

Discrete optimization methods for sparse problems

Théo Guyard

Inria, Centre de l'Université de Rennes, France

Journée Doctorant-e-s Rennais-e-s en Statistique

18th of March, 2024

Rennes, France

Sparse problems

Two goals, one problem



Signal processing



Machine learning



High-dim. statistics



And many others

Example

Sparse GLM

Features $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

Targets $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$



$$\max_x \mathcal{L}(Ax, y)$$

No unique solution when $m \ll n$



$$\max_x \mathcal{L}(Ax, y) \text{ with } x \text{ sparse}$$

Example

Sparse GLM

Features $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

Targets $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$



$$\max_x \mathcal{L}(Ax, y)$$

No unique solution when $m \ll n$



$$\max_x \mathcal{L}(Ax, y) \text{ with } x \text{ sparse}$$

Sparse PCA

Features $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

Covariance $\Sigma = A^T A$



$$\max_{\|x\|_2=1} x^T \Sigma x$$

Not relevant when $m \ll n$



$$\max_{\|x\|_2=1} x^T \Sigma x \text{ with } x \text{ sparse}$$

Example

Heart disease dataset (LIBSVM)

Age	Sex	Cholesterol	Blood pressure	...	Disease
31	M	50.3 mg/dl	95 mm/hg	...	No
35	F	54.9 mg/dl	98 mm/hg	...	Yes
42	F	49.8 mg/dl	92 mm/hg	...	Yes
37	M	59.1 mg/dl	89 mm/hg	...	No
...

Example

Heart disease dataset (LIBSVM)

Age	Sex	Cholesterol	Blood pressure	...	Disease
31	M	50.3 mg/dl	95 mm/hg	...	No
35	F	54.9 mg/dl	98 mm/hg	...	Yes
42	F	49.8 mg/dl	92 mm/hg	...	Yes
37	M	59.1 mg/dl	89 mm/hg	...	No
...

Data



Logistic regression



Estimator \times

Example

Heart disease dataset (LIBSVM)

Age	Sex	Cholesterol	Blood pressure	...	Disease
31	M	50.3 mg/dl	95 mm/hg	...	No
35	F	54.9 mg/dl	98 mm/hg	...	Yes
42	F	49.8 mg/dl	92 mm/hg	...	Yes
37	M	59.1 mg/dl	89 mm/hg	...	No
...

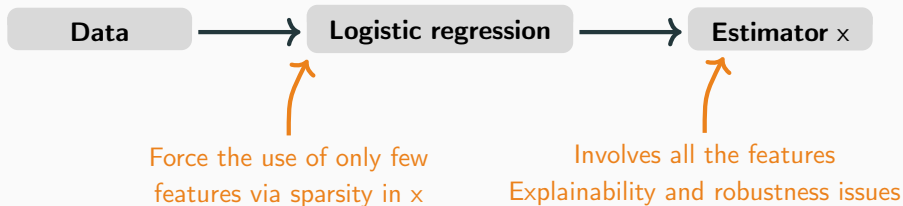


↑
Involves all the features
Explainability and robustness issues

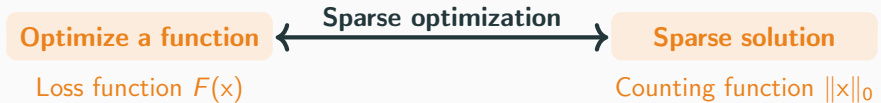
Example

Heart disease dataset (LIBSVM)

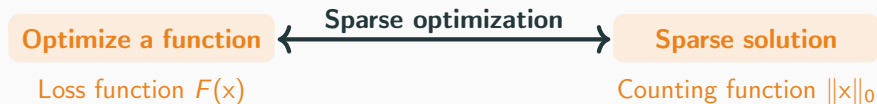
Age	Sex	Cholesterol	Blood pressure	...	Disease
31	M	50.3 mg/dl	95 mm/hg	...	No
35	F	54.9 mg/dl	98 mm/hg	...	Yes
42	F	49.8 mg/dl	92 mm/hg	...	Yes
37	M	59.1 mg/dl	89 mm/hg	...	No
...



Objective, constraint or both ?



Objective, constraint or both ?



