Convexity

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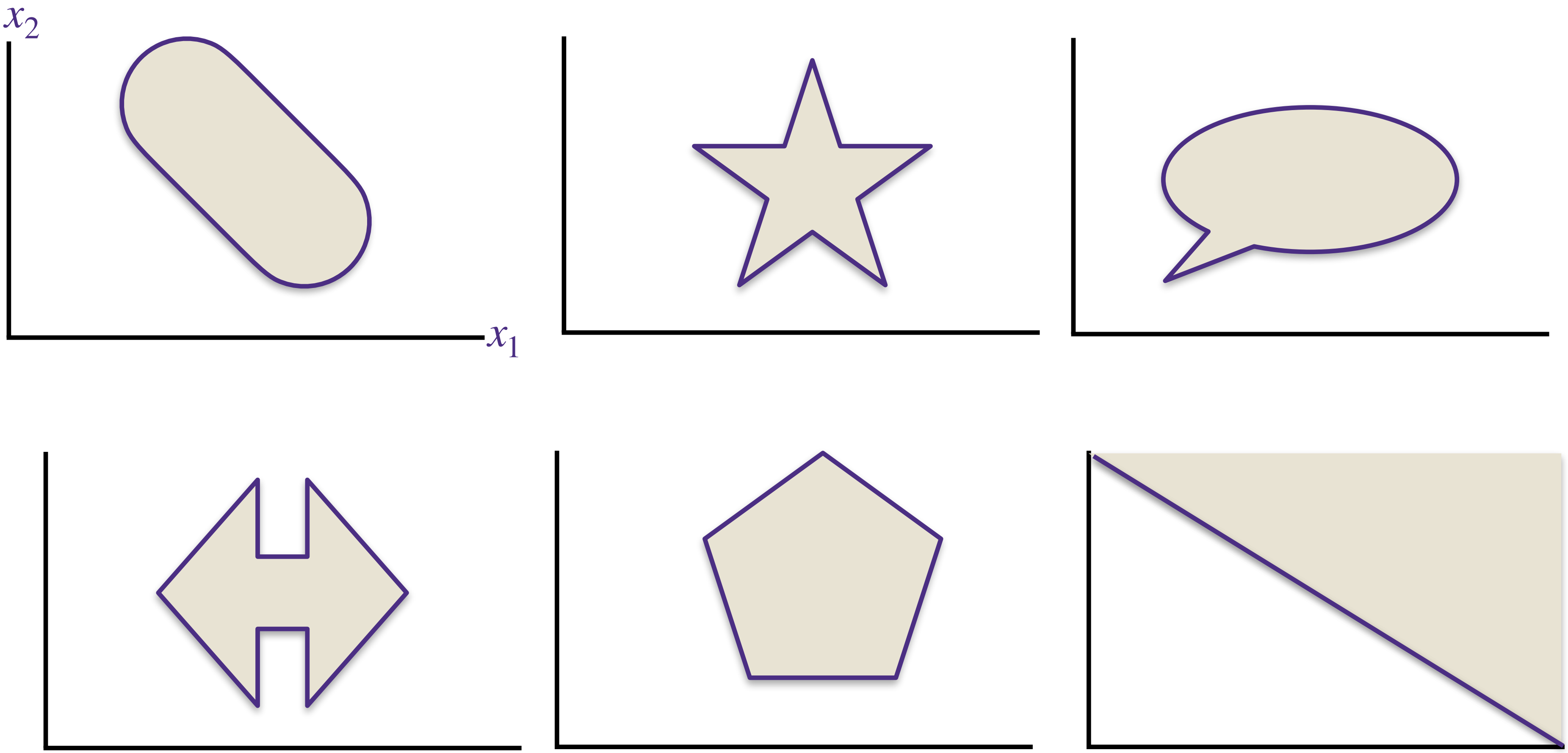

What is a convex function?

