

# 1 Smooth Convex Optimization

We are interested in unconstrained minimization of convex and smooth  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given first order oracle

$$\text{minimize}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

We may impose additional assumption on  $f$ , i.e.  $L$ -lipschitz,  $\mu$ -strongly convex

## 1.1 Gradient Descent

Gradient descent achieves sublinear convergence  $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$  for  $f \in \mathcal{F}_L^1$  and  $\mathcal{O}(\log \frac{1}{\epsilon})$  for  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{L,\mu}^1$ .

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)$$

for some stepsize  $\alpha_k \geq 0$ . Note  $\alpha_k = \frac{1}{L}$  is the optimal stepsize.

## 1.2 Gradient Descent with Barzilai & Borwein Stepsize

Barzilai & Borwein stepsize relaxes the constraint on monotonic descent [1]. The idea is to choose  $\alpha_k$  such that  $\alpha_k g^k$  approximates the Newton update.

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\langle u^k, v^k \rangle}{\|v^k\|^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha_k = \frac{\|u^k\|^2}{\langle u^k, v^k \rangle}$$

where

$$u^k = x^k - x^{k-1} \quad v^k = \nabla f(x^k) - \nabla f(x^{k-1})$$

This algorithm enjoys fast empirical convergence.

## 1.3 Nesterov's Accelerated Gradient

Nesterov's accelerated gradient achieves lower bound for minimization of function  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{L,\mu}^1$  and improves the rate for gradient descent from  $\mathcal{O}(\kappa \log \frac{1}{\epsilon})$  to  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{\kappa} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon})$ . Similarly, acceleration improves convergence rate for function  $f \in \mathcal{F}_L^1$  from  $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$  to  $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}})$ .

### 1.3.1 Intuition

The following comes from Nesterov's book [2] and [lecture note](#).

**Definition.** A pair of sequences  $(\{\phi_k(x)\}_{k=0}^\infty, \{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^\infty)$  where  $\lambda_k \geq 0$  are called the estimating sequences of the function  $f(\cdot)$  if

1.  $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0$  and
2. (**lower bound**) for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and for all  $k \geq 0$ ,  $\phi_k(x) \leq (1 - \lambda_k)f(x) + \lambda_k\phi_0(x)$

In addition, If we can find some sequence of points  $\{x^k\}_{k=0}^\infty$  such that

3. (**upper bound**) for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f(x^k) \leq \phi_k(x)$

then the rate of convergence can be derived from convergence rate of  $\lambda_k$ , i.e.

$$f(x^k) - f^* \leq \lambda_k \{\phi_0^* - f^*\} \rightarrow 0$$

where  $\phi_k^* = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \phi_k(x)$ . Intuitively,  $\phi_k(\cdot)$  are approximations for  $f(\cdot)$ , providing tighter and tighter bound on the optimality gap  $f(x^k) - f^*$  as  $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0$ . In addition, from (2) and (3), we have that the sequence  $\{x^k\}$  converges to the minimizer of  $f$ .

$$f(x^k) \leq \phi_k(x^*) \leq f(x^*)$$

In [2], Nesterov showed that for  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\mu, L}^1$ , we can construct estimating sequences for  $f$  recursively

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{k+1} &= (1 - \alpha_k) \lambda_k \\ \phi_{k+1}(x) &= (1 - \alpha_k) \phi_k(x) + \alpha_k L_k(x) \\ \text{where } L_k(x) &= f(y^k) + \langle \nabla f(y^k), x - y^k \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|x - y^k\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\{y^k\}_{k=0}^\infty$  is an arbitrary sequence of points, coefficients  $\{\alpha_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$  satisfy  $\alpha_k \in (0, 1)$  and  $\sum_k \alpha_k = \infty$  with  $\lambda_0 = 1$  and that  $\phi_0(\cdot)$  is an arbitrary convex function. Note that  $\phi_k$  is simply a convex combination of the previous approximate  $\phi_{k-1}$  and a quadratic lower bound  $L_{k-1}$  on  $f$ , at some carefully chosen point  $y^{k-1}$ . If we let  $\phi_0(x) = \phi_0^* + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \|x - v_0\|^2$  be a quadratic function, then  $\phi_k(\cdot)$  has a convenient closed form expression

$$\phi_k(x) = \phi_k^* + \frac{\gamma_k}{2} \|x - v_k\|^2$$

where  $\{\gamma_k\}, \{v_k\}, \{\phi_k^*\}$  follow certain recurrence relation detailed in [2]. Additional constraint needs to be satisfied to ensure (3) holds.

