Smooth Primal-Dual Coordinate Descent Algorithms for Nonsmooth Convex Optimization

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Abstract

We propose a new randomized coordinate descent method for a convex optimization template with broad applications. Our analysis relies on a novel combination of four ideas applied to the primal-dual gap function: smoothing, acceleration, homotopy, and coordinate descent with non-uniform sampling. As a result, our method features the first convergence rate guarantees among the coordinate descent methods, that are the best-known under a variety of common structure assumptions on the template. We provide numerical evidence to support the theoretical results with a comparison to state-of-the-art algorithms.

1 Introduction

We develop randomized coordinate descent methods to solve the following composite convex problem:

$$F^* = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^p} \{ F(x) = f(x) + g(x) + h(Ax) \},$$

where $f : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}$, $g : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$, and $h : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ are proper, closed and convex functions, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$ is a given matrix. The optimization template (1) covers many important applications including support vector machines, sparse model selection, logistic regression, etc. It is also convenient to formulate generic constrained convex problems by choosing an appropriate $h$.

Within convex optimization, coordinate descent methods have recently become increasingly popular in the literature \cite{1-6}. These methods are particularly well-suited to solve huge-scale problems arising from machine learning applications where matrix-vector operations are prohibitive \cite{1}.

To our knowledge, there is no coordinate descent method for the general three-composite form (1) within our structure assumptions studied here that has rigorous convergence guarantees. Our paper specifically fills this gap. For such a theoretical development, coordinate descent algorithms require specific assumptions on the convex optimization problems \cite{1-4,6}. As a result, to rigorously handle the three-composite case, we assume that (i) $f$ is smooth, (ii) $g$ is non-smooth but decomposable (each component has an “efficiently computable” proximal operator), and (iii) $h$ is non-smooth.

Our approach: In a nutshell, we generalize \cite{4,7} to the three composite case (1). For this purpose, we combine several classical and contemporary ideas: We exploit the smoothing technique in \cite{3}, the efficient implementation technique in \cite{4,14}, the homotopy strategy in \cite{9}, and the nonuniform coordinate selection rule in \cite{7} in our algorithm, to achieve the best known complexity estimate for the template.

Surprisingly, the combination of these ideas is achieved in a very natural and elementary primal-dual gap-based framework. However, the extension is indeed not trivial since it requires to deal with the composition of a non-smooth function $h$ and a linear operator $A$. 

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While our work has connections to the methods developed in [7, 10, 11], it is rather distinct. First, we consider a more general problem (1) than the one in [4, 7, 10]. Second, our method relies on Assumption 1.

Our contributions: We propose a new smooth primal–dual randomized coordinate descent method for solving (1) where $f$ is smooth, $g$ is nonsmooth, separable and has a block-wise proximal operator, and $h$ is a general nonsmooth function. Under such a structure, we show that our algorithm achieves the best known $O(n/k)$ convergence rate, where $k$ is the iteration count and to our knowledge, this is the first time that this convergence rate is proven for a coordinate descent algorithm.

We instantiate our algorithm to solve special cases of (1) including the case $q = 0$ and constrained problems. We analyze the convergence rate guarantees of these variants individually and discuss the choices of sampling distributions.

Exploiting the strategy in [3, 14], our algorithm can be implemented in parallel by breaking up the full vector updates. We also provide a restart strategy to enhance practical performance.

Paper organization: We review some preliminary results in Section 2. The main contribution of this paper is in Section 3 with the main algorithm and its convergence guarantee. We also present special cases of the proposed algorithm. Section 4 provides numerical evidence to illustrate the performance of our algorithms in comparison to existing methods. The proofs are deferred to the supplementary document.

2 Preliminaries

Notation: Let $[n] := \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$ be the set of $n$ positive integer indices. Let us decompose the variable vector $x$ into $n$-blocks denoted by $x_i$ as $x = [x_1; x_2; \cdots; x_n]$ such that each block $x_i$ has the size $p_i \geq 1$ with $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = p$. We also decompose the identity matrix $I_p$ of $\mathbb{R}^p$ into $n$ block as $I_p = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & U_2 & \cdots & U_n \end{bmatrix}$, where $U_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p_i}$ has $p_i$ unit vectors. In this case, any vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$ can be written as $x = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i x_i$, and each block becomes $x_i = U_i^\top x$ for $i \in [n]$. We define the partial gradients as $\nabla_i f(x) = U_i^\top \nabla f(x)$ for $i \in [n]$. Formally, we define the partial gradients as $\nabla_i f(x) = U_i^\top \nabla f(x)$ for $i \in [n]$. For a convex function $f$, we use $\text{dom}(f)$ to denote its domain, $f^*(x) := \sup_u \{u^\top x - f(u)\}$ to denote its Fenchel conjugate, and $\text{prox}_f(x) := \arg \min_u \{f(u) + (1/2)\|u - x\|^2\}$ to denote its proximal operator. For a convex set $X$ and $\delta_X(\cdot)$ denotes its indicator function. We also need the following weighted norms:

$$
\begin{align*}
\|x\|^2_{(i)} &= (H_i x_i, x_i), \\
\|y\|^*_{(i)} &= (H_i^{-1} y_i, y_i), \\
\|x\|^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n L_i^\alpha \|x_i\|^2_{(i)}, \\
\|y\|^* &= \sum_{i=1}^n L_i^{-\alpha} \|y_i\|^*_{(i)}.
\end{align*}
$$

Here, $H_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p_i \times p_i}$ is a symmetric positive definite matrix, and $L_i \in (0, \infty)$ for $i \in [n]$ and $\alpha > 0$. In addition, we use $\|\cdot\|$ to denote $\|\cdot\|_2$.

Formal assumptions on the template: We require the following assumptions to tackle (1):

Assumption 1. The functions $f$, $g$ and $h$ are all proper, closed and convex. Moreover, they satisfy

(a) The partial derivative $\nabla_i f(\cdot)$ is Lipschitz continuous with the Lipschitz constant $L_i \in [0, +\infty)$, i.e., $\|\nabla_i f(x + U_i d_i) - \nabla_i f(x)\|_{(i)} \leq L_i \|d_i\|_{(i)}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $d_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p_i}$. 

(b) The function $g$ is separable, which has the following form $g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_i)$.

(c) One of the following assumptions for $h$ holds for Subsections 3.3 and 3.4 respectively:

i. $h$ is Lipschitz continuous which is equivalent to the boundedness of $\text{dom}(h^*)$.

ii. $h$ is the indicator function for an equality constraint, i.e., $h(Ax) := \delta_{c(\cdot)}(Ax)$.

Now, we briefly describe the main techniques used in this paper.

Acceleration: Acceleration techniques in convex optimization date back to the seminal work of Nesterov in [13], and is one of standard techniques in convex optimization. We exploit such a scheme to achieve the best known $O(1/k)$ rate for the nonsmooth template (1).

Nonuniform distribution: We assume that $\xi$ is a random index on $[n]$ associated with a probability distribution $q = (q_1, \cdots, q_n)^\top$ such that

$$
\mathbb{P}\{\xi = i\} = q_i > 0, \quad i \in [n], \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n q_i = 1.
$$

2
When $q_i = \frac{1}{n}$ for all $i \in [n]$, we obtain the uniform distribution. Let $i_0, i_1, \cdots, i_k$ be i.i.d. realizations of the random index $\xi$ after $k$ iteration. We define $F_{k+1} = \sigma(i_0, i_1, \cdots, i_k)$ as the $\sigma$-field generated by these realizations.

**Smoothing techniques:** We can write the convex function $h(u) = \sup_y \{(u, y) - h^*(y)\}$ using its Fenchel conjugate $h^*$. Since $h$ in (1) is convex but possibly nonsmooth, we smooth $h$ as

$$h_\beta(u) := \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^m} \left\{ (u, y) - h^*(y) - \frac{\beta}{2} \|y - \dot{y}\|^2 \right\},$$

where $\dot{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is given and $\beta > 0$ is the smoothness parameter. Moreover, the quadratic function $b(y, \dot{y}) = \frac{1}{2} \|y - \dot{y}\|^2$ is defined based on a given norm in $\mathbb{R}^m$. Let us denote by $y^*_\beta(u)$, the unique solution of this concave maximization problem in (4), i.e.:

$$y^*_\beta(u) := \arg \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^m} \left\{ (u, y) - h^*(y) - \frac{\beta}{2} \|y - \dot{y}\|^2 \right\} = \prox_{\beta^{-1} h^*} (\dot{y} + \beta^{-1} u),$$

where $\prox_{h^*}$ is the proximal operator of $h^*$. If we assume that $h$ is Lipschitz continuous, or equivalently that $\text{dom}(h^*)$ is bounded, then it holds that

$$h_\beta(u) \leq h(u) \leq h_\beta(u) + \frac{\beta D^2_{\beta^*}}{2},$$

where $D_{h^*} := \max_{y \in \text{dom}(h^*)} \|y - \dot{y}\| < +\infty$.

