

Stochastic Classical and Block-Iterative Splitting Methods.

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Problem statement

- H is a separable real Hilbert space.
- $M: H \rightarrow 2^H$ is a monotone operator:

$$(\forall x \in H) (\forall y \in H) (\forall x^* \in Mx) (\forall y^* \in My) \quad \langle x - y \mid x^* - y^* \rangle \geq 0.$$

- **Problem:** Find $\bar{x} \in H$ such that $0 \in M\bar{x}$.
- **Applications:**
 - Optimization
 - PDEs
 - Control theory
 - Machine learning
 - Signal processing
 - Game theory
 - etc.

Splitting methods

- M is the sum of operators with specific attributes, e.g.,
 - $W: H \rightarrow 2^H$ be maximally monotone.
 - $C: H \rightarrow H$ be α -cocoercive.
 - $Q: H \rightarrow H$ be β -Lipschitzian.
- Classical methods for finding $\bar{x} \in \text{zer } M$ are:
 - Proximal-point algo. if $M = W$.
 - Euler method if $M = C$.
 - Forward-backward algo. if $M = W + C$.
 - Forward-backward-forward algo. if $M = W + Q$.
 - Forward-backward-half-forward algo. if $M = W + C + Q$.
 - Among many others.

Splitting methods

As shown in (Combettes, Acta Numer., 2024), all the examples come from the same geometric framework: In the context of $M = W + C$, let $x_0 \in H$ and iterate

for $n = 0, 1, \dots$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{take } (w_n, w_n^*) \in \text{gra } W \text{ and } q_n \in H \\ t_n^* = w_n^* + Cq_n \\ \Delta_n = \langle x_n - w_n \mid t_n^* \rangle - (4\alpha)^{-1} \|w_n - q_n\|^2 \\ \theta_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta_n}{\|t_n^*\|^2}, & \text{if } \Delta_n > 0; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ d_n = \theta_n t_n^* \\ \text{take } \lambda_n \in]0, 2[\\ x_{n+1} = x_n - \lambda_n d_n. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

Splitting methods

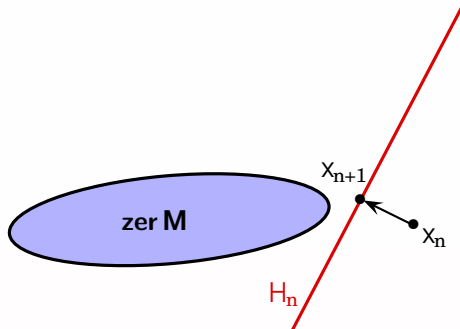


Figure: Geometry of algorithms for finding a point in $\text{zer } M$.

Suppose that

$$\begin{cases} x_n - w_n \rightarrow 0; \\ w_n - q_n \rightarrow 0; \\ t_n^* = w_n^* + Cq_n \rightarrow 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Then $x_n \rightarrow \bar{x} \in \text{zer } M$.

Adding stochasticity

Stochasticity in splitting can be introduced in:

- (i) stochastic approximation of operators,
- (ii) random block-iterative implementations,

Our objective is to propose a stochastic modification of the deterministic algorithm.

Proposed method

In the context of $M = W + C$, let $x_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$ and iterate

for $n = 0, 1, \dots$

take $\{w_n, w_n^*, e_n, e_n^*\} \subset L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$

such that $(w_n + e_n, w_n^* + e_n^*) \in \text{gra } W$ P-a.s.

take $\{q_n, c_n^*, f_n^*\} \subset L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$

such that $c_n^* + f_n^* = Cq_n$ P-a.s.

