],$$

where $B \in L(\mathbb{R}^{d^2}, \mathbb{R}^{d^2})$ is defined by

$$B = f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id} \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes \text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*).$$

Using A1 and the same reasoning as to show that A in (17), is well defined, we get that B is invertible. Then since $\eta_0$ and $\eta_1$ has the same distribution $\pi_\gamma$, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^{(3)} \pi_\gamma(d\theta)$$

$$= \gamma B^{-1} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \{ C(\theta) \} \otimes \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) ) \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] + O(\gamma^2).$$

By Lemma 19, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^{(3)} \pi_\gamma(d\theta) = \gamma B^{-1} \left[ \{ C(\theta^*) \} \otimes \{ (\text{Id} - \gamma f''(\theta^*)) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) ) \right] + O(\gamma^2).$$

Combining this result and (45) implies (a).

(b) First, we have using (50), A3 and Lemma 13 that:

$$\mathbb{E}[(\theta_1 - \theta^*)^{(2)}] = \mathbb{E} \left[ (\theta_0 - \theta^*)^{(2)} - \gamma (\text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*) + f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id}) (\theta - \theta^*)^{(2)} \right]$$

$$+ (\gamma/2)(\theta_0 - \theta^*) \otimes \left\{ f^{(3)}(\theta^*) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) \right\}^{(2)}$$

$$+ \left( \gamma/2 \right) \left\{ f^{(3)}(\theta^*) (\theta_0 - \theta^*) \right\} \otimes (\theta_0 - \theta^*) + \gamma^2 \varepsilon_1(\theta_0)^{(2)} \right] + O(\gamma^3).$$
Since $\theta_0$ and $\theta_1$ follow the same distribution $\pi_\gamma$, it follows that (52)
\[
\gamma(\text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*) + f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id}) \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\theta - \theta^*)^\otimes 2 \pi_\gamma(d\theta) \right] \\
= O(\gamma^3) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ (\gamma/2)(\theta - \theta^*) \otimes \{ f^{(3)}(\theta^*)(\theta - \theta^*)^\otimes 2 \} + \phi_1 \varepsilon_1(\theta^*)^\otimes 2 \right] \pi_\gamma(d\theta) .
\]

Then by linearity of $f'''(\theta^*)$ and using (a) we get (b).

Finally the proof of (15) follows from combining the results of (a)-(b) in (51).

7.5. Proof of Theorem 5.

**Theorem 20.** Let $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^q$ be a Lipschitz function. Assume $A_{1-4}$ and let $\gamma \in (0, 1/(2L))$. Then setting $\rho = (1 - 2\mu\gamma(1 - \gamma L))^{1/2}$, for any starting point $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$

\[
E \left[ k^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \varphi(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \right] = \pi_\gamma(\varphi) + k^{-1}(\psi_{\gamma}(\theta_0)) + O(\rho^k),
\]

and if $\pi_\gamma(\varphi) = 0$,

\[
E \left[ \left\{ k^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \varphi(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \right\}^\otimes 2 \right] = \frac{1}{k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \psi_{\gamma}(\theta)^\otimes 2 - (\psi_{\gamma} - \varphi)(\theta)^\otimes 2 \right] d\pi_\gamma(\theta) + \frac{1}{k^2} \left[ \chi_{\gamma}^1(\theta_0) - \chi_{\gamma}^2(\theta_0) \right] + O(\rho^k),
\]

where $\psi_{\gamma}$, $\chi_{\gamma}^1$ and $\chi_{\gamma}^2$ are solutions of the Poisson equation (27) associated with $\varphi$, $\psi_{\gamma}$, $\psi_{\gamma}^\top$, $(R_{\gamma}\psi_{\gamma})(R_{\gamma}\psi_{\gamma}^\top)$ respectively.

