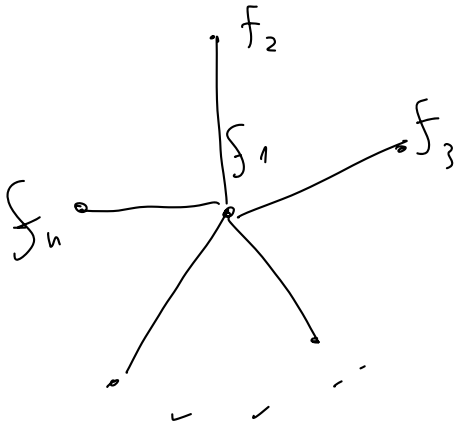


$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N L(x, z_j)}_{f_i(x)}$$



похожесть $f_i \approx f_j$

$$1) \|\nabla f_i(x) - \nabla f_j(x)\| < \delta \quad \forall x$$

$$2) |f_i(x) - f_j(x)| < \delta \quad \forall x$$

$$\bullet \|\nabla^2 f_i(x) - \nabla^2 f(x)\| < \delta$$

почему точнее?

- L - L -лимит, вычислительная сложность по x

δ - ? в общем $\delta \sim L$

- данные на всех компьютерах или одна машина

Th. $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^N$ - indep. матрицы, симметричные ($X_i^T = X_i$)
(размера d)

(Матрицы
независимы
и центрированы)

$$\underline{E[X_i] = 0}$$

$$\underline{X_i^2 \preceq A^2}$$

$$A^T = A$$

const

Тогда с вер. $1-p$

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \right\| \leq \sqrt{8N \|A^2\| \ln \frac{d}{p}}$$

β number chosen $\nabla^2 L(x, z_i) \preceq L I \quad \forall x, z_i$

$$X_j = \frac{1}{N} \left(\nabla^2 L(x, z_j) - \nabla^2 f(x) \right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X_j] = \nabla^2 f(x)$$

$$\mathbb{E} X_j = 0$$

$$\sum X_i \neq \nabla^2 f(x) = \nabla^2 f_i(x)$$

$$X_j^2 \preceq \frac{4L^2}{N^2} I$$

Using no memory in Hessian

$$\left\| \sum X_i \right\| \leq \sqrt{8N \cdot \frac{4L^2}{N^2} \ln \frac{d}{\rho}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{32} L}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{\ln \frac{d}{\rho}}$$

$$\left\| \nabla^2 f_i(x) - \nabla^2 f(x) \right\|$$

$$\left\| \nabla^2 f_i(x) - \nabla^2 f(x) \right\| < \delta \sim d \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{N}} \right)$$

$$\delta \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

↑
var-to var growth

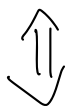
Separation step:

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left(\gamma \langle \nabla f(x^k); x \rangle + V(x, x^k) \right)$$

$$V(x, y) = \varphi(x) - \varphi(y) - \langle \nabla \varphi(y); x - y \rangle$$

Теорема про свой. немеж.

$$\mu_{\varphi} \nabla^2 \varphi(x) \preceq \nabla^2 f(x) \preceq L_{\varphi} \nabla^2 \varphi(x)$$



$$\mu_{\varphi} V(x, y) \leq f(x) - f(y) - \langle \nabla f(y); x - y \rangle \leq L_{\varphi} V(x, y)$$

y *на* *близ* $V = \frac{1}{2} \| \cdot \|^2$

Свойство $\exists C$ *б* *ген.* *нес.*

$$\langle \gamma \nabla f(x^k) + \nabla \varphi(x^{k+1}) - \nabla \varphi(x^k); x^{k+1} - x^* \rangle = 0$$

$$\gamma \langle \nabla f(x^k); x^{k+1} - x^k \rangle + V(x^{k+1}; x^k) =$$

$$= V(x^*, x^k) - V(x^*, x^{k+1}) - \gamma \langle \nabla f(x^k); x^k - x^* \rangle$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{L_{\varphi}}$$