Let us define a new smoothed function $\psi_\beta(x) := f(x) + h_\beta(Ax)$. Then, $\psi_\beta$ is differentiable, and its block partial gradient

$$\nabla_i \psi_\beta(x) = \nabla_i f(x) + A_i^T y^*_\beta(Ax)$$

is also Lipschitz continuous with the Lipschitz constant $L_\iota(\beta) := \tilde{L}_i + \frac{\|A_i\|^2}{\beta}$, where $\tilde{L}_i$ is given in Assumption [1] and $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n_i}$ is the $i$-th block of $A$.

**Homotopy:** In smoothing-based methods, the choice of the smoothness parameter is critical. This choice may require the knowledge of the desired accuracy, number of maximum iterations or the diameters of the primal and/or dual domains as in [8]. In order to make this choice flexible and our method applicable to the constrained problems, we employ a homotopy strategy developed in [9] for deterministic algorithms, to gradually update the smoothness parameter while making sure that it converges to 0.

### 3 Smooth primal-dual randomized coordinate descent

In this section, we develop a smoothing primal-dual method to solve (1). Or approach is to combine the four key techniques mentioned above: smoothing, acceleration, homotopy, and randomized coordinate descent. Similar to (7) we allow to use arbitrary nonuniform distribution, which may allow to design a good distribution that captures the underlying structure of specific problems.

#### 3.1 The algorithm

Algorithm below smooths, accelerates, and randomizes the coordinate descent method.

**Algorithm 1.** SMOOTH, ACCELERATE, RANDOMIZE THE COORDINATE DESCENT (SMART-CD)

**Input:** Choose $\beta_0 > 0$ and $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ as two input parameters. Choose $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^p$.

1. Set $B_i^0 := \tilde{L}_i + \frac{\|A_i\|^2}{\beta_i}$ for $i \in [n]$. Compute $S_{\alpha} := \sum_{i=1}^n B_i^0 \alpha$ and $q_i := \frac{(B_i^0)\alpha}{S_{\alpha}}$ for all $i \in [n]$.

2. Set $\tau_0 := \min \{q_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\} \in (0, 1]$ for $i \in [n]$. Set $\tilde{x}^0 = \hat{x}^0 := x^0$.

3. for $k \leftarrow 0, 1, \cdots, k_{\text{max}}$ do

4. Update $\hat{x}^k := (1 - \tau_k) \hat{x}^k + \tau_k \hat{z}^k$ and compute $\hat{u}^k := A \hat{x}^k$.

5. Compute the dual step $y^*_k := y^*_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{u}^k) = \prox_{\beta_{k+1}^{-1} h^*} (\hat{y} + \beta_{k+1}^{-1} \hat{u}^k)$.

6. Select a block coordinate $i_k \in [n]$ according to the probability distribution $q_k$.

7. Set $\hat{z}^{k+1} := \hat{x}^k$, and compute the primal $i_k$-block coordinate:

$$\hat{x}^{k+1}_{i_k} := \arg \min_{\hat{x}_{i_k} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{i_k}}} \left\{ (\nabla_{i_k} f(\hat{x}^k) + A_{i_k}^T y^*_k, x_{i_k} - \hat{x}^k_{i_k} + g_{i_k}(x_{i_k}) + \frac{\tau_k B_{i_k}^k}{2\tau_0} \|x_{i_k} - \hat{x}^k_{i_k}\|^2_{i_k}) \right\}.$$

8. Update $\hat{z}^{k+1} := \hat{z}^k + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (\hat{z}^{k+1} - \hat{z}^k)$.

9. Compute $\tau_{k+1} \in (0, 1)$ as the unique positive root of $\tau^3 + \tau^2 + \tau^2 \tau - \tau_k^2 = 0$.

10. Update $\beta_{k+2} := \frac{\beta_{k+1}}{1 - \tau_{k+1}}$ and $B_{i_k}^{k+1} := \tilde{L}_i + \frac{\|A_i\|^2}{\beta_{k+2}}$ for $i \in [n]$.

end for
From the update \( \hat{x}^k := \hat{x}^{k-1} - \tau \hat{x}^{k-1} \) and \( \bar{x}^k := \tau \bar{x}^{k-1} \), it directly follows that \( \hat{x}^k := (1 - \tau_k)\hat{x}^k + \tau_k \bar{x}^k \). Therefore, it is possible to implement the algorithm without forming \( \bar{x}^k \).

3.2 Efficient implementation

While the basic variant in Algorithm 1 requires full vector updates at each iteration, we exploit the idea in [4] and show that we can partially update these vectors in a more efficient manner.

Algorithm 2. Efficient SMART-CD

Input: Choose a parameter \( \beta_1 > 0 \) and \( \alpha \in [0, 1] \) as two input parameters. Choose \( x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^p \).

1. Set \( B_i^0 := \bar{L}_i + \frac{\|A_i\|^2}{\beta_1} \) for \( i \in [n] \). Compute \( S_\alpha := \sum_{i=1}^n (B_i^0)^\alpha \) and \( q_i := \frac{(B_i^0)^\alpha}{S_\alpha} \) for all \( i \in [n] \).
2. Set \( \tau_0 := \min \{ q_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \} \in (0, 1) \) for \( i \in [n] \) and \( c_0 = (1 - \tau_0) \). Set \( u^0 = \bar{z}^0 := x^0 \).

3. for \( k := 0, 1, \cdots, k_{\max} \) do

4. Compute the dual step \( y^k(x) := \text{prox}_{\beta_{k+1} h^*} (\hat{y} + \beta_{k+1} (c_k A^k + A \bar{z}^k)) \).
5. Select a block coordinate \( i_k \in [n] \) according to the probability distribution \( q \).
6. Let \( \nabla_{i_k}^k := \nabla_{i_k} f(c_k u^k + \bar{z}^k) + A_{i_k}^T y_{i_{k+1}}^k(c_k A u^k + A \bar{z}^k) \). Compute
   \[
   t_{i_k}^{k+1} := \arg \min_{t \in \mathbb{R}^m} \left\{ \langle \nabla_{i_k}^k, t \rangle + g_{i_k}(t + \bar{z}_{i_k}^k) + \frac{\tau_k B_i^k}{2 \tau_0} \|t\|_2^2 \right\}.
   \]
7. Update \( \hat{x}^{k+1} := \hat{x}^k + t_{i_k}^{k+1} \).
8. Update \( u_{i_k}^{k+1} := u_{i_k}^k - \frac{1 - \tau_k}{\tau_{i_k}^0} t_{i_k}^{k+1} \).
9. Compute \( \tau_{k+1} \in (0, 1) \) as the unique positive root of \( \tau^3 + \tau^2 + 2 + \tau^2_0 \tau - \tau^2_k = 0 \).
10. Update \( \beta_{k+2} := \frac{\beta_{k+1}}{1 + \tau_{k+1}} \) and \( B_{i_k}^{k+1} := \bar{L}_i + \frac{\|A_i\|^2}{\beta_{k+2}} \) for \( i_k \in [n] \).

end for

We present the following result which shows the equivalence between Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2, the proof of which can be found in the supplementary document.

Proposition 3.1. Let \( c_k = \prod_{j=0}^{k} (1 - \tau_j) \), \( \bar{z}^k = c_k u^k + \bar{z}^k \) and \( \hat{z}^k = c_{k-1} u^k + \bar{z}^k \). Then, \( \hat{x}^k = \bar{x}^k \) and \( \bar{x}^k = \hat{x}^k \), for all \( k \geq 0 \), where \( \hat{x}^k, \bar{x}^k, \) and \( \hat{x}^k \) are defined in Algorithm 2.

According to Algorithm 2, we never need to form or update full-dimensional vectors. Only times that we need \( \hat{x}^k \) are when computing the gradient and the dual variable \( y^k(x) \). We present two special cases which are common in machine learning, in which we can compute these steps efficiently.

Remark 3.2. Under the following assumptions, we can characterize the per-iteration complexity explicitly. Let \( A, M \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p} \), and

(a) \( f \) has the form \( f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_j (e_j^T M x) \), where \( e_j^T \) is the \( j \)-th standard unit vector.

