



智能优化算法



第3章

凸优化问题求解算法

作业1



给定数据集 $\{(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$, 其中 $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in})$

请写出使用梯度下降法求解以下优化问题的步骤

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} h(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{w}_1 x_{i1} + \mathbf{w}_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \mathbf{w}_n x_{in} - y_i)^2$$

$$\nabla h(\mathbf{w}) = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial \mathbf{w}_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial h}{\partial \mathbf{w}_l}, \dots, \frac{\partial h}{\partial \mathbf{w}_n} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \mathbf{w}_l} = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{w}_1 x_{i1} + \mathbf{w}_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \mathbf{w}_n x_{in} - y_i) x_{il}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{w}_l^{k+1}} = \mathbf{w}_l^k - \eta \nabla h(\mathbf{w}^k), \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



3.7 交替方向乘子方法

Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers

简称: **ADMM**

用于求解带等式约束的凸优化问题

3.3 ADMM 在图像恢复中的应用



$$\min_x \quad \frac{1}{2} \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_2^2$$

梯度下降法求解

$$\nabla f(x) = A^T (Ax - b) + 2\lambda x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^{k+1} &= x^k - \alpha \nabla f(x^k) \\ &= x^k - \alpha [A^T (Ax^k - b) + \lambda x^k] \end{aligned}$$

3.4 ADMM 在图像恢复中的应用



经典稀疏优化问题：lasso模型

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_1$$

L1范数为稀疏范数，
具有良好的保边性质

梯度下降法求解

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}) + \lambda \frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k - \alpha \nabla f(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \mathbf{x}^k - \alpha [\mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{Ax}^k - \mathbf{b}) + \lambda \frac{\mathbf{x}^k}{|\mathbf{x}^k|}]$$

在0处不可微
求解算法不稳定

可通过引入新变量，分离出该不可微项

如何分离出该不可微项？？？？



$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} & \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{y}\|_1 \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} \end{cases}$$

转换该等式约束优化问题

增广拉格朗日函数

$$L_c(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{y}\|_1 + \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) + \frac{c}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2$$



① \mathbf{x} 的子问题

$$\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + (\mathbf{v}^k)^T \mathbf{x} + \frac{c}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}^k\|_2^2$$

② \mathbf{y} 的子问题

$$\mathbf{y}^{k+1} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{y}} \lambda \|\mathbf{y}\|_1 - (\mathbf{v}^k)^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{c}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}^{k+1}\|_2^2$$

③ \mathbf{v} 的子问题

$$\mathbf{v}^{k+1} = \mathbf{v}^k + c(\mathbf{x}^{k+1} - \mathbf{y}^{k+1})$$

作业2



- 请写出使用**ADMM**算法求解以下优化问题的算法详细步骤

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_1 + \alpha \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}^0\|_2^2$$

其中 $\|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_1$ 有以下定义：

$$(1) \sum_{ij} \sqrt{(\mathbf{u}_{ij})_x^2 + (\mathbf{u}_{ij})_y^2};$$



- 由于L1范数不可微，需要将第一项与第二项分离开进行求解：

求解1: 引入变量 p , 分离L1范数

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{p, u} \quad & \|p\|_1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^0\|_2^2, \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & p = \nabla u \end{aligned}$$

求解2: 定义增广拉格朗日函数:

$$L(u, p, \lambda) = \|p\|_1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^0\|_2^2 + \langle \lambda, p - \nabla u \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \|p - \nabla u\|_2^2$$

$$p = (p_1, p_2), \text{div}(p) = p_{1x} + p_{2y}$$



求解3: ADMM算法迭代求解:

u子问题: 固定 λ^k, p^k , 求解 u^{k+1} :

$$\min_u \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^0\|_2^2 + \langle \lambda^k, -\nabla u \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \|p^k - \nabla u\|_2^2$$

p子问题: 固定 λ^k, u^{k+1} , 求解 p^{k+1} :

$$\min_p \|p\|_1 + \langle \lambda^k, p \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \|p - \nabla u^{k+1}\|_2^2$$

更新 λ : $\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \beta(p^{k+1} - \nabla u^{k+1})$

$$\min_u f(u) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^0\|_2^2 + \langle \lambda^k, -\nabla u \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \|p^k - \nabla u\|_2^2$$

$$\nabla f(u) = 0;$$



$$\nabla\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^0\|_2^2\right) = \alpha(u - u^0);$$

$$\nabla(\langle \lambda^k, -\nabla u \rangle) = -\nabla(\operatorname{div}(\lambda^k), u) = \operatorname{div}(\lambda^k);$$

$$\nabla\left(\frac{\beta}{2} \|p^k - \nabla u\|_2^2\right) = \nabla\left(\frac{\beta}{2} \langle p^k - \nabla u, p^k - \nabla u \rangle\right);$$

$$= \nabla\left(\frac{\beta}{2} (\langle p^k, p^k \rangle - 2 \langle p^k, \nabla u \rangle + \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle)\right);$$