1. For (3) to hold, it must be that  $f(y^k) - \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(y^k)\|^2 \geq f(x^{k+1})$ , which can be achieved if we obtain  $x^{k+1}$  by taking a gradient step  $x^{k+1} = y^k - \frac{1}{L} \nabla f(y^k)$  at  $y^k$  and apply descent lemma.
2. To apply the previous, we need the coefficient before  $\|\nabla f(y^k)\|^2$  to agree, i.e. want  $\alpha_k$  such that  $L\alpha_k^2 = (a - \alpha_k)\gamma_k + \alpha_k\mu$ .
3. Choose  $y^k$  accordingly to ensure (3) holds

By making these constraints invariant to iterative updates, we arrive at the accelerated gradient methods. In addition to the algebra tricks, there are efforts that tries to interpret what Nesterov's method is doing under the hood. For example, [3] interpreted Nesterov's accelerated method as a linear coupling of gradient descent and mirror descent. [4] showed that in the limit of small stepsizes (when taking the gradient step to obtain  $x^{k+1}$ ) is equivalent to the dynamics of some continuous second-order ODE.

### 1.3.2 The Algorithm

There are several equivalent algorithm for Nesterov's Accelerated Gradient Method. The following came from the original paper by Nesterov in 1983 [5] and later adapted to LASSO

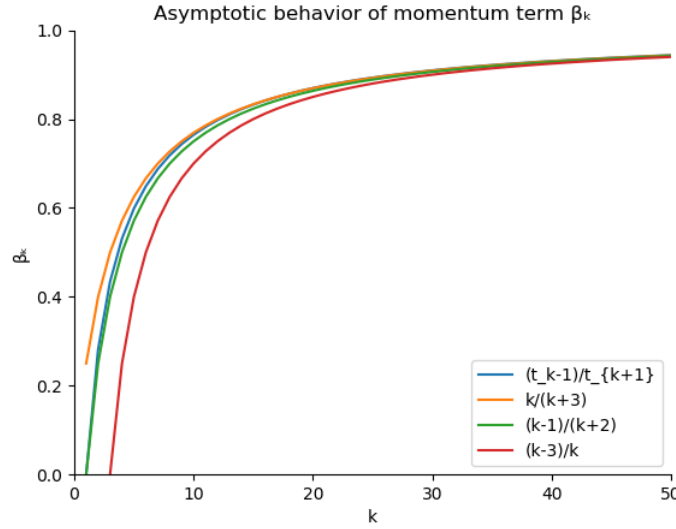
[6]. Assume  $f \in \mathcal{F}_L^1$ . Given  $t_1 = 1$  and  $y_1 = x_0$ , accelerated gradient updates according to

$$\begin{aligned} x^{k+1} &= y^k - \frac{1}{L} \nabla f(y^k) \\ t_{k+1} &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4t_k^2}}{2} \\ y^{k+1} &= x^{k+1} + \frac{t_k - 1}{t_{k+1}} (x^{k+1} - x^k) \end{aligned}$$

We can simplify the expression by noting that (slides)

$$\frac{t_k - 1}{t_{k+1}} = 1 - \frac{3}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = \frac{k-3}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

The momentum coefficient is asymptotically equivalent to  $\frac{k-1}{k+2}$  ( $\frac{t_1-1}{t_2} = 0$ )



And updates is now given by

$$\begin{aligned} x^{k+1} &= y^k - \frac{1}{L} \nabla f(y^k) \\ y^{k+1} &= x^{k+1} + \frac{k-1}{k+2} (x^{k+1} - x^k) \end{aligned}$$

