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A variational derivation of a class of BFGS-like methods

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ABSTRACT
We provide a maximum entropy derivation of a new family of BFGS-like methods. Similar results are then derived for block BFGS methods. This also yields an independent proof of a result of Fletcher 1991 and its generalisation to the block case.

KEYWORDS
Quasi-Newton method, BFGS method, maximum entropy problem, block BFGS.

1. Introduction

Suppose $f:\mathbb{R}^n\rightarrow\mathbb{R}$ is a C^2 function to be minimized. Then Newton's iteration is

$$x_{k+1}=x_k-[H(x_k)]^{-1}\nabla f(x_k),\quad k\in\mathcal{N},\tag{1}$$

where $H(x_k)=\nabla^2 f(x_k)$ is the Hessian of f at the point x_k. In quasi-Newton methods, one employs instead an approximation B_k of $H(x_k)$ to avoid the costly operations of computing, storing and inverting the Hessian (B_0 is often taken to be the identity I_n). These methods appear to perform well even in nonsmooth optimization, see [1]. Instead of (1), one uses

$$x_{k+1}=x_k-\alpha_k B_k^{-1}\nabla f(x_k),\quad \alpha_k>0,\quad k\in\mathcal{N},\tag{2}$$

with α_k chosen by a line search, imposing the *secant* equation

$$y_k=B_{k+1}s_k,\tag{3}$$

where

$$y_k:=\nabla f(x_k+s_k)-\nabla f(x_k),\quad s_k:=\Delta x_k=x_{k+1}-x_k.$$

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The secant condition is motivated by the expansion

$$\nabla f(x_k + s_k) \approx \nabla f(x_k) + H(x_k)s_k. \tag{4}$$

For $n > 1$, B_{k+1} satisfying (3) is underdetermined. Various methods are used to find a symmetric B_{k+1} that satisfies the secant equation (3) and is closest in some metric to the current approximation B_k. In several methods, B_{k+1} or its inverse is a rank one or two update of the previous estimate [2].

Since for a strongly convex function the Hessian $H(x_k)$ is a symmetric positive definite matrix, we can think of its approximation B_k as a covariance of a zero-mean, multivariate Gaussian distribution. Recall that in the case of two zero-mean multivariate normal distributions p, q with nonsingular $n \times n$ covariance matrixes P, Q, respectively, the relative entropy (divergence, Kullback-Leibler index) can be derived in closed form

$$\mathbb{D}(p||q) = \int \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} p(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\det\left(P^{-1}Q\right) + tr(Q^{-1}P) - n\right].$$

Since P^{-1} and Q^{-1} are the natural parameters of the Gaussian distributions, we write

$$\mathbb{D}(P^{-1}||Q^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\det\left(P^{-1}Q\right) + \mathrm{trace}\,(Q^{-1}P) - n\right] \tag{5}$$

2. A maximum entropy problem

Consider minimizing $\mathbb{D}(B^{-1}||B_k^{-1})$ over symmetric, positive definite B subject to the secant equation

$$B^{-1}y_k = s_k. \tag{6}$$

In [3], Fletcher indeed showed that the solution to this variational problem is provided by the BFGS iterate thereby providing a variational characterization for it alternative to Goldfarb's classical one [4], [2, Section 6.1]. We take a different approach leading to a family of BFGS-like methods.

First of all, observe that $B^{-1}y_k$ must be the given vector s_k. Thus, it seems reasonable that B_{k+1}^{-1} should approximate B_k^{-1} only in directions different from y_k. We are then led to consider the following new problem

$$\min_{\{B=B^T, B>0\}} \mathbb{D}(B^{-1}||P_k^T B_k^{-1} P_k) \tag{7}$$

subject to (6), where P_k is a rank $n-1$ matrix satisfying $P_k y_k = 0$, subject to the secant equation (6). One possible choice for P_k is the orthogonal projection

$$P_k = I_n - \frac{y_k y_k^T}{y_k^T y_k} = I_n - \Pi_{y_k}.$$

Since $P_k B_k^{-1} P_k$ is singular, however, (7) does not make sense. Thus, to regularize the problem, we replace P_k with the nonsingular, positive definite matrix $P_k^\epsilon = P_k + \epsilon I_n$.

