Théo Guyard ML MTP - December 9th, 2024

Optimization methods for ℓ_0 -problems

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Cédric Herzet Inria/Ensai Rennes



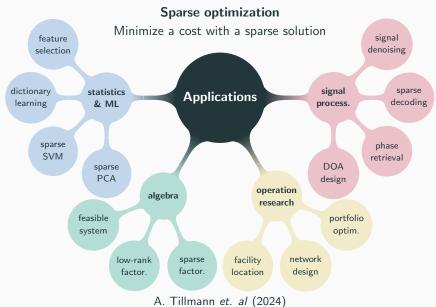
Clément Elvira
CentraleSupélec Rennes

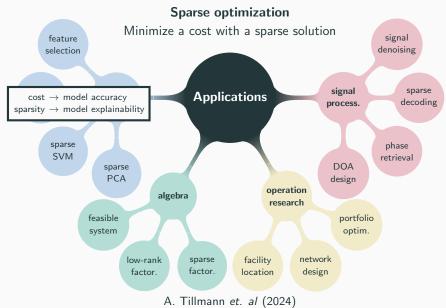


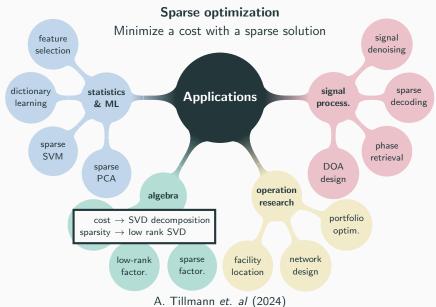
Ayşe-Nur Arslan Inria Bordeaux

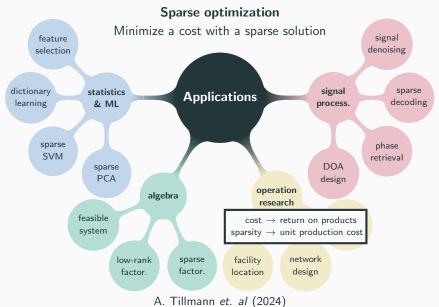
Sparse optimization

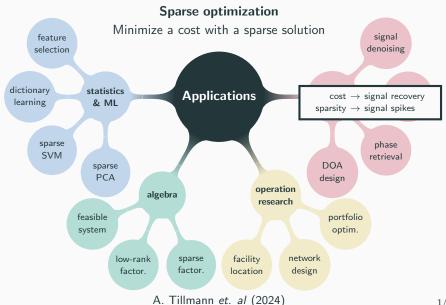
Minimize a cost with a sparse solution











Sparse optimization

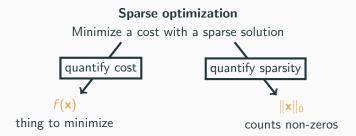
Minimize a cost with a sparse solution

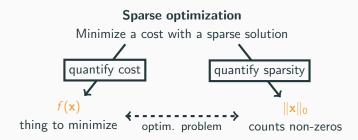
Sparse optimization

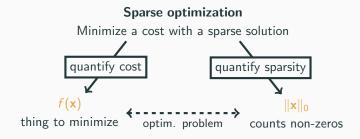
Minimize a cost with a sparse solution



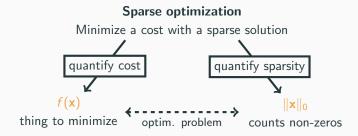
thing to minimize





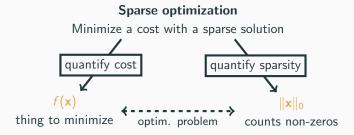


Constrained version $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 \le s$



Constrained version $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 \le s$

Minimized version $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ subject to $f(\mathbf{x}) \le \epsilon$



Constrained version $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})$

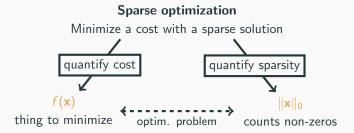
 $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 \le s$

