

Golden Ratio Algorithms for Variational Inequalities

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First-order method for general convex problems

- ▶ Lipschitz constants are bad;
- ▶ Lipschitz assumptions are worse;
- ▶ Linesearch are ugly.

Variational inequality problem (VI):

find $x^* \in X = \mathbb{R}^d$ such that

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- ▶ $F: X \rightarrow X$ is monotone: $\langle F(u) - F(v), u - v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall u, v$
- ▶ $g: X \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty]$ is a proper lsc convex function

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VI as a monotone operator inclusion:

$$0 \in F(x^*) + \partial g(x^*)$$

Composite minimization:

$$\min_x f(x) + g(x)$$

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First-order optimality condition:

$$\langle \nabla f(x^*), x - x^* \rangle + g(x) - g(x^*) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in X.$$

Motivation-2

Saddle point problem:

$$\min_x \max_y \mathcal{L}(x, y) := g_1(x) + K(x, y) - g_2^*(y)$$

- ▶ $K: X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is smooth convex-concave
- ▶ $g_1: X \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty]$, $g_2: Y \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty]$ are convex lsc

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$$z = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad F(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla_x K(x, y) \\ -\nabla_y K(x, y) \end{pmatrix}, \quad g(z) = g_1(x) + g_2^*(y)$$

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Idea: $\bar{x}^k \in \text{conv}\{x^k, x^{k-1}, \dots, x^0\}$. Let $\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} = 1.618\dots$

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Theorem

Let $F: X \rightarrow X$ is monotone and L -Lipschitz, g is convex lsc. Then (x^k) converges to a solution of VI.

Composite minimization:

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$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i (h(x^i) - h_*) \leq C \implies h\left(\frac{\sum_i \lambda_i x^i}{\sum_i \lambda_i}\right) - h_* \leq \frac{C}{\sum_i \lambda_i}$$

Sparse logistic regression

$$\min_x h(x) := \sum_{i=1}^m \log(1 + e^{-b_i \langle a_i, x \rangle}) + \gamma \|x\|_1,$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $a_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $b_i \in \{-1, 1\}$, $\gamma > 0$.

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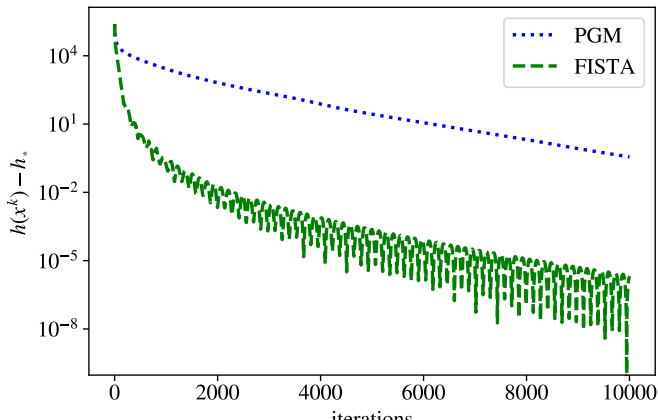
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LIBSVM: *kdda-2010*, $n = 2014669$, $m = 510302$



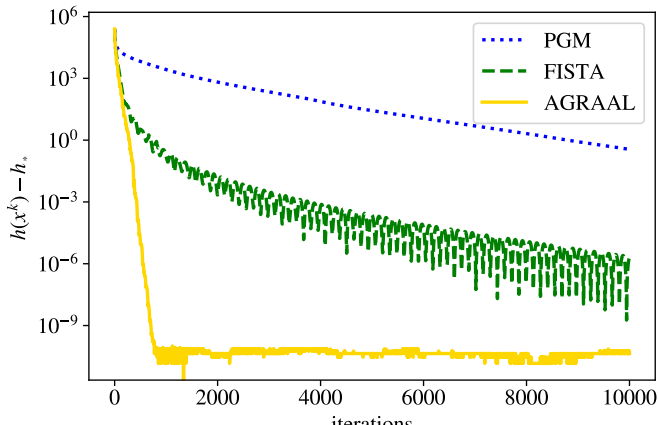
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If $x = x^* \in S$, then by monotonicity

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Beyond monotonicity

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Where monotonicity plays role?

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- ▶ more general than monotonicity or pseudo-monotonicity

Examples

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$n = 1000, A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, A_{ij}, B_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

generate 100 random instances \Rightarrow 100% success rate

Much Ado About

- ▶ Lipschitz constant
- ▶ Global Lipschitz assumption
- ▶ Line search

Thanks for attention!