The Lagrangian for this problem is

$$\mathcal{L}(B,\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\det\left(B^{-1}(P_k^\epsilon)^{-1}B_k P_k^\epsilon\right) + tr\left(P_k^\epsilon B_k^{-1} P_k^\epsilon B\right) - n\right] + \lambda_k^T[Bs_k - y_k] =$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\log\det\left(B^{-1}B_k\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\det\left((P_k^\epsilon)^{-2}\right) + tr\left(P_k^\epsilon B_k^{-1} P_k^\epsilon B\right) - n\right] + \lambda_k^T[Bs_k - y_k].$$

Observe that the term

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\det\left((P_k^\epsilon)^{-2}\right)$$

does not depend on B and therefore plays no role in the variational analysis. To compute the first variation of $\mathcal{L}$ in direction δB, we first recall a simple result. Consider the map J defined on nonsingular, $n\times n$ matrices M by $J(M) = \log|\det[M]|$. Let $\delta J(M;\delta M)$ denote the directional derivative of J in direction $\delta M \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. We then have the following result :

Lemma 2.1. [5, Lemma 2] *If M is nonsingular then, for any $\delta M \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$,*

$$\delta J(M;\delta M) = \mathrm{trace}[M^{-1}\delta M].$$

Observe also that any positive definite matrix B is an interior point in the cone $\mathcal{C}$ of positive semidefinite matrices in any symmetric direction $\delta B \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. Imposing $\delta\mathcal{L}(B,\lambda;\delta B) = 0$ for all such δB, we get, in view of Lemma 2.1,

$$\mathrm{trace}\left[\left(-(B_{k+1}^\epsilon)^{-1} + P_k^\epsilon B_k^{-1} P_k^\epsilon + 2s_k\lambda_k^T\right)\delta B\right] = 0, \quad \forall \delta B,$$

which gives

$$(B_{k+1}^\epsilon)^{-1} = P_k^\epsilon B_k^{-1} P_k^\epsilon + 2s_k\lambda_k^T. \tag{8}$$

As $\epsilon \searrow 0$, we get the iteration

$$B_{k+1}^{-1} = P_k B_k^{-1} P_k + 2s_k\lambda_k^T. \tag{9}$$

Since $P_k y_k = 0$, in order to satisfy the secant equation

$$B_{k+1}^{-1} y_k = s_k.$$

it suffices to choose the multiplier λ_k so that

$$2\lambda_k^T y_k = 1.$$

We need, however, to also guarantee symmetry and positive definiteness of the solution. We are then led to choose λ_k as

$$\lambda_k = \frac{s_k}{2y_k^T s_k}. \tag{10}$$

Finally, notice that, under the *curvature* assumption

$$y_k^T s_k > 0, \tag{11}$$

if $B_k > 0$, indeed B_{k+1} in (9) is symmetric, positive definite justifying the previous calculations. We have therefore established the following result.

Theorem 2.2. *Assume $B_k > 0$ and $y_k^T s_k > 0$. A solution B^* of*

$$\min_{\{B=B^T, B>0\}} \mathbb{D}(B^{-1} || P_k^T B_k^{-1} P_k),$$

subject to constraint (6)*, in the regularized sense described above, is given by*

$$(B^*)^{-1} = \left(I_n - \frac{y_k y_k^T}{y_k^T y_k} \right) B_k^{-1} \left(I_n - \frac{y_k y_k^T}{y_k^T y_k} \right) + \frac{s_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}. \tag{12}$$

3. BFGS-like methods

From Theorem 2.2, we get the following quasi-Newton iteration:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= x_k - \alpha_k B_k^{-1} \nabla f(x_k), \quad x_0 = \bar{x}, & (13) \\ B_{k+1}^{-1} &= \left(I_n - \frac{y_k y_k^T}{y_k^T y_k} \right) B_k^{-1} \left(I_n - \frac{y_k y_k^T}{y_k^T y_k} \right) + \frac{s_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}, \quad B_0 = I_n. & (14) \end{aligned}$$

Note that, for limited-memory iterations, this method has the same storage requirement as standard limited-memory BFGS, say $(s_j, y_j), j = k, k-1, \ldots, k-m+1$. Now let $v_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be any vector not orthogonal to y_k. Then

$$P_k(v_k) := \frac{y_k v_k^T}{y_k^T v_k} \tag{15}$$

is an oblique projection onto y_k. Employing $P_k(v_k)$ and its transpose in place of Π_{y_k} in (7) and performing the variational analysis after regularisation, we get a BFGS-like iteration

$$B_{k+1}^{-1} = (I_n - P_k(v_k))^T B_k^{-1} (I_n - P_k(v_k)) + \frac{s_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} \tag{16}$$

