Proximal Gradient methods(continued)

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Inertial proximal algorithm

Consider the problem:

$$\min \quad f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

where ∇g is *L*-Lipschitz.

• Choose x_0 and set $x_{-1}=x^0$, choose $\beta\in[0,1]$, set $\alpha<2(1-\beta)/L$ and computes

$$x_{k+1} = \mathbf{prox}_{\alpha h}(x_k - \alpha \nabla g(x_k) + \beta(x_k - x_{k-1}))$$

- The term $\beta(x_k x_{k-1})$: inertial term
- For h = 0, the scheme is referred as the Heavy ball method.
- Ref: P. Ochs, Y. Chen, T. Brox and T. Pock. IPiano: Inertial proximal algorithm for nonconvex optimization, SIAM J. Imaging Sciences, Vol 7, No.2.

Conditional gradient method: Motivation

Let \mathcal{X} be a compact set and consider

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \quad f(x)$$

• Proximal gradient method:

$$x^{k+1} = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \left\{ f(x_k) + \langle \nabla f(x_k), x - x_k \rangle + \frac{1}{2\alpha_k} ||x - x_k||^2 \right\}$$

It is equivalent to the projected gradient method:

$$x_{k+1} = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{X}}(x_k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x_k))$$

• Difficulty: computation of the projection $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{X}}(\cdot)$ may be expensive.

Conditional gradient (CndG) or Frank-Wolfe method

Given $y_0 = x_0$ and $\alpha_k \in (0,1]$, the CndG methods takes

$$x_k = \underset{x \in \mathcal{X}}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \langle \nabla f(y_{k-1}), x \rangle, \quad y_k = (1 - \alpha_k) y_{k-1} + \alpha_k x_k$$

• diminishing step sizes:

$$\alpha_k = \frac{2}{k+1}$$

• Exact line search

$$\alpha_k = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\alpha \in [0,1]} f((1-\alpha)y_{k-1} + \alpha x_k)$$

Examples

考虑带某一范数||.||约束的凸优化问题,

$$\min_{x} f(x) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad ||x|| \le t.$$

用条件梯度法求解该问题时,需要计算子问题,

$$x_{k} \in \underset{\|x\| \leq t}{\operatorname{argmin}} \langle \nabla f(y_{k-1}), x \rangle$$

$$= -t \cdot \left(\underset{\|x\| \leq 1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \langle \nabla f(y_{k-1}), x \rangle \right)$$

$$= -t \cdot \partial \|\nabla f(y_{k-1})\|_{*}. \tag{4}$$

其中 $\|z\|_* = \sup\{z^Tx, \|x\| \le 1\}$ 是 $\|\cdot\|$ 的对偶范数。注意到(4)条件梯度法的子问题相当于计算一个对偶范数的次梯度。如果计算 $\|\cdot\|$ 范数的次梯度比计算在约束集合 $X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n: \|x\| \le t\}$ 上的投影要简单,条件梯度法比投影梯度法效率更高。

Examples: ℓ_1 范数约束问题

由于 ℓ_1 范数的对偶范数是 ℓ_∞ 范数,因此用条件梯度法求解该问题时子问题为,

$$x_k \in -t \cdot \partial \|\nabla f(y_{k-1})\|_{\infty}.$$

考虑到 ℓ_{∞} 范数的次梯度为 $\partial \|x\|_{\infty}=\{v:\langle v,x\rangle=\|x\|_{\infty},\|v\|_{1}\leq 1\}$,子问题等价于,

$$i_k \in \underset{i=1,...,n}{\operatorname{argmax}} |\nabla_i f(y_{k-1})|$$

 $x_k = -t \cdot \operatorname{sgn} [\nabla_{i_k} f(y_{k-1})] \cdot e_{i_k}.$

其中 $\nabla_i f(y_{k-1})$ 表示向量 $\nabla f(y_{k-1})$ 的第i 个元素, e_i 表示第i 个元素为1 的单位向量。可以看到计算 $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$ 的次梯度和计算集合 $X:=\{x\in\mathbb{R}^n: \|x\|_1\leq t\}$ 上的投影都需要 $\mathcal{O}(n)$ 的计算复杂度,但是条件梯度法子问题计算明显要更简单直接。

Examples: ℓ_p 范数约束问题, $1 \le p \le \infty$

由于 ℓ_p 范数的对偶范数是 ℓ_q 范数,其中1/p+1/q=1,因此用条件梯度法求解该问题时子问题为,

$$x_k \in -t \cdot \partial \|\nabla f(y_{k-1})\|_q.$$

注意到 ℓ_q 范数的次梯度为 $\partial \|x\|_q = \{v: \langle v, x \rangle = \|x\|_q, \|v\|_p \le 1\}$,子问题等价于,

$$x_k^{(i)} = -\beta \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \left[\nabla_i f(y_{k-1}) \right] \cdot |\nabla_i f(y_{k-1})|^{p/q}.$$

其中 β 是使得 $\|x_k\|_q = t$ 的归一化常数。可以看到,除过 $p = 1, 2, \infty$ 这些特殊情形,条件梯度法的子问题计算复杂度比直接计算点在集合 $X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n: \|x\|_p \leq t\}$ 上的投影要简单,后者投影计算需要单独解一个优化问题。

Example: 矩阵核范数约束优化问题

矩阵核范数||·||*的对偶范数是其谱范数||·||2:

$$||X||_* = \sum_{i=1}^{\min\{m,n\}} \sigma_i(X), \qquad ||X||_2 = \max_{i=1,\dots,\min\{m,n\}} \sigma_i(X).$$

