
Screening Sinkhorn Algorithm for regularized Optimal Transport

Anonymous Author(s)

Affiliation

Address

email

Abstract

1 This paper deals with the problem of approximating optimal transport (OT) distance
2 between two discrete measures. Our proposed approach involves a convex pro-
3 jection of the *dual of Sinkhorn divergence*, allowing to formulate two appropriate
4 active indices sets for the potential variables. These indices sets depend on two
5 parameters acting like a threshold and a scaling factor and they are both directly
6 linked to a priori fixed number budget of points from the supports of the given
7 discrete measures. This new analysis induces a screened version of the dual of
8 Sinkhorn divergence and suggests the *Screenkhorn* algorithm. We illustrate the
9 favorable performance of Screenkhorn in practice with numerical experiments on
10 synthetic and real datasets.

11 1 Introduction

12 Computing OT distances between pairs of probability measures or histograms, such as the earth
13 mover’s distance [32, 28] and Monge-Kantorovich or Wasserstein distance [9], are currently
14 generating an increasing attraction in different machine learning tasks [31, 23, 4, 18], statis-
15 tics [16, 25, 13, 6, 15], and computer vision [8, 28, 30], among other applications [22, 27]. In
16 many of these problems, OT exploits the geometric features of the objects at hand in the underlying
17 spaces to be leveraged in comparing probability measures. This effectively leads to improve per-
18 formance of methods that are oblivious to the geometry, for example the chi-squared distances or
19 the Kullback-Leibler divergence. Unfortunately, this advantage comes at the price of an enormous
20 computational cost of solving the OT problem, that can be prohibitive in large scale applications.
21 For instance, the OT between two histograms with supports of equal size n can be formulated as a
22 linear programming problem that requires generally super $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ [26] arithmetic operations, which
23 is problematic when n is larger than 10^3 .

24 A remedy to the heavy computation burden of OT lies in a prevalent approach referred as regularized
25 OT [10] and operates by adding an entropic regularization penalty to the original problem. Such a
26 regularization guarantees a unique solution, since the objective function is strongly convex, and a
27 greater computational stability. Furthermore, [10] proposed the so-called dual of Sinkhorn divergence
28 as the dual of the entropic problem and noticed that finding the dual solution was equivalent to finding
29 two diagonal matrices that made a full matrix bistochastic. Therefore, the OT can be solved efficiently
30 with celebrated matrix scaling algorithms, such as Sinkhorn’s fixed point iteration method [29, 21, 19].

31 Sinkhorn scaling for computing OT distances is a well studied problem in many recent works. The
32 main idea is to improve the matrix-vector operations that are the true computational bottleneck
33 of Sinkhorn’s algorithm. [3] proposed the Greenkhorn algorithm, a greedy version of Sinkhorn
34 algorithm that selects columns and rows to be updated that most violate the constraints. [2] provided
35 the Nys-Sink algorithm which is based on low-rank approximation of the cost matrix using Nystrom
36 method. Other classical optimization algorithms have been considered to approximate the OT, for

instance accelerated gradient descent [12, 24], quasi Newton methods [7, 11] and stochastic gradient descent [17, 1].

We give a new algorithm to approximate the regularized OT distance between discrete measures. Our algorithmic analysis is based on an approximate of the dual of Sinkhorn divergence by adding new constraints feasibility. These constraints are defined through a convex set which depends on two parameters, acting like threshold and scaling factor. We prove that dual solution of this approximation guarantees the existence of two active indices sets for the potential variables. These active sets are both directly linked to a priori fixed number budget of points from the supports of the given discrete measures. We then restrict the constraints feasibility with respect to the active sets to get a “screened” version of the dual of Sinkhorn divergence. The Screenkhorn algorithm developed in this paper relies on two steps; the first one consists of an initialization step devoted to determine the active sets while the second is a constrained L-BFGS solver [33, 11, 7].

