

Contraction of Continuous-Time Proximal Gradient Dynamics

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A. Davydov, V. Centorrino, A. Gokhale, G. Russo, F. Bullo. *Contracting Dynamics for Time-Varying Convex Optimization*. arXiv, May 2023, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.15595>.

Convexity and contractivity

Kachurovskii's Theorem: For differentiable $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, equivalent statements:

- 1 f is **strongly convex** with parameter m
- 2 $-\nabla f$ is **(strongly) infinitesimally contracting** with respect to $\|\cdot\|_2$ with rate m

Also: global minimum of f = globally-exponentially stable equilibrium of $-\nabla f$

For strongly convex f , provides natural way to solve minimization with dynamical system

- 1 The minimization problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

- 2 strongly infinitesimally contracting dynamics

$$\dot{x} = -\nabla f(x)$$

How about more general minimization problems like $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) + g(x)$?

Composite minimization and proximal gradient

For strongly convex + strongly smooth f , convex, closed, proper $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$,

$$x^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) + g(x) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad x^* = \operatorname{prox}_{\gamma g}(x^* - \gamma \nabla f(x^*))$$

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\gamma g}(z) = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} g(x) + \frac{1}{2\gamma} \|x - z\|_2^2.$$

Transcription from

- 1 The minimization problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) + g(x)$$

- 2 to strongly infinitesimally contracting *proximal gradient* dynamics

$$\dot{x} = -x + \operatorname{prox}_{\gamma g}(x - \gamma \nabla f(x))$$

Contractivity of proximal gradient

$$\dot{x} = -x + \text{prox}_{\gamma g}(x - \gamma \nabla f(x))$$

Contractivity properties

- ❶ For $\gamma \in]0, 2/\ell[$, prox. gradient is contracting w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|_2$ with rate

$$c = 1 - \max\{|1 - \gamma m|, |1 - \gamma \ell|\}$$

$$\text{Optimal } \gamma^* = \frac{2}{m + \ell}$$

- ❷ For $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^\top Ax + b^\top x$, $A \succ 0$ prox. gradient is contracting w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|_{(\gamma A - I_n)}$ with rate

$$c = 1$$

for every $\gamma \in]1/\lambda_{\min}(A), +\infty[$

Thank you