(b) \( h \) is separable as in \( h(A x) = \delta_{e_j} (A x) \) or \( h(A x) = \|A x\|_1 \).

Assuming that we store and maintain the residuals \( r_{u,l}^k = M u^k, r_{l,j}^k = M \bar{z}^k, r_{u,l}^k = M u^k, r_{l,j}^k = M \bar{z}^k \), then we have the per-iteration cost as \( O(\max\{\|(|j| | A_{ji}^l \neq 0)|, \|\{j | M_{ji} \neq 0\}\}) \) arithmetic operations. If \( h \) is partially separable as in [2], then the complexity of each iteration will remain moderate.

3.3 Case 1: Convergence analysis of SMART-CD for Lipschitz continuous \( h \)

We provide the following main theorem, which characterizes the convergence rate of Algorithm 1.

Theorem 3.3. Let \( x^* \) be an optimal solution of \( \{1\} \) and let \( \beta_1 > 0 \) be given. In addition, let \( \tau_0 := \min \{ q_i \mid i \in [n] \} \in (0, 1) \) and \( \beta_0 := (1 + \tau_0) \beta_1 \) be given parameters. For all \( k \geq 1 \), the sequence \( \{\hat{x}^k\} \) generated by Algorithm 1 satisfies:

\[
\mathbb{E}[F(\bar{x}^k) - F^*] \leq \frac{C^*(x^0)}{\tau_0(k-1) + 1} + \frac{\beta_1(1 + \tau_0) D_{h,1}^2}{2(\tau_0 k + 1)},
\]

where \( C^*(x^0) := (1 - \tau_0) (F_{\beta_0}(x^0) - F^*) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_0 B_i^0}{2q_i} \|x^0_i - x^0_i\|_{(i)}^2 \) and \( D_{h,1} \) is as defined by [6].
We can specify Algorithm 1 to solve this constrained problem by modifying the following two steps:

We consider the following special cases of Algorithm 1:

Let \( \tilde{y} \) be the sequence generated by Algorithm 1 for solving \( \tilde{x}^k \) at Step 5 is changed to

\[
y^*_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\tilde{x}^k) := \tilde{y} + \frac{1}{\beta_{k+1}}(A\tilde{x}^k - c),
\]

which requires one matrix-vector multiplication in \( A\tilde{x}^k \).

(b) The update of \( \tau_k \) at Step 9 and \( \beta_{k+1} \) at Step 10 are changed to

\[
\tau_{k+1} := \frac{\tau_k}{1 + \tau_k} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_{k+2} := (1 - \tau_{k+1})\beta_{k+1}.
\]

Now, we analyze the convergence of this algorithm by providing the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.4.** Let \( \{\tilde{x}^k\} \) be the sequence generated by Algorithm 1 for solving \( \tilde{x} \) using the updates \( (10) \) and \( (11) \) and let \( y^* \) be an arbitrary optimal solution of the dual problem of \( \tilde{x} \). In addition, let \( \tau_0 := \min \{q_i \mid i \in [n]\} \in (0, 1) \) and \( \beta_0 := (1 + \tau_0)\beta_1 \) be given parameters. Then, we have the following estimates:

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbb{E} \left[ F(\tilde{x}^k) - F^* \right] &\leq \frac{n C^*(x^0)}{k + n - 1} + \frac{(n + \beta_0 D^2 e)}{2k + 2n}, \\
\mathbb{E} \left[ ||A\tilde{x}^k - b|| \right] &\leq \frac{\beta_1}{\tau_0 (k - 1) + 1} \left[ ||y^* - \tilde{y}|| + (||y^* - \tilde{y}||^2 + 2\beta_1^{-1}C^*(x^0))^{1/2} \right],
\end{align*}
\]

where \( C^*(x^0) := (1 - \tau_0)(F_{\beta_0}(x^0) - F^*) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_0 D^2}{2q_i} ||x^* - x_i^0||^2 \). We note that the following lower bound always holds \( -||y^*||\mathbb{E} \left[ ||A\tilde{x}^k - b|| \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ F(\tilde{x}^k) - F^* \right] \).

### 3.5 Other special cases

We consider the following special cases of Algorithm 1:

**The case** \( h = 0 \): In this case, we obtain an algorithm similar to the one studied in [7] except that we have non-uniform sampling instead of importance sampling. If the distribution is uniform, then we obtain the method in [4].

**The case** \( q = 0 \): In this case, we have \( F(x) = f(x) + h(Ax) \), which can handle the linearly constrained problems with smooth objective function. In this case, we can choose \( \tau_0 = 1 \), and the coordinate proximal gradient step, Step 7 in Algorithm 1 is simplified as

\[
\tilde{x}^k_{i+1} := \tilde{x}^k_i - \frac{q_i}{\tau_k B_{i_k}} H_{i_k}^{-1} \left( \nabla f(\tilde{x}^k_i) + A_{i_k}^T \tilde{y}^*_{\beta_{k+1}}(\tilde{u}^k) \right).
\]

In addition, we replace Step 8 with

\[
\tilde{x}^{k+1} = \tilde{x}^k_i + \frac{\tau_{k}}{q_i} (\tilde{x}^{k+1} - \tilde{x}^k_i), \quad \forall i \in [n].
\]
we consider the following degenerate linear program studied in [9]:

We illustrate the performance of Efficient SMART-CD in brain imaging and support vector machines why the convergence rate guarantees of our algorithm matter. We compare SMART-CD with Vu-Condat–CD [11], which is a coordinate descent variant of Vu-Condat’s algorithm [16], FISTA [17], ASGARD [9], Chambolle-Pock’s primal–dual algorithm [18], L-BFGS [19] and SDCA [5].

4 Numerical evidence

We illustrate the performance of Efficient SMART-CD in brain imaging and support vector machines applications. We also include one representative example of a degenerate linear program to illustrate why the convergence rate guarantees of our algorithm matter. We compare SMART-CD with Vu-Condat–CD [11], which is a coordinate descent variant of Vu-Condat’s algorithm [16], FISTA [17], ASGARD [9], Chambolle-Pock’s primal–dual algorithm [18], L-BFGS [19] and SDCA [5].

4.1 A degenerate linear program: Why do convergence rate guarantees matter?

We consider the following degenerate linear program studied in [9]:

Here, the constraint \( x_p - \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} x_k = 0 \) is repeated \( d \) times. This problem satisfies the linear constraint qualification condition, which guarantees the primal–dual optimality. If we define

\[
A x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1, \ldots, x_k, \ldots, x_p \end{bmatrix}^\top, \quad c = [1, 0, \ldots, 0]^\top,
\]

we can fit this problem and its dual form into our template [1].

\[
\begin{aligned}
\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \quad & 2x_p \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} x_k = 1, \\
& x_p - \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} x_k = 0, \quad (2 \leq j \leq d), \\
& x_p \geq 0.
\end{aligned}
\]
For this experiment, we select the dimensions $p = 10$ and $d = 200$. We implement our algorithm and compare it with Vu-Condat-CD. We also combine our method with the restarting strategy proposed above. We use the same mapping to fit the problem into the template of Vu-Condat-CD.

Figure 1 illustrates the convergence behavior of Vu-Condat-CD and SMART-CD. We compare primal suboptimality and feasibility in the plots. The explicit solution of the problem is used to generate the plot with primal suboptimality. We observe that degeneracy of the problem prevents Vu-Condat-CD from making any progress towards the solution, where SMART-CD preserves $O(1/k)$ rate as predicted by theory. We emphasize that the authors in [11] proved almost sure convergence for Vu-Condat-CD but they did not provide a convergence rate guarantee for this method. Since the problem is certainly non-strongly convex, restarting does not significantly improve performance of SMART-CD.

4.2 Total Variation and $\ell_1$-regularized least squares regression with functional MRI data

In this experiment, we consider a computational neuroscience application where prediction is done based on a sequence of functional MRI images. Since the images are high dimensional and the number of samples that can be taken is limited, TV-$\ell_1$ regularization is used to get stable and predictive estimation results [20]. The convex optimization problem we solve is of the form:

$$
\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{2} \|Mx - b\|^2 + \lambda r \|x\|_1 + \lambda (1 - r) \|x\|_{TV}.
$$

(18)

This problem fits to our template with

$$
f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|Mx - b\|^2, \quad g(x) = \lambda r \|x\|_1, \quad h(u) = \lambda (1 - r) \|u\|_1,
$$

where $D$ is the 3D finite difference operator to define a total variation norm $\| \cdot \|_{TV}$ and $u = Dx$.