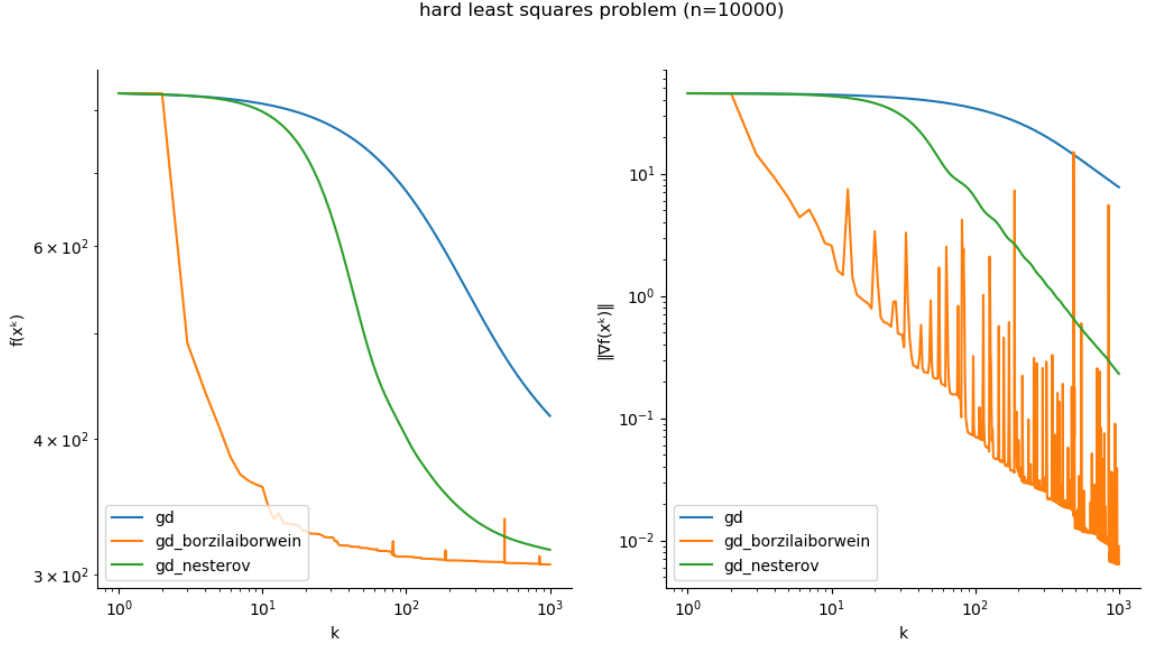
Another formulation of the algorithm comes from Nesterov's textbook [2]. If we take a constant step, i.e.  $\frac{1}{L}$ , to find the  $x^{k+1}$ , and that we pick  $\alpha_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}} = 1/\sqrt{\kappa}$ , which is the interpolating coefficient for recursive construction of the estimating sequence. Then we have the following updates

$$\begin{aligned} x^{k+1} &= y^k - \frac{1}{L} \nabla f(y^k) \\ y^{k+1} &= x^{k+1} + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa} - 1}{\sqrt{\kappa} + 1} (x^{k+1} - x^k) \end{aligned}$$

However, in practice the condition number  $\kappa$  is hard to compute.

## 1.4 Numerical Experiments

We are given a hard least squares problem of minimizing  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|D^T x - b\|_2^2$  where  $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n+1)}$  is the differencing matrix, with all -1 on the main diagonal and all 1 on the superdiagonal. The gradient is given by  $\nabla f(x) = D(D^T x - b)$ . We compare gradient descent with either constant stepsize or using barzilai borwein stepsize, and nesterov's accelerated gradient descent.



We see that the barzilai borwein stepsize is the fastest method, followed by nesterov's accelerated gradient, then the naive gradient descent method.

## 2 Nonsmooth Convex Optimization

We are interested in unconstrained minimization of convex, possibly nondifferentiable,  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{minimize}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

given first order oracle

### 2.1 Subgradient Method

Given bounded subgradient  $\|g^k\| \leq G$  and bounded domain  $\|x^0 - x^*\| \leq R$ , subgradient method is in a sense optimal as it achieves the lower bound  $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2})$  for this problem class. Subgradient method iteratively updates as follows

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha_k g^k$$

where  $g^k \in \partial f(x^k)$  is *any* subgradient of  $f$ . First order optimality condition is now  $0 \in \partial f(x^*)$ , which is impossible to test for nontrivial function  $f$ . Therefore, using  $\|g^k\| \leq \epsilon$  is not informative and subgradient method does not really have a stopping criterion.