In particular, if $v_k = s_k$, the corresponding oblique projection is

$$P_k(s_k) = \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}.$$

In such case, (16) is just the standard (BFGS) iteration for the inverse approximate Hessian

$$B_{k+1}^{-1} = \left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}\right)^T B_k^{-1} \left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}\right) + \frac{s_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}. \tag{17}$$

Here $T_k = I_n - P_k(s_k)$ is a rank $n-1$ matrix satisfying $T_k y_k = 0$ as is $I - \Pi_{y_k}$. We now get an alternative derivation of Fletcher's result [3].

Corollary 3.1. *Assume $B_k > 0$ and $y_k^T s_k > 0$. A solution B^* of*

$$\min_{\{B=B^T, B>0\}} \mathbb{D}(B^{-1}||B_k^{-1}),$$

subject to constraint (6) *is given by the standard* (BFGS) *iteration* (17).

Proof. We show that in the limit, as $\epsilon \searrow 0$, $\mathbb{D}(B^{-1}||B_k^{-1})$ and $\mathbb{D}\left(B^{-1}||\left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + \epsilon I_n\right)^T B_k^{-1}\left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + \epsilon I_n\right)\right)$ only differ by terms not depending on B. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{D}\left(B^{-1}||\left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + \epsilon I_n\right)^T B_k^{-1}\left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + \epsilon I_n\right)\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left\{\log\det\left(B^{-1}B_k\right) + \log\det\left[\left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + \epsilon I_n\right)^{-1}\left(I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} + \epsilon I_n\right)^{-T}\right]\right. \\
&\left. + \operatorname{trace}\left[\left((1+\epsilon)I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}\right)^T B_k^{-1}\left((1+\epsilon)I_n - \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}\right)B\right] - n\right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Note that, by the circulant property of the trace,

$$\operatorname{trace}\left[-\frac{s_k y_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}B_k^{-1}(1+\epsilon)B\right] = \operatorname{trace}\left[-B\frac{s_k y_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}B_k^{-1}(1+\epsilon)\right]$$

It now suffices to observe that, for symmetric matrices B satisfying (6) $Bs_k = y_k$, the products

$$B\frac{s_k y_k^T}{y_k^T s_k} = \frac{y_k s_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}B = \frac{y_k y_k^T}{y_k^T s_k}$$

are independent of B. □

Iterations (13)-(14) and (13)-(16) are expected to enjoy the same convergence properties as the canonical BFGS method [2, Chapter 6]. They can, in principle, be applied also to nonsmooth cases along the lines of [1] with an exact line search to compute α_k at each step.

4. Block BFGS-like methods

In some large dimensional problems, it is prohibitive to calculate the full gradient at each iteration. Consider for instance *deep neural networks*. A deep network consists of a nested composition of a linear transformation and a nonlinear one σ. In the learning phase of a deep network, one compares the predictions $y(x, \xi^i)$ for the input sample ξ^i with the actual output y^i. This is done through a cost function $f_i(x)$, e.g.

$$f_i(x) = \|y^i - y(x; \xi^i)\|^2.$$

The goal is to learn the *weights* x through minimization of the empirical loss function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i(x).$$

In modern datasets, N can be in the millions and therefore calculation of the full gradient $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \nabla f_i(x)$ at each iteration to perform gradient descent is unfeasible. One can then resort to *stochastic gradients* by sampling uniformly from the set $\{1, \ldots, N\}$ the index i_k where to compute the gradient at iteration k. In alternative, one can also average the gradient over a set of randomly chosen samples called a "mini-batch". In [6], a so-called block BFGS was proposed. Let S_k be a *sketching matrix* of directions [6] and let $\mathcal{T} \subset [N]$. Rather than taking differences of random gradients, one computes the action of the sub-sampled Hessian on S_k as

$$Y_k := \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}} \nabla^2 f_i(x_k) S_k$$