**Proof.** In the following proof, we skip the dependence on $\gamma$ for $\theta_k^{(\gamma)}$, simply denoted $\theta_k$. We prove the result for a general starting distribution and conclude using $\nu_0 = \delta_{\theta_0}$, as we assume that we start from a deterministic
point. We denote \( \Phi_k := k^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \varphi(\theta_i) \).

\[
\mathbb{E}[\Phi_k] = k^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)] = k^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\nu_0 R_i^k(\varphi)) \\
= \pi_\gamma(\varphi) + k^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nu_0(\rho_k^i(\varphi - \pi_\gamma(\varphi))) \\
= \pi_\gamma(\varphi) + k^{-1} \nu_0(\psi_\gamma) - \nu_0(R_k^\gamma(\psi_\gamma)) \\
= \pi_\gamma(\varphi) + k^{-1} \nu_0(\psi_\gamma) + O(\rho^k),
\]

with \( \rho := (1 - 2\mu\gamma(1 - \gamma L))^{1/2} \), and using the fact that \( \nu_0(R_k^\gamma(\psi_\gamma)) = \nu_0(R_k^\gamma(\psi_\gamma - \pi(\psi_\gamma))) = O(\rho^k) \). Indeed, using Lemma 8, \( \psi_\gamma \) exists and is Lipschitz, and using Proposition 2, Item (b), we have that \( \nu_0(R_k^\gamma(\psi_\gamma)) = O(\rho^k) \). We now consider:

\[
\mathbb{E}[\Phi_k \Phi_k^\top] = \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{k-1} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)\varphi(\theta_j)^\top] \\
= \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left( \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)\varphi(\theta_i)^\top] + \sum_{j=i+1}^{k-1} \left[ \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)\varphi(\theta_j)^\top] + \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_j)\varphi(\theta_i)^\top] \right] \right) \\
= - \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nu_0(\rho_k^i(\varphi\varphi^\top)) \\
+ \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left[ \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)\varphi(\theta_j)^\top] + \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_j)\varphi(\theta_i)^\top] \right] \right) \\
\overset{1}{=} - \frac{1}{k} \pi_\gamma(\varphi\varphi^\top) - \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0 \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} R_i^\gamma \left( (\varphi\varphi^\top) - \pi_\gamma(\varphi\varphi^\top) \right) \right) + O(\rho^k) \\
+ \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left[ \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)(R_i^{\gamma-1} \varphi(\theta_i))^\top] + \mathbb{E}(R_i^{\gamma-1} \varphi(\theta_i))^\top \varphi(\theta_i)^\top \right] \\
= - \frac{1}{k} \pi_\gamma(\varphi\varphi^\top) - \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0 \left( \chi_2^2 \right) + O(\rho^k) \\
+ \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left( \sum_{j=i}^{k-1} \left[ \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)(R_j^{\gamma-1} \varphi(\theta_j))^\top] + \mathbb{E}(R_j^{\gamma-1} \varphi(\theta_j))^\top \varphi(\theta_i)^\top \right] \right).
\]

With \( \chi_2^2 \) the solution to the Poisson equation associated with \( \varphi\varphi^\top \), that exists according to Lemma 11. We have used, for \( \overset{1}{=} \), that, first, for \( i \leq j \),
\[ \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)\varphi(\theta_j)^\top] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)\varphi(\theta_j)^\top | \mathcal{F}_i]] = \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\theta_i)(R_{\gamma}^{\mathcal{F}_i-k}\varphi(\theta_i))^\top], \]
and then using Lemma 11, that \( \nu_0(R_{\gamma}^k(\chi_{\gamma}^3)) = O(\rho^k) \). Thus:

\[
\mathbb{E}[\Phi_k \Phi_k^\top] = -\frac{1}{k^2} \pi_{\gamma}(\varphi \varphi^\top) - \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0(\chi_{\gamma}^3) + O(\rho^k) \\
+ \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nu_0 \left( R_{\gamma}^i \left[ \varphi \psi_{\gamma} - \varphi (R_{\gamma}^{k-i} \psi_{\gamma})^\top \right] + \text{symmetric term} \right).
\]

Using that \( \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nu_0 \left( R_{\gamma}^i \left[ \varphi (R_{\gamma}^{k-i} \psi_{\gamma})^\top \right] \right) = O(\rho^k) \), we get:

\[
\mathbb{E}[\Phi_k \Phi_k^\top] = -\frac{1}{k^2} \pi_{\gamma}(\varphi \varphi^\top) - \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0(\chi_{\gamma}^3) \\
+ \frac{1}{k^2} \pi_{\gamma}(\varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top) + \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0(\chi_{\gamma}^4) \\
+ \text{symmetric terms} + O(\rho^k).
\]

