

Accelerated first-order methods for a class of semidefinite programs

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- 1 What structure? ... k -exactness
- 2 How to use k -exactness? ... Strongly convex reformulation
- 3 Algorithms
- 4 Numerical results
- 5 Conclusion

Standard SDP algorithms are expensive

- Semidefinite program

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$$(\mathbf{SDP}) = \inf_{Y \in \mathbb{S}^{n+k}} \left\{ \langle M_0, Y \rangle : \begin{array}{l} \langle M_i, Y \rangle + d_i = 0, \forall i \in [m] \\ Y \succeq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

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- Simply writing down Y requires $O((n + k)^2)$ memory

- Quadratic matrix program

Related: Beck [2007], Beck et al. [2012], Wang and Kılınç-Karzan [2020]

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$$(\mathbf{QMP}) \geq \inf_{Y \in \mathbb{S}^{n+k}} \left\{ \langle M_0, Y \rangle : \begin{array}{l} \langle M_i, Y \rangle = 0, \forall i \in [m] \\ Y = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ * & I_k \end{pmatrix} \succeq 0 \end{array} \right\} = (\mathbf{SDP})$$

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Related: Alizadeh et al. [1997], Ding et al. [2021]

Structural assumptions on SDP

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- Have reduced SDP \longrightarrow QMP:

$$Y^* = \begin{pmatrix} X^*(X^*)^\top & X^* \\ (X^*)^\top & I_k \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$A(\gamma) = \text{top-left block of } M(\gamma)$$

Deriving a strongly convex minimax problem

- **Thought experiment:** strong duality + strict complementarity implies

$$\begin{aligned} X^* &= \arg \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}} \sup_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^m} q(\gamma, X) \\ &= \arg \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}} q(\gamma^*, X) \end{aligned}$$

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Theorem (Certificate of strict compl. gives strongly conv. reform.)

Suppose $\gamma^* \in \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ and $A(\gamma) \succ 0$ for all $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, then

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- **Algorithm:**
 - Construct \mathcal{C}
 - Solve strongly convex quadratic matrix minimax problem (QMMP)

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- How to solve strongly convex QMMP?

$$\arg \min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}} \max_{\gamma \in \mathcal{C}} q(\gamma, X)$$

Related: Nesterov [2005], Devolder et al. [2013, 2014], Nesterov [2018]

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Theorem (CautiousAGD)

CautiousAGD produces iterates X_t such that

$$\max_{\gamma \in \mathcal{C}} q(\gamma, X_t) \leq \min_X \max_{\gamma \in \mathcal{C}} q(\gamma, X) + \epsilon$$

after $O(\log(\epsilon^{-1}))$ iterations, $O(m\epsilon^{-1/2})$ matrix-vector products per iteration

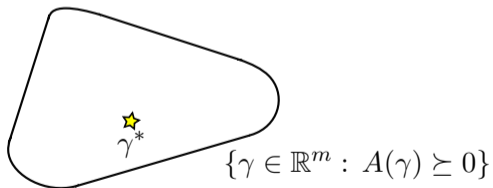
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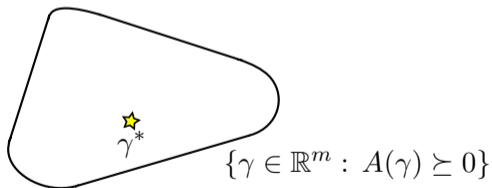
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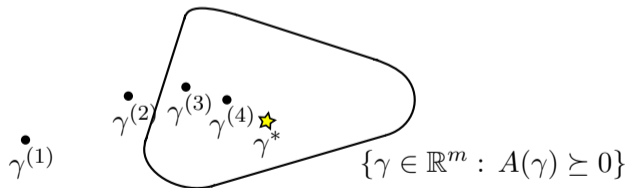