We use an fMRI dataset where the primal variable $x$ is 3D image of the brain that contains 33177 voxels. Feature matrix $M$ has 768 rows, each representing the brain activity for the corresponding example [20]. We compare our algorithm with Vu-Condat’s algorithm, FISTA, ASGARD, Chambolle-Pock’s primal-dual algorithm, L-BFGS and Vu-Condat-CD.

Figure 2 illustrates the convergence behaviour of the algorithms for different values of the regularization parameters. Per-iteration cost of SMART-CD and Vu-Condat-CD is similar, therefore the behavior of these two algorithms are quite similar in this experiment. Since Vu-Condat’s,
Chambolle-Pock’s, FISTA and ASGARD methods work with full dimensional variables, they have slow convergence in time. L-BFGS has a close performance to coordinate descent methods.

The simulation in Figure 2 is performed using benchmarking tool of [20]. The algorithms are tuned for the best parameters in practice.

4.3 Linear support vector machines problem with bias
In this section, we consider an application of our algorithm to support vector machines (SVM) problem for binary classification. Given a training set with \( m \) examples \( \{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m\} \) such that \( a_i \in \mathbb{R}^p \) and class labels \( \{b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m\} \) such that \( b_i \in \{-1, +1\} \), we define the soft margin primal support vector machines problem with bias as

\[
\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^p} \sum_{i=1}^{m} C_i \max \left( 0, 1 - b_i(a_i, w) + w_0 \right) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w\|^2. \tag{19}
\]

As it is a common practice, we solve its dual formulation, which is a constrained problem:

\[
\begin{align*}
\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} & \quad \frac{1}{2\lambda} \|MD(b)x\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \\
\text{s.t.} & \quad 0 \leq x_i \leq C_i, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m, \quad b^\top x = 0,
\end{align*}
\tag{20}
\]

where \( D(b) \) represents a diagonal matrix that has the class labels \( b_i \) in its diagonal and \( M \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m} \) is formed by the example vectors. If we define

\[
f(x) = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \|MD(b)x\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i, \quad g_i(x_i) = \delta_{0 \leq x_i \leq C_i}, \quad c = 0, \quad A = b^\top,
\]

then, we can fit this problem into our template in (9).

We apply the specific version of SMART-CD for constrained setting from Section 3.4 and compare with Vu-Condat-CD and SDCA. Even though SDCA is a state-of-the-art method for SVMs, we are not able to handle the bias term using SDCA. Hence, it only applies to (20) when \( b^\top x = 0 \) constraint is removed. This causes SDCA not to converge to the optimal solution when there is bias term in the problem (19). The following table summarizes the properties of the classification datasets we used.

| Data Set       | Training Size | Number of Features | Convergence Plot |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| rcv1.binary    | 20,242        | 47,236             | Figure 3, plot 1 |
| a8a            | 22,696        | 123                | Figure 3, plot 2 |
| gisette        | 6,000         | 5,000              | Figure 3, plot 3 |

Figure 3 illustrates the performance of the algorithms for solving the dual formulation of SVM in (20). We compute the duality gap for each algorithm and present the results with epochs in the horizontal axis since per-iteration complexity of the algorithms is similar. As expected, SDCA gets stuck at a low accuracy since it ignores one of the constraints in the problem. We demonstrate this fact in the first experiment and then limit the comparison to SMART-CD and Vu-Condat-CD. Equipped with restart strategy, SMART-CD shows the fastest convergence behavior due to the restricted strong convexity of (20).

Figure 3: The convergence of 4 algorithms on the dual SVM (20) with bias. We only used SDCA in the first dataset since it stagnates at a very low accuracy.

5 Conclusions
Coordinate descent methods have been increasingly deployed to tackle huge scale machine learning problems in recent years. The most notable works include [11,5]. Our method relates to several works...
in the literature including [1,4,7,9,10,12]. The algorithms developed in [2–4] only considered a special case of (1) with \( h = 0 \), and cannot be trivially extended to apply to general setting (1). Here, our algorithm can be viewed as an adaptive variant of the method developed in [4] extended to the sum of three functions. The idea of homotopy strategies relate to [9] for first-order primal-dual methods. This paper further extends such an idea to randomized coordinate descent methods for solving (1). We note that a naive application of the method developed in [4] to the smoothed problem with a carefully chosen fixed smoothness parameter would result in the complexity \( O(n^2/k) \), whereas using our homotopy strategy on the smoothness parameter, we reduced this complexity to \( O(n/k) \).

With additional strong convexity assumption on problem template (1), it is possible to obtain \( O(1/k^2) \) rate by using deterministic first-order primal-dual algorithms [9,18]. It remains as future work to incorporate strong convexity to coordinate descent methods for solving nonsmooth optimization problems with a faster convergence rate.

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A Key lemmas

The following properties are key to design the algorithm, whose proofs are very similar to the proof of [9, Lemma 10] by using a different norm, and we omit the proof here. The proof of the last property directly follows by using the explicit form of $h_\beta(u)$ in the special case when $h^*(y) = \langle c, y \rangle$.

**Lemma A.1.** For any $u, \hat{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, the function $h_\beta$ defined by [4] satisfies the following properties:

(a) $h_\beta(\cdot)$ is convex and smooth. Its gradient $\nabla h_\beta(u) = y_\beta(u)$ is Lipschitz continuous with the Lipschitz constant $L_{h_\beta} = \frac{\beta}{2}$.

(b) $h_\beta(u) + \langle \nabla h_\beta(u), \hat{u} - u \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \| y_\beta(u) - y_\beta(\hat{u}) \|^2 \leq h_\beta(\hat{u})$.

(c) $h(\hat{u}) \geq h_\beta(u) + \langle \nabla h_\beta(u), \hat{u} - u \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \| y_\beta(u) - y_\beta(\hat{u}) \|^2$.

(d) $h_\beta(u) \leq h_\beta(u) + \left(\frac{\beta - \beta}{2}\right) \| y_\beta(u) - y_\beta(\hat{u}) \|^2$.

(e) If $h^*(y) = \langle c, y \rangle$, a linear function, then $h_\beta(u) = h_\beta(u) + \frac{(\beta - \beta)\beta}{2} \| y_\beta(u) - y_\beta(\hat{u}) \|^2$.

**Lemma A.2.** The parameters $\{\tau_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ and $\{\beta_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ updated by Steps 9 and 10, respectively, satisfy the following bounds:

$$\frac{1}{k + \tau_0} \leq \tau_k \leq \frac{2}{k + \tau_0} + 1, \quad \beta_k \leq \frac{\beta_1 (1 + \tau_0)}{\tau_0 k + 1}. \quad (21)$$

**Proof.** We proceed by induction. By Step 9, we have $\tau_{k - 1}^2 = \frac{\tau_k^2 + \tau_k^2}{1 + \tau_k^2}$. For $k = 0$, the bounds trivially hold since $\tau_0 \leq \frac{1}{\beta}$, by the inductive assumption, we have $\frac{1}{k + 1 + \tau_0} \leq \tau_k - 1 \leq \frac{2}{k + 1 + \tau_0}$.

Assume toward contradiction that $\tau_k < \frac{1}{k + 1 + \tau_0}$. Then $\frac{1}{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2} \leq \tau_k^2 \leq \frac{\tau_k^2 + \tau_k^2}{1 + \tau_k^2} < \frac{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2}{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2}$, which is a contradiction. Therefore $\tau_k \geq \frac{1}{k + 1 + \tau_0}$. For the other side of the inequality, assume toward contradiction that $\tau_k > \frac{2}{k + 1 + \tau_0}$. Then $\frac{2}{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2} \leq \tau_k^2 \leq \frac{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2}{1 + \tau_k^2} < \frac{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2}{(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2(k + 1 + \tau_0)^2}$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, $\tau_k \leq \frac{2}{k + 1 + \tau_0}$.

For $\{\beta_k\}$, we note that $\beta_k = \frac{\beta_{k-1}}{1 + \tau_k - 1} = \beta_1 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{1 + \tau_i} \leq \beta_1 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{1 + \tau_0 - 1}{i + 1 + \tau_0} = \frac{\beta_1 (1 + \tau_0)}{\tau_0 k + 1}$.

The following lemma is motivated by [4].