The remainder of the paper is organized as follow. In Section 2 we briefly review the basic setup of regularized discrete OT. Section 3 contains our main contribution, that is, the Screenkhorn algorithm. Section 4 devotes to theoretical guarantees for marginal violations of Screenkhorn. In Section 5 we present numerical results for the proposed algorithm, compared with the state-of-art Sinkhorn algorithm as implemented in [14]. The proofs of theoretical results are postponed to the supplementary material.

Notation. For any positive matrix $T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, we define its negative entropy as $H(T) = -\sum_{i,j} T_{ij} \log(T_{ij})$. Let $r(T) = T\mathbf{1}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $c(T) = T^\top \mathbf{1}_n \in \mathbb{R}^m$ denote the rows and columns sums of T respectively. The coordinates $r_i(T)$ and $c_j(T)$ denote the i -th row sum and the j -th column sum of T , respectively. The scalar product between two matrices denotes the usual inner product, that is $\langle T, W \rangle = \text{tr}(T^\top W) = \sum_{i,j} T_{ij} W_{ij}$, where T^\top is the transpose of T . We write $\mathbf{1}$ (resp. $\mathbf{0}$) the vector having all coordinates equal to one (resp. zero). $\Delta(w)$ denotes the diag operator, such that if $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $\Delta(w) = \text{diag}(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. For a set of indices $L = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ satisfying $i_1 < \dots < i_k$, we denote the complementary set of L by $L^c = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus L$. We also denote $|L|$ the cardinality of L . Given a vector $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we denote $w_L = (w_{i_1}, \dots, w_{i_k})^\top \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and its complementary $w_{L^c} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$. The notation is similar for matrices; given another subset of indices $S = \{j_1, \dots, j_l\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$ with $j_1 < \dots < j_l$, and a matrix $T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, we use $T_{(L,S)}$, to denote the submatrix of T , namely the rows and columns of $T_{(L,S)}$ are indexed by L and S respectively. When applied to matrices and vectors, \odot and \oslash (Hadamard product and division) and exponential notations refer to elementwise operators. Given two real numbers a and b , we write $a \vee b = \max(a, b)$ and $a \wedge b = \min(a, b)$.

2 Regularized discrete OT

We briefly present in this section the setup of OT between two discrete measures. We then consider the case when those distributions are only available through a finite number of samples, that is $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \delta_{x_i} \in \Sigma_n$ and $\nu = \sum_{j=1}^m \nu_j \delta_{y_j} \in \Sigma_m$, where Σ_n is the probability simplex with n bins, namely the set of probability vectors in \mathbb{R}_+^n , i.e., $\Sigma_n = \{w \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1\}$. We denote their probabilistic couplings set as $\Pi(\mu, \nu) = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n \times m}, P\mathbf{1}_m = \mu, P^\top \mathbf{1}_n = \nu\}$.

Sinkhorn divergence. Computing OT distance between the two discrete measures μ and ν amounts to solving a linear problem [20] given by

$$\mathcal{S}(\mu, \nu) = \min_{P \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \langle C, P \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where $P = (P_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ is called the transportation plan, namely each entry P_{ij} represents the fraction of mass moving from x_i to y_j , and $C = (C_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ is a cost matrix comprised of nonnegative elements and related to the energy needed to move a probability mass from x_i to y_j . The entropic regularization of OT distances [10] relies on the addition of a penalty term as follows:

$$\mathcal{S}_\eta(\mu, \nu) = \min_{P \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \{\langle C, P \rangle - \eta H(P)\}, \quad (2)$$

where $\eta > 0$ is a regularization parameter. We refer to $\mathcal{S}_\eta(\mu, \nu)$ as the *Sinkhorn divergence* [10].

