

Improved Convergence for ℓ_∞ and ℓ_1 Regression via Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares

Alina Ene, Adrian Vladu



IRLS Method

Basic primitive:

$$\min \sum r_i x_i^2$$
$$Ax = b$$

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solution given by one
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$$x = R^{-1} A^T (A^T R^{-1} A)^{-1} A b$$

* $R = \text{diag}(r)$

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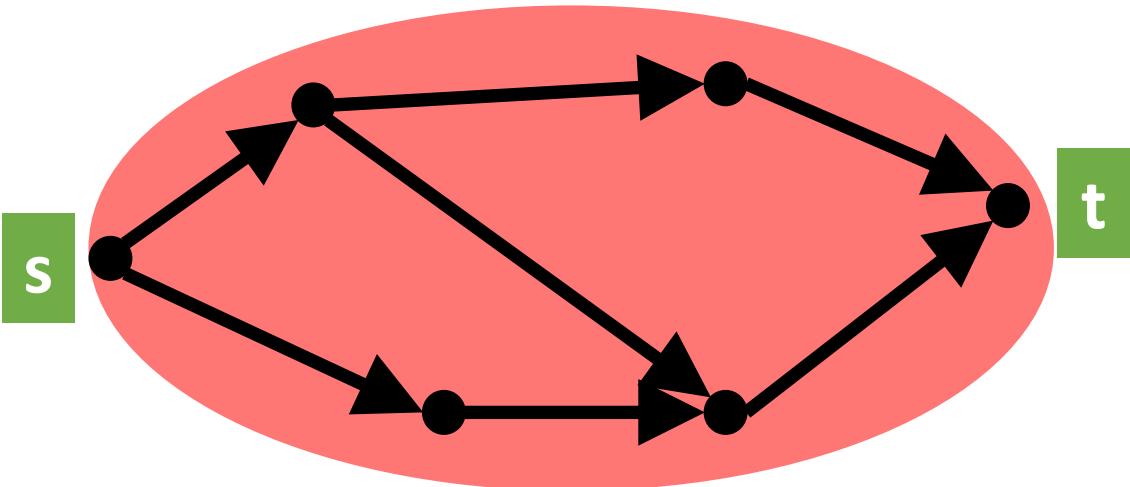
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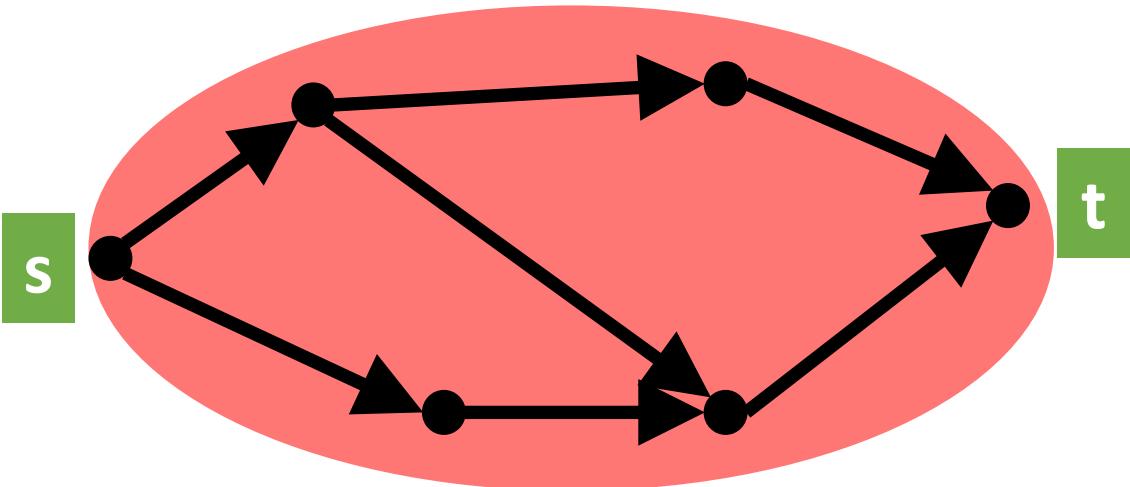
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Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs



$$\begin{aligned} & \min \|x\|_{\infty} \\ & Ax = b \end{aligned}$$

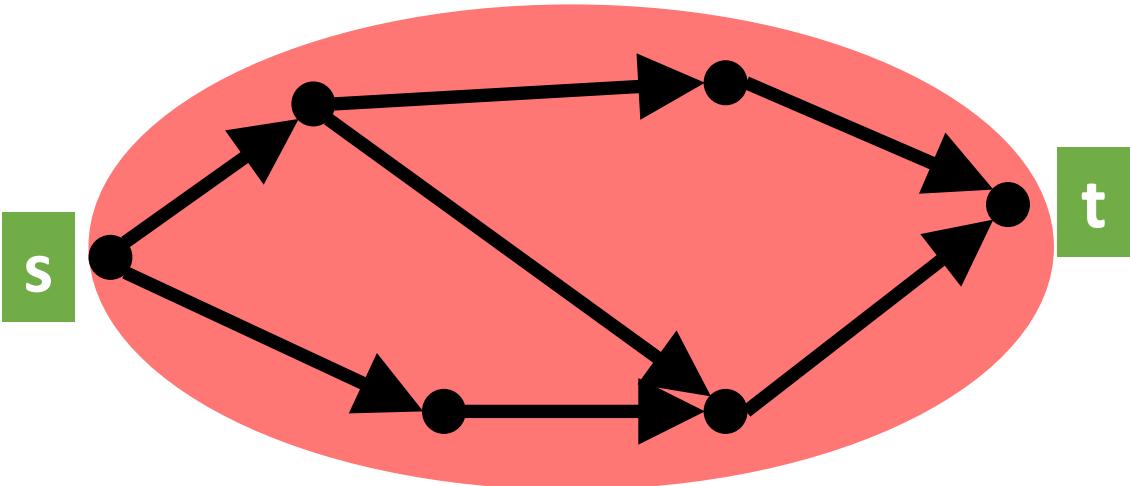
Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs



minimize
congestion of
flow \mathbf{x}

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$$
$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$$