### 2.1.1 Solving Support Vector Machine w/ Subgradient Method

We are given data  $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, y_i \in \{\pm 1\}\}$ , support vector machine is supervised learning model that tries to find  $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  such that the empirical risk and regularizer on  $w$  is minimized

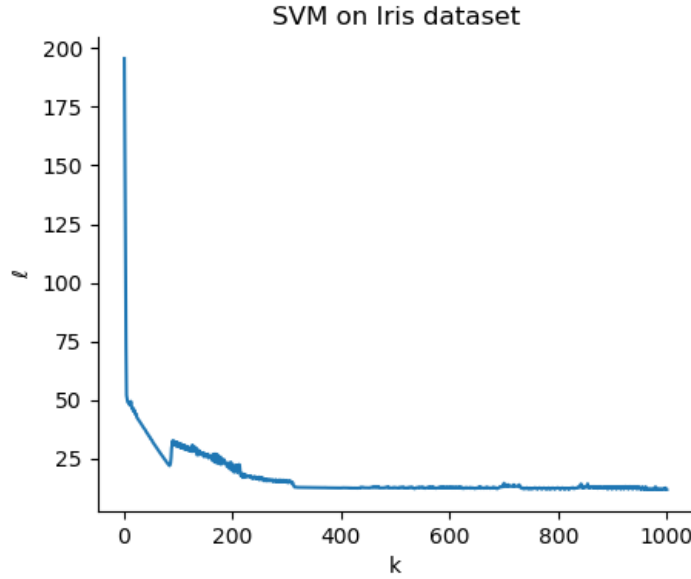
$$\text{minimize}_{w,b} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|w\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m \max[0, 1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b)] \quad (:= f(w, b))$$

Support vector machines can be solved using subgradient method. We first find a subgradient of  $f$

$$g_w^k = w^k - \lambda \sum_{i \in [m]: y_i(w^T x_i + b) < 1} y_i x_i$$

$$g_b = -\lambda \sum_{i \in [m]: y_i(w^T x_i + b) < 1} y_i$$

where we have picked  $0 \in \partial(\max 0, 1 - y_i(w^T x_i + b))$  when  $y_i(w^T x_i + b) = 1$ , the only case where the *max term* is non-differentiable. When tested on the Iris dataset, subgradient method worked!



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## 3 Second Order Methods

For unconstrained problem  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$ , the standard Newton scheme updates according to

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \left[ \nabla^2 f(x^k) \right]^{-1} \nabla f(x^k) \quad (1)$$

where  $f \in C_L^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . The method has quadratic local convergence rate when initial iterate is close to the optimum of  $f$  [2]. Cubic regularized Newton's Method converges globally to

second order stationary points ( $\nabla f(x) = 0$  and  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$ ) assuming  $f \in C_L^{2,2}$ , i.e. twice continuously differentiable with lipschitz continuous hessian [7, 8]. The idea is to iteratively minimize a global upper bound of the objective,

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{f}_{x^k} y \quad (2)$$

where  $\tilde{f}(y)$  is a cubic regularized quadratic model of the objective,

$$\tilde{f}_x(y) = f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla^2 f(x)(y - x), y - x \rangle + \frac{L}{6} \|y - x\|^3 \quad (3)$$

This modified Newton step ensures that function values of iterates are monotonic non-increasing. Cubic regularized Newton's Method converges globally to second order stationary points ( $\nabla f(x) = 0$  and  $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$ ) assuming  $f \in C_L^{2,2}$ , i.e. twice continuously differentiable with lipschitz continuous hessian [7, 8]. The method has quadratic global convergence rate when initial iterate is close to the optimum of  $f$  [2]. Under weak non-degeneracy assumption of the Hessian matrix, the local convergence rate is super-linear of the order  $\frac{4}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

## 4 Minimax Optimization

Let  $\mathbf{z}^k = (\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k)$  be the iterates,  $f^k = f(\mathbf{z}^k)$  be function evaluated at current iterates, and

$$\mathbf{H}^k = \mathbf{J}(\nabla f^k) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}} \end{bmatrix}$$

be block-wise hessian.