With \( \chi_{\gamma}^4 \) the solution to the Poisson equation associated with \( \varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top \), and using same reasoning as before to upper bound residual terms. For the first order terms, which scale as \( k^{-1} \), we have:

\[
\mathbb{E}[\Phi_k \Phi_k^\top] = \frac{1}{k} \pi_{\gamma} \left( -\varphi \varphi^\top + \varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top + \psi_{\gamma} \varphi^\top \right) + O(k^{-2}) \\
= \frac{1}{k} \pi_{\gamma} \left( -\varphi \varphi^\top + \varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top + \psi_{\gamma} \varphi^\top \right) + O(k^{-2}) \\
= \frac{1}{k} \pi_{\gamma} \left( -\varphi \varphi^\top + \varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top + \psi_{\gamma} \varphi^\top \right) + O(k^{-2}) \\
= \frac{1}{k} \pi_{\gamma} \left( -\varphi \varphi^\top + \varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top + \psi_{\gamma} \varphi^\top \right) + O(k^{-2}),
\]

using the fact that for the solution to the Poisson equation: \( \psi_{\gamma} - R_{\gamma} \psi_{\gamma} = \varphi \), \textit{i.e.} \( \psi_{\gamma} - \varphi = R_{\gamma} \psi_{\gamma} \). This can also be written:

\[
(53) \quad \mathbb{E}[\Phi_k \Phi_k^\top] = \frac{1}{k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} [\psi_{\gamma}(\theta) \otimes 2 - (\psi_{\gamma} - \varphi)(\varphi) \otimes 2] d\pi_{\gamma}(\theta) + O(k^{-2}).
\]

For the following order \( O(k^{-2}) \), we have, using the linearity of \( R_{\gamma} \) and the fact that: \( -\varphi \varphi^\top + \psi_{\gamma} \varphi^\top + \varphi \psi_{\gamma}^\top = -(\varphi - \psi_{\gamma})(\varphi - \psi_{\gamma})^\top + \psi_{\gamma} \psi_{\gamma}^\top \), thus \( \nu_0(-\chi_{\gamma}^3 + \chi_{\gamma}^4 + (\chi_{\gamma}^4)^\top) = \nu_0(\chi_{\gamma}^4 - \chi_{\gamma}^2) \):

\[
\mathbb{E}[\Phi_k \Phi_k^\top] - \frac{\text{term}}{k} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0(-\chi_{\gamma}^3 + \chi_{\gamma}^4 + (\chi_{\gamma}^4)^\top) + O(\rho^k) \\
= \frac{1}{k^2} \nu_0(\chi_{\gamma}^1 - \chi_{\gamma}^2) + O(\rho^k).
\]

Combining Equations (53) and (54), and using \( \nu_0 = \delta_{\theta_0} \) (thus for any function \( g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}, \nu_0(g) = g(\theta_0) \)), this is the result of Theorem 20, which results in Theorem 5 when using \( \varphi : \theta \mapsto \theta - \theta^* \). \qed
7.5.1. *Proof of Corollary 6.* Corollary 6 is proved in the supplementary paper [11], Section S3.

8. **Proof of Theorem 7.** Before giving the proof of Theorem 7, we need several results regarding Poisson solutions associated with the gradient flow ODE (21).

8.1. **Regularity of the gradient flow and estimates on Poisson solution.** Let \( \ell \in \mathbb{N}^* \) and consider the following assumption.

\[ A_{9} (\ell) \quad f \in C^{\ell} (\mathbb{R}^d) \text{ and there exists } M \geq 0 \text{ such that for all } i \in \{2, \ldots, \ell\}, \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \| f^{(i)} (\theta) \| \leq \bar{L}. \]

**Lemma 21.** Assume \( A_1 \) and \( A_{9}(\ell + 1) \) for \( \ell \in \mathbb{N}^* \).

a) For all \( t \geq 0 \), \( \varphi_t \in C^{\ell} (\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d) \), where \( (\varphi_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}^d} \) is the differential flow associated with (20). In addition for all \( \theta \in \mathbb{R} \), \( t \mapsto \varphi_t^{(\ell)} (\theta) \) satisfies the following ordinary differential equation,

\[ \frac{d}{ds} \varphi_s^{(\ell)} (\theta) \bigg|_{s=t} = D^\ell \{ f' \circ \varphi_t \} (\theta), \text{ for all } t \geq 0, \]

with \( \varphi_0 = \text{Id} \) and \( \varphi_0^{(\ell)} = 0 \) for \( \ell \geq 2 \).

b) For all \( t \geq 0 \) and \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \), \( \| \varphi_t (\theta) - \theta^* \|^2 \leq e^{-2\mu t} \| \theta - \theta^* \|^2 \).

