

# 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:

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

- **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  $\alpha$ -cocoercive.
  - $Q: H \rightarrow H$  be  $\beta$ -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  $M = \textcolor{blue}{W} + \textcolor{red}{C}$ , let  $x_0 \in H$  and iterate

for  $n = 0, 1, \dots$

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| take $(w_n, w_n^*) \in \text{gra } \textcolor{blue}{W}$ and $q_n \in H$  | (1) |
| $t_n^* = \textcolor{blue}{w}_n^* + \textcolor{red}{C}q_n$  |     |
| $\Delta_n = \langle x_n - \textcolor{blue}{w}_n   t_n^* \rangle - (4\alpha)^{-1} \ w_n - q_n\ ^2$                        |     |
| $\theta_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta_n}{\ t_n^*\ ^2}, & \text{if } \Delta_n > 0; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ |     |
| $d_n = \theta_n t_n^*$   |     |
| take $\lambda_n \in ]0, 2[$  |     |
| $x_{n+1} = x_n - \lambda_n d_n.$   |     |

# Splitting methods

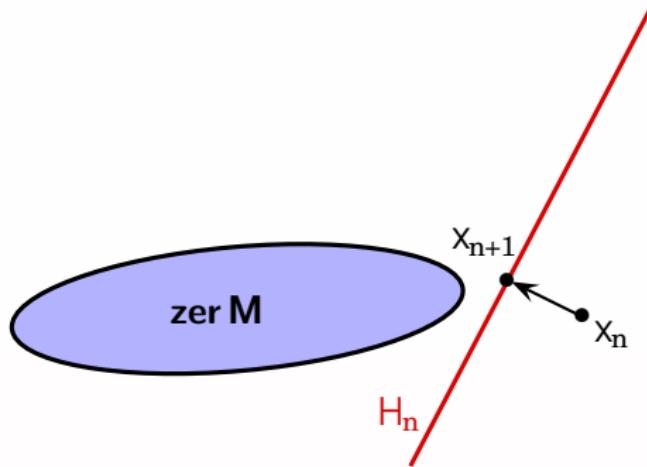


Figure: Geometry of algorithms for finding a point in  $\text{zer } M$ .

# Splitting methods

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.

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

$$\Delta_n = \langle x_n - w_n | t_n^* \rangle - (4\alpha)^{-1} \|w_n - q_n\|^2 \quad (3)$$

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

$$d_n = \theta_n t_n^*$$

$$\text{take } \lambda_n \in ]0, 2[$$

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

# Proposed method

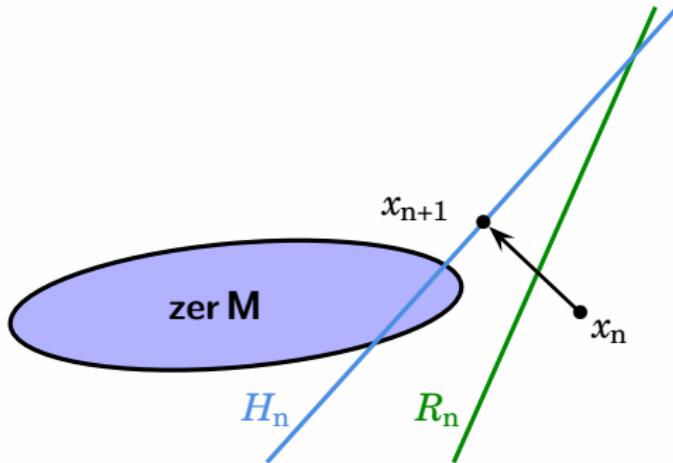


Figure: Geometry of proposed algorithm for finding a point in  $\text{zer } \mathbf{M}$ .  $R_n$  denotes the true and unknown half-space.

# Convergence

## 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

for  $n = 0, 1, \dots$

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

Suppose that one of the following holds:

- ①  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n(2 - \lambda_n) = +\infty$ ,  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n \sqrt{\mathbb{E}\|e_n\|^2} < +\infty$ ,  $(\mathbb{E}\|e_n\|^2)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  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  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt{\mathbb{E}\|e_n\|^2} < +\infty$ .
- ③  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \gamma_n^2 = +\infty$ ,  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt{\mathbb{E}\|e_n\|^2} < +\infty$ , 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  $k \in K$ ,

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

# Multivariate monotone inclusion

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

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

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

find  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbf{H}$  such that  $(\forall i \in I) \quad 0 \in A_i \bar{x}_i + C_i \bar{x}_i + Q_i \bar{x}_i + R_i \bar{\mathbf{x}}$

$$+ \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* \left( \left( (B_k^m + B_k^c + B_k^l) \square (D_k^m + D_k^c + D_k^l) \right) \left( \sum_{j \in I} L_{kj} \bar{x}_j \right) \right),$$

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.

