# Unifying Branch-and-Bound Approaches to Solve L0-Penalized Problems

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Inria Rennes, France

SIAM Conference on Optimization Seattle, USA 2023

L0-penalized problems

# Sparse optimization



# Sparse optimization

#### Minimize a loss

# Sparse optimization

**Sparse solution** 

Machine Learning Signal processing Network design

. . .

#### $\ell_0$ -penalized problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

 $F(\cdot)$  : loss

 $\|\cdot\|_0$  : sparsity

 $\lambda$  : trade-off

 $G(\cdot)$ : modelling

# L0-penalized problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

NP-hard

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#### NP-hard

#### **Generic approaches**

- ▶ D. Bertsimas (2016)
- ► S. Bourguignon (2017)
- ► A. Atamtürk (2020)
- ▶ D. Bertsimas (2021)
- ► C. Kanzow (2022)
- **...**
- ✓ Off-the-shelf MIP solver
- X Slow
- ✓ Arbitrary  $F(\cdot)$  and  $G(\cdot)$

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#### Tailored approaches

- R. Ben Mhenni (2021)
- ▶ H. Hazimeh (2021)
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#### Contribution

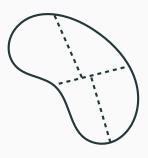
- ➤ This talk (2023)
- ► Extended paper (202?)

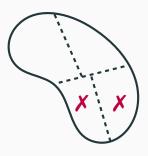
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Branch-and-Bound

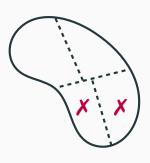








"Enumerate all candidate solutions and discard sub-optimal ones."



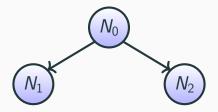
#### Main principles

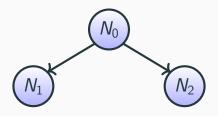
Branching: Divide the search space

Bounding: Test whether a region can contain optimal solutions

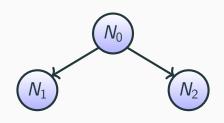
Pruning: Discard regions without optimal solutions