Minimized version

 $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} \|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ subject to $f(\mathbf{x}) \le \epsilon$

Regularized version

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0$$



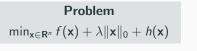
Constrained version $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to $\|\mathbf{x}\|_0 \le s$

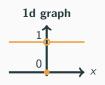
Minimized version $\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} \|\mathbf{x}\|_0$ subject to $f(\mathbf{x}) \le \epsilon$

Regularized version
$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + h(\mathbf{x}) \text{ separable}$$

Problem

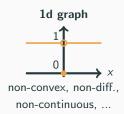
$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + h(\mathbf{x})$$

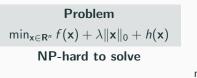


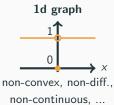


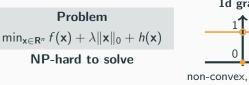


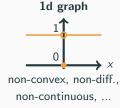
$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_0 + h(\mathbf{x})$$

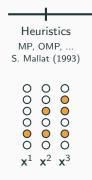




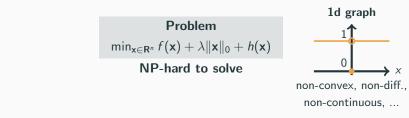




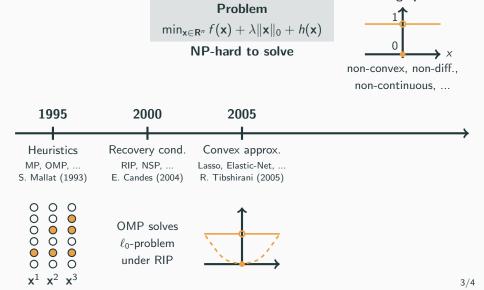




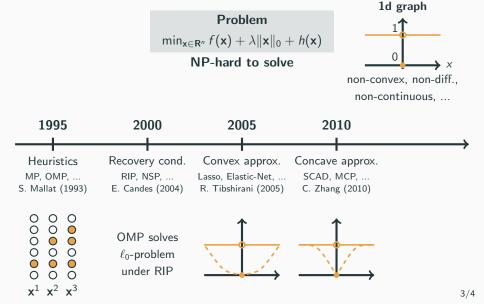
1995

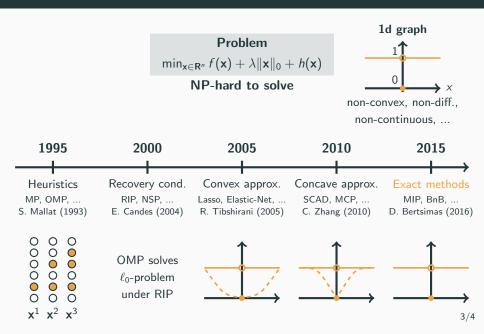


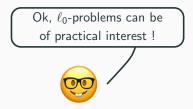


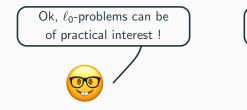


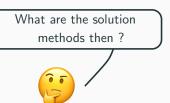
1d graph













1) MIP-based methods Convenient for practitioners Poor numerical performances



- 1) MIP-based methods Convenient for practitioners Poor numerical performances
- 2) Specialized Branch-and-Bound More sophisticated mechanism Better numerical performances



MIP-based methods Convenient for practitioners Poor numerical performances

Specialized Branch-and-Bound More sophisticated mechanism Better numerical performances

High-level concepts and practical tools

Question time!