$t_n^* = w_n^* + c_n^*$

$\Delta_n = \langle x_n - w_n \mid t_n^* \rangle - (4\alpha)^{-1} \|w_n - q_n\|^2$

(3)

$$\theta_n = \frac{1_{[t_n^* \neq 0]} 1_{[\Delta_n > 0]} \Delta_n}{\|t_n^*\|^2 + 1_{[t_n^* = 0]}}$$

$d_n = \theta_n t_n^*$

take $\lambda_n \in]0, 2[$

$x_{n+1} = x_n - \lambda_n d_n.$

Proposed method

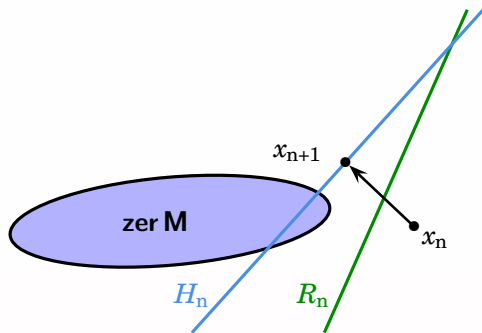


Figure: Geometry of proposed algorithm for finding a point in zer M. R_n denotes the true and unknown half-space.

Theorem 1

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $z \in \text{zer } M$, set $x_n = \sigma(x_0, \dots, x_n)$ and

$$\varepsilon_n(\cdot, z) = \max \left\{ 0, E \left(\theta_n \left(\langle w_n - z | e_n^* + f_n^* \rangle + \langle e_n | w_n^* + Cz \rangle + \langle e_n | e_n^* \rangle \right) \middle| x_n \right) \right\}.$$

Suppose that, for every $z \in \text{zer } M$, $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n E \varepsilon_n(\cdot, z) < +\infty$. Then the following are satisfied:

- 1 Suppose that $x_n - w_n - e_n \rightarrow 0$ P-a.s., $w_n + e_n - q_n \rightarrow 0$ P-a.s., and $w_n^* + e_n^* + Cq_n \rightarrow 0$ P-a.s. Then $x_n \rightarrow \bar{x} \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \text{zer } M)$.
- 2 Suppose that $\dim H < +\infty$, $x_n - w_n - e_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$, $w_n + e_n - q_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$, and $w_n^* + e_n^* + Cq_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$. Then $x_n \rightarrow \bar{x} \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \text{zer } M)$.

Application: Stochastic proximal-point algorithm

Stochastic proximal-point algorithm

Theorem 2

Let $W: H \rightarrow 2^H$ be a maximally monotone operator such that $\text{zer } W \neq \emptyset$, let $(\gamma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in $]0, +\infty[$, and let $x_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$. Iterate

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } n = 0, 1, \dots \\ & \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{take } e_n \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H) \text{ and } \lambda_n \in]0, 2[\\ x_{n+1} = x_n + \lambda_n (J_{\gamma_n W} x_n - e_n - x_n). \end{array} \right. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Suppose that one of the following holds:

- 1 $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n (2 - \lambda_n) = +\infty$, $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n \sqrt{E \|e_n\|^2} < +\infty$, $(E \|e_n\|^2)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded, and $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \gamma_n = 1$.
- 2 $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n (2 - \lambda_n) > 0$, $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \gamma_n > 0$, and $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt{E \|e_n\|^2} < +\infty$.
- 3 $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \gamma_n^2 = +\infty$, $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt{E \|e_n\|^2} < +\infty$, and $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \lambda_n = 1$ P-a.s.

Then $x_n \rightharpoonup \bar{x} \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \text{zer } W)$.

Application: Multivariate monotone inclusion

Multivariate monotone inclusion

I and K are finite. For every $i \in I$ and every $k \in K$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_i \text{ is a Euclidean space,} \\ A_i: H_i \rightarrow 2^{H_i} \text{ is maximally monotone,} \\ C_i: H_i \rightarrow H_i \text{ is cocoercive,} \\ Q_i: H_i \rightarrow H_i \text{ is monotone and Lipschitzian,} \\ \\ G_k \text{ is a Euclidean space,} \\ B_k^m: G_k \rightarrow 2^{G_k} \text{ and } D_k^m: G_k \rightarrow 2^{G_k} \text{ are maximally monotone,} \\ B_k^c: G_k \rightarrow G_k \text{ and } D_k^c: G_k \rightarrow G_k \text{ are cocoercive,} \\ B_k^l: G_k \rightarrow G_k \text{ and } D_k^l: G_k \rightarrow G_k \text{ are monotone and Lipschitzian,} \\ \\ L_{ki}: H_i \rightarrow G_k \text{ is linear.} \end{array} \right.$$

