

Riemannian Optimization

MLRG 28/07/21

Riemannian Optimization



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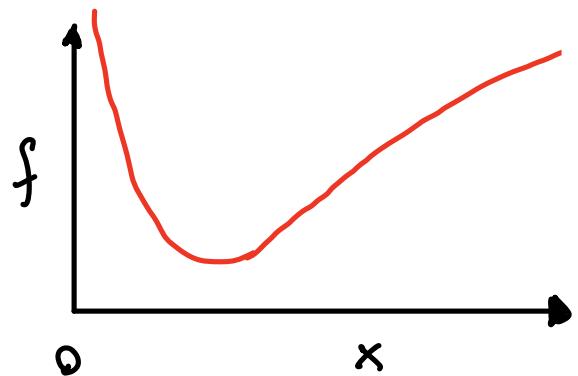


Riemannian Optimization



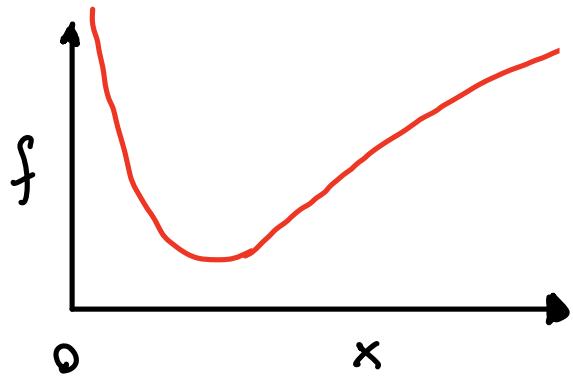
Some Problems

$$\min_{x > 0} f(x)$$

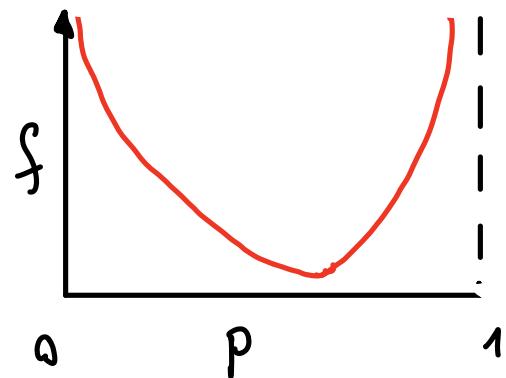


Some Problems

$$\min_{x>0} f(x)$$

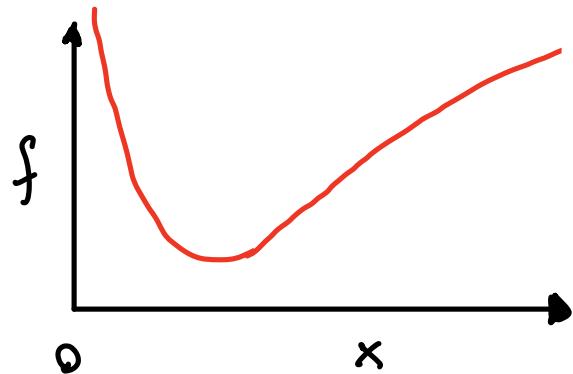


$$\min_{0 < p < 1} f(p)$$

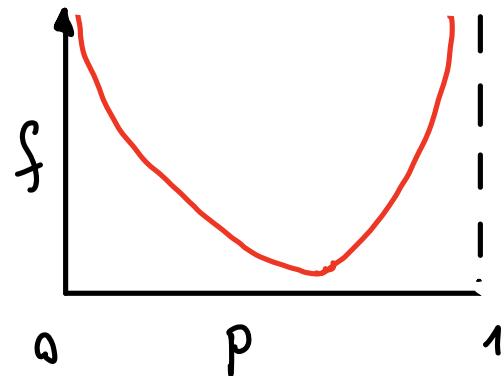


Some Problems

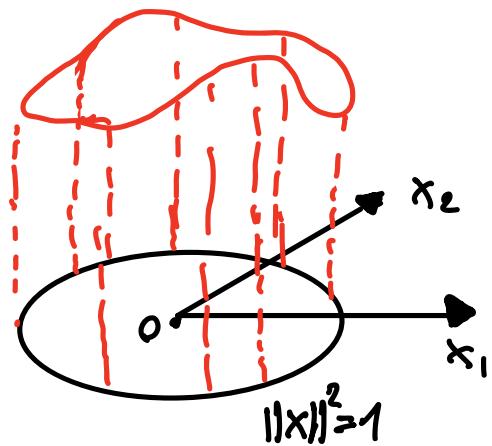
$$\min_{x > 0} f(x)$$



$$\min_{0 < p < 1} f(p)$$

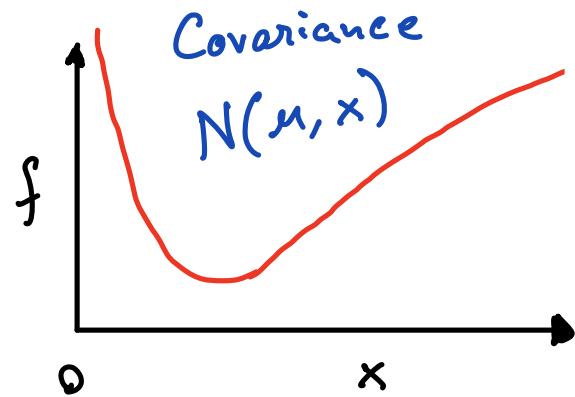


$$\min_{\|x\|^2=1} x^T Ax$$

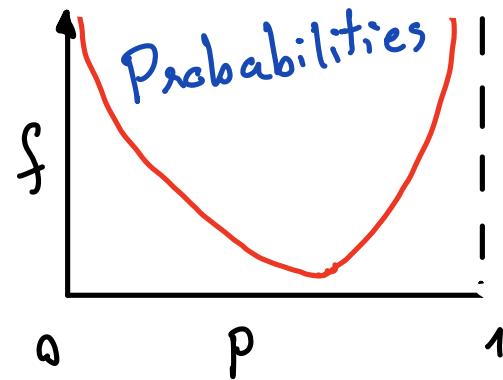


Some Problems

$$\min_{x > 0} f(x)$$

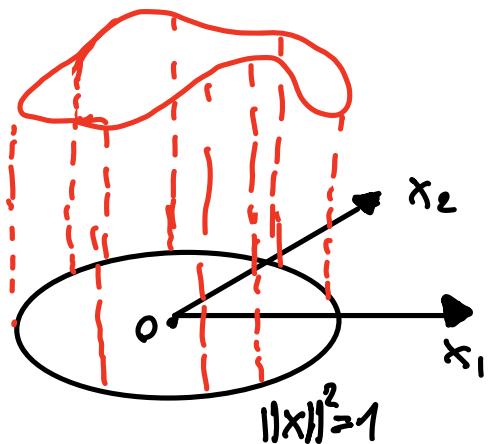


$$\min_{0 < p < 1} f(p)$$

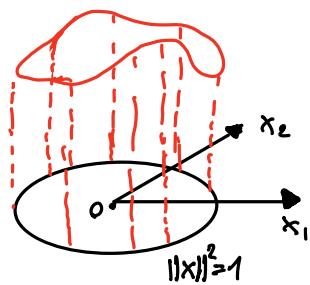
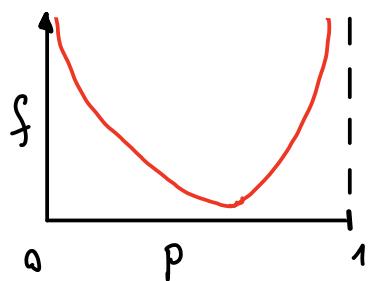
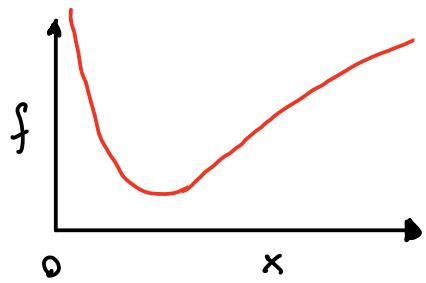


$$\min_{\|x\|^2=1} x^T Ax$$

Eigenvalues



Some Problems



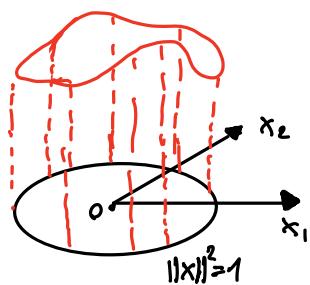
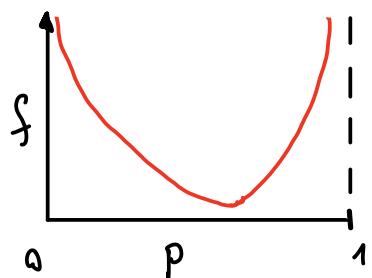
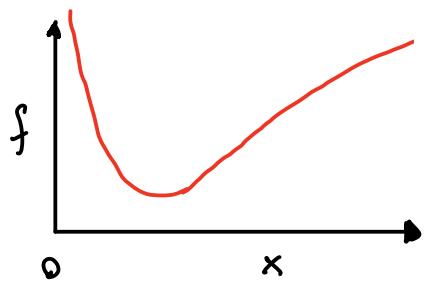
Not smooth

