

which shows that z^{k+1} minimizes the function

$$z \mapsto g(z) + (\lambda^{k+1})^\top Bz.$$

Consequently, we have

$$g(z^{k+1}) + (\lambda^{k+1})^\top Bz^{k+1} \leq g(z^*) + (\lambda^{k+1})^\top Bz^*. \quad (\text{B1})$$

Similarly, x^{k+1} minimizes $L_\rho(x, z^k, \lambda^k)$ iff

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\in \partial f(x^{k+1}) + A^\top \lambda^k + \rho A^\top (Ax^{k+1} + Bz^k - c) \\ &= \partial f(x^{k+1}) + A^\top (\lambda^k + \rho r^{k+1} + \rho B(z^k - z^{k+1})) \\ &= \partial f(x^{k+1}) + A^\top \lambda^{k+1} + \rho A^\top B(z^k - z^{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

since $r^{k+1} - Bz^{k+1} = Ax^{k+1} - c$ and $\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \rho(Ax^{k+1} + Bz^{k+1} - c) = \lambda^k + \rho r^{k+1}$.

Equivalently, the above derivation shows that

$$0 \in \partial f(x^{k+1}) + A^\top (\lambda^{k+1} - \rho B(z^{k+1} - z^k)), \quad (\dagger_2)$$

which shows that x^{k+1} minimizes the function

$$x \mapsto f(x) + (\lambda^{k+1} - \rho B(z^{k+1} - z^k))^\top Ax.$$

Consequently, we have

$$f(x^{k+1}) + (\lambda^{k+1} - \rho B(z^{k+1} - z^k))^\top Ax^{k+1} \leq f(x^*) + (\lambda^{k+1} - \rho B(z^{k+1} - z^k))^\top Ax^*. \quad (\text{B2})$$

Adding up Inequalities (B1) and (B2), using the equation $Ax^* + Bz^* = c$, and rearranging, we obtain inequality (A2).

Step 8. Prove that (x^k) , (z^k) , and (λ^k) converge to optimal solutions.

Recall that (r^k) converges to 0, and that (x^k) , (z^k) , and (λ^k) converge to limits \tilde{x} , \tilde{z} , and $\tilde{\lambda}$. Since $r^k = Ax^k + Bz^k - c$, in the limit, we have

$$A\tilde{x} + B\tilde{z} - c = 0. \quad (*_1)$$

Using (\dagger_1) , in the limit, we obtain

$$0 \in \partial g(\tilde{z}) + B^\top \tilde{\lambda}. \quad (*_2)$$

Since $(B(z^{k+1} - z^k))$ converges to 0, using (\dagger_2) , in the limit, we obtain

$$0 \in \partial f(\tilde{x}) + A^\top \tilde{\lambda}. \quad (*_3)$$

From $(*_2)$ and $(*_3)$, we obtain

$$0 \in \partial f(\tilde{x}) + \partial g(\tilde{z}) + A^\top \tilde{\lambda} + B^\top \tilde{\lambda}. \quad (*_4)$$