
Algorithm 1 Hierarchical Proximal Operator

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1: procedure HIER-PROX( $v, u; \lambda, \bar{\lambda}, M$ )
2:   for  $s \in \{0, \dots, K\}$  do
3:     Sort the entries of  $u_s$  into  $|u_{(s,1)}| \geq \dots \geq |u_{(s,K)}|$ 
4:      $a_s := \lambda - M \sum_{i=1}^s (|u_{(i)}| - \bar{\lambda})$ 
5:      $x := \frac{1}{1 + sM^2} \left( 1 - \frac{a_s}{\|v\|_2} \right)$ 
6:      $w := M \cdot x \cdot \|v\|_2$ 
7:     Find  $\tilde{i}$ , the first  $i \in \{0, \dots, K\}$  such that  $|w_{(j,i+1)}| \leq w_i \leq |w_{(j,i)}|$ 
8:      $\beta_s^* \leftarrow x_{\tilde{i}} \cdot v$ 
9:      $\theta_s^* \leftarrow \text{sign}(u) \cdot \min(\mathcal{S}_{\bar{\lambda}}(u), w_{\tilde{i}})$ 
10:   end for
11:   return  $(\beta^*, \theta^*)$ 
12: end procedure
13: Notation:  $d$  denotes the number of features;  $K$  denotes the size of the first hidden layer.
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