**Competitive Gradient Descent (CGD)** Competitive Gradient Descent [9] is an generalized gradient descent algorithm for the general-sum two player game, which we will specialize to zero-sum game. Each iteration involves solving a a quadratic regularized bi-linear game that approximates the general game at the current iterate.

$$\min_{\delta_{\mathbf{x}}} \max_{\delta_{\mathbf{y}}} \left[ F^k(\delta_{\mathbf{x}}, \delta_{\mathbf{y}}) := \delta_{\mathbf{x}}^T \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f^k + \delta_{\mathbf{y}}^T \nabla_{\mathbf{y}} f^k + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\mathbf{x}}^T \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}} \delta_{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \|\delta_{\mathbf{x}}\|_2^2 - \frac{1}{2\eta} \|\delta_{\mathbf{y}}\|_2^2 \right]$$

Finding 1st order local nash equilibrium involves solving a system of equations given by

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \nabla_{\delta_{\mathbf{x}}} F^k = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f^k + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}}^k \delta_{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta_{\mathbf{x}} \\ 0 &= \nabla_{\delta_{\mathbf{y}}} F^k = -\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} f^k - \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{x}}^k \delta_{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta_{\mathbf{y}} \end{aligned}$$

which emits closed form equations for  $\delta_{\mathbf{x}}, \delta_{\mathbf{y}}$ , giving rise to update of the form,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} \\ \mathbf{y}^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^k \\ \mathbf{y}^k \end{bmatrix} - \eta \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \eta \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}}^k \\ -\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{x}}^k & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f^k \\ -\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} f^k \end{bmatrix}$$

Note solving for local nash of a full quadratic Taylor approximation of the game at current iterates (include terms involving  $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}}$ ) recovers damped and regularized Newton's method. In the paper, the author uses computes approximate matrix inverse to compute the updates.

**CGD with cubic regularization** We can apply per-player cubic regularization,

$$\min_{\delta_x} \max_{\delta_y} \left[ F^k(\delta_x, \delta_y) := \delta_x^T \nabla_x f^k + \delta_y^T \nabla_y f^k + \frac{1}{2} \delta_x^T \mathbf{H}_{x,y} \delta_y + \frac{L}{6} \|\delta_x\|_2^3 - \frac{L}{6} \|\delta_y\|_2^3 \right]$$

It is not possible to write analytic equation for optimal solution. Instead, the subproblem can be computed using first order gradient methods with guaranteed convergence to local saddle points, e.g. extra-gradient [10], consensus optimization [11].

**Follow the Ridge (FR)** Gradient Descent/Ascent (GDA) fails to converge with any constant learning rate. *Follow-the-Ridge* modifies gradient descent-ascent by applying an asymmetric correction term on the leader's gradient step, which encourage players to stay on the ridge of the loss surface. The approach is proved to converge and only converge to *local minimax* under mild assumptions ( $f$  twice differentiable, thrice differentiable at critical points,  $\mathbf{H}_{yy}$  is invertible)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{k+1} \\ \mathbf{y}^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^k \\ \mathbf{y}^k \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \eta_x \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\eta_x \mathbf{H}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{H}_{yx} & \eta_y \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_x f^k \\ \nabla_y f^k \end{bmatrix}$$

## 5 Cheat Sheet

### 5.1 Lipschitz Continuous

**Definition 1.**  $f \in C_L^{k,p}(Q)$  is  $k$  times continuously differentiable on  $Q$  if for all  $x, y \in Q$ ,

$$\|\nabla^p f(y) - \nabla^p f(x)\| \leq L \|y - x\| \quad (4)$$

$f \in C_L^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is continuously differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  if for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\|\nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x)\| \leq L \|y - x\| \quad (5)$$

