

COMPLEXITY OF PROJECTED GRADIENT METHODS FOR STRONGLY CONVEX OPTIMIZATION WITH HÖLDER CONTINUOUS GRADIENT TERMS*

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Abstract. This paper studies the complexity of projected gradient descent methods for a class of strongly convex constrained optimization problems where the objective function is expressed as a summation of m component functions, each possessing a gradient that is Hölder continuous with an exponent $\alpha_i \in (0, 1]$. Under this formulation, the gradient of the objective function may fail to be globally Hölder continuous, thereby existing complexity results inapplicable to this class of problems. Our theoretical analysis reveals that, in this setting, the complexity of projected gradient methods is determined by $\hat{\alpha} = \min_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\}} \alpha_i$. We first prove that, with an appropriately fixed stepsize, the complexity bound for finding an approximate minimizer with a distance to the true minimizer less than ε is $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+\hat{\alpha})})$, which extends the well-known complexity result for $\hat{\alpha} = 1$. Next we show that the complexity bound can be improved to $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})$ if the stepsize is updated by the universal scheme. We illustrate our complexity results by numerical examples arising from elliptic equations with a non-Lipschitz term.

Key words. projected gradient descent, complexity, Hölder continuity

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1. Introduction. Given a closed and convex set $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, this paper considers the following optimization problem,

$$(1.1) \quad \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \Omega} f(\mathbf{u}) := \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(\mathbf{u}),$$

where the objective function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies the following assumption.

ASSUMPTION 1.1.

1. The function f is μ -strongly convex with a parameter $\mu > 0$ on Ω , that is,

$$f(\mathbf{u}) \geq f(\mathbf{v}) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}), \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^2,$$

for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \Omega$.

2. For each $i \in [m] := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, the function $f_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuously differentiable and the gradient ∇f_i is (globally) Hölder continuous with an exponent $\alpha_i \in (0, 1]$ on Ω , namely, there exists a constant $L_i > 0$ such that

$$(1.2) \quad \|\nabla f_i(\mathbf{u}) - \nabla f_i(\mathbf{v})\| \leq L_i \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^{\alpha_i},$$

for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \Omega$.

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Here, $\|\cdot\|$ is the ℓ_2 norm and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the inner product on \mathbb{R}^n . We also denote by $\mathbf{u}^* \in \Omega$ and $f^* = f(\mathbf{u}^*)$ the global minimizer and the optimal value of problem (1.1), respectively.

Suppose that each ∇f_i is Lipschitz continuous, which corresponds to condition (1.2) with $\alpha_i = 1$ for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \Omega$. Then ∇f is also Lipschitz continuous and the associated Lipschitz constant is $L = \sum_{i=1}^m L_i/m$. Let $\Pi_\Omega(\cdot)$ be the projection operator onto the set Ω . It is well known that the classical projected gradient descent method

$$(1.3) \quad \mathbf{u}_{k+1} = \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{u}_k - \tau \nabla f(\mathbf{u}_k)),$$

with any initial point $\mathbf{u}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and the stepsize $\tau \in (0, 2/(\mu + L)]$, achieves a linear rate of convergence [9, Theorem 2.2.14] as follows,

$$\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq (1 - \mu\tau)^k \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|.$$

Therefore, for a given $\varepsilon > 0$, method (1.3) is guaranteed to find a point $\mathbf{u}_k \in \Omega$ satisfying $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$ after at most $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1}))$ iterations. Unfortunately, this analysis fails if there exists at least one index $i \in [m]$ such that $\alpha_i < 1$. We explain the failure of the convergence of method (1.3) to \mathbf{u}^* by the following example.

Example 1.1. [5, Example 1] Consider the following univariate optimization problem,

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}|x|^{3/2},$$

which is a special instance of problem (1.1) with $f_1(x) = x^2/2$, $f_2(x) = 2|x|^{3/2}/3$, and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$. It is easy to see that the global minimizer is $x^* = 0$. Method (1.3) with the fixed stepsize $\tau > 0$ starting from $x_0 \neq 0$ reads as follows,

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \tau \nabla f(x_k) = (1 - \tau)x_k - \tau \text{sign}(x_k) |x_k|^{1/2},$$

where $\text{sign}(x) = 1$ if $x > 0$, 0 if $x = 0$, and -1 otherwise. A straightforward verification reveals that

$$|x_{k+1}|^2 - |x_k|^2 = -\tau(2 - \tau)|x_k|^2 - 2\tau(1 - \tau)|x_k|^{3/2} + \tau^2|x_k|.$$

It is evident that, when $|x_k|$ is sufficiently small, the last term in the right-hand side becomes dominant, resulting in that $|x_{k+1}|^2 - |x_k|^2 \geq 0$. Therefore, the distance to the global minimizer ceases to decrease once it achieves a certain level.

Moreover, in [5] we show that ∇f is locally Hölder continuous, but not globally Hölder continuous. In fact, from

$$\nabla f(x^* + |h|) - \nabla f(x^*) = |h| + |h|^{\frac{1}{2}} = (|h|^{1-\alpha} + |h|^{\frac{1}{2}-\alpha})|h|^\alpha =: (\hat{L}_1(h) + \hat{L}_2(h))|h|^\alpha,$$

we have $\hat{L}_1(h) \rightarrow \infty$ when $\alpha = (0, 1)$ and $|h| \rightarrow \infty$, while $\hat{L}_2(h) \rightarrow \infty$ when $\alpha = 1$ and $|h| \rightarrow 0$.

This example demonstrates that a function f expressed as a sum of component functions f_i , each endowed with a Hölder continuous gradient, may itself fail to possess a Hölder continuous gradient. This phenomenon was revisited by Nesterov (see [10, Example 1]).

On the other hand, this example satisfies Assumption 1.1 (ii) as

$$|\nabla f_1(x) - \nabla f_1(y)| \leq L_1|x - y| \quad \text{and} \quad |\nabla f_2(x) - \nabla f_2(y)| \leq L_2|x - y|^{1/2}, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

with $L_1 = L_2 = 1$.

