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# A Computation and Communication Efficient Method for Distributed Nonconvex Problems in the Partial Participation Setting

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## Abstract

1 We present a new method that includes three key components of distributed opti-  
2 mization and federated learning: variance reduction of stochastic gradients, partial  
3 participation, and compressed communication. We prove that the new method has  
4 optimal oracle complexity and state-of-the-art communication complexity in the  
5 partial participation setting. Regardless of the communication compression feature,  
6 our method successfully combines variance reduction and partial participation: we  
7 get the optimal oracle complexity, never need the participation of all nodes, and do  
8 not require the bounded gradients (dissimilarity) assumption.

## 9 1 Introduction

10 Federated and distributed learning have become very popular in recent years (Konečný et al., 2016;  
11 McMahan et al., 2017). The current optimization tasks require much computational resources and  
12 machines. Such requirements emerge in machine learning, where massive datasets and computations  
13 are distributed between cluster nodes (Lin et al., 2017; Ramesh et al., 2021). In federated learning,  
14 nodes, represented by mobile phones, laptops, and desktops, do not send their data to a server due to  
15 privacy and their huge number (Ramaswamy et al., 2019), and the server remotely orchestrates the  
16 nodes and communicates with them to solve an optimization problem.

17 As in classical optimization tasks, one of the main current challenges is to find **computationally**  
18 **efficient** optimization algorithms. However, the nature of distributed problems induces many other  
19 (Kairouz et al., 2021), including i) **partial participation** of nodes in algorithm steps: due to stragglers  
20 (Li et al., 2020) or communication delays (Vogels et al., 2021), ii) **communication bottleneck**: even  
21 if a node participates, it can be costly to transmit information to a server or other nodes (Alistarh  
22 et al., 2017; Ramesh et al., 2021; Kairouz et al., 2021; Sapio et al., 2019; Narayanan et al., 2019). It  
23 is necessary to develop a method that considers these problems.

## 24 2 Optimization Problem

25 Let us consider the nonconvex distributed optimization problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f(x) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \right\}, \quad (1)$$

26 where  $f_i : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a smooth nonconvex function for all  $i \in [n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ . The full  
27 information about function  $f_i$  is stored on  $i^{\text{th}}$  node. The communication between nodes is maintained  
28 in the parameters server fashion (Kairouz et al., 2021): we have a server that receives compressed

information from nodes, updates a state, and broadcasts an updated model.<sup>1</sup> Since we work in the nonconvex world, our goal is to find an  $\varepsilon$ -solution ( $\varepsilon$ -stationary point) of (1): a (possibly random) point  $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , such that  $\mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(\hat{x})\|^2] \leq \varepsilon$ .

We consider three settings:

1. **Gradient Setting.** The  $i^{\text{th}}$  node has only access to the gradient  $\nabla f_i : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  of function  $f_i$ . Moreover, the following assumptions for the functions  $f_i$  hold.

**Assumption 1.** *There exists  $f^* \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(x) \geq f^*$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .*

**Assumption 2.** *The function  $f$  is  $L$ -smooth, i.e.,  $\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \leq L\|x - y\|$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .*

**Assumption 3.** *The functions  $f_i$  are  $L_i$ -smooth for all  $i \in [n]$ . Let us define  $\hat{L}^2 := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i^2$ .<sup>2</sup>*

2. **Finite-Sum Setting.** The functions  $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$  have the finite-sum form

$$f_i(x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m f_{ij}(x), \quad \forall i \in [n], \quad (2)$$

where  $f_{ij} : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a smooth nonconvex function for all  $j \in [m]$ . We assume that Assumptions 1, 2 and 3 hold and the following assumption.

**Assumption 4.** *The function  $f_{ij}$  is  $L_{ij}$ -smooth for all  $i \in [n], j \in [m]$ . Let  $L_{\max} := \max_{i \in [n], j \in [m]} L_{ij}$ .*

3. **Stochastic Setting.** The function  $f_i$  is an expectation of a stochastic function,

$$f_i(x) = \mathbb{E}_{\xi} [f_i(x; \xi)], \quad \forall i \in [n], \quad (3)$$

where  $f_i : \mathbb{R}^d \times \Omega_{\xi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . For a fixed  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_i(x; \xi)$  is a random variable over some distribution  $\mathcal{D}_i$ , and, for a fixed  $\xi \in \Omega_{\xi}$ ,  $f_i(x; \xi)$  is a smooth nonconvex function. The  $i^{\text{th}}$  node has only access to a stochastic gradients  $\nabla f_i(\cdot; \xi_{ij})$  of the function  $f_i$  through the distribution  $\mathcal{D}_i$ , where  $\xi_{ij}$  is a sample from  $\mathcal{D}_i$ . We assume that Assumptions 1, 2 and 3 hold and the following assumptions.

**Assumption 5.** *For all  $i \in [n]$  and for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , the stochastic gradient  $\nabla f_i(x; \xi)$  is unbiased and has bounded variance, i.e.,  $\mathbb{E}_{\xi} [\nabla f_i(x; \xi)] = \nabla f_i(x)$ , and  $\mathbb{E}_{\xi} [\|\nabla f_i(x; \xi) - \nabla f_i(x)\|^2] \leq \sigma^2$ , where  $\sigma^2 \geq 0$ .*

**Assumption 6.** *For all  $i \in [n]$  and for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , the stochastic gradient  $\nabla f_i(x; \xi)$  satisfies the mean-squared smoothness property, i.e.,  $\mathbb{E}_{\xi} [\|\nabla f_i(x; \xi) - \nabla f_i(y; \xi)\|^2] \leq L_{\sigma}^2 \|x - y\|^2$ .*

We compare algorithms using the *oracle complexity*, i.e., the number of (stochastic) gradients that each node has to calculate to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution, and the *communication complexity*, i.e., the number of bits that each node has to send to the server to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution.

## 2.1 Unbiased Compressors

We use the concept of unbiased compressors to alleviate the communication bottleneck. The unbiased compressors quantize and/or sparsify vectors that the nodes send to the server.

**Definition 1.** A stochastic mapping  $\mathcal{C} : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  is an *unbiased compressor* if there exists  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{C}(x)] = x, \quad \mathbb{E}[\|\mathcal{C}(x) - x\|^2] \leq \omega \|x\|^2, \quad (4)$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

<sup>1</sup>Note that this strategy can be used in peer-to-peer communication, assuming that the server is an abstraction and all its algorithmic steps are performed on each node.

<sup>2</sup>Note that  $L \leq \hat{L}$ ,  $\hat{L} \leq L_{\max}$ , and  $\hat{L} \leq L_{\sigma}$ .

Table 1: Summary of methods that solve the problem (1) in the stochastic setting (3). Abbr.: *VR* (Variance Reduction) = Does a method have the optimal oracle complexity  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon^{3/2}}\right)$ ? *PP* (Partial Participation) = Does a method support partial participation from Section 2.2? *CC* = Does a method have the communication complexity equals to  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{n\varepsilon}}\right)$ ?

Method	VR	PP	CC	Limitations
<b>SPIDER, SARAH, PAGE, STORM</b> (Fang et al., 2018; Nguyen et al., 2017) (Li et al., 2021a; Cutkosky and Orabona, 2019)	✓	✗	✗	—
<b>MARINA</b> (Gorbunov et al., 2021)	✓	✗ <sup>(a)</sup>	✓ <sup>(b)</sup>	Suboptimal convergence rate (see (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)).
<b>FedPAGE</b> (Zhao et al., 2021b)	✗	✗ <sup>(a)</sup>	✗	Suboptimal oracle complexity $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right)$ .
<b>FRECON</b> (Zhao et al., 2021a)	✗	✓	✓	—
<b>FedAvg</b> (McMahan et al., 2017; Karimireddy et al., 2020b)	✗	✓	✗	Bounded gradients (dissimilarity) assumption of $f_i$ .
<b>SCAFFOLD</b> (Karimireddy et al., 2020b)	✗	✓	✗	Suboptimal convergence rate <sup>(c)</sup> .
<b>MIME<sup>(c)</sup></b> (Karimireddy et al., 2020a)	✗ <sup>(d)</sup>	✓	✗	Calculates full gradient. Bounded gradients (dissimilarity) assumption of $f_i$ . Suboptimal oracle complexity $\mathcal{O}\left(1/\varepsilon^{3/2}\right)$ in the setting (2).
<b>CE-LSGD (for Partial Participation)<sup>(c)</sup></b> (Patel et al., 2022) (concurrent work)	✓	✓	✗	Bounded gradients (dissimilarity) assumption of $f_i$ . Suboptimal oracle complexity $\mathcal{O}\left(1/\varepsilon^{3/2}\right)$ in the setting (2).
<b>DASHA</b> (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)	✓ ✗	✗ or ✓	✓ ✓	—
<b>DASHA-PP</b> (new)	✓	✓	✓	—

<sup>(a)</sup> **MARINA** and **FedPAGE**, with a small probability, require the participation of all nodes so that they can not support partial participation from Section 2.2. Moreover, these methods provide suboptimal oracle complexities.

<sup>(b)</sup> On average, **MARINA** provides the compressed communication mechanism with complexity  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{n\varepsilon}}\right)$ . However, with a small probability, this method sends non-compressed vectors.

<sup>(c)</sup> Note that **MIME** and **CE-LSGD** can not be directly compared with **DASHA-PP** because **MIME** and **CE-LSGD** consider the online version of the problem (1), and require more strict assumptions.

<sup>(d)</sup> Although **MIME** obtains the convergence rate  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3/2}}\right)$  of a variance reduced method, it requires the calculation of the full (exact) gradients.

<sup>(e)</sup> It can be seen when  $\sigma^2 = 0$ . Let us consider the  $s$ -nice sampling of the nodes, then **SCAFFOLD** requires  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{n^{3/2}}{\varepsilon s^{3/2}}\right)$  communication rounds to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution, while **DASHA-PP** requires  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon s}\right)$  communication rounds (see Theorem 4 with  $\omega = 0$ ,  $b = \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ , and  $p_a = \frac{s}{n}$ ).

We denote a set of stochastic mappings that satisfy Definition 1 as  $\mathbb{U}(\omega)$ . In our methods, the nodes make use of unbiased compressors  $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ . The community developed a large number of unbiased compressors, including **RandK** (see Definition 5) (Beznosikov et al., 2020; Stich et al., 2018), Adaptive sparsification (Wangni et al., 2018) and Natural compression and dithering (Horváth et al., 2019a). We are aware of correlated compressors by Szlendak et al. (2021) and quantizers by Suresh et al. (2022) that help in the homogeneous regimes, but in this work, we are mainly concentrated on generic heterogeneous regimes, though, for simplicity, assume the independence of the compressors.

**Assumption 7.**  $\mathcal{C}_i \in \mathbb{U}(\omega)$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , and the compressors are statistically independent.

## 2.2 Nodes Partial Participation Assumptions

We now try to formalize the notion of partial participation. Let us assume that we have  $n$  events  $\{i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating}\}$  with the following properties.

**Assumption 8.** The partial participation of nodes has the following distribution: exists constants  $p_a \in (0, 1]$  and  $p_{aa} \in [0, 1]$ , such that

Table 2: Summary of methods that solve the problem (1) in the finite-sum setting (2). Abbr.: VR (Variance Reduction) = Does a method have the optimal oracle complexity  $\mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\varepsilon}\right)$ ? PP and CC are defined in Table 1.

Method	VR	PP	CC	Limitations
SPIDER, PAGE (Fang et al., 2018; Li et al., 2021a)	✓	✗	✗	—
MARINA (Gorbunov et al., 2021)	✓	✗ <sup>(a)</sup>	✓ <sup>(b)</sup>	Suboptimal convergence rate (see (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)).
ZeroSARAH (Li et al., 2021b)	✓	✓	✗	Only homogeneous regime, i.e., the functions $f_i$ are equal.
FedPAGE (Zhao et al., 2021b)	✗	✗ <sup>(a)</sup>	✗	Suboptimal oracle complexity $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m}{\varepsilon}\right)$ .
DASHA (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)	✓	✗	✓	—
DASHA-PP (new)	✓	✓	✓	—

<sup>(a)</sup>, <sup>(b)</sup> : see Table 1.

- 78 1.  $\text{Prob}(i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating}) = p_a, \quad \forall i \in [n],$
- 79 2.  $\text{Prob}(i^{\text{th}} \text{ and } j^{\text{th}} \text{ nodes are participating}) = p_{aa},$
- 80  $\text{for all } i \neq j \in [n].$
- 81 3.  $p_{aa} \leq p_a^2,$  (5)

82 and these events from different communication rounds are independent.

83 We are not fighting for the full generality and believe that more complex sampling strategies can  
84 be considered in the analysis. For simplicity, we settle upon Assumption 8. Standard partial  
85 participation strategies, including  $s$ -nice sampling, where the server chooses uniformly  $s$  nodes  
86 without replacement ( $p_a = s/n$  and  $p_{aa} = s(s-1)/n(n-1)$ ), and independent participation, where each  
87 node independently participates with probability  $p_a$  (due to independence, we have  $p_{aa} = p_a^2$ ), satisfy  
88 Assumption 8. In the literature,  $s$ -nice sampling is one of the most popular strategies (Zhao et al.,  
89 2021a; Richtárik et al., 2021; Reddi et al., 2020; Konečný et al., 2016).

### 90 3 Motivation and Related Work

91 The main goal of our paper is to develop a method for the nonconvex distributed optimization that will  
92 include three key features: variance reduction of stochastic gradients, compressed communication,  
93 and partial participation. We now provide an overview of the literature (see also Table 1 and Table 2).

#### 94 1. Variance reduction of stochastic gradients

95 It is important to consider finite-sum (2) and stochastic (3) settings because, in machine learning  
96 tasks, either the number of local functions  $m$  is huge or the functions  $f_i$  is an expectation of a  
97 stochastic function due to the batch normalization (Ioffe and Szegedy, 2015) or random augmentation  
98 (Goodfellow et al., 2016), and it is infeasible to calculate the full gradients analytically. Let us recall  
99 the results from the nondistributed optimization. In the gradient setting, the optimal oracle complexity  
100 is  $\mathcal{O}(1/\varepsilon)$ , achieved by the vanilla gradient descent (GD) (Carmon et al., 2020; Nesterov, 2018). In  
101 the finite-sum setting and stochastic settings, the optimal oracle complexities are  $\mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\varepsilon}\right)$  and  
102  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon^{3/2}}\right)$  (Fang et al., 2018; Li et al., 2021a; Arjevani et al., 2019), accordingly, achieved by  
103 methods SPIDER, SARAH, PAGE, and STORM from (Fang et al., 2018; Nguyen et al., 2017; Li et al.,  
104 2021a; Cutkosky and Orabona, 2019).

#### 105 2. Compressed communication

106 In distributed optimization (Ramesh et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2021), lossy communication compression  
107 can be a powerful tool to increase the communication speed between the nodes and the server.

Different types of compressors are considered in the literature, including unbiased compressors (Alistarh et al., 2017; Beznosikov et al., 2020; Szlendak et al., 2021), contractive (biased) compressors (Richtárik et al., 2021), 3PC compressors (Richtárik et al., 2022). We will focus on unbiased compressors because methods DASHA and MARINA (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023; Szlendak et al., 2021; Gorbunov et al., 2021) that employ unbiased compressors provide the current theoretical state-of-the-art (SOTA) communication complexities.

Many methods analyzed optimization methods with the unbiased compressors (Alistarh et al., 2017; Mishchenko et al., 2019; Horváth et al., 2019b; Gorbunov et al., 2021; Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023). In the gradient setting, the methods MARINA and DASHA by Gorbunov et al. (2021) and Tyurin and Richtárik (2023) establish the current SOTA communication complexity, each method needs  $\frac{1+\omega/\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon}$  communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution. In the finite-sum and stochastic settings, the current SOTA communication complexity is attained by the DASHA method, while maintaining the optimal oracle complexities  $\mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\varepsilon\sqrt{n}}\right)$  and  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon n} + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon^{3/2}n}\right)$  per node.

### 3. Partial participation

From the beginning of federated learning era, the partial participation has been considered to be the essential feature of distributed optimization methods (McMahan et al., 2017; Konečný et al., 2016; Kairouz et al., 2021). However, previously proposed methods have limitations: i) methods MARINA and FedPAGE from (Gorbunov et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2021b) still require synchronization of all nodes with a small probability. ii) in the stochastic settings, methods FedAvg, SCAFFOLD, and FRECON with the partial participation mechanism (McMahan et al., 2017; Karimireddy et al., 2020b; Zhao et al., 2021a) provide results without variance reduction techniques from (Fang et al., 2018; Li et al., 2021a; Cutkosky and Orabona, 2019) and, therefore, get suboptimal oracle complexities. Note that FRECON and DASHA reduce the variance *only from compressors* (in the partial participation and stochastic setting). iii) in the finite-sum setting, the ZeroSARAH method by Li et al. (2021b) focuses on the homogeneous regime only (the functions  $f_i$  are equal). iv) The MIME method by Karimireddy et al. (2020a) and the CE-LSGD method (for Partial Participation) by the concurrent paper (Patel et al., 2022) consider the online version of the problem (1). Therefore, MIME and CE-LSGD (for Partial Participation) require stricter assumptions, including the bounded inter-client gradient variance assumption. In the finite-sum setting (2), MIME and CE-LSGD obtain a suboptimal oracle complexity  $\mathcal{O}(1/\varepsilon^{3/2})$  while, in the full participation setting, it is possible to get the complexity  $\mathcal{O}(1/\varepsilon)$ .

## 4 Contributions

We propose a new method DASHA-PP for the nonconvex distributed optimization.