Not convex

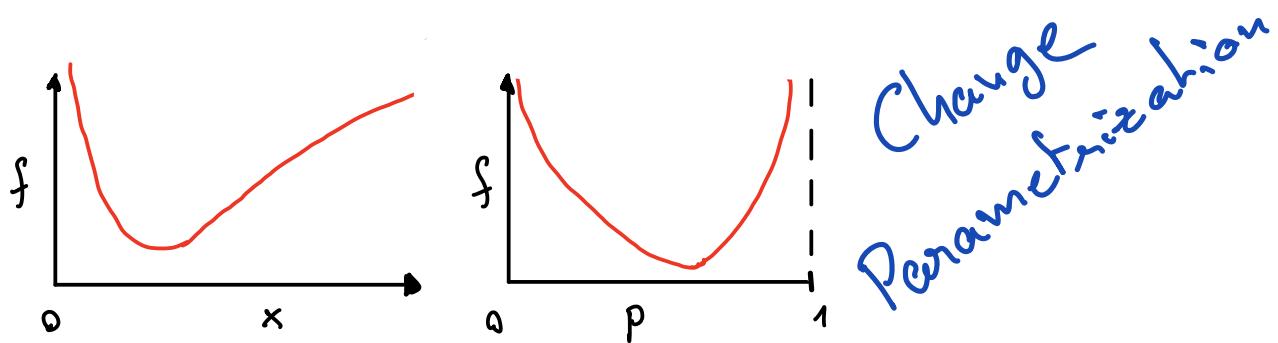
Constrained

(but solvable)

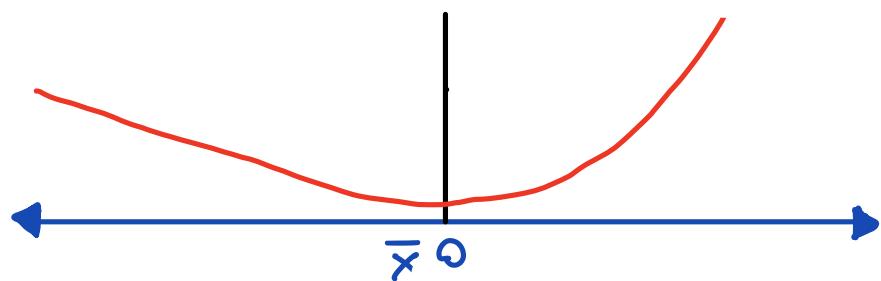
Typical Solutions



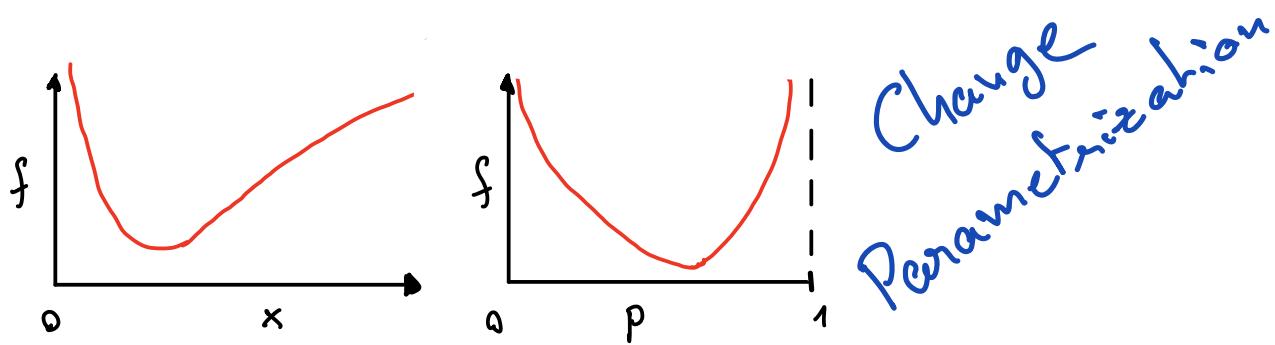
Typical Solutions



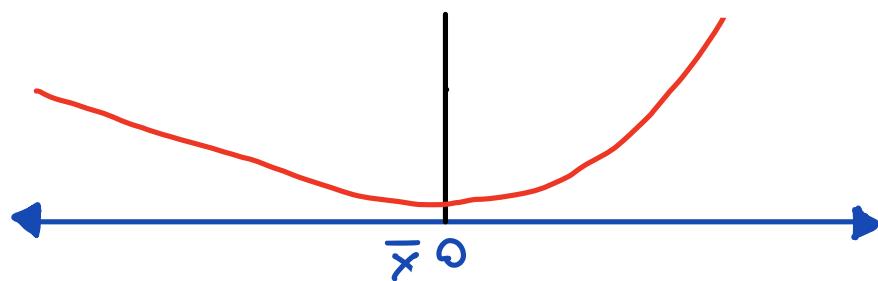
$$x \in (0, \infty) \rightarrow \bar{x} \in (-\infty, \infty) = \log(x)$$



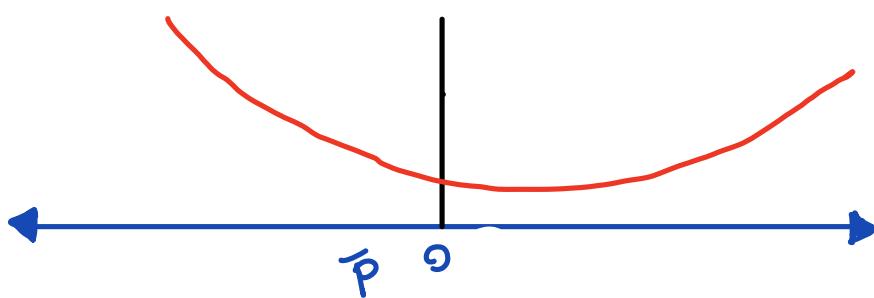
Typical Solutions



$$x \in (0, \infty) \rightarrow \bar{x} \in (-\infty, \infty) = \log(x)$$

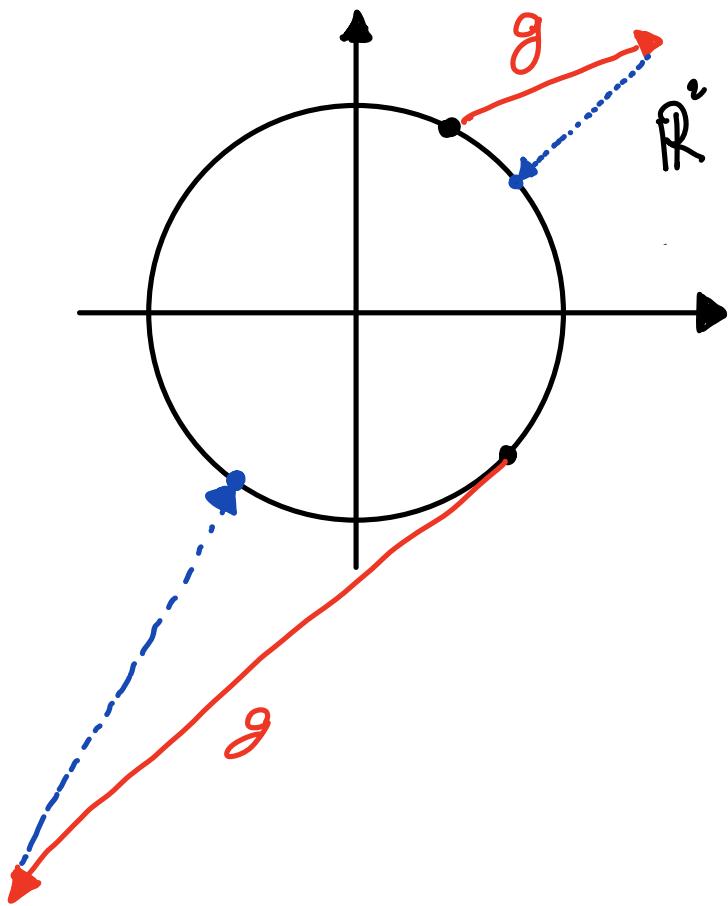
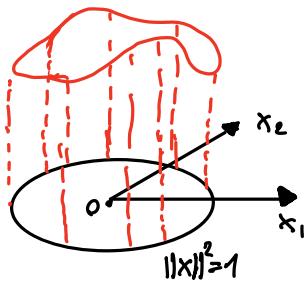


$$p \in (0, 1) \rightarrow \bar{p} \in (-\infty, \infty) = \sigma^{-1}(x)$$



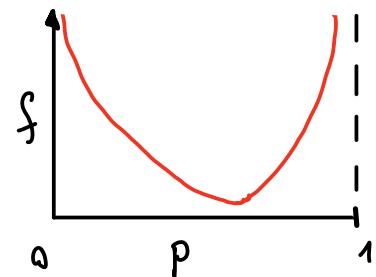
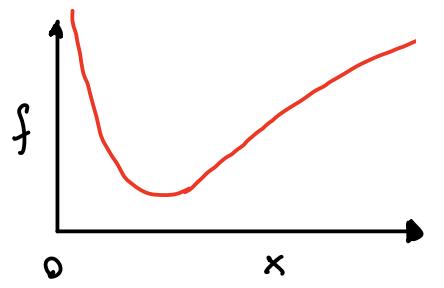
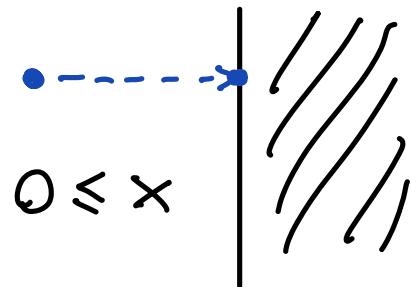
Typical Solutions