Since ∇f may not be globally Hölder continuous, most existing complexity results are inapplicable to problem (1.1). For the special case where $m = 1$, namely, ∇f is globally Hölder continuous with an exponent $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, Devolder et al. [6] presented the following bound for method (1.3),

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{u}}_N) - f(\mathbf{u}^*) \leq K(N) := \frac{L_\alpha \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^{1+\alpha}}{1+\alpha} \left(\frac{2}{N} \right)^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}},$$

where L_α is the Hölder constant and $\hat{\mathbf{u}}_N = \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{u}_k / N$. In the strongly convex case, (51) in [6] comes to

$$\|\hat{\mathbf{u}}_N - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 \leq \frac{2}{\mu} K(N),$$

which implies that finding an N average of iterations $\hat{\mathbf{u}}_N$ satisfying $\|\hat{\mathbf{u}}_N - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$ requires $O(\varepsilon^{-4/(1+\alpha)})$ iterations.

The contribution of this paper is to provide new complexity results of the projected gradient descent methods for problem (1.1), which are dictated by the parameter $\hat{\alpha} = \min_{i \in [m]} \alpha_i \in (0, 1]$. We first show that, with an appropriately fixed stepsize, the complexity bound for finding an iterate with a distance to the global minimizer less than ε is $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1}) \varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+\hat{\alpha})})$, which extends the well-known complexity result for $\hat{\alpha} = 1$. Next, we demonstrate that this complexity bound can be improved to $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1}) \varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})$ if the stepsize is updated at each iteration using the universal scheme. Even in the special case where $m = 1$, our complexity bound is at least $O(\varepsilon^{-1})$ lower than (51) in [6]. For example, when $\hat{\alpha} = 1$, our bound is $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1}))$ but (51) in [6] is $O(\varepsilon^{-2})$.

Our study is motivated by elliptic equations with a non-Lipschitz term [2, 12], as well as optimization problems with an ℓ_p -norm ($1 < p < 2$) regularization term [1, 4]. We illustrate our complexity results by two numerical examples arising from elliptic equations with a non-Lipschitz term in section 5, after we present complexity of projected gradient methods with fixed stepsizes and updated stepsizes in sections 2 to 4, respectively.

2. Vanilla Projected Gradient Descent Method with a Fixed Stepsize.

In this section, we attempt to employ the vanilla projected gradient descent method (1.3) with a fixed stepsize to solve problem (1.1), whose complexity bound is also provided. Example 1.1 illustrates that the projected gradient descent method (1.3) with a fixed stepsize will experience stagnation before reaching the global minimizer.

To obtain an approximate solution to problem (1.1), it is necessary to choose a sufficiently small stepsize τ in the projected gradient descent method (1.3), the magnitude of which depends on the desired level of accuracy. Let $M > 0$ be a constant defined as

$$(2.1) \quad M = \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1 - \alpha_i)}{\mu(1 + \alpha_i)} \right]^{(1 - \alpha_i)/(1 + \alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1 + \alpha_i)} \right\}.$$

We select a specific stepsize $\tau = \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}/M$ in the projected gradient descent method, whose complete framework is presented in Algorithm 1. Two sequences $\{\mathbf{v}_k\}$ and $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}$ are maintained in Algorithm 1, where \mathbf{v}_k is generated by the projected gradient descent method and \mathbf{u}_k corresponds to the iterate achieving the smallest objective function value among the first k iterations.

Algorithm 1: Projected Gradient Descent Method (PGDM).

Input: $\varepsilon > 0$.

Initialize $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{v}_0 \in \Omega$.

Choose the stepsize $\tau = \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}/M$.

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ **do**

 Compute

$$\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \Pi_{\Omega}(\mathbf{v}_k - \tau \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k)).$$

 Set

$$\mathbf{u}_{k+1} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_{k+1}, & \text{if } f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) \leq f(\mathbf{u}_k), \\ \mathbf{u}_k, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Output: \mathbf{u}_{k+1} .

Our subsequent analysis is based on the inexact oracle [6] derived from the Hölder continuity condition of gradients, which is generalized to problem (1.1) and demonstrated in the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Suppose that Assumption 1.1 holds. Let $\delta > 0$ and*

$$\rho \geq \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{1 - \alpha_i}{(1 + \alpha_i)\delta} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\}.$$

Then for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \Omega$, we have

$$f(\mathbf{v}) \leq f(\mathbf{u}) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u} \rangle + \frac{\rho}{2} \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}\|^2 + \frac{\delta}{2}.$$

Proof. Since ∇f_i is Hölder continuous with an exponent α_i , we can obtain that

$$f_i(\mathbf{v}) \leq f_i(\mathbf{u}) + \langle \nabla f_i(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u} \rangle + \frac{L_i}{1 + \alpha_i} \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}\|^{1+\alpha_i},$$

for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \Omega$. Then, for each i , it follows from [8, Lemma 2] that

$$f_i(\mathbf{v}) \leq f_i(\mathbf{u}) + \langle \nabla f_i(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u} \rangle + \frac{\rho}{2} \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}\|^2 + \frac{\delta}{2}.$$

Summing the above relationship over $i \in [m]$, we immediately arrive at the assertion of this proposition. The proof is completed. \square

Now, we are in the position to derive the complexity bound of Algorithm 1 in the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.2. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a sufficiently small constant. Then after at most

$$O\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}}\right)$$

iterations, Algorithm 1 will find an iterate $\mathbf{u}_k \in \Omega$ satisfying $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$.

