

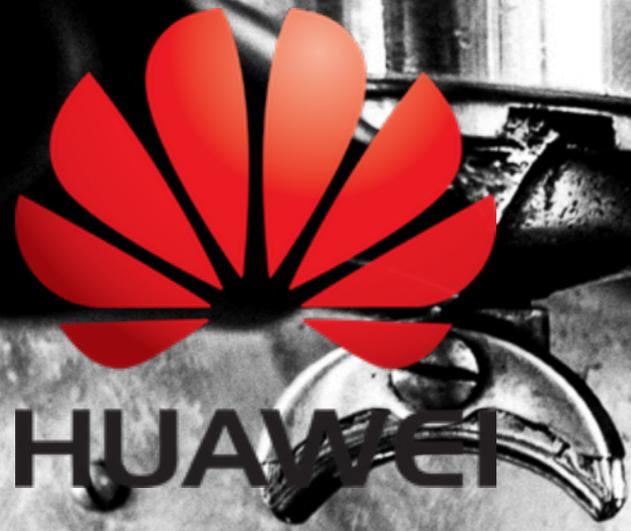
Convex Optimization

Gabriel Peyré



www.numerical-tours.com





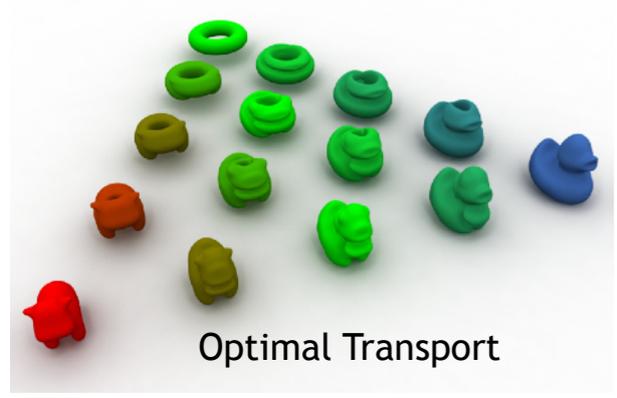
Mathematical Coffees



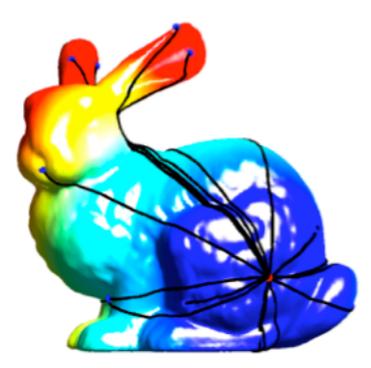
FSMP
Fondation Sciences
Mathématiques de Paris

