Concomitant Huber

Leo

January 2020

A quick idea of concomitant huber numerical method

We can have a new formulation of concomitant huber.

Proposition 0.1.

$$\min_{\sigma>0,\beta_1,\beta_2\in\mathbb{R}^{d+m}\ C\beta_1=0} \frac{||X\beta_1+\frac{\lambda}{2\rho}\beta_2-y||_2^2}{\sigma}+e\sigma+\lambda||\beta_1,\beta_2||_1 = \min_{\sigma>0,\beta\in\mathbb{R}^{d}\ C\beta=0} h_\rho(\frac{X\beta-y}{\sigma})\sigma+e.\sigma+\lambda||\beta||_1 \tag{1}$$

Consequence : Then to solve the concomitant huber problem, one only have to solve the problem :

$$Concomitant(\tilde{X}(\lambda,\rho),\tilde{y},\lambda) \qquad \text{with } \tilde{X}(\lambda,\rho)=(X,\frac{\lambda}{2\rho}I_n)$$

which is fast thanks to path algorithm.

Improvement : As the matrix depends on λ, it is not possible to compute the path for concomitant huber only with this method : it only gives the solution for a given λ . But maybe there is a way to do it. More specifically : firstly, it is possible that we can use KKT conditions to identify the dependance w.r.t. λ. But in a more easy way, it is possible that we can find a way to adapt this method in order to do warm start ....

Proof. We can use a known lemma that is true for any matrices X' and y':

$$\min_{\beta,o\in\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^m\ C\beta=0} ||X'\beta+o-y'||_2^2+\lambda||\beta||_1+2\rho||o||_1 = \min_{\beta\in\mathbb{R}^d\ C\beta=0} h_\rho(y-A\beta)+\lambda||\beta||_1$$

Then we can take the formulation of the concomitant huber and manipulate it :

$$\begin{aligned}
& \min_{\sigma>0,\beta\in\mathbb{R}^d\ C\beta=0} h_\rho(\frac{X\beta-y}{\sigma})\sigma + e.\sigma + \lambda||\beta||_1 \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0} \sigma\left(e + \min_{\beta\in\mathbb{R}^d\ C\beta=0} h_\rho(\frac{X\beta-y}{\sigma}) + \frac{\lambda}{\sigma}||\beta||_1\right) \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0} \sigma\left(e + \min_{\beta\in\mathbb{R}^d\ C\beta=0} h_\rho(\frac{X}{\sigma}\beta - \frac{y}{\sigma}) + \frac{\lambda}{\sigma}||\beta||_1\right) \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0} \sigma\left(e + \min_{\beta,o\in\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^m\ C\beta=0} ||\frac{X}{\sigma}\beta + o - \frac{y}{\sigma}||_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{\sigma}||\beta||_1 + 2\rho||o||_1\right) \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0} \left(\sigma e + \min_{\beta,o\in\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^m\ C\beta=0} \sigma||\frac{X}{\sigma}\beta + o - \frac{y}{\sigma}||_2^2 + \lambda||\beta||_1 + 2\rho\sigma||o||_1\right) \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0} \left(\sigma e + \min_{\beta,o\in\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^m\ C\beta=0} \frac{||X\beta + \sigma o - y||_2^2}{\sigma} + \lambda||\beta||_1 + 2\rho||\sigma o||_1\right) \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0} \left(\sigma e + \min_{\beta,\beta_2\in\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^m\ C\beta=0} \frac{||X\beta + \frac{\lambda}{2\rho}\beta_2 - y||_2^2}{\sigma} + \lambda||\beta||_1 + \lambda||\beta_2||_1\right) \\
= \quad & \min_{\sigma>0\beta,\beta_2\in\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^m\ C\beta=0} \left(\sigma e + \frac{||X\beta + \frac{\lambda}{2\rho}\beta_2 - y||_2^2}{\sigma} + \lambda||\beta||_1 + \lambda||\beta_2||_1\right)
\end{aligned}$$

□

Path algorithm :

Let

$$F(\beta_1,\beta_2,\sigma,\lambda) := \frac{||X\beta_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\rho}\beta_2 - y||_2^2}{\sigma} + e\sigma + \lambda||\beta_1,\beta_2||_1$$

We now want to find

$$\hat{\beta}_1,\hat{\beta}_2,\hat{\sigma} := \overset{-1}{\min_{\sigma>0,\beta_1,\beta_2\in\mathbb{R}^{d+m}\ C\beta_1=0}} F(\beta_1,\beta_2,\sigma,\lambda) \qquad \forall\lambda\in PATH$$

We can then think about an algorithm :

$$\hat{\beta}_1^{k+1} = \overset{-1}{\min_{C\beta_1=0}} F(\beta_1,\hat{\beta}_2^{\,k},\hat{\sigma}^k,\lambda) =: f(\hat{\beta}_2^{\,k},\hat{\sigma}^k,\lambda) \tag{2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2^{k+1} = \overset{-1}{\min_{\beta_2}} F(\hat{\beta}_1^{\,k+1},\beta_2,\hat{\sigma}^k,\lambda) =: g(\beta_1^{k+1},\hat{\sigma}^k,\lambda^{k+1}) \tag{3}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^{k+1} = \overset{-1}{\min_{\sigma>0}} F(\hat{\beta}_1^{\,k+1},\hat{\beta}_2^{\,k+1},\sigma,\lambda) =: h(\hat{\beta}_1^{\,k+1},\hat{\beta}_2^{\,k+1},\lambda) \tag{4}$$

With this algorithm one can then do warm start when we modify λ !

Now let's express f, g, h :

$$f(\beta_2, \sigma, \lambda) = lasso(X, y - \frac{\lambda}{2\rho}\beta_2, \sigma\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\beta_1, \sigma, \lambda) &= lasso(\frac{\lambda}{2\rho}I_n, y - X\beta_1, \sigma\lambda) \\ &= lasso(I_n, \frac{2\rho}{\lambda}(y - X\beta_1), \frac{4\rho^2\sigma}{\lambda}) \end{aligned}$$

$$h(\beta_1, \beta_2, \lambda) = \frac{||X\beta_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\rho}\beta_2 - y||_2}{\sqrt{e}}$$

Question : Which order is the best for optimization ? The question could be :

Doing for instance (2) $\rightarrow$ (3) $\rightarrow$ (4) or (2) $\rightarrow$ (4) $\rightarrow$ (3) OR even, depending on the and running time and improvement of each step, doing for instance : (3) $\rightarrow$ (4) $\rightarrow$ (3) $\rightarrow$ (4) $\rightarrow$ (3) $\rightarrow$ (4) $\rightarrow$ (3) $\rightarrow$ (4) $\rightarrow$ (2)