Proof. In view of Proposition 2.1, we take

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{M}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \geq \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\}.$$

Then it holds that

$$f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) \leq f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \frac{1}{2\tau} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4},$$

which, after a suitable rearrangement, can be equivalently written as

$$(2.2) \quad \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle \leq f(\mathbf{v}_k) - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2\tau} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2.$$

Recall that $f^* = f(\mathbf{u}^*)$. By virtue of the strong convexity of f , we can obtain that

$$(2.3) \quad \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}^* - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle \leq f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_k) - \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2.$$

The optimality condition of the projection problem defining \mathbf{v}_{k+1} yields that

$$\langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k + \tau \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle \geq 0,$$

for all $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega$. Upon taking $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}^*$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle &\leq \tau \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}^* - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle \\ &= \tau \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}^* - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \tau \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which together with (2.2) and (2.3) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle &\leq \tau \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} \right) - \frac{\mu\tau}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, it can be readily verified that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 &= \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k + \mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 \\ &= \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + 2 \langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle + \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 \\ &= \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + 2 \langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle - \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

Collecting the above two relationships together, we arrive at

$$\|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 \leq (1 - \mu\tau) \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + 2\tau \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} \right).$$

From the construction of \mathbf{u}_k in Algorithm 1, it then follows that $f(\mathbf{v}_l) \geq f(\mathbf{u}_k)$ for all $l \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Let $C_k = \sum_{l=1}^k (1 - \mu\tau)^{l-1}$ be a constant. Applying the above relationship recursively for k times leads to that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 &\leq (1 - \mu\tau)^k \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + 2\tau \sum_{l=1}^k (1 - \mu\tau)^{l-1} \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_l) + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} \right) \\ &\leq (1 - \mu\tau)^k \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + 2\tau \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{u}_k) + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} \right) C_k, \end{aligned}$$

which together with $\|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \geq 0$ and $C_k \geq 1$ implies that

$$f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* \leq \frac{(1 - \mu\tau)^k}{2\tau C_k} \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} \leq \frac{(1 - \mu\tau)^k}{2\tau} \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4}.$$

According to the strong convexity of f and the optimality condition of problem (1.1), we have

$$(2.5) \quad f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* \geq \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{u}^*), \mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 \geq \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2.$$

Hence, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 &\leq \frac{2}{\mu} (f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^*) \leq \frac{(1 - \mu\tau)^k}{\mu\tau} \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{M \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2}{\mu\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{M} \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \right)^k + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

We denote by K_ε^* the smallest iteration number k such that $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$. Then solving the inequality $M \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 \varepsilon^{-2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} (1 - \mu\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}/M)^k / \mu \leq \varepsilon^2/2$ indicates that

$$\begin{aligned} K_\varepsilon^* &\leq \frac{4 \log((2M \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 / \mu)^{(1+\hat{\alpha})/4} / \varepsilon)}{-\log(1 - \mu\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}/M)(1 + \hat{\alpha})} \\ &\leq \frac{4M \log((2M \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 / \mu)^{(1+\hat{\alpha})/4} / \varepsilon)}{\mu(1 + \hat{\alpha})\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is completed. \square

Theorem 2.2 demonstrates that the iteration complexity of Algorithm 1 with a fixed stepsize is $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+\hat{\alpha})})$ for problem (1.1). This complexity result generalizes the classical linear convergence when $\hat{\alpha} = 1$, which highlights the performance degradation incurred by non-Lipschitz gradients.

3. Universal Primal Gradient Method. The fixed stepsize τ chosen in Algorithm 1 depends on the parameters α_i and L_i for all $i \in [m]$, which are often unknown and hard to estimate in practice. To address this issue, we adopt the universal primal gradient method (UPGM) proposed by Nesterov [8] to solve problem (1.1). This method incorporates a line-search procedure to adaptively determine the stepsize at each iteration, and its overall framework is outlined in Algorithm 2.

Next, we establish the iteration complexity of Algorithm 2, which remains on the same order as that of the projected gradient descent method with a fixed stepsize.

Algorithm 2: Universal Primal Gradient Method (UPGM).**Input:** $\varepsilon > 0$.Initialize $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{v}_0 \in \Omega$ and $\rho_0 > 0$.**for** $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ **do** **for** $j_k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ **do**

Compute

$$\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \Pi_{\Omega} \left(\mathbf{v}_k - \frac{1}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k) \right).$$

If \mathbf{v}_{k+1} satisfies the following line-search condition,

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) &\leq f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{2^{j_k} \rho_k}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

then break.Update $\rho_{k+1} = 2^{j_k} \rho_k$.

Set

$$\mathbf{u}_{k+1} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_{k+1}, & \text{if } f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) \leq f(\mathbf{u}_k), \\ \mathbf{u}_k, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Output: \mathbf{u}_{k+1} .

174 THEOREM 3.1. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a sufficiently small constant. Then after at most

$$175 \quad O \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \right)$$

176 iterations, Algorithm 2 will attain an iterate $\mathbf{u}_k \in \Omega$ satisfying that $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$.

177 *Proof.* Obviously, there exists $j_k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$178 \quad 2^{j_k} \rho_k \geq \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\}.$$

179 By invoking the results of Proposition 2.1, we know that condition (3.1) is satisfied.

180 Hence, the line-search step in Algorithm 2 can be terminated after a finite number of

181 trials and the required number of trials j_k satisfies

$$182 \quad (3.2) \quad 2^{j_k} \rho_k \leq 2 \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\} \leq \frac{2M}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}},$$

183 where $M > 0$ is a constant defined in (2.1). Moreover, the line-search condition (3.1)

184 directly yields that

$$185 \quad (3.3) \quad \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle \leq f(\mathbf{v}_k) - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{2^{j_k} \rho_k}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4}.$$

186 According to the optimality condition of the projection problem defining \mathbf{v}_{k+1} , we
 187 have

$$188 \quad \left\langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k + \frac{1}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}^* - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \right\rangle \geq 0,$$

189 which further implies that

$$\begin{aligned} 190 \quad \langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle &\leq \frac{1}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}^* - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}^* - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \frac{1}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{v}_{k+1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

191 Substituting (2.3) and (3.3) into the above relationship leads to that

$$\begin{aligned} 192 \quad \langle \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^* \rangle &\leq \frac{1}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 - \frac{\mu}{2^{j_k+1} \rho_k} \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

193 Thus, it follows from relationship (2.4) that

$$\begin{aligned} 194 \quad \|\mathbf{v}_{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \right) \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + \frac{2}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right) \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\mu \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}}{2M} \right) \|\mathbf{v}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 + \frac{2}{\rho_0} \left(f^* - f(\mathbf{v}_{k+1}) + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right), \end{aligned}$$

