

# Convex optimization in negatively curved geodesic spaces

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Midwest Optimization at Waterloo

November 2024

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# PART I

## Negative curvature

Optimization over a **Hadamard** space  $X$ :

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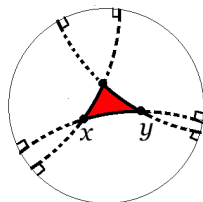
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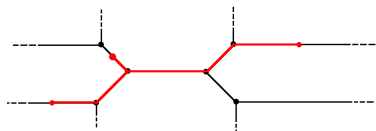


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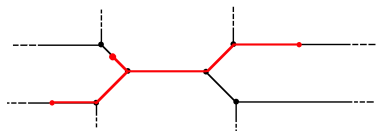


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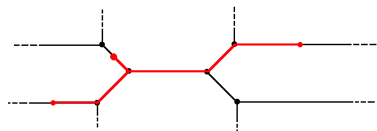


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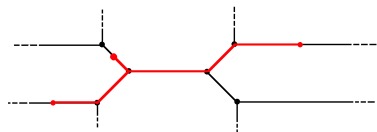


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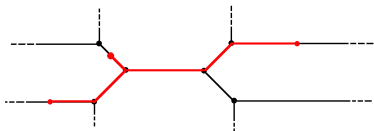


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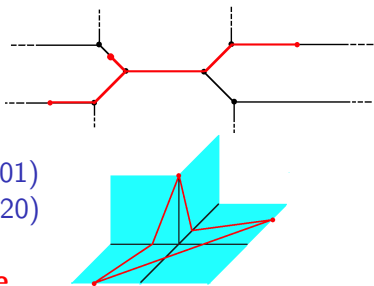
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**Question** Are circumcenters in Hadamard space computable?



## PART II

### The subgradient method: a fresh look

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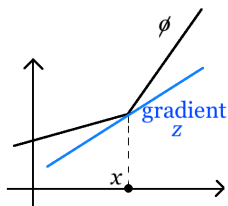
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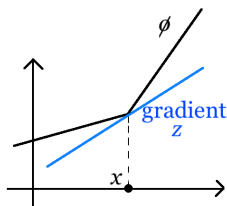
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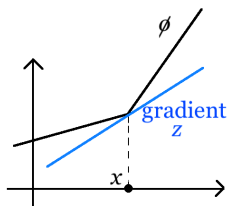
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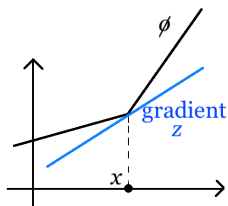
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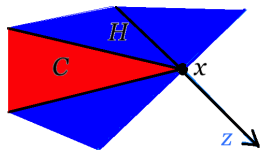
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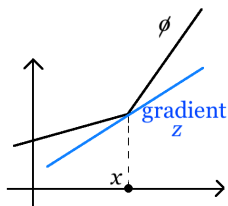
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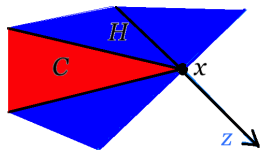
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Subgradients are **dual** objects. Any analogue in Hadamard space?

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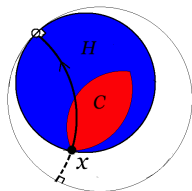
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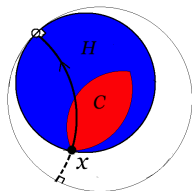
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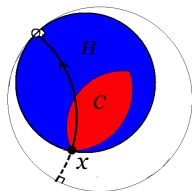
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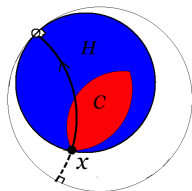
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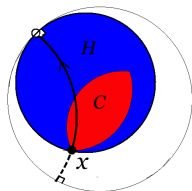
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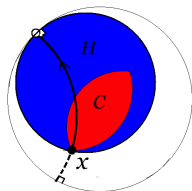
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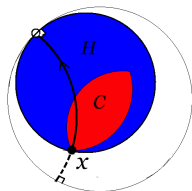
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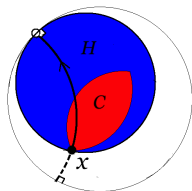
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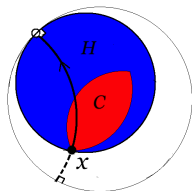
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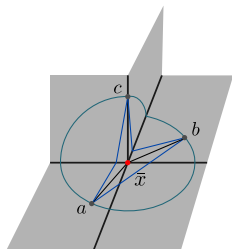
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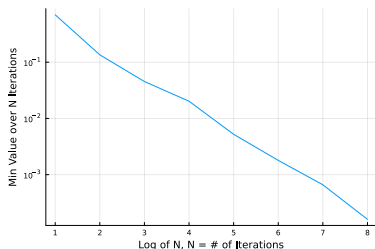
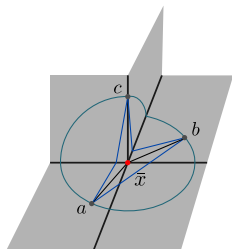


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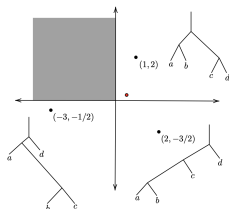
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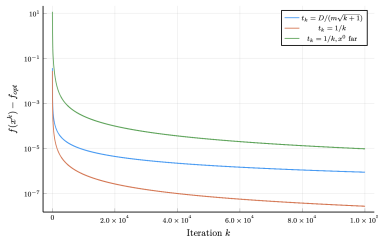
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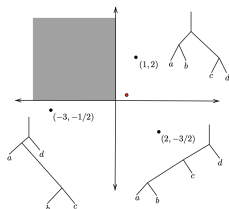
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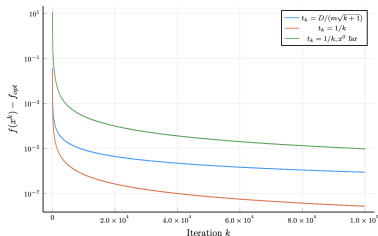


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(See [Ariel Goodwin's](#) poster: "Incremental minimization...")