Constrained version

$$\min_x F(x) \text{ s.t. } \|x\|_0 \leq \kappa$$

Minimized version

$$\min_x \|x\|_0 \text{ s.t. } F(x) \leq \epsilon$$

Penalized version

$$\min_x F(x) + \lambda \|x\|_0$$

A bit of history

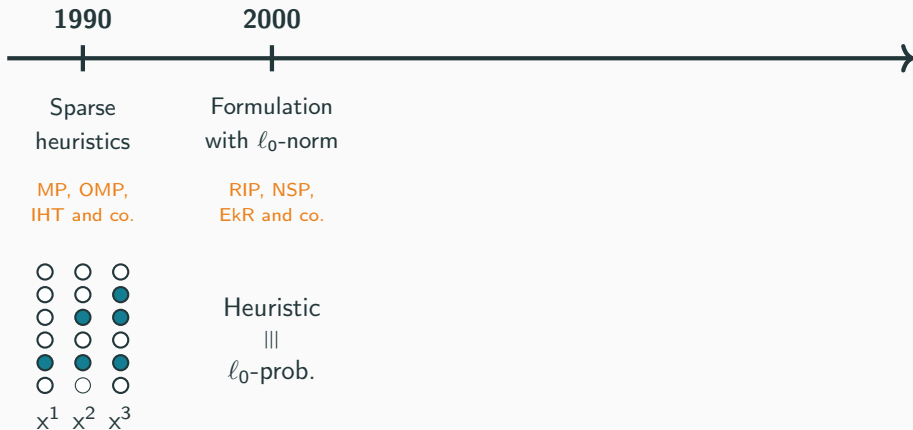
1990

Sparse
heuristics

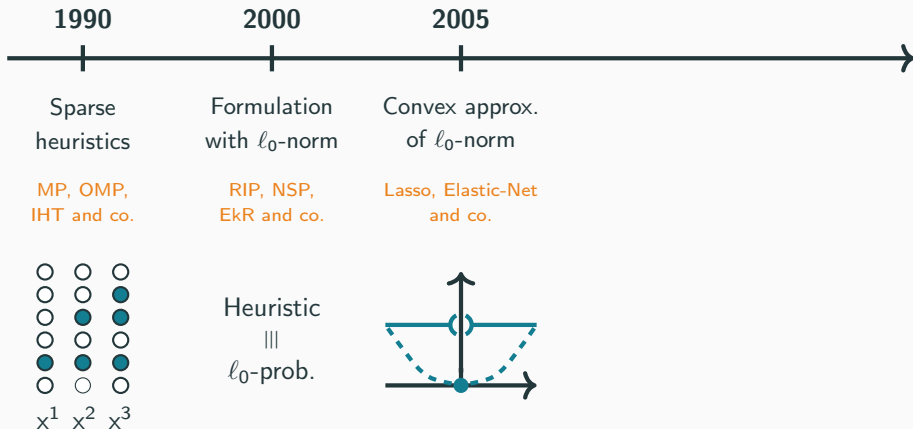
MP, OMP,
IHT and co.