195 where the last inequality comes from (3.2) and $2^{j_k} \rho_k \geq \rho_0$. The remaining part of
 196 the proof follows the same line of reasoning as that of Theorem 2.2 and is therefore
 197 omitted here for the sake of brevity. \square

198 We end this section by estimating the total number of line-search steps required
 199 by Algorithm 2.

200 **COROLLARY 3.2.** *Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a sufficiently small constant. Then Algorithm 2*
 201 *requires at most*

$$202 \quad O \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \right)$$

203 *line-search steps for the generated sequence $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}$ to satisfy $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$.*

204 *Proof.* Let N_k be the total number of line-search steps after k iterations in Algo-
 205 rithm 2. From the update rule $\rho_{k+1} = 2^{j_k} \rho_k$, we can obtain that $j_k = \log \rho_{k+1} - \log \rho_k$.
 206 Then a straightforward verification reveals that

$$207 \quad (3.4) \quad N_k = \sum_{l=0}^k (j_l + 1) = k + 1 + \log \rho_{k+1} - \log \rho_0,$$

208 which together with relationship (3.2) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} 209 \quad N_k &\leq k + 1 + \log \left(\frac{2M}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \right) - \log \rho_0 \\ &\leq k + \frac{2(1-\hat{\alpha})}{1+\hat{\alpha}} \log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) + \log \left(\frac{2M}{\rho_0} \right) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

210 By invoking the results of Theorem 3.1, we conclude that Algorithm 2 requires at
 211 most $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+\hat{\alpha})})$ line-search steps, which completes the proof. \square

212 At each iteration of Algorithm 2, we evaluate both the function value and the
 213 gradient at \mathbf{v}_k . In addition, an extra function evaluation at \mathbf{v}_{k+1,j_k} is involved during
 214 each line-search step. Therefore, Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 3.2 together reveal that
 215 the total number of function and gradient evaluations required by Algorithm 2 is
 216 $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+\hat{\alpha})})$.

217 **4. Universal Fast Gradient Method.** To obtain a sharper complexity bound,
 218 we devise in this section a universal fast gradient method (UFGM) tailored to prob-
 219 lem (1.1). The proposed scheme, summarized in Algorithm 3, exhibits slight but
 220 essential differences from the algorithm introduced by Nesterov [8] to exploit the
 221 strong convexity of the objective function.

Algorithm 3: Universal Fast Gradient Method (UFGM).

Input: $\varepsilon > 0$.

Initialize $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{w}_0 \in \Omega$, $\rho_0 \geq \mu$, and $\sigma_0 = 1$.

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ **do**

for $j_k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ **do**

 Set $\nu_k = \sqrt{\mu/(2^{j_k}\rho_k)}$ and $\eta_k = \nu_k/(1 + \nu_k)$.

 Compute

$$(4.1) \quad \mathbf{v}_k = (1 - \eta_k)\mathbf{u}_k + \eta_k \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k),$$

 and

$$(4.2) \quad \mathbf{z}_k = \Pi_\Omega \left(\Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) - \frac{\nu_k}{\mu} \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k) \right).$$

 Set

$$(4.3) \quad \mathbf{u}_{k+1} = (1 - \eta_k)\mathbf{u}_k + \eta_k \mathbf{z}_k.$$

If \mathbf{u}_{k+1} satisfies the following line-search condition,

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{u}_{k+1}) &\leq f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{\mu}{2\nu_k^2} \|\mathbf{u}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 + \frac{\eta_k \mu \varepsilon^2}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

then break.

 Set $\rho_{k+1} = 2^{j_k}\rho_k$ and update \mathbf{w}_{k+1} by

$$(4.5) \quad \mathbf{w}_{k+1} = (1 - \eta_k)\mathbf{w}_k + \eta_k \mathbf{v}_k - \frac{\eta_k}{\mu} \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k).$$

Output: \mathbf{u}_{k+1} .

222 The following lemma illustrates that the line-search process in (4.4) is well-defined,
 223 which is guaranteed to terminate in a finite number of trials.

224 **LEMMA 4.1.** *There exists an integer $j_k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the line-search condition*
 225 *(4.4) is satisfied in Algorithm 3.*

Proof. It follows from the definition of η_k and $\nu_k \leq 1$ that

$$\eta_k = \frac{\nu_k}{1 + \nu_k} \geq \frac{\nu_k}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} = 2^{j_k} \rho_k.$$

Recall that $\hat{\alpha} = \min_{i \in [m]} \alpha_i \in (0, 1]$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} \eta_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} &\geq \frac{2^{j_k} \rho_k}{2^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \nu_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \\ &= \frac{2^{j_k} \rho_k}{2^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \left[\frac{\mu}{2^{j_k} \rho_k} \right]^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(2(1+\hat{\alpha}))} \\ &= \frac{\mu^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(2(1+\hat{\alpha}))}}{2^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} [2^{j_k} \rho_k]^{(1+3\hat{\alpha})/(2(1+\hat{\alpha}))}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality comes from the definition of ν_k . Now it is clear that

$$\frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} \eta_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \rightarrow \infty,$$

as $j_k \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, there exists $j_k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(4.6) \quad \frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} \eta_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \geq \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\},$$

which further implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} &\geq \frac{1}{\eta_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\} \\ &\geq \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\eta_k \mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

As a direct consequence of Proposition 2.1, we can proceed to show that the line-search condition (4.4) is satisfied, which completes the proof. \square

LEMMA 4.2. Let $\{\sigma_k\}$ be a sequence of positive constants defined recursively by

$$(4.7) \quad \sigma_{k+1} = (1 + \nu_k) \sigma_k,$$

with $\sigma_0 = 1$. And let $\{\phi_k\}$ be a sequence of functions defined recursively by

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{u}) &= \phi_k(\mathbf{u}) - \nu_k \sigma_k f^* + \nu_k \sigma_k f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{\nu_k \sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

with $\phi_0(\mathbf{u}) = c_0 + \sigma_0 \mu \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{w}_0\|^2 / 2$ for $c_0 = f(\mathbf{u}_0) - f^* - \mu \varepsilon^2 / 4$ and $\mathbf{w}_0 \in \Omega$. Then, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the function ϕ_k preserves the following canonical form,

$$(4.9) \quad \phi_k(\mathbf{u}) = c_k + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{w}_k\|^2,$$

where $\{c_k\}$ is a sequence of real numbers and $\{\mathbf{w}_k\}$ is defined recursively by (4.5).