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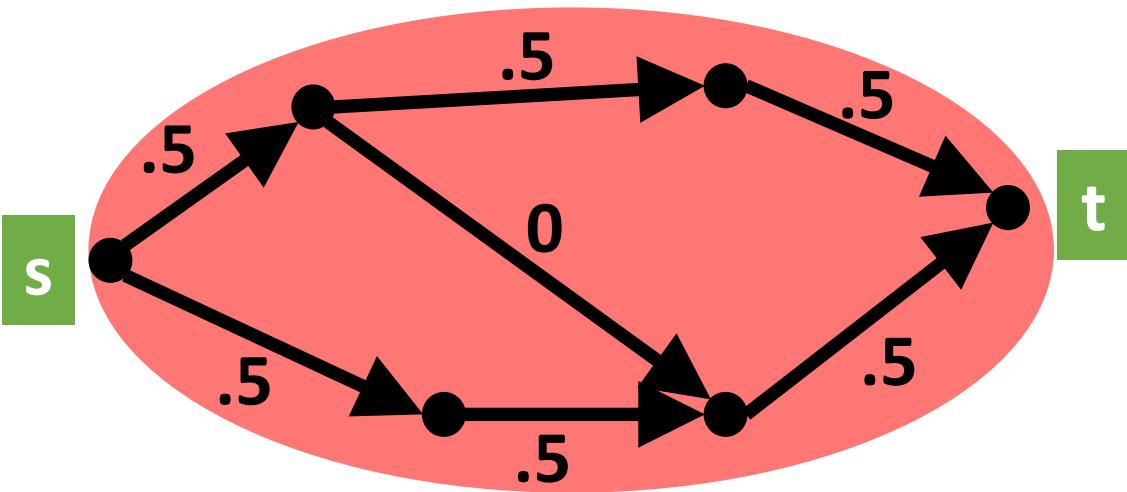


minimize
congestion of
flow x

$$\min |x|_\infty$$
$$Ax = b$$

boundary condition:
 x routes demand
from s to t

Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs



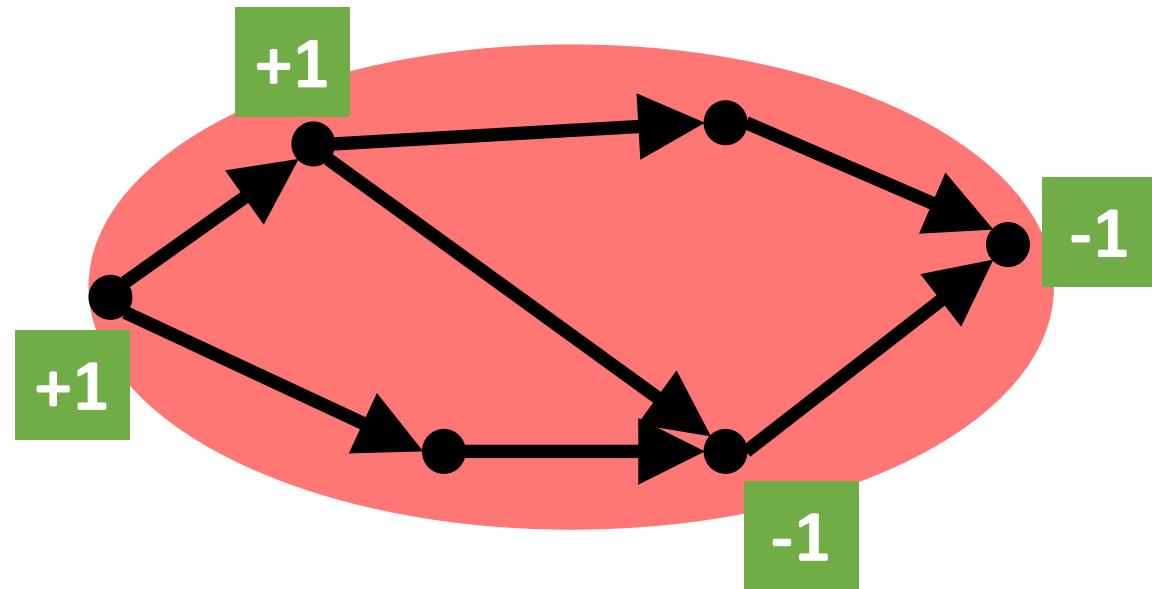
Maximum flow

minimize
congestion of
flow x

$$\min |x|_\infty$$
$$Ax = b$$

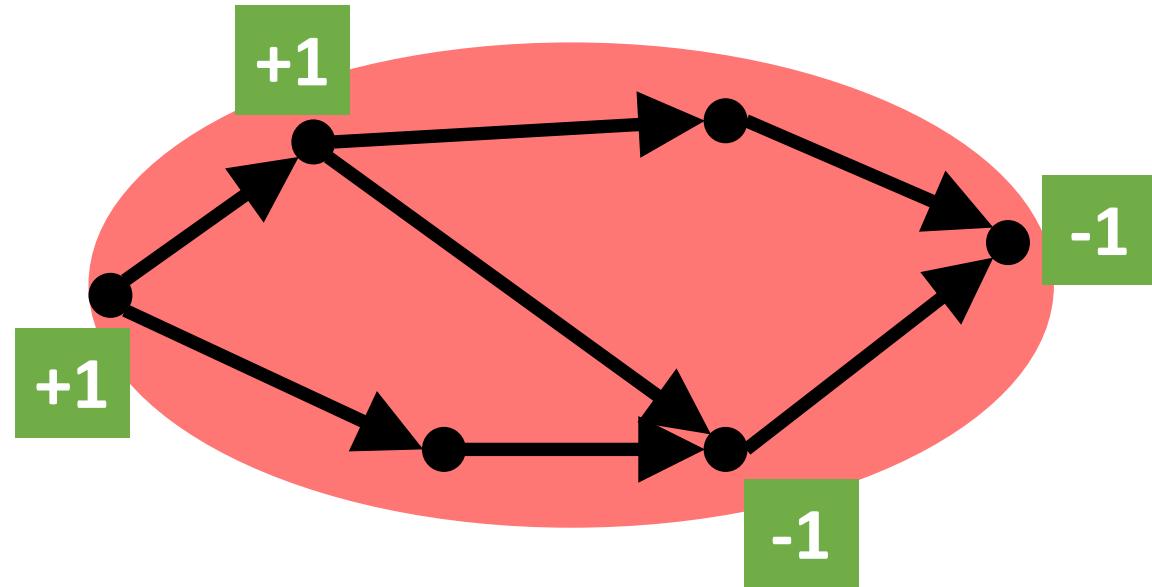
boundary condition:
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Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs



$$\begin{aligned} & \min |x|_1 \\ & Ax = b \end{aligned}$$

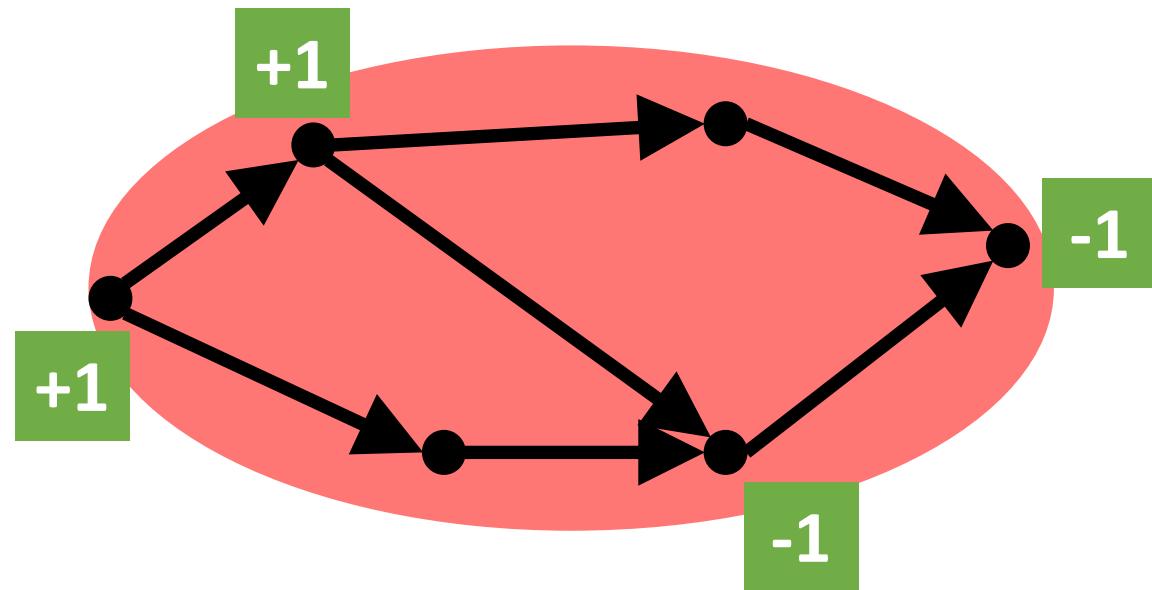
Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs



minimize
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Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs

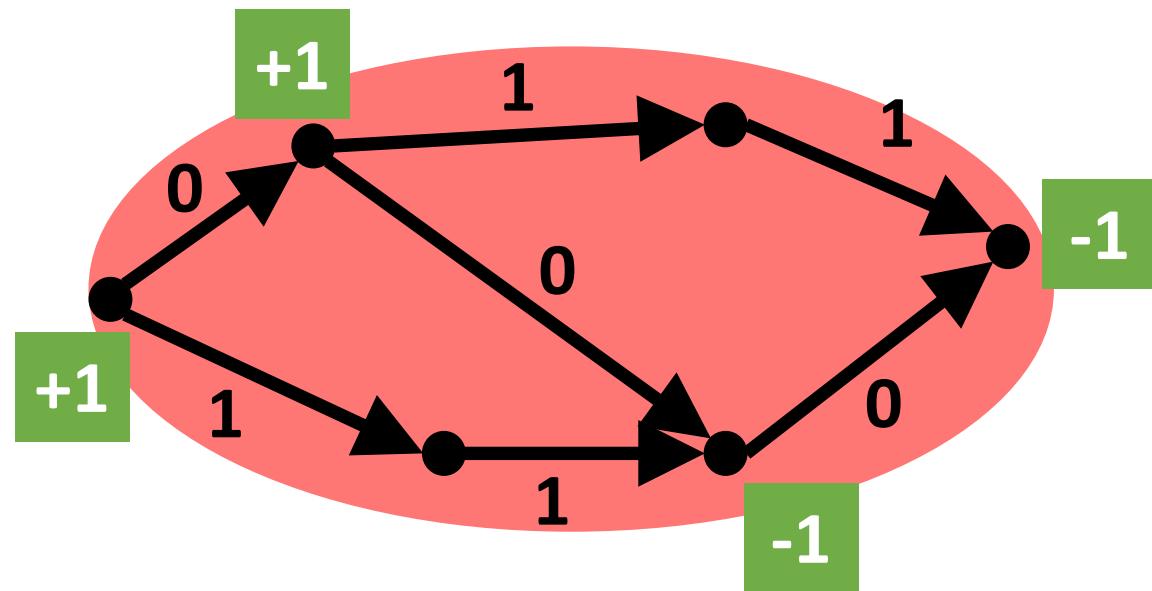


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Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs



Minimum cost flow

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cost of
flow x

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$$Ax = b$$

boundary condition:
 x routes demand
from +1 to -1

Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$$

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$$

max flow

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_1$$

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$$

min cost flow

Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

max flow

*Q: Are these problems
really that hard?*

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_1$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

min cost flow

Benchmark: Optimization on Graphs

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First order methods (gradient descent)

- running time strongly depends on matrix structure
- in general, takes time at least $\Omega(m^{1.5}/\text{poly}(\epsilon))$

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Second order methods (Newton method, IRLS)

- interior point method: $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(m^{1/2})$ linear system solves
- can be made $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(n^{1/2})$ with a lot of work [Lee-Sidford '14]

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“Hybrid” method

- [Christiano-Kelner-Madry-Spielman-Teng '11] $\tilde{O}(m^{1/3}/\epsilon^{11/3})$ linear system solves
- ~30 pages of description and proofs for complicated method

This work

Natural IRLS method runs in $\tilde{O}(m^{1/3}/\varepsilon^{2/3} + 1/\varepsilon^2)$ iterations