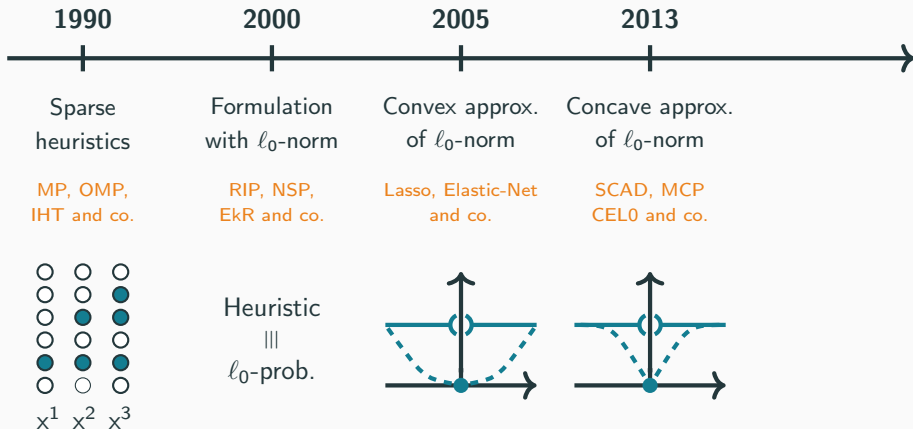
A bit of history



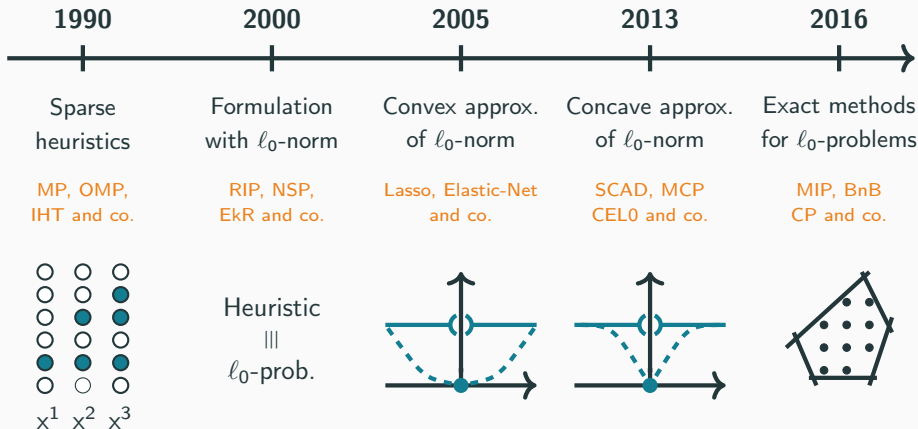
A bit of history



A bit of history

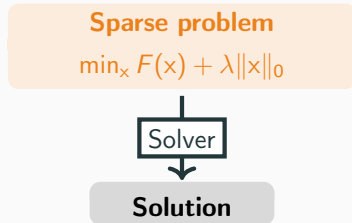


A bit of history

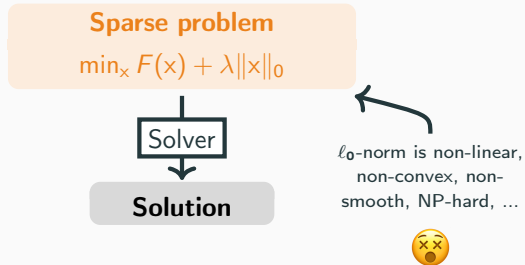


Mixed-Integer Optimization

Handling the L0-norm with MIO tools



Handling the L0-norm with MIO tools



Handling the L0-norm with MIO tools

Sparse problem
 $\min_x F(x) + \lambda \|x\|_0$

Solver

Solution

ℓ_0 -norm is non-linear,
non-convex, non-
smooth, NP-hard, ...



The ℓ_0 -norm **counts** the
number of non-zeros in x



Encode the nullity in
some **binary** vector z

We know how to deal
with this in **MIO** !



Fitting the MIO formalism

Linearizing the ℓ_0 -norm

Real vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and binary vector $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{B}^n$:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 = \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{z} \quad \text{if} \quad \mathbf{x} \odot (\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{0}$$

Fitting the MIO formalism

Linearizing the ℓ_0 -norm

Real vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and binary vector $z \in \mathbb{B}^n$:

$$\|x\|_0 = 1^T z \quad \text{if} \quad x \odot (1 - z) = 0$$

$$\min_x F(x) + \lambda \|x\|_0$$

Fitting the MIO formalism

Linearizing the ℓ_0 -norm

Real vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and binary vector $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{B}^n$:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 = \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{z} \quad \text{if} \quad \mathbf{x} \odot (\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{0}$$

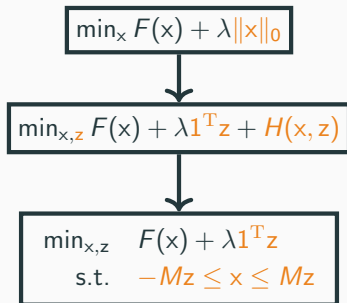
$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\min_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0} \\ \downarrow \\ \boxed{\min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}} F(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{z} + H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})} \end{array}$$