A function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is convex if $f((1-\lambda)x + \lambda y) \leq (1-\lambda)f(x) + \lambda f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

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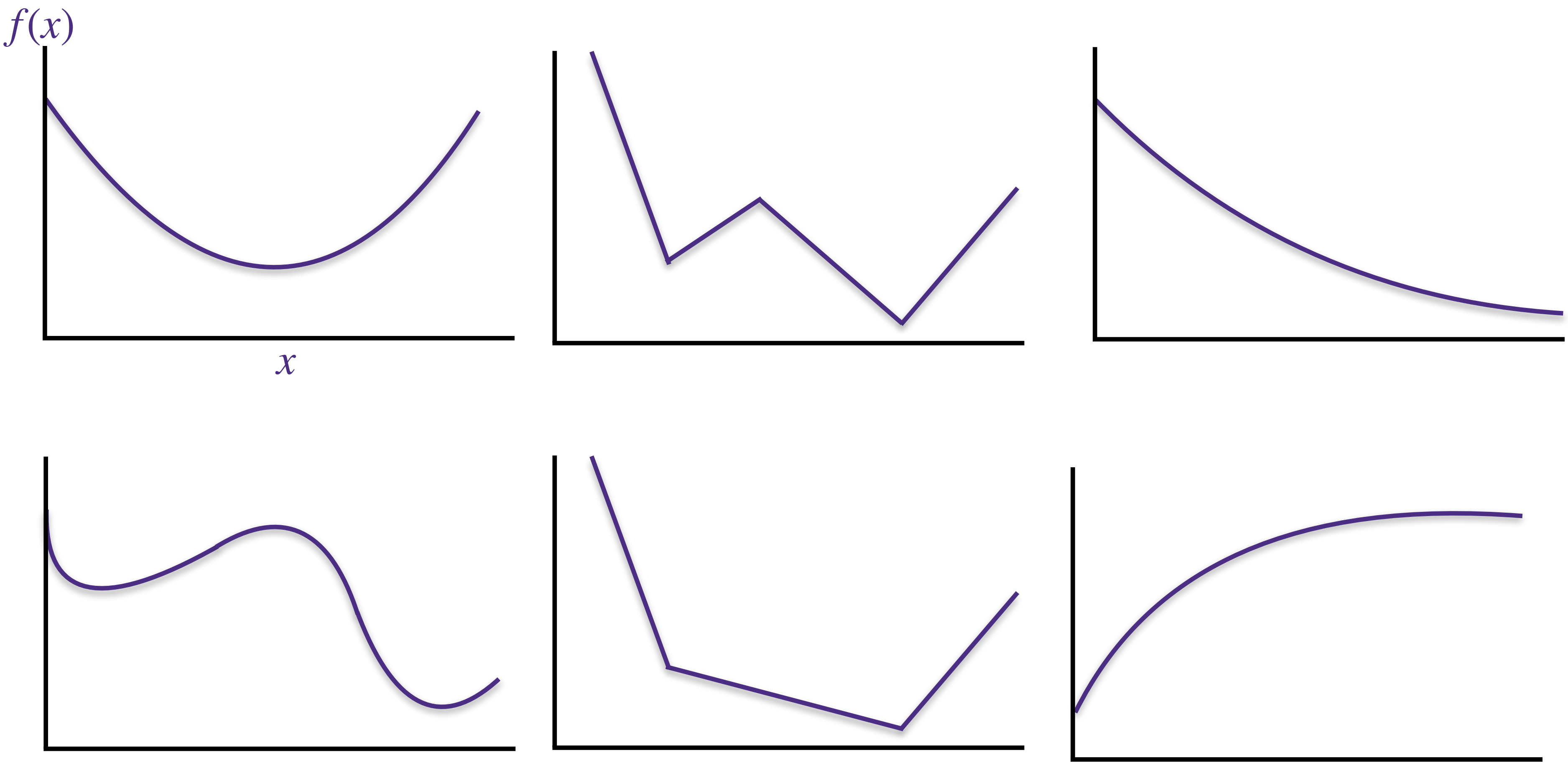

Convex functions and convex sets?