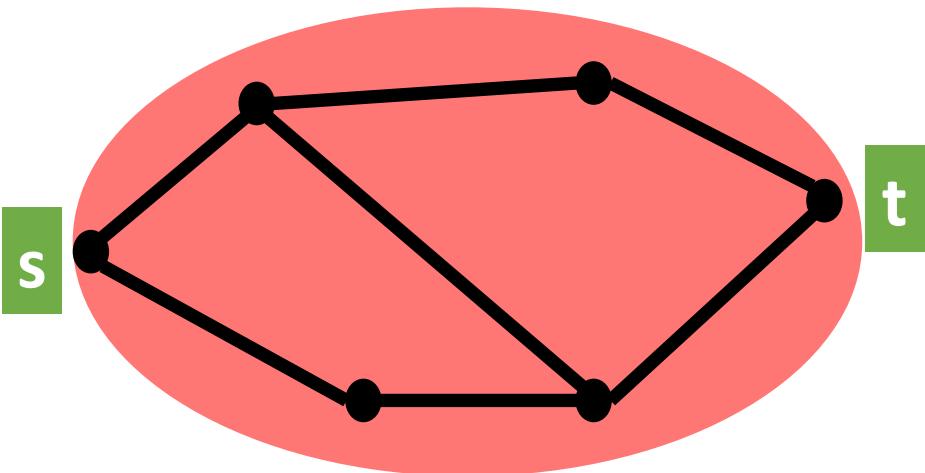
This work

Natural IRLS method runs in $\tilde{O}(m^{1/3}/\varepsilon^{2/3} + 1/\varepsilon^2)$ iterations

* no matter what the structure of the underlying matrix is

This work

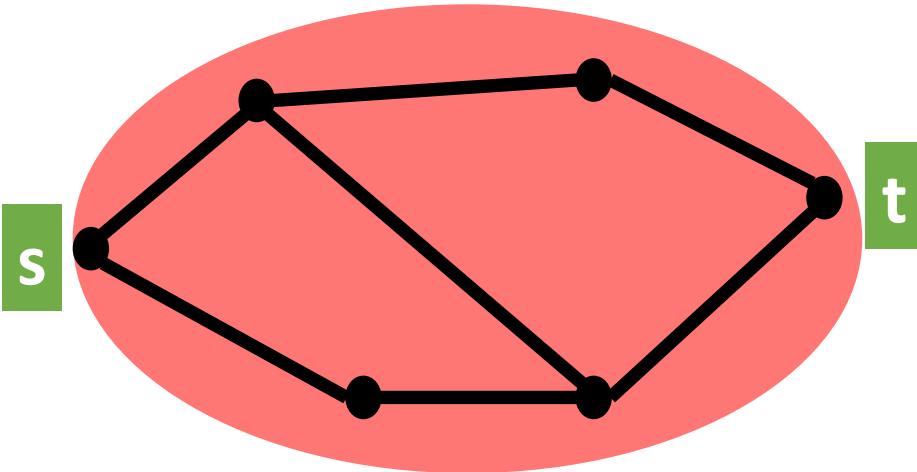
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$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & |\mathbf{x}|_{\infty} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \end{aligned} \leq \text{OPT}$$

This work

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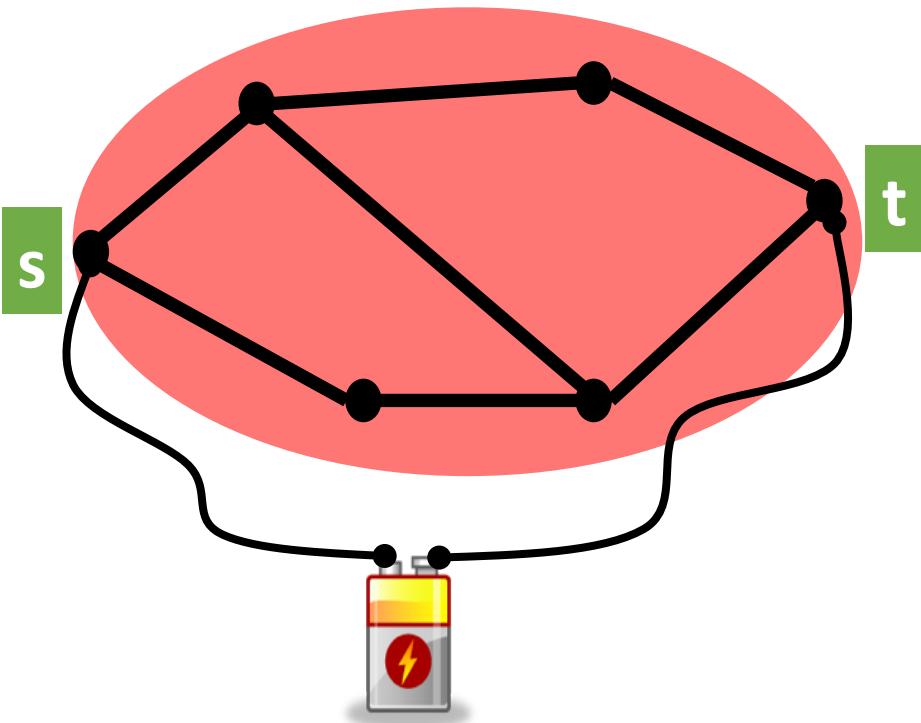


Guess
OPT value

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$$
$$A\mathbf{x} = b$$
$$\leq \text{OPT} (.5)$$

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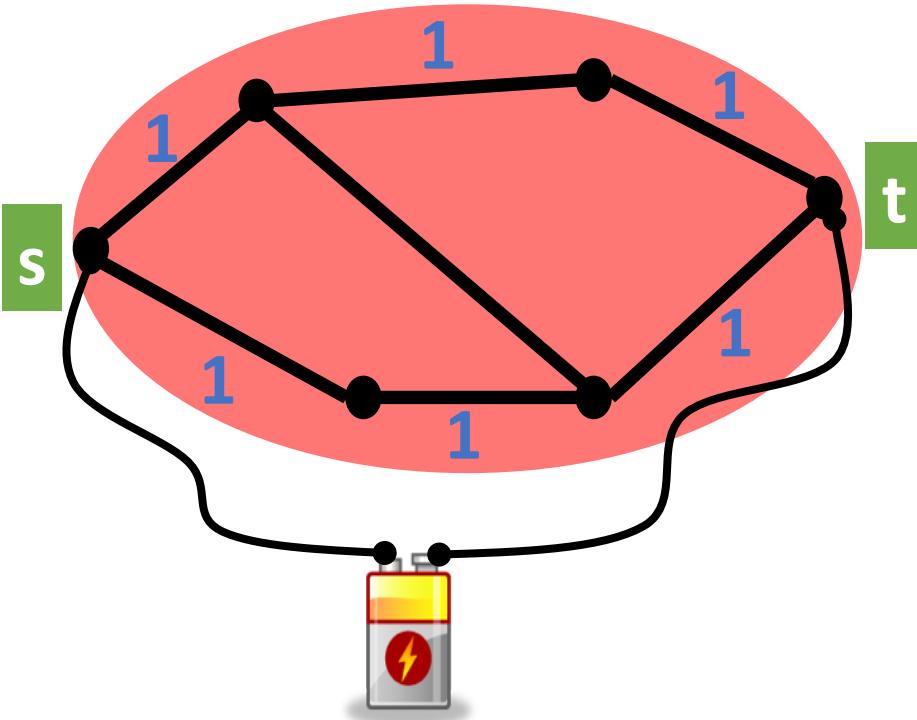