Projection



Some limitations

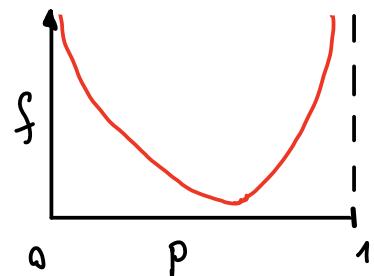
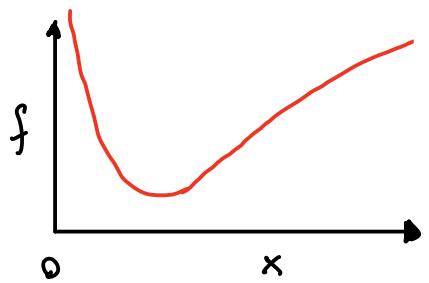
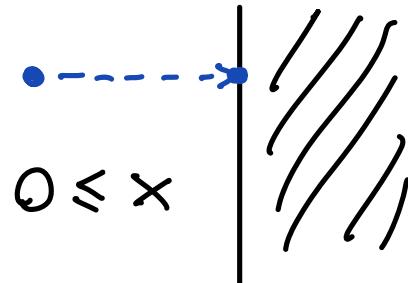
Projection



$0 < x ?$

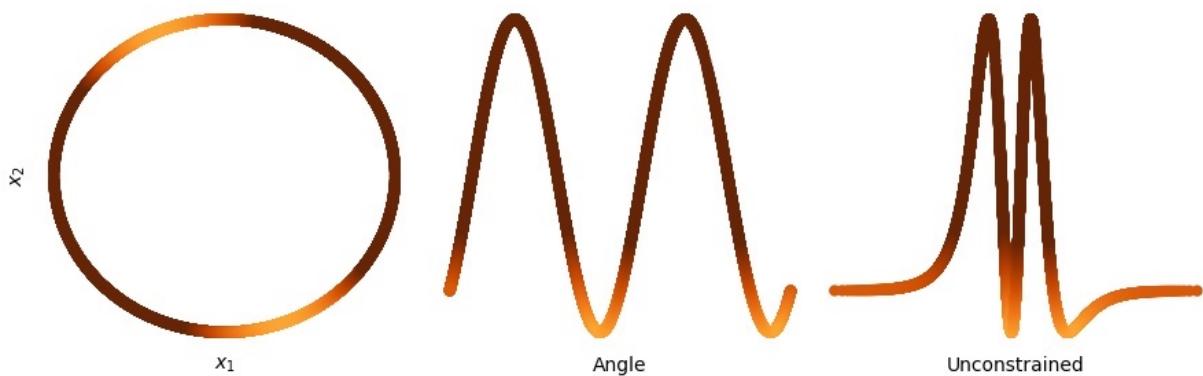
Some limitations

Projection



$0 < x ?$

Reparameterization



Tools \longleftrightarrow Problem

Projection

Reparam

Barrier functions

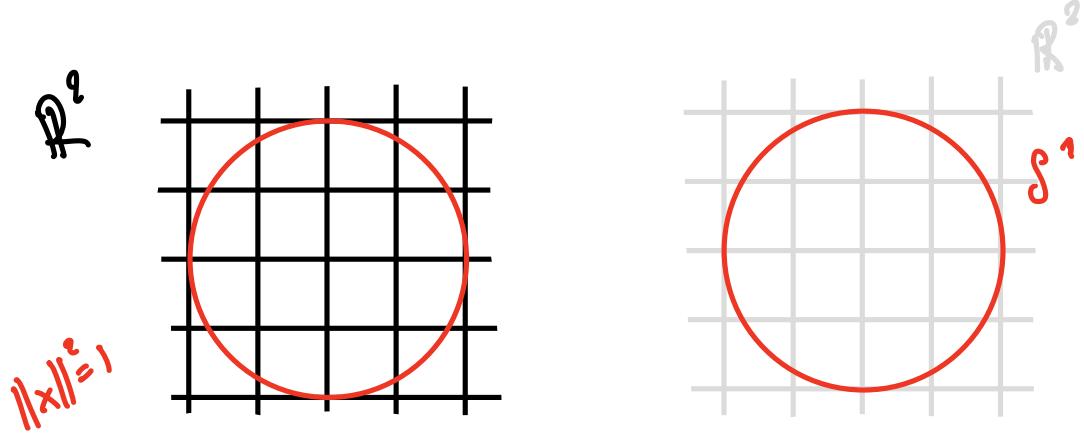
Lagrangian / dual

Mirror Descent

Tractable? Convex? Smooth?

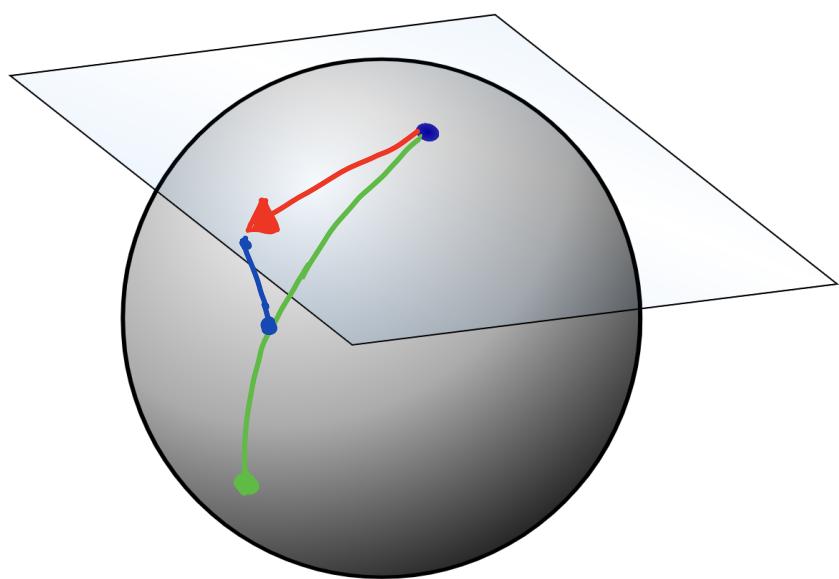
Riemannian Opt "changes distances"

Eudidean vs Riemannian



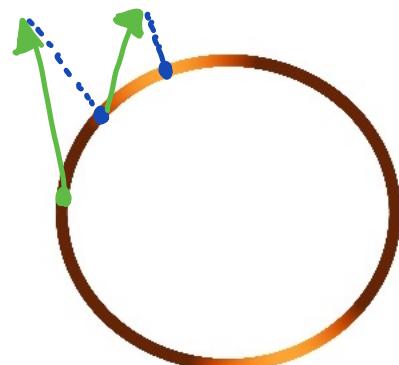
Constrained in \mathbb{R}^2

Unconstrained in s^1

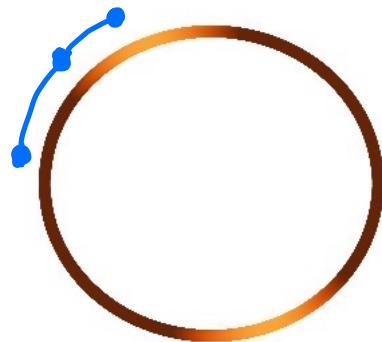


Riemannian \neq Flows

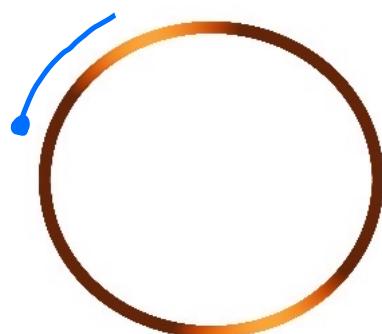
Euclidean
(+ proj)



Riemannian
GD

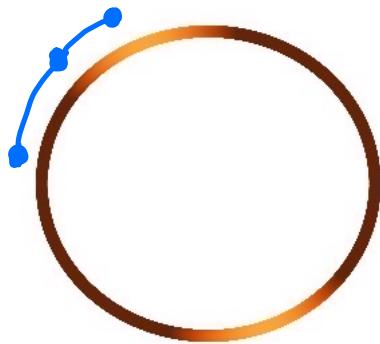


Flow



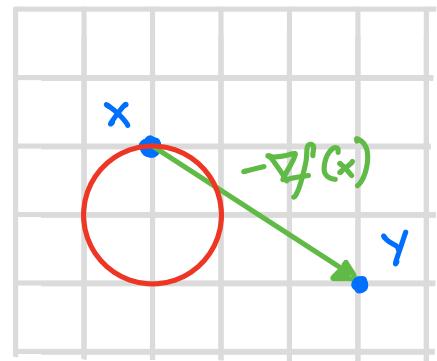
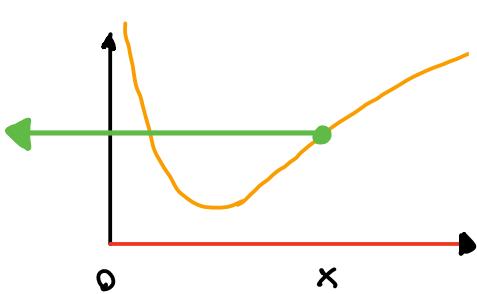
Riemannian GD

How?