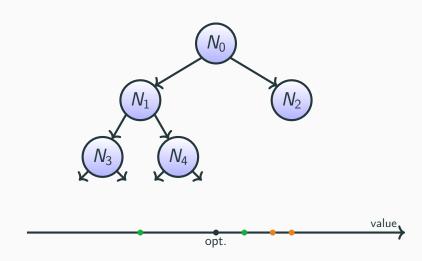


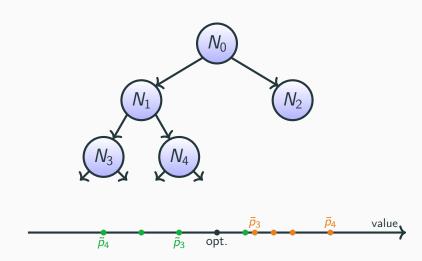


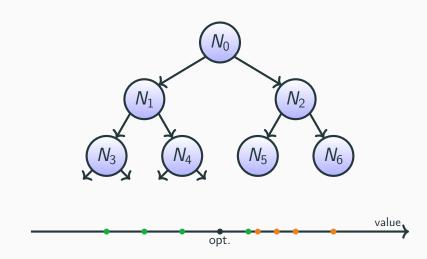


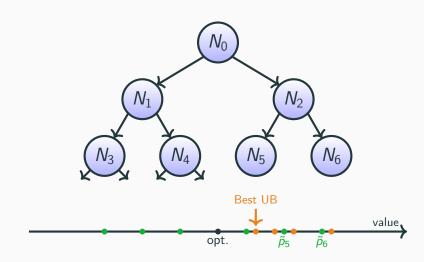


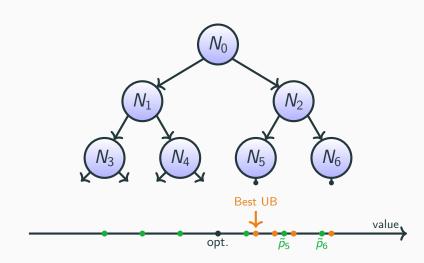


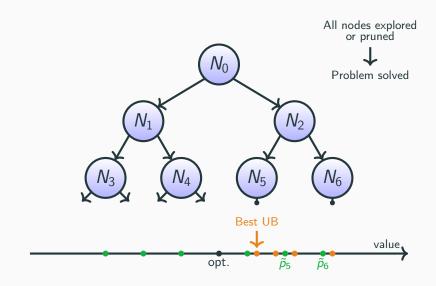












# Ingredients

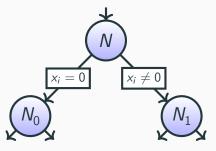
$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem  $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$ 

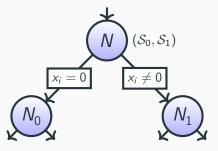
#### What do we need

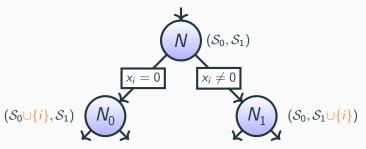
- ► A branching strategy
- ► A bounding strategy
- ▶ Something generic with respect to  $F(\cdot)$  and  $G(\cdot)$

Generic solution method

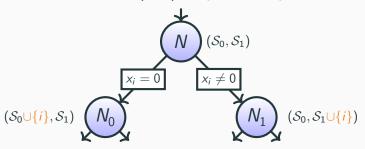








#### Force the (non-)nullity of an entry



### Node problem

$$\begin{cases} & \min_{\mathbf{x}} & F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x}) \\ & \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x}_{S_0} = 0, \ \mathbf{x}_{S_1} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



## Node problem

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_0} = 0, \ \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_1} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

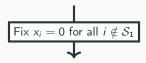
Still NP-hard unless all entries are fixed



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Still NP-hard unless all entries are fixed

Fix 
$$x_i = 0$$
 for all  $i \notin S_1$ 

## **Upper bounding problem**

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_1}) + \lambda |\mathcal{S}_1| + G(\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_1})$$



#### Node problem

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x}_{S_0} = 0, \ \mathbf{x}_{S_1} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Still NP-hard unless all entries are fixed

Fix 
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 for all  $i \notin S_1$ 

### **Upper bounding problem**

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} |F(\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_1}) + \lambda |\mathcal{S}_1| + G(\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_1})$$

Convex problem Upper bound of good quality



#### Node problem

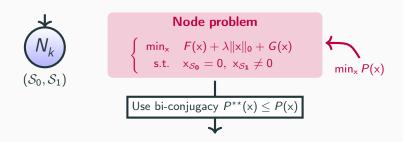
$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_{0} + G(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_{0}} = 0, \ \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_{1}} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

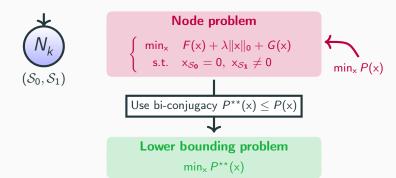


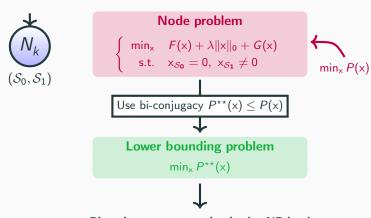
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$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} P(\mathbf{x})$$







Bi-conjugate computation is also NP-hard

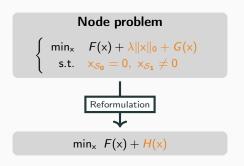


Our solution: Compute the bi-conjugate of a part of the problem

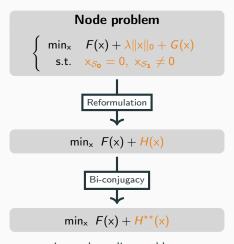
#### Node problem

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Lower-bounding problem

$$H(x) = \lambda ||x||_0 + G(x) + \mathbb{I}(x_{\mathcal{S}_0} = 0) + \mathbb{I}(x_{\mathcal{S}_1} \neq 0)$$

