4. $\{\alpha_k\}_{k=-1}^{\infty}$ is an arbitrary sequence such that $\alpha_{-1} = 0$, $\alpha_k \in (0, 1] \quad (k = 0, 1, \ldots)$, and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k = \infty$.

Then the pair of sequences $\left\{ \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1} (1 - \alpha_i) \right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x})\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ recursively defined as

$$\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) \quad = \quad (1 - \alpha_k)\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \alpha_k \left[f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k\|_2^2 \right]$$

is an estimate sequence.

Proof:

Let us prove by induction in k. For $k = 0$, $\phi_0(\boldsymbol{x}) = (1 - (1 - \alpha_{-1})) f(\boldsymbol{x}) + (1 - \alpha_{-1})\phi_0(\boldsymbol{x})$ since $\alpha_{-1} = 0$. Suppose that the induction hypothesis is valid for any index equal or smaller than k. Since $f \in \mathcal{S}_\mu^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) &= (1 - \alpha_k)\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \alpha_k \left[f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k\|_2^2 \right] \\
&\leq (1 - \alpha_k)\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{x}) \\
&= \left(1 - (1 - \alpha_k) \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1} (1 - \alpha_i) \right) f(\boldsymbol{x}) + (1 - \alpha_k) \left(\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x}) - \left(1 - \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1} (1 - \alpha_i) \right) f(\boldsymbol{x}) \right) \\
&\leq \left(1 - (1 - \alpha_k) \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1} (1 - \alpha_i) \right) f(\boldsymbol{x}) + (1 - \alpha_k) \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1} (1 - \alpha_i)\phi_0(\boldsymbol{x}) \\
&= \left(1 - \prod_{i=-1}^{k} (1 - \alpha_i) \right) f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \prod_{i=-1}^{k} (1 - \alpha_i)\phi_0(\boldsymbol{x}).
\end{aligned}$$

Now, it remains to show that $\prod_{i=-1}^{k-1}(1 - \alpha_i) \to 0$. This is equivalent to show that $\log \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1}(1 - \alpha_i) \to -\infty$. Using the inequality $\log(1 - \alpha) \leq -\alpha$ for $\alpha \in (-\infty, 1)$, we have

$$\log \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1} (1 - \alpha_i) = \sum_{i=-1}^{k-1} \log(1 - \alpha_i) \leq - \sum_{i=-1}^{k-1} \alpha_i \to -\infty$$

due to our assumption. ∎

Lemma 9.4 Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be an arbitrary continuously differentiable function. Also let $\phi_0^* \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mu \geq 0$, $\gamma_0 \geq 0$, $\boldsymbol{v}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\{\boldsymbol{y}_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, and $\{\alpha_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ given arbitrarily sequences such that $\alpha_{-1} = 0$, $\alpha_k \in (0, 1] \quad (k = 0, 1, \ldots)$. In the special case of $\mu = 0$, we further assume that $\gamma_0 > 0$ and $\alpha_k < 1 \quad (k = 0, 1, \ldots)$. Let $\phi_0(\boldsymbol{x}) = \phi_0^* + \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{v}_0\|_2^2$. If we define recursively $\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x})$ such as the previous lemma:

$$\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) = (1 - \alpha_k)\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \alpha_k \left[f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k\|_2^2 \right],$$

then $\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x})$ preserve the canonical form

$$\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \phi_{k+1}^* + \frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{v}_{k+1}\|_2^2 \qquad (12)$$

for

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{k+1} &= (1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k + \alpha_k\mu, \\
\boldsymbol{v}_{k+1} &= \frac{1}{\gamma_{k+1}}[(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k\boldsymbol{v}_k + \alpha_k\mu\boldsymbol{y}_k - \alpha_k\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)], \\
\phi^*_{k+1} &= (1-\alpha_k)\phi^*_k + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{\alpha_k^2}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha_k(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k+1}}\left(\frac{\mu}{2}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_k\|_2^2 + \langle\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof:

We will use again the induction hypothesis in k. Note that $\boldsymbol{\nabla}^2\boldsymbol{\phi}_0(\boldsymbol{x}) = \gamma_0\boldsymbol{I}$. Now, for any $k \geq 0$,