Multivariate monotone inclusion

We set $\mathbf{H} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} H_i$ and $\mathbf{G} = \bigoplus_{k \in K} G_k$.

$$(\forall i \in I) \quad R_i: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow H_i, \quad (5)$$

and we assume that $\mathbf{R}: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}: \mathbf{x} \mapsto (R_i \mathbf{x})_{i \in I}$ is monotone and Lipschitzian.

Problem 1

The objective is to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{find } \bar{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbf{H} \text{ such that } (\forall i \in I) \quad & 0 \in A_i \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i + C_i \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i + Q_i \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i + R_i \bar{\mathbf{x}} \\ & + \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* \left(\left((B_k^m + B_k^c + B_k^l) \square (D_k^m + D_k^c + D_k^l) \right) \left(\sum_{j \in I} L_{kj} \bar{\mathbf{x}}_j \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $M_1 \square M_2 = (M_1^{-1} + M_2^{-1})^{-1}$ denotes the parallel sum of M_1 and M_2 .

Multivariate monotone inclusion

Modern large-scale problems require complex models.

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To solve Problem 1, we consider the following saddle form.

The saddle form

We set $\underline{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{H} \oplus \mathbf{G} \oplus \mathbf{G} \oplus \mathbf{G}$. The *saddle operator* is

$$\underline{\mathcal{S}}: \underline{\mathbf{X}} \rightarrow 2^{\underline{\mathbf{X}}}: (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{v}^*) \mapsto \left(\begin{aligned} &\bigtimes_{i \in I} \left(A_i x_i + \mathbf{C}_i x_i + Q_i x_i + R_i \mathbf{x} + \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* v_k^* \right), \\ &\bigtimes_{k \in K} (B_k^m y_k + \mathbf{B}_k^c y_k + B_k^l y_k - v_k^*), \\ &\bigtimes_{k \in K} (D_k^m z_k + \mathbf{D}_k^c z_k + D_k^l z_k - v_k^*), \\ &\bigtimes_{k \in K} \left\{ y_k + z_k - \sum_{i \in I} L_{ki} x_i \right\} \end{aligned} \right),$$

and the *saddle form* is to

$$\text{find } \bar{\mathbf{x}} \in \underline{\mathbf{X}} \text{ such that } \underline{\mathbf{0}} \in \underline{\mathcal{S}} \bar{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (6)$$

The saddle form

- It follows from (Bùi-Combettes, Math. Oper. Res., 2022) that

$$(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{v}^*) \in \text{zer } \underline{\mathcal{S}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} \text{ solves Problem 1.}$$

The saddle form

- It follows from (Bùi-Combettes, Math. Oper. Res., 2022) that

$$(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{v}^*) \in \text{zer } \underline{\mathcal{S}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} \text{ solves Problem 1.}$$

- **Strategy:** Solve the saddle form.
 - $\underline{\mathcal{S}} = \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{C}$.
 - We use the framework without errors:

Proposed method II

In the context of $M = W + C$, let $x_0 \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$ and iterate

for $n = 0, 1, \dots$

take $\{w_n, w_n^*\} \subset L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$

such that $(w_n, w_n^*) \in \text{gra } W$ P-a.s.

take $q_n \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$

$t_n^* = w_n^* + Cq_n^*$

$\Delta_n = \langle x_n - w_n | t_n^* \rangle - (4\alpha)^{-1} \|w_n - q_n\|^2$

(7)

$$\theta_n = \frac{1_{[t_n^* \neq 0]} 1_{[\Delta_n > 0]} \Delta_n}{\|t_n^*\|^2 + 1_{[t_n^* = 0]}}$$

$d_n = \theta_n t_n^*$

take $\lambda_n \in]0, 2[$

$x_{n+1} = x_n - \lambda_n d_n.$

Solving the saddle form:

Let,

- for every $i \in I$, $x_{i,0} \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H_i)$.
- for every $k \in K$, $\{y_{k,0}, z_{k,0}, v_{k,0}^*\} \subset L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; G_k)$.