246 *Proof.* We first prove that $\nabla^2\phi_k = \sigma_k\mu I$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ by induction. It is evident
 247 that $\nabla^2\phi_0 = \sigma_0\mu I$. Now we assume that $\nabla^2\phi_k = \sigma_k\mu I$ for some k . Then relationships
 248 (4.7) and (4.8) imply that

$$249 \quad \nabla^2\phi_{k+1} = \nabla^2\phi_k + \nu_k\sigma_k\mu I = \sigma_k\mu I + \nu_k\sigma_k\mu I = \sigma_{k+1}\mu I.$$

250 Thus, we know that $\nabla^2\phi_k = \sigma_k\mu I$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, which, in turn, justifies the canonical
 251 form of ϕ_k in (4.9).

252 Next, by combining two relationships (4.8) and (4.9) together, we can obtain that

$$253 \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{u}) &= c_k + \frac{\sigma_k\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{w}_k\|^2 - \nu_k\sigma_k f^* + \nu_k\sigma_k f(\mathbf{v}_k) \\ &\quad + \nu_k\sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \frac{\nu_k\sigma_k\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

254 Since \mathbf{w}_{k+1} is a global minimizer of ϕ_{k+1} over \mathbb{R}^n , the first-order optimality condition
 255 yields that

$$256 \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= \nabla\phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{w}_{k+1}) = \sigma_k\mu(\mathbf{w}_{k+1} - \mathbf{w}_k) + \nu_k\sigma_k\nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \nu_k\sigma_k\mu(\mathbf{w}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k) \\ &= (1 + \nu_k)\sigma_k\mu\mathbf{w}_{k+1} - \sigma_k\mu\mathbf{w}_k - \nu_k\sigma_k\mu\mathbf{v}_k + \nu_k\sigma_k\nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \end{aligned}$$

257 from which the closed-form expression of \mathbf{w}_{k+1} in (4.5) can be derived. The proof is
 258 completed. \square

259 **LEMMA 4.3.** *Let σ_k and $\{\phi_k\}$ be the sequences defined in Lemma 4.2. Then we*
 260 *have*

$$261 \quad (4.10) \quad \phi_k(\mathbf{u}) \leq \sigma_k(f(\mathbf{u}) - f^*) + \phi_0(\mathbf{u}),$$

262 *for all $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$.*

263 *Proof.* We prove that $\{\phi_k\}$ and $\{\sigma_k\}$ satisfy relationship (4.10) by induction. It
 264 is obvious that (4.10) holds for $k = 0$ since $f(\mathbf{u}) \geq f^*$ for any $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega$. Now we assume
 265 that (4.10) holds for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows from the strong convexity of f that

$$266 \quad f(\mathbf{u}) \geq f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2,$$

267 for all $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega$. Then substituting the above relationship into (4.8) leads to that

$$268 \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{u}) &\leq \phi_k(\mathbf{u}) - \nu_k\sigma_k f^* + \nu_k\sigma_k f(\mathbf{u}) \\ &\leq \sigma_k(f(\mathbf{u}) - f^*) + \phi_0(\mathbf{u}) + \nu_k\sigma_k(f(\mathbf{u}) - f^*) \\ &= \sigma_{k+1}(f(\mathbf{u}) - f^*) + \phi_0(\mathbf{u}), \end{aligned}$$

269 which indicates that (4.10) also holds for $k + 1$. We complete the proof. \square

270 **LEMMA 4.4.** *Let $\{\sigma_k\}$ and $\{\phi_k\}$ be the sequences defined in Lemma 4.2. Then,*
 271 *for the sequence $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}$ generated by Algorithm 3, it holds that*

$$272 \quad (4.11) \quad \sigma_k \left(f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* - \frac{\mu\varepsilon^2}{4} \right) \leq \phi_k^* := \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \Omega} \phi_k(\mathbf{u}),$$

273 *for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.*

274 *Proof.* We aim to prove the assertion of this lemma by induction. It is clear that
 275 (4.11) holds for $k = 0$ since $\sigma_0 = 1$ and $\phi_0^* = \phi_0(\mathbf{w}_0) = f(\mathbf{u}_0) - f^* - \mu\varepsilon^2/4$. Now we
 276 assume that (4.11) holds for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and investigate the situation for $k + 1$.

From the canonical form (4.9), it follows that ϕ_k is a strongly convex function and $\Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) = \arg \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \Omega} \phi_k(\mathbf{u})$. By invoking the result of [9, Corollary 2.2.1], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_k(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \phi_k^* + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2 \\ &\geq \sigma_k \left(f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* - \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right) + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

for all $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega$. Then relationship (4.8) yields that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \sigma_k \left(f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* - \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right) + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2 - \nu_k \sigma_k f^* \\ &\quad + \nu_k \sigma_k f(\mathbf{v}_k) + \nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \frac{\nu_k \sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 \\ &\geq \sigma_{k+1} (f(\mathbf{v}_k) - f^*) - \frac{\sigma_k \mu \varepsilon^2}{4} + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \sigma_k \mathbf{u}_k - \sigma_{k+1} \mathbf{v}_k \rangle \\ &\quad + \nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} \rangle + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2 \\ &= \sigma_{k+1} (f(\mathbf{v}_k) - f^*) - \frac{\sigma_k \mu \varepsilon^2}{4} + \nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality comes from the strong convexity of f and (4.7), and the last equality holds due to the definition of \mathbf{v}_k in (4.1). According to the definition of \mathbf{z}_k in (4.2), we can obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} &\nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) \rangle + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{u} - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2 \\ &= \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \left\| \mathbf{u} - \left(\Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) - \frac{\nu_k}{\mu} \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k) \right) \right\|^2 - \frac{\nu_k^2 \sigma_k}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k)\|^2 \\ &\geq \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \left\| \mathbf{z}_k - \left(\Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) - \frac{\nu_k}{\mu} \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k) \right) \right\|^2 - \frac{\nu_k^2 \sigma_k}{2\mu} \|\nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k)\|^2 \\ &= \nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{z}_k - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) \rangle + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{z}_k - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