83 **Dual of Sinkhorn divergence.** Below we provide the derivation of the dual problem for the
84 regularized OT problem (2). Towards this end, we begin with writing its Lagrangian dual function :

$$\mathcal{L}(P, y, z) = \langle C, P \rangle + \eta \langle \log P, P \rangle + \langle y, P \mathbf{1}_m - \mu \rangle + \langle z, P^\top \mathbf{1}_n - \nu \rangle.$$

85 The dual of Sinkhorn divergence can be derived by solving $\min_{P \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n \times m}} \mathcal{L}(P, y, z)$. It is easy to
86 check that objective function $P \mapsto \mathcal{L}(P, y, z)$ is strongly convex and differentiable. Hence, one can
87 solve the latter minimum by setting $\nabla_P \mathcal{L}(P, y, z)$ to $\mathbf{0}_{n \times m}$. Therefore, we get

$$P_{ij}^* = \exp \left(-\frac{1}{\eta} (y_i + z_j + C_{ij}) - 1 \right), \quad (3)$$

88 for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, m$. Plugging this solution, and setting the change of variables
89 $u = -y/\eta - 1/2$ and $v = -z/\eta - 1/2$, the dual problem is given by

$$\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^n, v \in \mathbb{R}^m} \{ \Psi(u, v) := \mathbf{1}_n^\top B(u, v) \mathbf{1}_m - \langle u, \mu \rangle - \langle v, \nu \rangle \}, \quad (4)$$

90 where $B(u, v) = \Delta(e^u) K \Delta(e^v)$ and $K = e^{-C/\eta}$ stands for the Gibbs kernel associated to the
91 cost matrix C . We refer to problem (4) to the *dual of Sinkhorn divergence*. Therefore, the optimal
92 solution P^* of Sinkhorn divergence takes the form $P^* = \Delta(e^{u^*}) K \Delta(e^{v^*})$ where the couple (u^*, v^*)
93 satisfies:

$$(u^*, v^*) = \underset{u \in \mathbb{R}^n, v \in \mathbb{R}^m}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{ \Psi(u, v) \}.$$

94 Note that the matrices $\Delta(e^{u^*})$ and $\Delta(e^{v^*})$ are unique up to a constant factor [29]. Furthermore, P^*
95 can be solved efficiently by iterative Bregman projections [5] referred as Sinkhorn iterations, and
96 the method is referred as Sinkhorn algorithm which, recently, is proven to achieve a near- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
97 complexity.

98 3 Screened dual of Sinkhorn divergence

99 For a fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\kappa > 0$ we define an *approximate dual of Sinkhorn divergence* as follows:

$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{C}_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^n, v \in \mathcal{C}_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^m} \{ \Psi_\kappa(u, v) := \mathbf{1}_n^\top B(u, v) \mathbf{1}_m - \langle \kappa u, \mu \rangle - \langle \frac{v}{\kappa}, \nu \rangle \}, \quad (5)$$

100 where $\mathcal{C}_\alpha^r \subseteq \mathbb{R}^r$, for $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha > 0$, is a convex set given by $\mathcal{C}_\alpha^r = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^r : \min_{1 \leq i \leq r} e^{w_i} \geq \alpha\}$.

101 The objective function Ψ_κ is convex with respect to (u, v) , then the set of optima of problem (5) is
102 non empty. The κ -parameter plays a role of scaling factor, namely it allows to get a closed order
103 of the potential variables e^u and e^v , while the ε -parameter acts like a threshold for e^u and e^v . Note
104 that the approximate dual of Sinkhorn divergence coincides with the dual of Sinkhorn divergence (4)
105 in the setting of $\varepsilon = 0$ and $\kappa = 1$. The screening procedure presented in this work is based on
106 constructing two active sets $I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$ and $J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$ throughout the dual problem of (5) in the following way:

107 **Lemma 1.** *Let (u^*, v^*) be an optimal solution of the problem (5). Define*

$$I_{\varepsilon, \kappa} = \{i = 1, \dots, n : \mu_i \geq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\kappa} r_i(K)\}, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa} = \{j = 1, \dots, m : \nu_j \geq \kappa \varepsilon^2 c_j(K)\} \quad (6)$$

108 *Then one has $e^{u_i^*} = \varepsilon \kappa^{-1}$ and $e^{v_j^*} = \varepsilon \kappa$ for all $i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c$ and $j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c$.*

109 First order conditions applied to (u^*, v^*) ensure that if $e^{u_i^*} > \varepsilon \kappa^{-1}$ then $e^{u_i^*} (K e^{v^*})_i = \kappa \mu_i$ and if
110 $e^{v_j^*} > \varepsilon \kappa$ then $e^{v_j^*} (K^\top e^{u^*})_j = \kappa^{-1} \nu_j$ which correspond to the Sinkhorn marginal conditions up to
111 the scaling factor κ .