- As far as we know, this is the first method that includes three key ingredients of federated learning methods: *variance reduction of stochastic gradients*, *compressed communication*, and *partial participation*.
- Moreover, this is the first method that combines *variance reduction of stochastic gradients* and *partial participation* flawlessly: i) it gets the optimal oracle complexity ii) does not require the participation of all nodes iii) does not require the bounded gradients assumption of the functions  $f_i$ .
- We prove convergence rates and show that this method has *the optimal oracle complexity and the state-of-the-art communication complexity in the partial participation setting*. Moreover, in our work, we observe a nontrivial side-effect from mixing the variance reduction of stochastic gradients and partial participation. It is a general problem not related to our methods or analysis that we discuss in Section C.

## 5 Algorithm Description and Main Challenges Towards Partial Participation

We now present DASHA-PP (see Algorithm 1), a family of methods to solve the optimization problem (1). When we started investigating the problem, we took DASHA as a baseline method for two reasons: the family of algorithms DASHA provides the current state-of-the-art communication complexities in the *non-partial participation* setting, and, unlike MARINA, it does not send non-compressed gradients and does not synchronize all nodes. Let us briefly discuss the main idea of DASHA, its problem in the *partial participation* setting, and why the refinement of DASHA is not an exercise.

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**Algorithm 1** DASHA-PP

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- 1: **Input:** starting point  $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , stepsize  $\gamma > 0$ , momentum  $a \in (0, 1]$ , momentum  $b \in (0, 1]$ , probability  $p_{\text{page}} \in (0, 1]$  (only in DASHA-PP-PAGE), batch size  $B$  (only in DASHA-PP-PAGE, DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR and DASHA-PP-MVR), probability  $p_a \in (0, 1]$  that a node is participating<sup>(a)</sup>, number of iterations  $T \geq 1$
  - 2: Initialize  $g_i^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $h_i^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$  on the nodes and  $g^0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^0$  on the server
  - 3: Initialize  $h_{ij}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$  on the nodes and take  $h_i^0 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m h_{ij}^0$  (only in DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR)
  - 4: **for**  $t = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1$  **do**
  - 5:    $x^{t+1} = x^t - \gamma g^t$
  - 6:   Broadcast  $x^{t+1}, x^t$  to all participating<sup>(a)</sup> nodes
  - 7:   **for**  $i = 1, \dots, n$  in parallel **do**
  - 8:     **if**  $i^{\text{th}}$  node is participating<sup>(a)</sup> **then**
  - 9:       Calculate  $k_i^{t+1}$  using Algorithm 2, 3, 4 or 5
  - 10:        $h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1}$
  - 11:        $m_i^{t+1} = C_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right)$
  - 12:        $g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + m_i^{t+1}$
  - 13:       Send  $m_i^{t+1}$  to the server
  - 14:     **else**
  - 15:        $h_{ij}^{t+1} = h_{ij}^t$  (only in DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR)
  - 16:        $h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t, \quad g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t, \quad m_i^{t+1} = 0$
  - 17:     **end if**
  - 18:   **end for**
  - 19:    $g^{t+1} = g^t + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i^{t+1}$
  - 20: **end for**
  - 21: **Output:**  $\hat{x}^T$  chosen uniformly at random from  $\{x^t\}_{k=0}^{T-1}$
- (a): For the formal description see Section 2.2.
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**Algorithm 2** Calculate  $k_i^{t+1}$  for DASHA-PP in the gradient setting. See line 9 in Alg. 1

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- 1:  $k_i^{t+1} = \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))$
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**Algorithm 3** Calculate  $k_i^{t+1}$  for DASHA-PP-PAGE in the finite-sum setting. See line 9 in Alg. 1

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- 1: Generate a random set  $I_i^t$  of size  $B$  from  $[m]$  with replacement
  - 2:  $k_i^{t+1} = \begin{cases} \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)), \\ \text{with probability } p_{\text{page}} \text{ on all participating nodes,} \\ \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)), \\ \text{with probability } 1 - p_{\text{page}} \text{ on all participating nodes} \end{cases}$
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**Algorithm 4** Calc.  $k_i^{t+1}$  for DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR in the finite-sum setting. See line 9 in Alg. 1

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- 1: Generate a random set  $I_i^t$  of size  $B$  from  $[m]$  without replacement
  - 2:  $k_{ij}^{t+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{B} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))), & j \in I_i^t, \\ 0, & j \notin I_i^t \end{cases}$
  - 3:  $h_{ij}^{t+1} = h_{ij}^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{ij}^{t+1}$
  - 4:  $k_i^{t+1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m k_{ij}^{t+1}$
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**Algorithm 5** Calculate  $k_i^{t+1}$  for DASHA-PP-MVR in the stochastic setting. See line 9 in Alg. 1

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- 1: Generate i.i.d. samples  $\{\xi_{ij}^{t+1}\}_{j=1}^B$  of size  $B$  from  $\mathcal{D}_i$ .
  - 2:  $k_i^{t+1} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - b \left( h_i^t - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) \right)$
-



158 In fact, the original **DASHA** method supports the partial participation of nodes *in the gradient setting*.  
 159 Since the nodes only do the following steps (see full algorithm in Algorithm 6):

$$g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + C_i (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - (1-a)\nabla f_i(x^t) - ag_i^t).$$

160 The partial participation mechanism (independent participation from Section 2.2) can be easily  
 161 implemented here if we redefine the compressor and use another one instead:

$$C_i^p := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p}C_i, & \text{with pr. } p_a, \\ 0, & \text{with pr. } 1 - p_a. \end{cases} \Rightarrow g_i^{t+1} = \begin{cases} g_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a}C_i (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - (1-a)\nabla f_i(x^t) - ag_i^t), & p_a \\ g_i^t, & 1 - p_a. \end{cases}$$

162 With probability  $1 - p$ , a node does not update  $g_i$  and does not send anything to the server. The main  
 163 observation is that we can do this trick since  $g_i^{t+1}$  depends only on the vectors  $x^{t+1}$ ,  $x^t$ , and  $g_i^t$ .

164 However, we focus our attention on partial participation *in the finite-sum and stochastic settings*.  
 165 Consider the nodes' steps in **DASHA-MVR** (see Algorithm 7) that is designed for the stochastic setting:

$$h_i^{t+1} = \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1})), \quad (6)$$

$$g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + C_i (h_i^{t+1} - h_i^t - a(g_i^t - h_i^t)). \quad (7)$$

166 Even if we use the same trick for (7), we still have to update (6) in every iteration of the algorithm  
 167 since  $g_i^{t+1}$  additionally depends on  $h_i^{t+1}$  and  $h_i^t$ . In other words, if a node does not update  $g_i$  and  
 168 does not send anything to the server, it still has to update  $h_i$ , what is impossible without the points  
 169  $x^{t+1}$  and  $x^t$ . One of the main challenges was to “guess” how to generalize (6) and (7) to the partial  
 170 participation setting. We now provide a solution (**DASHA-PP-MVR** with the batch size  $B = 1$ ):

$$h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a}k_i^{t+1}, \quad k_i^{t+1} = \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1})), \quad (8)$$

$$g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + C_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a}k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a}(g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \text{ with pr. } p_a, \text{ and } h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t, \quad g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t \text{ with pr. } 1 - p_a.$$

171 Now both control variables  $g_i^t$  and  $h_i^t$  do not change with the probability  $1 - p_a$ . However, when the  
 172  $i^{\text{th}}$  node participates, this required changing the update rule of  $g_i^{t+1}$  and  $h_i^{t+1}$  to make the proof work.

173 The theoretical analysis of the new algorithm became more complicated: while in **DASHA**, the  
 174 randomness from compressors is independent of the randomness from stochastic gradients (see (6)  
 175 and (7)). In (8) (see also main Algorithm 1), these two randomnesses are coupled by the randomness  
 176 from the partial participation. Going deeper into details, one can compare Lemma I.2 from (Tyurin  
 177 and Richtárik, 2023) and Lemma 5. The former lemma does not use the knowledge about the update  
 178 rule of  $h_i^{t+1}$ , works with one expectation  $\mathbb{E}_C[\cdot]$ , uses only (4), (16), and (17). The latter lemma  
 179 additionally explicitly uses that  $h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a}k_i^{t+1}$ , surgically copes with the expectations  $\mathbb{E}_C[\cdot]$   
 180 and  $\mathbb{E}_{p_a}[\cdot]$  (for instance, it is not trivial in each order one should apply the expectations), and uses the  
 181 sampling lemma (Lemma 1). The same reasoning applies to other part of the analysis.

182 At the first reading of the proofs, we suggest the reader follow the proof of Theorem 2 in the gradient  
 183 setting, which takes a small part of the paper. Although the appendix seems to be dense and large, the  
 184 size is justified by the fact that we consider four different settings and PL-condition ( $4 \times 2$  tracks of  
 185 the proofs. The theory is designed so that the proofs do not repeat steps of each other and use one  
 186 framework).

## 187 6 Theorems

188 We now present the convergence rates theorems of **DASHA-PP** in different settings. We will compare  
 189 the theorems with the results of the current state-of-the-art methods, **MARINA** and **DASHA**, that work  
 190 in the full participation setting. Suppose that **MARINA** or **DASHA** converges to  $\varepsilon$ -solution after  $T$   
 191 communication rounds. Then, ideally, we would expect the convergence of the new algorithms to  
 192  $\varepsilon$ -solution after up to  $T/p_a$  communication rounds due to the partial participation constraints<sup>3</sup>. The  
 193 detailed analysis of the algorithms under Polyak-Łojasiewicz condition we provide in Section F. Let  
 194 us define  $\Delta_0 := f(x^0) - f^*$ .

<sup>3</sup>We check this numerically in Section A.

## 6.1 Gradient Setting

**Theorem 2.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \left[ \frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{16}{np_a^2} \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \right]^{1/2} \hat{L} \right)^{-1},$$

and  $g_i^0 = h_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP), then  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T}$ .

Let us recall the convergence rate of MARINA or DASHA, the number of communication rounds to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution equals  $\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{n}} \hat{L} \right] \right)$ , while the rate of DASHA-PP equals  $\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega+1}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \hat{L} \right] \right)$ . Up to Lipschitz constants factors, we get the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$  factor due to the partial participation. This is the perfect result since each worker sends useful information only with the probability  $p_a$ .

## 6.2 Finite-Sum Setting

**Theorem 3.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_{page} p_a}{2-p_a}$ , probability  $p_{page} \in (0, 1]$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \left[ \frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{page})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) + \frac{16}{np_a^2 p_{page}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{page})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right]^{1/2} \right)^{-1}$$

and  $g_i^0 = h_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-PAGE) then  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T}$ .

We now choose  $p_{page}$  to balance heavy full gradient and light mini-batch calculations. Let us define  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a} := \sqrt{1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}} \in [0, 1]$ . Note that if  $p_a = 1$  then  $p_{aa} = 1$  and  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a} = 0$ .

**Corollary 1.** Let the assumptions from Theorem 3 hold and  $p_{page} = B/(m+B)$ . Then DASHA-PP-PAGE needs

$$T := \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \left( \frac{\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right) \right] \right) \quad (9)$$

communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution and the expected number of gradient calculations per node equals  $\mathcal{O}(m + BT)$ .

The convergence rate the rate of the current state-of-the-art method DASHA-PAGE without partial participation equals  $\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right] \right)$ . Let us closer compare it with (9). As expected, we see that the second term w.r.t.  $\omega$  degenerates up to  $1/p_a$ . Surprisingly, the third term w.r.t.  $\sqrt{m/n}$  can degenerate up to  $\sqrt{B}/p_a$  when  $\hat{L} \approx L_{\max}$ . Hence, in order to keep degeneration up to  $1/p_a$ , one should take the batch size  $B = \mathcal{O}(L_{\max}^2/\hat{L}^2)$ . This interesting effect we analyze separately in Section C. The fact that the degeneration is up to  $1/p_a$  we check numerically in Section A.

In the following corollary, we consider RandK compressors<sup>4</sup> (see Definition 5) and show that with the particular choice of parameters, up to the Lipschitz constants factors, DASHA-PP-PAGE gets the optimal oracle complexity and SOTA communication complexity. Indeed, comparing the following result with (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)[Corollary 6.6], one can see that we get the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$  factor, which is expected in the partial participation setting. Note that the complexities improve with the number of workers  $n$ .

**Corollary 2.** Suppose that assumptions of Corollary 1 hold,  $B \leq \min \left\{ \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}, \frac{L_{\max}^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 \hat{L}^2} \right\}$ <sup>5</sup>, and we use the unbiased compressor RandK with  $K = \Theta(Bd/\sqrt{m})$ . Then the communication complexity of

<sup>4</sup>The choice of the compressor is driven by simplicity, and the following analysis can be used for other unbiased compressors.

<sup>5</sup>If  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a} = 0$ , then  $\frac{L_{\max}^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 \hat{L}^2} = +\infty$



Algorithm 1 is

$$\mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{L_{\max}\Delta_0 d}{p_a \varepsilon \sqrt{n}}\right), \quad (10)$$

and the expected number of gradient calculations per node equals

$$\mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{L_{\max}\Delta_0 \sqrt{m}}{p_a \varepsilon \sqrt{n}}\right). \quad (11)$$

Let us provide a brief discussion. One can see that the communication and oracle complexities improve with the number of nodes  $n$ . The similar

The convergence rate of DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR is provided in Section E.5.

### 6.3 Stochastic Setting

We define  $h^t := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^t$ .

**Theorem 4.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b \in \left(0, \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}\right]$ ,  $\gamma \leq \left(L + \left[\frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2}\right] \left(\hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B}\right) + \frac{12}{np_a b} \left(\left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B}\right)\right)^{-1/2}$ , and  $g_i^0 = h_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-MVR). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[\left\|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\right\|^2\right] &\leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma} + \frac{2}{b} \left\|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\right\|^2 + \left(\frac{32b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\right\|^2\right) \right] \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{48b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{12b}{p_a}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB}. \end{aligned}$$

In the next corollary, we choose momentum  $b$  and initialize vectors  $h_i^0$  to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution. Let us define

$$\mathbb{1}_{p_a} := \sqrt{1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}} \in [0, 1].$$

**Corollary 3.** Suppose that assumptions from Theorem 4 hold, momentum  $b = \Theta\left(\min\left\{\frac{p_a}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{n\varepsilon B}{\sigma^2}}, \frac{p_a n \varepsilon B}{\sigma^2}\right\}\right)$ ,  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon B} \geq 1$ , and  $h_i^0 = \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , and batch size  $B_{\text{init}} = \Theta\left(\frac{\sqrt{p_a B}}{b}\right)$ , then Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-MVR) needs

$$T := \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left(\hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}}\right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} \left(\frac{\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_\sigma}{B}\right)\right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a n \varepsilon B}}\right)$$

communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution and the number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals  $\mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} + BT)$ .

The convergence rate of the DASHA-SYNC-MVR, the state-of-the-art method without partial participation, equals  $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[L + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}}\right) + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\varepsilon n}} \frac{L_\sigma}{B}\right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon B}\right)$ . Similar to Section 6.2, we see that in the regimes when  $\hat{L} \approx L_\sigma$  the third term w.r.t.  $1/\varepsilon^{3/2}$  can degenerate up to  $\sqrt{B}/p_a$ . However, if we take  $B = \mathcal{O}(L_\sigma^2/\hat{L}^2)$ , then the degeneration of the third term will be up to  $1/p_a$ . This effect we analyze in Section C. The fact that the degeneration is up to  $1/p_a$  we check numerically in Section A.

In the following corollary, we consider RandK compressors (see Definition 5) and show that with the particular choice of parameters, up to the Lipschitz constants factors, DASHA-PP-MVR gets the optimal oracle complexity and SOTA communication complexity of DASHA-SYNC-MVR method. Indeed, comparing the following result with (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)[Corollary 6.9], one can see that we get the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$  factor, which is expected in the partial participation setting. Note that the complexities improve with the number of workers  $n$ .

**Corollary 4.** Suppose that assumptions of Corollary 3 hold, batch size  $B \leq \min\left\{\frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}}, \frac{L_\sigma^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 \hat{L}^2}\right\}$ ,

we take RandK compressors with  $K = \Theta\left(\frac{Bd\sqrt{\varepsilon n}}{\sigma}\right)$ . Then the communication complexity equals

$$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{p_a} \sqrt{n\varepsilon}} + \frac{L_\sigma \Delta_0 d}{p_a \sqrt{n\varepsilon}}\right), \quad (12)$$

258 and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals

$$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a}n\varepsilon} + \frac{L_\sigma\Delta_0\sigma}{p_a\varepsilon^{3/2}n}\right). \quad (13)$$

259 We are aware that the initial batch size  $B_{\text{init}}$  can be suboptimal w.r.t.  $\omega$  in **DASHA-PP-MVR** in some  
 260 regimes (see also (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023)). This is a side effect of mixing the variance reduction  
 261 of stochastic gradients and compression. However, Corollary 4 reveals that we can escape these  
 262 regimes by choosing the parameter  $K$  of RandK compressors in a particular way. To get the complete  
 263 picture, we analyze the same phenomenon under PL condition (see Section F) and provide a new  
 264 method **DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR** (see Section G).