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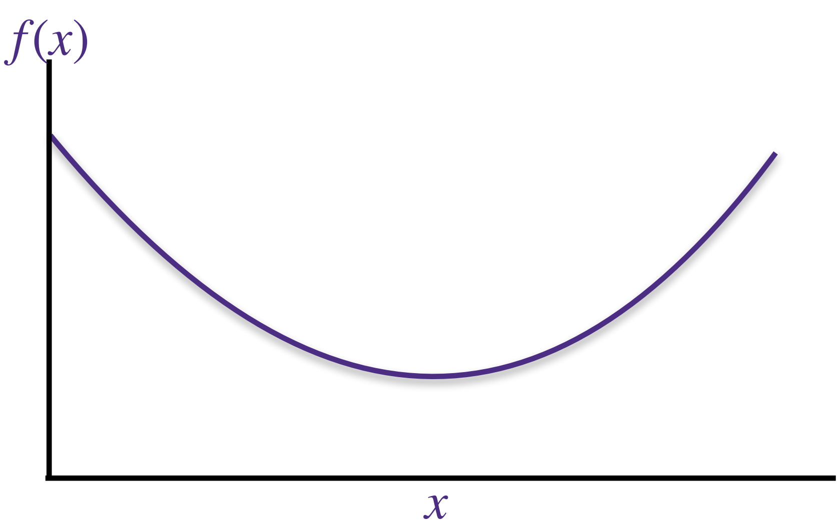