**Lemma A.3.** Consider the iterates $\{\hat{x}^k, \check{x}^k\}_{k \geq 0}$ of Algorithm [7]. Then, for $k \geq 0$ and $i \in [n]$, we can write $\{\hat{x}^k_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ as a convex combination of $\{\check{x}^l_i\}_{l \geq 0}$:

$$\hat{x}^k_i = \sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma_{i}^{k,l} \check{x}^l_i, \quad (22)$$

where $\gamma_{i}^{k,l} \geq 0$ and $\sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma_{i}^{k,l} = 1$. Moreover, the coefficients $\gamma_{i}^{k,l}$ can explicitly be computed as

$$\gamma_{i}^{k+1,l} = \begin{cases} (1 - \tau_k) \gamma_{i}^{k,l}, & \text{for } l = 0, \ldots, k - 1, \\ (1 - \tau_k) \gamma_{i}^{k+1,k} + \tau_k \gamma_{i}^{k,k} - \tau_k / \tau_0, & \text{for } l = k, \\ \tau_k / \tau_0, & \text{for } l = k + 1. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

**Proof.** Now, from the definition of $\hat{x}^{k+1}$ and $\check{x}^k$, for $i \in [n]$, we can write

$$\hat{x}^{k+1}_i = (1 - \tau_k) \hat{x}^k_i + \tau_k \check{x}^k_i + \tau_k (\check{x}^{k+1}_i - \hat{x}^k_i) = (1 - \tau_k) \hat{x}^k_i + \tau_k (\hat{x}^k_i - \tau_k / \tau_0) \check{x}^k_i + \tau_k \hat{x}^{k+1}_i. \quad (24)$$
We prove that $\hat{x}_{k+1} = \sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma_{i}^{k,l} \hat{x}_{l}^i$ for $i \in [n]$ such that $\gamma_{i}^{k,l} \geq 0$ and $\sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma_{i}^{k,l} = 1$. Indeed, for $k = 0$, we have $\hat{x}_0 = \hat{x}_0$, which trivially holds if we choose $\gamma_{i}^{0,0} = 1$. Now, assume that this expression holds for $k \geq 1$, we prove it holds for $k + 1$. Indeed, from (24), using this induction assumption, we can write

$$\hat{x}_{k+1} = (1 - \tau_k) \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \gamma_{i}^{k,l} \hat{x}_{l}^i + \left[ (1 - \tau_k) \gamma_{i}^{k,k} + \tau_k - \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \right] \hat{x}_{k}^i + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \hat{x}_{k+1}^i = \sum_{l=0}^{k+1} \gamma_{i}^{k+1,l} \hat{x}_{l}^i,$$

where constants $\gamma_{i}^{k+1,l}$ are as given in (25). It is trivial to check that $\sum_{l=0}^{k+1} \gamma_{i}^{k+1,l} = (1 - \tau_k) \sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma_{i}^{k,l} + \tau_k - \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} = (1 - \tau_k) + \tau_k = 1$. In addition, since $\{\tau_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ is a non-increasing sequence, $\gamma_{i}^{k,l} \geq 0$.

**B Convergence analysis of SMART-CD**

**B.1 The proof of Theorem 3.3**

First, let us define the full primal proximal-gradient step as

$$\hat{x}_{k+1}^i := \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^p \bigg\{ \nabla \psi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x - \hat{x}^k \bigg\} + g(x) + \tau_k \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{B_{i}^k}{2\tau_0} \|x_i - \hat{x}_{i}^k\|_i^2 } \bigg\},$$

(25)

where $\nabla \psi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) = \nabla f(\hat{x}^k) + A^T y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k)$. The primal coordinate step (Step 7) and Step 8 in Algorithm 1 can be written as

$$\hat{x}_{k+1}^i = \begin{cases} \hat{x}_{i}^k, & \text{if } i = i_k, \\ \hat{x}_{i}^k, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(26)

Moreover, using Property 2, we know that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and for all $i \in [n]$, $g_i(\hat{x}_{i}^k) \leq g_i(x_i) + \langle \nabla_i \psi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x_i - \hat{x}_{i}^k \rangle + \frac{\tau_k B_{i}^k}{2\tau_0} \left( \|x_i - \hat{x}_{i}^k\|_i^2 - \|x_i - \hat{x}_{i}^k\|_i^2 \right) - \frac{\tau_k B_{i}^k}{2\tau_0} \|\hat{x}_{i}^k - x_{i}^k\|_i^2,$

(27)

Now, since the partial gradient $\nabla_i f$ is $\hat{L}_{i_k}$-Lipschitz continuous, using $\hat{x}_{i_k}^k = \hat{x}_{i_k}^k + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (\hat{x}^k_{i_k} - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k)$ and $\hat{x}_{i_k}^k = \hat{x}_{i_k}^k$ for $i \neq i_k$, we have

$$f(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) \leq f(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) + \langle \nabla_{i_k} f(\hat{x}^k), \hat{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k \rangle + \frac{\hat{L}_{i_k}}{2} \|\hat{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k\|_{i_k}^2 \|x_{i_k} - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k\|_{i_k}^2 + \frac{\tau_k \hat{L}_{i_k}}{2\tau_0} \|\hat{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k\|_{i_k}^2,$$

(28)

Taking the $F_k$-conditional expectation with respect to $i_k$ and noting (26), we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ f(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) | F_k \right] \leq f(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \langle \nabla_i f(\hat{x}^k), \hat{x}_{i}^k - \hat{x}_{i}^k \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{\tau_k^2}{\tau_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \hat{L}_{i_k} \|\hat{x}_{i}^k - \hat{x}_{i}^k\|_{i_k}^2,$$

(29)

Next, let us denote by $\varphi_{\beta}(x) := h_{\beta}(Ax)$. Then, by Lemma A.1, we can see that $\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}$ has block-coordinate Lipschitz gradient with the Lipschitz constant $\|A_i\|_{\beta_{k+1}}$, where $A_i$ is the $i$-th column block of $A$. Moreover, $\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(x) = A_j^T y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x})$. Hence, using $\tilde{x}_{i_k}^k = \hat{x}_{i_k}^k + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (\hat{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k)$ and $\tilde{x}_{i_k}^k = \hat{x}_{i_k}^k$ for $i \neq i_k$, we can write

$$\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) \leq \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) + \langle \nabla_{i_k} \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k), \tilde{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k \rangle + \frac{\|A_i\|_{i_k}^2}{2\beta_{k+1}} \|\tilde{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k\|_{i_k}^2$$

$$= \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \langle \nabla_{i_k} \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}_{i_k}^k), \tilde{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k \rangle + \frac{\tau_k^2}{2\tau_0^2 \beta_{k+1}} \|\tilde{x}_{i_k}^k - \hat{x}_{i_k}^k\|_{i_k}^2,$$

(30)
Taking the $\mathcal{F}_k$-conditional expectation with respect to $i_k$ given $\mathcal{F}_k$ and noting (26), we get
\[
\mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\tilde{x}^{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] \leq \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\tilde{x}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \langle \nabla_i \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\tilde{x}^k), \tilde{x}^{k+1} - \tilde{x}^k \rangle + \frac{\tau_k^2}{2\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \| A_i \|^2 \| \tilde{x}^{k+1} - \tilde{x}^k \|^2_{(i)}.
\]
(30)

Now, we define
\[
g_{i_k}^k := \sum_{l=0}^k \gamma_{i_k}^{k,l} g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{g}_k^k := \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^k.
\]
(31)

Using Lemma A.3, we can write
\[
\tilde{g}_k^{k+1} = \sum_{l=0}^{k+1} \gamma_{i_k}^{k+1,l} g_i(\bar{x}_l^k)
\]
\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (1 - \tau_k) \gamma_{i_k}^{k,l} g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + \left( (1 - \tau_k) \gamma_{i_k}^{k,k} + \tau_k - \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \right) g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} g_i(\bar{x}_l^k)
\]
\[
= (1 - \tau_k) \tilde{g}_k^k + \tau_k g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) - g_i(\bar{x}_l^k)).
\]

Using the definition (31) of $\tilde{g}_k^k$, this estimate implies
\[
\tilde{g}_k^{k+1} = (1 - \tau_k) \tilde{g}_k^k + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \tau_k g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) - g_i(\bar{x}_l^k)) \right].
\]

Now, by the expression (26), we can show that
\[
\mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ g_i(\bar{x}^{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] = q_i g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + (1 - q_i) g_i(\bar{x}_l^k).
\]
Combining the two last expressions, we can derive
\[
\mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ \tilde{g}_k^{k+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] = (1 - \tau_k) \tilde{g}_k^k + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ 1 - \tau_k \right] g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \left( g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) - g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) \right).
\]
(32)

