

Gradient Descent. Non-smooth case. Linear Least squares with l_1 -regularization.

Daniil Merkulov

Optimization methods. MIPT

Previously

- Gradient Descent. Convergence for strongly convex quadratic function. Optimal hyperparameters.

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{\mu + L} \quad \kappa = \frac{L}{\mu} \geq 1 \quad \rho = \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa + 1}$$

$$\|x_k - x^*\| \leq \rho^k \|x_0 - x^*\|$$

Non-convex PL function

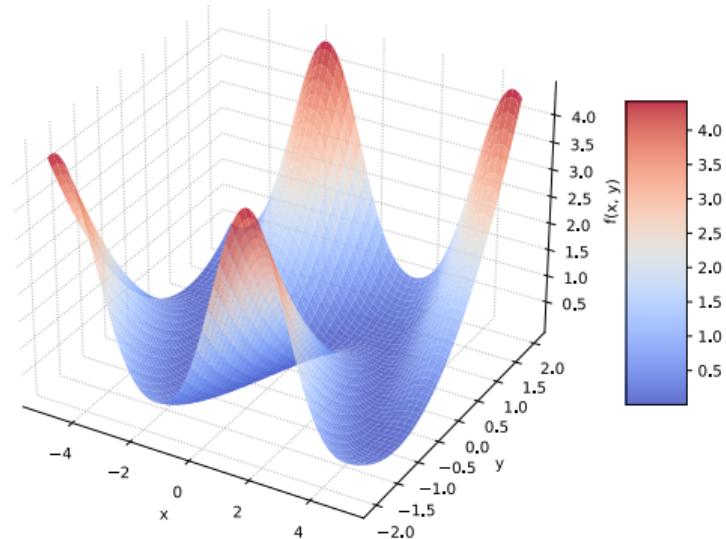


Figure 1: PL function

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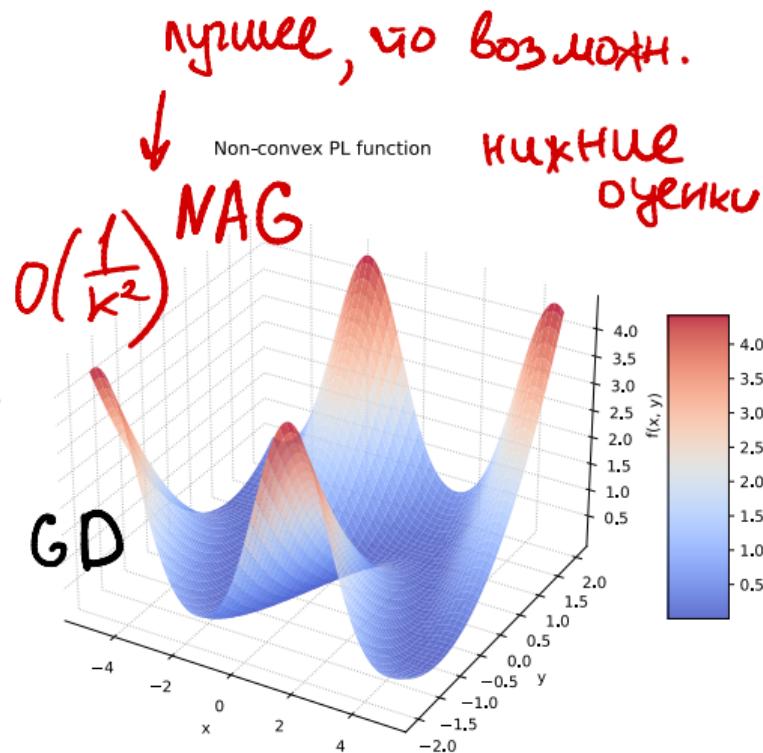
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- Gradient Descent. Smooth convex case convergence.

$$f(x_k) - f^* \leq \frac{L\|x_0 - x^*\|^2}{2k}.$$

$$O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$



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- Gradient Descent. Convergence for strongly convex quadratic function. Optimal hyperparameters.