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}^2\boldsymbol{\phi}_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) = (1-\alpha_k)\boldsymbol{\nabla}^2\boldsymbol{\phi}_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \alpha_k\mu\boldsymbol{I} = ((1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k + \alpha_k\mu)\,\boldsymbol{I} = \gamma_{k+1}\boldsymbol{I}.$$

Therefore, $\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x})$ is a quadratic function of the form (12). Also, $\gamma_{k+1} > 0$ since $\mu > 0$ and $\alpha_k > 0 \quad (k = 0, 1, \ldots)$; or if $\mu = 0$, we assumed that $\gamma_0 > 0$ and $\alpha_k \in (0,1) \quad (k = 0, 1, \ldots)$.

From the first-order optimality condition

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\nabla\phi}_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) &= (1-\alpha_k)\boldsymbol{\nabla\phi}_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \alpha_k\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \alpha_k\mu(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k) \\
&= (1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{v}_k) + \alpha_k\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \alpha_k\mu(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}_k) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{v}_{k+1} = \frac{1}{\gamma_{k+1}}\left[(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k\boldsymbol{v}_k + \alpha_k\mu\boldsymbol{y}_k - \alpha_k\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\right]$$

is the minimal optimal solution of $\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x})$.

Finally, from what we proved so far and from the definition

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{y}_k) &= \phi^*_{k+1} + \tfrac{\gamma_{k+1}}{2}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_{k+1}\|_2^2 \\
&= (1-\alpha_k)\phi_k(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) \\
&= (1-\alpha_k)\left(\phi^*_k + \tfrac{\gamma_k}{2}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_k\|_2^2\right) + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{y}_k).
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Now,

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{k+1} - \boldsymbol{y}_k = \frac{1}{\gamma_{k+1}}\left[(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k(\boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k) - \alpha_k\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\right].$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{\gamma_{k+1}}{2}\|\boldsymbol{v}_{k+1} - \boldsymbol{y}_k\|_2^2 &= \tfrac{1}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\left[(1-\alpha_k)^2\gamma_k^2\|\boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\|_2^2 + \alpha_k^2\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2\right. \\
&\quad \left.-2\alpha_k(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k\langle\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

Substituting (14) into (13), we obtain the expression for ϕ^*_{k+1}. ∎

Theorem 9.5 Let $L \geq \mu \geq 0$. Consider $f \in \mathcal{S}^{1,1}_{\mu,L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, possible with $\mu = 0$ (which means that $f \in \mathcal{F}^{1,1}_L(\mathbb{R}^n)$). For given $\boldsymbol{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let us choose $\phi^*_0 = f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)$ and $\boldsymbol{v}_0 := \boldsymbol{x}_0$. Consider also $\gamma_0 > 0$ such that $L \geq \gamma_0 \geq \mu \geq 0$. Define the sequences $\{\alpha_k\}_{k=-1}^{\infty}$, $\{\gamma_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, $\{\boldsymbol{y}_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, $\{\boldsymbol{x}_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, $\{\boldsymbol{v}_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, $\{\phi^*_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, and $\{\phi_k(\boldsymbol{x})\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ for the iteration k starting at $k := 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\alpha_{-1} = 0, \\
\alpha_k \in (0,1] \quad &\text{root of} \quad L\alpha_k^2 = (1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k + \alpha_k\mu := \gamma_{k+1}, \\
&\boldsymbol{y}_k = \frac{\alpha_k\gamma_k\boldsymbol{v}_k + \gamma_{k+1}\boldsymbol{x}_k}{\gamma_k + \alpha_k\mu},
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1} \quad \text{is such that} \quad & f(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1}) \leq f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{1}{2L}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2, \\
\boldsymbol{v}_{k+1} = \quad & \frac{1}{\gamma_{k+1}}[(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k \boldsymbol{v}_k + \alpha_k \mu \boldsymbol{y}_k - \alpha_k \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)], \\
\phi_{k+1}^* = \quad & (1-\alpha_k)\phi_k^* + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{\alpha_k^2}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2 \\
& + \frac{\alpha_k(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k+1}}\left(\frac{\mu}{2}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_k\|_2^2 + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle\right), \\
\phi_{k+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \quad & \phi_{k+1}^* + \frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{2}\|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{v}_{k+1}\|_2^2.
\end{aligned}
$$

Then, we satisfy all the conditions of Lemma 9.2 for $\lambda_k = \prod_{i=-1}^{k-1}(1-\alpha_i)$.