112 **Screening with a fixed number budget of points.** Recall that the approximate dual of Sinkhorn
113 divergence is defined with respect to ε and κ . The explicit determination of its values depends on
114 a priori *fixed number budget of points* from the supports of μ and ν . In the sequel of the paper, we
115 denote by $n_b \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and the $m_b \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ the number budget of points to be given for
116 resolving problem (5).

Let us define $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ to be the ordered decreasing vectors of $\mu \odot r(K)$ and $\nu \odot c(K)$ respectively, that is $\xi_1 \geq \xi_2 \geq \dots \geq \xi_n$ and $\zeta_1 \geq \zeta_2 \geq \dots \geq \zeta_m$. To keep only n_b -budget and m_b -budget of points, the parameters κ and ε satisfy $\varepsilon^2 \kappa^{-1} = \xi_{n_b}$ and $\varepsilon^2 \kappa = \zeta_{m_b}$. Hence

$$\varepsilon = (\xi_{n_b} \zeta_{m_b})^{1/4} \text{ and } \kappa = \sqrt{\frac{\zeta_{m_b}}{\xi_{n_b}}}. \quad (7)$$

Note that $|I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}| = n_b$ and $|J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}| = m_b$. Using the previous analysis, any solution (u^*, v^*) of problem (5) satisfy $e^{u_i^*} \geq \varepsilon \kappa^{-1}$ and $e^{v_j^*} \geq \varepsilon \kappa$ for all $(i, j) \in (I_{\varepsilon, \kappa} \times J_{\varepsilon, \kappa})$, and $e^{u_i^*} = \varepsilon \kappa^{-1}$ and $e^{v_j^*} = \varepsilon \kappa$ for all $(i, j) \in (I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c \times J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c)$.

Basing on that facts we restrict the constraints feasibility $\mathcal{C}_{\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa}}^n \cap \mathcal{C}_{\varepsilon \kappa}^m$ in problem (5) to the screened domain $\mathcal{U}_{\text{sc}} \cap \mathcal{V}_{\text{sc}}$ where

$$\mathcal{U}_{\text{sc}} = \{u \in \mathbb{R}^n : e^{u_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}} \succeq \frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \mathbf{1}_{n_b}, \text{ and } e^{u_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \mathbf{1}_{n-n_b}\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{sc}} = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^m : e^{v_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}} \succeq \varepsilon \kappa \mathbf{1}_{m_b}, \text{ and } e^{v_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c}} = \varepsilon \kappa \mathbf{1}_{m-m_b}\}.$$

where the vector comparison \succeq has to be understood elementwise. Now, we are ready to define the screened dual of Sinkhorn divergence as

$$\min_{u \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{sc}}, v \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{sc}}} \{\Psi_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(u, v)\} \quad (8)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\varepsilon, \kappa}(u, v) = & (e^{u_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}})^\top K_{(I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa})} e^{v_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}} + \varepsilon \kappa (e^{u_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}})^\top K_{(I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c)} \mathbf{1}_{m_b} + \varepsilon \kappa^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{n_b}^\top K_{(I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa})} e^{v_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}} \\ & - \kappa \mu_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}^\top u_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} - \kappa^{-1} \nu_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}^\top v_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} + \Xi \end{aligned}$$

with $\Xi = \varepsilon^2 \sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c, j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c} K_{ij} - \kappa \log(\varepsilon \kappa^{-1}) \sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c} \mu_i - \kappa^{-1} \log(\varepsilon \kappa) \sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c} \nu_j$.