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## 367 Contents

368	<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
369	<b>2 Optimization Problem</b>	<b>1</b>
370	2.1 Unbiased Compressors . . . . .	2
371	2.2 Nodes Partial Participation Assumptions . . . . .	3
372	<b>3 Motivation and Related Work</b>	<b>4</b>
373	<b>4 Contributions</b>	<b>5</b>
374	<b>5 Algorithm Description and Main Challenges Towards Partial Participation</b>	<b>5</b>
375	<b>6 Theorems</b>	<b>7</b>
376	6.1 Gradient Setting . . . . .	8
377	6.2 Finite-Sum Setting . . . . .	8
378	6.3 Stochastic Setting . . . . .	9
379	<b>A Numerical Verification of Theoretical Dependencies</b>	<b>15</b>
380	<b>B Original DASHA and DASHA-MVR Methods</b>	<b>16</b>
381	<b>C Problem of Estimating the Mean in the Partial Participation Setting</b>	<b>17</b>
382	<b>D Auxiliary facts</b>	<b>18</b>
383	D.1 Sampling Lemma . . . . .	18
384	D.2 Compressors Facts . . . . .	20
385	<b>E Proofs of Theorems</b>	<b>20</b>
386	E.1 Standard Lemmas in the Nonconvex Setting . . . . .	21
387	E.2 Generic Lemmas . . . . .	22
388	E.3 Proof for DASHA-PP . . . . .	25
389	E.4 Proof for DASHA-PP-PAGE . . . . .	29
390	E.5 Proof for DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR . . . . .	40
391	E.6 Proof for DASHA-PP-MVR . . . . .	51
392	<b>F Analysis of DASHA-PP under Polyak-Łojasiewicz Condition</b>	<b>64</b>
393	F.1 Gradient Setting . . . . .	64
394	F.2 Finite-Sum Setting . . . . .	64
395	F.3 Stochastic Setting . . . . .	65
396	F.4 Proofs of Theorems . . . . .	66
397	F.4.1 Standard Lemma under Polyak-Łojasiewicz Condition . . . . .	66
398	F.4.2 Generic Lemma . . . . .	66

399	F.4.3 Proof for DASHA-PP under PL-condition . . . . .	68
400	F.4.4 Proof for DASHA-PP-PAGE under PL-condition . . . . .	70
401	F.4.5 Proof for DASHA-PP-MVR under PL-condition . . . . .	75
402	<b>G Description of DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR</b>	<b>82</b>
403	G.1 Proof for DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR . . . . .	84



## 404 A Numerical Verification of Theoretical Dependencies

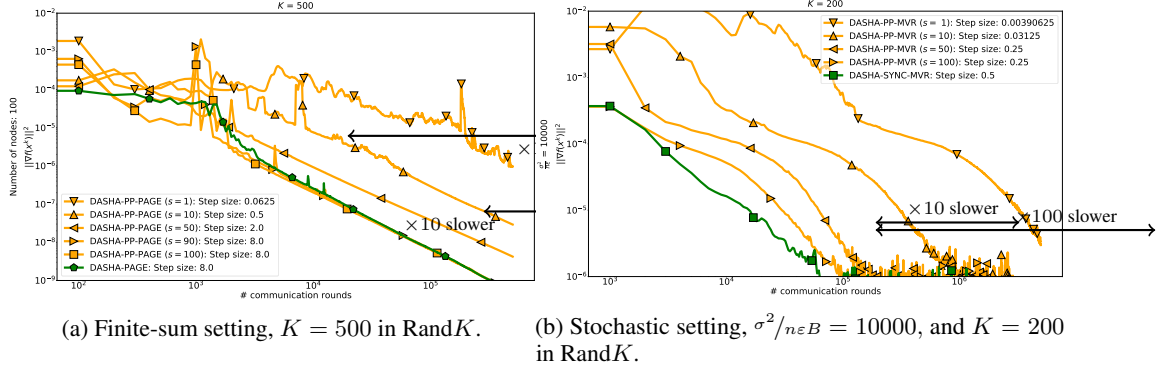


Figure 1: Classification task with the *real-sim* dataset.

405 Our main goal is to verify the dependeces from the theory. We compare **DASHA-PP** with **DASHA**.  
 406 Clearly, **DASHA-PP** can not generally perform better than **DASHA**. In different settings, we verify  
 407 that the bigger  $p_a$ , the closer **DASHA-PP** is to **DASHA**, i.e., **DASHA-PP** converges no slower than  $1/p_a$   
 408 times.

In all experiments, we take the *real-sim* dataset with dimension  $d = 20,958$  and the number of samples equals 72,309 from LIBSVM datasets (Chang and Lin, 2011) (under the 3-clause BSD license), and randomly split the dataset between  $n = 100$  nodes equally, ignoring residual samples. In the finite-sum setting, we solve a classification problem with functions

$$f_i(x) := \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(y_{ij} a_{ij}^\top x)} \right)^2,$$

409 where  $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  is the feature vector of a sample on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  node,  $y_{ij} \in \{-1, 1\}$  is the corresponding  
 410 label, and  $m$  is the number of samples on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  node for all  $i \in [n]$ . In the stochastic setting, we  
 411 consider functions

$$f_i(x_1, x_2) := \mathbb{E}_{j \sim [m]} \left[ -\log \left( \frac{\exp(a_{ij}^\top x_1 y_{ij})}{\sum_{y \in \{1, 2\}} \exp(a_{ij}^\top x_y y)} \right) + \lambda \sum_{y \in \{1, 2\}} \sum_{k=1}^d \frac{\{x_y\}_k^2}{1 + \{x_y\}_k^2} \right],$$

412 where  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\{\cdot\}_k$  is an indexing operation,  $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  is a feature of a sample on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  node,  
 413  $y_{ij} \in \{1, 2\}$  is a corresponding label,  $m$  is the number of samples located on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  node, constant  
 414  $\lambda = 0.001$  for all  $i \in [n]$ .

415 The code was written in Python 3.6.8 using PyTorch 1.9 (Paszke et al., 2019). A distributed  
 416 environment was emulated on a machine with Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6226R CPU @ 2.90GHz and  
 417 64 cores.

418 We use the standard setting in experiments<sup>6</sup> where all parameters except step sizes are taken as  
 419 suggested in theory. Step sizes are finetuned from a set  $\{2^i \mid i \in [-10, 10]\}$ . We emulate the partial  
 420 participation setting using  $s$ -nice sampling with the number of nodes  $n = 100$ . We consider the  
 421 RandK compressor and take the batch size  $B = 1$ . We plot the relation between communication  
 422 rounds and values of the norm of gradients at each communication round.

423 In the finite-sum (Figure 1a) and in the stochastic setting (Figure 1b), we see that the bigger probability  
 424  $p_a = s/n$  to 1, the closer **DASHA-PP** to **DASHA**. Moreover, **DASHA-PP** with  $s = 10$  and  $s = 1$   
 425 converges approximately  $\times 10$  ( $= 1/p_a$ ) and  $\times 100$  ( $= 1/p_a$ ) times slower, accordingly. Our theory  
 426 predicts such behavior.

<sup>6</sup>Code: <https://github.com/mysteryresearcher/dasha-partial-participation>

## 427 B Original DASHA and DASHA-MVR Methods

428 To simplify the discussion and explanation from the main part, we present the algorithms from (Tyurin  
429 and Richtárik, 2023)

---

### Algorithm 6 DASHA

---

```

1: Input: starting point  $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , stepsize  $\gamma > 0$ , momentum  $a \in (0, 1]$ , number of iterations  $T \geq 1$ 
2: Initialize  $g_i^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$  on the nodes and  $g^0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^0$  on the server
3: for  $t = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1$  do
4:    $x^{t+1} = x^t - \gamma g^t$ 
5:   Broadcast  $x^{t+1}, x^t$  to all participating(a) nodes
6:   for  $i = 1, \dots, n$  in parallel do
7:      $m_i^{t+1} = \mathcal{C}_i(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - a(g_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))$ 
8:      $g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + m_i^{t+1}$ 
9:     Send  $m_i^{t+1}$  to the server
10:  end for
11:   $g^{t+1} = g^t + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i^{t+1}$ 
12: end for
13: Output:  $\hat{x}^T$  chosen uniformly at random from  $\{x^t\}_{k=0}^{T-1}$ 

```

---



---

### Algorithm 7 DASHA-MVR (with batch size $B = 1$ )

---

```

1: Input: starting point  $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , stepsize  $\gamma > 0$ , momentums  $a, b \in (0, 1]$ , number of iterations  $T \geq 1$ 
2: Initialize  $g_i^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$  on the nodes and  $g^0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^0$  on the server
3: for  $t = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1$  do
4:    $x^{t+1} = x^t - \gamma g^t$ 
5:   Broadcast  $x^{t+1}, x^t$  to all participating(a) nodes
6:   for  $i = 1, \dots, n$  in parallel do
7:      $h_i^{t+1} = \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) + (1 - b)(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1})), \quad \xi_i^{t+1} \sim \mathcal{D}_i$ 
8:      $m_i^{t+1} = \mathcal{C}_i(h_i^{t+1} - h_i^t - a(g_i^t - h_i^t))$ 
9:      $g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + m_i^{t+1}$ 
10:    Send  $m_i^{t+1}$  to the server
11:  end for
12:   $g^{t+1} = g^t + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i^{t+1}$ 
13: end for
14: Output:  $\hat{x}^T$  chosen uniformly at random from  $\{x^t\}_{k=0}^{T-1}$ 

```

---

## C Problem of Estimating the Mean in the Partial Participation Setting

We now provide the example to explain why the only choice of  $B = \mathcal{O}\left(\min\left\{\frac{1}{p_a}\sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}, \frac{L_{\max}^2}{p_a L^2}\right\}\right)$  and

$B = \mathcal{O}\left(\min\left\{\frac{\sigma}{p_a\sqrt{\varepsilon n}}, \frac{L_{\sigma}^2}{p_a^2 \hat{\mathcal{L}}^2}\right\}\right)$  in **DASHA-PP-PAGE** and **DASHA-PP-MVR**, accordingly, guarantees the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$ . This is surprising, because in methods with the variance reduction of stochastic gradients (Li et al., 2021a; Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023) we can take the size of batch size  $B = \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{\frac{m}{n}})$  and  $B = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\varepsilon n}}\right)$  and guarantee the optimality. Note that the smaller the batch size  $B$ , the more the server and the nodes have to communicate to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution.

Let us consider the task of estimating the mean of vectors in the distributed setting. Suppose that we have  $n$  nodes, and each of them contains  $m$  vectors  $\{x_{ij}\}_{j=1}^m$ , where  $x_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  for all  $i \in [n], j \in [m]$ . First, let us consider that each node samples a mini-batch  $I^i$  of size  $B$  with replacement and sends it to the server. Then the server calculates the mean of the mini-batches from nodes. One can easily show that the variance of the estimator is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{nB} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \in I^i} x_{ij} - \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} \right\|^2 \right] \\ = \frac{1}{nB} \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| x_{ij} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} \right\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Next, we consider the same task in the partial participation setting with  $s$ -nice sampling, i.e., we sample a random set  $S \subset [n]$  of  $s \in [n]$  nodes without replacement and receive the mini-batches only from the sampled nodes. Such sampling of nodes satisfy Assumption 8 with  $p_a = s/n$  and  $p_a = s(s-1)/n(n-1)$ . In this case, the variance of the estimator (See Lemma 1 with  $r_i = 0$  and  $s_i = \sum_{j \in I^i} x_{ij}$ ) is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{sB} \sum_{i \in S} \sum_{j \in I^i} x_{ij} - \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} \right\|^2 \right] \\ = \underbrace{\frac{1}{sB} \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| x_{ij} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} \right\|^2}_{\mathcal{L}_{\max}^2} \\ + \underbrace{\frac{n-s}{s(n-1)} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} - \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} \right\|^2}_{\hat{\mathcal{L}}^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Let us assume that  $s \leq n/2$ . Note that (14) scales with any  $B \geq 1$ , while (15) only scales when  $B = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{L}_{\max}^2/\hat{\mathcal{L}}^2)$ . In other words, for large enough  $B$ , the variance in (15) does not significantly improves with the growth of  $B$  due to the term  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}^2$ . In our proof, due to partial participation, the variance from (15) naturally appears, and we get the same effect. As was mentioned in Sections 6.2 and 6.3, it can be seen in our convergence rate bounds.

## D Auxiliary facts

We list auxiliary facts that we use in our proofs:

1. For all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , we have

$$\|x + y\|^2 \leq 2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2 \quad (16)$$

2. Let us take a random vector  $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , then

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\xi\|^2 \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\xi - \mathbb{E}[\xi]\|^2 \right] + \|\mathbb{E}[\xi]\|^2. \quad (17)$$

### D.1 Sampling Lemma

This section provides a lemma that we regularly use in our proofs, and it is useful for samplings that satisfy Assumption 8.

**Lemma 1.** Suppose that a set  $S$  is a random subset of a set  $[n]$  such that

$$1. \quad \mathbf{Prob}(i \in S) = p_a, \quad \forall i \in [n],$$

$$2. \quad \mathbf{Prob}(i \in S, j \in S) = p_{aa}, \quad \forall i \neq j \in [n],$$

$$3. \quad p_{aa} \leq p_a^2,$$

where  $p_a \in (0, 1]$  and  $p_{aa} \in [0, 1]$ . Let us take random independent vectors  $s_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , nonrandom vector  $r_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , and random vectors

$$v_i = \begin{cases} r_i + \frac{1}{p_a} s_i, & i \in S, \\ r_i, & i \notin S, \end{cases}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i - \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|s_i - \mathbb{E}[s_i]\|^2 \right] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbb{E}[s_i]\|^2 + \frac{p_{aa} - p_a^2}{p_a^2} \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[s_i] \right\|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|s_i - \mathbb{E}[s_i]\|^2 \right] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbb{E}[s_i]\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Let us define additional constants  $p_{an}$  and  $p_{nn}$ , such that

$$1. \quad \mathbf{Prob}(i \in S, j \notin S) = p_{an}, \quad \forall i \neq j \in [n],$$

$$2. \quad \mathbf{Prob}(i \notin S, j \notin S) = p_{nn}, \quad \forall i \neq j \in [n].$$

Note, that

$$p_{an} = p_{aa} - p_a \quad (18)$$

and

$$p_{nn} = 1 - p_{aa} - 2p_{an}. \quad (19)$$

Using the law of total expectation and

$$\mathbb{E}[v_i] = p_a \left( r_i + \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{p_a} s_i \right] \right) + (1 - p_a) r_i = r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i],$$

472 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i - \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|v_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i])\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \mathbb{E} [\langle v_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i]), v_j - (r_j + \mathbb{E}[s_j]) \rangle] \\
&= \frac{p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| r_i + \frac{1}{p_a} s_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i]) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|r_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i])\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{p_{aa}}{n^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\langle r_i + \frac{1}{p_a} s_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i]), r_j + \frac{1}{p_a} s_j - (r_j + \mathbb{E}[s_j]) \right\rangle \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{2p_{an}}{n^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\langle r_i + \frac{1}{p_a} s_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i]), r_j - (r_j + \mathbb{E}[s_j]) \right\rangle \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{p_{nn}}{n^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \langle r_i - (r_i + \mathbb{E}[s_i]), r_j - (r_j + \mathbb{E}[s_j]) \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

473 From the independence of random vectors  $s_i$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i - \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} s_i - \mathbb{E}[s_i] \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbb{E}[s_i]\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{p_{aa}(1-p_a)^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \langle \mathbb{E}[s_i], \mathbb{E}[s_j] \rangle \\
&\quad + \frac{2p_{an}(p_a-1)}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \langle \mathbb{E}[s_i], \mathbb{E}[s_j] \rangle \\
&\quad + \frac{p_{nn}}{n^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \langle \mathbb{E}[s_i], \mathbb{E}[s_j] \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

474 Using (18) and (19), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i - \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} s_i - \mathbb{E}[s_i] \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbb{E}[s_i]\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{p_{aa} - p_a^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \langle E[s_i], E[s_j] \rangle \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E \left[ \|s_i - E[s_i]\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{1 - p_a}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|E[s_i]\|^2 \\
& + \frac{p_{aa} - p_a^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \langle E[s_i], E[s_j] \rangle \\
& = \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E \left[ \|s_i - E[s_i]\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|E[s_i]\|^2 \\
& + \frac{p_{aa} - p_a^2}{p_a^2} \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[s_i] \right\|.
\end{aligned}$$

475 Finally, using that  $p_{aa} \leq p_a^2$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i - E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E \left[ \|s_i - E[s_i]\|^2 \right] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|E[s_i]\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

476

□

## 477 D.2 Compressors Facts

478 We define the *RandK* compressor that chooses without replacement  $K$  coordinates, scales them by a  
479 constant factor to preserve unbiasedness and zero-out other coordinates.

**Definition 5.** Let us take a random subset  $S$  from  $[d]$ ,  $|S| = K$ ,  $K \in [d]$ . We say that a stochastic mapping  $\mathcal{C} : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  is *RandK* if

$$\mathcal{C}(x) = \frac{d}{K} \sum_{j \in S} x_j e_j,$$

480 where  $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^d$  is the standard unit basis.

481 **Theorem 6.** If  $\mathcal{C}$  is *RandK*, then  $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbb{U} \left( \frac{d}{K} - 1 \right)$ .

482 See the proof in (Beznosikov et al., 2020).

## 483 E Proofs of Theorems

484 There are three different sources of randomness in Algorithm 1: the first one from vectors  $\{k_i^{t+1}\}_{i=1}^n$ ,  
485 the second one from compressors  $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , and the third one from availability of nodes. We define  
486  $E_k[\cdot]$ ,  $E_C[\cdot]$  and  $E_{p_a}[\cdot]$  to be conditional expectations w.r.t.  $\{k_i^{t+1}\}_{i=1}^n$ ,  $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , and availability,  
487 accordingly, conditioned on all previous randomness. Moreover, we define  $E_{t+1}[\cdot]$  to be a conditional  
488 expectation w.r.t. all randomness in iteration  $t+1$  conditioned on all previous randomness. Note,  
489 that  $E_{t+1}[\cdot] = E_k[E_C[E_{p_a}[\cdot]]]$ .

490 In the case of **DASHA-PP-PAGE**, there are two different sources of randomness from  $\{k_i^{t+1}\}_{i=1}^n$ .  
491 We define  $E_{p_{\text{page}}}[\cdot]$  and  $E_B[\cdot]$  to be conditional expectations w.r.t. the probabilistic switching and  
492 mini-batch indices  $I_i^t$ , accordingly, conditioned on all previous randomness. Note, that  $E_{t+1}[\cdot] =$   
493  $E_B[E_C[E_{p_a}[E_{p_{\text{page}}}[\cdot]]]]$  and  $E_{t+1}[\cdot] = E_B[E_{p_{\text{page}}}[E_C[E_{p_a}[\cdot]]]]$ .