Guess
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Guess
OPT value
Initialize

$$\min |\mathbf{x}|_\infty$$

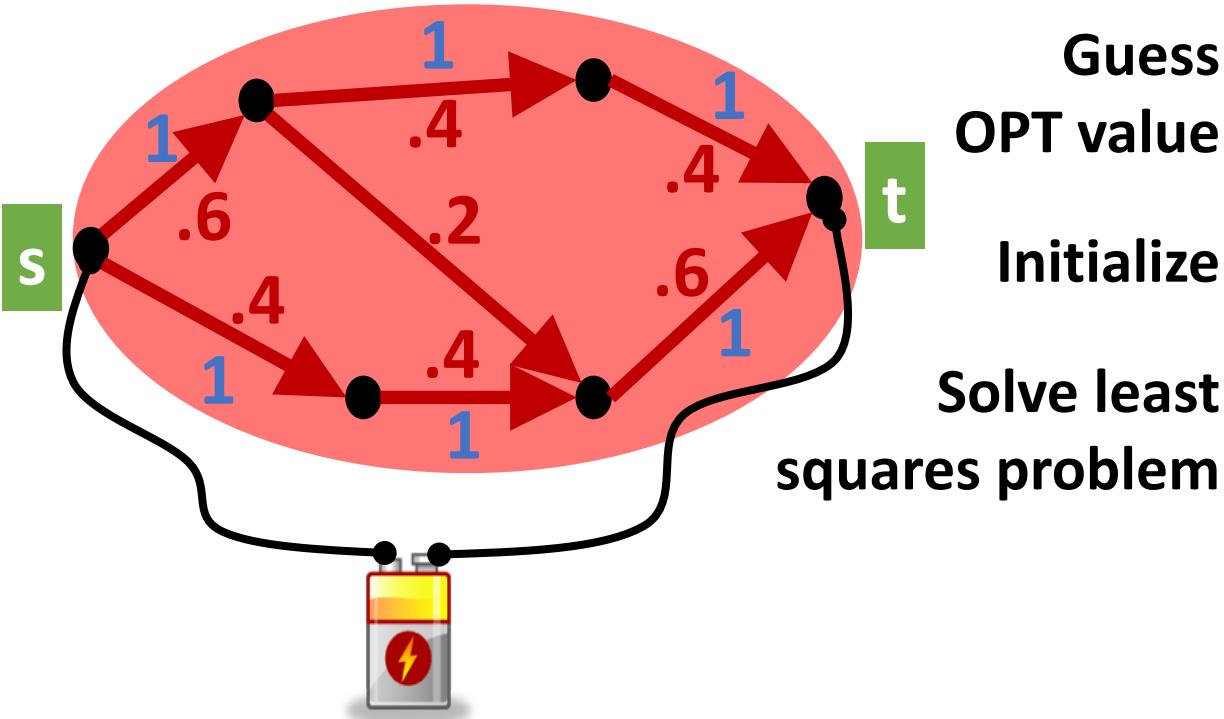
$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$r = 1$$

$\leq \text{OPT}$
.5

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$$\min |x|_\infty$$
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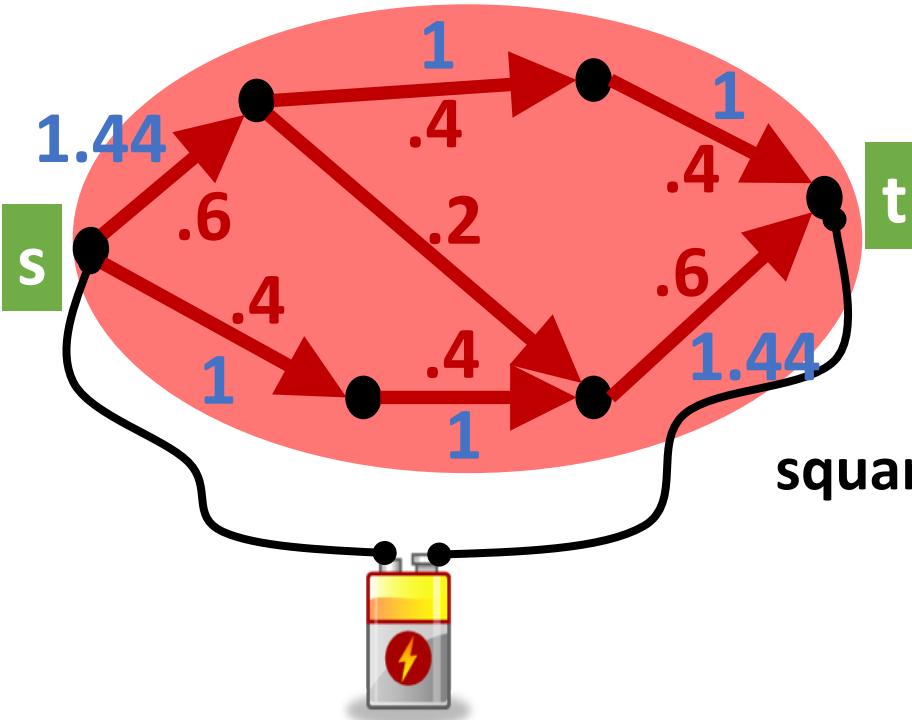
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Guess
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Initialize

