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# 1 ???

## 1.1 Subproblem Variable Metric

For comparison: Subproblem proximal bundle

$$\min_{d \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \in \mathbb{R}} \xi + \frac{1}{2t_k} \|d\|^2 = \xi + \frac{1}{2} d^\top \left( \frac{1}{t_k} \mathbf{I} \right) d \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad f(\hat{x}^k) + g^j{}^\top d - e_j^k - \xi \leq 0, \quad j \in J_k \quad (2)$$

Subproblem variable metric:

$$\min_{d \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \in \mathbb{R}} \xi + \frac{1}{2} d^\top D_k d \quad (3)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad f(\hat{x}^k) + g^j{}^\top d - e_j^k - \xi \leq 0, \quad j \in J_k \quad (4)$$

These are  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  dimensional quadratic optimization problems.

Find out if  $D_k$  is diagonal matrix! Think not.

Approaches not so different. Instead of just scaling the identity  $\rightarrow$  induce “curvature information” via past subgradients.

Dual proximal subproblem:

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{|J_k|}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j g^j \right)^\top t_k \mathbf{I} \left( \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j g^j \right) + \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j e_j^k \quad (5)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j = 1 \text{ and } \alpha_j \geq 0 \quad j \in J_k \quad (6)$$

Dual variable metric subproblem:

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{|J_k|}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j g^j \right)^\top D_k^{-1} \left( \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j g^j \right) + \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j e_j^k \quad (7)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j \in J_k} \alpha_j = 1 \text{ and } \alpha_j \geq 0 \quad j \in J_k \quad (8)$$

These are  $\mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{J}_k|}$  dimensional quadratic optimization problems.

check linear independent  $g^j$ 's.

## References