# Multivariate monotone inclusion

Modern large-scale problems require complex models.

**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

$$\underline{\mathcal{S}}: \underline{\mathbf{X}} \rightarrow 2^{\underline{\mathbf{X}}}: (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{v}^*) \mapsto$$

$$\left( \bigtimes_{i \in I} \left( A_i x_i + \textcolor{red}{C}_i x_i + Q_i x_i + R_i \mathbf{x} + \sum_{k \in K} L_{ki}^* v_k^* \right), \right. \\ \bigtimes_{k \in K} (B_k^m y_k + \textcolor{red}{B}_k^c y_k + B_k^l y_k - v_k^*), \\ \bigtimes_{k \in K} (D_k^m z_k + \textcolor{red}{D}_k^c z_k + D_k^l z_k - v_k^*), \\ \left. \bigtimes_{k \in K} \left\{ y_k + z_k - \sum_{i \in I} L_{ki} x_i \right\} \right),$$

and the *saddle form* is to

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

# 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.
  - $\underline{\mathcal{S}} = \textcolor{blue}{W} + \textcolor{red}{C}$ .
  - 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  $q_n \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; H)$

$$t_n^* = w_n^* + C q_n^*$$

$$\Delta_n = \langle x_n - w_n | t_n^* \rangle - (4\alpha)^{-1} \|w_n - q_n\|^2 \quad (7)$$

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

$$d_n = \theta_n t_n^*$$

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

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

# Algorithm

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, ...
    for every i ∈ In
        [ li,n* = Qi,nxi,n + Ri,nai,n + ∑k ∈ K Lki*vk,n*; ai,n = Jyi,nAi(xi,n + yi,n(si* - li,n* - Cixi,n));
        ai,n* = yi,n-1(xi,n - ai,n) - li,n* + Qi,nai,n; ξi,n = ||ai,n - xi,n||2;
    for every i ∈ I \ In
        [ ai,n = ai,n-1; ai,n* = ai,n-1*; ξi,n = ξi,n-1;
    for every k ∈ Kn
        [ uk,n* = vk,n* - BkLyk,n; wk,n* = vk,n* - DkLzk,n; bk,n = Jyk,nBkm(yk,n + μk,n(uk,n* - Bkcyk,n));
        dk,n = Jyk,nDkm(zk,n + νk,n(wk,n* - Dkczk,n)); ek,n* = σk,n( ∑i ∈ I Lkixi,n - yk,n - zk,n - rk) + vk,n*;
        qk,n* = μk,n-1(yk,n - bk,n) + uk,n* + BkLbk,n - ek,n*; tk,n* = vk,n-1(zk,n - dk,n) + wk,n* + DkLdk,n - ek,n*;
        ηk,n = ||bk,n - yk,n||2 + ||dk,n - zk,n||2; ek,n = rk + bk,n + dk,n - ∑i ∈ I Lkiai,n;
    for every k ∈ K \ Kn
        [ bk,n = bk,n-1; dk,n = dk,n-1; ek,n* = ek,n-1*; qk,n* = qk,n-1*; tk,n* = tk,n-1*;
        ηk,n = ηk,n-1; ek,n = rk + bk,n + dk,n - ∑i ∈ I Lkiai,n;
    for every i ∈ I
        [ pi,n* = ai,n* + Ri,nai,n + ∑k ∈ K Lki*ek,n*;
        Δn = -(4α)-1( ∑i ∈ I ξi,n + ∑k ∈ K ηk,n) + ∑i ∈ I ⟨xi,n - ai,n | pi,n*⟩
            + ∑k ∈ K (⟨yk,n - bk,n | qk,n*⟩ + ⟨zk,n - dk,n | tk,n*⟩ + ⟨ek,n | vk,n* - ek,n*⟩);
        θn = 1[Δn>0]Δn / ( ∑i ∈ I ||pi,n*||2 + ∑k ∈ K (||qk,n*||2 + ||tk,n*||2 + ||ek,n||2) + 1[Δn≤0] );
        λn ∈ ]0, 2[
    for every i ∈ I
        [ xi,n+1 = xi,n - λnθnpi,n*;
    for every k ∈ K
        [ yk,n+1 = yk,n - λnθnqk,n*; zk,n+1 = zk,n - λnθntk,n*; vk,n+1* = vk,n* - λnθnek,n;

```

# Algorithm

