

# 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：

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

用 ADMM 迭代方法来解决问题(1.9)，第 k 次迭代开始给定  $(y^k, \lambda^k)$ ，

通过以下迭代关系获得新的第 k+1 次解：

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

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

(1.12b)







在目标函数中忽略一些常数项，

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

其中，

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}^k &= \lambda^k - \beta (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^k + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}^k - \mathbf{b}), \\ \mathbf{q}^k &= \lambda^k - \beta (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{k+1} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}^k - \mathbf{b}). \end{aligned}$$