c) If \( \ell \geq 2 \), for all \( t \geq 0 \),

\[ \varphi_t'(\theta^*) = e^{-f''(\theta^*) t}. \]

d) If \( \ell \geq 3 \), for all \( t \geq 0 \) and \( i, j, l \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \),

\[ \langle \varphi_t''(\theta^*) \{ f_i \otimes f_j \}, f_l \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda_l t} - e^{-\lambda_i + \lambda_j t}}{\lambda_i - \lambda_j - \lambda_l} f^{(3)} (\theta^*) \{ f_i \otimes f_j \otimes f_l \} & \text{if } \lambda_l \neq \lambda_i + \lambda_j \\ -te^{-\lambda_l t} f^{(3)} (\theta^*) \{ f_i \otimes f_j \otimes f_l \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \]

where \( \{ f_1, \ldots, f_d \} \) and \( \{ \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_d \} \) are the eigenvectors and the eigenvalues of \( f''(\theta^*) \) respectively satisfying for all \( i \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \), \( f''(\theta^*) f_i = \lambda_i f_i \).

**Proof.** a) This is a fundamental result on the regularity of flows of autonomous differential equations, see e.g. [17, Theorem 4.1 Chapter V]

b) Let \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \). Differentiate \( \| \varphi_t (\theta) \|^2 \) with respect to \( t \) and using \( A_1 \), that \( f \) is at least continuously differentiable and Grönwall’s inequality concludes the proof.
c) By a) and since $\theta^*$ is an equilibrium point, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\xi_t^x(\theta^*) = \varphi'_t(\theta^*) \{ x \}$ satisfies the following ordinary differential equation

$$
(55) \quad \dot{\xi}_s^x(\theta^*) = -f''(\varphi_s(\theta^*))\xi_s^x(\theta^*)ds = -f''(\theta^*)\xi_s^x(\theta^*)ds .
$$

with $\xi_0^x(\theta^*) = x$. The proof then follows from uniqueness of the solution of (55).

d) By a), for all $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\xi_t^{x_1,x_2}(\theta^*) = \varphi''_t(\theta^*) \{ x_1 \otimes x_2 \}$ satisfies the ordinary stochastic differential equation:

$$
\frac{d\xi_{s}^{x_1,x_2}(\theta^*)}{ds} = -f''(\varphi_s(\theta^*)) \{ \varphi'_{s}(\theta^*) x_1 \otimes \varphi'_{s}(\theta^*) x_2 \otimes e_i \} - f''(\varphi_s(\theta^*)) \{ \xi_s^{x_1,x_2} \otimes e_i \} .
$$

By c) and since $\theta^*$ is an equilibrium point we get that $\xi_t^{x_1,x_2}(\theta^*)$ satisfies

$$
\frac{d\xi_{s}^{x_1,x_2}(\theta^*)}{ds} = -f''(\theta^*) \{ e^{-\lambda_t x_1} \otimes e^{-\lambda_t x_2} \} - f''(\theta^*) \{ \xi_s^{x_1,x_2} \otimes e_i \} .
$$

Therefore we get for all $i, j, l \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$,

$$
\frac{d}{ds} \left( \xi_s^{f_i, f_j}, f_l \right) = -f''(\theta^*) \left( e^{-\lambda_t f_i} \otimes e^{-\lambda_t f_j} \otimes f_l \right) - \lambda_l \left( \xi_s^{f_i, f_j}, f_l \right) .
$$

This ordinary differential equation can be solved analytically which finishes the proof.

\[ \square \]

Under $A1$ and $A9(\ell)$, for any function $g : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$, locally Lipschitz, denote by $h_g$ the solution of the continuous Poisson equation defined for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$
(56) \quad h_g(\theta) = \int_0^\infty \left( g(\varphi_s(\theta)) - g(\theta^*) \right) dt .
$$

Note that $h_g$ is well-defined by Lemma 21-b) and since $g$ is assumed to be locally-Lipschitz. In addition by (21), $h_g$ satisfies

$$
(57) \quad Ah_g(\theta) = g(\theta) - g(\theta^*) .
$$

Define $h_{Id} : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$
(58) \quad h_{Id}\theta) = \int_0^\infty \{ \varphi_s(\theta) - \theta^* \} dt .
$$