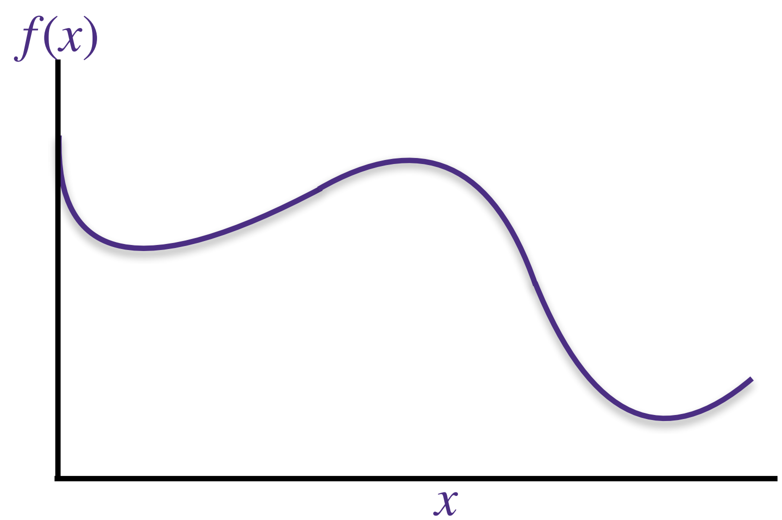

More definitions of convexity

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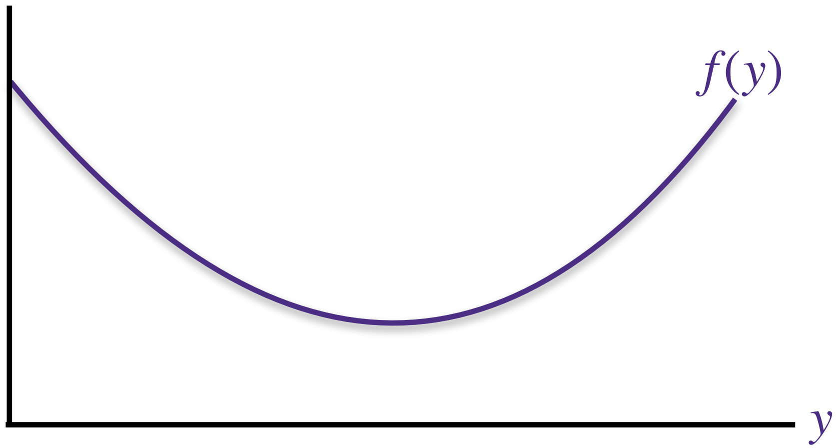
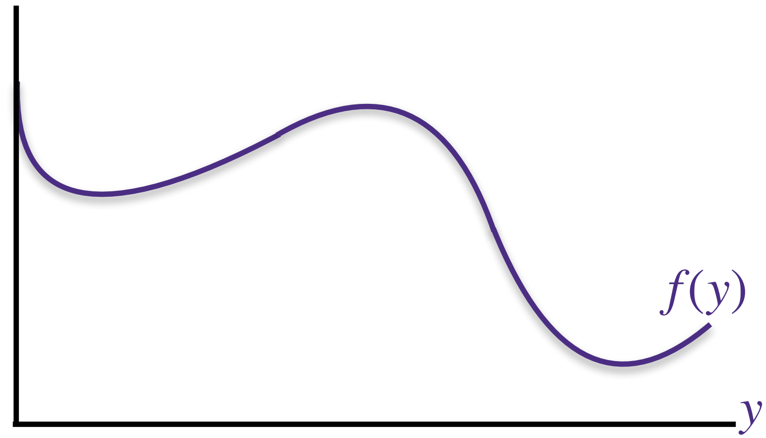
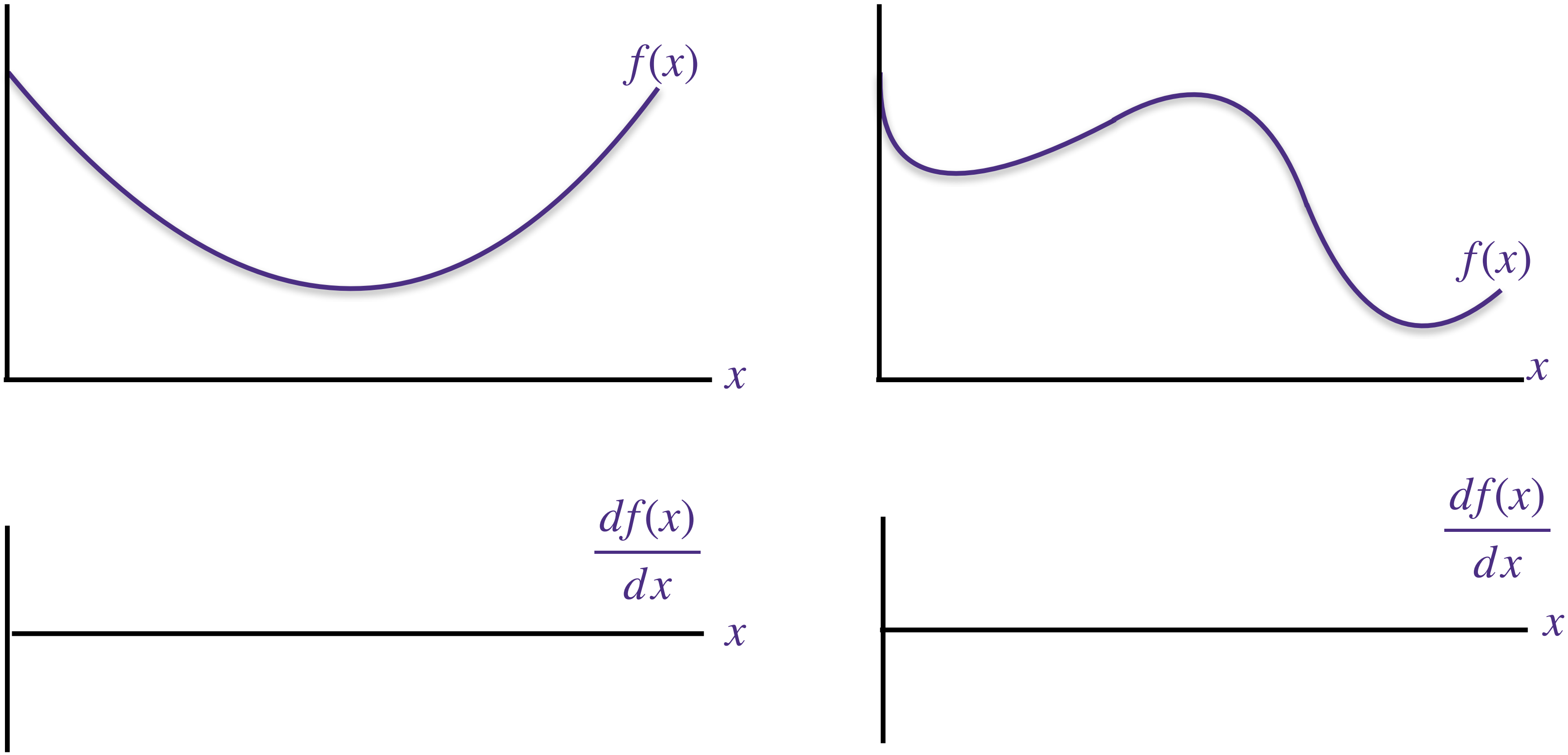
A function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ that is differentiable everywhere is convex if $f(y) \geq f(x) + \nabla f(x)^\top (y - x)$ for all $x, y \in dom(f)$