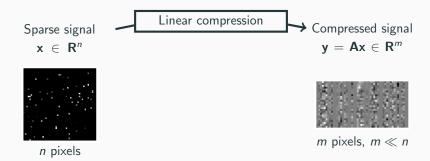


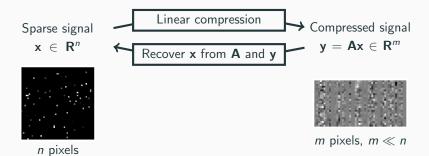
Sparse signal

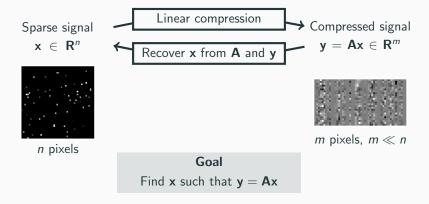
 $x \in R^n$

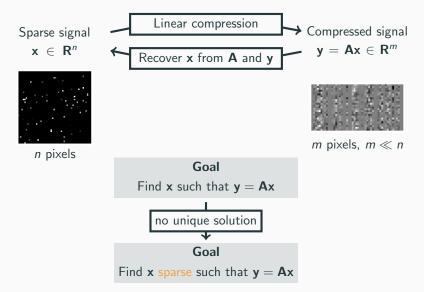


n pixels









	Feature 1	Feature 2		Feature n	Target
Sample 1	$a_{1,1}$			$a_{1,n}$	
Sample 2	a _{2,1}			a _{2,n}	
Sample 3	a _{3,1}	$A \in R^{m}$	< n	a _{3,n}	$y \in R^m$
Sample m	$a_{m,1}$			$a_{m,n}$	Ут

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Sample 2	a _{2,1}			$a_{2,n}$	
Sample 3	a _{3,1}	$A \in R^{m}$	× n	a _{3,n}	$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{R}^m$
Sample m	$a_{m,1}$			$a_{m,n}$	Ут

Features
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n} \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{m}$$
 Target $\mathbf{y} = \phi(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})$

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Features
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n} \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Weights} \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$$
 Target $\mathbf{y} = \phi(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})$

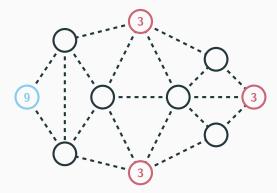
Model accuracy Loss $\mathcal{L}_{\phi}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$

Model explainability
Use few features

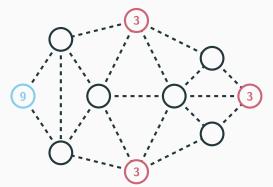
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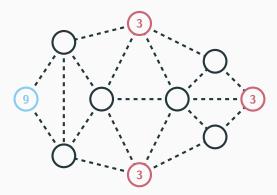


Which edges to build to transport products from source to sink nodes?

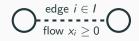




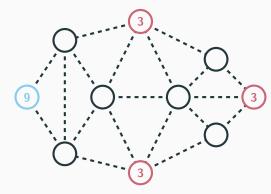




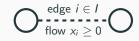
Which edges to build to transport products from source to sink nodes?



construct edge $i \in I$ if $x_i > 0$ pay construction cost c



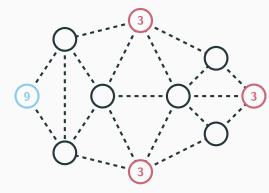
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Question

How to construct the least number of edges to satisfy transportation needs?



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construct edge $i \in I$ if $x_i > 0$ pay construction cost c

Question

How to construct the least number of edges to satisfy transportation needs?



such that $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$

Balancing solution quality and problem hardness

Riboflavin dataset - P. Bühlmann et al. (2014)

Colony	AADK	AAPA	ABFA	ABH	 ZUR	B2 prod.
#1	8.49	8.11	8.32	10.28	 7.42	-6.64 -5.43
#71	6.85	8.27	7.98	8.04	 6.65	 -7.58

4,088 genes

Balancing solution quality and problem hardness

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Colony	AADK	AAPA	ABFA	ABH	 ZUR	B2 prod.
#1	8.49	8.11	8.32	10.28	 7.42	-6.64
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4,088 genes