因此条件梯度法的子问题为 $X_k \in -t \cdot \partial \|\nabla f(Y_{k-1})\|_2$. 对矩阵范数的次梯度: $\partial \|X\| = \{Y: \langle Y, X \rangle = \|X\|, \|Y\|_* \leq 1\}$,设u, v分别是矩阵 $\nabla f(Y_{k-1})$ 最大奇异值对应的左、右奇异向量,注意到,

$$\langle uv^T, \nabla f(Y_{k-1})\rangle = u^T \nabla f(Y_{k-1})v = \sigma_{\max}(\nabla f(Y_{k-1})) = \|\nabla f(Y_{k-1})\|_2.$$

且 $\|uv^T\|_*=1$,因此矩阵 $uv^T\in\partial\|\nabla f(Y_{k-1})\|_2$ 。则条件梯度法子问题等价于,

$$X_k \in -t \cdot uv^T. \tag{5}$$

可以看到,条件梯度法计算子问题时只需要计算矩阵最大的奇异值对应的左、右奇异向量。如果采用投影梯度法,其子问题是计算X 到集合 $\{X\in\mathbb{R}^{m\times n}: \|X\|_*\leq t\}$ 的投影,需要对矩阵做全奇异值分解,计算量比条件梯度法复杂很多。

Convergence: Lemma

$$\phi \gamma_t \in (0,1]$$
, $t=1,2,...$, 构造序列

$$\Gamma_t = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & t = 1 \\ (1 - \gamma_t) \Gamma_{t-1} & t \geq 2 \end{array} \right..$$

如果序列 $\{\Delta_t\}_{t>0}$ 满足

$$\Delta_t \le (1 - \gamma_t) \Delta_{t-1} + B_t \quad t = 1, 2, \dots$$

则对任意的k 我们对 Δ_k 有估计

$$\Delta_k \leq \Gamma_k (1 - \gamma_1) \Delta_0 + \Gamma_k \sum_{t=1}^k \frac{B_t}{\Gamma_t}.$$

Convergence

Let f(x) is convex, $\nabla f(x)$ is L-Lipschitz, $D_X = \sup_{x,y \in X} \|x - y\|$. Then

$$f(y_k) - f(x^*) \le \frac{2L}{k(k+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k ||x_i - y_{i-1}||^2 \le \frac{2L}{k+1} D_X^2.$$

Proof:
$$\diamondsuit \gamma_k = \frac{2}{k+1}$$
, $记 \bar{y}_k = (1 - \gamma_k) y_{k-1} + \gamma_k x_k$, 则不管

$$\alpha_k = \frac{2}{k+1}$$
 \mathfrak{R} $\alpha_k = \underset{\alpha \in [0,1]}{\operatorname{argmin}} f((1-\alpha)y_{k-1} + \alpha x_k).$

对
$$y_k = (1 - \alpha_k)y_{k-1} + \alpha_k x_k$$
, 我们都有 $f(y_k) \leq f(\bar{y}_k)$ 。注意到 $\bar{y}_k - y_{k-1} = \gamma_k (x_k - y_{k-1})$, 由 $f(x) \in C_L^{1,1}(X)$ 有

$$f(y_k) \le f(\bar{y}_k) \le f(y_{k-1}) + \langle \nabla f(y_{k-1}), \bar{y}_k - y_{k-1} \rangle + \frac{L}{2} \|\bar{y}_k - y_{k-1}\|^2$$
 (6)

$$\leq (1 - \gamma_k)[f(y_{k-1}) + \gamma_k[f(y_{k-1}) + \langle \nabla f(y_{k-1}), x - y_{k-1} \rangle] + \frac{L\gamma_k^2}{2} ||x_k - y_{k-1}||^2$$
 (7)

$$\leq (1 - \gamma_k) f(y_{k-1}) + \gamma_k f(x) + \frac{L\gamma_k^2}{2} \|x_k - y_{k-1}\|^2, \qquad \text{对任意 } x \in X.$$
 (8)

Convergence

其中不等式(7) 是因为 $x_k \in \min_{x \in X} \langle \nabla f(y_{k-1}), x \rangle$,由最优性条件我们可 以得到对任意 $x \in X$ 有 $\langle x - x_k, \nabla f(y_{k-1}) \rangle \ge 0$ 。将不等式(8) 稍做变换, 对任意 $x \in X$,

$$f(y_k) - f(x) \le (1 - \gamma_k)[f(y_{k-1}) - f(x)] + \frac{L}{2}\gamma_k^2 ||x_k - y_{k-1}||^2.$$
 (9)

由引理可知,

$$f(y_k) - f(x) \le \Gamma_k (1 - \gamma_1) [f(y_0) - f(x)] + \frac{\Gamma_k L}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\gamma_i^2}{\Gamma_i} ||x_i - y_{i-1}||^2.$$

由 $\gamma_k = \frac{2}{k+1}$, $\gamma_1 = 1$ 得到 $\Gamma_k = \frac{2}{k(k+1)}$, 我们可以得到收敛性不等式,

$$f(y_k) - f^* \le \frac{2L}{k(k+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k ||x_i - y_{i-1}||^2 \le \frac{2L}{k+1} D_X^2.$$

令 $\frac{2L}{l+1}D_X^2 \leq \epsilon$,可以得到分析复杂度结论。

References

convergence analysis of proximal gradient method

- A. Beck and M. Teboulle, A fast iterative shrinkage-thresholding algorithm for linear inverse problems, SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences (2009)
- A. Beck and M. Teboulle, *Gradient-based algorithms with applications to signal recovery*, in: Y. Eldar and D. Palomar (Eds.), *Convex Optimization in Signal Processing and Communications* (2009)