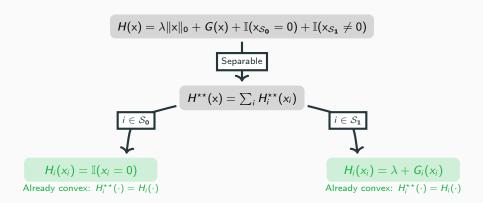
$$H(x) = \lambda ||x||_0 + G(x) + \mathbb{I}(x_{S_0} = 0) + \mathbb{I}(x_{S_1} \neq 0)$$
Separable
$$H^{**}(x) = \sum_i H_i^{**}(x_i)$$

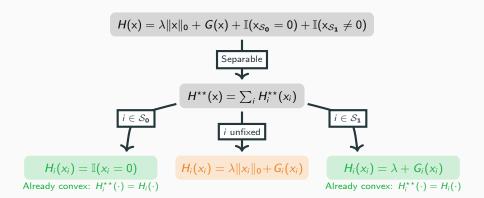
$$H(\mathsf{x}) = \lambda \|\mathsf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathsf{x}) + \mathbb{I}(\mathsf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_0} = 0) + \mathbb{I}(\mathsf{x}_{\mathcal{S}_1} \neq 0)$$

$$\mathsf{Separable}$$

$$H^{\star\star}(\mathsf{x}) = \sum_i H^{\star\star}_i(\mathsf{x}_i)$$

$$H_i(\mathsf{x}_i) = \mathbb{I}(\mathsf{x}_i = 0)$$
Already convex:  $H^{\star\star}_i(\cdot) = H_i(\cdot)$ 





$$H(\mathbf{x}) = \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}_{S_0} = 0) + \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}_{S_1} \neq 0)$$

$$H^{**}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i H_i^{**}(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$$H_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{x}_i = 0)$$

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$$H_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \lambda \|\mathbf{x}_i\|_0 + G_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

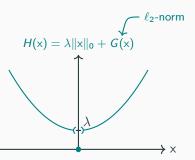
$$H_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \lambda + G_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$$Already convex: H_i^{**}(\cdot) = H_i(\cdot)$$

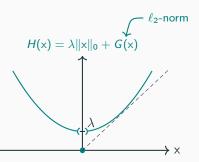
$$H_i^{**}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \begin{cases} \tau |\mathbf{x}_i| & \text{if } |\mathbf{x}_i| \leq \mu \\ \lambda + G_i(\mathbf{x}_i) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$H_i^{\star\star}(x_i) = egin{cases} au | |x_i| & ext{if } |x_i| \leq \mu \\ \lambda + G_i(x_i) & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

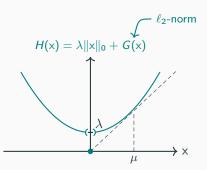
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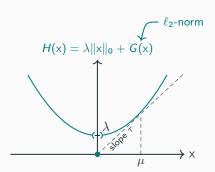
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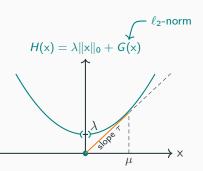
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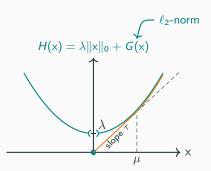
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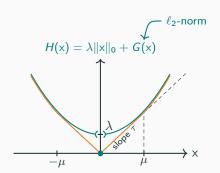
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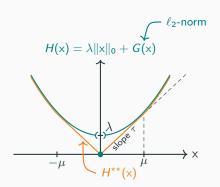
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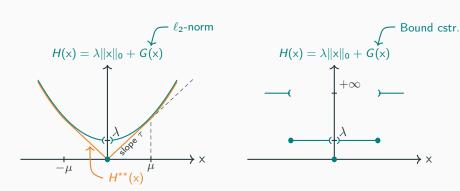
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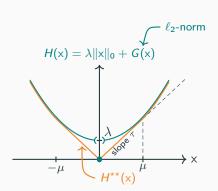
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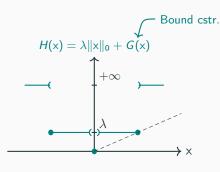


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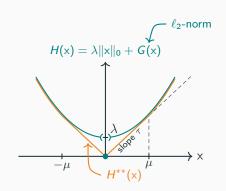