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- Gradient Descent. Smooth convex case convergence.

$$f(x_k) - f^* \leq \frac{L\|x_0 - x^*\|^2}{2k}.$$

- Gradient Descent. Smooth PL case convergence.

$$f(x_k) - f^* \leq \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{L}\right)^k (f(x_0) - f^*).$$

Non-convex PL function

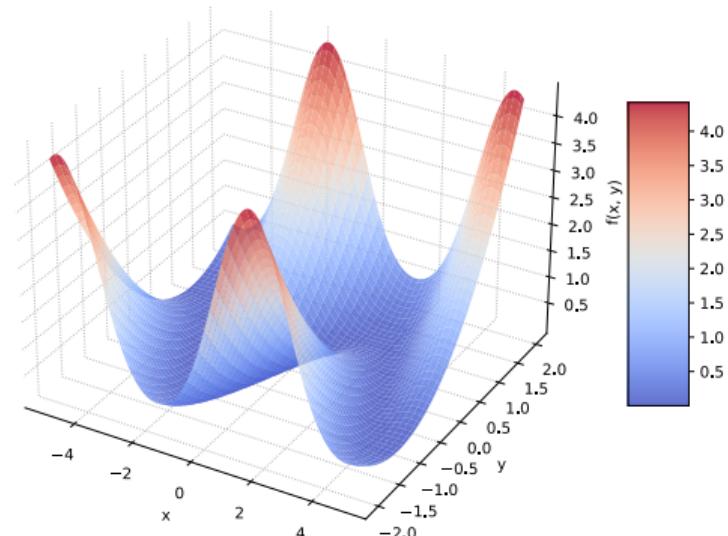


Figure 1: PL function

Any μ -strongly convex differentiable function is a PL-function

Theorem

If a function $f(x)$ is differentiable and μ -strongly convex, then it is a PL-function.

Proof

By first order strong convexity criterion:

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (y - x) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|y - x\|_2^2$$

Putting $y = x^*$:

$$f(x^*) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (x^* - x) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|x^* - x\|_2^2$$

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$$= \left(\nabla f(x)^T - \frac{\mu}{2} (x^* - x) \right)^T (x - x^*) =$$

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Let $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x)$ and
 $b = \sqrt{\mu}(x - x^*) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x)$

Putting $y = x^*$:

$$f(x^*) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T (x^* - x) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|x^* - x\|_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(x^*) &\leq \nabla f(x)^T (x - x^*) - \frac{\mu}{2} \|x^* - x\|_2^2 = \\ &= \left(\nabla f(x)^T - \frac{\mu}{2} (x^* - x) \right)^T (x - x^*) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\frac{2}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x)^T - \sqrt{\mu} (x^* - x)}_{a-b} \right)^T \underbrace{\sqrt{\mu} (x - x^*)}_{a+b} = \end{aligned}$$

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Let $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x)$ and
 $b = \sqrt{\mu}(x - x^*) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x)$
Then $a + b = \sqrt{\mu}(x - x^*)$ and
 $a - b = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x) - \sqrt{\mu}(x - x^*)$

$$\|x^* - x\|^2 = (x^* - x)^T (x^* - x)$$

$$a^2 - b^2$$

Any μ -strongly convex differentiable function is a PL-function

$$f(x) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2 - \left\| \sqrt{\mu}(x - x^*) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \nabla f(x) \right\|_2^2 \right)$$

which is exactly PL-condition. It means, that we already have linear convergence proof for any strongly convex function.

Any μ -strongly convex differentiable function is a PL-function

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$$f(x) - f(x^*) \leq \frac{1}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(x)\|_2^2,$$

which is exactly PL-condition. It means, that we already have linear convergence proof for any strongly convex function.

Non-smooth optimization

$$\|x\|_p \leq t$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x),$$

A classical convex optimization problem is considered. We assume that $f(x)$ is a convex function, but now we do not require smoothness.