Iterate as follows

Algorithm

for $n = 0, 1, \dots$

 for every $i \in I_n$

$$l_{i,n}^* = Q_i x_{i,n} + R_i a_n + \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* v_{k,n}^*; \quad a_{i,n} = J_{\gamma_{i,n} A_i} (x_{i,n} + \gamma_{i,n} (s_i^* - l_{i,n}^* - C_i x_{i,n}));$$

$$a_{i,n}^* = \gamma_{i,n}^{-1} (x_{i,n} - a_{i,n}) - l_{i,n}^* + Q_i a_{i,n}; \quad \xi_{i,n} = \|a_{i,n} - x_{i,n}\|^2;$$

 for every $i \in I \setminus I_n$

$$a_{i,n} = a_{i,n-1}; \quad a_{i,n}^* = a_{i,n-1}^*; \quad \xi_{i,n} = \xi_{i,n-1};$$

 for every $k \in K_n$

$$u_{k,n}^* = v_{k,n}^* - B_k^l y_{k,n}; \quad w_{k,n}^* = v_{k,n}^* - D_k^l z_{k,n}; \quad b_{k,n} = J_{\mu_{k,n} B_k^m} (y_{k,n} + \mu_{k,n} (u_{k,n}^* - B_k^c y_{k,n}));$$

$$d_{k,n} = J_{\gamma_{k,n} D_k^m} (z_{k,n} + \gamma_{k,n} (w_{k,n}^* - D_k^c z_{k,n})); \quad e_{k,n}^* = \sigma_{k,n} (\sum_{i \in I} L_{ki} x_{i,n} - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n} - r_k) + v_{k,n}^*;$$

$$q_{k,n}^* = \mu_{k,n}^{-1} (y_{k,n} - b_{k,n}) + u_{k,n}^* + B_k^l b_{k,n} - e_{k,n}^*; \quad t_{k,n}^* = \gamma_{k,n}^{-1} (z_{k,n} - d_{k,n}) + w_{k,n}^* + D_k^l d_{k,n} - e_{k,n}^*;$$

$$\eta_{k,n} = \|b_{k,n} - y_{k,n}\|^2 + \|d_{k,n} - z_{k,n}\|^2; \quad e_{k,n} = r_k + b_{k,n} + d_{k,n} - \sum_{i \in I} L_{ki} a_{i,n};$$

 for every $k \in K \setminus K_n$

$$b_{k,n} = b_{k,n-1}; \quad d_{k,n} = d_{k,n-1}; \quad e_{k,n}^* = e_{k,n-1}^*; \quad q_{k,n}^* = q_{k,n-1}^*; \quad t_{k,n}^* = t_{k,n-1}^*;$$

$$\eta_{k,n} = \eta_{k,n-1}; \quad e_{k,n} = r_k + b_{k,n} + d_{k,n} - \sum_{i \in I} L_{ki} a_{i,n};$$

 for every $i \in I$

$$p_{i,n}^* = a_{i,n}^* + R_i a_n + \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* e_{k,n}^*;$$

$$\Delta_n = -(4\alpha)^{-1} (\sum_{i \in I} \xi_{i,n} + \sum_{k \in K} \eta_{k,n}) + \sum_{i \in I} \langle x_{i,n} - a_{i,n} | p_{i,n}^* \rangle$$

$$+ \sum_{k \in K} (\langle y_{k,n} - b_{k,n} | q_{k,n}^* \rangle + \langle z_{k,n} - d_{k,n} | t_{k,n}^* \rangle + \langle e_{k,n} | v_{k,n}^* - e_{k,n}^* \rangle);$$