Fitting the MIO formalism

Linearizing the ℓ_0 -norm

Real vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and binary vector $z \in \mathbb{B}^n$:

$$\|x\|_0 = 1^T z \quad \text{if} \quad x \odot (1 - z) = 0$$

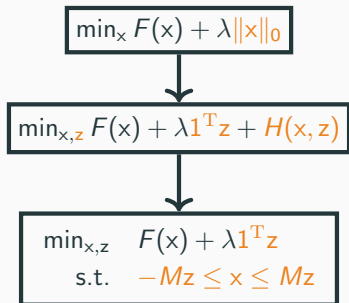


Fitting the MIO formalism

Linearizing the ℓ_0 -norm

Real vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and binary vector $z \in \mathbb{B}^n$:

$$\|x\|_0 = 1^T z \quad \text{if} \quad x \odot (1 - z) = 0$$



Generic MIO solvers
Branch-and-bound
Cutting planes
...

Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."

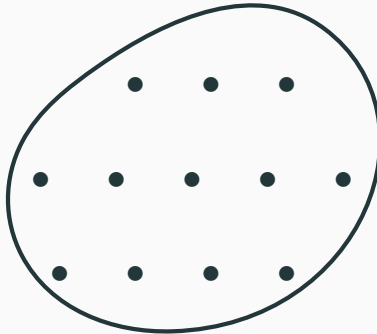
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



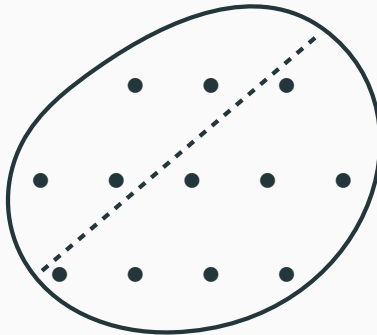
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



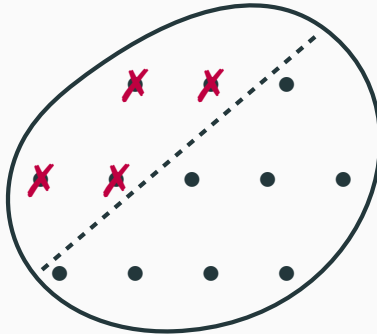
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



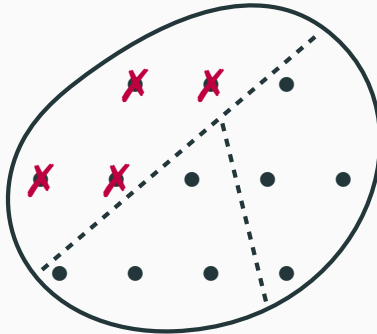
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



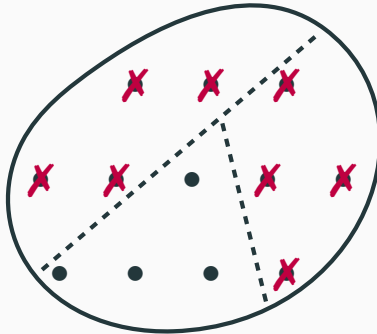
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



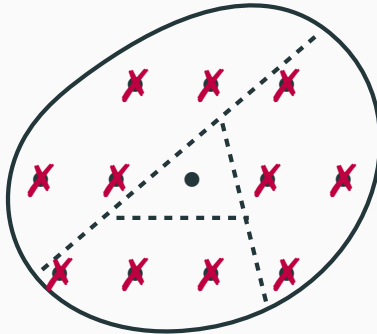
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



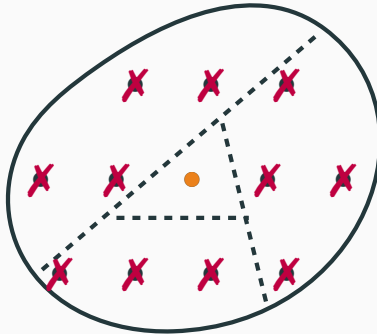
Overview of solution methods

Branch-and-Bound

"Explore regions in the feasible space and discard those that cannot contain solutions."

Cutting Planes

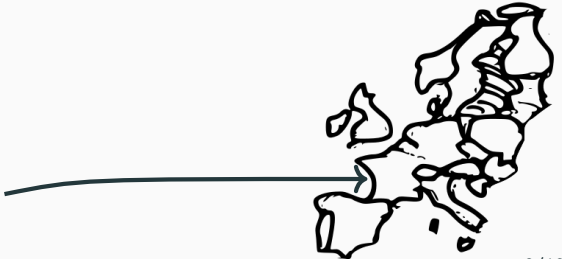
"Add valid cuts to restrict the feasible space until the optimum is isolated."



