

A gradient flow for every $c(x,y)$ cost: EVI-inspired convexity

jeudi 27 novembre 2025 17:30 (40 minutes)

How to go beyond the square distance d^2 in optimization algorithms and flows in metric spaces? Replacing it with a general cost function $c(x,y)$ and using a majorize-minimize framework I will detail a generic class of algorithms encompassing Newton/mirror/natural/Riemannian gradient descent/Sinkhorn/EM by re-framing them as an alternating minimization, each for a different cost $c(x,y)$. Rooted in cross-differences, the convergence theory to the infimum and to the continuous flow is investigated is based on a (discrete) evolution variational inequality (EVI) which enjoys similar properties to the EVI with d^2 regularizer. This provides a theoretical framework for studying splitting schemes beyond the usual implicit Euler in gradient flows. This talk is based on the works <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.04917> with Flavien Léger (INRIA Paris), and <https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.00559> with Giacomo Sodini and Ulisse Stefanelli (Uni Vienna).

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