To update B_k^{-1}, we can now consider the problem

$$\min_{\{B = B^T, B > 0\}} \mathbb{D}\left(B^{-1} || P_k^T B_k^{-1} P_k\right) \tag{18}$$

where $I - P_k$ projects onto the space spanned by the columns of Y_k, subject to the block-secant equation

$$B^{-1} Y_k = S_k. \tag{19}$$

Again, one possible choice for S_k is $I - \Pi_{Y_k}$ where $\Pi_{Y_k} = Y_k (Y_k^T Y_k)^{-1} Y_k^T$ is the orthogonal projection. The same variational argument as in Section 2 leads to the iteration

$$B_{k+1}^{-1} = (I - \Pi_{Y_k}) B_k^{-1} (I - \Pi_{Y_k}) + S_k (S_k^T Y_k)^{-1} S_k^T. \tag{20}$$

Another choice for P_k is the oblique projection $I - Y_k (S_k^T Y_k)^{-1} S_k^T$ leading to the iteration in [6]

$$B_{k+1}^{-1} = \left(I - Y_k (S_k^T Y_k)^{-1} S_k^T\right)^T B_k^{-1} \left(I - Y_k (S_k^T Y_k)^{-1} S_k^T\right) + S_k (S_k^T Y_k)^{-1} S_k^T. \tag{21}$$

We then obtain a variational characterisation of the iteration (21) alternative to the one of [6, Appendix A] and generalizing Fletcher [3].

Corollary 4.1. *Assume $B_k > 0$ and $S_k^T Y_k > 0$. A solution B^* of*

$$\min_{\{B=B^T, B>0\}} \mathbb{D}(B^{-1}||B_k^{-1}),$$

subject to constraint (19) is given by B_{k+1} in (21).

The proof is analogous to the proof of Corollary 3.1.

5. Numerical Experiments

The algorithm (13)-(14) has the form:

```
procedure BFGS-LIKE(f, Gf, x_0, tolerance)
    B ← I_d                    ▷ d is the dimension of x_0 and I_d is the identity in R^d
    x ← x_0
    for n = 1, ..., MaxIterations do
        y ← Gf(x)
        if ||y|| < tolerance then
            break
        SearchDirection ← −By
        α ← LineSearch(f, GF, x, SearchDirection)
        Δx ← α SearchDirection
        S ← I_d − (y y^T)/(y^T y)
        B ← S^T B S + (Δx Δx^T)/(y^T dx)
        x ← x + Δx
    return x
```

Algorithm 1: BFGS-like algorithm (13)-(14)

While the effectiveness of the BFGS-like algorithms introduced in Section 3 needs to be tested on a significant number of large scale benchmark problems, we provide below two examples where the BFGS-like algorithm (13)-(14) appears to perform better than standard BFGS. Consider the strictly convex function f on $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = e^{x_1 - 1} + e^{-x_2+1} + (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

whose minimum point is $x^* \approx (0.8, 1.2)$. Take as starting point: $(5, -7)$. Figure 1 illustrates the decay of the error $||x^n - x^*||_2$ over 50 iterations for the classical BFGS and for algorithm (13)-(14).

