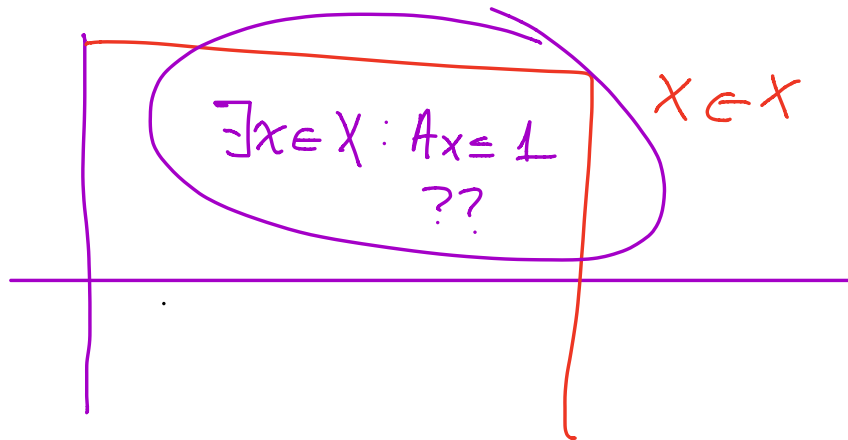


Last time:

Optimize



Came up with a robust way
to answer with

$$f_m(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} (Ax)_i \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Softmax} \\ \text{Violation} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} (Ax)_i - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{max} \\ \text{violation} \end{array} \right.$$

Alg: $\bar{x}_0 = 0$

$$x_{t+1} = \arg \min_{x \in X} \langle \nabla f_m(\bar{x}_t), x \rangle$$

It turns out we can use

$$x_{t+1} = \underline{\text{any}} \left\{ x \in X : \langle f_\mu(\bar{x}_t), x \rangle \leq 1 \right\}$$

So either x_{t+1} does not exist (no feasible sol.) or we

for $T = O\left(\frac{p^2 \log n}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ iterations

then

$$A \bar{x}_T \leq 1 + \epsilon$$
$$\bar{x}_T \in X$$

Relation to the saddle point problem.

$$\min_{x \in X} \max_{p \in \Delta_m} \underbrace{p^T A x - 1 + \eta H(p)}_{f(x)}$$

$$f'_n(x)$$

Could have also argued through the dual/primal player relationships.

$$\max_{p \in \mathbb{R}^m} \left(\min_{x \in X} p^T A x - 1 \right)$$

Less illustrative of the regularization method.

Rank: This method extends $\|\cdot\|_\infty$

with any convex constraints.

for approximate solutions in quadratic programming.

$$f_\mu(z) = \mu \log \sum \exp(z_i/\mu)$$

$$\nabla_i f_\mu(z) = \frac{e^{z_i/\mu}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{z_i/\mu}}$$

$$\nabla_{ii}^2 f_\mu(z) = \left(\frac{e^{z_i/\mu}}{\sum e^{z_i/\mu}} - \frac{e^{z_i/\mu} e^{z_i/\mu}}{(\sum e^{z_i/\mu})^2} \right) \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} (p_i - p_i^2)$$

$$\nabla_{ij}^2 f_\mu(z) = -\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{e^{z_i/\mu} e^{z_j/\mu}}{(\sum e^{z_i/\mu})^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mu} p_i p_j$$

$$\nabla^2 f_\mu(z) = \frac{1}{\mu} (\text{diag}(p) - p p^T)$$

* Cumulant generating function.

$$f_{\mu}(z+h) = f_{\mu}(z) + \langle \nabla f_{\mu}(z), h \rangle + \underbrace{\frac{h^T \nabla^2 f(\tilde{z}) h}{2}} + O(h^3)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\mu} [\mathbb{E}(h)]^2 \leq \frac{1}{2\mu} \|h\|_{\infty}^2$$

So

$$f_{\mu}(z+h) \leq f_{\mu}(z) + \langle \nabla f_{\mu}(z), h \rangle + \frac{1}{2\mu} \|h\|_{\infty}^2$$

So we have $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$ smoothness.

How does this work for SDP?

$$\sum y_i A^{(i)} \preceq I \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

0, 1, ..., m-1

$$f_{\mu}(y) = \lambda_{\max} (\sum y_i A_i) - 1$$

$$f_{\mu}(y) = \max_{\substack{I \cdot X = 1 \\ X \succeq 0}} \lambda \cdot (\sum y_i A_i) - 1$$

$+_{\mu} H(X)$

$$X \succeq 0$$

$$H(X) = \text{Tr}(X \log X) = H(\lambda_i(X))$$

$$\nabla f_{\mu}(X) = \frac{e^{\sum y_i A_i / \mu}}{I \cdot e^{\sum y_i A_i / \mu}}$$