

# Linear Convergence of Accelerated Gradient without Restart

Author 1 Name, Author 2 Name \*

March 2, 2020

This paper is currently in draft mode. Check source to change options. [\[1\]](#)

## Abstract

This is still a note for a draft so no abstract.

**2010 Mathematics Subject Classification:** Primary 47H05, 52A41, 90C25; Secondary 15A09, 26A51, 26B25, 26E60, 47H09, 47A63. **Keywords:**

## 1 Introduction

**Notations.** Unless specified, our ambient space is  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with Euclidean norm  $\|\cdot\|$ . Let  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\Pi_C(\cdot)$  denotes the projection onto the set  $C$ , i.e: the closest point in  $C$  to another point in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . For a function of  $F = f + g$ , and a  $B \geq 0$  where  $f$  is  $\mathcal{C}^1$  differentiable, and  $g$  is l.s.c, we consider the proximal gradient operator:

$$\begin{aligned} T_B(x) &= \operatorname{argmin}_z \left\{ g(z) + f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), z - x \rangle + \frac{B}{2} \|x - z\|^2 \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{prox}_{B^{-1}g}(x - B^{-1}\nabla f(x)). \end{aligned}$$

We also define the gradient mapping operator

---

\*Subject type, Some Department of Some University, Location of the University, Country. E-mail: `author.name@university.edu`.

## 2 Precursors materials for our proofs of linear convergence

{def:st-apg}

Definition 2.1 (similar triangle form of accelerated proximal gradient)

## 3 deriving the convergence rate

### 3.1 preparations

Lemma 3.1 (convergence preparations part I)

Lemma 3.2 (convergence preparations part II)

Lemma 3.3 (convergence preparations part III)

## References

- [1] H. H. BAUSCHKE AND P. L. COMBETTES, *Convex Analysis and Monotone Operator Theory in Hilbert Spaces*, CMS Books in Mathematics, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2017.