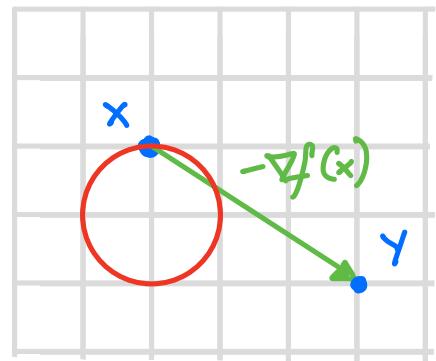
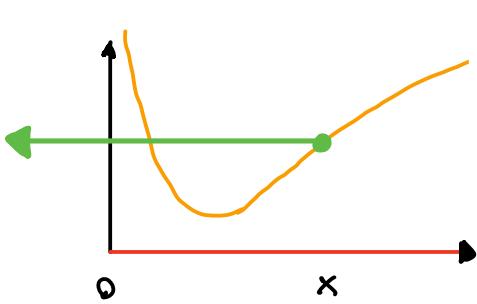
Gradient descent is a lie*

$$y = x - \nabla f(x)$$



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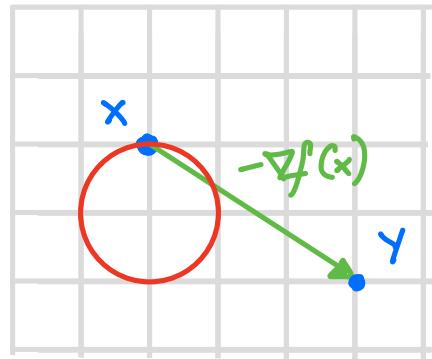
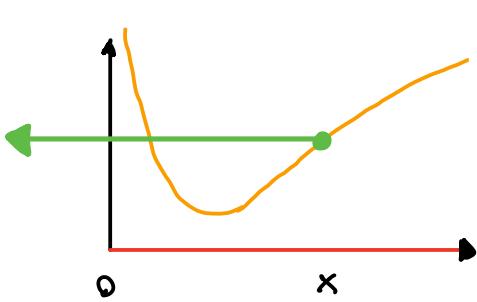
$$x : [m] \quad f : [m] \rightarrow [m^2]$$

$$f' = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \quad \frac{[]}{[]} = []$$

$$y = [m] - []$$

Gradient descent is a lie*

$$y = x - \nabla f(x)$$



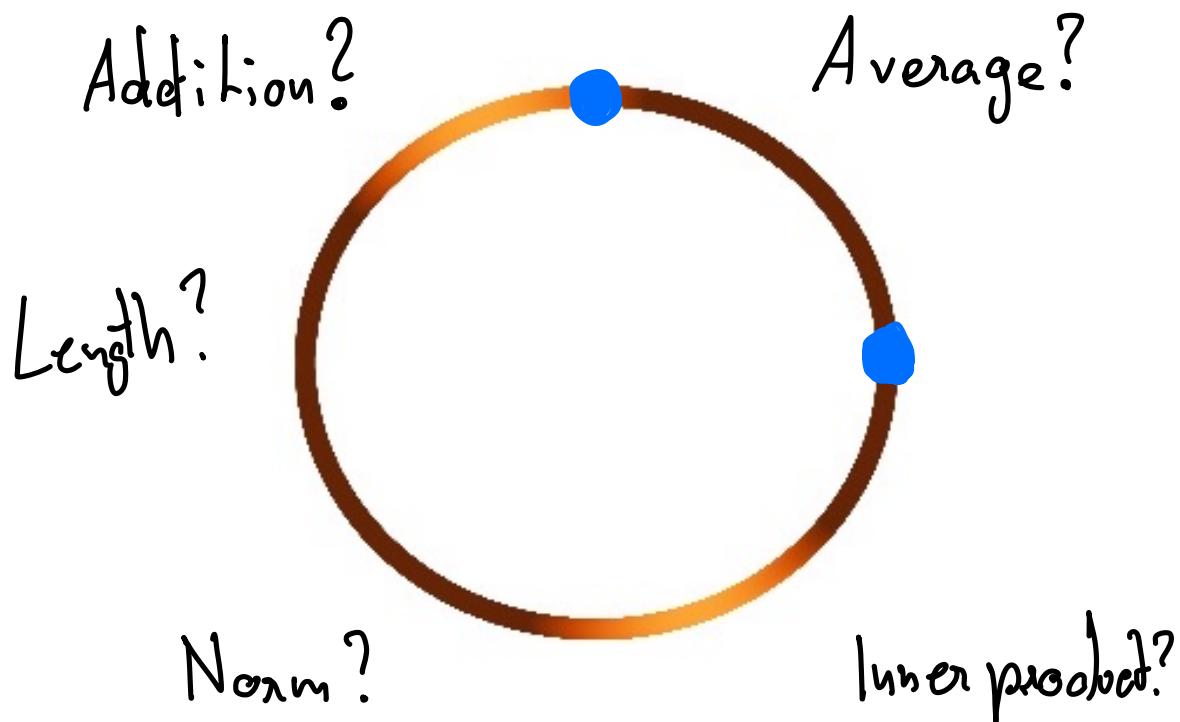
$$x : \left[\frac{m}{s} \right] \quad f : \left[\frac{m}{s} \right] \rightarrow [m]$$

$$f' = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \quad \frac{[]}{[]} = []$$

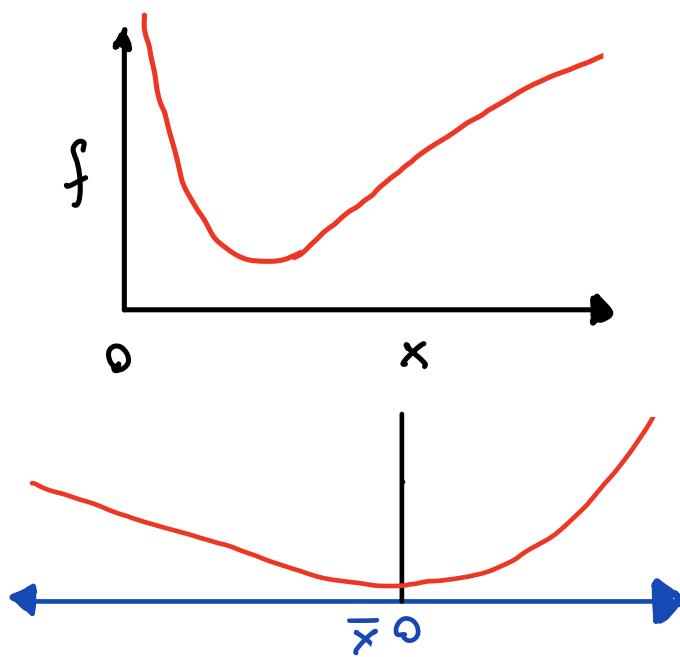
$$y = \left[\frac{m}{s} \right] - []$$

Riemannian Geometry

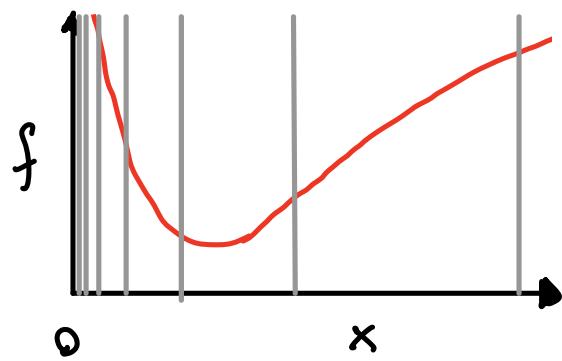
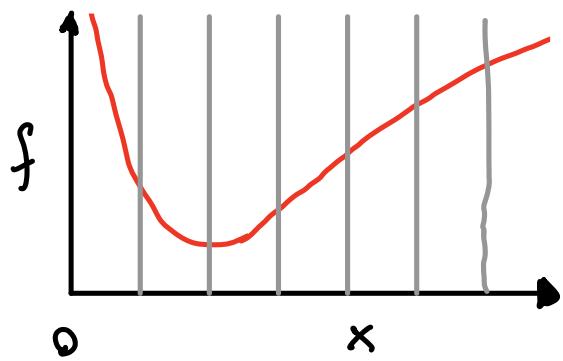
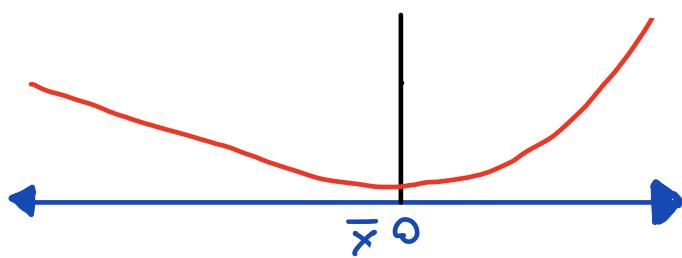
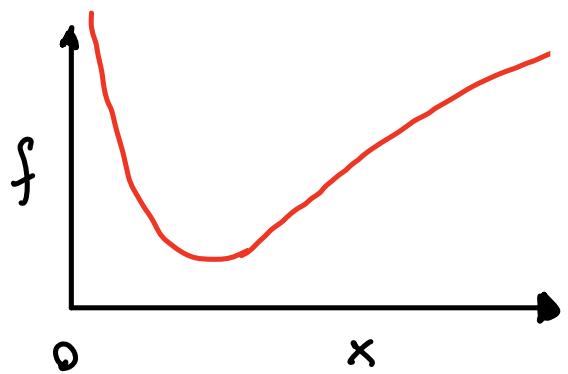
$$x \in S^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$