Let us define $\tilde{F}^k_{\beta_k} := f(\bar{x}^k) + \tilde{g}_k^k + h_{\beta_k}(A\bar{x}^k) \equiv f(\bar{x}^k) + \tilde{g}_k^k + \varphi_{\beta_k}(\bar{x}^k)$. Then, from (29), (30) and (32), we have that
\[
\mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ \tilde{F}^{k+1}_{\beta_{k+1}} \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] = \mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ f(\bar{x}^{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] + \mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ g_{k+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right] + \mathbb{E}_{i_k} \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\tilde{x}^{k+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_k \right]
\]
\[
\leq \left[ f(\bar{x}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \langle \nabla_i f(\bar{x}^k), \tilde{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}_i^k \rangle \right]
\]
\[
+ \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\bar{x}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \langle \nabla_i \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\bar{x}^k), \tilde{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}_i^k \rangle \right]
\]
\[
+ \left[ (1 - \tau_k) \tilde{g}_k^k + \tau_k g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \left( g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) - g_i(\bar{x}_l^k) \right) \right]
\]
\[
+ \frac{\tau_k^2}{2\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \left( \bar{L}_i + \frac{\| A_i \|^2}{\beta_{k+1}} \right) \| \tilde{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}_i^k \|^2_{(i)}.
\]
(33)
since $\nabla \psi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) = \nabla f(\hat{x}^k) + \nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k)$. Now, using the estimate (27) into the last expression and noting that $B_i^k = \bar{L}_i + \frac{\|A_i\|^2}{\beta_{k+1}}$, we can further derive that for all $x$,

$$\mathbb{E}_{\beta_k} \left[ \hat{f}_{\beta_{k+1}}^{k+1} | F_k \right] \leq \left[ f(\hat{x}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i (\nabla_i f(\hat{x}^k), x_i - \hat{x}_i^{k}) \right]$$

$$+ \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i (\nabla_i \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x_i - \hat{x}_i^{k}) \right]$$

$$+ \left[ (1 - \tau_k)\hat{g}^k + \tau_k \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i(x_i^k) + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i (g_i(x_i) - g_i(\hat{x}_i^{k+1})) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\tau_0} \left( \|x_i - \hat{x}_i^{k+1}\|_{(i)}^2 - \|x_i - \hat{x}_i^k\|_{(i)}^2 \right).$$

Let us choose $x$ such that for all $i \in [n]$, $x_i = \left(1 - \frac{\tau_0}{\tau_i} \right) \hat{x}_i^{k+1} + \frac{\tau_0}{\tau_i} x_i^k$. Note that as $\tau_0 \leq q_i$ for all $i$, $x_i$ is a convex combination of $\hat{x}_i^{k+1}$ and $x_i^k$. We obtain

$$\mathbb{E}_{\beta_k} \left[ \hat{f}_{\beta_{k+1}}^{k+1} | F_k \right] \leq \left[ f(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k (\nabla f(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \right] + \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k (\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \right]$$

$$+ \left[ (1 - \tau_k)\hat{g}^k + \tau_k g(x^*) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\tau_0} \left( \left( \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} (a_i^* - a_i^k) \right)^2_{(i)} - \left( \frac{1 - \tau_0}{q_i} \right) \hat{x}_i^{k+1} + \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} x_i^k - \hat{x}_i^k \right)^2. \quad (35)$$

We simplify the norm difference using the fact that $\|ax + (1 - a)y - z\|^2 = a\|x - y\|^2 + (1 - a)\|y - z\|^2 - a(1 - a)\|x - y\|^2$.

$$\left\| \frac{1 - \tau_0}{q_i} \hat{x}_i^{k+1} + \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} x_i^k - \hat{x}_i^{k+1} \right\|_{(i)}^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 - \tau_0}{q_i} \right) \| \hat{x}_i^{k+1} - \hat{x}_i^k \|_{(i)}^2 + \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} \| x_i^k - \hat{x}_i^{k+1} \|_{(i)}^2 - \left( \frac{1 - \tau_0}{q_i} \right) \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} \| \hat{x}_i^{k+1} - x_i^k \|_{(i)}^2$$

$$\geq \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} \| x_i^k - \hat{x}_i^{k+1} \|_{(i)}^2 - \left( \frac{1 - \tau_0}{q_i} \right) \frac{\tau_0}{q_i} \| \hat{x}_i^{k+1} - x_i^k \|_{(i)}^2.$$ 

and we get

$$\mathbb{E}_{\beta_k} \left[ \hat{f}_{\beta_{k+1}}^{k+1} | F_k \right] \leq \left[ f(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k (\nabla f(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \right] + \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k (\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \right]$$

$$+ \left[ (1 - \tau_k)\hat{g}^k + \tau_k g(x^*) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\tau_0} \left( \|x_i^k - \hat{x}_i^{k+1}\|_{(i)}^2 - \|\hat{x}_i^{k+1} - x_i^k\|_{(i)}^2 \right). \quad (36)$$

Using the convexity of $f$, we have $f(\hat{x}^k) + (\nabla f(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \leq f(x^*)$ and $f(\hat{x}^k) + (\nabla f(\hat{x}^k), \hat{x}^k - \hat{x}^k) \leq f(\hat{x}^k)$. Moreover, since $\hat{x}^k = (1 - \tau_k)\hat{x}^k + \tau_k x^k$, we have $\tau_k (x^* - \hat{x}^k) = (1 - \tau_k)(\hat{x}^k - \hat{x}^k) + \tau_k (x^* - \hat{x}^k)$. Combining these expressions, we obtain

$$f(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k (\nabla f(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \leq (1 - \tau_k) f(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k f(x^*). \quad (37)$$

On the one hand, by the Lipschitz gradient and convexity of $\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}$ in Lemma A.1(b), we have

$$\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + (\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), \hat{x}^k - \hat{x}^k) \leq \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) - \frac{\beta_{k+1}}{2} \|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k)\|^2.$$

On the other hand, by Lemma A.1(c), we also have

$$\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + (\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \leq \tau_k (A\hat{x}^k) - \frac{\beta_{k+1}}{2} \|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - \tilde{y}^k\|^2.$$
Combining these two inequalities and using \( \tau_k(x^* - \hat{x}^k) = (1 - \tau_k)(\bar{x}^k - \hat{x}^k) + \tau_k(x^* - \hat{x}^k) \), we get
\[
\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k(\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \leq (1 - \tau_k)\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k h(Ax^*)
\]
\[- \frac{(1 - \tau_k)\beta_{k+1}}{2}\|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(Ax^*) - y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k)\|^2 - \frac{\tau_k\beta_{k+1}}{2}\|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - \hat{y}\|^2.
\]
Next, using Lemma A.1(d), we can further estimate
\[
\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k(\nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k), x^* - \hat{x}^k) \leq (1 - \tau_k)\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k h(Ax^*)
\]
\[- \frac{(1 - \tau_k)\beta_{k+1}}{2}\|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(Ax^*) - y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k)\|^2 - \frac{\tau_k\beta_{k+1}}{2}\|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - \hat{y}\|^2
\]
\[+ \frac{(1 - \tau_k)(\beta_k - \beta_{k+1})}{2}\|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - \hat{y}\|^2 \leq (1 - \tau_k)\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\hat{x}^k) + \tau_k h(Ax^*)
\]
\[- \frac{1}{2}(\beta_{k+1} + 1 - \tau_k)(\beta_k - \beta_{k+1})\|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - \hat{y}\|^2. \quad (38)
\]
Here, in the last inequality, we use the fact that \( (1 - \tau\|a - b\|^2 + \tau\|a\|^2 - \tau(1 - \tau)b\|^2 = \|a - (1 - \tau)b\|^2 \geq 0 \) for any \( a, b \) and \( \tau \in [0, 1] \). Substituting (37) and (38) into (36), we obtain
\[
E_{i_k}[\hat{F}_{\beta_{k+1}}^k | F_k] \leq (1 - \tau_k)\left[ \varphi(\hat{x}^k) + \hat{y}^k + \varphi_{\beta_k}(\hat{x}^k) \right] + \tau_k[\varphi F(x^*) + g(x^*) + h(Ax^*)]
\]
\[+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_k^2}{2\theta_0} \left[ \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 + \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 \right]
\]
\[- \frac{(1 - \tau_k)}{2} \left[ \beta_{k+1} + 1 - \tau_k \right] \|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A\hat{x}^k) - \hat{y}\|^2. \quad (39)
\]
Next, let us denote by \( Q_k := \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 + \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 \). We can further express \( Q_k \) as
\[
Q_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 - \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 \]
\[= E_{i_k}[\|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 - \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 | F_k]
\]
\[= E_{i_k}[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_k^2}{2\theta_0} \left( \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 + \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 \right) | F_k]. \quad (40)
\]
where the last equality follows from the fact that \( \bar{x}_{i+1}^k = \bar{x}_i^k \) for \( i \neq i_k \).
Substituting this expression into (39) and using the definition of \( \hat{F}^k_{\beta_k} \) and \( F^* := F(x^*) = f(x^*) + g(x^*) + h(Ax^*) \), we get
\[
E_{i_k}[\hat{F}_{\beta_{k+1}}^k | F_k] + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_k^2}{2\theta_0} \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 \leq (1 - \tau_k)\hat{F}_{\beta_k}^k + \tau_k F(x^*)
\]
\[+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_k^2}{2\theta_0} \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 - R_k,
\]
where \( R_k := \frac{(1 - \tau_k)}{2} \left[ \beta_{k+1} + 1 - \tau_k \right] \|y_{\beta_{k+1}}(Ax^k) - \hat{y}\|^2 \). Assume that we choose \( \beta_k \) and \( \tau_k \) such that \( \beta_{k+1} + 1 - \tau_k \beta_k \geq 0 \), then \( R_k \geq 0 \). Taking the expected value of the last estimate over the \( \sigma \)-field \( F_k \), we obtain
\[
E[\hat{F}_{\beta_{k+1}}^k - F^*] + E\left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_k^2}{2\theta_0} \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_{i+1}^k\|^2 \right] \leq (1 - \tau_k)E[\hat{F}_{\beta_k}^k - F^*]
\]
\[+ E\left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_k^2}{2\theta_0} \|x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k\|^2 \right]. \quad (41)
\]
In order to telescope this inequality we assume that \( \tau_k^2 B_k^k \leq (1 - \tau_k) (\tau_{k-1}^2 B_{k-1}^{k-1}) \), which is equivalent to