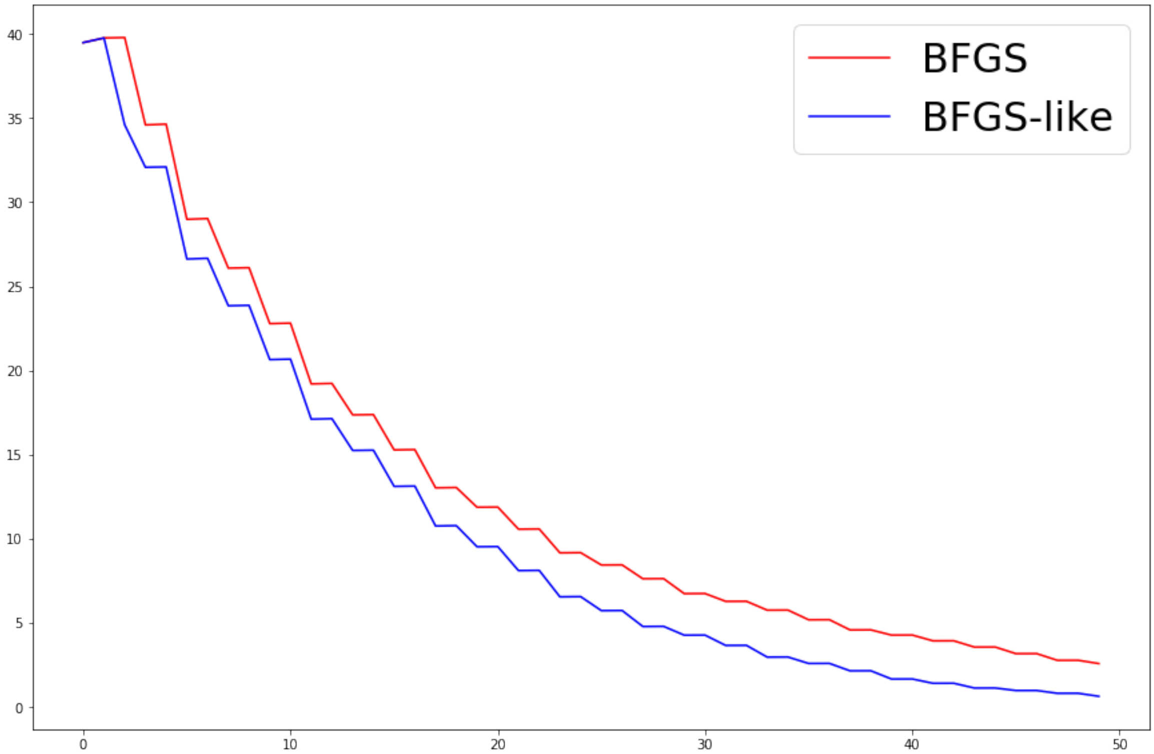

Figure 1. Plot of $||x^n - x^*||_2$ for each iteration n

Consider now the (nonconvex) Generalized Rosenbrock function in 10 dimensions:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{9} \left[100 \left(x_{i+1} - x_i^2 \right)^2 + (x_i - 1)^2 \right], \quad -30 \leq x_i \leq 30,\ i = 1, 2, \ldots, 10.$$

It has an absolute minumum at $x_i^* = 1, i = 1, \ldots, 10$ and $f(x^*) = 0$. Taking as initial point $x_0 = (0, 0, \ldots, 0)$ the origin, both methods get stuck in a local minimum, see Figure 2.