Pseudocode of our proposed algorithm is given in Algorithm 1. Screenkhorn consists of two steps: the first one is an initialization where we calculate the active sets $I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$, $J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$. The second is a constrained L-BFGS solver [33] for the stacked variable $\theta = (u_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}, v_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}})$. It is worth to note that Screenkhorn uses only the restricted parts $K_{(I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa})}$, $K_{(I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c)}$, and $K_{(I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c, J_{\varepsilon, \kappa})}$ of the Gibbs kernel K , in contrast to Sinkhorn algorithm which performs alternating updates of all rows and columns of K .

The following lemma expresses upper and lower bounds to be respected in Screenkhorn.

Lemma 2. Let $(u^{\text{sc}}, v^{\text{sc}})$ be an optimal solution of problem (8). Then, one has

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \vee \frac{\min_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i}{\varepsilon(m - m_b) + \varepsilon \vee \frac{\max_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j}{n \varepsilon \kappa \min_{i, j} K_{ij}} m_b} \leq e^{u_i^{\text{sc}}} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \vee \frac{\max_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i}{m \varepsilon \min_{i, j} K_{ij}}, \quad (9)$$

and

$$\varepsilon \kappa \vee \frac{\min_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j}{\varepsilon(n - n_b) + \varepsilon \vee \frac{\kappa \max_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i}{m \varepsilon \min_{i, j} K_{ij}} n_b} \leq e^{v_j^{\text{sc}}} \leq \varepsilon \kappa \vee \frac{\max_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j}{n \varepsilon \min_{i, j} K_{ij}} \quad (10)$$

for all $i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$ and $j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$.

4 Analysis of marginal violations

This section is devoted to study the marginal violations of Screenkhorn. Towards this end, let us define the screened marginals $\mu^{\text{sc}} = B(u^{\text{sc}}, v^{\text{sc}}) \mathbf{1}_m$ and $\nu^{\text{sc}} = B(u^{\text{sc}}, v^{\text{sc}})^\top \mathbf{1}_n$. Lemma 3 expresses an upper bound with respect to ℓ_1 -norm of μ^{sc} and ν^{sc} .

Lemma 3. Let $(u^{\text{sc}}, v^{\text{sc}})$ be an optimal solution of problem (8). Then one has

$$\|\mu^{\text{sc}}\|_1 \leq \kappa \|\mu_{I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}\|_1 + (n - n_b) \left(\frac{m_b \max_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j}{n \kappa \min_{i, j} K_{ij}} + (m - m_b) \varepsilon^2 \right)$$

and

$$\|\nu^{\text{sc}}\|_1 \leq \kappa^{-1} \|\nu_{J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}}\|_1 + (m - m_b) \left(\frac{n_b \kappa \max_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i}{m \min_{i, j} K_{ij}} + (n - n_b) \varepsilon^2 \right).$$

Algorithm 1: Screenhorn($C, \eta, \mu, \nu, n_b, m_b$)