Distances



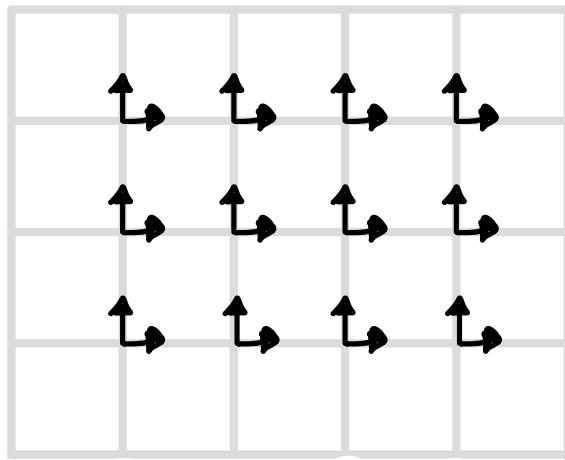
Distances



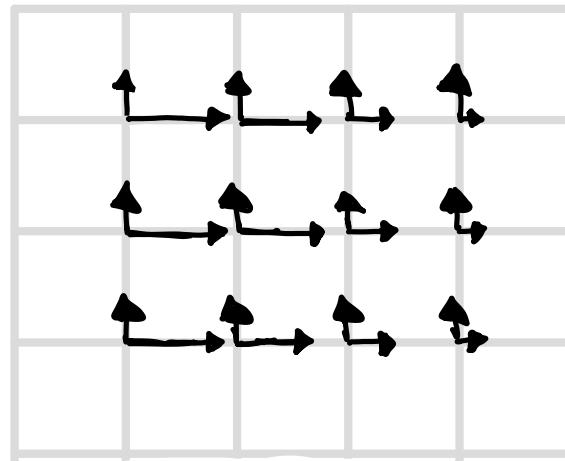
Metric

$$G(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

Euclidean



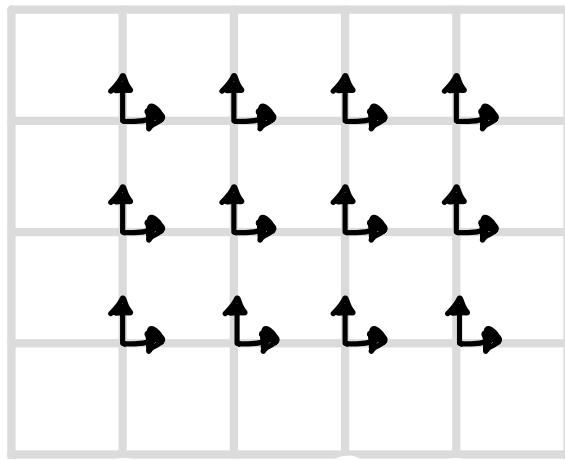
Something else



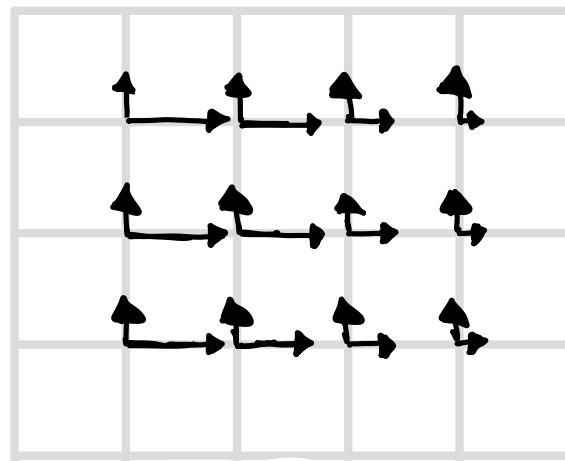
Metric

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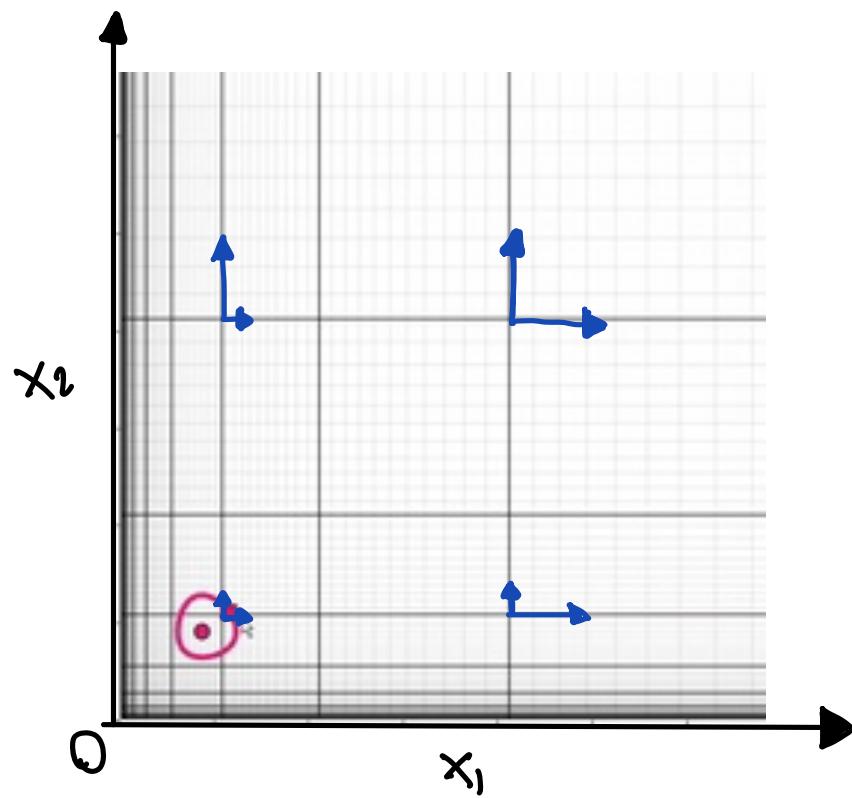
Euclidean



Something else

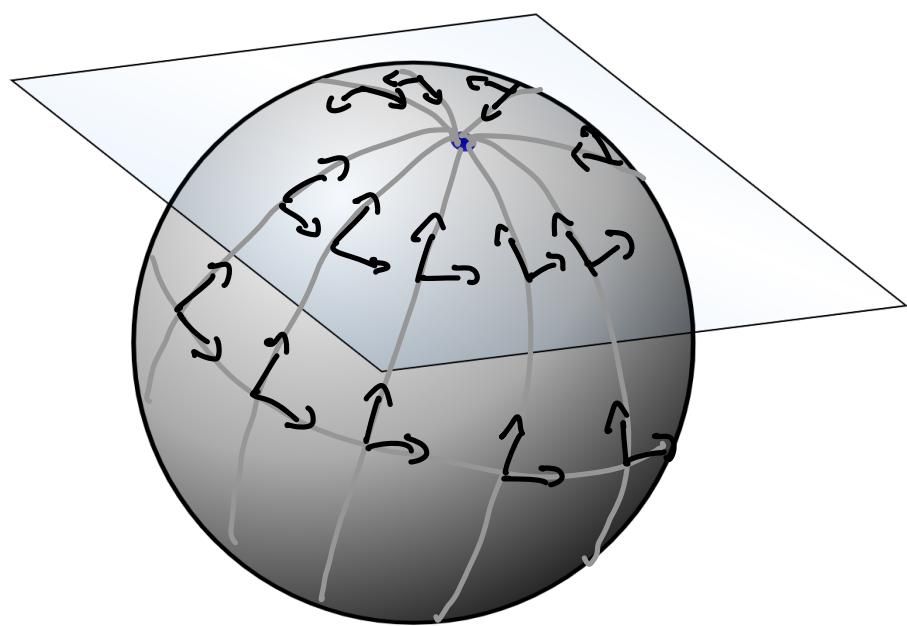


Metric

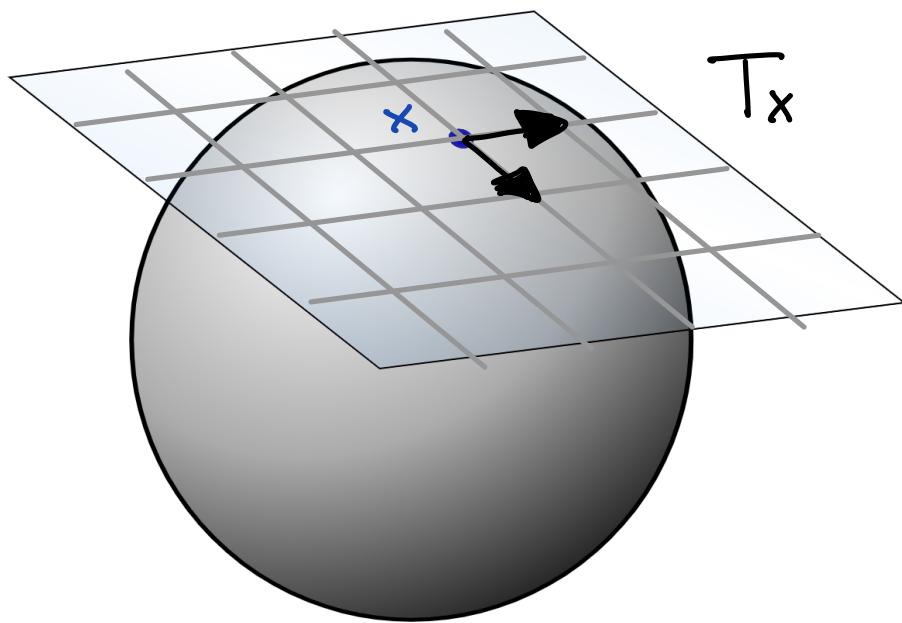


$$G(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{x_2^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Tangent Space