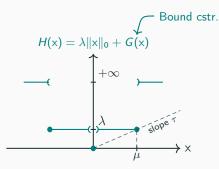
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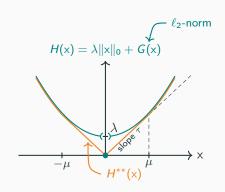


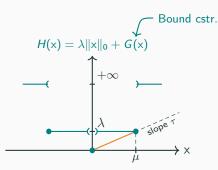
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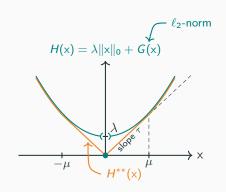


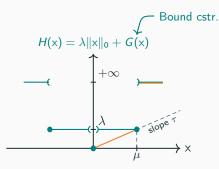
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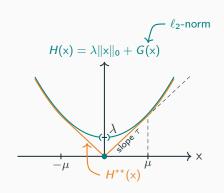


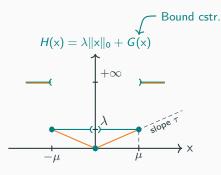
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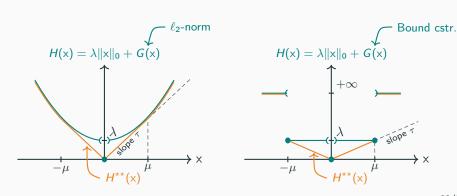


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### Graphical intuition $H_i^{\star\star}(x_i) = \begin{cases} \tau |x_i| & \text{if } |x_i| \leq \mu \\ \lambda + G_i(x_i) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem  $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$ 

► Branch-and-Bound algorithm

$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem  $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$ 

- ► Branch-and-Bound algorithm
- **▶** Branching strategy
  - Fix the nullity of entries

$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem  $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$ 

- ▶ Branch-and-Bound algorithm
- ► Branching strategy
  - Fix the nullity of entries
- ▶ Upper bounding problem
  - Set all the unfixed entries to zero
  - Convex problem

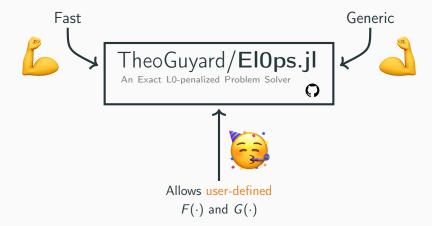
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- ► Branch-and-Bound algorithm
- ► Branching strategy
  - Fix the nullity of entries
- ▶ Upper bounding problem
  - Set all the unfixed entries to zero
  - Convex problem
- ► Lower bounding problem
  - Bi-conjugate of a part of the objective value
  - Closed-form expression
  - Convex problem

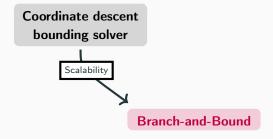


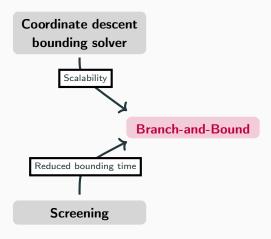
**Numerical results** 

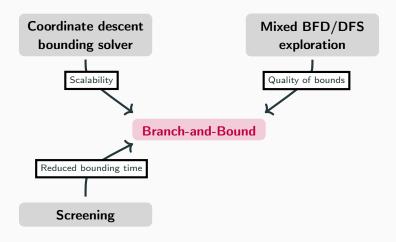
#### El0ps.jl

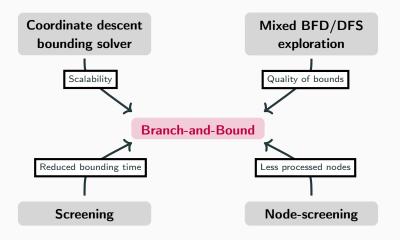


Branch-and-Bound









$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

**Dataset**: Sparse regression

 $F(\cdot)$ : Least-squares loss

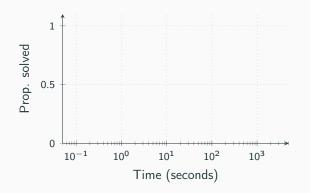
 $G(\cdot)$ : Bound constraints



**Dataset** : Sparse regression

 $F(\cdot)$ : Least-squares loss

 $\mathbf{G}(\cdot)$ : Bound constraints



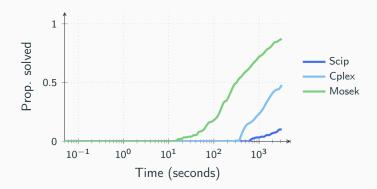
### $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$