494 **E.1 Standard Lemmas in the Nonconvex Setting**

495 We start the proof of theorems by providing standard lemmas from the nonconvex optimization.

496 **Lemma 2.** Suppose that Assumption 2 holds and let  $x^{t+1} = x^t - \gamma g^t$ . Then for any  $g^t \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  
 497  $\gamma > 0$ , we have

$$f(x^{t+1}) \leq f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|g^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \quad (20)$$

498 *Proof.* Using  $L$ -smoothness, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x^{t+1}) &\leq f(x^t) + \langle \nabla f(x^t), x^{t+1} - x^t \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ &= f(x^t) - \gamma \langle \nabla f(x^t), g^t \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

499 Next, due to  $-\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \|x - y\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|x\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2$ , we obtain

$$f(x^{t+1}) \leq f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|g^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2.$$

500 □

501 **Lemma 3.** Suppose that Assumption 1 holds and

$$\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \gamma \Psi^{t+1} \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \gamma \Psi^t + \gamma C, \quad (21)$$

502 where  $\Psi^t$  is a sequence of numbers,  $\Psi^t \geq 0$  for all  $t \in [T]$ , constant  $C \geq 0$ , and constant  $\gamma > 0$ .  
 503 Then

$$\mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2] \leq \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T} + \frac{2\Psi^0}{T} + 2C, \quad (22)$$

504 where a point  $\hat{x}^T$  is chosen uniformly from a set of points  $\{x^t\}_{t=0}^{T-1}$ .

505 *Proof.* By unrolling (21) for  $t$  from 0 to  $T - 1$ , we obtain

$$\frac{\gamma}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \mathbb{E} [f(x^T)] + \gamma \Psi^T \leq f(x^0) + \gamma \Psi^0 + \gamma TC.$$

506 We subtract  $f^*$ , divide inequality by  $\frac{\gamma T}{2}$ , and take into account that  $f(x) \geq f^*$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , and  
 507  $\Psi^t \geq 0$  for all  $t \in [T]$ , to get the following inequality:

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \leq \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T} + \frac{2\Psi^0}{T} + 2C.$$

508 It is left to consider the choice of a point  $\hat{x}^T$  to complete the proof of the lemma. □

**Lemma 4.** If  $0 < \gamma \leq (L + \sqrt{A})^{-1}$ ,  $L > 0$ , and  $A \geq 0$ , then

$$\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{\gamma A}{2} \geq 0.$$

509 The lemma can be easily checked with the direct calculation.

## 510 E.2 Generic Lemmas

511 **Lemma 5.** Suppose that Assumptions 7 and 8 hold and let us consider sequences  $g_i^{t+1}$ ,  $h_i^{t+1}$ , and  
 512  $k_i^{t+1}$  from Algorithm 1, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2\omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 + \frac{a^2((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

513 and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2\omega}{p_a} \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 + \left( \frac{a^2(2\omega + 1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \quad \forall i \in [n]. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

514 *Proof.* First, we estimate  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] + \|\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}]]\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

515 where we used (17). Due to Assumption 8, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_i^{t+1}]] \\ & = p_a \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ g_i^t + \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right] + (1-p_a) g_i^t \\ & = g_i^t + p_a \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right] \\ & = g_i^t + k_i^{t+1} - a (g_i^t - h_i^t), \end{aligned}$$

516 and

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}]] = p_a \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} \right] + (1-p_a) h_i^t = h_i^t + k_i^{t+1}.$$

517 Thus, we can get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

518 Due to the independence of compressors, we can use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = g_i^t - h_i^t$  and  $s_i =$

519  $p_a \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - k_i^{t+1}$ , and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \left\| p_a \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - k_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ p_a \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - k_i^{t+1} \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ p_a \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - k_i^{t+1} \right] \right\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

520 From Assumption 7, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{\omega p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{\omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1} - a (g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 + \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2\omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 + \frac{a^2 ((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

521 The second inequality can be proved almost in the same way:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] + \|\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}]]\|^2 \\
& = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1} - g_i^t + a (g_i^t - h_i^t) + h_i^t\|^2 \right] \right] + (1-a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& = p_a \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} + a (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + a^2 (1-p_a) \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} p_a \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + a^2 \frac{(1-p_a)^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \quad + a^2 (1-p_a) \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{\omega}{p_a} \|k_i^{t+1} - a (g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{a^2 (1-p_a)}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2\omega}{p_a} \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 + \frac{a^2 (2\omega + 1 - p_a)}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

522

□

523 **Lemma 6.** Suppose that Assumptions 2, 7, and 8 hold and let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n p_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n p_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{n p_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

524 *Proof.* Due to Lemma 2 and the update step from Line 4 in Algorithm 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_{t+1} [f(x^{t+1})] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|g^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|g^t - h^t + h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{\leq} \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma (\|g^t - h^t\|^2 + \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

525 Let us fix some constants  $\kappa, \eta \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Combining the last inequality,  
526 bounds (23), (24) and using the law of total expectation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\
& + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E} [\mathbb{E}_{t+1} [f(x^{t+1})]] \\
& + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\mathbb{E}_C [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2]]] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma (\|g^t - h^t\|^2 + \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2) \right] \\
& + \kappa \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{2\omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 + \frac{a^2((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{2\omega}{n p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 + \left( \frac{a^2(2\omega+1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + (\gamma + \kappa(1-a)^2) \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{\kappa a^2((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n p_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{a^2(2\omega+1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\kappa\omega}{n p_a} + \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

527 Now, by taking  $\kappa = \frac{\gamma}{a}$ , we can see that  $\gamma + \kappa(1-a)^2 \leq \kappa$ , and thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{\gamma a((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n p_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{a^2(2\omega+1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma\omega}{a n p_a} + \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

528 Next, by taking  $\eta = \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$  and considering the choice of  $a$ , one can show that  
 529  $\left( \frac{\gamma a((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{a^2(2\omega+1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \leq \eta$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & + \left( \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})\omega}{np_a^3} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

530 Considering that  $p_{aa} \geq 0$ , we can simplify the last term and get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{4\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

531

□

### 532 E.3 Proof for DASHA-PP

533 **Lemma 7.** Suppose that Assumptions 3 and 8 hold. For  $h_i^{t+1}$  and  $k_i^{t+1}$  from Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP)  
 534 we have

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] \\ & \leq \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2] \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_a)}{p_a} L_i^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \left( \frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n]. \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \leq 2L_i^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n].$$

535 *Proof.* First, let us proof the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2]]$ :

$$\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] + \left\| \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}] - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2.$$

536 Using

$$\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}] = h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))$$

537 and (17), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

538 We can use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_i^{t+1}$  to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| k_i^{t+1} - k_i^{t+1} \right\|^2 + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| k_i^{t+1} \right\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & = \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{n p_a^2} \left\| x^{t+1} - x^t \right\|^2 + \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

539 In the last in inequality, we used Assumption 3. Now, we prove the second inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] + \left\| \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}] - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right] + (1-b)^2 \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ &= \frac{(1-p_a)^2}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-p_a) \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ &= \frac{(1-p_a)}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_a)}{p_a} L_i^2 \left\| x^{t+1} - x^t \right\|^2 + \left( \frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

540 Finally, the third inequality of the theorem follows from (16) and Assumption 3.  $\square$

541 **Theorem 2.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \left[ \frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{n p_a^2} + \frac{16}{n p_a^2} \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \right]^{1/2} \hat{L} \right)^{-1},$$

542 and  $g_i^0 = h_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP), then  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \nabla f(\hat{x}^T) \right\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T}$ .

543 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 6, Lemma 7,  
544 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| g^{t+1} - h^{t+1} \right\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{n p_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1} \right\|^2 \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ 2\hat{L}^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \left( \frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

545 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& \quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \rho \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& \quad + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& \quad + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \nu \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

546 By taking  $\nu = \frac{\gamma}{b}$ , one can show that  $(\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \leq \nu$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& \quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} - \rho \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

547 Note that  $b = \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \\
& \leq \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho(1-b) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

548 And if we take  $\rho = \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho(1-b) \right) \leq \rho,$$

549 and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{16b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^3} - \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^3} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

550 Let us simplify the last inequality. First, note that

$$\frac{16b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^3} \leq \frac{16\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2},$$

551 due to  $b \leq p_a$ . Second,

$$\frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \leq \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^3},$$

552 due to  $b \geq \frac{p_a}{2}$ . All in all, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{24\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^3}\right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right].
\end{aligned}$$

553 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right].
\end{aligned}$$

554 It is left to apply Lemma 3 with

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^t &= \frac{(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right]
\end{aligned}$$

555 to conclude the proof.  $\square$

#### 556 E.4 Proof for DASHA-PP-PAGE

557 Let us denote

$$\begin{aligned}
k_{i,1}^{t+1} &:= \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)), \\
k_{i,2}^{t+1} &:= \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)), \\
h_{i,1}^{t+1} &:= \begin{cases} h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,1}^{t+1}, & i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating,} \\ h_i^t, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\
h_{i,2}^{t+1} &:= \begin{cases} h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1}, & i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating,} \\ h_i^t, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

558  $h_1^{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_{i,1}^{t+1}$ , and  $h_2^{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_{i,2}^{t+1}$ . Note, that

$$h^{t+1} = \begin{cases} h_1^{t+1}, & \text{with probability } p_{\text{page}}, \\ h_2^{t+1}, & \text{with probability } 1 - p_{\text{page}}. \end{cases}$$

559 **Lemma 8.** Suppose that Assumptions 3, 4, and 8 hold. For  $h_i^{t+1}$  and  $k_i^{t+1}$  from Algorithm 1  
 560 (DASHA-PP-PAGE) we have

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n]. \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \left( 2L_i^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n]. \end{aligned}$$

561 *Proof.* First, we prove the first inequality of the theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & = p_{\text{page}} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_1^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_2^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

562 Using

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] = \\ & = p_a h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) + (1 - p_a) h_i^t \\ & = h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)). \end{aligned}$$

563 and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,2}^{t+1} \right] \right] = \\ & = p_a h_i^t + \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) \right] + (1 - p_a) h_i^t \\ & = h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t), \end{aligned}$$

564 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{page}} \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_1^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_2^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_2^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + p_{\text{page}} \left\| \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}] - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \left\| \mathbb{E}_B [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_2^{t+1}]] - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \\
& = p_{\text{page}} \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_1^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| h_2^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_2^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2. \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

565 Next, we consider  $\mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_1^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right]$ . We can use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_{i,1}^{t+1}$   
566 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_1^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| k_{i,1}^{t+1} - k_{i,1}^{t+1} \right\|^2 + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| k_{i,1}^{t+1} \right\|^2 \\
& = \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

567 From Assumption 3, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_1^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{n p_a^2} \left\| x^{t+1} - x^t \right\|^2 + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2. \tag{26}
\end{aligned}$$

568 Now, we prove the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| h_2^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_2^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right]$ . Considering that mini-  
569 batches in the algorithm are independent, we can use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_{i,2}^{t+1}$   
570 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_2^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_2^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [k_{i,2}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \mathbb{E}_B [k_{i,2}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \\
& = \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& = \frac{1}{n^2 p_a B^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \sum_{j \in I_i^t} \left\| (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& = \frac{1}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

571 Next, we use Assumptions 3 and 4 to get

$$\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_2^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_2^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \leq \left( \frac{L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} + \frac{(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2. \quad (27)$$

572 Applying (26) and (27) into (25), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq p_{\text{page}} \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right) + \\ & \quad + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \left( \frac{L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} + \frac{(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \leq \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}}) L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

573 The proof of the second inequality almost repeats the previous one:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & = p_{\text{page}} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{page}} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,2}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \quad + p_{\text{page}} \left\| \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \left\| \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,2}^{t+1} \right] \right] - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \\ & = p_{\text{page}} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,2}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \quad + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2. \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

574 Let us consider  $\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \\ & = p_a \left\| h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \left( h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right) \right\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1 - p_a) \left\| h_i^t - \left( h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right) \right\|^2 \\ & = \frac{(1 - p_a)^2}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1 - p_a) \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\ & = \frac{1 - p_a}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$



575 Considering (16) and Assumption 3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}^2} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

576 Next, we obtain the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,2}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,2}^{t+1} \right] \right] \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & = p_a \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-p_a) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| h_i^t - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & = p_a \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-p_a) \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{=} \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] + \frac{(1-p_a)^2}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-p_a) \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & = \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] + \frac{(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

577 where we used Assumption 3. By plugging (29) and (30) into (28), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq p_{\text{page}} \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}^2} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \left( \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] + \frac{(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{1-p_{\text{page}}}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

578 From the independence of elements in the mini-batch, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{1-p_{\text{page}}}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{1-p_{\text{page}}}{p_a B^2} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \sum_{j \in I_i^t} \|(\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{1-p_{\text{page}}}{m p_a B} \sum_{j=1}^m \|(\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\leq \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{1-p_{\text{page}}}{m p_a B} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\leq \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

579 where we used Assumption 4. Finally, we prove the last inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&= p_{\text{page}} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{page}} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\stackrel{(16)}{\leq} 2p_{\text{page}} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\leq 2 \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j \in I_i^t} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right].$$

580 Using the independence of elements in the mini-batch, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq 2 \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{1 - p_{\text{page}}}{B^2} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \sum_{j \in I_i^t} \|(\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \right] \\ & = 2 \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{1 - p_{\text{page}}}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|(\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\ & \leq 2 \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{1 - p_{\text{page}}}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

581 It is left to consider Assumptions 3 and 4 to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \left( 2L_i^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

582

□

583 **Theorem 3.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_{\text{page}}p_a}{2-p_a}$ ,  
584 probability  $p_{\text{page}} \in (0, 1]$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \left[ \frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) + \frac{16}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right]^{1/2} \right)^{-1}$$

585 and  $g_i^0 = h_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-PAGE) then  $\mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2] \leq$   
586  $\frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T}$ .

587 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 6, Lemma 8,  
588 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \right] \\
& + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{page}}} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( 2\hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\
& + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

589 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( 2\hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\nu \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( \gamma + \nu \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\nu(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \rho \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Due to  $b = \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2 - p_a} \leq p_{\text{page}}$ , one can show that  $\left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \leq 1 - b$ . Thus, if we take  $\nu = \frac{\gamma}{b}$ , then

$$\left( \gamma + \nu \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \leq \gamma + \nu(1 - b) = \nu,$$

590 therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \left( 2\widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{\gamma}{b} \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \rho \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Next, with the choice of  $b = \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2 - p_a}$ , we ensure that

$$\left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \leq 1 - b.$$

If we take  $\rho = \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \leq \rho,$$

591 therefore

$$\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( 2\hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{\gamma}{bnp_a} \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \left( 2(1-p_a) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \right] \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Let us simplify the inequality. First, due to  $b \geq \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2}$ , we have

$$\frac{\gamma}{bnp_a} \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \leq \frac{4\gamma}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right).$$

592 Second, due to  $b \leq p_a p_{\text{page}}$  and  $p_{\text{aa}} \leq p_a^2$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \left( 2(1-p_a) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \leq \left( \frac{8\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \leq \frac{16\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{4\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \leq \frac{16\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{4\gamma}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\text{max}}^2}{B} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

593 Combining all bounds together, we obtain the following simplified inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{24\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{8\gamma}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left(1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

594 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

595 It is left to apply Lemma 3 with

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^t &= \frac{(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

596 to conclude the proof.  $\square$

597 **Corollary 1.** Let the assumptions from Theorem 3 hold and  $p_{\text{page}} = B/(m+B)$ . Then DASHA-PP-PAGE  
598 needs

$$T := \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \widehat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \left( \frac{1_{p_a} \widehat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right) \right] \right) \quad (9)$$

599 communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution and the expected number of gradient calculations per  
600 node equals  $\mathcal{O}(m + BT)$ .

601 *Proof.* In the view of Theorem 3, it is enough to do

$$T := \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{np_a^2} \left( \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right)} + \frac{1}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left(1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right] \right)$$

602 steps to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution. Using the choice of  $p_{\text{mega}}$  and the definition of  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a}$ , we can get (9).

603 Note that the expected number of gradients calculations at each communication round equals  $p_{\text{mega}}m +$   
604  $(1 - p_{\text{mega}})B = \frac{2mB}{m+B} \leq 2B$ .  $\square$

605 **Corollary 2.** Suppose that assumptions of Corollary 1 hold,  $B \leq \min \left\{ \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}, \frac{L_{\max}^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 L^2} \right\}$ <sup>7</sup>, and we  
606 use the unbiased compressor RandK with  $K = \Theta(B^d/\sqrt{m})$ . Then the communication complexity of

<sup>7</sup>If  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a} = 0$ , then  $\frac{L_{\max}^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 L^2} = +\infty$

607 Algorithm 1 is

$$\mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{L_{\max}\Delta_0 d}{p_a \varepsilon \sqrt{n}}\right), \quad (10)$$

608 and the expected number of gradient calculations per node equals

$$\mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{L_{\max}\Delta_0 \sqrt{m}}{p_a \varepsilon \sqrt{n}}\right). \quad (11)$$

609 *Proof.* The communication complexity equals

$$\mathcal{O}(d + KT) = \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ KL + K \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + K \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \left( \frac{\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right) \right] \right).$$

610 Since  $B \leq \frac{L_{\max}^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 \hat{L}^2}$ , we have  $\frac{\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \leq \frac{2L_{\max}}{B}$  and

$$\mathcal{O}(d + KT) = \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ KL + K \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + K \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right] \right).$$

611 Note that  $K = \Theta\left(\frac{Bd}{\sqrt{m}}\right) = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}}\right)$  and  $\omega + 1 = \frac{d}{K}$  due to Theorem 6, thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(d + KT) &= \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}} L + \frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}} L_{\max} \right] \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{L_{\max}\Delta_0 d}{p_a \varepsilon \sqrt{n}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

612 Using the same reasoning, the expected number of gradient calculations per node equals

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(m + BT) &= \mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ BL + B \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + B \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \left( \frac{\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right) \right] \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ BL + B \frac{d}{K p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + B \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \frac{L_{\max}}{B} \right] \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} L + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{1}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} L_{\max} \right] \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(m + \frac{L_{\max}\Delta_0 \sqrt{m}}{p_a \varepsilon \sqrt{n}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

613 □

## 614 E.5 Proof for DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR

615 **Lemma 9.** Suppose that Assumptions 3, 4, and 8 hold. For  $h_i^{t+1}$ ,  $h_{ij}^{t+1}$  and  $k_i^{t+1}$  from Algorithm 1  
616 (DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR) we have

1.