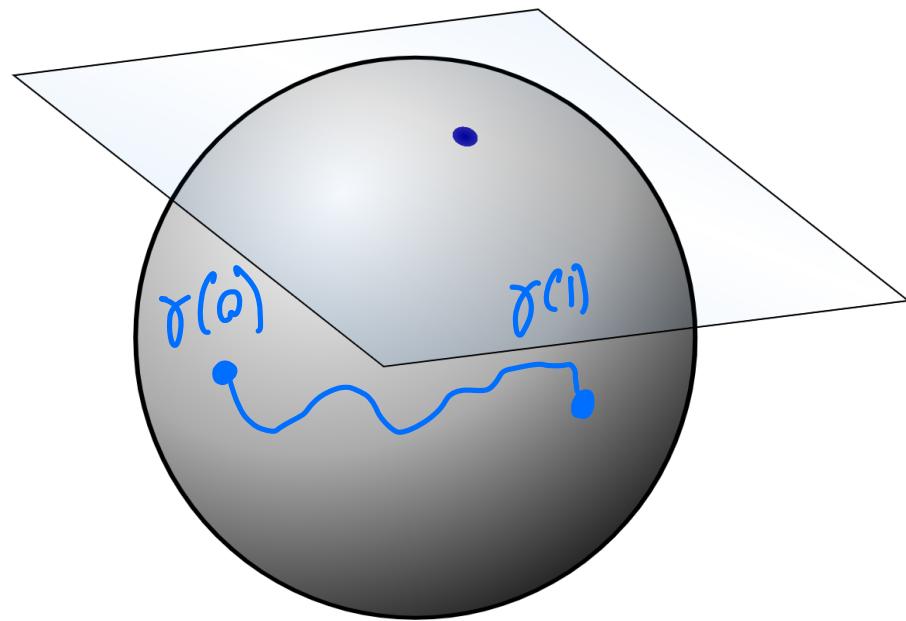
Tangent Space



$$\langle a, b \rangle_x = a^T G(x) b$$

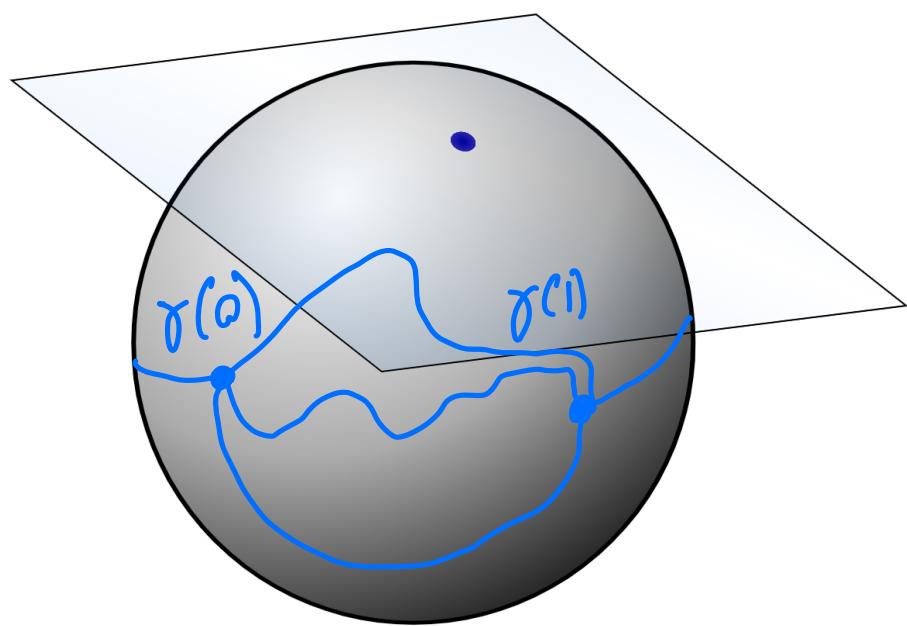
$$\|a\|_x = \sqrt{\langle a, a \rangle_x}$$

Paths

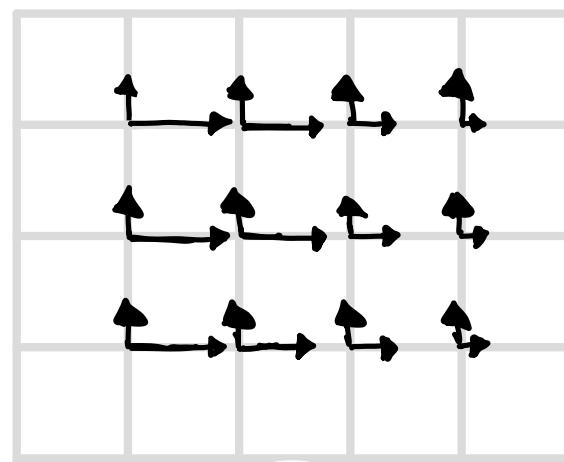
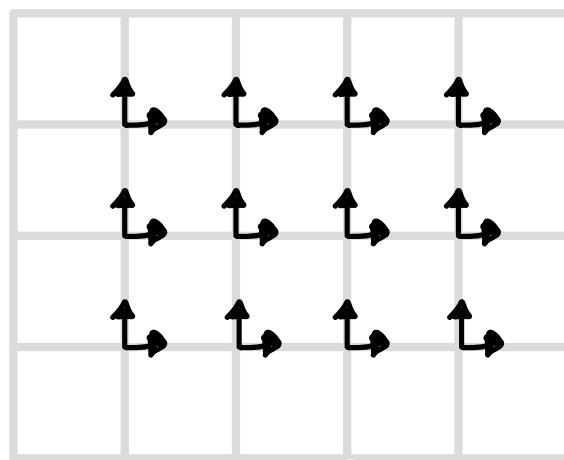