Note that $h_{Id}$ is also well-defined by Lemma 21-b).
Lemma 22. Let $g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $A6(\ell, p)$ for $\ell, p \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell \geq 1$. Assume $A1$ and $A9(\ell + 1)$.

a) Then for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,
$$|h_g(\theta)| \leq a_g \left\{ \left( b_g / \mu \right) ||\theta - \theta^*|| + \left( p \mu \right)^{-1} ||\theta - \theta^*||^p \right\} .$$

b) If $\ell \geq 2$, then $\nabla h_{\text{Id}}(\theta^*) = \left( f''(\theta^*) \right)^{-1}$. If $\ell \geq 3$, then for all $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$,
$$\frac{\partial^2 h_{\text{Id}}}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j}(\theta^*) = \sum_{l=1}^d \left[-f''(\theta^*) \left\{ \left( f''(\theta^*) \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes f''(\theta^*) \right)^{-1} \{e_i \otimes e_j\} \right\} \otimes e_l \right] \times \left( f''(\theta^*) \right)^{-1} e_l .$$

Proof. a) For all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we have using Lemma 15 and (56)
$$|h_g(\theta)| \leq a_g \int_0^{+\infty} \|\varphi_s(\theta) - \theta^*\| \left\{ b_g + \|\varphi_s(\theta) - \theta^*\|^p \right\} ds .$$

The proof then follows from Lemma 21-b).

b) The proof is a direct consequence of Lemma 21-c)-d) and (56).

Theorem 23. Let $g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $A6(\ell, p)$ for $\ell, p \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell \geq 2$. Assume $A1$-$A9(\ell + 1)$.

a) For all $i \in \{1, \ldots, \ell\}$, there exists $C_i \geq 0$ such that for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $t \geq 0$,
$$\left\| \varphi_t^{(i)}(\theta) \right\| \leq C_i e^{-\mu t} .$$

b) Furthermore, $h_g \in C^\ell(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and for all $i \in \{0, \ldots, \ell\}$, there exists $C_i \geq 0$ such that for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,
$$\left\| h_g^{(i)}(\theta) \right\| \leq C_i \left\{ 1 + ||\theta - \theta^*||^p \right\} .$$

Proof. a) The proof is by induction on $\ell$. By Lemma 21-a), for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\xi_x^\ell(\theta) = D \varphi_t(\theta) \{x\}$ satisfies
$$\frac{d \xi_x^\ell(\theta)}{ds} \bigg|_{s=t} = -f''(\varphi_t(\theta))\xi_x^\ell(\theta) .$$

with $\xi_0^\ell(x) = x$. Now differentiating $s \to ||\xi_x^\ell(\theta)||^2$, using $A1$ and Grönwall’s inequality, we get $||\xi_x^\ell(\theta)||^2 \leq e^{-2mt} ||x||^2$ which implies the result for $\ell = 2$. 

\[\square\]
Let now $\ell > 2$. Using again Lemma 21-a), Faà di Bruno’s formula [22, Theorem 1] and since (20) can be written on the form

$$
\left. \frac{d \varphi_s(\theta)}{ds} \right|_{s=t} = - \sum_{j=1}^{d} f'(\varphi_t(\theta)) \{ e_j \} e_j,
$$

for all $i \in \{2, \ldots, \ell\}$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $x_1, \ldots, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$, the function $\xi_t^{x_1,\cdots,x_i}(\theta) = \varphi_t^{(i)}(\theta) \{ x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_i \}$ satisfies the ordinary differential equation:

$$
\left(60\right) \frac{d}{ds} \xi_s^{x_1,\cdots,x_i}(\theta) \bigg|_{s=t} = - \sum_{j=1}^{d} \sum_{\Omega \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \ldots, i\})} f(|\Omega|+1)(\varphi_t(\theta)) \left\{ \mathbf{e}_j \otimes \bigotimes_{l=1}^{i} \bigotimes_{j_l \in \Omega} \xi_t^{x_{j_1},\cdots,x_{j_l}}(\theta) \right\} \mathbf{e}_j,
$$

where $\mathcal{P}(\{1, \ldots, i\})$ is the set of partitions of $\{1, \ldots, i\}$, which does not contain the empty set and $|\Omega|$ is the cardinal of $\Omega \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \ldots, i+1\})$. We now show by induction on $i$ that for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, \ell\}$, there exists a universal constant $C_i$ such that for all $t \geq 0$ and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$
\left(61\right) \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \varphi_t^{(i)}(\theta) \right\| \leq C_i e^{-\mu t}.
$$