**Dataset**: Sparse regression

 $\mathbf{F(\cdot)}$ : Least-squares loss

 $\mathbf{G}(\cdot)$ : Bound constraints

 $oldsymbol{\lambda}$  : Set statistically

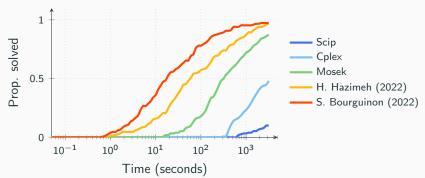


#### $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$

**Dataset** : Sparse regression

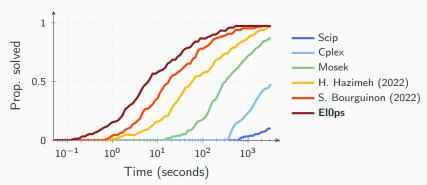
 $\mathbf{F}(\cdot)$ : Least-squares loss

 $\mathbf{G}(\cdot)$ : Bound constraints



#### $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$

**Dataset** : Sparse regression  $F(\cdot)$  : Least-squares loss  $G(\cdot)$  : Bound constraints



$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

Dataset : Sparse regression

 $F(\cdot)$ : Least-squares loss

 $G(\cdot)$ :  $\ell_2$ -norm

 $oldsymbol{\lambda}$  : Set statistically

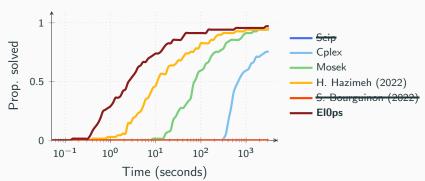
#### $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$

Dataset : Sparse regression

 $F(\cdot)$ : Least-squares loss

 $G(\cdot)$ :  $\ell_2$ -norm

 $\lambda$  : Set statistically



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$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

**Dataset**: Sparse classification

 $F(\cdot)$ : Logistic loss

 $\mathbf{G}(\cdot)$ : Bound constraints

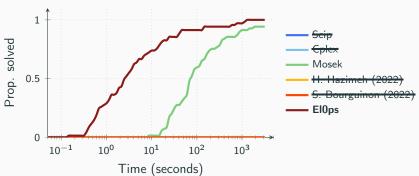
 $oldsymbol{\lambda}$  : Set statistically

#### $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$

**Dataset**: Sparse classification

 $F(\cdot)$ : Logistic loss

 $G(\cdot)$ : Bound constraints  $\lambda$ : Set statistically



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$$\ell_0\text{-penalized problem}$$
 
$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} |F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem  $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$ 

- ► Generic solution method
  - $F(\cdot)$  convex
  - ullet  $G(\cdot)$  convex and separable

$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem  $\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda ||\mathbf{x}||_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$ 

- ► Generic solution method
  - $F(\cdot)$  convex
  - $G(\cdot)$  convex and separable
- ► Significant gains against competitors
  - $\bullet$  Factor  $\times 10^6$  against off-the-shelf solvers
  - Factor ×10<sup>2</sup> against specialized solvers

$$\ell_0$$
-penalized problem 
$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + G(\mathbf{x})$$

- ► Generic solution method
  - $F(\cdot)$  convex
  - $G(\cdot)$  convex and separable
- ► Significant gains against competitors
  - Factor  $\times 10^6$  against off-the-shelf solvers
  - Factor ×10<sup>2</sup> against specialized solvers
- ► We do not trade efficiency for flexibility
  - Handle broader practical cases
  - Address more challenging instances

# Question time





# TheoGuyard/El0ps.jl