Deflected Subgradient convergence analysis

First of all a quick recap of the different aspects of the analysis. Current formulation of the problem

$$\max_{\beta_{i}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \beta_{i} \beta_{j} K(x_{i}, x_{j})$$

$$- \epsilon \sum_{i} |\beta_{i}|$$

$$+ \sum_{i} y_{i} \beta_{i}$$

$$With the constraints$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i} \beta_{i} = 0 \\ \beta_{i} \in [-C, C] \end{cases}$$
(1)

Pseudocode of the algorithm

Direction projection formulation

$$\min_{s} \frac{1}{2} \|d - s\|^{2}$$
With the constraints
$$\begin{cases}
(\beta_{i} - s_{i}) \in [-C, C]
\end{cases}$$
(2)

 β projection formulation

$$\min_{\beta_{proj}} \frac{1}{2} \|\beta - \beta_{proj}\|^{2}$$

$$With the constraints \qquad \begin{cases} \sum_{i} \beta_{proj}^{i} = 0 \\ \beta_{proj}^{i} \in [-C, C] \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

Projection algorithms

In this section the focus will focus on how the two projection problems will be solved.

- $(2) \longrightarrow Projected Gradient method for BCQP$
- $(3) \longrightarrow Convex \ Knapsack \ Separable \ Problem \ algorithm$

Deflected Subgradient algorithm

 $(1) \longrightarrow Target\ level\ Polyak\ stepsize\ with\ nonvanishing\ threshold$

The approach that we are going to analyze is target value stepsize. With this method f^* is approximated by an estimate that is updated as the algorithm proceeds. The estimate will be the *target level* which is defined wrt two values: f_{ref}^k which is the *reference value*, and δ_k which is the *threshold*. This two values will be used to approximate f^* in the formulation of the stepsize.

$$0 \le \nu_k = \beta_k \frac{f_k - f_{ref}^k - \delta_k}{\|d_k\|^2} \qquad 0 \le \beta_k \le \alpha_k \le 1 \tag{4}$$