For $i = 1$, the result follows from the case $\ell = 1$. Assume that the result is true for $\{1, \ldots, i\}$ for $i \in \{1, \ldots, \ell - 1\}$. We show the result for $i + 1$. By (60), we have for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $x_1, \ldots, x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$
\left. \frac{d}{ds} \left\| \xi_s^{x_1,\cdots,x_{i+1}}(\theta) \right\|^2 \right|_{s=t} = - \sum_{\Omega \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \ldots, i+1\})} f(|\Omega|+1)(\varphi_t(\theta)) \left\{ \xi_t^{x_1,\cdots,x_{i+1}}(\theta) \otimes \bigotimes_{l=1}^{i+1} \bigotimes_{j_l \in \Omega} \xi_t^{x_{j_1},\cdots,x_{j_l}}(\theta) \right\}.
$$

Isolating the term corresponding to $\Omega = \{ \{1, \ldots, i + 1\} \}$ in the sum above and using Young’s inequality, A1, Grönwall’s inequality and the induction hypothesis, we get that there exists a universal constant $C_{i+1}$ such that for all $t \geq 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (61) holds for $i + 1$.

b) The proof is a consequence of a), (56), A6($\ell, p$) and Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem.

\[\square\]
8.2. Proof of Theorem 7. We preface the proof of the Theorem by two fundamental first estimates.

**Theorem 24.** Let \( g : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R} \) satisfying \( A6(3,p) \) for \( p \in \mathbb{N} \). Assume \( A1 \cdot A2 \cdot A3 \cdot A5 \). Furthermore, suppose that there exists \( q \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( C \geq 0 \) such that for all \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \),

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \| \varepsilon_1(\theta) \|^{p+3} \right] \leq C(1 + \| \theta - \theta^* \|^q),
\]

and \( A4(2\tilde{p}) \) holds for \( \tilde{p} = p + 3 + q \vee k_\varepsilon \). Let \( C_{\tilde{p}} \) be the numerical constant given by Lemma 13 associated with \( \tilde{p} \).

(a) For all \( \gamma \in (0,1/(LC_{\tilde{p}})) \), \( k \in \mathbb{N}^* \), and starting point \( \theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d \),

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^k \{ g(\theta_{i+1}^{(\gamma)}) - g(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \} \right] = \frac{h_g(\theta_0) - \mathbb{E} \left[ h_g(\theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)}) \right]}{k^{\gamma}} + (\gamma/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h''_g(\tilde{\theta}) \mathbb{E} \left[ \{ \varepsilon(\tilde{\theta}) \} \otimes^2 \right] d\pi_{\gamma}(\tilde{\theta}) - (\gamma/k) \tilde{A}_1(\theta_0, k) - \gamma^2 \tilde{A}_2(\theta_0, k),
\]

where \( \theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)} \) is the Markov chain starting from \( \theta_0 \), defined by the recursion (1), and

\[(62) \quad \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} \tilde{A}_1(\theta_0, i) \leq C \left\{ 1 + \| \theta_0 - \theta^* \|^{\tilde{p}} \right\},
\]

\[(63) \quad \tilde{A}_2(\theta_0, k) \leq C \left\{ 1 + \| \theta_0 - \theta^* \|^{\tilde{p}} / k \right\},
\]

for some constant \( C \geq 0 \) independent of \( \gamma \) and \( k \).

(b) For all \( \gamma \in (0,1/(LC_{\tilde{p}})) \),

\[
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} g(\tilde{\theta}) \pi_{\gamma}(d\tilde{\theta}) - g(\theta^*) + (\gamma/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h''_g(\tilde{\theta}) \mathbb{E} \left[ \{ \varepsilon(\tilde{\theta}) \} \otimes^2 \right] d\pi_{\gamma}(\tilde{\theta}) \right| \leq C\gamma^2.
\]