\[
\tau_k^2 \left( \tilde{L}_i + \frac{\| A_i \|^2}{\beta_{k+1}} \right) \leq (1 - \tau_k) \left[ \tau_{k-1}^2 \left( \tilde{L}_i + \frac{\| A_i \|^2}{\beta_k} \right) \right].
\] (42)

Let us update \( \beta_{k+1} = \frac{\beta_k}{1 + \tau_0} \). Then, this condition becomes

\[
\tau_k^2 \left( \beta_k \tilde{L}_i + (1 + \tau_k) \| A_i \|^2 \right) \leq (1 - \tau_k) \tau_{k-1}^2 \left( \beta_k \tilde{L}_i + \| A_i \|^2 \right).
\] (43)

The condition (43) holds if \( \tau_k^2 (1 + \tau_k) = (1 - \tau_k) \tau_{k-1}^2 \). Hence, we can compute \( \tau_k \) as the unique positive root of \( \tau^3 + \tau^2 + \tau_{k-1}^2 - 1 = 0 \). By Lemma A.2, the root of this cubic satisfies \( \frac{1}{k+\tau_0} \leq \tau_k \leq \frac{2}{k+\tau_0+1} \). Let us define \( S_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k B_k^k}{2q_i \tau_0} \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^{k+1} \|^2 \| (i) \) Then, we can recursively show that

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ F_{\beta_{k+1}}^{k+1} - F^* + S_k \right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \left( 1 - \tau_i \right) \mathbb{E} \left[ F_{\beta_1} - F^* + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_0 B_0}{2q_i \tau_0} \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^1 \|^2 \right]
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \left( 1 - \tau_i \right) \left( 1 - \tau_0 \right) \left( F_{\beta_0} - F^* + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_0 B_0}{2q_i \tau_0} \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^0 \|^2 \right),
\]

where the second inequality follows from (41). Since \( \tau_k \geq \frac{1}{k+\tau_0} \), it is trivial to show that \( \omega_{k+1} := \prod_{i=1}^k \left( 1 - \tau_i \right) \leq \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{1 + \tau_0 - 1}{\tau_{k+1}} = \frac{1 - \tau_{k+1}}{\tau_{k+1}} \). Now, we have \( F_{\beta_k} (x^0) = f (x^0) + g (x^0 + h_{\beta_k} (A x^0)) = F_{\beta_0}^0 \), and \( \tilde{x}^0 = x^0 \). In addition, by the convexity of \( g \) and Lemma A.3, we also have \( g (\tilde{x}^k) = g \left( \sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma^{k+l} \tilde{x}^l \right) \leq \sum_{l=0}^{k} \gamma^{k+l} g (\tilde{x}^l) = \tilde{g}^k \). Hence, we can write the above estimate as

\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ F_{\beta_k} (\tilde{x}^k) - F^* \right] \leq \frac{1}{\tau_0 (k - 1) + 1} \left( 1 - \tau_0 \right) \left( F_{\beta_0} (x^0) - F^* + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_0 B_0}{2q_i} \| x_i^* - x_i^0 \|^2 \right). \]

(44)

Now, using the bound (6), we have \( 0 \leq F (\tilde{x}^k) - F^* \leq F_{\beta_k} (\tilde{x}^k) - F^* + \beta_k \frac{D^2}{2} \). Combining this estimate and the above inequality, and noting that \( \beta_k \leq \frac{\beta_k (1 + \tau_0) \beta_k}{\tau_{k+1}} \) by Lemma A.2, we obtain the bound in (8).

\[Q.E.D.\]

### B.2 The proof of Theorem 3.4

Since \( h(u) = \delta_{\{c\}} (u) \), we can smooth this function as \( h_{\beta} (u) = \max_y \left\{ (u - c, y) - \frac{\beta}{2} \| y - \tilde{y} \|^2 \right\} \).

Let us first define \( S_{\beta} (x) := \mathbb{E} \left[ F (x) + h_{\beta} (A x) - F^* \right] \). Since \( h^* (u) = \langle c, y \rangle \), we use Lemma A.3(e) to estimate (38) in the proof of Theorem 3.3 instead of Lemma A.1(d) to obtain

\[
\varphi_{\beta_{k+1}} (\tilde{x}^k) + \tau_k \langle \nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}} (\tilde{x}^k), x^* - \tilde{x}^k \rangle \leq (1 - \tau_k) \varphi_{\beta_k} (\tilde{x}^k) + \tau_k h(A x^*)
\]

\[
- \left( 1 - \tau_k \right) \beta_{k+1} - (1 - \tau_k) \beta_k \| y_{\beta_{k+1}} (A \tilde{x}^k) - \tilde{y} \|^2.
\]

(45)

Hence, if \( \beta_{k+1} = (1 - \tau_k) \beta_k \), then \( \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}} (\tilde{x}^k) + \tau_k \langle \nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}} (\tilde{x}^k), x^* - \tilde{x}^k \rangle \leq (1 - \tau_k) \varphi_{\beta_k} (\tilde{x}^k) + \tau_k h(A x^*) \). Now, we combine the condition \( \beta_{k+1} = (1 - \tau_k) \beta_k \) and (42), we can show that

\[
\tau_k^2 \left( (1 - \tau_k) \beta_k \tilde{L}_i + \| A_i \|^2 \right) \leq (1 - \tau_k)^2 \tau_{k-1}^2 \left( \beta_k \tilde{L}_i + \| A_i \|^2 \right).
\]

This condition holds if \( \tau_k^2 = (1 - \tau_k)^2 \tau_{k-1}^2 \), which leads to \( \tau_k = \frac{\tau_{k-1}}{\tau_0 (k - 1) + 1} \). This is the update rule (11) of the algorithm. It is trivial to show that \( \tau_k = \frac{1}{k + \tau_0} \) and \( \beta_k = \frac{\beta_1}{\tau_0 (k - 1) + 1} \). Now, we apply (44) to obtain the bound

\[
S_{\beta_k} (\tilde{x}^k) \leq \frac{C^*}{\tau_0 (k - 1) + 1}, \quad \text{where} \quad C^* := (1 - \tau_0) (F_{\beta_0} (x^0) - F^*) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_0 B_0}{2q_i} \| x_i^* - x_i^0 \|^2 \| (i) \).
\]

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Now, let us define the dual problem of \( (1) \) as
\[
\max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^m} \left\{ \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^p} F(x) + \langle Ax, y \rangle - h^*(y) \right\},
\]
and denote an optimal point of (46) as \( y^* \). We define \( D_{\beta_k}(x) := F(x) + h_{\beta_k}(Ax) - F^* \) and apply [9, Lemma 1] to obtain algorithm-independent duality bounds
\[
\begin{align*}
F(\bar{x}^k) - F^* & \leq D_{\beta_k}(\bar{x}^k) + \| y^* \| \| A\bar{x}^k - b \| + \beta_k \| y^* - \hat{y} \|, \\
\| A\bar{x}^k - b \| & \leq \beta_k \left[ \| y^* - \hat{y} \| + (\| y^* - \hat{y} \|^2 + 2\beta_k^{-1} D_{\beta_k}(\bar{x}^k))^{1/2} \right].
\end{align*}
\]
(47)
The result in (12) follows by taking the expectation and using the concavity of the square-root and Jensen’s inequality. \( \square \)