Huawei-FSMP joint seminars
<https://mathematical-coffees.github.io>

Organized by: Mérouane Debbah & Gabriel Peyré



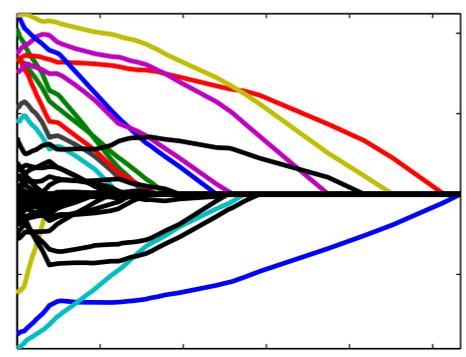
Optimal Transport



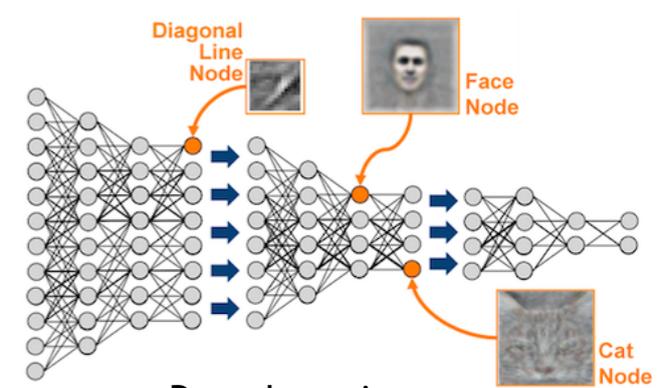
Geodesics



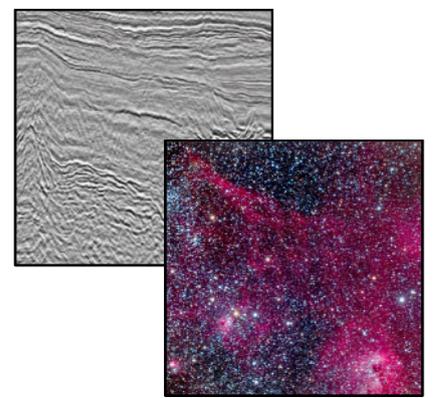
Meshes



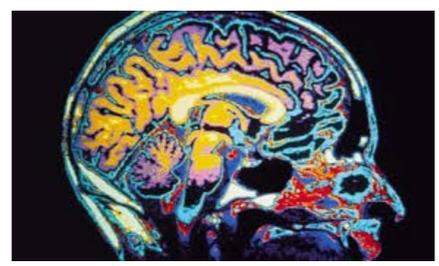
Optimization



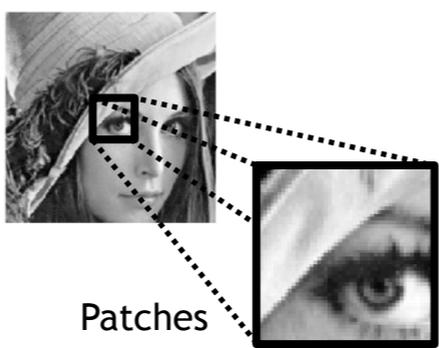
Deep Learning



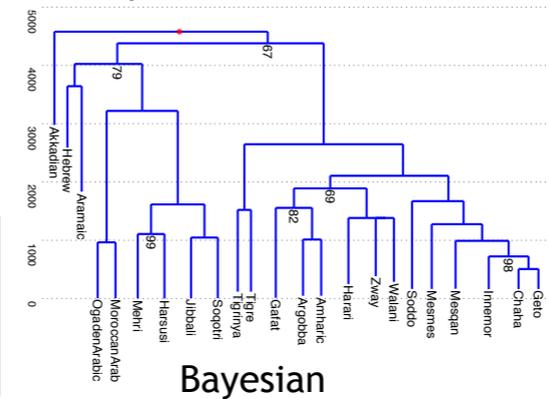
Sparsity



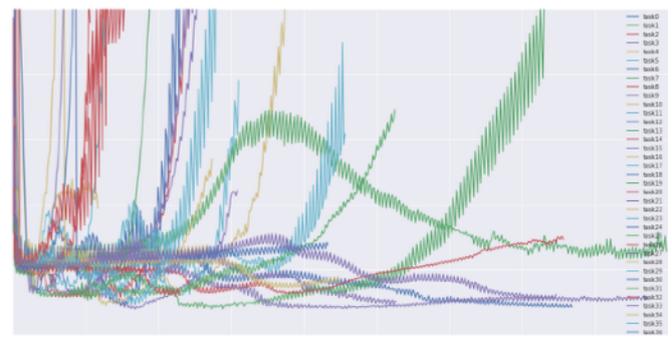
Neuro-imaging



Patches



Bayesian



Parallel/Stochastic

Alexandre Allauzen, Paris-Sud.
Pierre Alliez, INRIA.
Guillaume Charpiat, INRIA.
Emilie Chouzenoux, Paris-Est.

Nicolas Courty, IRISA.
Laurent Cohen, CNRS Dauphine.
Marco Cuturi, ENSAE.
Julie Delon, Paris 5.

Fabian Pedregosa, INRIA.
Julien Tierny, CNRS and P6.
Robin Ryder, Paris-Dauphine.
Gael Varoquaux, INRIA.

Jalal Fadili, ENSICAen.
Alexandre Gramfort, INRIA.
Matthieu Kowalski, Supelec.
Jean-Marie Mirebeau, CNRS,P-Sud.



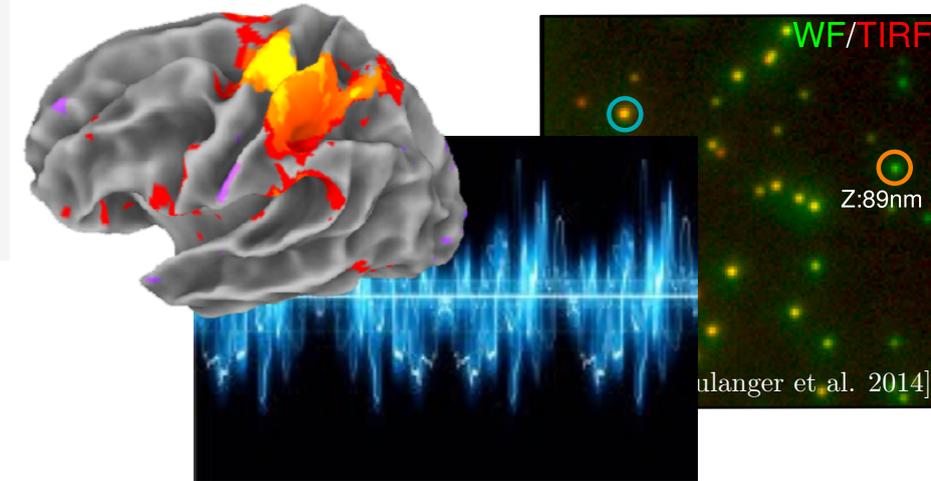
Examples

Optimization at the heart of:

- imaging sciences (denoising, inversion, ...)
- telecom (network design, routing, ...)
- machine learning (classification, clustering, ...)