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\ &\leq \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$



2.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{2b^2}{p_a B m} \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n].
\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_a B}{m} \right) L_{\max}^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& \quad + \left( \frac{2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_a B}{m} \right) b^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n], \forall j \in [m].
\end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2L_i^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{2b^2}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n].
\end{aligned}$$

617 *Proof.* We start by proving the first inequality. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}] \right] \\
& = p_a \left( h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B [k_i^{t+1}] \right) + (1-p_a)h_i^t \\
& = h_i^t + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{B}{m} \cdot \frac{m}{B} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))) + \left( 1 - \frac{B}{m} \right) \cdot 0 \\
& = \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)),
\end{aligned}$$

618 thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

619 We can use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_i^{t+1}$  to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \|k_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B [k_i^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbb{E}_B [k_i^{t+1}]\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \\
& = \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m k_{ij}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

620 Next, we again use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = 0$ ,  $s_i = \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))$ ,

621  $p_a = \frac{B}{m}$ , and  $p_{aa} = \frac{B(B-1)}{m(m-1)}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{m-B}{Bm(m-1)} \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

622 Due to Assumptions 3 and 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{n p_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{n p_a^2} \right) \left\| x^{t+1} - x^t \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\| h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

623 Let us get the bound for the second inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h_i^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& = p_a \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} h_i^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + (1-p_a) \left\| h_i^t - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\stackrel{(17)}{=} \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \|k_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B[k_i^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

624 Let us use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = 0$ ,  $s_i = \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))$ ,  $p_a = \frac{B}{m}$ , and  
625  $p_{aa} = \frac{B(B-1)}{m(m-1)}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&\leq \frac{1}{p_a} \left( \frac{m-B}{Bm(m-1)} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\leq \frac{1}{p_a B m} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2}{p_a B m} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2(1-p_a)}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{2b^2}{p_a B m} \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\leq \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{2b^2}{p_a B m} \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

626 where we used Assumptions 3 and 4. We continue the proof by considering

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right]: \\
&\mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&\stackrel{(17)}{=} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= \frac{p_a B}{m} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \left\| h_{ij}^t + \frac{m}{B p_a} (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))) - (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( 1 - \frac{p_a B}{m} \right) \|h_{ij}^t - (\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) + (1-b)(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= \frac{\left( 1 - \frac{p_a B}{m} \right)^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + \left( 1 - \frac{p_a B}{m} \right) \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1-b)^2 \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
& = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right)}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right)}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \left(\frac{2\left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right)b^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} + (1-b)^2\right) \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

628 It is left to consider Assumption 4:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right) L_{\max}^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \left(\frac{2\left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right)b^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} + (1-b)^2\right) \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

629 Finally, we obtain the bound for the last inequality of the lemma:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \|k_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_B[k_i^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\
& + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

630 Using Lemma 1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \frac{m-B}{Bm(m-1)} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2 \\
& + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{1}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t) - b(h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t))\|^2 \\
& + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|\nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + 2 \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2b^2}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& \leq \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2L_i^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2b^2}{Bm} \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

631 where we used Assumptions 3 and 4. □

**Theorem 7.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{\frac{p_a B}{m}}{2 - \frac{p_a B}{m}}$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{148\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) + \frac{72m}{np_a^2 B} \left( \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_{\max}^2}{B} \right)} \right)^{-1},$$

632  $g_i^0 = h_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  and  $h_{ij}^0 = \nabla f_{ij}(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n], j \in [m]$  in Algorithm 1  
 633 (DASHA-PP-FINITE-MVR) then  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma T}$ .

634 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho, \delta \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 6, Lemma 9,  
 635 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
 & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
 & = \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] \right] \right] \\
 & + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
 & + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
 & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
 & + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\hat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{Bmn} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
& \quad \left. + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\
& + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad + \frac{2b^2}{p_a B n m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \left. \right) \\
& + \delta \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right) L_{\max}^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left( \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right) b^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} + (1-b)^2 \right) \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Due to  $b = \frac{\frac{p_a B}{m}}{2 - \frac{p_a B}{m}} \leq \frac{p_a}{2 - p_a}$ , we have

$$\left( \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{p_a B}{m}\right) b^2}{\frac{p_a B}{m}} + (1-b)^2 \right) \leq 1 - b$$

and

$$\left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \leq 1 - b.$$

636 Moreover, we consider that  $1 - \frac{p_a B}{m} \leq 1$ , therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{Bmn} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a B m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \Big) \\
& + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{2b^2}{p_a B n m} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\
& + \delta \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + (1-b) \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

637 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
& + \delta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) - \delta \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\nu(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a B} + \delta(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2\right].
\end{aligned}$$

638 Thus, if we take  $\nu = \frac{\gamma}{b}$ , then  $\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2 \leq \nu$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
& + \delta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2\right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \quad \left. - \left( \frac{2\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_a B} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) - \delta \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_a B} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a B} + \delta(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Next, if we take  $\rho = \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2} + \rho(1-b) \right) = \rho,$$

639 therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \quad - \left( \frac{2\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_a B} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) - \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \\
&\quad \quad \left. - \delta \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_a B} + \frac{16b^3\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3 B} + \frac{4b^2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{nBp_a^3} + \delta(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$



640 Due to  $b \leq p_a$  and  $\frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{p_a} \leq 1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_aB} + \frac{16b^3\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3B} + \frac{4b^2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{nBp_a^3} \\ & \leq \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_aB} + \frac{16b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{4\gamma b}{np_aB} \\ & = \frac{24b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma b}{np_aB}. \end{aligned}$$

641 Let us take  $\delta = \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB}$ . Thus

$$\left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_aB} + \frac{16b^3\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3B} + \frac{4b^2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{nBp_a^3} + \delta(1-b) \right) \leq \delta$$

642 and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left( \frac{2\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_aB} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) - \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_aB} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB} \right) \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_aB} \right] \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2\right]. \end{aligned}$$

643 Let us simplify the term near  $\mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2]$ . Due to  $b \leq p_a$ ,  $\frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{p_a} \leq 1$ , and  $1 - p_a \leq 1$ , we

644 have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\hat{L}^2 \right) \\ & + \left( \frac{2\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_aB} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \\
& + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_a B} \right) \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \\
& \leq \frac{12\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
& + \left( \frac{6\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_a B} + \frac{6\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) \\
& + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_a B} \right) \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B}
\end{aligned}$$

645 Considering that  $b \leq \frac{p_a B}{m}$  and  $b \geq \frac{p_a B}{2m}$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_a B} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) \\
& + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \\
& + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_a B} \right) \frac{2mL_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \\
& \leq \frac{36\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) + \left( \frac{18\gamma L_{\max}^2}{bnp_a B} + \frac{6\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right) \\
& \leq \frac{36\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) + \left( \frac{36m\gamma L_{\max}^2}{np_a^2 B^2} + \frac{12m\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{Bnp_a^3} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

646 All in all, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
& + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_a B} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{36\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2L_{\max}^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) - \left( \frac{36m\gamma L_{\max}^2}{np_a^2 B^2} + \frac{12m\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{Bnp_a^3} \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right].$$

647 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^{t+1} - \nabla f_{ij}(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \left( \frac{24b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6\gamma}{np_aB} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

648 It is left to apply Lemma 3 with

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi^t &= \frac{(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ &+ \left( \frac{8b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ &+ \left( \frac{24b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2B} + \frac{6}{np_aB} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \|h_{ij}^t - \nabla f_{ij}(x^t)\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

649 to conclude the proof.  $\square$

## 650 E.6 Proof for DASHA-PP-MVR

651 Let us denote  $\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) := \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1})$ .

652 **Lemma 10.** Suppose that Assumptions 3, 5, 6 and 8 hold. For  $h_i^{t+1}$  and  $k_i^{t+1}$  from Algorithm 1  
653 (DASHA-PP-MVR) we have

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_aB} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{np_aB} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a) L_i^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n]. \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2L_i^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n].$$

654 *Proof.* First, let us proof the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] + \|\mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}]] - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

655 Using

$$\mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}]] = h_i^t + \mathbb{E}_k [k_i^{t+1}] = h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))$$

656 and (17), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

657 We can use Lemma 1 with  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_i^{t+1}$  to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_i^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbb{E}_k [k_i^{t+1}]\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \\ & = \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1})) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|b(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}))\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|(1-b)(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \\ & = \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2. \\
& = \frac{2b^2}{n^2 p_a B^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

658 In the last equality, we use the independence of elements in the mini-batches. Due to Assumption 5,  
659 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2 \sigma^2}{np_a B} \\
& + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2b^2 \sigma^2}{np_a B} \\
& + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2. \\
& = \frac{2b^2 \sigma^2}{np_a B} \\
& + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{n^2 p_a B^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \left\| h^t - \nabla f(x^t) \right\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

660 where we use the independence of elements in the mini-batches. Using Assumptions 3 and 6, we  
661 obtain

$$\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_aB} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{np_aB} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

662 Now, we prove the second inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}]]\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&\quad + \|\mathbb{E}_k [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [h_i^{t+1}]] - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&\quad + \|h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \right] \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= p_a \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (1-p_a) \|h_i^t - (h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= p_a \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (1-p_a) \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\stackrel{(17)}{=} \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_i^{t+1} - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{(1-p_a)^2}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-p_a) \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1})) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|b(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})) + (1-b)(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
&\quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
& + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

663 Considering the independence of elements in the mini-batch, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& = \frac{2b^2}{p_a B^2} \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{p_a B^2} \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{1-p_a}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
& \quad + (1-b)^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2. \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2b^2}{p_a B^2} \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{2(1-b)^2}{p_a B^2} \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{2(1-p_a)}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

664 Next, we use Assumptions 3, 6, 5, to get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& \quad + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

665 It is left to prove the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right]$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}))\|^2 \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1})) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
& = \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|b(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})) + (1-b)(\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)))\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - b(h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} 2b^2 \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + 2(1-b)^2 \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_i^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_i^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + 2 \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Using Assumptions 3, 6, 5 and the independence of elements in the mini-batch, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2L_i^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

667

□

**Theorem 4.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  
 $b \in \left(0, \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}\right]$ ,  $\gamma \leq \left(L + \left[\frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left(\widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B}\right) + \frac{12}{np_ab} \left(\left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B}\right)\right]^{1/2}\right)^{-1}$ , and  
 $g_i^0 = h_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-MVR). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\bar{x}^T)\|^2 \right] & \leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma} + \frac{2}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \left( \frac{32b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) \right] \\ & + \left( \frac{48b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{12b}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 6, Lemma 10, and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] \right] \right] \\ & + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_B \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\
& + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

673 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\nu(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \nu \frac{2b^2}{np_a} + \rho \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

674 By taking  $\nu = \frac{\gamma}{b}$ , one can show that  $(\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \leq \nu$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\gamma}{b} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a) \widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_a} + \rho \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

675 Note that  $b \leq \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{8b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \\
& \leq \left( \frac{8b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho (1-b) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

676 And if we take  $\rho = \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{8b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho (1-b) \right) \leq \rho,$$

677 and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{\gamma}{np_a b} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} + \frac{2\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a) \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{8b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_a} + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

678 Let us simplify the inequality. First, due to  $b \leq p_a$  and  $(1-p_a) \leq \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)$ , we have

$$\left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} + \frac{2\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a) \widehat{L}^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2\gamma \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{8\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2\gamma}{np_a b} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

679 therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{12\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \quad \left. - \frac{3\gamma}{np_a b} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_a} + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B} \\
&= \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{24\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \quad \left. - \frac{6\gamma}{np_a b} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{8b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma b}{np_a} + \left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

680 Also, we can simplify the last term:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left( \frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \\
&= \frac{16b^3\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} + \frac{4b^2\gamma \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{16b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4b\gamma}{np_a},$$

681 thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{24\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left(\frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \hat{L}^2\right)\right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{6\gamma}{np_a b} \left(\frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2\right)\right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \left(\frac{24b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{6\gamma b}{np_a}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}. \end{aligned}$$

682 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \left(\frac{24b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{6\gamma b}{np_a}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}. \end{aligned}$$

683 It is left to apply Lemma 3 with

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi^t &= \frac{(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{8b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \end{aligned}$$

684 and  $C = \left(\frac{24b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{6b}{p_a}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB}$  to conclude the proof.  $\square$

685 **Corollary 3.** Suppose that assumptions from Theorem 4 hold, momentum  $b =$   
686  $\Theta\left(\min\left\{\frac{p_a}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{n\varepsilon B}{\sigma^2}}, \frac{p_a n \varepsilon B}{\sigma^2}\right\}\right)$ ,  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon B} \geq 1$ , and  $h_i^0 = \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$ ,

687 and batch size  $B_{\text{init}} = \Theta\left(\frac{\sqrt{p_a B}}{b}\right)$ , then Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-MVR) needs

$$T := \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} \left( \frac{\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_\sigma}{B} \right) \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a n \varepsilon B}} \right)$$

688 communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution and the number of stochastic gradient calculations per  
689 node equals  $\mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} + BT)$ .

690 *Proof.* Using the result from Theorem 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ 2\Delta_0 \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{48\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2}} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) + \frac{12}{np_a b} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \left( \frac{32b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) \right] \\ & \quad + \left( \frac{48b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{12b}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB} \end{aligned}$$

691 We choose  $b$  to ensure  $\left( \frac{48b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{12b}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB} = \Theta(\varepsilon)$ . Note that  $\frac{1}{b} =$

692  $\Theta\left(\max\left\{\frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon B}}, \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a n \varepsilon B}\right\}\right) \leq \Theta\left(\max\left\{\frac{\omega^2}{p_a}, \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a n \varepsilon B}\right\}\right)$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] \\ & = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{T} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \left( \frac{b\omega^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{1}{np_a} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) \right] + \varepsilon \right), \end{aligned}$$

693 where  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}}$ . It enough to take the following  $T$  to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution.

$$\begin{aligned} T = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{1}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \left( \frac{b\omega^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{1}{np_a} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) \right] \right). \end{aligned}$$

694 Let us bound the norms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0) - \nabla f(x^0) \right\|^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2 B_{\text{init}}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0) - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{\sigma^2}{nB_{\text{init}}}.$$

695 Using the same reasoning, one can get  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{B_{\text{init}}}$ . Combining all inequalities, we have

$$T = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\sigma^2}{bnB_{\text{init}}} + \frac{b\omega^2\sigma^2}{np_a^2 B_{\text{init}}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{np_a B_{\text{init}}} \right] \right).$$

697 Using the choice of  $B_{\text{init}}$  and  $b$ , we obtain

$$T = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n B} + \frac{b^2 \omega^2 \sigma^2}{np_a^{5/2} B} + \frac{b\sigma^2}{p_a^{3/2} n B} \right] \right) \\ = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n B} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{p_a}} \right] \right) \\ = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_a}} \right).$$

698 Using  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon B} \geq 1$ , we can conclude the proof of the inequality. The number of stochastic gradients that  
699 each node calculates equals  $B_{\text{init}} + 2BT = \mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} + BT)$ .  $\square$

700 **Corollary 4.** Suppose that assumptions of Corollary 3 hold, batch size  $B \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}}, \frac{L_\sigma^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 \hat{L}^2} \right\}$ ,  
701 we take RandK compressors with  $K = \Theta \left( \frac{Bd\sqrt{\varepsilon n}}{\sigma} \right)$ . Then the communication complexity equals

$$\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{p_a} \sqrt{n\varepsilon}} + \frac{L_\sigma \Delta_0 d}{p_a \sqrt{n\varepsilon}} \right), \quad (12)$$

702 and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals

$$\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} + \frac{L_\sigma \Delta_0 \sigma}{p_a \varepsilon^{3/2} n} \right). \quad (13)$$

703 *Proof.* The communication complexity equals

$$\mathcal{O}(d + KT) = \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ KL + K \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + K \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right] + K \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} \right).$$

704 Due to  $B \leq \frac{L_\sigma^2}{\mathbb{1}_{p_a}^2 \hat{L}^2}$ , we have  $\mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \leq \frac{2L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}}$  and

$$\mathcal{O}(d + KT) = \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ KL + K \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + K \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right] + K \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} \right).$$

705 From Theorem 6, we have  $\omega + 1 = \frac{d}{K}$ . Since  $K = \Theta\left(\frac{Bd\sqrt{\varepsilon n}}{\sigma}\right) = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}}\right)$ , the communication  
706 complexity equals

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(d + KT) &= \mathcal{O}\left(d + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}} L + \frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{d}{p_a \sqrt{n}} L_\sigma \right] + \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{p_a} \sqrt{n} \varepsilon} \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{p_a} \sqrt{n} \varepsilon} + \frac{L_\sigma \Delta_0 d}{p_a \sqrt{n} \varepsilon}\right) \end{aligned}$$

707 And the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} + BT) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} + \frac{B\omega}{\sqrt{p_a}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n \varepsilon B}} + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ BL + B \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + B \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \left( \mathbb{1}_{p_a} \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right] + B \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} + \frac{Bd}{K \sqrt{p_a}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n \varepsilon B}} + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ BL + B \frac{d}{K p_a \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + B \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{p_a^2 \varepsilon n^2 B}} \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon \sqrt{B}} + \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} L + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} L_\sigma \right] \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} + \frac{L_\sigma \Delta_0 \sigma}{p_a \varepsilon^{3/2} n}\right). \end{aligned}$$

708

□

## F Analysis of DASHA-PP under Polyak-Łojasiewicz Condition

In this section, we provide the theoretical convergence rates of DASHA-PP under Polyak-Łojasiewicz Condition.