$$\theta_n = 1_{[\Delta_n > 0]} \Delta_n / \left(\sum_{i \in I} \|p_{i,n}^*\|^2 + \sum_{k \in K} (\|q_{k,n}^*\|^2 + \|t_{k,n}^*\|^2 + \|e_{k,n}\|^2) \right) + 1_{[\Delta_n \leq 0]};$$

$$\lambda_n \in]0, 2[$$

 for every $i \in I$

$$x_{i,n+1} = x_{i,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n p_{i,n}^*;$$

 for every $k \in K$

$$y_{k,n+1} = y_{k,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n q_{k,n}^*; \quad z_{k,n+1} = z_{k,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n t_{k,n}^*; \quad v_{k,n+1} = v_{k,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n e_{k,n};$$

Algorithm

for $n = 0, 1, \dots$

 for every $i \in I_n$

$$l_{i,n}^* = Q_i x_{i,n} + R_i x_n + \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* v_{k,n}^*; \quad a_{i,n} = J_{\gamma_{i,n} A_i} (x_{i,n} + \gamma_{i,n} (s_i^* - l_{i,n}^* - C_i x_{i,n}));$$

$$a_{i,n}^* = \gamma_{i,n}^{-1} (x_{i,n} - a_{i,n}) - l_{i,n}^* + Q_i a_{i,n}; \quad \xi_{i,n} = \|a_{i,n} - x_{i,n}\|^2;$$

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$$q_{k,n}^* = \mu_{k,n}^{-1} (y_{k,n} - b_{k,n}) + u_{k,n}^* + B_k^l b_{k,n} - e_{k,n}^*; \quad t_{k,n}^* = \gamma_{k,n}^{-1} (z_{k,n} - d_{k,n}) + w_{k,n}^* + D_k^l d_{k,n} - e_{k,n}^*;$$

$$\eta_{k,n} = \|b_{k,n} - y_{k,n}\|^2 + \|d_{k,n} - z_{k,n}\|^2; \quad e_{k,n} = r_k + b_{k,n} + d_{k,n} - \sum_{i \in I} L_{ki} a_{i,n};$$

 for every $k \in K \setminus K_n$

$$b_{k,n} = b_{k,n-1}; \quad d_{k,n} = d_{k,n-1}; \quad e_{k,n}^* = e_{k,n-1}^*; \quad q_{k,n}^* = q_{k,n-1}^*; \quad t_{k,n}^* = t_{k,n-1}^*;$$

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$$+ \sum_{k \in K} (\langle y_{k,n} - b_{k,n} | q_{k,n}^* \rangle + \langle z_{k,n} - d_{k,n} | t_{k,n}^* \rangle + \langle e_{k,n} | v_{k,n}^* - e_{k,n}^* \rangle);$$

$$\theta_n = 1_{[\Delta_n > 0]} \Delta_n / \left(\sum_{i \in I} \|p_{i,n}^*\|^2 + \sum_{k \in K} (\|q_{k,n}^*\|^2 + \|t_{k,n}^*\|^2 + \|e_{k,n}\|^2) \right) + 1_{[\Delta_n \leq 0]};$$

$$\lambda_n \in]0, 2[$$

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$$x_{i,n+1} = x_{i,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n p_{i,n}^*;$$

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- **Assumption:** There exists $N \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $I_0 = I$, $K_0 = K$, and

$$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\forall i \in I) \quad P\left(\left[i \in \bigcup_{j=n}^{n+N-1} I_j\right]\right) \geq \pi_i > 0 \\ (\forall k \in K) \quad P\left(\left[k \in \bigcup_{j=n}^{n+N-1} K_j\right]\right) \geq \zeta_k > 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

- Particularly true if $I_n = \{i_n\}$ and $K_n = \{k_n\}$ with $i_n = \text{uniform}(I)$ and $k_n = \text{uniform}(K)$.

