

Lower bounds on decentralized optimization problems under a constant constraint on the change of edges per iteration in a communication network.

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Introduction in Decentralized Optimization

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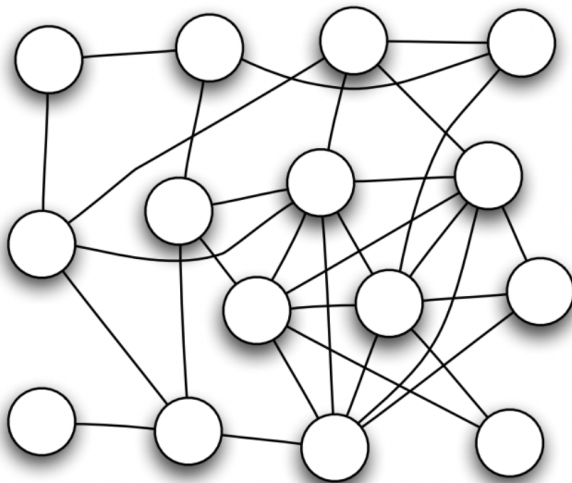
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The generalized optimization problem is to find such a value

$$\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x).$$

Example of a network



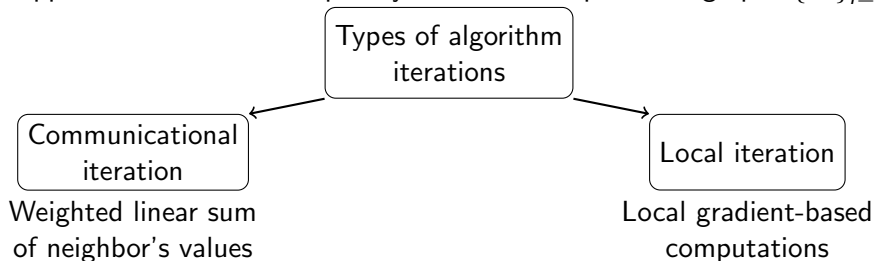
Undirected network

The concept of time-varying networks

At each moment of time, we have a graph representing the network with a fixed set of vertices and corresponding functions. Edges can appear or disappear over time. Consequently, we have a sequence of graphs $\{G_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$.

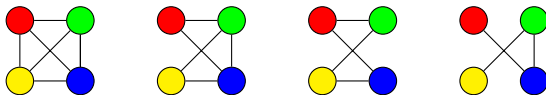
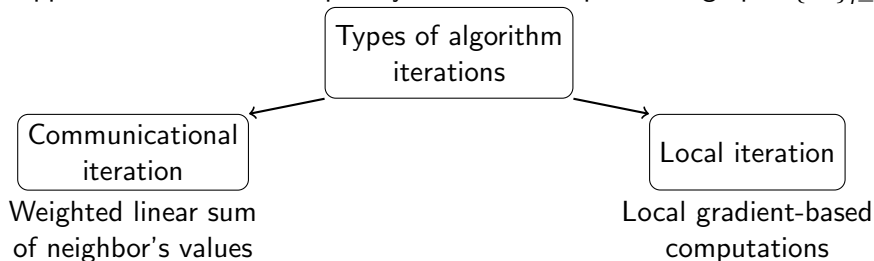
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Example sequence of graphs on four vertices: $G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \rightarrow G_3 \rightarrow G_4$

Laplacian Matrix of a Graph and Weighted Laplacian

$$L_{ij}(W) = \begin{cases} \sum_{j \sim i} w_{ij} & \text{if } i = j \\ -w_{ij} & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } (v_i, v_j) \in E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where E is the set of graph edges, and w_{ij} is the weight of the edge (v_i, v_j) .

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Example:

Consider a graph with 3 vertices and edges $(v_1, v_2), (v_2, v_3)$ with weights $w_{12} = 2$ and $w_{23} = 1$.