$$\min_x \{f(x) ; x \in C\}$$

objective constraints



Examples

Optimization at the heart of:

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(Penalized) regression:

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \|Ax - y\|^2 + \lambda R(x) \quad A_{i,j} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \varphi_j(t_i)$$

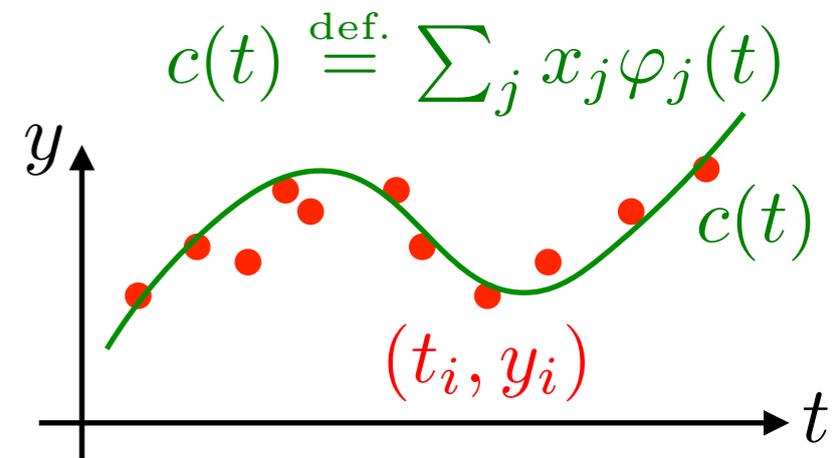
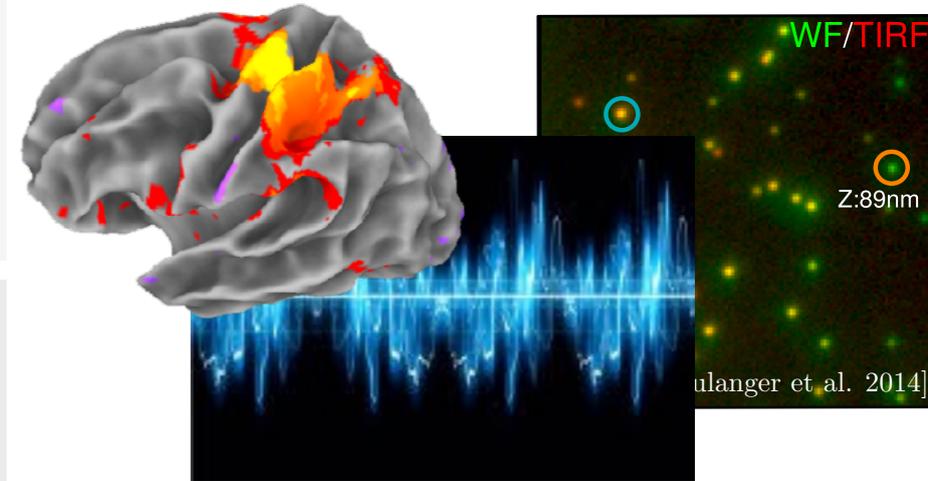
$$C \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$\text{regularization } R(x) = \begin{cases} \|x\|_2^2 = \sum_j |x_j|^2, \\ \|x\|_1 = \sum_j |x_j| \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

→ Unconstraint optimization problem.