## PART III

# Weighted means in Hadamard spaces

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Theorem (weighted averages versus convex combinations)

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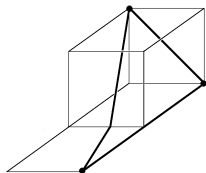
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Three points in a cubical complex



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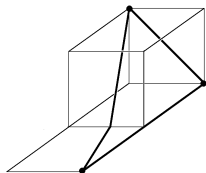
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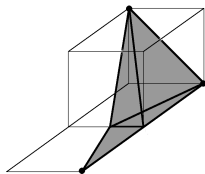
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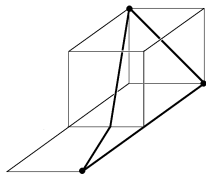
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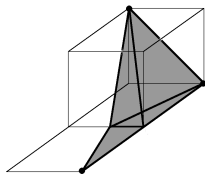
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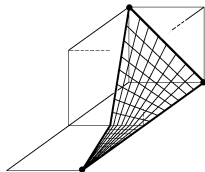
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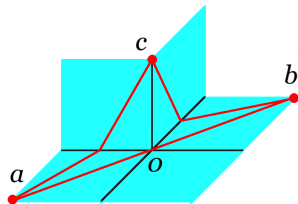
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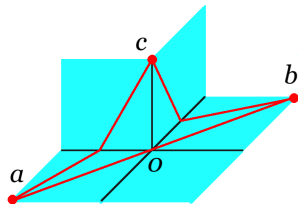
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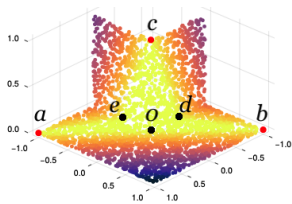
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Heat map of test function slope

## PART IV

# Convex optimization on CAT(0) cubical complexes

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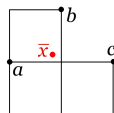
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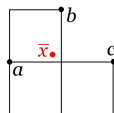
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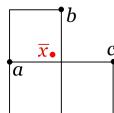
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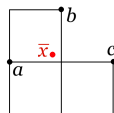
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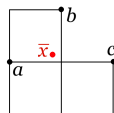
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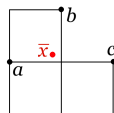
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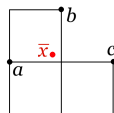
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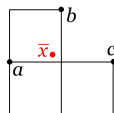
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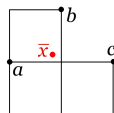
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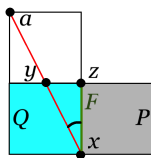
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## Cutting plane strategy for low-dimensional cells

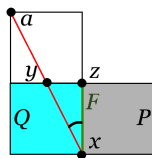
In CAT(0) cubical complex, consider points  $a \neq x \in \text{cell } P \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ .

**Aim:** at  $x$ , find a (Euclidean) **subgradient** for the function

$$w \in \mathbf{R}^n \mapsto \begin{cases} d(w, a) & (w \in P) \\ +\infty & (w \notin P) \end{cases}$$

**Answer.** Suppose geodesic  $[x, a]$  has first segment  $[x, y]$  in cell  $Q$ . Project  $y$  onto its nearest point  $z$  in the face  $F$  shared by  $P$  and  $Q$ . Then, one such subgradient is

$$\frac{\cos(\angle yxz)}{|x-z|}(x-z) \quad (\text{interpreted as } 0 \text{ if } z=x).$$



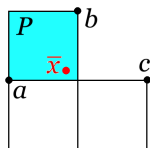
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Minimize over cell  $P$

$$d^2(\cdot, a) + d^2(\cdot, b) + d^2(\cdot, c)$$

using various cutting plane algorithms,  
compared with the cyclic proximal point  
method (Bačák '13).

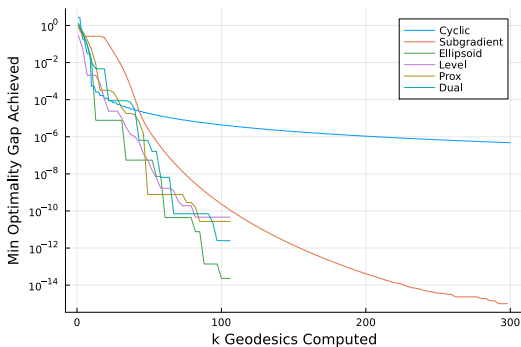
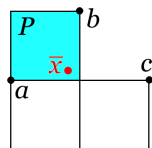


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## References

- ▶ Horoballs and the subgradient method  
[arXiv:2403.15749](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.15749)
- ▶ Recognizing weighted means in geodesic spaces  
[arXiv:2406.03913](https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.03913)
- ▶ Convex optimization on CAT(0) cubical complexes  
[arXiv:2405.01968](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.01968)
- ▶ Incremental minimization in spaces of nonpositive curvature  
[arielgoodwin.github.io/talks](https://arielgoodwin.github.io/talks)