### B.3 The proof of Corollary 3.5

From the update in (13), we get the trivial inequality, similar to (27), that
\[
\frac{\tau_k B^k_i}{2\eta_i} \| \bar{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}^k \|^2 \leq \langle \nabla_j f(\bar{x}^k), \bar{x}^* - \bar{x}^{k+1} \rangle + \frac{\tau_k B^k_i}{2\eta_i} \left( \| \bar{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}_i^* \|^2_{(i)} - \| \bar{x}^k - \bar{x}_i^* \|^2_{(i)} \right) .
\]
(48)

Due to the specific Step in Section 3.5 instead of (33), we get
\[
\mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ \bar{F}_{\beta_{k+1}}(x) \mid F_k \right] = \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ f(x^{k+1}) \mid F_k \right] + \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ g^{k+1} \mid F_k \right] + \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(x^{k+1}) \mid F_k \right] \\
\leq \left[ f(\bar{x}^k) + \tau_k \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \nabla_j f(\bar{x}^k), \bar{x}^* - \bar{x}^{k+1} \rangle \right] + \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\bar{x}^k) + \tau_k \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \nabla_j \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\bar{x}^k), \bar{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}_i^* \rangle \right] \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\eta_i} \left( \hat{L}_i + \| A_i \|^2_{| \beta_{k+1} } \right) \| \bar{x}^{k+1} - \bar{x}_i^* \|^2_{(i)} .
\]
(49)

Plugging (48) into the last inequality gives us
\[
\mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ \bar{F}_{\beta_{k+1}}(x) \mid F_k \right] = \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ f(x^{k+1}) \mid F_k \right] + \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ g^{k+1} \mid F_k \right] + \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(x^{k+1}) \mid F_k \right] \\
\leq \left[ f(\bar{x}^k) + \tau_k \langle \nabla f(\bar{x}^k), x^* - \bar{x}^k \rangle \right] + \left[ \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\bar{x}^k) + \tau_k \langle \nabla \varphi_{\beta_{k+1}}(\bar{x}^k), x^* - \bar{x}^k \rangle \right] \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\eta_i} \left( \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k \|^2_{(i)} - \| x^*_i - \bar{x}_i^{k+1} \|^2_{(i)} \right) .
\]
(50)

If we let \( Q_k := \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\eta_i} \left( \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k \|^2_{(i)} - \| x^*_i - \bar{x}_i^{k+1} \|^2_{(i)} \right) \), then similar to (40), we get
\[
Q_k = \mathbb{E}_{t+k} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\eta_i} \left( \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k \|^2_{(i)} - \| x^*_i - \bar{x}_i^{k+1} \|^2_{(i)} \right) \mid F_k \right] .
\]
(51)

Consequently, by using the same updates for \( \tau_k \) and \( \beta_k \), the recursion in (41) becomes
\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ \bar{F}_{\beta_{k+1}} - F^* \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\eta_i} \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^{k+1} \|^2_{(i)} \right] \leq (1 - \tau_k) \mathbb{E} \left[ \bar{F}_{\beta_k} - F^* \right] \\
+ \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\tau_k^2 B_i^k}{2\eta_i} \| x_i^* - \bar{x}_i^k \|^2_{(i)} \right] .
\]
(52)
Hence, we finally get
\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ F_{\beta_k}(\tilde{x}^k) - F^* \right] \leq \frac{1}{\tau_0(k-1) + 1} \left[ (1 - \tau_0)(F_{\beta_0}(x^0) - F^*) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\tau_0^2 B_i^0}{d_i^2} \|x_i^* - x_i^0\|_2^2 \right].
\]
Noting that \(\tau_0 = 1\), we get
\[
S_{\beta_k}(\tilde{x}^k) \leq \frac{C^*}{k}, \quad \text{where } C^* := \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{B_i^0}{d_i^2} \|x_i^* - x_i^0\|_2^2.
\]  
By the bound of \(\{\beta_k\}_{k \geq 1}\) as in Lemma A.2, we obtain the bound (15). For the constrained case, we use (53) on (47), with the specific update rule of \(\{\beta_k\}\) for the constrained case, to obtain (16) using the same arguments as in the Proof of Theorem 3.4

\section{Equivalence of SMART-CD and Efficient SMART-CD}

In this appendix, we give a proof by induction for the equivalence of Algorithm \(\mathrm{1}\) and Algorithm \(\mathrm{2}\) motivated by [2].

\subsection{The proof of Proposition 3.1}

The claim trivially holds for \(k = 0\) using the initialization of the parameters. Assume that the relations hold for some \(k\). Using Step 7 of Algorithm \(\mathrm{2}\), we have
\[
\tilde{z}_{i_k}^{k+1} = \tilde{z}_{i_k}^k + t_{i_k}^{k+1}.
\]  
We can write from Step 8 of Algorithm \(\mathrm{2}\) that
\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{t}_{i_k}^{k+1} &= \arg\min_{t \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \langle \nabla_{i_k} f(c_k u^k + \tilde{z}^k) + A_{i_k}^\top y_{\beta_{k+1}}(c_k A u^k + A \tilde{z}^k), t \rangle + g_{i_k}(t + \tilde{z}_{i_k}^k) \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{\tau_k B_{i_k}^k}{2\tau_0} \|t\|_2^2 \bigg\} \\
&= \arg\min_{t \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \langle \nabla_{i_k} f(\tilde{z}^k) + A_{i_k}^\top y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A \tilde{z}^k), t \rangle + g_{i_k}(t + \tilde{z}_{i_k}^k) + \frac{\tau_k B_{i_k}^k}{2\tau_0} \|t\|_2^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\tau_k^2 B_{i_k}^0}{d_{i_k}^2} \|x_i^* - x_i^0\|_2^2 \bigg\} \\
&= -\tilde{z}_{i_k}^k + \arg\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \langle \nabla_{i_k} f(x) + A_{i_k}^\top y_{\beta_{k+1}}(A \tilde{z}^k), x - \tilde{z}_{i_k}^k \rangle + g_{i_k}(x) \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{\tau_k B_{i_k}^k}{2\tau_0} \|x - \tilde{z}_{i_k}^k\|_2^2 \bigg\} \\
&= -\tilde{z}_{i_k}^k + \tilde{z}_{i_k}^{k+1}.
\end{align*}
\]
By (54) and the inductive assumption on \(\tilde{z}^k\), we obtain
\[
\tilde{z}^{k+1} = \tilde{z}^{k+1}.
\]
Next, using the definition of \(\tilde{z}^{k+1}\) and Step 8, we can derive
\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{z}^{k+1} &= c_k u^{k+1} + \tilde{z}^{k+1} = c_k \left( u_k - \frac{1 - \tau_k / \tau_0}{c_k} (\tilde{z}^{k+1} - \tilde{z}^k) \right) + \tilde{z}^{k+1} \\
&= c_k u^k + \tilde{z}^k + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (\tilde{z}^{k+1} - \tilde{z}^k) \\
&= \tilde{z}^k + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (\tilde{z}^{k+1} - \tilde{z}^k) \\
&= \tilde{z}^k + \frac{\tau_k}{\tau_0} (\tilde{z}^{k+1} - \tilde{z}^k) \\
&= \tilde{z}^{k+1}.
\end{align*}
\]
Finally, we use the definition of $\hat{z}^{k+1}$, $c_k$ and Step 9 of Algorithm 1, we arrive at

$$
\hat{z}^{k+1} = c_{k+1}u^{k+1} + \hat{z}^{k+1}
$$
$$
= \frac{c_{k+1}}{c_k}(\hat{x}^{k+1} - \hat{z}^{k+1}) + \hat{z}^{k+1}
$$
$$
= (1 - \tau_{k+1})(\hat{x}^{k+1} - \hat{z}^{k+1}) + \hat{z}^{k+1}
$$
$$
= (1 - \tau_{k+1})\hat{x}^{k+1} + \tau_{k+1}\hat{z}^{k+1}
$$
$$
= \hat{x}^{k+1}.
$$

Hence, we can conclude that Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2 are equivalent. □