Solve least
squares problem

Update r

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$$Ax = b$$

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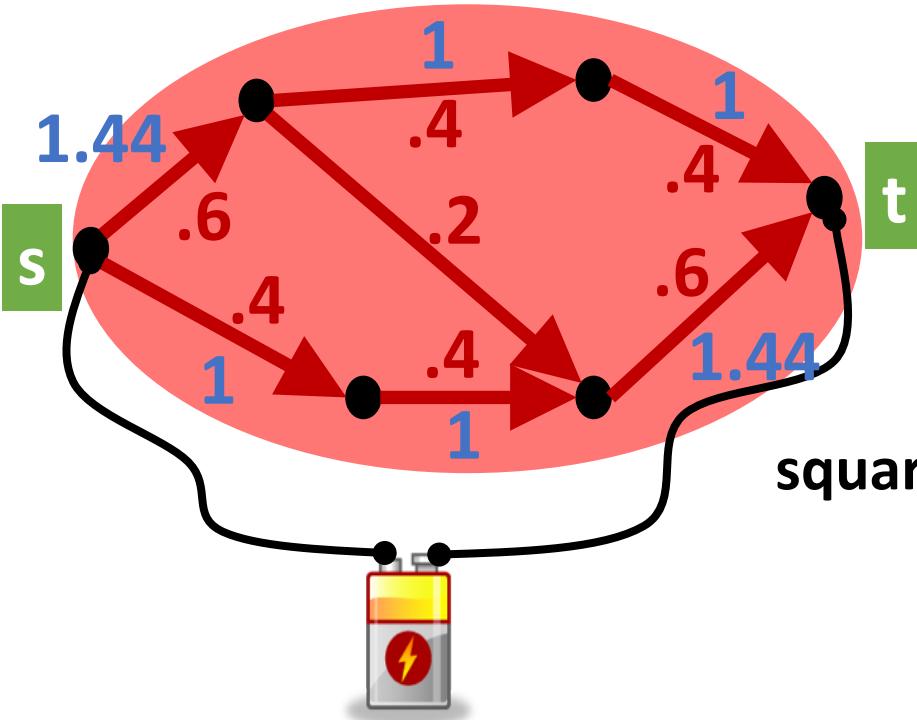
$$r = 1$$

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$$r_i \leftarrow r_i * \max\{\frac{x_i}{\text{OPT}}^2, 1\}$$