As a result, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \sigma_{k+1} (f(\mathbf{v}_k) - f^*) - \frac{\sigma_k \mu \varepsilon^2}{4} + \nu_k \sigma_k \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{z}_k - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{\sigma_k \mu}{2} \|\mathbf{z}_k - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k)\|^2, \end{aligned} \tag{4.12}$$

for all $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega$. From the definitions of \mathbf{v}_k and \mathbf{u}_{k+1} in (4.1) and (4.3), it can be derived that $\mathbf{z}_k - \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_k) = (\mathbf{u}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k)/\eta_k$. Substituting this relationship into (4.12) and taking $\mathbf{u} = \Pi_\Omega(\mathbf{w}_{k+1})$, we arrive at

$$\frac{\phi_{k+1}^*}{\sigma_{k+1}} \geq f(\mathbf{v}_k) - f^* + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{v}_k), \mathbf{u}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2\nu_k^2} \|\mathbf{u}_{k+1} - \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 - \frac{(1 - \eta_k)\mu \varepsilon^2}{4},$$

which together with the line-search condition (4.4) implies that

$$\frac{\phi_{k+1}^*}{\sigma_{k+1}} \geq f(\mathbf{u}_{k+1}) - f^* - \frac{\eta_k \mu \varepsilon^2}{4} - \frac{(1 - \eta_k)\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} = f(\mathbf{u}_{k+1}) - f^* - \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4}.$$

Therefore, relationship (4.11) also holds for $k + 1$. The proof is completed. \square

COROLLARY 4.5. *Let $\{\sigma_k\}$ and $\{\phi_k\}$ be the sequences defined in Lemma 4.2. Then the sequence $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}$ generated by Algorithm 3 satisfies*

$$(4.13) \quad f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* \leq \frac{1}{\sigma_k} \phi_0(\mathbf{u}^*) + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4},$$

for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Collecting two relationships (4.10) and (4.11) together, we can obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_k \left(f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^* - \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right) &\leq \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \Omega} \phi_k(\mathbf{u}) \leq \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \Omega} \{ \sigma_k (f(\mathbf{u}) - f^*) + \phi_0(\mathbf{u}) \} \\ &\leq \sigma_k (f(\mathbf{u}^*) - f^*) + \phi_0(\mathbf{u}^*) \\ &= \phi_0(\mathbf{u}^*), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. \square

We proceed to establish the iteration complexity of Algorithm 3, as articulated in the theorem below.

THEOREM 4.6. *Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a sufficiently small constant. Then after at most*

$$O \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}} \right)$$

iterations, Algorithm 3 will reach an iterate \mathbf{u}_k satisfying $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$.

Proof. In view of relationship (4.6), the number of line-search steps j_k in (4.4) satisfies

$$\frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} \eta_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \leq 2 \max_{i \in [m]} \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha_i)}{\mu(1+\alpha_i)\varepsilon^2} \right]^{(1-\alpha_i)/(1+\alpha_i)} L_i^{2/(1+\alpha_i)} \right\} \leq \frac{2M}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}},$$

where $M > 0$ is a constant defined in (2.1). Since $\eta_k = \nu_k/(1+\nu_k) \geq \nu_k/2$, we arrive at

$$(4.14) \quad \frac{\nu_k^2}{\mu} \geq \frac{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}}{2M} \eta_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \geq \frac{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}}{2^{2/(1+\hat{\alpha})} M} \nu_k^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}.$$

Let $\omega > 0$ be a constant defined as

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2^{2/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}} \left[\frac{\mu}{M} \right]^{(1+\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}.$$

Then it follows from relationship (4.14) that

$$(4.15) \quad \nu_k \geq \omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})},$$

which further infers that

$$\sigma_{k+1} = (1 + \nu_k) \sigma_k \geq \left(1 + \omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})} \right) \sigma_k.$$

Applying the above inequality for k times recursively yields that

$$\sigma_k \geq \left(1 + \omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})} \right)^k.$$

As a direct consequence of (2.5) and (4.13), we can show that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 &\leq \frac{2}{\mu} (f(\mathbf{u}_k) - f^*) \leq \frac{2}{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k} \phi_0(\mathbf{u}^*) + \frac{\mu \varepsilon^2}{4} \right) \\ &\leq \chi \left(1 + \omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})} \right)^{-k} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\chi = 2(f(\mathbf{u}_0) - f^*)/\mu + \|\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{u}^*\|^2 > 0$ is a constant. Let K_ε^* be the smallest iteration number k such that $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$. By solving the inequality $\chi(1 + \omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})^{-k} \leq \varepsilon^2/2$, we have

$$K_\varepsilon^* \leq \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\chi}}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{2}{\log(1 + \omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})} \leq \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\chi}}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{4}{\omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}}.$$

The proof is completed. \square

The complexity bound established in Theorem 4.6 is markedly lower than those presented in Theorems 2.2 and 3.1, thereby highlighting the acceleration effect attained by Algorithm 3. Finally, we demonstrate that the number of line-search steps required by Algorithm 3 is also $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})$.

COROLLARY 4.7. *Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ be a sufficiently small constant. Then, to achieve an iterate \mathbf{u}_k satisfying $\|\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}^*\| \leq \varepsilon$, Algorithm 3 requires at most*

$$O \left(\log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}} \right)$$

line-search steps.