More definitions of convexity

A function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is twice-differentiable everywhere is convex if $\nabla^2 f(x) \succeq 0$ for all $x \in dom(f)$



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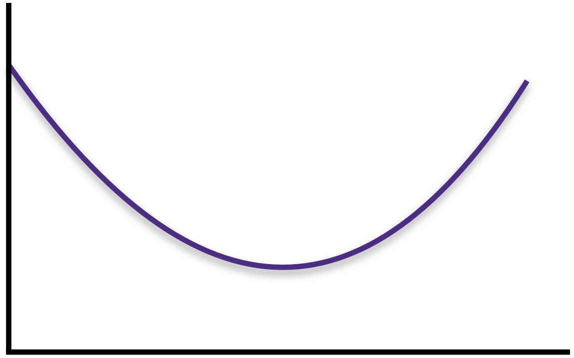
Why do we care about convexity?

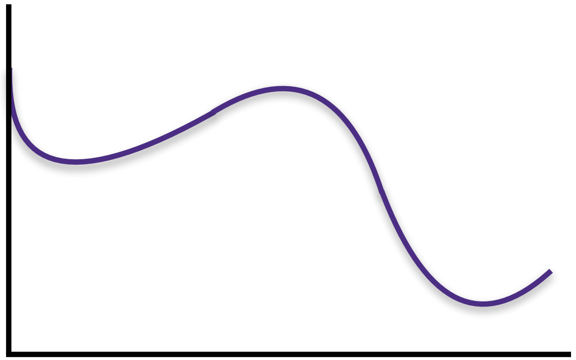
Convex functions

- All local minima are global minima
- Efficient to optimize (e.g., gradient descent)

Convex Function



Non-convex Function



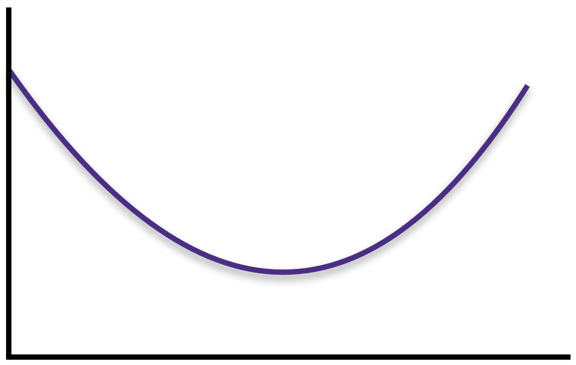
Gradient Descent on $\min_w f(w)$

$$\text{Initialize: } w_0 = 0$$

$$\text{for } t = 1, 2, \ldots$$

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \nabla f(w_t)$$

Convex Function



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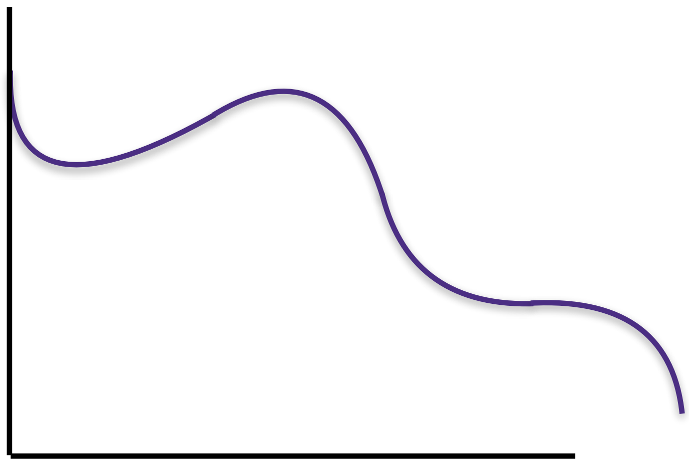
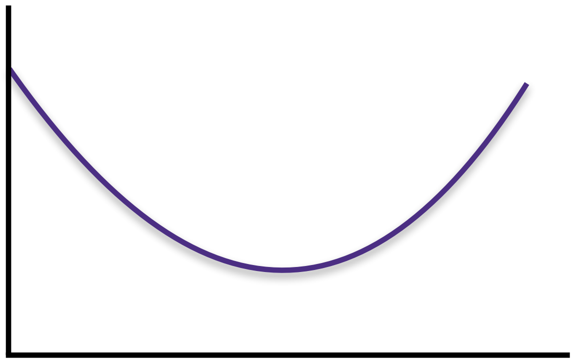