```

for n = 0, 1, ...
    for every i ∈ In
        [
            li,n* = Qixi,n + Rixn + ∑k ∈ K Lki*vk,n*; ai,n = Jyi,nAi(xi,n + yi,n(si* - li,n* - Cixi,n));
            ai,n* = yi,n-1(xi,n - ai,n) - li,n* + Qiai,n; ξi,n = ||ai,n - xi,n||2;
        ]
        for every i ∈ I \ In
            [
                ai,n = ai,n-1; ai,n* = ai,n-1*; ξi,n = ξi,n-1;
            ]
        for every k ∈ Kn
            [
                uk,n* = vk,n* - BkTyk,n; wk,n* = vk,n* - DkTzk,n; bk,n = Jyk,nBkm(yk,n + μk,n(uk,n* - BkCyk,n));
                dk,n = Jyk,nDkm(zk,n + νk,n(wk,n* - DkCzk,n)); ek,n* = σk,n(∑i ∈ I Lkixi,n - yk,n - zk,n - rk) + vk,n*;
                qk,n* = μk,n-1(yk,n - bk,n) + uk,n* + BkTbk,n - ek,n*; tk,n* = vk,n-1(zk,n - dk,n) + wk,n* + DkTdk,n - ek,n*;
                ηk,n = ||bk,n - yk,n||2 + ||dk,n - zk,n||2; ek,n = rk + bk,n + dk,n - ∑i ∈ I Lkiai,n;
            ]
        for every k ∈ K \ Kn
            [
                bk,n = bk,n-1; dk,n = dk,n-1; ek,n* = ek,n-1*; qk,n* = qk,n-1*; tk,n* = tk,n-1*;
                ηk,n = ηk,n-1; ek,n = rk + bk,n + dk,n - ∑i ∈ I Lkiai,n;
            ]
        for every i ∈ I
            [
                pi,n* = ai,n* + Rian + ∑k ∈ K Lki*ek,n*;
                Δn = -(4α)-1(∑i ∈ I ξi,n + ∑k ∈ K ηk,n) + ∑i ∈ I ⟨xi,n - ai,n | pi,n*⟩
                    + ∑k ∈ K (⟨yk,n - bk,n | qk,n*⟩ + ⟨zk,n - dk,n | tk,n*⟩ + ⟨ek,n | vk,n* - ek,n*⟩);
            ]
            θn = 1[Δn>0]Δn / (|pi,n*|2 + ∑k ∈ K (||qk,n*||2 + ||tk,n*||2 + ||ek,n||2) + 1[Δn≤0]);
            λn ∈ ]0, 2[
            for every i ∈ I
                [
                    xi,n+1 = xi,n - λnθnpi,n*;
                ]
            for every k ∈ K
                [
                    yk,n+1 = yk,n - λnθnqk,n*; zk,n+1 = zk,n - λnθntk,n*; vk,n+1* = vk,n* - λnθnek,n;
                ]
            ]
        ]
    ]

```

# Control rule

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

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

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

# Convergence

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  $\nabla g_k$  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^* = Σ_{k ∈ K} v_{k,n}^*;
  ξ_n = ||γ_n l_n^*||^2;
  if k = k_n
    b_{k,n} = y_{k,n} + μ_{k,n}(v_{k,n}^* - ∇g_k(y_{k,n}));
    q_{k,n}^* = μ_{k,n}^{-1}(y_{k,n} - b_{k,n}) - σ_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n}); t_{k,n}^* = -v_{k,n}^* - σ_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n});
    η_{k,n} = ||b_{k,n} - y_{k,n}||^2 + ||v_{k,n} v_{k,n}^*||^2; e_{k,n} = b_{k,n} + z_{k,n} + v_{k,n} v_{k,n}^* + γ_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}^*; η_{k,n} = η_{k,n-1}; e_{k,n} = b_{k,n} + z_{k,n} + v_{k,n} v_{k,n}^* + γ_n l_n^* - x_n;
  p_n^* = Σ_{k ∈ K} (σ_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n}) + v_{k,n}^*);
  Δ_n = -(4α)^{-1}(ξ_n + Σ_{k ∈ K} η_{k,n}) + ⟨γ_n l_n^* | p_n^* ⟩
    + Σ_{k ∈ K} (⟨y_{k,n} - b_{k,n} | q_{k,n}^*⟩ - ⟨v_{k,n} v_{k,n}^* | t_{k,n}^*⟩ - ⟨e_{k,n} | σ_{k,n}(x_n - y_{k,n} - z_{k,n})⟩);
  θ_n = 1_{[Δ_n > 0]} Δ_n / (Σ_{i ∈ I} ||p_{i,n}^*||^2 + Σ_{k ∈ K} (||q_{k,n}^*||^2 + ||t_{k,n}^*||^2 + ||e_{k,n}||^2) + 1_{[Δ_n ≤ 0]});
  λ_n ∈ L∞(Ω, F, P; ]0, +∞[)
  x_{n+1} = x_n - λ_n θ_n p_n^*;
  for every k ∈ K
    y_{k,n+1} = y_{k,n} - λ_n θ_n q_{k,n}^*; z_{k,n+1} = z_{k,n} - λ_n θ_n t_{k,n}^*; v_{k,n+1}^* = v_{k,n}^* - λ_n θ_n e_{k,n};

```

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

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