$$\min_x \{ f(x) ; x \in C \}$$

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Min-cost flow problem

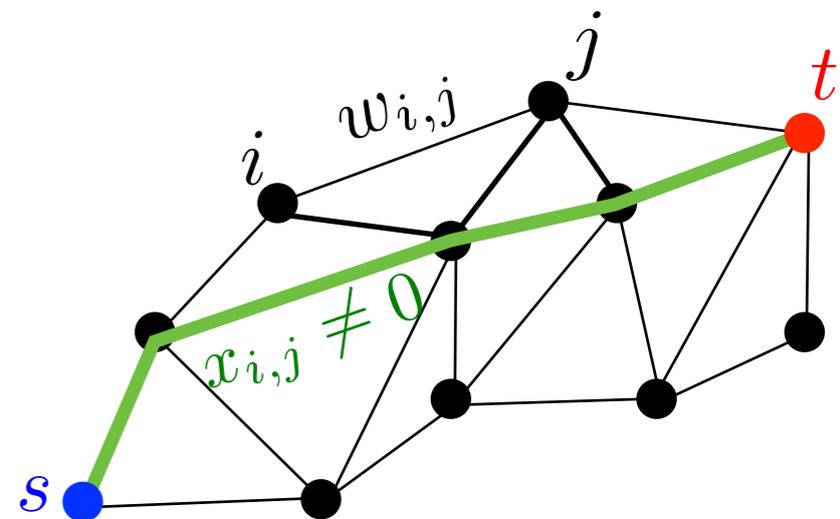
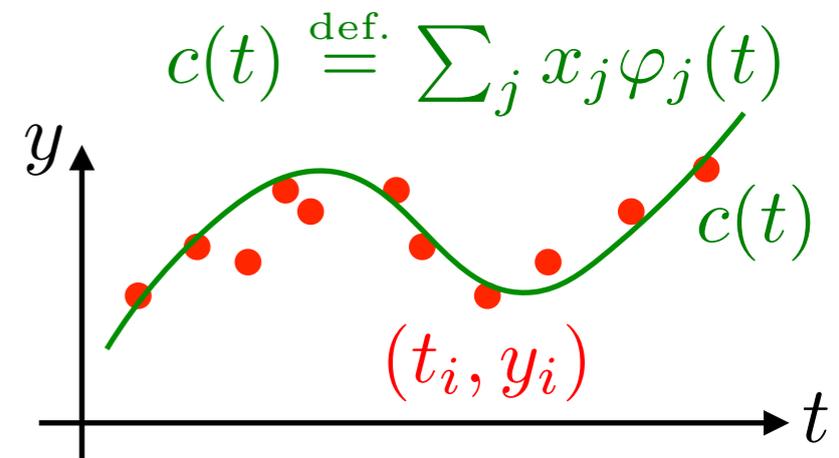
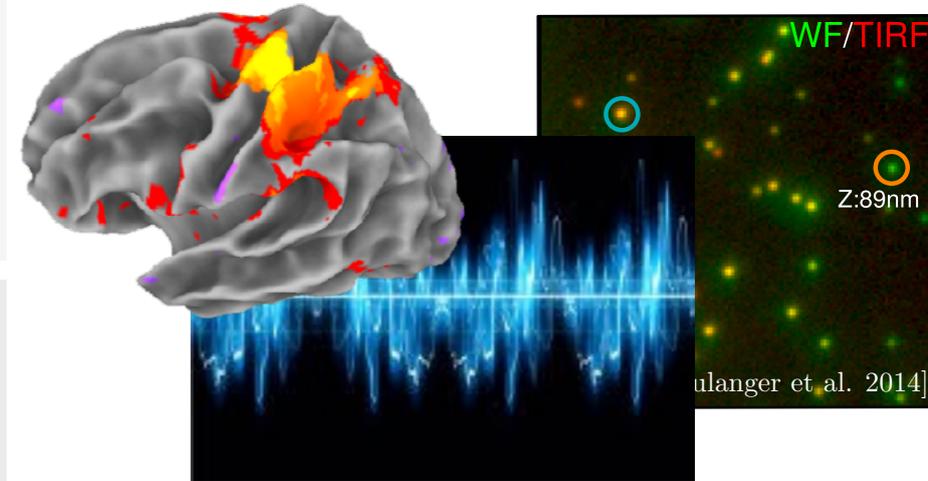
$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} |x_{i,j}|$$

$$C \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{x ; \text{div}(x) = \delta_s - \delta_t\}$$

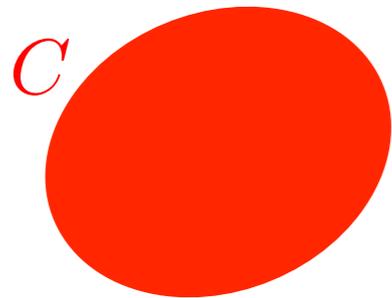
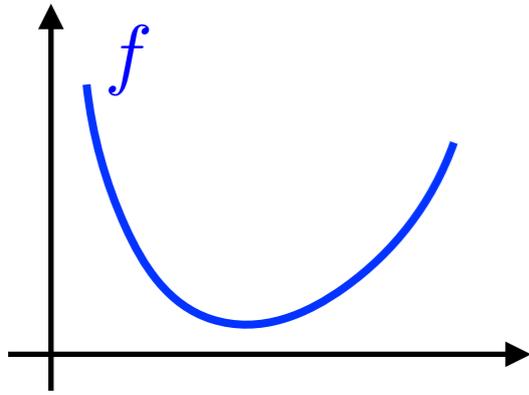
→ Linear programming.

$$\min_x \{f(x) ; x \in C\}$$

objective constraints



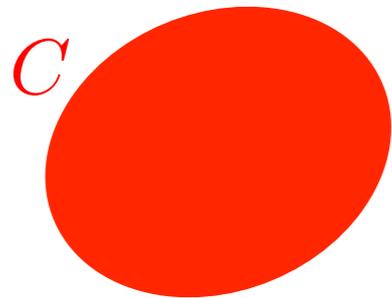
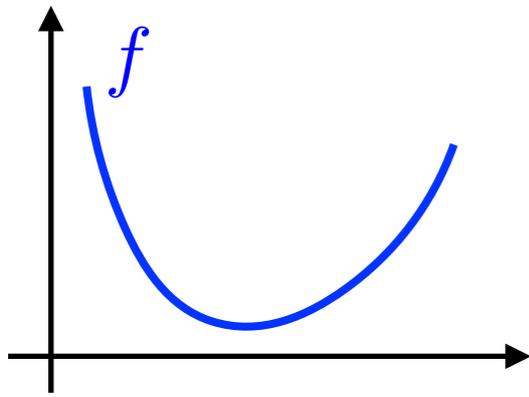
Non-smooth vs. Non-convex