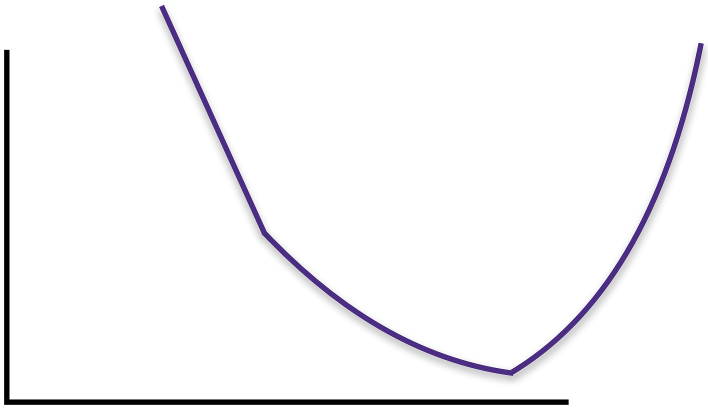
Sub-Gradient

Definition: a function is **non-smooth** if it is not differentiable everywhere

Smooth Convex Function



Non-smooth Convex Function



Definition: a vector $g \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is a **sub-gradient** at x if it satisfies

$$f(y) \geq f(x) + g^T(y - x) \text{ for all } y \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

for smooth convex functions, the minimum is achieved at points where gradient is zero

for non-smooth convex functions, the minimum is achieved at points where sub-gradient set includes the zero vector

Sub-Gradient Descent

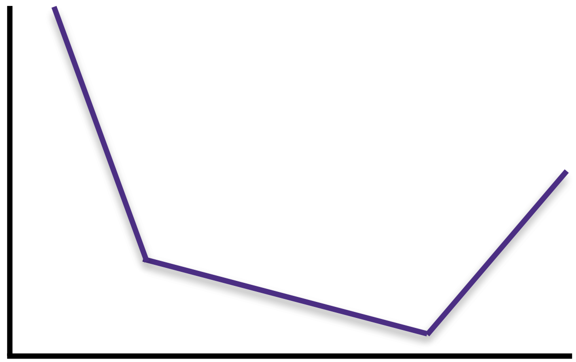
Initialize: $w_0 = 0$

for $t = 1, 2, \ldots$

Find any g_t such that $f(y) \geq f(w_t) + g_t^\top (y - w_t)$

$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta g_t$

Convex Function



Non-convex Function

Coordinate descent

Initialize: $w_0 = 0$

for $t = 1, 2, \dots$

Let $i_t = t \,\%\, d$

$$w_{t+1}^{(i_t)} = w_t^{(i_t)} - \eta_t \frac{\partial f(w)}{\partial w^{(i_t)}}\Big|_{w=w_t}$$

Machine Learning Problems

- **Given data:**

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \qquad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d \qquad y_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

- **Learning a model's parameters:** $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i(w)$

$$\text{Logistic Loss: } \ell_i(w) = \log(1 + \exp(-y_i\, x_i^T w))$$

$$\text{Squared error Loss: } \ell_i(w) = (y_i - x_i^T w)^2$$

Gradient Descent:

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \nabla_w \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i(w) \right) \Big|_{w=w_t}$$

Optimization summary

- You can always run gradient descent whether f is convex or not. But you only have guarantees if f is convex
- Many bells and whistles can be added onto gradient descent such as momentum and dimension-specific step-sizes (Nesterov, Adagrad, ADAM, etc.)