**Proof.** (a) Let \( k \in \mathbb{N}^* \), \( \gamma > 0 \) and \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \). Consider the sequence \( (\theta_{k+1}^{(\gamma)})_{k \geq 0} \) defined by the stochastic gradient recursion (1) and starting at \( \theta \). Theorem 23-b) shows that \( h_g \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^d) \). Therefore using (1) and the Taylor expansion formula, we have for all \( i \in \{1, \ldots, k\} \)

\[
\begin{align*}
h_g(\theta_{i+1}^{(\gamma)}) &= h_g(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) + \gamma h_g'(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \left\{ -f'(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \right\} + (\gamma^2/2) h_g''(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \left\{ -f'(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \right\} \otimes^2 \\
&\quad + (\gamma^3/(3!)) h_g^{(3)}(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) + s_i^{(\gamma)} \Delta \theta_{i+1}^{(\gamma)} \left\{ -f'(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta_i^{(\gamma)}) \right\} \otimes^3,
\end{align*}
\]
where \( s_i^{(\gamma)} \in [0, 1] \) and \( \Delta \theta^{(\gamma)}_{i+1} = \theta^{(\gamma)}_{i+1} - \theta^{(\gamma)}_i \). Therefore by (57), we get

\[
\begin{align*}
    k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) - g(\theta^*) \right\} &= \frac{h_g(\theta) - h_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1})}{k\gamma} + k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k} h'_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \\
    &+ (\gamma/(2k)) \sum_{i=1}^{k} h''_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \left\{ -f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \right\} \overset{\mathrm{2}}{\cdot} \\
    &+ (\gamma^2/(3!k)) \sum_{i=1}^{k} h^{(3)}_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + s_i^{(\gamma)} \Delta \theta^{(\gamma)}_{i+1} \left\{ -f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \right\} \overset{\mathrm{3}}{\cdot} .
\end{align*}
\]

Taking the expectation and using A3, we have

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ k^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) - g(\theta^*) \right\} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{h_g(\theta) - h_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_{k+1})}{k\gamma} \right] \\
+ (\gamma/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h''_g(\theta) \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\{ \varepsilon_1(\tilde{\theta}) \right\} \overset{\mathrm{2}}{\cdot} \right] d\pi_\gamma(\tilde{\theta}) - (\gamma/(2k)) \tilde{B}_1 + (\gamma^2/(3!k)) \tilde{B}_2,
\]

where

\[
\tilde{B}_1(\theta_0, k) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left( h''_g(\theta^*) \{ \varepsilon_1(\theta^*) \} \overset{\mathrm{2}}{\cdot} - h''_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \left\{ -f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \right\} \overset{\mathrm{2}}{\cdot} \right) \right] \\
\tilde{B}_2(\theta_0, k) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{k} h^{(3)}_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + s_i^{(\gamma)} \Delta \theta^{(\gamma)}_{i+1} \left\{ -f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \right\} \overset{\mathrm{3}}{\cdot} \right] .
\]

Then it remains to show that (62) and (63) holds. By A2, Theorem 7-b) and A5, there exists \( C \geq 0 \) such that we have that for all \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^d \),

\[
\| H'(\theta) \| \leq C_1(1 + \| \theta - \theta^* \|_{k+}\mathrm{p}+2) ,
\]

where \( H : \theta \mapsto h''_g(\theta)\mathbb{E}\{ -f'(\theta) + \varepsilon_1(\theta) \} \overset{\mathrm{2}}{\cdot} \}. Therefore (62) follows from A3, Lemma 15 and Proposition 16. Finally by Theorem 23-b) and Jensen inequality, there exists \( C \geq 0 \) such that for all \( i \in \{1, \ldots, k\} \), almost surely,

\[
\begin{align*}
    h^{(3)}_g(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + s_i^{(\gamma)} \Delta \theta^{(\gamma)}_{i+1} \left\{ -f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) + \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \right\} \overset{\mathrm{3}}{\cdot} \\
    \leq C \left( 1 + \| \theta^{(\gamma)}_i \|_{\mathrm{p}^2}^2 + \| \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \|_{\mathrm{p}^2} \right) \left( \| f'(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \|_{\mathrm{3}}^3 + \| \varepsilon_{i+1}(\theta^{(\gamma)}_i) \|_{\mathrm{3}}^3 \right) .
\end{align*}
\]

The proof of (63) then follows from A2, A3, (62) and Lemma 13.
(b) This result is a direct consequence of Proposition 16 and (a).

**Proof of Theorem 7.** Under the stated assumptions, the functions \( \psi : \theta \mapsto h''_g(\theta)E[\{\varepsilon(\theta)\} \otimes^2] \) and \( g \) satisfy the conditions of Theorem 24. The proof then follows from combining Theorem 24-(b) applied to \( \psi \) and Theorem 24 applied to \( g \).

**REFERENCES**