Proof. It follows from relationship (4.14) that

$$\rho_{k+1} = 2^{j_k} \rho_k = \frac{\mu}{\nu_k^2} \leq \frac{2^{2/(1+\hat{\alpha})} M}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \left[\frac{1}{\nu_k} \right]^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})},$$

which together with (4.15) implies that

$$\rho_{k+1} \leq \frac{2^{2/(1+\hat{\alpha})} M}{\varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})}} \left[\frac{1}{\omega \varepsilon^{2(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}} \right]^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} = \frac{2^{2/(1+\hat{\alpha})} M}{\omega^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \varepsilon^{4(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}}.$$

Let N_k be the total number of line-search steps after k iterations in Algorithm 3. In view of (3.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned} N_k &\leq k + 1 + \log \left(\frac{2^{2/(1+\hat{\alpha})} M}{\omega^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \varepsilon^{4(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+3\hat{\alpha})}} \right) - \log \rho_0 \\ &\leq k + \frac{4(1-\hat{\alpha})}{1+3\hat{\alpha}} \log \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) + \log \left(\frac{2^{2/(1+\hat{\alpha})} M}{\omega^{(1-\hat{\alpha})/(1+\hat{\alpha})} \rho_0} \right) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, Theorem 4.6 indicates that the total number of line-search steps in Algorithm 3 is at most $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})$, which completes the proof. \square

5. Numerical Experiments. Preliminary numerical results are presented in this section to provide additional insights into the performance guarantees of the gradient descent method (1.3). We aim to elucidate that the final error attained by

the gradient descent method (1.3) is influenced by both the stepsize τ and the Hölder exponent α .

We generated the results using Julia [3] version 1.12 on an Apple Macintosh Mini with a M2 processor, 8 performance cores, and 32GB of memory.

We have placed the Julia codes for the results in the GitHub repository https://github.com/ctkelley/Grad_Des_CKW.jl with instructions for reproducing the figures.

5.1. Two-dimensional PDE with a non-Lipschitz term. Hölder continuous gradients arise naturally in partial differential equations (PDEs) involving non-Lipschitz nonlinearity [2, 12]. In this subsection, we introduce a numerical example from [2]. This problem is to solve the following two-dimensional PDE,

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{F}(u) = -\Delta u + \nu u_+^p = 0,$$

where $p \in (0, 1)$, $\nu > 0$ is a constant and $u_+ = \max\{u, 0\}$. It should be noted that \mathcal{F} is the gradient of the following energy functional,

$$\hat{f}(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla u\|^2 + \frac{\nu}{p+1} \int_D u_+^{p+1}(y) \, dy.$$

Discretizing (5.1) with the standard five point difference scheme [7] leads to the following nonlinear system,

$$(5.2) \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{u} + \nu \mathbf{u}_+^{1/2} - \mathbf{b} = 0,$$

where $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is the discretization of $-\Delta$ with zero boundary conditions, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ encodes the boundary conditions, and $\mathbf{u}_+^{1/2} = \max\{\mathbf{u}, 0\}^{1/2}$ is understood as a component-wise operation. Problem (5.2) is equivalent to optimization problem (1.1) with $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$, and

$$f(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{2}(f_1(\mathbf{u}) + f_2(\mathbf{u})) \quad \text{with} \quad f_1(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u} - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{u}, \quad f_2(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{\nu}{p+1} \mathbf{e}^\top \mathbf{u}_+^{1+p},$$

where $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the vector of all ones.

It is clear that ∇f_1 is Lipschitz continuous with the Lipschitz constant $L_1 = \|\mathbf{A}\|$, and ∇f_2 is locally Hölder continuous with $\alpha = 1/2$ and $L_2 = \nu n^{1/4}$ from

$$\|\nabla f_2(\mathbf{u}) - \nabla f_2(\mathbf{v})\| = \nu \left\| \mathbf{u}_+^{1/2} - \mathbf{v}_+^{1/2} \right\| \leq \nu n^{1/4} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^{1/2},$$

for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The function f is $\lambda(\mathbf{A})$ -strongly convex, where $\lambda(\mathbf{A})$ is the smallest eigenvalue of the symmetric positive definite matrix \mathbf{A} .

We now modify the problem to enable direct computation of the errors in the iteration. To this end we follow Example 4.4 in [11] and take as the exact solution the function

$$u^*(x, y) = \left(\frac{3r-1}{2} \right)^2 \max(0, r-1/3)$$

where $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, and let \mathbf{u}^* be u^* evaluated at the interior grid points. We enforce the boundary conditions

$$u(x, 1) = u^*(x, 1), u(x, 0) = u^*(x, 0), u(1, y) = u^*(1, y), u(0, y) = u^*(0, y)$$

for $0 < x, y < 1$ and encode this into \mathbf{b} Letting $\mathbf{c}^* = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}^*)$ our modified equation is

$$(5.3) \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{c}^* = 0.$$

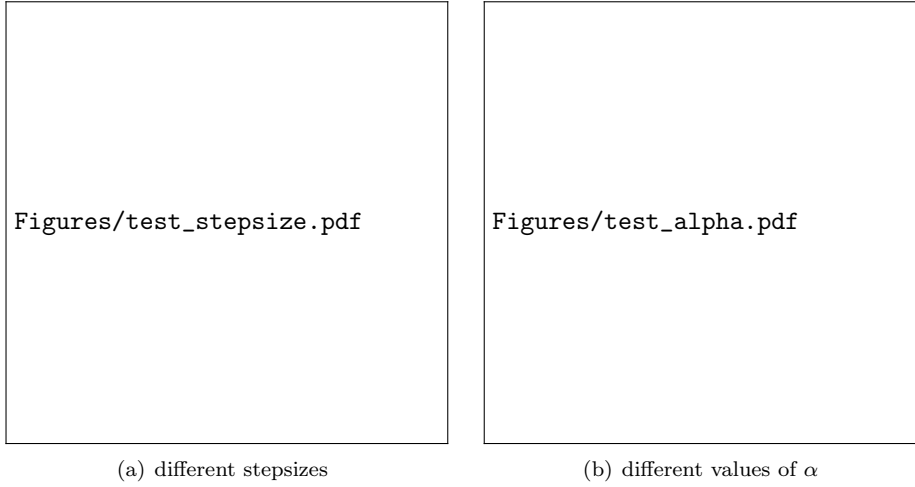


FIG. 1. Numerical performance of gradient descent method (1.3) for problem ??.

In the iteration we use the solution of $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}_0 = -\mathbf{b}$ as the initial iterate. This is the discretization of Laplace's equation with the problem boundary conditions. In this way we ensure that the entire iteration satisfies the boundary conditions.