Denote by \mathcal{P} the set of solutions to Problem 1. Then there exists a \mathcal{P} -valued random variable $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ such that

$$(\forall i \in I) \quad \begin{cases} x_{i,n} \rightarrow \bar{x}_i \text{ P-a.s.} \\ x_{i,n} \rightarrow \bar{x}_i \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \mathbb{R}^N). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Example on minimization

Product space stochastic gradient algorithm

Let $\alpha \in]0, +\infty[$ and, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, let $g_k: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex, differentiable, and such that ∇g_k is $1/\alpha$ -Lipschitzian. The task is to

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=1}^p g_k(x). \quad (10)$$

- If p is large, we may want to use a stochastic method to split the sum.
- **First idea:** Stochastic gradient method with uniform sampling from $\{1, \dots, p\}$.
 - It requires control over the variance.
 - Only convergence of the function values.

Product space stochastic gradient algorithm

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- If p is large, we may want to use a stochastic method to split the sum.
- **First idea:** Stochastic gradient method with uniform sampling from $\{1, \dots, p\}$.
 - It requires control over the variance.
 - Only convergence of the function values.
- **Second idea:** The saddle form.
 - Convergence to a solution without extra assumptions.

Product space stochastic gradient algorithm

Let $x_0, (y_{k,0})_{k \in K}, (z_{k,0})_{k \in K}$, and $(v_{k,0}^*)_{k \in K}$ be in $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \mathbb{R}^N)$. Iterate

```

for n = 0, 1, ...
  l_n^* = \sum_{k \in K} v_{k,n}^*;
  \xi_n = \|\gamma_n l_n^*\|^2;
  if k = k_n
    b_{k,n} = y_{k,n} + \mu_{k,n}(v_{k,n}^* - \nabla g_k(y_{k,n}));
    q_{k,n}^* = \mu_{k,n}^{-1}(y_{k,n} - b_{k,n}) - \sigma_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n}); t_{k,n}^* = -v_{k,n}^* - \sigma_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n});
    \eta_{k,n} = \|b_{k,n} - y_{k,n}\|^2 + \|\nu_{k,n} v_{k,n}^*\|^2; e_{k,n} = b_{k,n} + z_{k,n} + \nu_{k,n} v_{k,n}^* + \gamma_n l_n^* - x_n;
  else
    b_{k,n} = b_{k,n-1}; q_{k,n}^* = q_{k,n-1}^*; t_{k,n}^* = t_{k,n-1}^*; \eta_{k,n} = \eta_{k,n-1}; e_{k,n} = b_{k,n} + z_{k,n} + \nu_{k,n} v_{k,n}^* + \gamma_n l_n^* - x_n;
  p_n^* = \sum_{k \in K} (\sigma_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n}) + v_{k,n}^*);
  \Delta_n = -(4\alpha)^{-1}(\xi_n + \sum_{k \in K} \eta_{k,n}) + \langle \gamma_n l_n^* | p_n^* \rangle
    + \sum_{k \in K} (\langle y_{k,n} - b_{k,n} | q_{k,n}^* \rangle - \langle \nu_{k,n} v_{k,n}^* | t_{k,n}^* \rangle - \langle e_{k,n} | \sigma_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n}) \rangle);
  \theta_n = 1_{[\Delta_n > 0]} \Delta_n / \left( \sum_{i \in I} \|p_{i,n}^*\|^2 + \sum_{k \in K} (\|q_{k,n}^*\|^2 + \|t_{k,n}^*\|^2 + \|e_{k,n}\|^2) + 1_{[\Delta_n \leq 0]} \right);
  \lambda_n \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; ]0, +\infty[)
  x_{n+1} = x_n - \lambda_n \theta_n p_n^*;
  for every k \in K
    y_{k,n+1} = y_{k,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n q_{k,n}^*; z_{k,n+1} = z_{k,n} - \lambda_n \theta_n t_{k,n}^*; v_{k,n+1}^* = v_{k,n}^* - \lambda_n \theta_n e_{k,n};
  
```

Then $x_n \rightarrow \bar{x} \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \mathcal{P})$.

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