$$\langle \nabla f(x^k); x^{k+1} - x^k \rangle + L_{\varphi} V(x^{k+1}; x^k) =$$

$$= L_{\varphi} V(x^*, x^k) - L_{\varphi} V(x^*, x^{k+1})$$

$$- \langle \nabla f(x^k); x^k - x^* \rangle$$

L_{φ} *немеж.* *(см.)*

$$f(x^{k+1}) - f(x^k) \leq \langle \nabla f(x^k); x^{k+1} - x^k \rangle + L_{\varphi} V(x^{k+1}; x^k)$$

$$f(x^{k+1}) - f(x^k) \leq L_\varphi V(x^*, x^k) - L_\varphi V(x^*, x^{k+1}) - \langle \nabla f(x^k); x^k - x^* \rangle$$

μ_φ - strong convex (conv.)

$$\mu_\varphi V(x^*, x^k) \leq f(x^*) - f(x^k) - \langle \nabla f(x^k); x^k - x^* \rangle$$

$$0 \leq f(x^{k+1}) - f(x^*) \leq (L_\varphi - \mu_\varphi) V(x^*, x^k) - L_\varphi V(x^*, x^{k+1})$$

$$V(x^*, x^{k+1}) \leq \left(1 - \frac{\mu_\varphi}{L_\varphi}\right) V(x^*, x^k)$$

$$\exists C \quad \delta = \frac{1}{L_\varphi}$$

$$O\left(\frac{L_\varphi}{\mu_\varphi} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$\exists C + \text{number of } \delta + f - \mu$ - strong convex

$$\varphi(x) = f_1(x) + \frac{\delta}{2} \|x\|^2 \quad f_1 - \text{non-convex.}$$

has 1 comp. be

$$x^{k+1} = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} (\gamma \langle \nabla f(x^k); x \rangle + V(x, x^k))$$

↑
1 step non-convex step is be
be conv. (non-conv. arg min)
arg min has 1 comp. be

kor. to um. $\exists C$ c $\varphi = \text{kor. to um.}$

$$\mu_{\varphi} \nabla^2 \varphi(x) \leq \nabla^2 f(x) \leq L_{\varphi} \nabla^2 \varphi(x)$$

? ? $\nabla^2 f_1(x) + \delta I$

L_{φ} :

$$\|\nabla^2 f_1(x) - \nabla^2 f(x)\| \leq \delta \Rightarrow \nabla^2 f(x) - \nabla^2 f_1(x) \leq \delta I$$

\Downarrow

$$\nabla^2 f(x) \leq \underbrace{\delta I + \nabla^2 f_1(x)}_{\nabla^2 \varphi(x)}$$

$$L_{\varphi} = 1$$

μ_{φ} : ug curv. bom. f

$$\mu I \leq \nabla^2 f(x) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\delta}{\mu} \right) \Rightarrow 2\delta I \leq \frac{2\delta}{\mu} \nabla^2 f(x)$$

\Downarrow

$$\delta I \leq \frac{2\delta}{\mu} \nabla^2 f(x) - \delta I$$

ug curv.:

$$\nabla^2 f_1(x) - \nabla^2 f(x) \leq \delta I$$

$$\nabla^2 f_1(x) - \nabla^2 f(x) \leq \frac{2\delta}{\mu} \nabla^2 f(x) - \delta I$$

$$\nabla^2 f_1(x) + \delta I \leq \left(\frac{2\delta}{\mu} + 1 \right) \nabla^2 f(x)$$

$$\mu_\varphi = \left(\frac{2\delta}{\mu} + 1 \right)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Then } \leq O\left(\frac{L_\varphi}{\mu_\varphi} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$\parallel O\left(\left(\frac{\delta}{\mu} + 1\right) \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) \text{ then } \leq C$$

||
constant.

for GD then same $O\left(\frac{L}{\mu} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$
 yes $O\left(\left(1 + \frac{\delta}{\mu}\right) \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) \quad \delta \sim \frac{L}{\sqrt{N}}$

same then \downarrow means N increases!

2014 2015 O. Shamir

same again 2015 2016 O. Shamir

$$O\left(\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\mu}}\right) \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$$

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newer one means

$$O\left(\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\mu}}\right) \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$$