**Definition 2.**  $f \in C_L^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C_L^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  if for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , either condition is satisfied

$$\|\nabla^2 f(x)\| \leq L \quad (6)$$

$$-L\mathbf{I} \preceq \nabla^2 f(x) \preceq L\mathbf{I} \quad (7)$$

Property for  $f \in C_L^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,

$$|f(y) - f(x) - \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle| \leq \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \quad (8)$$

$$f(x - \alpha \nabla f(x)) \leq f(x) - \alpha \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} L\right) \|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \quad (9)$$

$$f\left(x - \frac{1}{L} \nabla f(x)\right) \leq f(x) - \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \quad (10)$$

Note (8) implies that quadratic functions  $\phi_-(\cdot), \phi_+(\cdot)$  are global lower/upper bound of  $f(\cdot)$  respectively, i.e.  $\phi_-(y) \leq f(y) \leq \phi_+(y)$  for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , where

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_-(y) &= f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle - \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \\ \phi_+(y) &= f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Note (10) is important in proving convergence of descent methods, where we see progress made in reducing function value of iterates by stepping in  $-\frac{1}{L}\nabla f(x)$  is at least some constant times the gradient norm.

Property for  $f \in C_M^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,

$$\|\nabla f(y) - \nabla f(x) - \nabla^2 f(x)(y - x)\| \leq \frac{M}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \quad (11)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x) - C \preceq \nabla^2 f(y) \preceq \nabla^2 f(x) + C \quad \text{where } C = M \|y - x\| \mathbf{I} \quad (12)$$

## 5.2 Convex

**Definition 3.** The following are equivalent

1. A continuously differentiable function  $f$  is convex on convex set  $Q$  ( $f \in \mathcal{F}^1(Q)$ )
2. For all  $x, y \in Q$

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle \quad (13)$$

3. For all  $x, y \in Q$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y) \quad (14)$$

4. For all  $x, y \in Q$ ,

$$\langle \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle > 0 \quad (15)$$

**Definition 4.** A twice differentiable function  $f$  belongs to  $\mathcal{F}^2(Q)$  if for any  $x \in Q$ ,

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0 \quad (16)$$

## 5.3 Smooth & Convex

**Definition 5.**  $f \in \mathcal{F}_L^{1,1}(Q, \|\cdot\|)$  if  $f$  is convex with Lipschitz continuous gradient, i.e. for all  $x, y \in Q$ ,

$$\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|_* \leq L \|x - y\| \quad (17)$$

Property of  $f \in \mathcal{F}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|)$ . Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

$$0 \leq f(y) - f(x) - \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle \leq \frac{L}{2} \|x - y\|^2 \quad (18)$$

$$f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{1}{2L} \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|_*^2 \leq f(y) \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|_*^2 \leq \langle \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle \quad (20)$$

$$0 \leq \langle \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle \leq L \|x - y\|^2 \quad (21)$$

Note (18) implies a tighter (linear) lower bound to  $f(\cdot)$  if we assume convexity. In fact, the lower bound can be improved further to a upward quadratic by (19).



## 5.4 Strongly Convex

**Definition 6.** A continuously differentiable function  $f$  is strongly convex on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  ( $f \in \mathcal{S}_\mu^1(Q, \|\cdot\|)$ ) if there exists a convexity parameter  $\mu > 0$  such that for all  $x, y \in Q$ ,

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), y - x \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \quad (22)$$

Property for  $f \in \mathcal{S}_\mu^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Let  $x, y \in Q$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$f(x) \geq f(x^*) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|x - x^*\|^2 \quad \text{where} \quad \nabla f(x^*) = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\langle \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle \geq \mu \|x - y\|^2 \quad (24)$$

$$\lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y) \geq f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) + \lambda(1 - \lambda)\frac{\mu}{2} \|x - y\|^2 \quad (25)$$

## 5.5 Smooth & Strongly Convex

**Definition 7.** A continuously differentiable function  $f$  that is strongly convex with  $L$ -lipschitz continuous gradients ( $f \in \mathcal{S}_{L,\mu}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ). Note  $\kappa = L/\mu \geq 1$  is the condition number of  $f$ .

Property for  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\mu,L}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . For any  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle \geq \frac{\mu L}{\mu + L} \|x - y\|^2 + \frac{1}{\mu + L} \|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\|^2 \quad (26)$$

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