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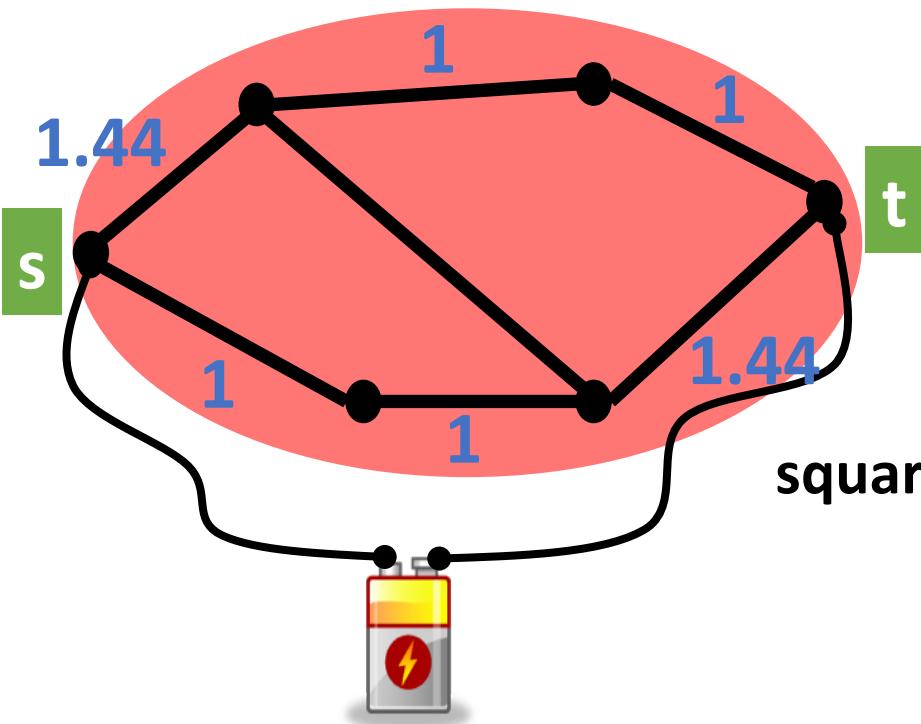
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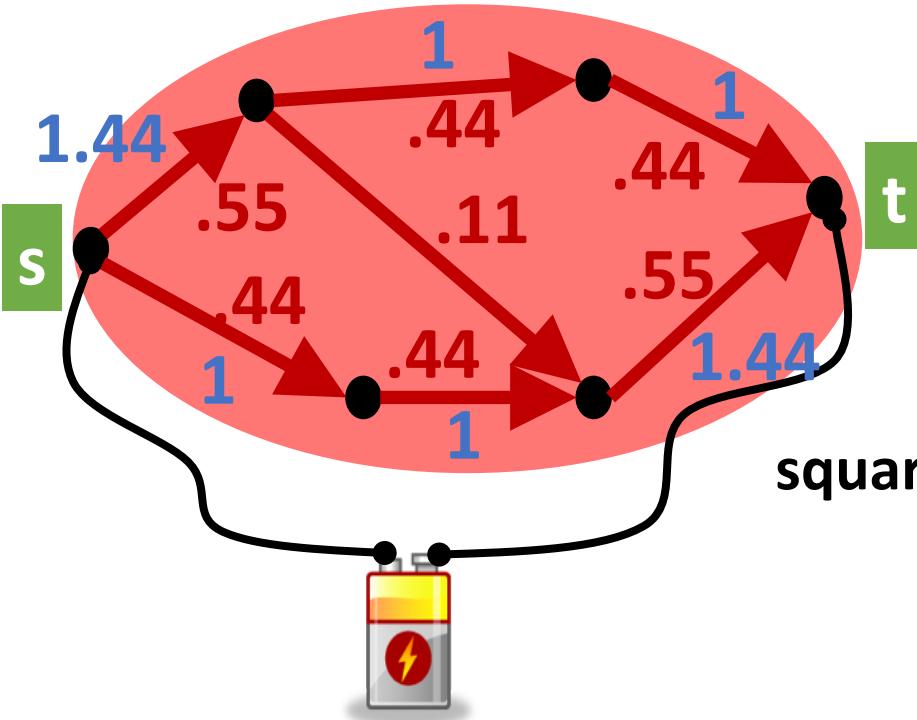
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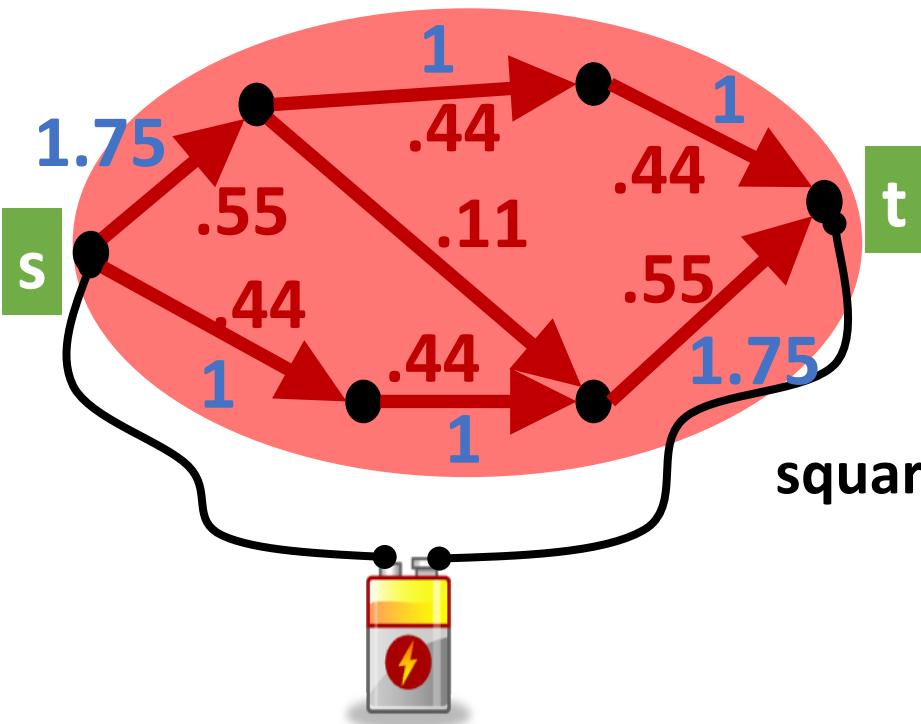
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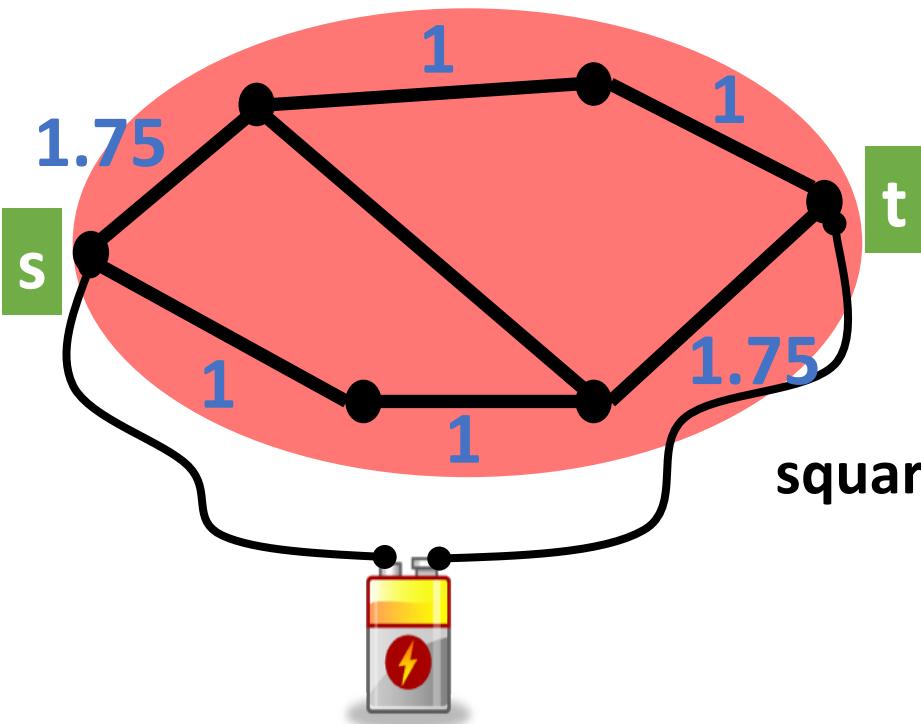
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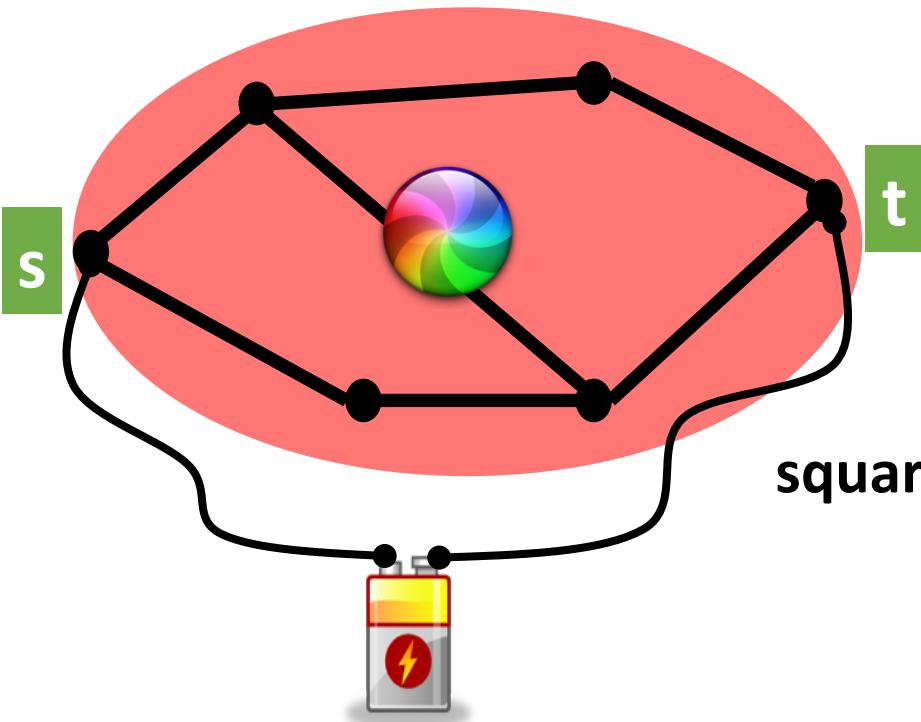