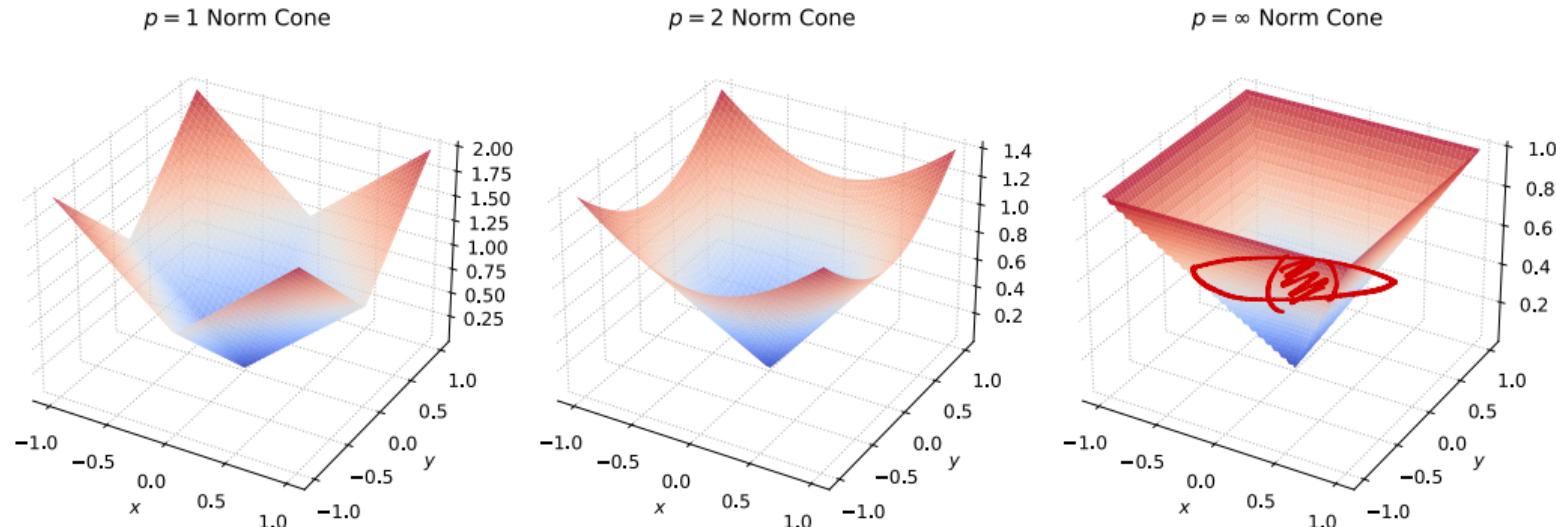


Figure 2: Norm cones for different p -norms are non-smooth

Non-smooth optimization

Wolfe's example

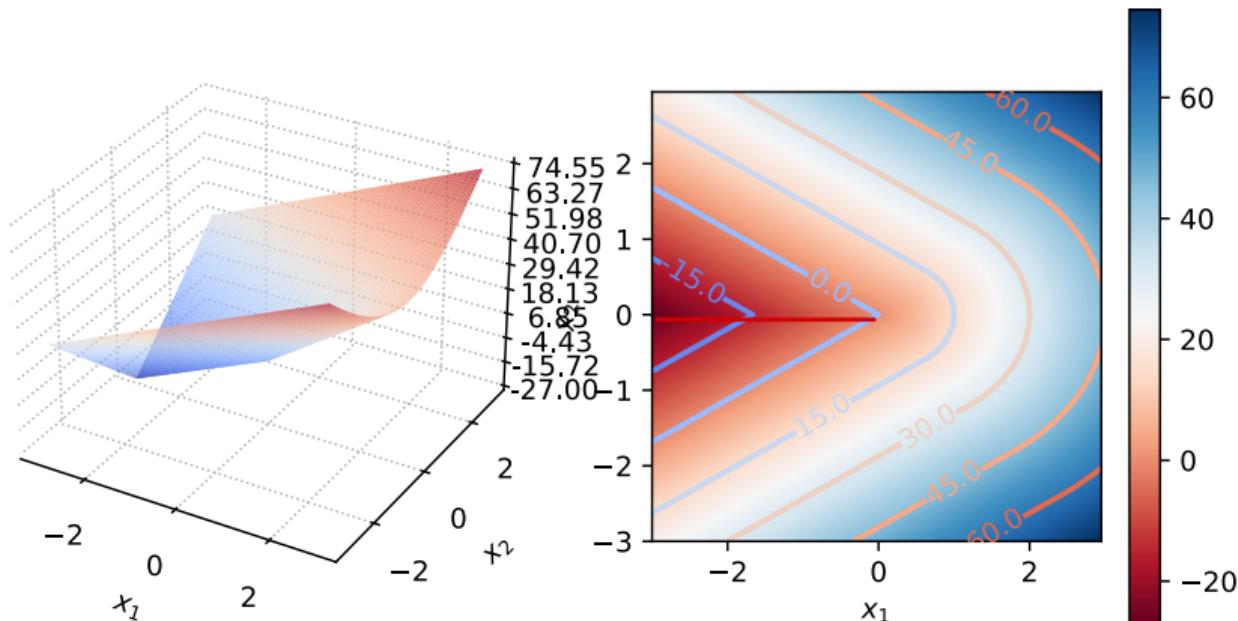


Figure 3: Wolfe's example. [Open in Colab](#)

Algorithm

A vector g is called the **subgradient** of the function $f(x) : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ at the point x_0 if $\forall x \in S$:

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + \langle g, x - x_0 \rangle$$

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A vector g is called the **subgradient** of the function $f(x) : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ at the point x_0 if $\forall x \in S$:

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + \langle g, x - x_0 \rangle$$

$$g^T(x-x_0) \leq f(x)-f(x_0)$$

The idea is very simple: let's replace the gradient $\nabla f(x_k)$ in the gradient descent algorithm with a subgradient g_k at point x_k :

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k g_k, \tag{SD}$$

where g_k is an arbitrary subgradient of the function $f(x)$ at the point x_k , $g_k \in \partial f(x_k)$

Convergence bound

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k g_k$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 = \|x_k - x^* - \alpha_k g_k\|^2 =$$

Convergence bound

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 &= \|x_k - x^* - \alpha_k g_k\|^2 = \\ &= \|x_k - x^*\|^2 + \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2 - 2\alpha_k \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle\end{aligned}$$

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Let us sum the obtained equality for $k = 0, \dots, T - 1$:

Convergence bound

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} 2\alpha_k \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle = \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 - \|x_T - x^*\|^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2$$

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Convergence bound

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$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} 2\alpha_k \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle &= \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 - \|x_T - x^*\|^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_0 - x^*\|^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2 \\ &\leq R^2 + G^2 \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \alpha_k^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\|g_k\|^2 \leq G^2$$

$\forall k$

$$\max_k \|g_k\| = G$$
$$\|x_0 - x^*\| = R$$

Convergence bound

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 &= \|x_k - x^* - \alpha_k g_k\|^2 = \\ &= \|x_k - x^*\|^2 + \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2 - 2\alpha_k \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle\end{aligned}$$

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- Let's write down how close we came to the optimum $x^* = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) = \arg f^*$ on the last iteration:

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- Let's write down how close we came to the optimum $x^* = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) = \arg f^*$ on the last iteration:
- For a subgradient: $\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq f(x_k) - f(x^*) = f(x_k) - f^*$.

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- We additionally assume, that $\|g_k\|^2 \leq G^2$

Let us sum the obtained equality for $k = 0, \dots, T - 1$:

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- We additionally assume, that $\|g_k\|^2 \leq G^2$
- We use the notation $R = \|x_0 - x^*\|_2$

Convergence bound

Assuming $\alpha_k = \alpha$ (constant stepsize), we have:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq \frac{R^2}{2\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{2} G^2 T$$

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$$\frac{R^2}{2\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^* G^2 T}{2}$$

Minimizing the right-hand side by α gives $\alpha^* = \frac{R}{G} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}}$ and

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq GR\sqrt{T}.$$

Convergence bound

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq \frac{R^2}{2\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{2} G^2 T$$

Bleibt $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} x_k$

$$f(\bar{x}) - f^+ =$$

$$= f$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} f(x_k)$$

根据定义

$$f(\bar{x}) - f^* = f\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} x_k\right) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} (f(x_k) - f^*) \right)$$

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no опр. субградиента.

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Convergence bound

Assuming $\alpha_k = \alpha$ (constant stepsize), we have:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq \frac{R^2}{2\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{2} G^2 T$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_k) + \langle g_k, x - x_k \rangle$$

$$(f(x_k) - f(x)) \leq \langle g_k, x_k - x \rangle$$

Minimizing the right-hand side by α gives $\alpha^* = \frac{R}{G} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}}$ and

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq GR\sqrt{T}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\bar{x}) - f^* &= f\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} x_k\right) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} (f(x_k) - f^*) \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \right) \\ &\leq GR \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\mathbf{x}|$$

snp. sign =

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Convergence bound

Assuming $\alpha_k = \alpha$ (constant stepsize), we have:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq \frac{R^2}{2\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{2} G^2 T$$

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Important notes:

- Obtaining bounds not for x_T but for the arithmetic mean over iterations \bar{x} is a typical trick in obtaining estimates for methods where there is convexity but no monotonic decreasing at each iteration. There is no guarantee of success at each iteration, but there is a guarantee of success on average

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- Obtaining bounds not for x_T but for the arithmetic mean over iterations \bar{x} is a typical trick in obtaining estimates for methods where there is convexity but no monotonic decreasing at each iteration. There is no guarantee of success at each iteration, but there is a guarantee of success on average
- To choose the optimal step, we need to know (assume) the number of iterations in advance. Possible solution: initialize T with a small value, after reaching this number of iterations double T and restart the algorithm. A more intelligent way: adaptive selection of stepsize.