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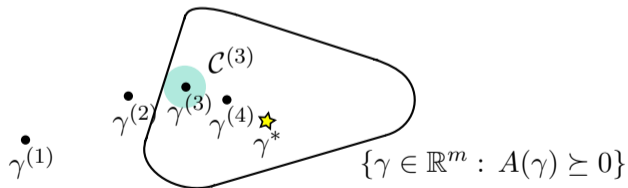
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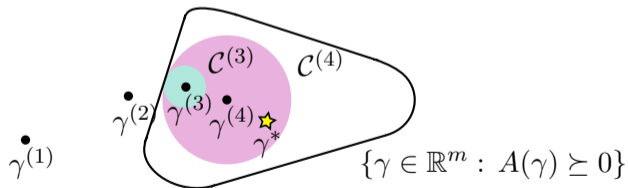
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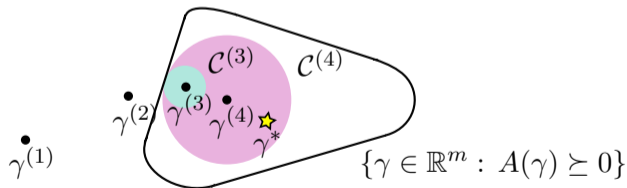
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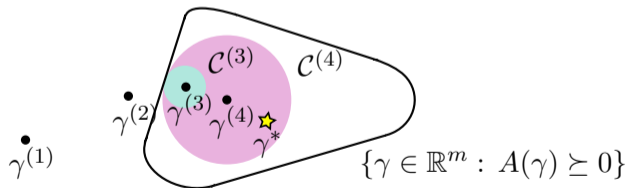
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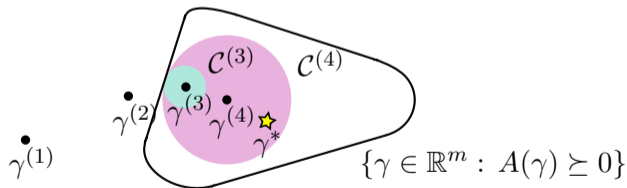
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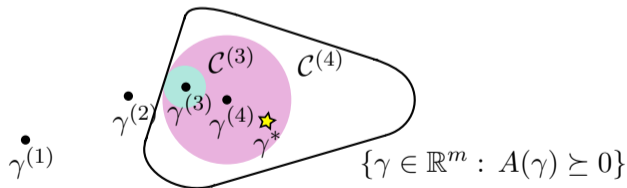


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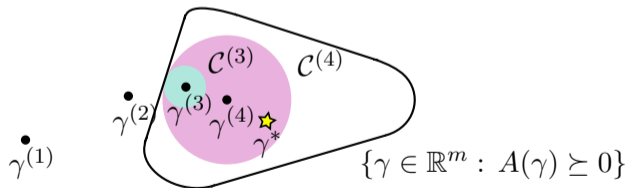


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 - Monitor convergence!

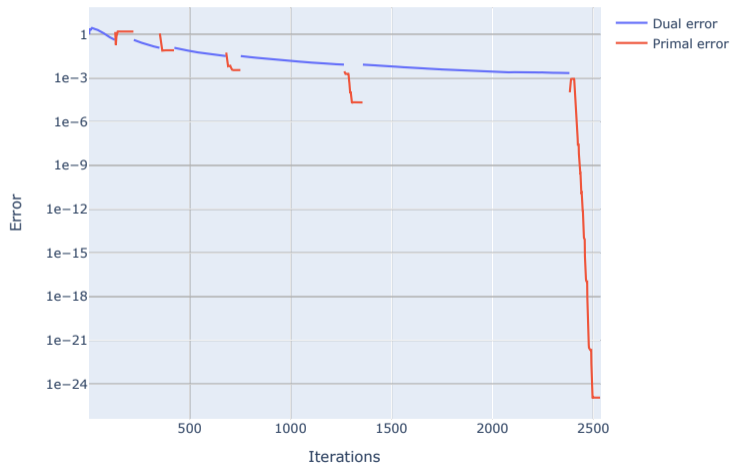


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CertSDP convergence behavior



Theorem (CertSDP)

CertSDP produces iterates X_t such that

$$\left\langle M_0, \begin{pmatrix} X_t X_t^\top & X_t \\ X_t^\top & I_k \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \leq \text{Opt}_{\text{SDP}} + \epsilon \quad \left\| \left(\left\langle M_i, \begin{pmatrix} X_t X_t^\top & X_t \\ X_t^\top & I_k \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle + d_i \right)_i \right\|_2 \leq \epsilon$$

Related: Ding et al. [2021], Yurtsever et al. [2021], Friedlander and Macêdo [2016], Shinde et al. [2021]