step 1: Initialization

1. $\xi \leftarrow \mu \odot r(K)$;
 2. $\zeta \leftarrow \nu \odot c(K)$;
 3. $\xi \leftarrow \text{sort}(\xi)$; //(decreasing order)
 4. $\zeta \leftarrow \text{sort}(\zeta)$; //(decreasing order)
 5. $\varepsilon \leftarrow (\xi_{n_b} \zeta_{m_b})^{1/4}$, $\kappa \leftarrow \sqrt{\zeta_{m_b} / \xi_{n_b}}$;
 6. $I_{\varepsilon, \kappa} \leftarrow \{i = 1, \dots, n : \mu_i \geq \varepsilon^2 \kappa^{-1} r_i(K)\}$;
 7. $J_{\varepsilon, \kappa} \leftarrow \{j = 1, \dots, m : \nu_j \geq \varepsilon^2 \kappa c_j(K)\}$;
 8. $K_{\min} \leftarrow \min_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}, j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} K_{ij}$;
 9. $\underline{\mu} \leftarrow \min_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i$, $\bar{\mu} \leftarrow \max_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i$;
 10. $\underline{\nu} \leftarrow \min_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j$, $\bar{\nu} \leftarrow \max_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j$;
 11. $\underline{u} \leftarrow \log\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \vee \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon(m-m_b) + \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{\bar{\nu}}{n \varepsilon \kappa K_{\min}} m_b}}\right)$, $\bar{u} \leftarrow \log\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \vee \frac{\bar{\mu}}{m \varepsilon K_{\min}}\right)$;
 12. $\underline{v} \leftarrow \log\left(\varepsilon \kappa \vee \frac{\nu}{\varepsilon(n-n_b) + \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{\kappa \bar{\mu}}{m \varepsilon K_{\min}} n_b}}\right)$, $\bar{v} \leftarrow \log\left(\varepsilon \kappa \vee \frac{\bar{\nu}}{n \varepsilon K_{\min}}\right)$;
 13. $\bar{\theta} \leftarrow \text{stack}(\bar{u} \mathbf{1}_{n_b}, \bar{v} \mathbf{1}_{m_b})$;
 14. $\underline{\theta} \leftarrow \text{stack}(\underline{u} \mathbf{1}_{n_b}, \underline{v} \mathbf{1}_{m_b})$;
 - step 2:** L-BFGS
 15. $u^{(0)} \leftarrow \log(\varepsilon \kappa^{-1}) \mathbf{1}_{n_b}$;
 16. $v^{(0)} \leftarrow \log(\varepsilon \kappa) \mathbf{1}_{m_b}$;
 17. $\theta^{(0)} \leftarrow \text{stack}[u^{(0)}, v^{(0)}]$;
 18. $\theta \leftarrow \text{L-BFGS}(\theta^{(0)}, \underline{\theta}, \bar{\theta})$;
 19. $\theta_u \leftarrow (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n_b})^\top$, $\theta_v \leftarrow (\theta_{n_b+1}, \dots, \theta_{n_b+m_b})^\top$;
 20. $u_i^{sc} \leftarrow (\theta_u)_i$ if $i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$ and $u_i \leftarrow \log(\varepsilon \kappa^{-1})$ if $i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c$;
 21. $v_j^{sc} \leftarrow (\theta_v)_j$ if $j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}$ and $v_j \leftarrow \log(\varepsilon \kappa)$ if $j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}^c$;
 22. **return** $B(u^{sc}, v^{sc})$.
-

145 The following Proposition gives also an upper bound of the marginal errors.

146 **Proposition 1.** *One has*

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu - \mu^{sc}\|_1^2 &\leq 7n_b(\kappa - \log(\kappa) - 1) \max_i \mu_i + 7(n - n_b) \left(\frac{m_b \max_j \nu_j}{n \kappa \min_{i,j} K_{ij}} + (m - m_b) \varepsilon^2 - \min_i \mu_i \right) \\ &\quad + \max_i \mu_i \log \left(\frac{\kappa(n - n_b + 1) \max_i \mu_i}{m_b \min_{i,j} K_{ij} \min_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j} + \frac{\kappa^2 \max_i \mu_i}{m m_b \varepsilon^2 (\min_{i,j} K_{ij})^2 \min_{j \in J_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \nu_j} \right) \end{aligned}$$

147 and

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nu - \nu^{sc}\|_1^2 &\leq 7m_b(\kappa - \log(\kappa) - 1) \max_j \nu_j + 7(m - m_b) \left(\frac{n_b \kappa \max_i \mu_i}{n \min_{i,j} K_{ij}} + (n - n_b) \varepsilon^2 - \min_j \nu_j \right) \\ &\quad + \max_j \nu_j \log \left(\frac{\kappa(m - m_b + 1) \max_j \nu_j}{n_b \min_{i,j} K_{ij} \min_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i} + \frac{\kappa^2 \max_j \nu_j}{n n_b \varepsilon^2 (\min_{i,j} K_{ij})^2 \min_{i \in I_{\varepsilon, \kappa}} \mu_i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

148 5 Numerical experiments

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