

深入理解 ADMM 算法预测-校正框架收敛性

预备知识 (三) 可分离结构的线性约束凸优化问题

可分离凸优化问题如下：

$$\min \{ \theta_1(x) + \theta_2(y) | Ax + By = b, x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y} \}. \quad (1.9)$$

其变分不等式形式如下：

$$w^* \in \Omega, \theta(u) - \theta(u^*) + (w - w^*)^T F(w^*) \geq 0, \quad \forall w \in \Omega \quad (1.10)$$

a)

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}, u = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, F(w) = \begin{pmatrix} -A^T \lambda \\ -B^T \lambda \\ Ax + By - b \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.10b)$$

$$\theta(u) = \theta_1(x) + \theta_2(y), \quad \Omega = \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \times \mathbb{R}^m \quad (1.10c)$$

问题(1.9)的增广 Lagrangian 函数如下：

$$\mathcal{L}_\beta(x, y, \lambda) = \theta_1(x) + \theta_2(y) - \lambda^T(Ax + By - b) + \frac{\beta}{2} \|Ax + By - b\|^2 \quad (1.11)$$

用 ADMM 迭代方法来解问题(1.9)，第 k 次迭代开始给定 (y^k, λ^k) ，通过以下迭代关系获得新的第 $k+1$ 次解：

$$(ADMM) \begin{cases} x^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \{ \mathcal{L}_\beta(x, y^k, \lambda^k) \}, \\ y^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \{ \mathcal{L}_\beta(x^{k+1}, y, \lambda^k) \}, \\ \lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k - \beta (Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b). \end{cases} \quad (1.12a)$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \mathcal{V}^* = \{(y^*, \lambda^*) | (x^*, y^*, \lambda^*) \in \Omega^*\}$$

(1.12b)

在目标函数中忽略一些常数项，

$$(ADMM) \begin{cases} x^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}\{\theta_1(x) - x^T A^T p^k + \frac{\beta}{2} \|A(x - x^k)\|^2 | x \in \mathcal{X}\}, \\ y^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}\{\theta_2(y) - y^T B^T q^k + \frac{\beta}{2} \|B(y - y^k)\|^2 | y \in \mathcal{Y}\}, \\ \lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k - \beta (Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b). \end{cases} \quad (1.13)$$

其中，

$$p^k = \lambda^k - \beta (Ax^k + By^k - b),$$

$$q^k = \lambda^k - \beta (Ax^{k+1} + By^k - b).$$