Proof:

In fact, due to Lemmas 9.3 and 9.4, it just remains to show that $\alpha_k \in (0,1]$ for $(k = 0,1,\dots)$ such that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k = \infty$. In the special case of $\mu = 0$, we must show that $\alpha_k < 1 \quad (k = 0,1,\dots)$. And finally that $f(\boldsymbol{x}_k) \leq \phi_k^*$.

Let us show both using induction hypothesis.

Consider the quadratic equation in α, $q_0(\alpha) := L\alpha^2 + (\gamma_0 - \mu)\alpha - \gamma_0 = 0$. Notice that its discriminant $\Delta := (\gamma_0-\mu)^2 + 4\gamma_0 L$ is always positive by the hypothesis. Also, $q_0(0) = -\gamma_0 < 0$, due to the hypothesis again. Therefore, this equation always has a root $\alpha_0 > 0$. Since $q_0(1) = L - \mu \geq 0$, $\alpha_0 \leq 1$, and we have $\alpha_0 \in (0,1]$. If $\mu = 0$, and $\alpha_0 = 1$, we will have $L = 0$ which implies $\gamma_0 = 0$ which contradicts our hypothesis. Then $\alpha_0 < 1$ in this case. In addition, $\gamma_1 := (1-\alpha_0)\gamma_0 + \alpha_0\mu > 0$ and $\gamma_0 + \alpha_0\mu > 0$. The same arguments are valid for any k. Therefore, $\alpha_k \in (0,1]$, and $\alpha_k < 1 \quad (k = 0,1,\dots,)$ if $\mu = 0$.

Finally, $L\alpha_k^2 = (1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k + \alpha_k\mu \geq (1-\alpha_k)\mu + \alpha_k\mu = \mu$. And we have $\alpha_k \geq \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{L}}$, and therefore, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k = \infty$, if $\mu > 0$. For the case $\mu = 0$, the argument is the same as the proof of Theorem 9.6.

Now for $k = 0$, $f(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \leq \phi_0^*$. Suppose that the induction hypothesis is valid for any index equal or smaller than k. Due to the previous lemma,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\phi_{k+1}^* &= (1-\alpha_k)\phi_k^* + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{\alpha_k^2}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha_k(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k+1}}\left(\frac{\mu}{2}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_k\|_2^2 + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle\right) \\
&\geq (1-\alpha_k)f(\boldsymbol{x}_k) + \alpha_k f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{\alpha_k^2}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{\alpha_k(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k+1}}\left(\frac{\mu}{2}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_k\|_2^2 + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

Now, since $f(\boldsymbol{x})$ is convex, $f(\boldsymbol{x}_k) \geq f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) + \langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \boldsymbol{x}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle$, and multiplying this inequality by $(1-\alpha_k)$ we have:

$$
\phi_{k+1}^* \geq f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{\alpha_k^2}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2 + (1-\alpha_k)\langle \boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k), \frac{\alpha_k\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k+1}}(\boldsymbol{v}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k) + \boldsymbol{x}_k - \boldsymbol{y}_k\rangle + \frac{\alpha_k(1-\alpha_k)\gamma_k\mu}{2\gamma_{k+1}}\|\boldsymbol{y}_k - \boldsymbol{v}_k\|_2^2.
$$

Recall that since $\boldsymbol{\nabla f}$ is L-Lipschitz continuous, if we apply Lemma 3.5 to $\boldsymbol{y}_k$ and $\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1} = \boldsymbol{y}_k - \frac{1}{L}\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)$, we obtain

$$
f(\boldsymbol{y}_k) - \frac{1}{2L}\|\boldsymbol{\nabla f}(\boldsymbol{y}_k)\|_2^2 \geq f(\boldsymbol{x}_{k+1}).
$$