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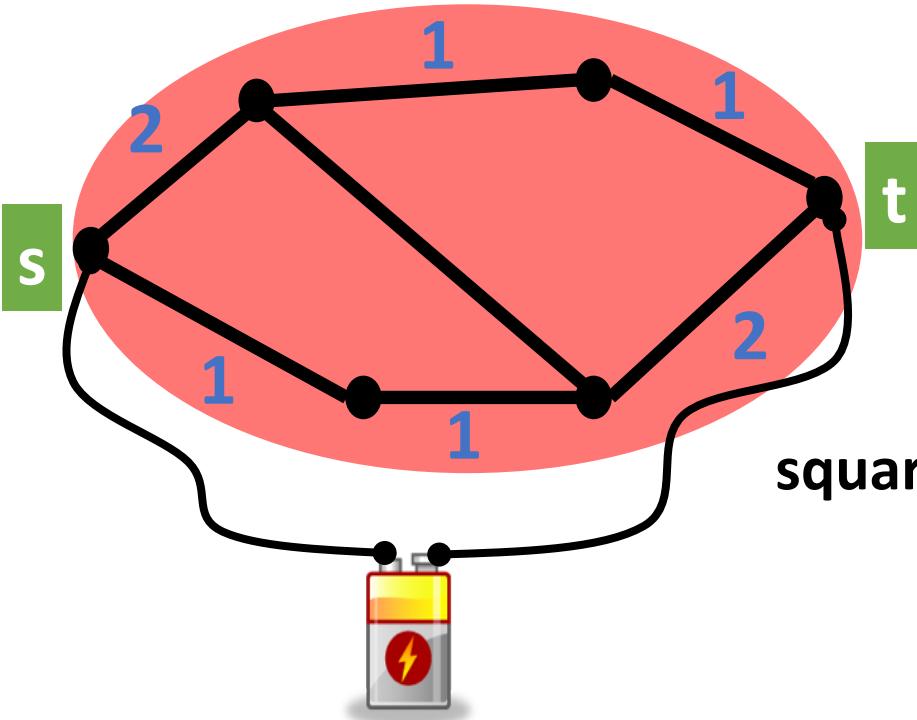
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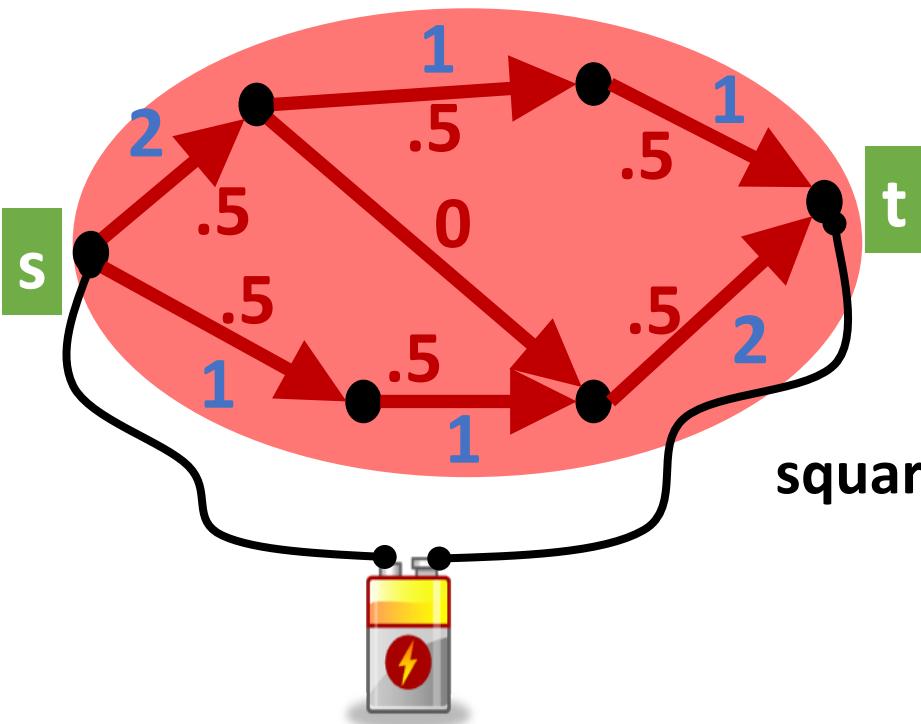
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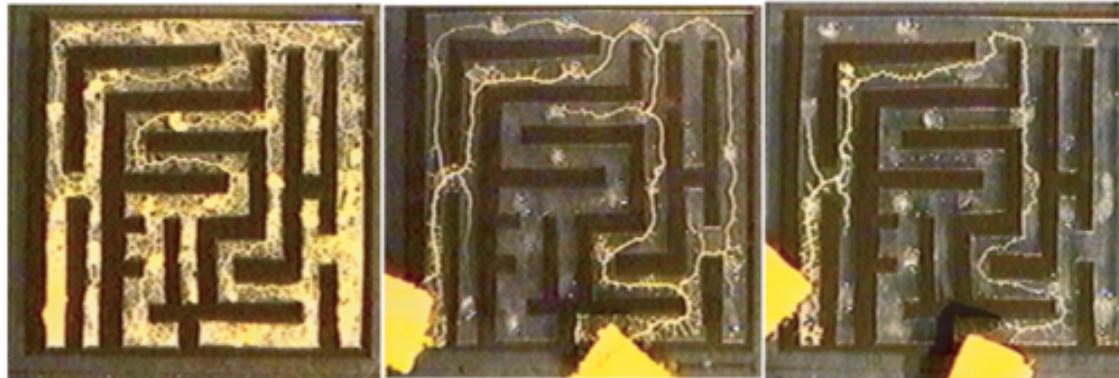
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- Any insights for new optimization methods?



Thank You!

More details at poster

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