

## TD2

### Exercice 1

1)  $h(x) = \lambda \|x\|_1$ , avec  $\lambda > 0$

on pose  $\Psi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $U_i \mapsto \|u\|_1 + \frac{1}{2\lambda} \|u - x\|_2^2$

$$u^* = \text{prox}_h(x) \Leftrightarrow u^* \text{ argmin}_{u \in \mathbb{R}^n} (h(u) + \frac{1}{2} \|u - x\|_2^2)$$

De plus  $\partial \|h\|(u) = \text{sign}(u)$

avec  $\forall i \in [1, n]$   $[\text{sign}(u)]_i \in \begin{cases} \{1\} & \text{si } u_i > 0 \\ [-1, 1] & \text{si } u_i = 0 \\ \{-1\} & \text{si } u_i < 0 \end{cases}$

$$u^* = \text{prox}_h(x) \Leftrightarrow u^* = \underset{u \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{argmin}} \Psi(u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \in \partial \Psi(u^*) \text{ avec } \partial \Psi(u) = \partial \|h\|(u) + \left\{ \frac{u - x}{\lambda} \right\} = \text{sign}(u) + \left\{ \frac{u - x}{\lambda} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x - u^*}{\lambda} \in \text{sign}(u^*) = \partial \|h\|(u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall i \in [1, n] \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x_i - u_i^*}{\lambda} = -1 & \text{si } u_i^* < 0 \\ \frac{x_i - u_i^*}{\lambda} \in [-1, 1] & \text{si } u_i^* = 0 \\ \frac{x_i - u_i^*}{\lambda} = 1 & \text{si } u_i^* > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u_i^* = x_i + \lambda & \text{si } x_i < 0 \\ u_i^* = 0 & \text{si } |x_i| \leq \lambda \\ u_i^* = x_i - \lambda & \text{si } x_i > \lambda \end{cases} \quad \text{"semillage doux"}$$

2)  $h(x) = \lambda \|x\|_2$

$$\partial \|h\|_2(x) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{B}_f(0, 1) & \text{si } x=0 \\ \left\{ \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} \right\} & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{prox}_h(x) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\|x\|_2}\right)x & \text{si } \|x\|_2 > \lambda \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

3)  $h(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x + c$  avec  $A \in S_n(\mathbb{R})$  définie positive  
 $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $c \in \mathbb{R}$

On pose  $\Psi(u) = \frac{1}{2} u^T A u + b^T u + c + \frac{1}{2} \|u - x\|_2^2 \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\Rightarrow \Psi$  quadratique strictement convexe

$$u = \text{prox}_h(x) \Leftrightarrow \nabla \Psi(u) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Au + b + u - x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = (A + I_n)^{-1}(x - b)$$

$$\text{prox}_h(x) = (A + I_n)^{-1}(x - b)$$

4)  $h(x) = g(ax + b)$  avec  $a \in \mathbb{R}^{*}$   $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Psi(u) = g(au + b) + \frac{1}{2} \|u - x\|_2^2 \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{On pose } v = au + b \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{v - b}{a}$$

$$\text{On minimise } \tilde{\Psi}(v) = g(v) + \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{v - b}{a} - x \right\|_2^2$$

$$\tilde{\Psi}(v) = g(v) + \frac{1}{2a^2} \|v - (ax + b)\|_2^2$$

$$v^* = \underset{v \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\operatorname{argmin}} \tilde{\Psi}(v) = \underset{v \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left[ a^2 g(v) + \frac{1}{2} \|v - (ax + b)\|_2^2 \right]$$

$$= \text{prox } a^2 g(ax + b)$$

d'où  $\text{prox}_h(x) = \frac{1}{a} [\text{prox } a^2 g(ax + b) - b]$

$$5) \quad h(x) = g(x) + a^T x$$

$$\text{On pose } \varphi(u) = g(u) + a^T u + \frac{1}{2} \|u - x\|_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \text{prox}_h(u) &\Leftrightarrow 0 \in \partial g(u) + \{a + u - x\} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 0 \in \partial g(u) + \{u - (x - a)\} \\ &\Leftrightarrow u = \text{prox}_g(x - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \quad h(x) = g(Ax + b) \quad \text{avec } A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{tq } A^T A = I_n$$

$$\forall u \quad \varphi(u) = g(Au + b) + \frac{1}{2} \|u - x\|_2^2$$

$$\text{On pose } v = Ax + b \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad u = A^T(v - b) \quad \text{car } A \perp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(v) &= g(v) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|A^T(v - b) - x\|_2^2}_{\|A^T(v - b - Ax)\|_2^2 \quad \text{car } A^T A = I_n} \\ &= \|v - (Ax + b)\|_2^2 \quad \text{car } \|Ax\|_2 = \|x\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall V \in \mathcal{O}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{V \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid V^T V = V V^T = I_n\}$$

$\Rightarrow v^* = \text{prox}_g(Ax + b)$  est minimum de  $\tilde{\varphi}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{prox}_h(x) = A^T [\text{prox}_g(Ax + b) - b]$$

## Exercice 2

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \text{ convexe dérivable à gradient lipschitzien} \\ h \text{ convexe admettant un prox} \end{array} \right.$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_p = \text{prox}_{t_p h}(y_{p-1} - t_p \nabla g(y_{p-1})) \\ y_p = x_p + \frac{p-1}{p+2} (x_p - x_{p-1}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$1) \quad \text{Mtq } y_p = (1 - \theta_{p+1}) x_p + \theta_{p+1} u_p \quad \text{avec } \theta_p = \frac{2}{p+1} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_p \text{ se trouve sur} \\ \text{le segment } [x_p, u_p] \end{array}$$

$$N_p = N_{p-1} - \frac{t_p}{\theta_p} G_{t_p}(y_{p-1})$$