$$\text{length}(\gamma) =$$

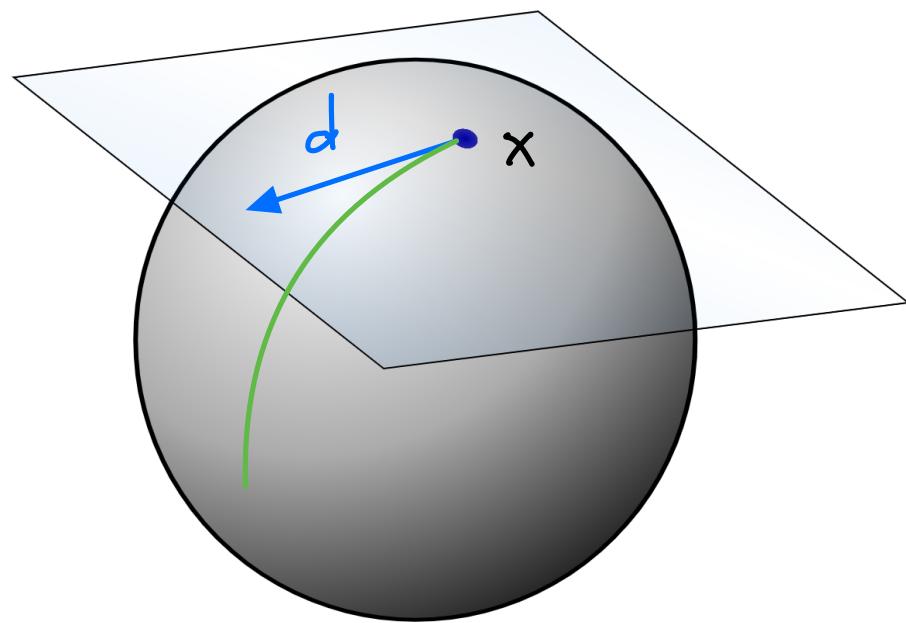
Geodesic



Geodesic



Geodesics



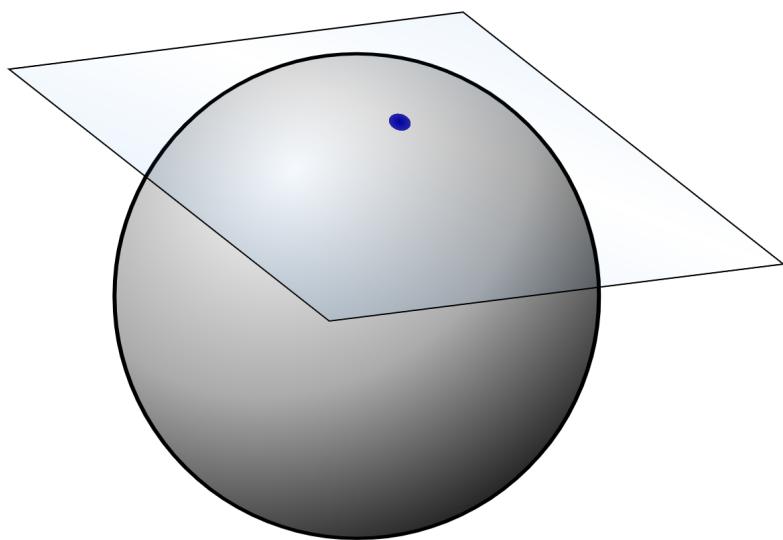
$$\gamma(t)$$

$$\gamma(0) = x$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(0) = d$$

$$\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} \dot{\gamma}(t) = 0$$

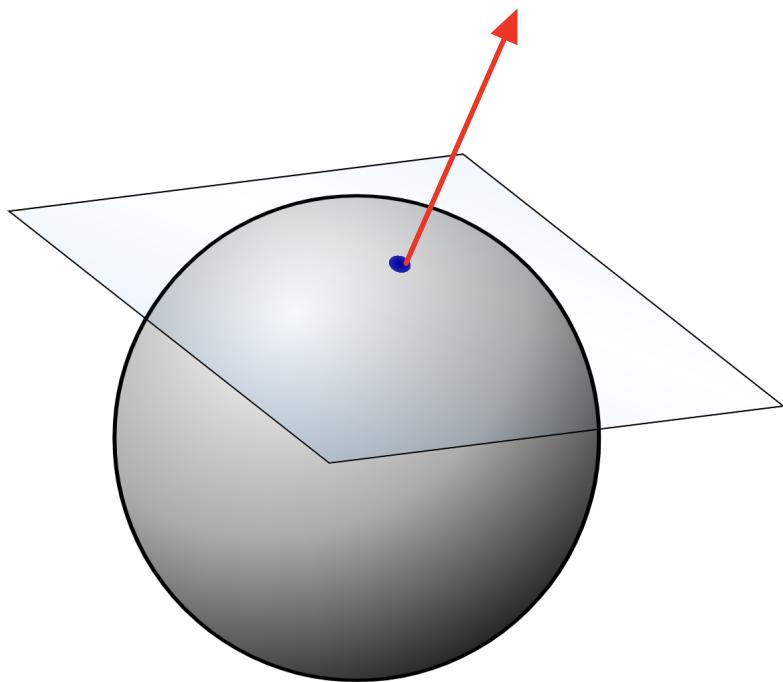
RGD on the sphere



RGD on the sphere

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x$$

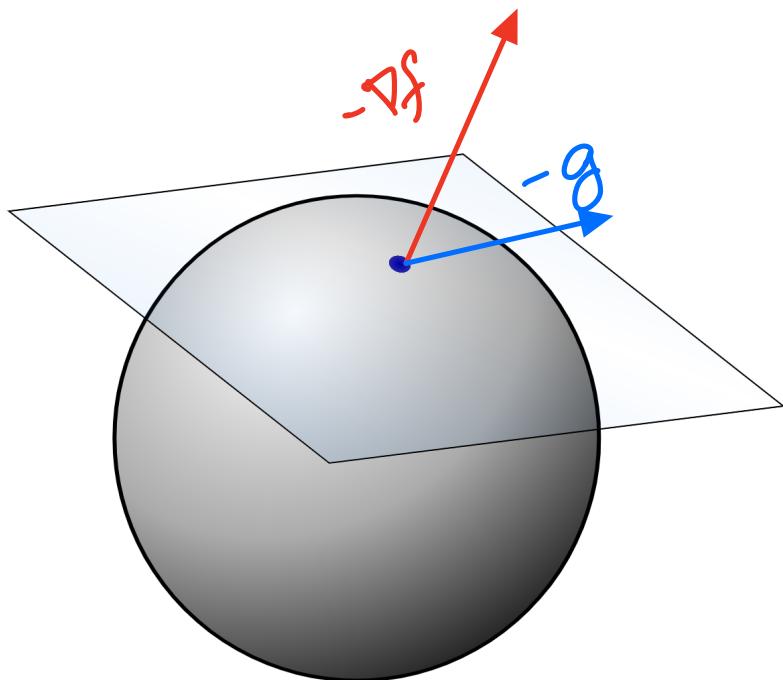
$$\nabla f(x) = Ax$$



RGD on the sphere

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x \quad G(x) = I - x x^T$$

$$\nabla f(x) = Ax \quad g(x) = G(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$

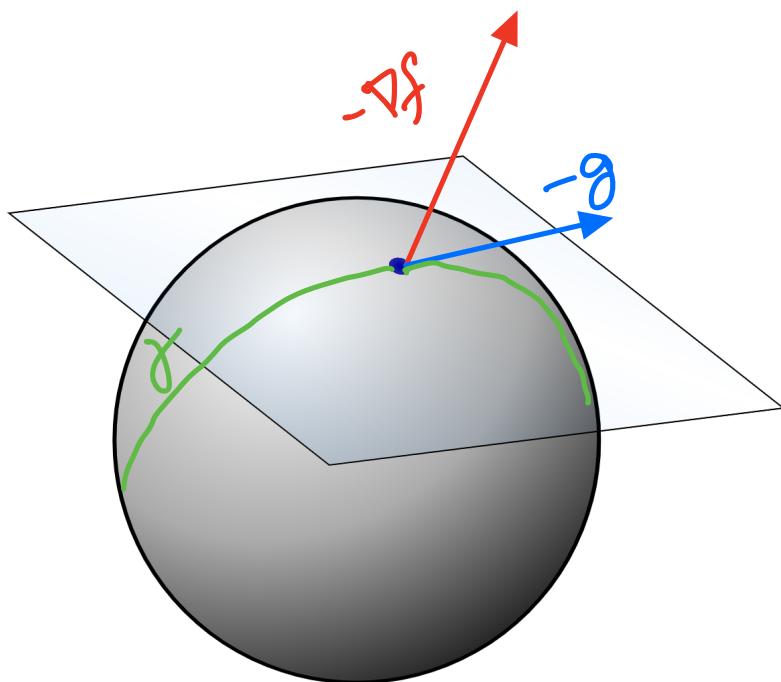


RGD on the sphere

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x \quad G(x) = I - x x^T$$

$$\nabla f(x) = Ax \quad g(x) = G(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$

$$\gamma(t) : \quad \gamma(0) = x, \quad \dot{\gamma}(0) = -g(x)$$

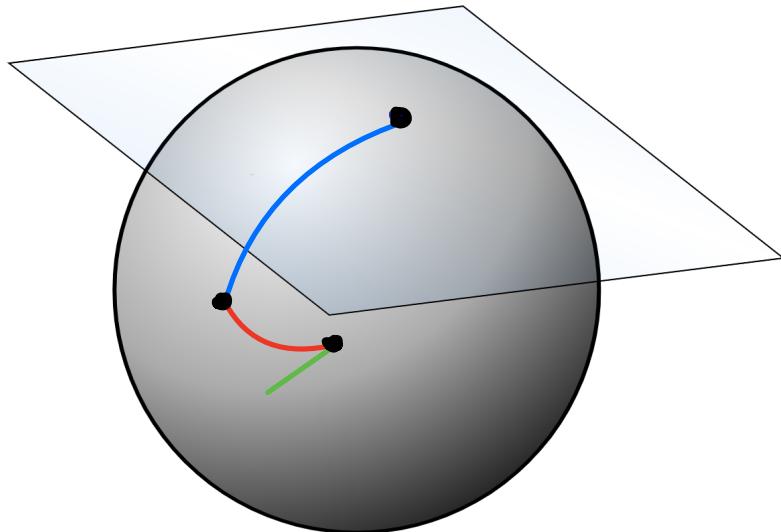


RGD on the sphere

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x \quad G(x) = I - x x^T$$

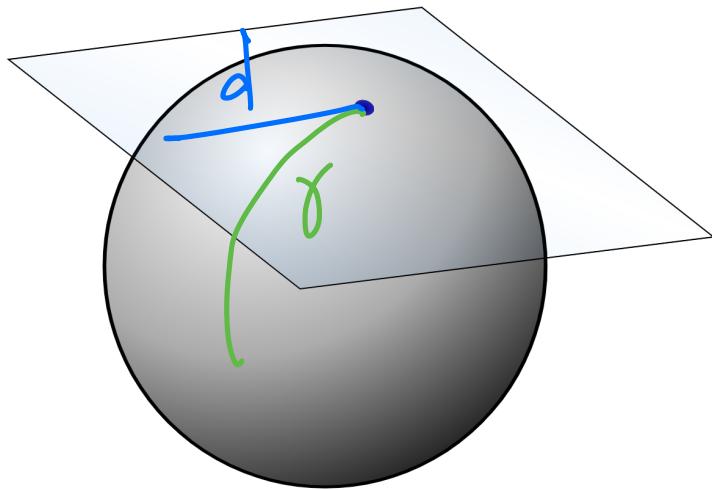
$$\nabla f(x) = Ax \quad g(x) = G(x)^{-1} \nabla f(x)$$

