

$$x^+ = x - t \nabla g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2t} \|z - (x - t \nabla g(x))\|_2^2 &= \frac{1}{2t} \|z - x\|_2^2 \\ &+ 2(z-x)^T \nabla g(x) \\ &+ \text{const.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prox}_t(\beta) &= \underset{z}{\text{argmin}} \frac{1}{2t} \|z - \beta\|_2^2 + \lambda \|z\|_1 \\ &= \underset{z}{\text{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \|z - \beta\|_2^2 + \lambda t \|z\|_1 \\ &= S_{\lambda t}(\beta) \quad \leftarrow \text{very cheap, } O(p) \text{ operations} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta^+ &= S_{\lambda t}(\beta - t \nabla g(\beta)) \\ &= S_{\lambda t}(\beta + t X^T (y - X\beta)) \quad \leftarrow \text{sparsity inducing} \end{aligned}$$

$$\|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{i,j} A_{ij}^2$$

$$\underset{Z}{\text{min}} \frac{1}{2t} \|B - Z\|_F^2 + \lambda \|Z\|_{tr}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underset{Z}{\text{min}} \frac{1}{2} \|B - Z\|_F^2 + \lambda t \|Z\|_{tr}$$

$$Z - B + \lambda t \Gamma = 0.$$

for some $\Gamma \in \partial \|X\|_{tr} |_{X=Z}$.

Fact: $\partial \|X\|_{tr} = \{ UV^T + W : \|W\|_{op} \leq 1, U^T W = 0, W V = 0 \}$
 $X = U \Sigma V^T$

~~use $X = U \Sigma V^T$~~ ~~$Z = S_{\lambda t}(B)$~~

~~check $B = Z + \lambda t \Gamma = S_{\lambda t}(Z)$.~~
~~use $X = U \Sigma V^T$~~

~~$Z = S_{\lambda t}(Z) = U \Sigma_{\lambda t} V^T$~~
 ~~$= U (\Sigma - \Sigma_{\lambda t}) V^T + \lambda t \Gamma$~~

~~ie, $\Gamma = U (\Sigma - \Sigma_{\lambda t}) V^T$~~
~~must check this is a subgradient.~~

~~$\Sigma - \Sigma_{\lambda t} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$~~
 ~~$\lambda t \Gamma = \dots$~~

subgradient optimality: with this choice.

$$\Gamma = U \left(\frac{\Sigma - \Sigma_{\lambda t}}{\lambda t} \right) V^T \text{ is indeed a subgradient}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma - \Sigma_{\lambda t}}{\lambda t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \dots \end{pmatrix} \downarrow U_{i:k} V_{i:k}^T + W$$

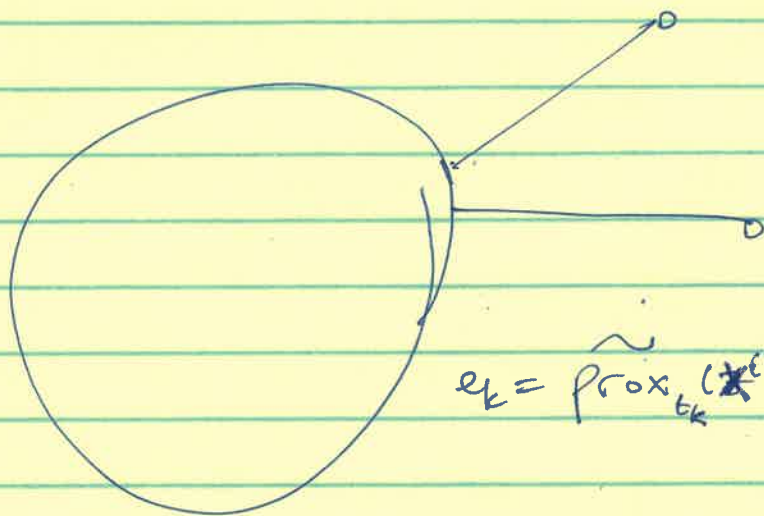
$\|X\|_{tr} |_{X=S_{\lambda t}(B)}$

$h=0$

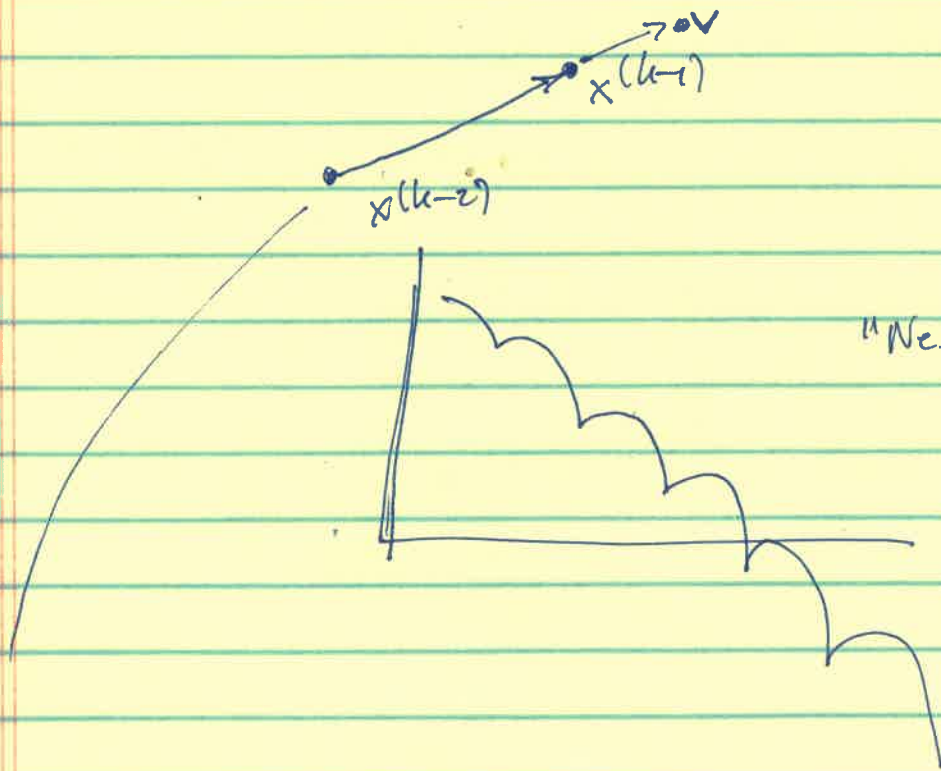
$$\text{prox}_t(x) = \underset{z}{\text{argmin}} \frac{1}{2t} \|x-z\|^2 + h(z)$$

$$= x$$

$$x^+ = \text{prox}_t(x - t \nabla g(x)) = x - t \nabla g(x)$$



$$e_k = \tilde{\text{prox}}_{t_k}(x^{(k)}) - \text{prox}_{t_k}(x^{(k)})$$



"Nesterov ripples"