

# Homework 7

Total 30 points

Due december 10th at 11:59pm

**Problem 1.** (12 points) For each of the following convex functions, compute the proximal operator:

- (a)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|_2$ ;
- (b)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = -\sum_{i=1}^d \log(x_i)$ ,  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ;
- (c)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{C}} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2$ , where  $\mathcal{C}$  is a closed convex set.
- (d)  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(\inf_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{C}} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2)^2$ , where  $\mathcal{C}$  is a closed convex set.

**Problem 2.** (5 points) (**Extended Moreau decomposition**) Suppose  $f$  is closed and convex, and  $\lambda > 0$ , show that

$$\mathbf{x} = \text{prox}_{\lambda f}(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \text{prox}_{\frac{1}{\lambda} f^*}(\mathbf{x}/\lambda).$$

**Problem 3.** (13 points) Given a data matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$  and data vector  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , the Lasso regression aims to solve the following the regularized least-squares problem:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{2n} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_1.$$

The homework ZIP file contains two text files, labeled `A_Lasso.txt` and `b_Lasso.txt`, that contains an  $n \times d$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  and an  $n$ -dimensional vector  $\mathbf{b}$ , with  $n = 1000$ ,  $d = 500$ . The file `xopt.txt` contains the optimal solution to the Lasso problem with regularization parameter  $\lambda = 2\sigma\sqrt{\frac{\log d}{n}}$  with  $\sigma = 0.2$ .

- (a) (3 points) Implement the subgradient descent algorithm with both constant ( $\eta = 0.2$ ) and decaying stepsizes ( $\eta_t = 1/\sqrt{t+1}$ ).
- (b) (3 points) Now implement the proximal gradient algorithm with constant step size  $\eta = 0.2$ .
- (c) (4 points) For both the proximal gradient algorithm and subgradient algorithm, plot (on the same axes) the logarithm of Euclidean norm errors  $\log \|\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}^*\|_2$  versus the iteration number, where  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is the optimal solution from `xopt.txt`.
- (d) (3 points) Comment on the convergence behavior that you see for the two methods and the relation to results established in class. Hand in your code and the report.