$$\gamma(t) = \cos(\|g\|_x t)x + \frac{\sin(\|g\|_x t)}{\|g\|_x} g$$



Quick Round

Solving DE



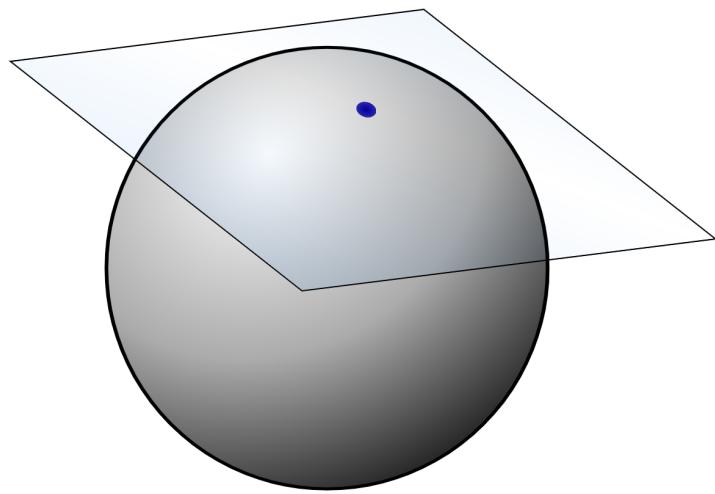
$$\gamma(0) = x$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(0) = d$$

$$\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} \dot{\gamma}(t) = Q$$

Quick Round

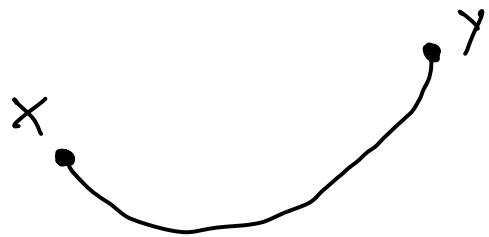
Retraction



Quick Round

Convexity

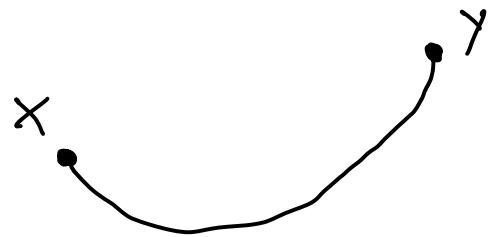
$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(y)$$



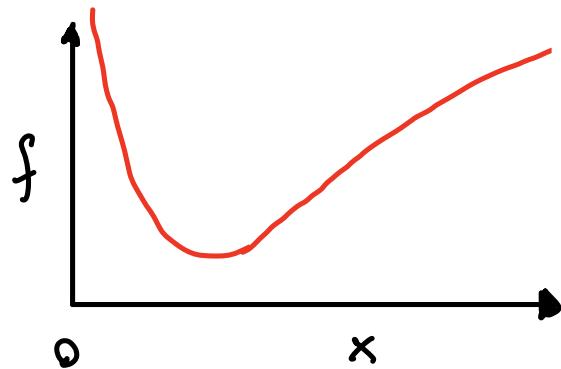
Quick Round

Convexity

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(y)$$



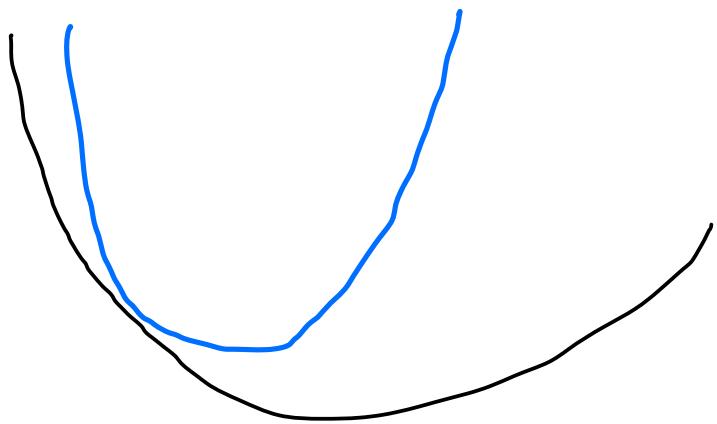
$$f\left(\gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(\gamma(0)) + \frac{1}{2}f(\gamma(1))$$



$$f\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(y)$$

Quick Round

Smoothness

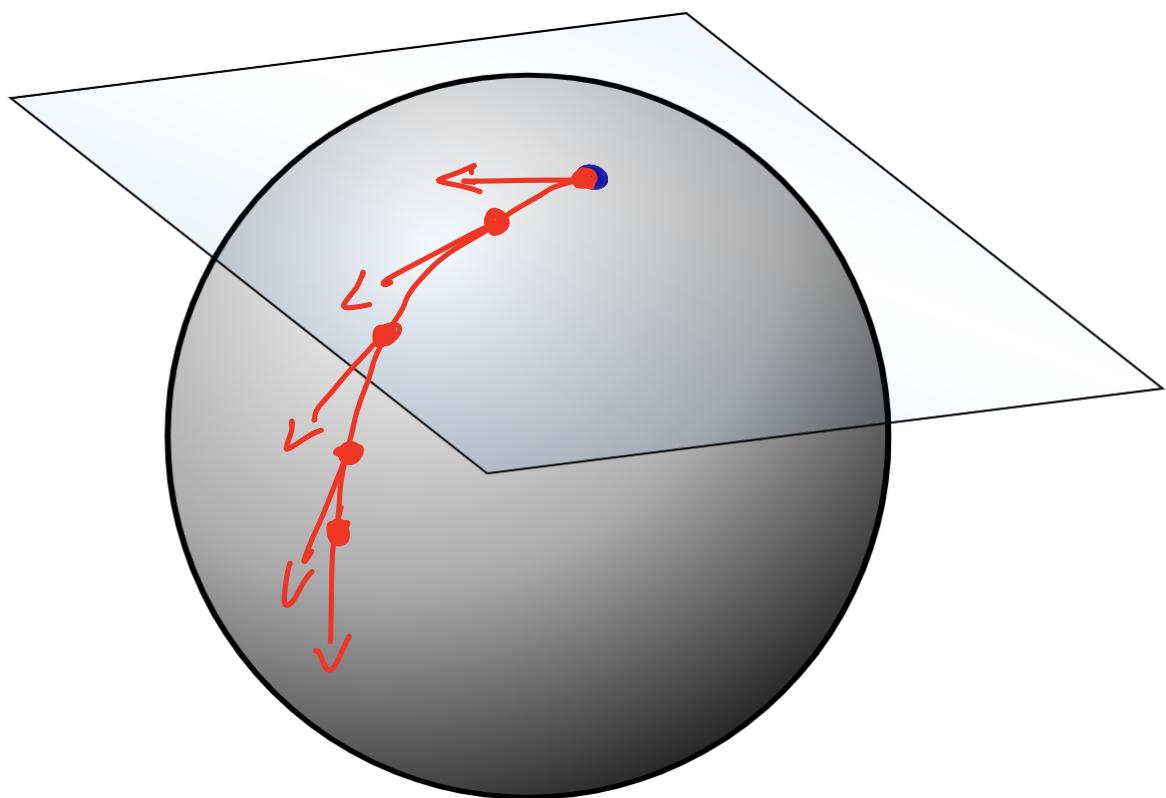


$$\|\nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y)\| \leq L \|x - y\|$$

$$\|\nabla^2 f(x)\| \leq L$$

Quick Round

Parallel Transport



Quick Round

Many Manifolds

$$\{x > 0\} \quad \{ \|x\|^2 = 1\}$$

Quick Round

Many Manifolds

$$\{x > 0\} \quad \{ \|x\|^2 = 1\}$$

$$\{\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} : \Sigma \succ 0\}$$

$$\{A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} : \text{rank}(A) = k\}$$

$$\{Q \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} : QQ^T = I\}$$

References

Books and monographs

An introduction to optimization on smooth manifolds
Nicolas Boumal

Riemannian Optimization and Its Applications
Hiroyuki Sato

Optimization Algorithms on Matrix Manifolds
Pierre-Antoine Absil, Robert Mahony, Rodolphe Sepulchre

Geodesic Convex Optimization: Differentiation on Manifolds, Geodesics, and Convexity
Nisheeth K. Vishnoi

Presentations

An Introduction to Geodesic Convexity
Nisheeth Vishnoi - [watch?v=hJcd1SR_tA](#)

Covariance estimation and geodesic convexity
Ami Wiesel - [watch?v=7-Yq3dpoUWM](#)

Some non-convex optimization problems through a geometric lens
Suvrit Sra - [watch?v=ys2XPPijoDA](#)

Accelerated Gradient Methods on Riemannian Manifolds
Suvrit Sra - [watch?v=-1BK70HM6ME](#)

Blogs

Optimization and Gradient Descent on Riemannian Manifolds
Agustinus Kristiadi - wiseodd.github.io/techblog