Steepest subgradient descent convergence bound

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 = \|x_k - x^* - \alpha_k g_k\|^2 =$$

Steepest subgradient descent convergence bound

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Steepest subgradient descent convergence bound

$$\alpha_k \|\mathbf{g}_k\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} < \mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{g}_k >$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \mathbf{x}^*\|^2 &= \|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}^* - \alpha_k \mathbf{g}_k\|^2 = \\ &= \|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}^*\|^2 + \alpha_k^2 \|\mathbf{g}_k\|^2 - 2\alpha_k \langle \mathbf{g}_k, \mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle \stackrel{\circ}{=} \\ \alpha_k &= \frac{\langle \mathbf{g}_k, \mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle}{\|\mathbf{g}_k\|^2} \text{ (from minimizing right hand side over stepsize)}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\stackrel{\circ}{=} \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \frac{\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2}{\|g_k\|^2}$$

$$\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 = (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) \|g_k\|^2 \leq (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) G^2$$

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Steepest subgradient descent convergence bound

$$\frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{T} \leq \sum x_i^2$$

f(x) = x² Viercken

$$f\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum x_i\right) \leq \frac{1}{T} \sum f_i$$

$$\|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2 = \|x_k - x^* - \alpha_k g_k\|^2 =$$

$$= \|x_k - x^*\|^2 + \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2 - 2\alpha_k \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \stackrel{\circ}{=} \quad f(x) = x^2$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle}{\|g_k\|^2} \quad (\text{from minimizing right hand side over stepsize})$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{=} \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \frac{\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2}{\|g_k\|^2}$$

$$\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 = (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) \|g_k\|^2 \leq (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) G^2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) G^2 \leq (\|x_0 - x^*\|^2 - \|x_T - x^*\|^2) G^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \right)^2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 \leq R^2 G^2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq GR\sqrt{T}$$

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Steepest subgradient descent convergence bound

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$$= \|x_k - x^*\|^2 + \alpha_k^2 \|g_k\|^2 - 2\alpha_k \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle}{\|g_k\|^2} \text{ (from minimizing right hand side over stepsize)}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \frac{\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2}{\|g_k\|^2}$$

$$\langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 = (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) \|g_k\|^2 \leq (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) G^2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} (\|x_k - x^*\|^2 - \|x_{k+1} - x^*\|^2) G^2 \leq (\|x_0 - x^*\|^2 - \|x_T - x^*\|^2) G^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \right)^2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle^2 \leq R^2 G^2 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \langle g_k, x_k - x^* \rangle \leq GR\sqrt{T}$$

Which leads to exactly the same bound of $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}\right)$ on the primal gap. In fact, for this class of functions, you can't get a better result than $\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$.

Linear Least Squares with l_1 -regularization

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_1$$

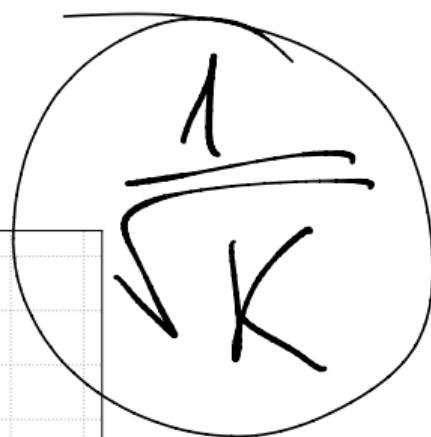
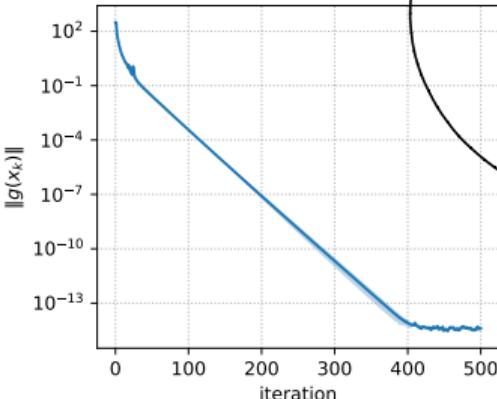
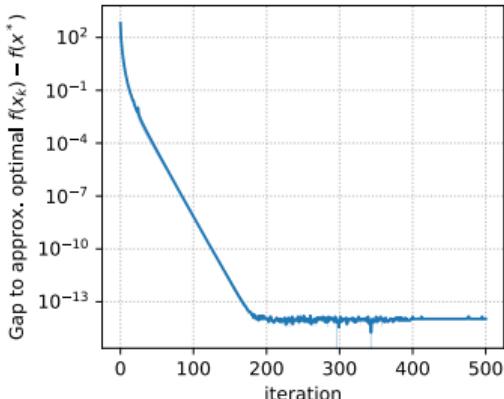
$$g_k = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} A^\top (Ax_k - b) + \lambda \cdot \text{sign}(x_k)$$

Algorithm will be written as:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k (A^\top (Ax_k - b) + \lambda \text{sign}(x_k))$$

where signum function is taken element-wise.