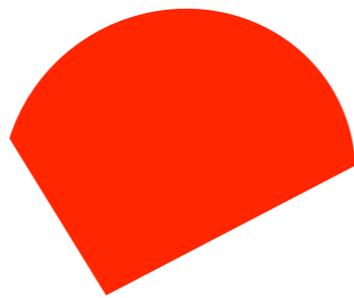
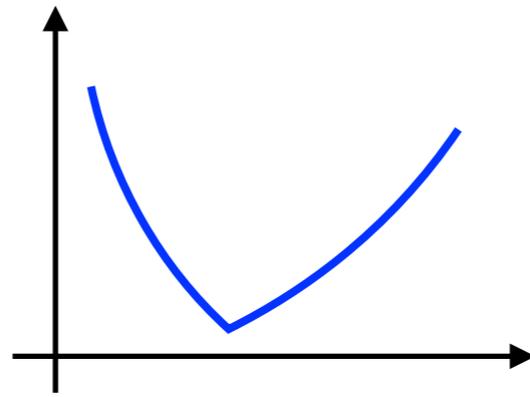
Convex

Convexity is nice: no local minimum, duality, guaranteed algorithms.

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Convex

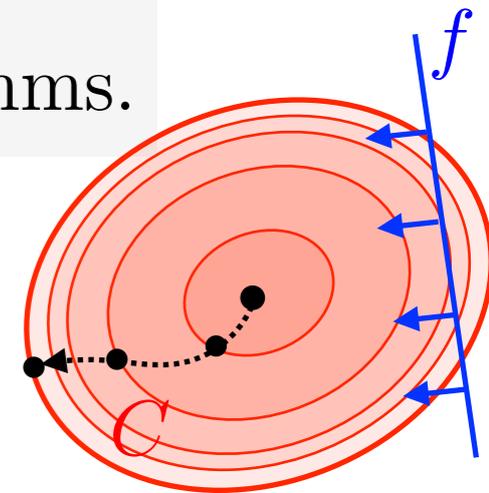


Non-smooth

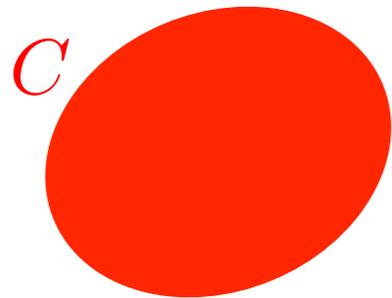
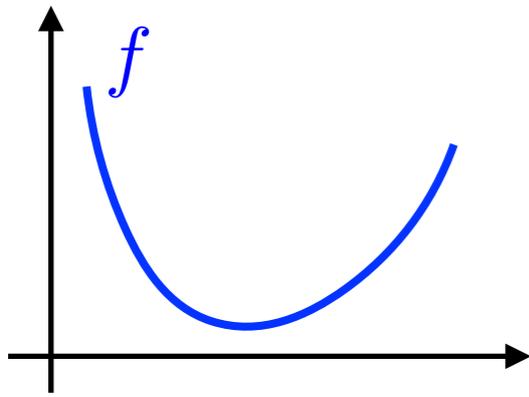
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Many non-smooth problem are now routinely solved:

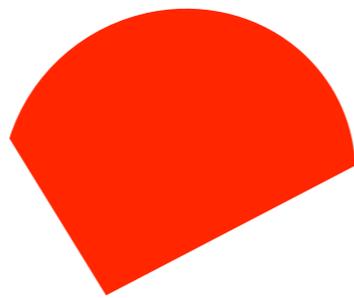
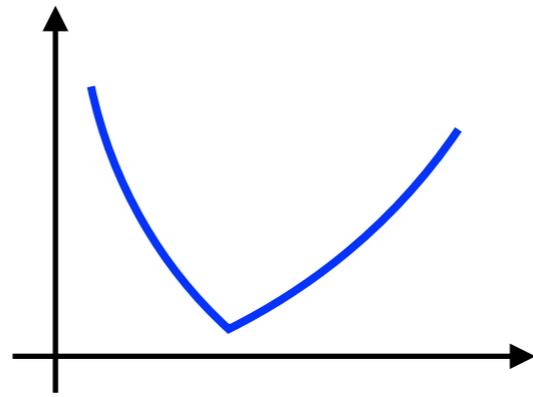
→ interior points methods (small size + high-precision).