**Assumption 9.** The function  $f$  satisfy (Polyak-Łojasiewicz) PL-condition:

$$\|\nabla f(x)\|^2 \geq 2\mu(f(x) - f^*), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (31)$$

where  $f^* = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x) > -\infty$ .

Under Polyak-Łojasiewicz condition, a (random) point  $\hat{x}$  is  $\varepsilon$ -solution, if  $\mathbb{E}[f(\hat{x})] - f^* \leq \varepsilon$ .

We now provide the convergence rates of DASHA-PP under PL-condition.

### F.1 Gradient Setting

**Theorem 8.** Suppose that Assumption 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{200\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{48}{np_a^2} \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}} \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{4\mu} \right\},$$

and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP), then  $\mathbb{E}[f(x^T)] - f^* \leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^T \Delta_0$ .

Let us provide bounds up to logarithmic factors and use  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\cdot)$  notation. The provided theorem states that to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution DASHA-PP have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\omega+1}{p_a} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega \hat{L}}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} + \frac{\hat{L}}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \right),$$

communication rounds. The method DASHA from (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023), have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \omega + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega \hat{L}}{\mu \sqrt{n}} \right),$$

communication rounds to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution. The difference is the same as in the general nonconvex case (see Section 6.1). Up to Lipschitz constants factors, we get the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$  factor due to the partial participation.

### F.2 Finite-Sum Setting

**Theorem 9.** Suppose that Assumption 1, 2, 3, 7, 4, 8, and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ , probability  $p_{page} = \frac{B}{m+B}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_{page} p_a}{2-p_a}$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{200\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{page})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) + \frac{48}{np_a^2 p_{page}} \left( \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{page})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right)} \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{2\mu}, \frac{b}{2\mu} \right\},$$

and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-PAGE), then  $\mathbb{E}[f(x^T)] - f^* \leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^T \Delta_0$ .

The provided theorem states that to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution DASHA-PP have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\omega+1}{p_a} + \frac{m}{p_a B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n} B} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right),$$

communication rounds. The method DASHA-PAGE from (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023), have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \omega + \frac{m}{B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{\mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\mu \sqrt{n} B} \left( \frac{L_{\max}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right),$$

communication rounds to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution. We can guarantee the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$  factor due to the partial participation only if  $B = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{L_{\max}^2}{L^2}\right)$ . The same conclusion we have in Section 6.2.



### 732 F.3 Stochastic Setting

**Theorem 10.** Suppose that Assumption 1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6, 8 and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  
 $b \in \left(0, \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}\right]$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{200\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \hat{L}^2 \right)} + \frac{40}{np_a b} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2 \right) \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{2\mu}, \frac{b}{2\mu} \right\},$$

733 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-MVR), then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^T) - f^*] \\ & \leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^T \left( \Delta_0 + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \left( \frac{40\gamma b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{100b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{20b}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB}. \end{aligned}$$

734 The provided theorems states that to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution DASHA-PP have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \underbrace{\frac{\omega+1}{p_a} + \frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n \varepsilon B}}}_{\mathcal{P}_2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right)}_{\mathcal{P}_1} \right) \quad (32)$$

735 communication rounds. We take  $b = \Theta \left( \min \left\{ \frac{p_a}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\mu n \varepsilon B}{\sigma^2}}, \frac{p_a \mu n \varepsilon B}{\sigma^2} \right\} \right) \geq$

736  $\Theta \left( \min \left\{ \frac{p_a}{\omega^2}, \frac{p_a \mu n \varepsilon B}{\sigma^2} \right\} \right).$

737 The method DASHA-SYNC-MVR from (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023), have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \omega + \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n \varepsilon B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{\mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left( \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \quad (33)$$

738 communication rounds to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution<sup>8</sup>.

739 In the stochastic setting, the comparison is a little bit more complicated. As in the finite-sum setting,  
 740 we have to take  $B = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{\hat{L}^2} \right)$  to guarantee the degeneration up to  $1/p_a$  of the term  $\mathcal{P}_1$  from (32).

741 However, DASHA-PP-MVR has also suboptimal term  $\mathcal{P}_2$ . This suboptimality is tightly connected with  
 742 the suboptimality of  $B_{\text{init}}$  in the general nonconvex case, which we discuss in Section 6.3, and it also  
 743 appears in the analysis of DASHA-MVR (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023). Let us provide the counterpart  
 744 of Corollary 4. The corollary reveals that we can escape regimes when  $\mathcal{P}_2$  is the bottleneck by  
 745 choosing the parameters of the compressors.

746 **Corollary 5.** Suppose that assumptions of Theorem 10 hold, batch size  $B \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon n}}, \frac{L_\sigma^2}{\hat{L}^2} \right\}$ ,

747 we take RandK compressors with  $K = \Theta \left( \frac{B d \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon n}}{\sigma} \right)$ . Then the communication complexity equals

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{d\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon n}} + \frac{dL_\sigma}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \right),$$

748 and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right).$$

749 Up to Lipschitz constants, DASHA-PP-MVR has the state-of-the-art oracle complexity under PL-  
 750 condition (see (Li et al., 2021a)). Moreover, DASHA-PP-MVR has the state-of-the-art communication  
 751 complexity of DASHA for a small enough  $\mu$ .

<sup>8</sup>For simplicity, we omitted  $\frac{d}{\zeta_C}$  term from the complexity in the stochastic setting, where  $\zeta_C$  is defined in Definition 12. For instance, for the RandK compressor (see Definition 5 and Theorem 6),  $\zeta_C = K$  and  $\frac{d}{\zeta_C} = \Theta(\omega)$ .

## 752 F.4 Proofs of Theorems

753 The following proofs almost repeat the proofs from Section E. And one of the main changes is that  
754 instead of Lemma 3, we use the following lemma.

### 755 F.4.1 Standard Lemma under Polyak-Łojasiewicz Condition

756 **Lemma 11.** *Suppose that Assumptions 1 and 9 hold and*

$$\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \gamma \Psi^{t+1} \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu)\gamma \Psi^t + \gamma C,$$

757 where  $\Psi^t$  is a sequence of numbers,  $\Psi^t \geq 0$  for all  $t \in [T]$ , constant  $C \geq 0$ , constant  $\mu > 0$ , and  
758 constant  $\gamma \in (0, 1/\mu)$ . Then

$$\mathbb{E} [f(x^T) - f^*] \leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^T ((f(x^0) - f^*) + \gamma \Psi^0) + \frac{C}{\mu}. \quad (34)$$

759 *Proof.* We subtract  $f^*$  and use PL-condition (31) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1}) - f^*] + \gamma \Psi^{t+1} &\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t) - f^*] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \gamma \Psi^t + \gamma C \\ &\leq (1 - \gamma\mu) \mathbb{E} [f(x^t) - f^*] + (1 - \gamma\mu)\gamma \Psi^t + \gamma C \\ &= (1 - \gamma\mu) (\mathbb{E} [f(x^t) - f^*] + \gamma \Psi^t) + \gamma C. \end{aligned}$$

760 Unrolling the inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1}) - f^*] + \gamma \Psi^{t+1} &\leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^{t+1} ((f(x^0) - f^*) + \gamma \Psi^0) + \gamma C \sum_{i=0}^t (1 - \gamma\mu)^i \\ &\leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^{t+1} ((f(x^0) - f^*) + \gamma \Psi^0) + \frac{C}{\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

761 It is left to note that  $\Psi^t \geq 0$  for all  $t \in [T]$ . □

### 762 F.4.2 Generic Lemma

763 We now provide the counterpart of Lemma 6.

764 **Lemma 12.** *Suppose that Assumptions 2, 7, 8 and 9 hold and let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ &\quad + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{10\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

765 *Proof.* Let us fix some constants  $\kappa, \eta \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Using the same reasoning as  
766 in Lemma 6, we can get

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\ &\quad + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( \gamma + \kappa (1 - a)^2 \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{\kappa a^2 ((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{a^2 (2\omega + 1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1 - a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\kappa\omega}{np_a} + \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

767 Let us take  $\kappa = \frac{2\gamma}{a}$ . One can show that  $\gamma + \kappa (1 - a)^2 \leq (1 - \frac{a}{2}) \kappa$ , and thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma a ((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{a^2 (2\omega + 1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1 - a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{4\gamma\omega}{anp_a} + \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

768 Considering the choice of  $a$ , one can show that  $\left( \frac{a^2 (2\omega + 1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1 - a)^2 \right) \leq 1 - a$ . If we take  
769  $\eta = \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , then  $\left( \frac{2\gamma a ((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{a^2 (2\omega + 1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1 - a)^2 \right) \right) \leq (1 - \frac{a}{2}) \eta$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)\omega}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})\omega}{np_a^3} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1) p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{10\gamma(2\omega + 1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

770 It is left to consider that  $\gamma \leq \frac{a}{2\mu}$ , and therefore  $1 - \frac{a}{2} \leq 1 - \gamma\mu$ . □

771 **E.4.3 Proof for DASHA-PP under PL-condition**

**Theorem 8.** Suppose that Assumption 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{200\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{48}{np_a^2} \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}} \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{4\mu} \right\},$$

772 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP), then  $\mathbb{E}[f(x^T)] - f^* \leq$   
 773  $(1 - \gamma\mu)^T \Delta_0$ .

774 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 12, Lemma 7,  
 775 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}\left[f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[2\widehat{L}^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \left(\frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2\right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right]. \end{aligned}$$

776 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{20\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \rho \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a}\right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\ & + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \left(\frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \nu \frac{2b^2(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho \left(\frac{2b^2(1-p_a)}{p_a} + (1-b)^2\right)\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right]. \end{aligned}$$

777 By taking  $\nu = \frac{2\gamma}{b}$ , one can show that  $(\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \leq (1 - \frac{b}{2})\nu$ , and

$$\mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
\leq & \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{20\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} - \rho \frac{2(1 - p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2b^2(1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1 - b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

778 Note that  $b = \frac{p_a}{2 - p_a}$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2b^2(1 - p_a)}{p_a} + (1 - b)^2 \right) \right) \\
& \leq \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho(1 - b) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

779 And if we take  $\rho = \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} + \rho(1 - b) \right) \leq \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \rho,$$

780 and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
\leq & \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{20\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bnp_a^2} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{80b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)(1 - p_a)\hat{L}^2}{np_a^3} - \frac{16\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})(1 - p_a)\hat{L}^2}{np_a^3} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

781 Due to  $\frac{p_a}{2} \leq b \leq p_a$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{100\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} - \frac{24\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^3}\right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right].
\end{aligned}$$

782 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right].
\end{aligned}$$

783 Note that  $\gamma \leq \frac{a}{4\mu} \leq \frac{p_a}{4\mu} \leq \frac{b}{2\mu}$ , thus  $1 - \frac{b}{2} \leq 1 - \gamma\mu$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right].
\end{aligned}$$

784 In the view of Lemma 11 with

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^t &= \frac{2(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{4((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(\frac{40b\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right],
\end{aligned}$$

785 we can conclude the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

#### 786 F.4.4 Proof for DASHA-PP-PAGE under PL-condition

**Theorem 9.** Suppose that Assumption 1, 2, 3, 7, 4, 8, and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega + 1}$ , probability

$$p_{\text{page}} = \frac{B}{m+B}, b = \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2-p_a},$$

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{200\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \left( \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right)} + \frac{48}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{2\mu}, \frac{b}{2\mu} \right\},$$

787 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0 = \nabla f_i(x^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-PAGE), then  $\mathbb{E}[f(x^T)] - f^* \leq$   
 788  $(1 - \gamma\mu)^T \Delta_0$ .

789 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 12, Lemma 8,  
 790 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
 & \leq \mathbb{E}\left[f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
 & + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
 & + \frac{10\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
 & \leq \mathbb{E}\left[f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
 & + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
 & + \frac{10\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\left(2\hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{2b^2}{p_{\text{page}}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{np_a B}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2\right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left(p_{\text{page}} \left(1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}}\right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}})\right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
 & + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{2(1 - p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B}\right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2\right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \left(\frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left(1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}}\right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{page}})\right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right].
 \end{aligned}$$

791 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
 & + \nu \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
 & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
 & + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( 2\widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{np_a B} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( \gamma + \nu \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{2\nu(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Due to  $b = \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2-p_a} \leq p_{\text{page}}$ , one can show that  $\left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \leq 1-b$ . Thus, if we take  $\nu = \frac{2\gamma}{b}$ , then

$$\left( \gamma + \nu \left( p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \leq \gamma + \nu(1-b) = \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \nu,$$

792 therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( 2\widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{2\gamma}{bn p_a} \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1-p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{p_a B} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Next, with the choice of  $b = \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2-p_a}$ , we ensure that

$$\left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \leq 1-b.$$

If we take  $\rho = \frac{40b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a p_{\text{page}}} + p_{\text{page}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{page}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{page}}) \right) \right) \leq \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \rho,$$



793 therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( 2\hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{2\gamma}{bnp_a} \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \left( 2(1 - p_a) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Let us simplify the inequality. First, due to  $b \geq \frac{p_{\text{page}} p_a}{2}$ , we have

$$\frac{2\gamma}{bnp_a} \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \leq \frac{8\gamma}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right).$$

794 Second, due to  $b \leq p_a p_{\text{page}}$  and  $p_{aa} \leq p_a^2$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \left( 2(1 - p_a) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \leq \left( \frac{40\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \left( 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \leq \frac{80\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{16\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \leq \frac{80\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{16\gamma}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

795 Combining all bounds together, we obtain the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{100\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{24\gamma}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \left( \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{page}})L_{\max}^2}{B} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

796 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

797 Note that  $\gamma \leq \frac{b}{2\mu}$ , thus  $1 - \frac{b}{2} \leq 1 - \gamma\mu$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

798 It is left to apply Lemma 11 with

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^t &= \frac{2(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{4((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} + \frac{8(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{page}}} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

799 to conclude the proof.  $\square$

800 **F.4.5 Proof for DASHA-PP-MVR under PL-condition**

**Theorem 10.** Suppose that Assumption 1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6, 8 and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  
 $b \in \left(0, \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}\right]$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{200\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) + \frac{40}{np_a b} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2 \right)} \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{2\mu}, \frac{b}{2\mu} \right\},$$

801 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 1 (DASHA-PP-MVR), then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^T) - f^*] \\ & \leq (1-\gamma\mu)^T \left( \Delta_0 + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \left( \frac{40\gamma b\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{100b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{20b}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{10\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

802 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 12, Lemma 10,  
 803 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{10\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + 2b^2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b)^2 \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\
& + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

804 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{2\nu(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \nu \frac{2b^2}{np_a} + \rho \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

805 By taking  $\nu = \frac{2\gamma}{b}$ , one can show that  $(\gamma + \nu(1-b)^2) \leq (1 - \frac{b}{2})\nu$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{2\gamma}{b} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \hat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a) \hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a) b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b}{np_a} + \rho \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

806 Note that  $b \leq \frac{p_a}{2-p_a}$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{20b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho \left( \frac{2(1-p_a) b^2}{p_a} + (1-b)^2 \right) \right) \\
& \leq \left( \frac{20b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho (1-b) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

807 And if we take  $\rho = \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , then

$$\left( \frac{20b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma (p_a - p_{aa}) b}{np_a^2} + \rho (1-b) \right) \leq \rho,$$

808 and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{10\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{2\gamma}{np_a b} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} + \frac{8\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a) \hat{L}^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{2} \right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{20b^2 \gamma \omega (2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b}{np_a} + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a-p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

809 Let us simplify the inequality. First, due to  $b \leq p_a$  and  $(1-p_a) \leq \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)$ , we have

$$\left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} + \frac{2\gamma \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_a^2} \right) \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + 8(1-p_a) \hat{L}^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{8\gamma\left(1-\frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{40\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{8\gamma}{np_ab} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\left(1-\frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)\widehat{L}^2 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

810 therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{50\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{10\gamma}{np_ab} \left( \frac{2(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + 2\left(1-\frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b}{np_a} + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B} \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{100\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{20\gamma}{np_ab} \left( \frac{(1-b)^2L_\sigma^2}{B} + \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)\widehat{L}^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{20b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{4\gamma b}{np_a} + \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

811 Also, we can simplify the last term:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \frac{2b^2}{p_a} \\
&= \frac{80b^3\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^3} + \frac{16b^2\gamma\left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{80b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{16b\gamma}{np_a},$$

812 thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{100\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} \left(\frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2\right)\right. \\ & \quad \left.- \frac{20\gamma}{np_a b} \left(\frac{(1-b)^2 L_\sigma^2}{B} + \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2\right)\right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\ & + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \left(\frac{100b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{20\gamma b}{np_a}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}. \end{aligned}$$

813 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \\ & + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2\right] \\ & + \left(\frac{100b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{20\gamma b}{np_a}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}. \end{aligned}$$

814 Note that  $\gamma \leq \frac{b}{2\mu}$ , thus  $1 - \frac{b}{2} \leq 1 - \gamma\mu$  and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2\right] \\ & + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \left(\frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega+1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}\right) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2\right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1-\gamma\mu) \frac{4\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \left( \frac{40b\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{100b^2\gamma\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{20\gamma b}{np_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

815 It is left to apply Lemma 11 with

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^t &= \frac{2(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{4((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&+ \frac{2}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + \left( \frac{40b\omega(2\omega + 1)}{np_a^2} + \frac{8(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

816 and  $C = \left( \frac{100b^2\omega(2\omega+1)}{p_a^2} + \frac{20b}{p_a} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{nB}$  to conclude the proof.  $\square$

817 **Corollary 5.** Suppose that assumptions of Theorem 10 hold, batch size  $B \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\sigma}{p_a\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon n}}, \frac{L_\sigma^2}{L^2} \right\}$ ,  
818 we take RandK compressors with  $K = \Theta \left( \frac{Bd\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon n}}{\sigma} \right)$ . Then the communication complexity equals