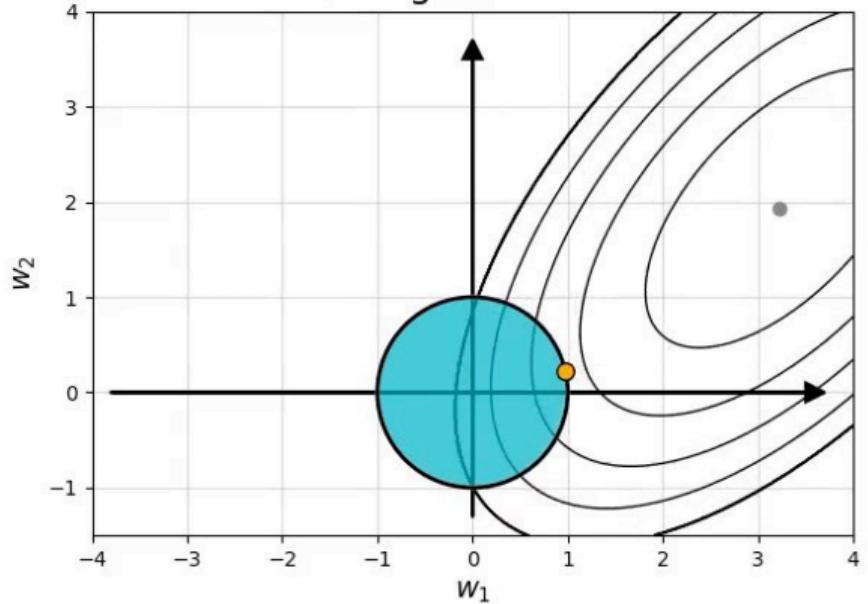
LLS with l_1 regularization. 2 runs. $\lambda = 1$



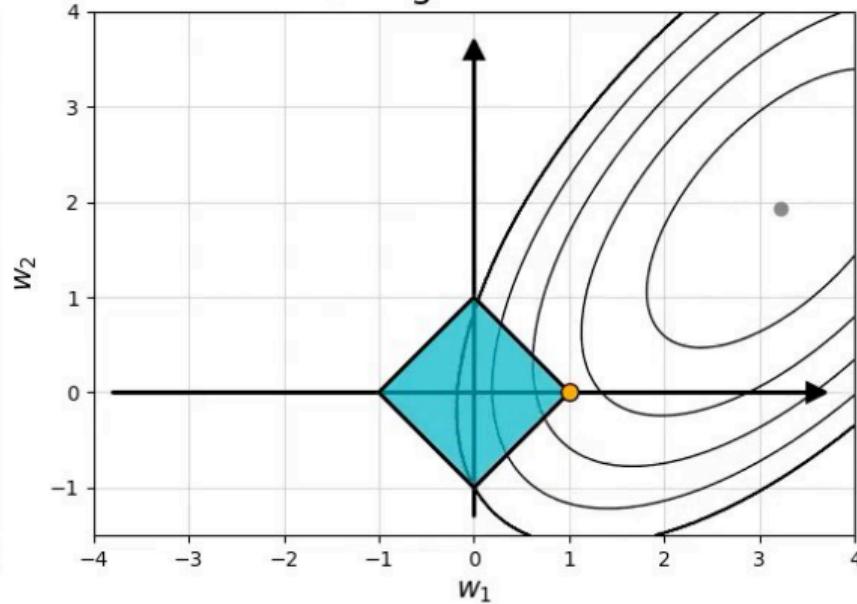
Great illustration of ℓ_1 -regularization

ℓ^1 induces sparse solutions for least squares

ℓ^2 regularization



ℓ^1 regularization



by @itayevron

Support Vector Machines

Let $D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \{\pm 1\}\}$

We need to find $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\min_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2} \|\omega\|_2^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^m \max[0, 1 - y_i(\omega^\top x_i + b)]$$