Non-smooth vs. Non-convex



Convex

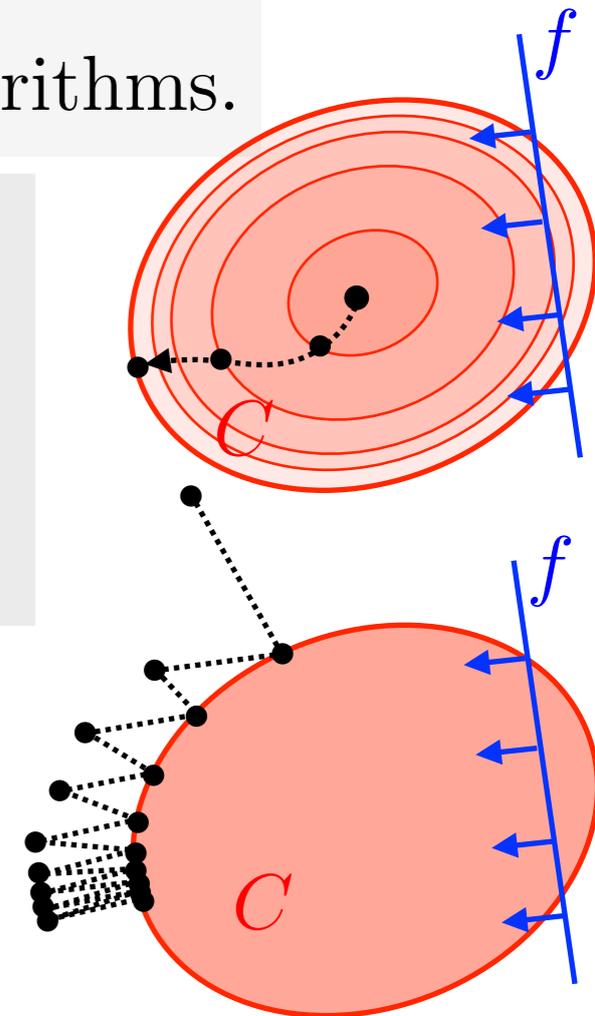


Non-smooth

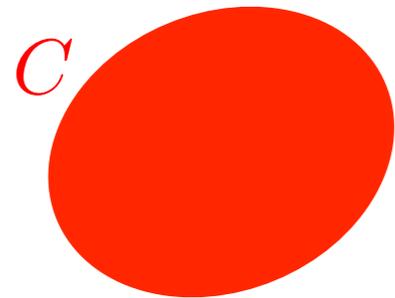
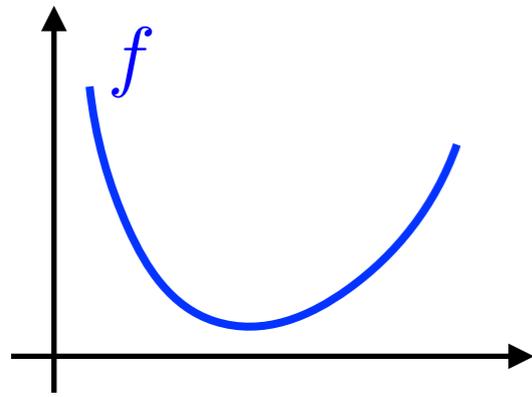
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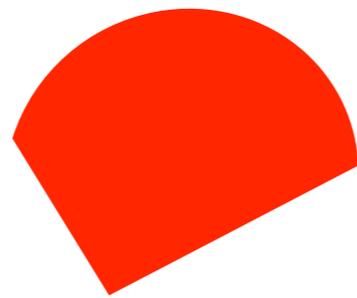
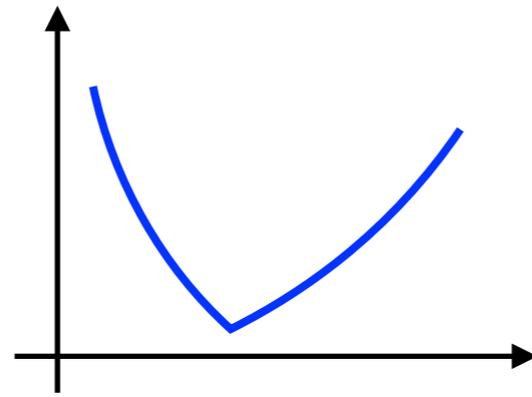
- interior points methods (small size + high-precision).
- first order schemes (gradient, proximal, Frank-Wolfe).



