

ON THE CONVERGENCE RATE ANALYSIS OF CYCLIC COORDINATE GRADIENT DESCENT METHODS

Sangwoon Yun¹

1) *Department of Mathematics Education, Sungkyunkwan University, Jongro-gu, Seoul 110-745, Republic of Korea*

ABSTRACT

A Cyclic coordinate gradient descent (CCGD) method is simple, stable, and fast at each iteration. This method has also shown its competitive performance on separable nonsmooth convex minimization problems, whose objective function is the sum of a smooth function and a separable (and possibly nonsmooth) convex function, such as the ℓ_1 -regularized linear least squares problem and the ℓ_1 -regularized logistic regression problem. Hence the CCGD method has obtained much attention in applications of applied mathematics, statistics and engineering. But, its global convergence rate has not fully been analyzed. We prove that the sublinear convergence rate for the CCGD method is $O(1/k)$, where k is the iteration counter, when the smooth function of the objective has a Lipschitz gradient. Also, the linear rate convergence of the method is proved when the objective is a strongly convex function having a Lipschitz gradient or when the smooth function of the objective is a composition of a strong convex function having a Lipschitz gradient with a linear function, the convex function of the objective is polyhedral, and there is a real number whose corresponding level set of the convex function contains the set of optimal solutions and is bounded.

REFERENCES

1. Grippo, L. and Sciandrone, M., “On the convergence of the block nonlinear Gauss-Seidel method under convex constraints”, *Oper. Res. Lett.*, Vol. 26, 2000, pp. 127-136.
2. Luo, Z.-Q. and Tseng, P., “Error bounds and convergence analysis of feasible descent methods: a general approach”, *Ann. Oper. Res.*, Vol. 46, 1993, pp. 157-178.
3. Nesterov, Y., “Efficiency of coordinate descent methods on huge-scale optimization problems”, *SIAM J. Optim.*, Vol. 22, 2012, pp. 341-362.
4. Richtárik, P. and Takáč, M., “Iteration complexity of randomized block-coordinate descent methods for minimizing a composite function”, *Math. Program.*, Vol. 144, 2014, pp. 1-38.
5. Saha, A. and Tewari, A., “On the nonasymptotic convergence of cyclic coordinate descent methods”, *SIAM J. Optim.*, Vol. 23, 2013, pp. 576-601.
6. Tseng, P., “Convergence of block coordinate descent method for nondifferentiable minimization”, *J. Optim. Theory Appl.*, Vol. 109, 2001, pp. 473-492.
7. Tseng, P. and Yun, S., “A coordinate gradient descent method for nonsmooth separable minimization”, *Math. Prog. (Ser. B)*, Vol. 117, 2009, pp. 387-423.
8. Tseng, P. and Yun, S., “Block-coordinate gradient descent method for linearly constrained nonsmooth separable optimization”, *J. Optim. Theory Appl.*, Vol. 140, 2009, pp. 513-535.

9. Wang, P.-W. and Lin, C.-J., "Iteration complexity of feasible descent methods for convex optimization", *J. Mach. Learn. Res.*, Vol. 15, 2014, pp. 1523-1548.
10. Yuan, G.-X., Ho, C.-H., and Lin, C.-J., "An improved GLMNET for ℓ_1 -regularized logistic regression and support vector machines", *J. Mach. Learn. Res.*, Vol. 13, 2012, pp. 1999-2030.
11. Yun, S. and Toh, K.-C., "A coordinate gradient descent method for ℓ_1 -regularized convex minimization", *Comput. Optim. Appl.* Vol. 48, 2011, pp. 273-307.