In the first experiment, we scrutinize the performance of the gradient descent method (1.3) under different stepsizes. Specifically, with the parameter p fixed at 0.5, the algorithm is tested for stepsizes chosen from the set $\{0.01, 0.005, 0.001, 0.0005\}$. The corresponding numerical results, presented in Figure 1(a), illustrate the decay of the distance between the iterates and the global minimizer over iterations. It can be observed that a larger stepsize facilitates a more rapid descent in the early stage of iterations, albeit at the expense of a greater asymptotic error. This phenomenon corroborates our theoretical predictions.

In the second experiment, the stepsize τ is fixed at 0.001, while the parameter p is varied over the values $\{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$. Figure 1(b) similarly tracks the decay of the distance to the global minimizer over iterations. It is evident that, as the value of p decreases, the final error attained by the algorithm increases under the same stepsize. Therefore, the associated optimization problems become increasingly ill-conditioned and thus more challenging to solve for smaller values of p . These findings offer empirical support for our theoretical analysis.

5.2. Example 2. We consider a second numerical example motivated by a semi-linear elliptic problem with a constraint on the solution in a certain set [12]. Let $D = (0, 1)^3$ and

$$(5.4) \quad \mathcal{H}(u) = -\Delta u + \lambda|u|^\nu - |u|^{p-1}u$$

on D with the boundary condition $u = 1$ on the boundary ∂D , where $p > 1$, $\nu \in (0, 1)$ and $\lambda > p/\nu$ are constants. We consider the variational inequality that is to find $u^* \in [-1, 1]$ such that for any $u \in [-1, 1]$,

$$\mathcal{H}(u^*)(u - u^*) \geq 0.$$

412 This problem is equivalent to the nonlinear equation

$$413 \quad (5.5) \quad 0 = \mathcal{F}(u) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{H}(u) & \text{if } u - \mathcal{H}(u) \in [-1, 1], \\ u - 1 & \text{if } u - \mathcal{H}(u) \geq 1, \\ u + 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

414 Discretizing (5.4) with the standard five point difference scheme [7], problem (5.5)
415 leads to the following system of nonlinear equations

$$416 \quad (5.6) \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u} - \Pi_{\mathbf{U}}\left(\mathbf{u} - \tau(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u} + \lambda|\mathbf{u}|^\nu - |\mathbf{u}|^{p-1}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{b})\right) = 0,$$

417 where $\mathbf{U} = [-1, 1]^n$, $\tau > 0$ is a constant, $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is a symmetric positive defi-
418 nite matrix and $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Note that (5.6) is the first-order optimal condition of the
419 minimization problem

$$420 \quad (5.7) \quad \min_{\mathbf{u} \in [-1, 1]^n} f(\mathbf{u}) := \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u} + \frac{\lambda}{1 + \nu} \mathbf{e}^\top |\mathbf{u}|^{\nu+1} - \frac{1}{1 + p} \mathbf{e}^\top \max(\mathbf{u}, -\mathbf{u})^{p+1} + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{u}.$$

The Hessian matrix of f at \mathbf{u} with $\mathbf{u}_i \neq 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ has the form

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{A} + \lambda \nu |\mathbf{u}|^{\nu-1} - p \text{diag}\left(\max(-\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})^{p-1}\right),$$

421 Since $\lambda \nu > p$, $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{u})$ is symmetric positive definite for any $\mathbf{u} \in [-1, 1]^n$ with $\mathbf{u}_i \neq 0$,
422 $i = 1, \dots, n$. Hence f is μ -strongly convex in $[-1, 1]^n$ with $\mu = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{A})$ and the
423 system (5.6) has a unique solution in $[-1, 1]^n$. However, ∇f is not Lipschitz continuous
424 in $[-1, 1]^n$.

Let

$$f_1(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{u}, f_2(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{\lambda}{1 + \nu} \mathbf{e}^\top |\mathbf{u}|^{\nu+1}, f_3(\mathbf{u}) = -\frac{1}{1 + p} \mathbf{e}^\top \max(\mathbf{u}, -\mathbf{u})^{p+1}$$

425 This example satisfies Assumption 1.1 (ii) with $L_1 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A})$, $L_2 = \lambda \nu$, $L_3 =$
426 $pn^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\alpha_1 = \alpha_3 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = 1 - \nu$.

427 **6. Conclusion.** In this paper, we consider a class of strongly convex constrained
428 optimization problems of the form (1.1).

429 This example satisfies Assumption 1.1 (ii) with $L_1 = \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A})$, $L_2 = \lambda \nu$, $L_3 =$
430 $pn^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\alpha_1 = \alpha_3 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = 1 - \nu$. Example 1.1 shows that although each component
431 function f_i of the objective function f admits a Hölder continuous gradient with an
432 component $\alpha_i \in (0, 1]$, the gradient of f is not necessarily Hölder continuous. To
433 establish the iteration complexity of the projected gradient descent methods for this
434 class of problems, we use the parameter $\hat{\alpha} = \min_{i \in [m]} \alpha_i$ to determine the complex-
435 ity bound. Algorithm 1 is a new version of projected gradient method for problem
436 (1.1) with an appropriately fixed stepsize. Theorem 2.2 shows that Algorithm 1 can
437 find an iterate in the feasible set Ω with a distance to the global minimizer less than
438 ε at most $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+\hat{\alpha})})$ iterations. This recovers the classical complex-
439 ity result when $\hat{\alpha} = 1$ and reveals the additional difficulty imposed by the weaker
440 smoothness of the objective function for $\hat{\alpha} < 1$. Algorithm 2 is a modification of
441 Algorithm 1 for problems where the parameters α_i and L_i are difficult to estimate
442 for the stepsize. In Algorithm 3, the stepsize is updated by the universal scheme at
443 each iteration, which improves the complexity bound to $O(\log(\varepsilon^{-1})\varepsilon^{2(\hat{\alpha}-1)/(1+3\hat{\alpha})})$.

Numerical experiments are conducted to validate our theoretical findings, demonstrating the expected behavior of projected gradient descent methods under different stepsizes and Hölder exponents. These results offer new insights into the performance guarantees of the classic projected gradient descent methods for a broader class of optimization problems with non-Lipschitz gradients.

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