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Convex

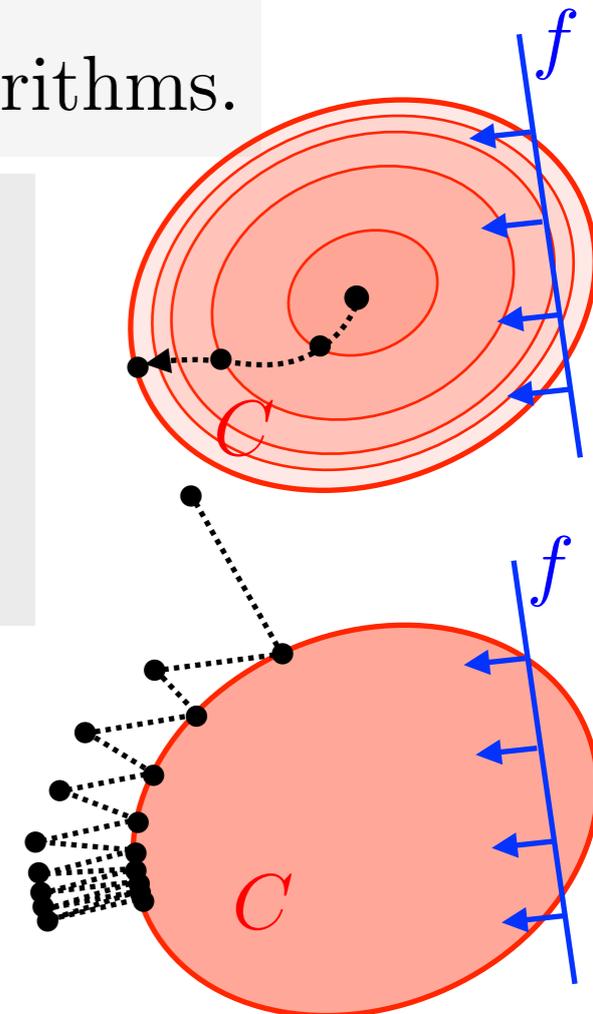


Non-smooth

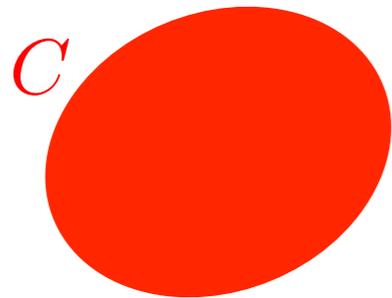
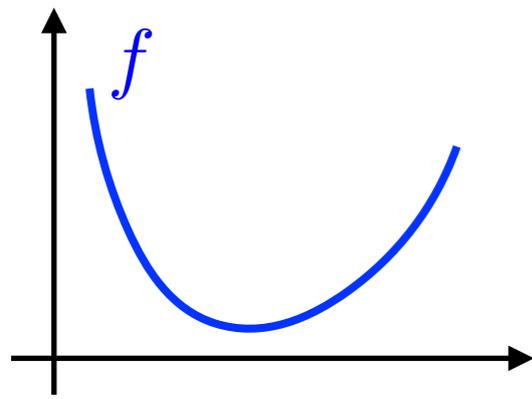
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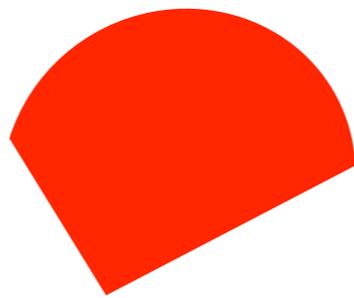
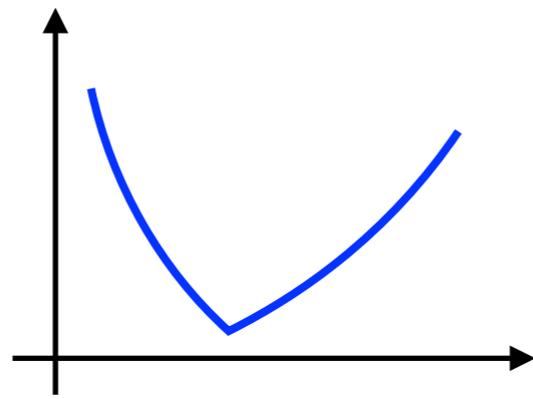
- interior points methods (small size + high-precision).
- first order schemes (gradient, proximal, Frank-Wolfe).
- structured problems (sparse, low-rank, etc.)