The weighted Laplacian matrix for this graph looks as follows:

$$L(W) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- For each round of decentralized communication $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, consider a matrix $W_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ that satisfies the following conditions:
 - 1 $[W_k]_{i,j} = 0$, if $i \neq j$ and $(i, j) \notin E_k$,
 - 2 $\ker W_k \supseteq \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 = \dots = x_n\}$,
 - 3 $\text{Im } W_k \subseteq \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0\}$,
 - 4 There exists $\chi \geq 1$, such that $\|W_k x - x\|^2 \leq (1 - \chi^{-1})\|x\|^2$ for all $x \in \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0\}$.

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- An example of a gossip matrix: $W = \lambda_{\max}^{-1} \cdot L(G)$, where $L(G)$ is the Laplacian of an undirected connected graph G . Then $\chi = \frac{\lambda_{\max}(L(G))}{\lambda_{\min}^+(L(G))}$.

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- For a time-varying network, χ can be chosen as an upper bound for the numbers χ_k , defined as $\chi = \sup_k \chi_k$.
- We will call χ the condition number of the time-varying network.

Consensus Procedure

Consensus from the point of view of each node:

$$x_i^{k+1} = w_{ii}^k x_i^k + \sum_{(i,j) \in E_k} w_{ij}^k x_j^k$$

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Consensus in matrix form:

$$X^{k+1} = W^k X^k$$

Known Communication Complexity Lower Bounds

Table 1: Known lower bounds on communication complexity for decentralized optimization. Here $\alpha > 0$ is a scalar, and $d \in \mathbb{N}$ is a constant. Complexity depends on the maximum number of edge changes allowed per iteration.

Number of changes	Lower Bound	Citation
no changes	$\Omega\left(\chi^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	Scaman et al. [2017]
$O(n)$	$\Omega\left(\chi \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	Kovalev et al. [2021]
$O(n^\alpha)$	$\Omega\left(\chi \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	Metelev et al. [2023]
$O(\log n)$	$\Omega\left(\frac{\chi}{\log \chi} \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	Metelev et al. [2023]
$12(d-1)$	$\Omega\left(\chi^{d/(d+1)} \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	Metelev et al. [2023]

Main Result

Table 2: Lower bound on communication complexity for decentralized optimization with two edge changes per iteration.

Number of changes	Lower Bound
2	$\Omega\left(\chi\sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu}}\log\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$

Such a result was obtained due to a properly chosen counterexample matrix and the following lemma:

Lemma

For every graph $G = (V, E)$ there exists a weighted Laplacian $L(G)$ with $\chi(L(G)) \leq 2Dn$, where $n = |V|$ and D is the diameter of G .

Example of a network

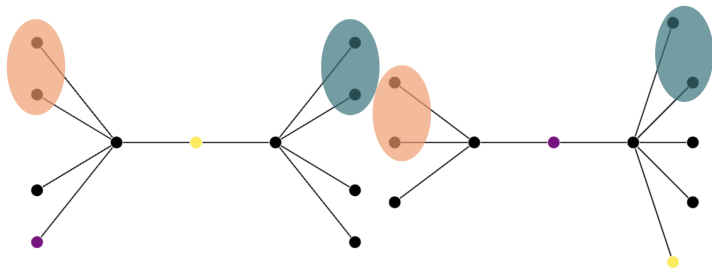


Figure 2: Counter-example graph for the last result

- Kevin Scaman, Francis Bach, Sébastien Bubeck, Yin Tat Lee, and Laurent Massoulié. Optimal algorithms for smooth and strongly convex distributed optimization in networks. In *Proceedings of the 34th International Conference on Machine Learning-Volume 70*, pages 3027–3036. JMLR. org, 2017.
- Dmitry Kovalev, Egor Shulgin, Peter Richtárik, Alexander Rogozin, and Alexander Gasnikov. Adom: Accelerated decentralized optimization method for time-varying networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.09234*, 2021.
- Dmitriy Metelev, Alexander Rogozin, Dmitry Kovalev, and Alexander Gasnikov. Is consensus acceleration possible in decentralized optimization over slowly time-varying networks?, 2023.