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- ① What structure? ... k -exactness
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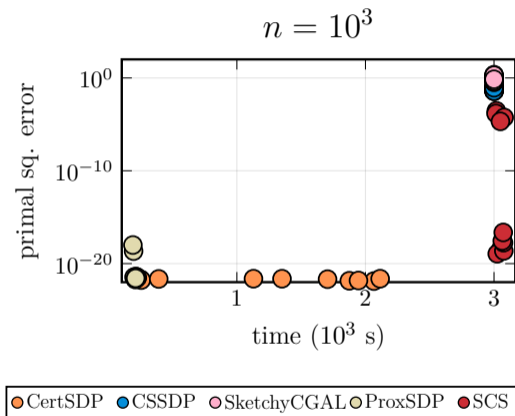
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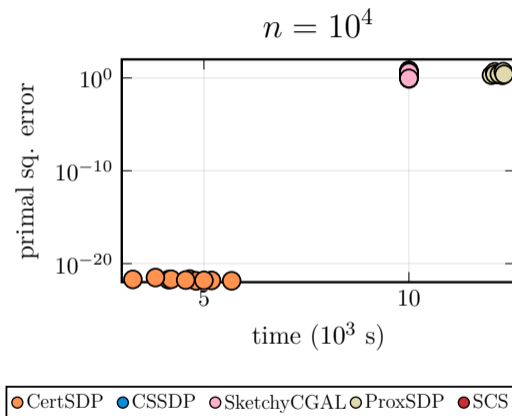
- **Algorithms:** CertSDP, CSSDP, SketchyCGAL*, ProxSDP, SCS
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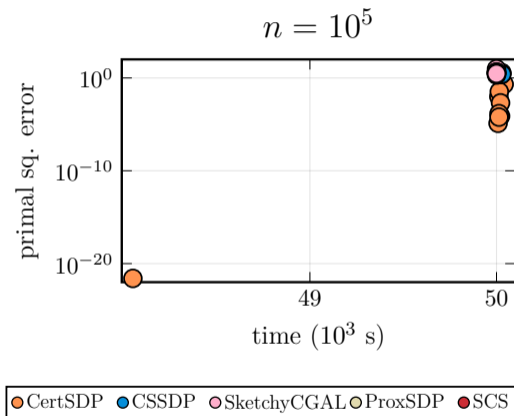
Numerical results: convergence comparisons



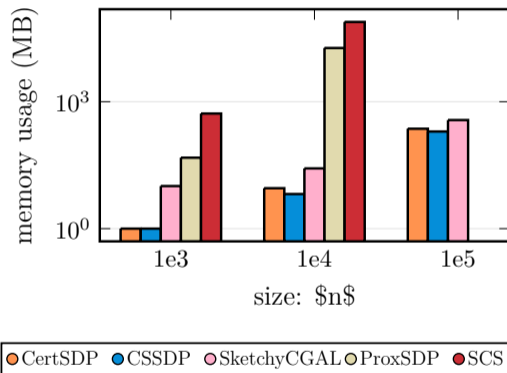
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Numerical results: memory usage



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Thank you! Questions?

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.00224>

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The Burer–Monteiro method

$$(\mathbf{SDP}) = \min_{Y \in \mathbb{S}^{n+k}} \left\{ \langle M_0, Y \rangle : \begin{array}{l} \langle M_i, Y \rangle + d_i = 0, \forall i \in [m] \\ Y \succeq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

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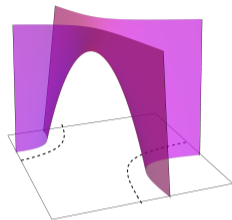
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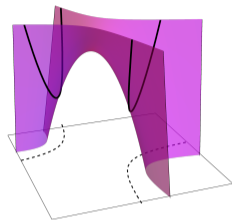
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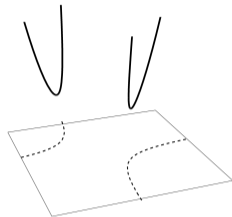
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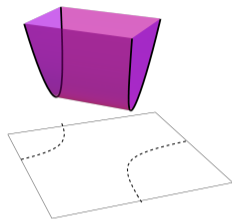
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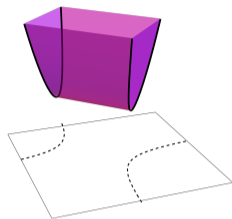
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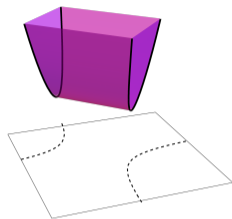
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- Too much symmetry! We set $\tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ I_k \end{pmatrix}$



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