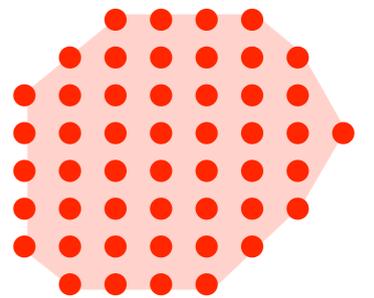
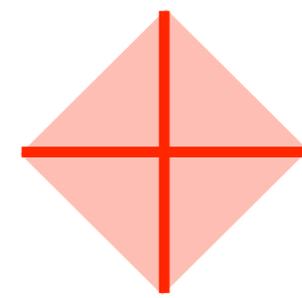
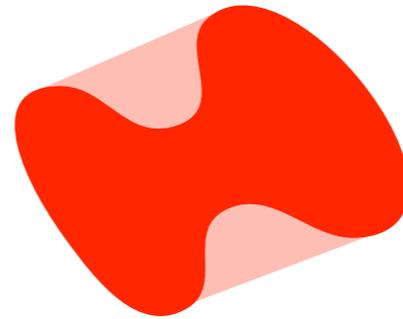
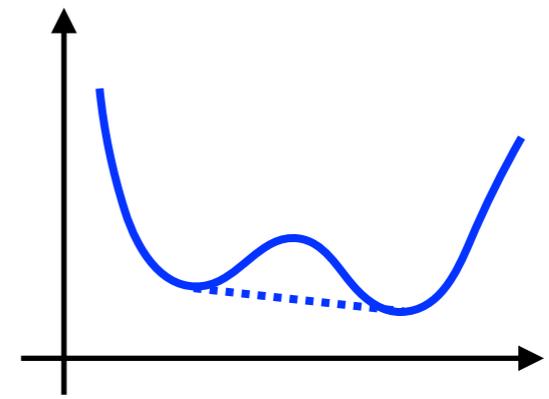
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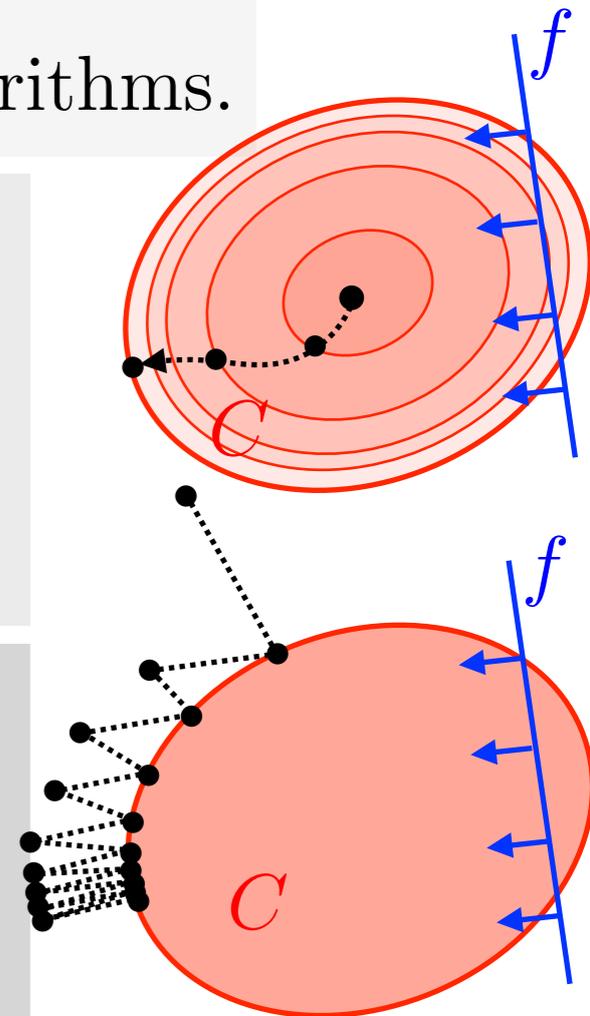
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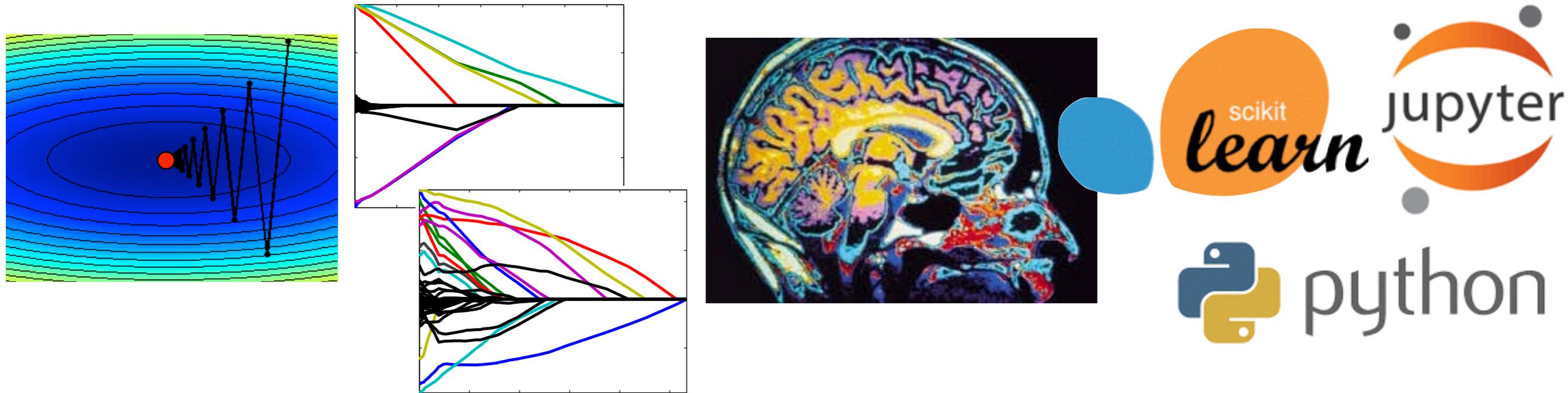
Non-convexity is hard: convexification is sometime possible.

- sparsity with ℓ^1 , low-rank with nuclear norm.
- Lasserre SDP hierarchy (small size).



What's next

Alexandre Gramfort: sparsity, applications in ML/imaging.



Matthieu Kowalski: proximal methods, applications in audio.

