

Gradient projection method for convex functions and strongly convex sets

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Abstract: Let \mathbb{H} be the real Hilbert space. $\langle p, x \rangle$ is scalar product for vectors $p, x \in \mathbb{H}$. Let $B_R(x) = \{y \in \mathbb{H} : \|y - x\| \leq R\}$. We denote the boundary of the set $A \subset \mathbb{H}$ by ∂A . The metric projection of the point $x \in \mathbb{H}$ on the set $A \subset \mathbb{H}$ is defined as follows: $P_A(x) = \{y \in A \mid \|x - y\| = \inf_{a \in A} \|x - a\|\}$. We denote the normal cone to the closed convex set A at the point $a \in A$ by $N(A; a)$, i.e. $N(A; a) = \{p \in \mathbb{H} : \langle p, a \rangle = \sup_{x \in A} \langle p, x \rangle\}$.

Definition. [1, Definition 4.3.1] A nonempty set $A \subset \mathbb{H}$ is called *strongly convex of radius R* , if it can be represented as the intersection of closed balls of radius $R > 0$.

Consider the minimization problem: $\min_{x \in A} f(x)$. We consider the standard gradient projection algorithm: $x_1 \in \partial A$, $x_{k+1} = P_A(x_k - \alpha_k f'(x_k))$, $\alpha_k > 0$. (1)

Suppose that:

- (i) $A \subset \mathbb{H}$ is strongly convex with radius R ,
- (ii) $f: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex, differentiable and the gradient $f'(x)$ satisfies the Lipschitz condition with constant $M > 0$,
- (iii) for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a unit vector $n(x_k) \in N(A; x_k)$ such that $\langle n(x_k), f'(x_k) \rangle \leq 0$,
- (iv) the problem (1) has a unique solution $x_* \in \partial A$.

Theorem 1. Suppose that conditions (i)-(iv) hold. Then for $\alpha_k = \alpha \in (0, \frac{2}{M}]$ we have the following estimate of the convergence rate of the algorithm:

$$\|x_{k+1} - x_*\| \leq \sqrt[4]{\frac{R^2}{R^2 + \alpha^2 \|f'(x_k)\|^2}} \|x_k - x_*\|.$$

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1. E. S. Polovinkin, M. V. Balashov. Elements of convex and strongly convex analysis. Fizmatlit, Moscow, 2007 (in Russian).