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{d\sigma}{p_a\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon n}} + \frac{dL_\sigma}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \right),$$

819 and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a\mu n\varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n\mu^{3/2}\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right).$$

820 *Proof.* In the view of Theorem 10, DASHA-PP have to run

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\omega + 1}{p_a} + \frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n\varepsilon B}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a\mu n\varepsilon B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a n\mu^{3/2}\sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right)$$

821 communication rounds in the stochastic settings to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution. Note that  $K = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{d}{p_a\sqrt{n}} \right)$ .  
822 Moreover, we can skip the initialization procedure and initialize  $h_i^0$  and  $g_i^0$ , for instance, with zeros  
823 because the initialization error is under a logarithm. Considering Theorem 6, the communication  
824 complexity equals

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( K \frac{\omega + 1}{p_a} + K \frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n\varepsilon B}} + K \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a\mu n\varepsilon B} + K \frac{L}{\mu} + K \frac{\omega}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + K \frac{\sigma}{p_a n\mu^{3/2}\sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( K \frac{\omega + 1}{p_a} + K \frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n\varepsilon B}} + K \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a\mu n\varepsilon B} + K \frac{L}{\mu} + K \frac{\omega}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + K \frac{\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n\mu^{3/2}\sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{d}{p_a} + \frac{d}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n\varepsilon B}} + \frac{K\sigma^2}{p_a\mu n\varepsilon B} + \frac{dL}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} + \frac{d}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{K\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n\mu^{3/2}\sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{d}{p_a} + \frac{d\sigma}{p_a\sqrt{\mu n\varepsilon B}} + \frac{d\sigma}{p_a\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon n}} + \frac{dL}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} + \frac{d}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{dL_\sigma}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{d\sigma}{p_a\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon n}} + \frac{dL_\sigma}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

825 The expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( B \frac{\omega + 1}{p_a} + B \frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n\varepsilon B}} + B \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a\mu n\varepsilon B} + B \frac{L}{\mu} + B \frac{\omega}{p_a\mu\sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + B \frac{\sigma}{p_a n\mu^{3/2}\sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( B \frac{\omega + 1}{p_a} + B \frac{\omega}{p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n \varepsilon B}} + B \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon B} + B \frac{L}{\mu} + B \frac{\omega}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + B \frac{\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left( \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{Bd}{K p_a} + \frac{Bd}{K p_a} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n \varepsilon B}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon} + B \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{Bd}{K p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon n}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu \varepsilon n \sqrt{B}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma L}{p_a \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} n} + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} n} \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \\
&= \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon} + \frac{\sigma L_\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

826

□

By analogy to (Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023), we provide a “synchronized” version of the algorithm. With a small probability, participating nodes calculate and send a mega batch without compression. This helps us to resolve the suboptimality of DASHA-PP-MVR w.r.t.  $\omega$ . Note that this suboptimality is not a problem. We show in Corollary 4 that DASHA-PP-MVR can have the optimal oracle complexity and SOTA communication complexity with the particular choices of parameters of the compressors.

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**Algorithm 8** DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR

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1: Input: starting point  $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , stepsize  $\gamma > 0$ , momentum  $a \in (0, 1]$ , momentum  $b \in (0, 1]$ , probability  $p_{\text{mega}} \in (0, 1]$ , batch size  $B'$  and  $B$ , probability  $p_a \in (0, 1]$  that a node is participating(a), number of iterations  $T \geq 1$ .
2: Initialize  $g_i^0, h_i^0$  on the nodes and  $g^0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^0$  on the server
3: for  $t = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1$  do
4:    $x^{t+1} = x^t - \gamma g^t$ 
5:    $c^{t+1} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{with probability } p_{\text{mega}}, \\ 0, & \text{with probability } 1 - p_{\text{mega}} \end{cases}$ 
6:   Broadcast  $x^{t+1}, x^t$  to all participating(a) nodes
7:   for  $i = 1, \dots, n$  in parallel do
8:     if  $i^{\text{th}}$  node is participating(a) then
9:       if  $c^{t+1} = 1$  then
10:        Generate i.i.d. samples  $\{\xi_{ik}^{t+1}\}_{k=1}^{B'}$  of size  $B'$  from  $\mathcal{D}_i$ .
11:         $k_i^{t+1} = \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \left( h_i^t - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) \right)$ 
12:         $m_i^{t+1} = \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t)$ 
13:       else
14:        Generate i.i.d. samples  $\{\xi_{ij}^{t+1}\}_{j=1}^B$  of size  $B$  from  $\mathcal{D}_i$ .
15:         $k_i^{t+1} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1})$ 
16:         $m_i^{t+1} = C_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right)$ 
17:       end if
18:        $h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_i^{t+1}$ 
19:        $g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t + m_i^{t+1}$ 
20:       Send  $m_i^{t+1}$  to the server
21:     else
22:        $h_i^{t+1} = h_i^t$ 
23:        $m_i^{t+1} = 0$ 
24:        $g_i^{t+1} = g_i^t$ 
25:     end if
26:   end for
27:    $g^{t+1} = g^t + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i^{t+1}$ 
28: end for
29: Output:  $\hat{x}^T$  chosen uniformly at random from  $\{x^t\}_{k=0}^{T-1}$ 
(a): For the formal description see Section 2.2.

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In the following theorem, we provide the convergence rate of DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR.

**Theorem 11.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_{\text{mega}} p_a}{2-p_a}$ , probability  $p_{\text{mega}} \in (0, 1]$ , batch size  $B' \geq B \geq 1$

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{8(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) + \frac{16}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right)} \right)^{-1},$$

834 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 8. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] &\leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma} + \frac{4}{p_{\text{mega}} p_a} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \frac{4 \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right)}{n p_{\text{mega}} p_a} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{12\sigma^2}{nB'}. \end{aligned}$$

835 First, we introduce the expected density of compressors (Gorbunov et al., 2021; Tyurin and Richtárik, 2023).

837 **Definition 12.** The expected density of the compressor  $\mathcal{C}_i$  is  $\zeta_{\mathcal{C}_i} := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \mathbb{E} [\|\mathcal{C}_i(x)\|_0]$ , where  
838  $\|x\|_0$  is the number of nonzero components of  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . Let  $\zeta_{\mathcal{C}} = \max_{i \in [n]} \zeta_{\mathcal{C}_i}$ .

839 Note that  $\zeta_{\mathcal{C}}$  is finite and  $\zeta_{\mathcal{C}} \leq d$ .

840 In the next corollary, we choose particular algorithm parameters to reveal the communication and  
841 oracle complexity.

**Corollary 6.** Suppose that assumptions from Theorem 11 hold, probability  $p_{\text{mega}} = \min \left\{ \frac{\zeta_{\mathcal{C}}}{d}, \frac{n\varepsilon B}{\sigma^2} \right\}$ ,  
batch size  $B' = \Theta \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon} \right)$ , and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0 = \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , initial batch size  
 $B_{\text{init}} = \Theta \left( \frac{B}{p_{\text{mega}} \sqrt{p_a}} \right) = \Theta \left( \max \left\{ \frac{Bd}{\sqrt{p_a} \zeta_{\mathcal{C}}}, \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n\varepsilon} \right\} \right)$ , then DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR needs

$$T := \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \left( \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{d}{p_a^2 \zeta_{\mathcal{C}} n}} \right) \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_{\sigma}}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon} n} \left( \frac{\hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_{\sigma}}{B} \right) \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} \right).$$

842 communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution, the expected communication complexity is equal to  
843  $\mathcal{O}(d + \zeta_{\mathcal{C}} T)$ , and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals  $\mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} +$   
844  $BT)$ , where  $\zeta_{\mathcal{C}}$  is the expected density from Definition 12.

845 The main improvement of Corollary 6 over Corollary 3 is the size of the initial batch size  $B_{\text{init}}$ .  
846 However, Corollary 4 reveals that we can avoid regimes when DASHA-PP-MVR is suboptimal.

847 We also provide a theorem under PL-condition (see Assumption 9).

**Theorem 13.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  
 $b = \frac{p_{\text{mega}} p_a}{2-p_a}$ , probability  $p_{\text{mega}} \in (0, 1]$ , batch size  $B' \geq B \geq 1$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{16(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_{\sigma}^2}{B} + \hat{L}^2 \right) + \left( \frac{48L_{\sigma}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{24 \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \hat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2} \right)} \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{2\mu}, \frac{b}{2\mu} \right\},$$

848 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 8. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} [f(x^T) - f^*] \\ &\leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^T \left( \Delta_0 + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) + \frac{20\sigma^2}{\mu n B'}. \end{aligned}$$

849 Let us provide bounds up to logarithmic factors and use  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\cdot)$  notation.

**Corollary 7.** Suppose that assumptions from Theorem 13 hold, probability  $p_{\text{mega}} =$   
 $\min \left\{ \frac{\zeta_{\mathcal{C}}}{d}, \frac{\mu n \varepsilon B}{\sigma^2} \right\}$ , batch size  $B' = \Theta \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu n \varepsilon} \right)$  then DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR needs

$$T := \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \left( \frac{\omega+1}{p_a} + \frac{d}{p_a \zeta_{\mathcal{C}}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \left( \frac{L_{\sigma}}{\sqrt{B}} + \hat{L} \right) + \left( \frac{\sqrt{d}}{p_a \mu \sqrt{\zeta_{\mathcal{C}} n}} + \frac{\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \right) \left( \frac{L_{\sigma}}{\sqrt{B}} + \hat{L} \right) \right).$$

communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution, the expected communication complexity is equal to  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\zeta_c T)$ , and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(BT)$ , where  $\zeta_c$  is the expected density from Definition 12.

The proof of this corollary almost repeats the proof of Corollary 6. Note that we can skip the initialization procedure and initialize  $h_i^0$  and  $g_i^0$ , for instance, with zeros because the initialization error is under a logarithm.

Let us assume that  $\frac{d}{\zeta_c} = \Theta(\omega)$  (holds for the RandK compressor), then the convergence rate of DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR is

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}\left(\frac{\omega+1}{p_a} + \frac{\sigma^2}{p_a \mu n \varepsilon B} + \frac{L}{\mu} + \frac{\omega}{p_a \mu \sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} + \hat{L}\right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a n \mu^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon B}} \left(\frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} + \hat{L}\right)\right). \quad (35)$$

Comparing (35) with the rate of DASHA-PP-MVR (32), one can see that DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR improves the suboptimal term  $\mathcal{P}_2$  from (32). However, Corollary 5 reveals that we can escape these suboptimal regimes by choosing the parameter  $K$  of RandK compressors in a particular way.

### G.1 Proof for DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR

In this section, we provide the proof of the convergence rate for DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR. There are four different sources of randomness in Algorithm 8: the first one from random samples  $\xi_i^{t+1}$ , the second one from compressors  $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , the third one from availability of nodes, and the fourth one from  $c^{t+1}$ . We define  $\mathbb{E}_k[\cdot]$ ,  $\mathbb{E}_c[\cdot]$ ,  $\mathbb{E}_{p_a}[\cdot]$  and  $\mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}}[\cdot]$  to be conditional expectations w.r.t.  $\xi_i^{t+1}$ ,  $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , availability, and  $c^{t+1}$ , accordingly, conditioned on all previous randomness. Moreover, we define  $\mathbb{E}_{t+1}[\cdot]$  to be a conditional expectation w.r.t. all randomness in iteration  $t+1$  conditioned on all previous randomness.

Let us denote

$$\begin{aligned} k_{i,1}^{t+1} &:= \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \left( h_i^t - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) \right), \\ k_{i,2}^{t+1} &:= \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}), \\ h_{i,1}^{t+1} &:= \begin{cases} h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,1}^{t+1}, & i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating,} \\ h_i^t, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ h_{i,2}^{t+1} &:= \begin{cases} h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1}, & i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating,} \\ h_i^t, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ g_{i,1}^{t+1} &:= \begin{cases} g_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t), & i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating,} \\ g_i^t, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ g_{i,2}^{t+1} &:= \begin{cases} g_i^t + \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right), & i^{\text{th}} \text{ node is participating,} \\ g_i^t, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$h_1^{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_{i,1}^{t+1}$ ,  $h_2^{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_{i,2}^{t+1}$ ,  $g_1^{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_{i,1}^{t+1}$ , and  $g_2^{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_{i,2}^{t+1}$ . Note, that

$$h^{t+1} = \begin{cases} h_1^{t+1}, & c^{t+1} = 1, \\ h_2^{t+1}, & c^{t+1} = 0, \end{cases}$$

and

$$g^{t+1} = \begin{cases} g_1^{t+1}, & c^{t+1} = 1, \\ g_2^{t+1}, & c^{t+1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

First, we will prove two lemmas.

874 **Lemma 13.** Suppose that Assumptions 3, 5, 7 and 8 hold and let us consider sequences  $\{g_i^{t+1}\}_{i=1}^n$   
875 and  $\{h_i^{t+1}\}_{i=1}^n$  from Algorithm 8, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})\omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 + \left( \frac{(p_a - p_{aa})a^2}{n^2 p_a^2} + \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})a^2\omega}{n^2 p_a} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

876 and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})\omega}{p_a} \|k_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 + \left( \frac{(1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})a^2\omega}{p_a} \right) \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n]. \end{aligned}$$

877 *Proof.* First, we get the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_{t+1} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & = p_{\text{mega}} \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_1^{t+1} - h_1^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_2^{t+1} - h_2^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

878 Using

$$\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_{i,1}^{t+1} - h_{i,1}^{t+1}] = g_i^t + k_{i,1}^{t+1} - a(g_i^t - h_i^t) - h_i^t - k_{i,1}^{t+1} = (1-a)(g_i^t - h_i^t)$$

879 and

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} [\mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_{i,2}^{t+1} - h_{i,2}^{t+1}]] = g_i^t + k_{i,2}^{t+1} - a(g_i^t - h_i^t) - h_i^t - k_{i,2}^{t+1} = (1-a)(g_i^t - h_i^t),$$

880 we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{mega}} \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_1^{t+1} - h_1^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_1^{t+1} - h_1^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_2^{t+1} - h_2^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_{p_a} [g_2^{t+1} - h_2^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \quad + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

881 We can use Lemma 1 two times with i)  $r_i = g_i^t - h_i^t$  and  $s_i = -a(g_i^t - h_i^t)$  and ii)  $r_i = g_i^t - h_i^t$  and

882  $s_i = p_a \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - k_{i,2}^{t+1}$ , to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{p_{\text{mega}} a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \left( \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \left[ \left\| p_a \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - (k_{i,2}^{t+1} - a(g_i^t - h_i^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \right) \\ & \quad + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \left( \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \\ & = \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \left( \frac{p_a}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right\|^2 \right] \right) \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \omega}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{a^2 (p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - a (g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

883 In the last inequality, we use Assumption 7. Next, using (16), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \omega}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|k_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 + \left( \frac{(p_a - p_{aa}) a^2}{n^2 p_a^2} + \frac{2(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \omega a^2}{n^2 p_a} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

884 The second inequality can be proved almost in the same way:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& = p_{\text{mega}} \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_{i,1}^{t+1} - h_{i,1}^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_{i,2}^{t+1} - h_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{mega}} \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_{i,1}^{t+1} - h_{i,1}^{t+1} - (1 - a) (g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 \right] + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_{i,2}^{t+1} - h_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& + p_{\text{mega}} (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a) a^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_{i,2}^{t+1} - h_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& + p_{\text{mega}} (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \frac{p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a) a^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|g_{i,2}^{t+1} - h_{i,2}^{t+1} - (1 - a) (g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 \right] \right] \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a) a^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \left\| g_i^t + \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} \right) - (1 - a) (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) (1 - p_a) \|g_i^t - h_i^t - (1 - a) (g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a) a^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - a (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) (1 - p_a) a^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \left( \frac{p_{\text{mega}}(1 - p_a)a^2}{p_a} + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})(1 - p_a)a^2}{p_a} \right) \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& = \frac{(1 - p_a)a^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \mathcal{C}_i \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \frac{a}{p_a} (g_i^t - h_i^t) \right) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{(1 - p_a)a^2}{p_a} \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})\omega}{p_a} \|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - a(g_i^t - h_i^t)\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{2(1 - p_{\text{mega}})\omega}{p_a} \|k_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 + \left( \frac{(1 - p_a)a^2}{p_a} + \frac{2(1 - p_{\text{mega}})a^2\omega}{p_a} \right) \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \\
& + (1 - a)^2 \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

885

□

886 **Lemma 14.** Suppose that Assumptions 3, 5, 6 and 8 hold and let us consider sequence  $\{h_i^{t+1}\}_{i=1}^n$   
887 from Algorithm 8, then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a B'} + \left( \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{np_a B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

888

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}} B'} + \left( \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{p_a B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1 - p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n],
\end{aligned}$$

889 and

$$\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \leq \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + L_i^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2, \quad \forall i \in [n],$$

890 *Proof.* First, we prove the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right]$ . Using

$$\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ h_{i,1}^{t+1} \right] \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= h_i^t + E_k \left[ \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \left( h_i^t - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) \right) \right] \\
&= h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t))
\end{aligned}$$

891 and

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_k [E_{p_a} [h_{i,2}^{t+1}]] \\
&= h_i^t + E_k \left[ \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) \right] \\
&= h_i^t + \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t),
\end{aligned}$$

892 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_k [E_{p_a} [E_{p_{\text{mega}}} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2]]] \\
&= p_{\text{mega}} E_k [E_{p_a} [\|h_1^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2]] + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) E_k [E_{p_a} [\|h_2^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2]] \\
&\stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{mega}} E_k [E_{p_a} [\|h_1^{t+1} - E_k [E_{p_a} [h_1^{t+1}]]\|^2]] + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) E_k [E_{p_a} [\|h_2^{t+1} - E_k [E_{p_a} [h_2^{t+1}]]\|^2]] \\
&\quad + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