Ongoing Research Directions

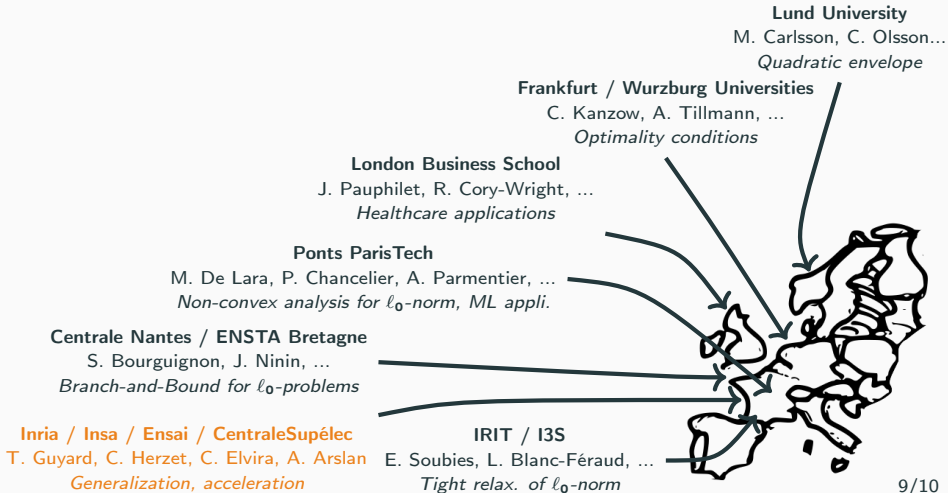
Non-exhaustive list

Inria / Insa / Ensai / CentraleSupélec
T. Guyard, C. Herzet, C. Elvira, A. Arslan
Generalization, acceleration



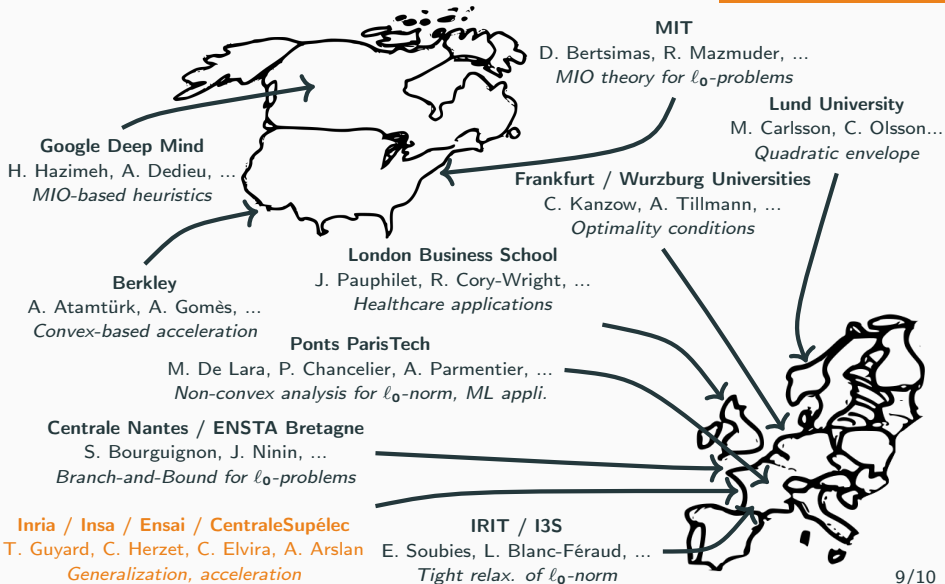
Ongoing Research Directions

Non-exhaustive list



Ongoing Research Directions

Non-exhaustive list



Take-home message

- ℓ_0 -norm problems arise in many applied mathematical fields
- Mixed-integer optimization tools to address them
- Structure exploitation is the key to achieve competitive performances
- Active research area
 - Theoretical results
 - Efficiency, flexibility and accessibility of solution methods
 - Software development
 - Diffusion to other communities

Question time

