

Bundle Methods

(Primal and Dual interpretations)

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References:

- *Applying Bundle Methods to the Optimization of Polyhedral Functions: An Applications-Oriented Development*, C.Paolo, F.Antonio, N.Maddalena, Technical Report, TR-96-17, December 01, 1997, University of Pisa
- *Nonlinear Programming: Theory and Applications*, M.S.Bazaraa, H.D. Sherali, C.M.Shetty, 2nd Ed., 1993, John Wiley and Sons..

Review

Consider a polyhedral function:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{CP}(\mathbf{y}) &= \min_i \{\varphi(\mathbf{y}_i) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i) \cdot (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}_i) \mid i \in \beta\} \\ &= \min_i \{\varphi(\mathbf{y}_i) + \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) - \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i)(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}_i) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i)(\mathbf{y} - \bar{\mathbf{y}}) \mid i \in \beta\} \\ &= \min_i \{\varphi(\mathbf{y}_i) - \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i)(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}_i) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i)(\mathbf{y} - \bar{\mathbf{y}}) \mid i \in \beta\} + \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) \\ \varphi_{CP}(\mathbf{d}) &= \min_i \{\alpha_i + \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{d} \mid i \in \beta\} + \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}})\end{aligned}$$

where,

$$\mathbf{g}_i = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i), \alpha_i = \varphi(\mathbf{y}_i) - \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i)(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}_i) \geq 0$$

Review(2)

$$(D_\beta) : \max_d \{\varphi_d(\mathbf{d})\} = \max_{v,d} \{v \mid v \leq \alpha_i + \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{d}, i \in \beta\}$$

Stabilizing, we get:

$$(\Pi_{\beta t}) : \max_{v,d} \{v - \frac{1}{2t} \|\mathbf{d}\|^2 \mid v \leq \alpha_i + \mathbf{g}_i \mathbf{d}, i \in \beta\}$$

Dual:

$$(\Delta_{\beta t}) : \min_\theta \left\{ \frac{1}{2} t \sum_i \mathbf{g}_i \theta_i \|\cdot\|^2 + \sum_i \alpha_i \theta_i \mid \sum_i \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0 \right\}$$

Review(3)

$$(\Delta_{\beta t}) : t. \min_{\theta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left\| \sum_i \mathbf{g}_i \theta_i \right\|^2 + \frac{1}{t} \sum_i \alpha_i \theta_i \mid \sum_i \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0 \right\}$$

Same as the problem:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta_{\beta}^{\epsilon}) : \min_{\theta} & \frac{1}{2} \left\| \sum_i \mathbf{g}_i \theta_i \right\|^2 \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_i \alpha_i \theta_i \leq \epsilon \\ & \sum_i \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

which is a smoothing of:

$$\min_{\mathbf{g}} \{ \|\mathbf{g}\| : \mathbf{g} \in \text{conv}(\{\mathbf{g}_i : \alpha_i \leq \epsilon\}) \}$$

Primal Interpretation

Consider the problem:

$$(P) : \min_{\mathbf{x}} \{ \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in X, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \}$$

- Let, $X' = \{\mathbf{x}_j\}$, be the set of all extreme points of X .
- Let X be bounded.
- Suppose its easy to solve (P) over X alone.

Dantzig-Wolfe Decomposition

If $\mathbf{x} \in X$, then there exist $\theta_i \geq 0$ s.t.

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_i \mathbf{x}_i \theta_i, \sum_i \theta_i = 1$$

Hence,

$$(P) : \min_{\mathbf{x}} \{\mathbf{c}\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in X, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}\}$$

is same as:

$$(M) : \min_{\theta} \mathbf{c} \left(\sum_i \mathbf{x}_i \theta_i \right)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{A} \left(\sum_i \mathbf{x}_i \theta_i \right) = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\sum_i \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0$$

Dantzig-Wolfe Decomposition(2)

$$(M_\beta) : \min_{\theta} \mathbf{c}(\sum_{i \in \beta} \mathbf{x}_i \theta_i)$$

$$\text{s.t. } A(\sum_{i \in \beta} \mathbf{x}_i \theta_i) = \mathbf{b}, \sum_{i \in \beta} \theta_i = 1, \theta_i \geq 0$$

$$(L_\beta) : \max_{\mathbf{y}, v} \mathbf{y}\mathbf{b} + v$$

$$\text{s.t. } v + \mathbf{y}A\mathbf{x}_i \leq \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}_i, i \in \beta$$

Call a new problem:

$$(P_{\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{y}^*A}) : \min_{\mathbf{x}} \{(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{y}^*A)\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in X\}$$

If $v^* \leq (\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{y}^*A)\mathbf{x}$, we are done, else add \mathbf{x}^* to M_β .

Bundles

- Let, $\varphi(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}\mathbf{b} + \min\{(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{y}A)\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in X\}$
- Then, $\mathbf{g}(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) = \mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) \in \partial\varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}})$.
- Let $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}_i)$, $\mathbf{g}_i = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y}_i)$.
- Then, $\varphi(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{y}\cdot\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y})$.

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_i &= \varphi(\mathbf{y}_i) - \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}}) + \mathbf{g}_i(\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}_i) \\ &= (\mathbf{c} - \bar{\mathbf{y}}A)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}(\bar{\mathbf{y}}))\end{aligned}$$

For $\bar{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{0}$, $\varphi(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0})$, $\alpha_i = \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0}))$.

Bundles

- $(L_\beta) : \max_{y,v} \{v \mid v \leq (\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{y}A)\mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{y}\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0}), i \in \beta\}$.
- $(L_\beta) : \max_{y,v} \{v \mid v \leq \mathbf{g}_i\mathbf{y} + \alpha_i, i \in \beta\} + \varphi(\mathbf{0})$.
- $L_\beta = D_\beta$.
- $M_\beta : \min_\theta \{\alpha\theta \mid \sum_i (\mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}_i)\theta_i = \mathbf{0}, \sum_i \theta_i = 1, \theta \geq \mathbf{0}\} + \varphi(\bar{\mathbf{y}})$.
- $M_\beta^\epsilon : \min_\theta \{\alpha\theta \mid \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{G}_\beta\theta\|^2 \leq \epsilon\}$.