

Problem Set 4, May 7, 2024 (CD and SGD)

Coordinate descent

Exercise 1. Efficient Implementation of Coordinate Descent Consider the least squares objective

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|^2$$

for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

- Derive $\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$. What is the time-complexity to compute the gradient vector $\nabla f(\mathbf{x})$?
- Given an index $i \in [d]$, derive $\nabla_i f(\mathbf{x})$. What is the time-complexity to compute $\nabla_i f(\mathbf{x})$?
- Consider the following implementation of coordinate descent, where \mathbf{y}_t denotes a sequence of auxiliary variables, $\mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{Ax}_0$. At iteration t , pick index $i_t \in [d]$ uniformly at random and update:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{x}_t - \gamma(\mathbf{e}_{i_t}^\top A^\top) \cdot (\mathbf{y}_t - \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{i_t}, \\ \mathbf{y}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{y}_t - \gamma(\mathbf{e}_{i_t}^\top A^\top) \cdot (\mathbf{y}_t - \mathbf{b}) \cdot (A\mathbf{e}_{i_t}), \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where \mathbf{e}_i denotes the i -th unit vector. Show that this is equivalent to the coordinate descent update $\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t - \gamma \nabla_{i_t} f(\mathbf{x}_t)$. What is the time-complexity of updating both sequences in (1)?

SGD

Exercise 2 (Weak Growth Condition). Suppose $F(\cdot)$ is L -smooth and has a minima at x^* . We say the stochastic gradient satisfies the weak growth condition with constant c if

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}, \xi)\|_2^2] \leq 2cL[F(\mathbf{x}) - F(\mathbf{x}^*)].$$

Prove that

- For convex function F , strong growth condition implies weak growth condition.
- For μ -strongly convex function F , weak growth condition implies strong growth condition.

Practical Implementation of CD

Follow the Python notebook provided here:

colab.research.google.com/github/epfml/OptML_course/blob/master/labs/ex08/template/Lab.8.ipynb