893 We can use Lemma 1 two times with i)  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_{i,1}^{t+1}$  and ii)  $r_i = h_i^t$  and  $s_i = k_{i,2}^{t+1}$ , to  
894 obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_k [E_{p_a} [E_{p_{\text{mega}}} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2]]] \\
&\leq p_{\text{mega}} \left( \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E_k [\|k_{i,1}^{t+1} - E_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right) \\
&\quad + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \left( \frac{1}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E_k [\|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - E_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}]\|^2] + \frac{p_a - p_{aa}}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{p_{\text{mega}}}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E_k [\|k_{i,1}^{t+1} - E_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{1 - p_{\text{mega}}}{n^2 p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n E_k [\|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - E_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}]\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

895 Let us consider  $E_k [\|k_{i,1}^{t+1} - E_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2]$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_k [\|k_{i,1}^{t+1} - E_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2] \\
&= E_k \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \left( h_i^t - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) \right) \right\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right) \Big\|^2 \Big] \\
& = \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) + \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \left( \frac{1}{B'} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) \right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \left( \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) + \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (\nabla f_i(x^t)) \right) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{B'^2} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right) (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t))) \right\|^2 \right],
\end{aligned}$$

896 where we used independence of the mini-batch samples. Using (16), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2}{B'^2 p_{\text{mega}}^2} \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \quad + \frac{2}{B'^2} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 \sum_{k=1}^{B'} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ik}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

897 Due to Assumptions 5 and 6, we have

$$\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{2b^2 \sigma^2}{B' p_{\text{mega}}^2} + \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2. \quad (37)$$

898 Next, we estimate the bound for  $\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right]$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\
& = \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{B^2} \sum_{j=1}^B \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t; \xi_{ij}^{t+1}) - (\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

899 Due to Assumptions 6, we have

$$\mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2. \quad (38)$$

900 Plugging (37) and (38) into (36), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \left\| h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1}) \right\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{p_{\text{mega}}}{np_a} \left( \frac{2b^2 \sigma^2}{B' p_{\text{mega}}^2} + \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})}{n^2 p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2.$$

901 Using Assumption 3, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \frac{2b^2 \sigma^2}{n p_{\text{mega}} p_a B'} + \left( \frac{2p_{\text{mega}} L_\sigma^2}{n p_a B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) L_\sigma^2}{n p_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa}) \widehat{L}^2}{n p_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

902 Using almost the same derivations, we can prove the second inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\ & = p_{\text{mega}} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{=} p_{\text{mega}} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [h_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \right] + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \|h_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [h_{i,2}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \right] \\ & \quad + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & = p_{\text{mega}} p_a \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,1}^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}]) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a) \|h_i^t - (h_i^t + \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}])\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| h_i^t + \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - (h_i^t + \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}]) \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) (1 - p_a) \|h_i^t - (h_i^t + \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}])\|^2 \\ & \quad + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & = p_{\text{mega}} p_a \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a) \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\ & \quad + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) p_a \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{p_a} k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}] \right\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) (1 - p_a) \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \quad + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{=} \frac{p_{\text{mega}}}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k [k_{i,2}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{p_{\text{mega}} (1 - p_a)}{p_a} \left\| \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} (h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)) \right\|^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}}) (1 - p_a)}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& \stackrel{(16)}{\leq} \frac{p_{\text{mega}}}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,1}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k[k_{i,1}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})}{p_a} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k[k_{i,2}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2(1 - p_a)}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

903 Using (37) and (38), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_ap_{\text{mega}}B'} + \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{p_aB'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})L_\sigma^2}{p_aB} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2(1 - p_a)}{p_a} \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

904 Next, due to Assumption 3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \\
& \leq \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_ap_{\text{mega}}B'} + \left( \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{p_aB'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + \frac{(1 - p_{\text{mega}})L_\sigma^2}{p_aB} + \frac{2(1 - p_a)L_i^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \\
& + \frac{2(1 - p_a)b^2}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1 - p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

905 The third inequality can be proved with the help of (38) and Assumption 3.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,2}^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& \stackrel{(17)}{=} \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \|k_{i,2}^{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_k[k_{i,2}^{t+1}]\|^2 \right] + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \|\nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \\
& \leq \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + L_i^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

906

□

**Theorem 11.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_{\text{mega}}p_a}{2-p_a}$ , probability  $p_{\text{mega}} \in (0, 1]$ , batch size  $B' \geq B \geq 1$

$$\gamma \leq \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{8(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) + \frac{16}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \widehat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right)} \right)^{-1},$$

907 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 8. Then

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\widehat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ \frac{2\Delta_0}{\gamma} + \frac{4}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \frac{4 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{12\sigma^2}{nB'}.$$

908 *Proof.* Due to Lemma 2 and the update step from Line 4 in Algorithm 8, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{t+1} [f(x^{t+1})] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|g^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & = \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|g^t - h^t + h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & \stackrel{(17)}{\leq} \mathbb{E}_{t+1} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma (\|g^t - h^t\|^2 + \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

909 Let us fix constants  $\kappa, \eta, \nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. Considering Lemma 13, Lemma 14,  
910 and the law of total expectation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma (\|g^t - h^t\|^2 + \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2) \right] \\ & \quad + \kappa \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] \right] \right] \right] \right] \\ & \quad + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_C \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \right] \right] \\ & \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] \right] \right] \right] \\ & \quad + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E}_k \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_a} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{mega}}} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \right] \right] \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma (\|g^t - h^t\|^2 + \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2) \right] \\ & \quad + \kappa \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})\omega}{np_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{(p_a - p_{aa})a^2}{n^2 p_a^2} + \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})a^2\omega}{n^2 p_a} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \eta \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})\omega}{p_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{(1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + \frac{2(1-p_{\text{mega}})a^2\omega}{p_a} \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a B'} + \left( \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{np_a B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{mega}})L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2 p_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}} B'} + \left( \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{p_a B'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + \frac{(1-p_{\text{mega}})L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + \left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \Bigg).$$

Let us simplify the last inequality. Since  $B' \geq B$  and  $b = \frac{p_{\text{mega}}p_a}{2-p_a} \leq p_{\text{mega}}$ , we have  $1 - p_{\text{mega}} \leq 1$ ,

$$\frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{p_aB'} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 \leq \frac{2p_{\text{mega}}L_\sigma^2}{p_aB},$$

$$\left( p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \leq 1 - b,$$

and

$$\left( \frac{2(1-p_a)b^2}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} + p_{\text{mega}} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{p_{\text{mega}}} \right)^2 + (1-p_{\text{mega}}) \right) \leq 1 - b.$$

911 Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ f(x^t) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 + \gamma (\|g^t - h^t\|^2 + \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2) \right] \\ & + \kappa \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2\omega}{np_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a^2}{n^2p_a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right) \\ & + \eta \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2\omega}{p_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 + (1-a)^2 \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right) \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_aB'} + \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_aB} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{n^2p_a^2p_{\text{mega}}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 + (1-b) \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right) \\ & + \rho \mathbb{E} \left( \frac{2b^2\sigma^2}{p_ap_{\text{mega}}B'} + \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_aB} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (1-b) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

912 After rearranging the terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{2\kappa\omega}{np_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + (\gamma + \kappa(1-a)^2) \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \kappa \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a^2}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'}.
\end{aligned}$$

913 Let us take  $\kappa = \frac{\gamma}{a}$ , thus  $\gamma + \kappa(1-a)^2 \leq \kappa$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{2\gamma\omega}{anp_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'}.
\end{aligned}$$

914 Next, since  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ , we have  $\left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \leq 1-a$ . We the choice  $\eta =$

915  $\frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , we guarantee  $\frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \leq \eta$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})\omega}{np_a^3} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'} \\
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'},
\end{aligned}$$

916 where simplified the term using  $p_{aa} \geq 0$ . Let us take  $\nu = \frac{\gamma}{b}$  to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
&\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \frac{2\gamma L_\sigma^2}{bn p_a B} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bn p_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma b}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'}.
\end{aligned}$$

917 Next, we take  $\rho = \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}}$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma(2\omega + 1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{2\gamma L_\sigma^2}{bn p_a B} + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{bn p_a^2} \right) - \left( \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma b}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^3 p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'}.
\end{aligned}$$

918 Since  $\frac{p_{\text{mega}} p_a}{2} \leq b \leq p_{\text{mega}} p_a$  and  $1 - p_a \leq 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \leq 1$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E}[f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma(2\omega + 1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \hat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{4\gamma L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\hat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^3} \right) - \left( \frac{4\gamma L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{4\gamma(1-p_a)\hat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2} \right) \right) \mathbb{E}[\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E}[\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E}[\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{6\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'} \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \left( \frac{8\gamma L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{8\gamma \left(1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{6\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'}.
\end{aligned}$$

919 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + \frac{2\gamma(p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{6\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'}.
\end{aligned}$$

920 It is left to apply Lemma 3 with

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^t &= \frac{(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{\text{aa}})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{p_{\text{aa}}}{p_a}\right)}{np_a p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

921 and  $C = \frac{6\sigma^2}{nB'}$  to conclude the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 6.** Suppose that assumptions from Theorem 11 hold, probability  $p_{\text{mega}} = \min \left\{ \frac{\zeta_c}{d}, \frac{n\varepsilon B}{\sigma^2} \right\}$ , batch size  $B' = \Theta \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon} \right)$ , and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0 = \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0)$  for all  $i \in [n]$ , initial batch size  $B_{\text{init}} = \Theta \left( \frac{B}{p_{\text{mega}} \sqrt{p_a}} \right) = \Theta \left( \max \left\{ \frac{Bd}{\sqrt{p_a} \zeta_c}, \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon} \right\} \right)$ , then DASHA-PP-SYNC-MVR needs

$$T := \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \left( \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{d}{p_a^2 \zeta_c n}} \right) \left( \widehat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon} n} \left( \frac{\widehat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_\sigma}{B} \right) \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} \right).$$

922 communication rounds to get an  $\varepsilon$ -solution, the expected communication complexity is equal to  
923  $\mathcal{O}(d + \zeta_c T)$ , and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals  $\mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} +$   
924  $BT)$ , where  $\zeta_c$  is the expected density from Definition 12.

925 *Proof.* Due to the choice of  $B'$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] &\leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ 2\Delta_0 \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{8(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) + \frac{16}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4}{p_{\text{mega}}p_a} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \frac{4 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right)}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{2\varepsilon}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

926 Using

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0) - \nabla f(x^0) \right\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{nB_{\text{init}}}$$

927 and

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right] = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \left\| \frac{1}{B_{\text{init}}} \sum_{k=1}^{B_{\text{init}}} \nabla f_i(x^0; \xi_{ik}^0) - \nabla f_i(x^0) \right\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{nB_{\text{init}}},$$

928 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\hat{x}^T)\|^2 \right] &\leq \frac{1}{T} \left[ 2\Delta_0 \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{8(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) + \frac{16}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a^2} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{8\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a B_{\text{init}}} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{2\varepsilon}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

929 Therefore, we can take the following  $T$  to get  $\varepsilon$ -solution.

$$T = \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{np_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right) + \frac{1}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a^2} \left( \hat{L}^2 + \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} \right)} \right) + \frac{\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a B_{\text{init}}} \right] \right)$$

930 Considering the choice of  $p_{\text{mega}}$  and  $B_{\text{init}}$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \Delta_0 \left( L + \left( \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{d}{p_a^2 \zeta_C n}} \right) \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} \left( \frac{\hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_\sigma}{B} \right) \right) + \frac{\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a B_{\text{init}}} \right] \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\Delta_0}{\varepsilon} \left[ L + \left( \frac{\omega}{p_a \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{d}{p_a^2 \zeta_C n}} \right) \left( \hat{L} + \frac{L_\sigma}{\sqrt{B}} \right) + \frac{\sigma}{p_a \sqrt{\varepsilon n}} \left( \frac{\hat{L}}{\sqrt{B}} + \frac{L_\sigma}{B} \right) \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{p_a} n \varepsilon B} \right). \end{aligned}$$

931 The expected communication complexity equals  $\mathcal{O}(d + p_{\text{mega}}d + (1 - p_{\text{mega}})\zeta_C) =$   
 932  $\mathcal{O}(d + \zeta_C)$  and the expected number of stochastic gradient calculations per node equals  
 933  $\mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} + p_{\text{mega}}B' + (1 - p_{\text{mega}})B) = \mathcal{O}(B_{\text{init}} + B)$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 13.** Suppose that Assumptions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 hold. Let us take  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ ,  $b = \frac{p_{\text{mega}}p_a}{2-p_a}$ , probability  $p_{\text{mega}} \in (0, 1]$ , batch size  $B' \geq B \geq 1$ ,

$$\gamma \leq \min \left\{ \left( L + \sqrt{\frac{16(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) + \left( \frac{48L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a^2B} + \frac{24 \left( 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \right) \widehat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a^2} \right)} \right)^{-1}, \frac{a}{2\mu}, \frac{b}{2\mu} \right\},$$

934 and  $h_i^0 = g_i^0$  for all  $i \in [n]$  in Algorithm 8. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^T) - f^*] \\ & \leq (1 - \gamma\mu)^T \left( \Delta_0 + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \|h^0 - \nabla f(x^0)\|^2 + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^0 - \nabla f_i(x^0)\|^2 \right) + \frac{20\sigma^2}{\mu n B'}. \end{aligned}$$

935 *Proof.* Let us fix constants  $\kappa, \eta, \nu, \rho \in [0, \infty)$  that we will define later. As in the proof of Theorem 11,  
936 we can get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \kappa \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{2\kappa\omega}{np_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\ & + (\gamma + \kappa(1-a)^2) \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] \\ & + \left( \kappa \frac{((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a^2}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ & + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\ & + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}}p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'}. \end{aligned}$$

937 Let us take  $\kappa = \frac{2\gamma}{a}$ , thus  $\gamma + \kappa(1-a)^2 \leq (1 - \frac{a}{2})\kappa$  and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \eta \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\ & + \nu \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\ & - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{4\gamma\omega}{anp_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \frac{2\eta\omega}{p_a} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma}{a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'}.
\end{aligned}$$

938 Next, since  $a = \frac{p_a}{2\omega+1}$ , we have  $\left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \leq 1-a$ . We the choice  $\eta =$   
939  $\frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2}$ , we guarantee  $\frac{\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})a}{np_a^2} + \eta \left( \frac{(2\omega+1-p_a)a^2}{p_a} + (1-a)^2 \right) \leq (1-\frac{a}{2})\eta$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \nu \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \nu \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{np_a B} + \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + (\gamma + \nu(1-b)) \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \nu \frac{2(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{2\nu b^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'},
\end{aligned}$$

940 where simplified the term using  $p_{aa} \geq 0$ . Let us take  $\nu = \frac{2\gamma}{b}$  to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2 \right] + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] + \rho \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{4\gamma L_\sigma^2}{bn p_a B} + \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bn p_a^2} \right) - \rho \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left( \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} + \rho(1-b) \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{4\gamma b}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{2\rho b^2}{p_a p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'},
\end{aligned}$$

941 Next, we take  $\rho = \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}}$ , thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{4\gamma L_\sigma^2}{bn p_a B} + \frac{4\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{bn p_a^2} \right) - \left( \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \right) \left( \frac{2L_\sigma^2}{p_a B} + \frac{2(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{p_a} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left( \frac{4\gamma b}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a} + \frac{16\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})b^2}{np_a^3 p_{\text{mega}}^2} \right) \frac{\sigma^2}{B'},
\end{aligned}$$

942 Since  $\frac{p_{\text{mega}} p_a}{2} \leq b \leq p_{\text{mega}} p_a$  and  $1 - p_a \leq 1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a} \leq 1$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega+1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega+1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma(2\omega+1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left( \frac{8\gamma L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})\widehat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^3} \right) - \left( \frac{16\gamma L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{16\gamma(1-p_a)\widehat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{20\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'} \\
\leq & \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& - \left( \frac{1}{2\gamma} - \frac{L}{2} - \frac{8\gamma(2\omega + 1)\omega}{np_a^2} \left( \frac{L_\sigma^2}{B} + \widehat{L}^2 \right) - \left( \frac{24\gamma L_\sigma^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2 B} + \frac{24\gamma \left(1 - \frac{p_{aa}}{p_a}\right) \widehat{L}^2}{np_{\text{mega}} p_a^2} \right) \right) \mathbb{E} [\|x^{t+1} - x^t\|^2] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{20\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'}.
\end{aligned}$$

943 Using Lemma 4 and the assumption about  $\gamma$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
\leq & \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + \left(1 - \frac{b}{2}\right) \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{20\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'}.
\end{aligned}$$

944 Due to  $\gamma \leq \frac{a}{2\mu}$  and  $\gamma \leq \frac{b}{2\mu}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} [f(x^{t+1})] + \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^{t+1} - h^{t+1}\|^2] + \frac{2\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^{t+1} - h_i^{t+1}\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^{t+1} - \nabla f(x^{t+1})\|^2] + \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^{t+1} - \nabla f_i(x^{t+1})\|^2 \right] \\
\leq & \mathbb{E} [f(x^t)] - \frac{\gamma}{2} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(x^t)\|^2] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} [\|g^t - h^t\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\
& + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{2\gamma}{b} \mathbb{E} [\|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2] + (1 - \gamma\mu) \frac{8\gamma(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right] \\
& + \frac{20\gamma\sigma^2}{nB'}.
\end{aligned}$$

945 It is left to apply Lemma 11 with

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi^t &= \frac{2(2\omega + 1)}{p_a} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|g^t - h^t\|^2 \right] + \frac{2((2\omega + 1)p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|g_i^t - h_i^t\|^2 \right] \\ &+ \frac{2}{b} \mathbb{E} \left[ \|h^t - \nabla f(x^t)\|^2 \right] + \frac{8(p_a - p_{aa})}{np_a^2 p_{\text{mega}}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|h_i^t - \nabla f_i(x^t)\|^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

946 and  $C = \frac{20\sigma^2}{nB'}$  to conclude the proof. □