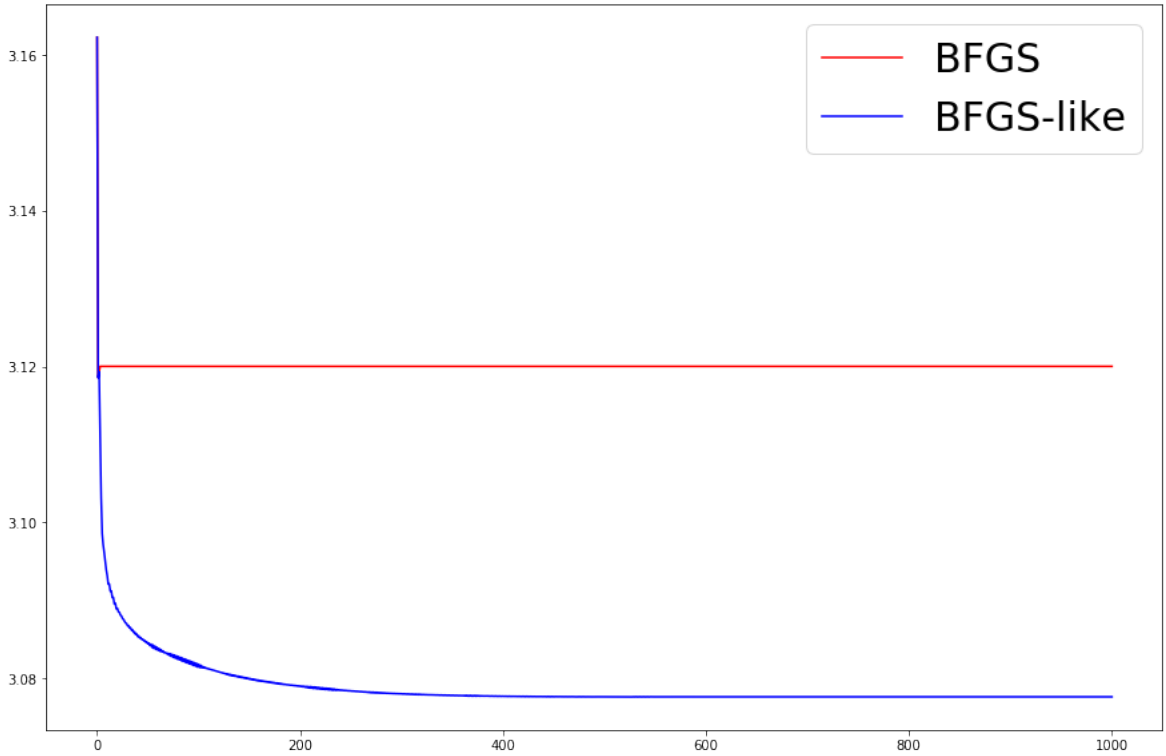

Figure 2. Plot of $||x^n - x^*||_2$ for each iteration n

Instead, initiating the recursions at $x_0 = (0.9, 0.9, \ldots, 0.9)$, both algorithms converge to the absolute minimum (Figure 3 depicts 100 iterations). After a few initial steps, BFGS-like appears to perform better than BFGS.

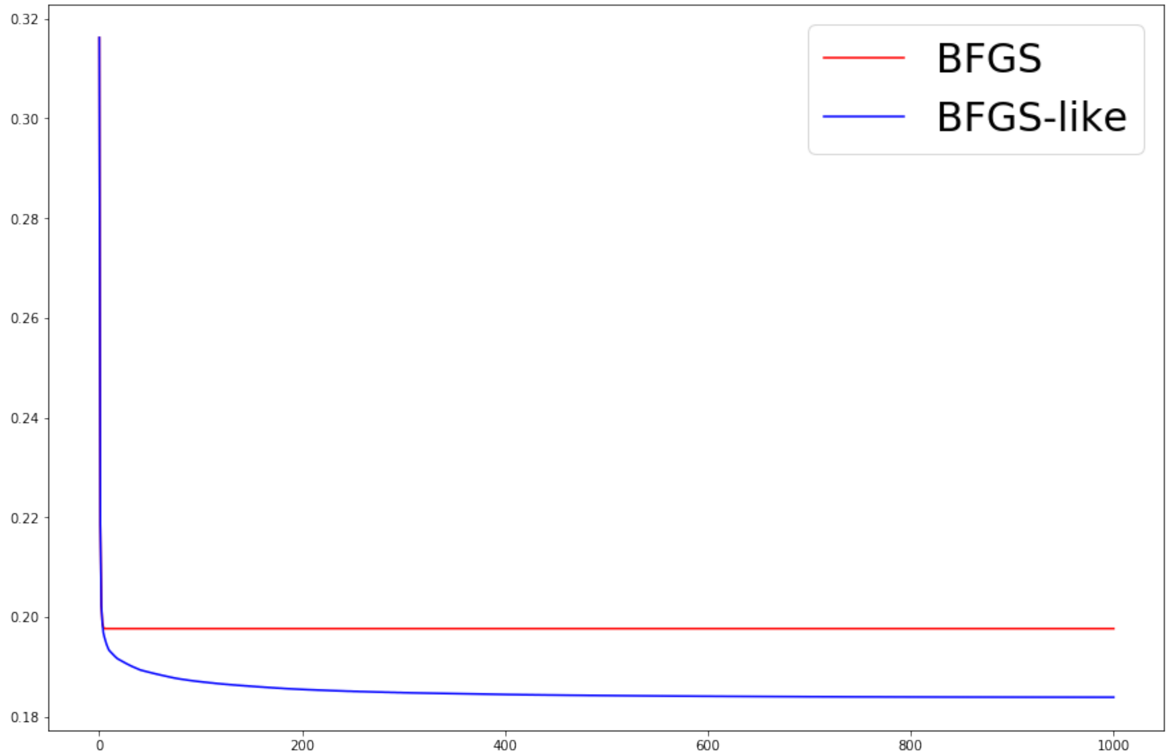

Figure 3. Plot of $||x^n - x^*||_2$ for each iteration n

6. Closing comments

We have proposed a new family of BFGS-like iterations of which (13)-(14) is a most natural one. The entropic variational derivation provides theoretical support for these methods and a new proof of Fletcher's classical derivation [3]. Further study is needed to exploit the flexibility afforded by this new family (the vector v_k determining the oblique projection in (15) appears as a "free parameter"). Similar results have been established for block BFGS. A few numerical experiments seem to indicate that (13)-(14) may perform better in some problems than standard BFGS.

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