$$= \nabla\left(\frac{\beta}{2} (2 \langle \operatorname{div}(p^k), u \rangle - 2 \langle \operatorname{div}(\nabla u), u \rangle)\right)$$

$$= \beta(\operatorname{div}(p^k) - \operatorname{div}(\nabla u))$$

$$\nabla f(u) = 0$$

$$\beta(\operatorname{div}(p^k) - \operatorname{div}(\nabla u)) + \alpha(u - u^0) + \operatorname{div}(\lambda^k) = 0$$

$$- \beta \operatorname{div}(\nabla u) + \alpha u = -\beta \operatorname{div}(p^k) - \operatorname{div}(\lambda^k) + \alpha u^0$$

$$- \beta \Delta u + \alpha I u = -\beta \operatorname{div}(p^k) - \operatorname{div}(\lambda^k) + \alpha u^0$$

$$\min_p \| \mathbf{p} \|_1 + \langle \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k, \mathbf{p} \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \| \mathbf{p} - \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} \|_2^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k, \mathbf{p} \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \| \mathbf{p} - \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} \|_2^2 \\ &= \langle \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k, \mathbf{p} \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \langle \mathbf{p} - \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1}, \mathbf{p} - \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k, \mathbf{p} \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} (\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle - 2 \langle \mathbf{p}, \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} \rangle + \langle \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1}, \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2} (\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle - 2 \langle \mathbf{p}, \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2} \langle \mathbf{p} - (\nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k), \mathbf{p} - (\nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k) \rangle = \frac{\beta}{2} \| \mathbf{p} - (\nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k) \|_2^2$$

$$\min_p \| \mathbf{p} \|_1 + \frac{\beta}{2} \| \mathbf{p} - (\nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k) \|_2^2$$



$$\min_p \left\| \mathbf{p} \right\|_1 + \frac{\beta}{2} \left\| \mathbf{p} - \left(\nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \lambda^k \right) \right\|_2^2$$

$$\text{记 } \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \lambda^k = \mathbf{c}$$

$$\min_p \left\| \mathbf{p} - 0 \right\|_1 + \frac{\beta}{2} \left\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{c} \right\|_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \sum_{i,j}^{M,N} |p_{ij}| + \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i,j}^{M,N} (p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 \\ = \min_p \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_{i,j}^{M,N} [(p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 + |p_{ij}|] \end{aligned}$$

转化为对每个像素求解子问题

$$\min_{p_{ij}} \frac{\beta}{2} (p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 + |p_{ij}|$$



转化为对每个像素求解子问题

$$\min_{p_{ij}} \frac{\beta}{2} (p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 + |p_{ij}|$$

$$\min_{p_{ij}} \frac{\beta}{2} (p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 + |p_{ij} - 0|$$

几何意义： p_{ij} 到原点(0,0), c_{ij} 距离之和最短

p_{ij} , 原点, c_{ij} 点三点共线, 即满足:

$p_{ij} = kc_{ij}$, $0 \leq k \leq 1$, 代入优化问题

$$\min_k |kc_{ij}| + \frac{\beta}{2} (kc_{ij} - c_{ij})^2$$



$$\min_k k |c_{ij}| + \frac{\beta}{2} (k-1)^2 c_{ij}^2$$

关于 k 求导数

$$|c_{ij}| + \beta(k-1)c_{ij}^2 = 0$$

$$k = 1 - \frac{1}{\beta |c_{ij}|}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 1$$

$$k = 1 - \frac{1}{\beta |c_{ij}|} \geq 0$$

$$\beta |c_{ij}| \geq 1$$

转化为对每个像素求解子问题

$$\min_{p_{ij}} \frac{\beta}{2} (p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 + |p_{ij}|$$

$$p_{ij} = \begin{cases} (1 - \frac{1}{\beta |c_{ij}|}) |c_{ij}|, & \beta |c_{ij}| \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla u_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\beta} \lambda_{ij}^k = c_{ij}$$



ADMM算法:

1. 初始化: $\mathbf{p}^k = 0, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k = 0, k = 0$

2. do

 求解u - 子问题 \mathbf{u}^{k+1}

$$-\beta \Delta \mathbf{u} + \alpha I \mathbf{u} = -\beta \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{p}^k) - \operatorname{div}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}^k) + \alpha \mathbf{u}^0$$

 求解p - 子问题 \mathbf{p}^{k+1}

$$p_{ij} = \begin{cases} (1 - \frac{1}{\beta |c_{ij}|}) |c_{ij}|, & \beta |c_{ij}| \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

 更新 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$:

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}^k + \beta(\mathbf{p}^{k+1} - \nabla \mathbf{u}^{k+1})$$

 while($\|\mathbf{u}^{k+1} - \mathbf{u}^k\|_2^2 \geq 0.000001$)

程序参考



```
clear
clc
close all

%%
img1 = im2double(imread('origin.jpg'));
img1 = rgb2gray(img1);
figure, imshow(img1);
title('clean image');
[n2,m2] = size(img1);
u0 = imnoise(img1, 'gaussian', 0.005);
figure, imshow(u0);
title('noisy image');
```

填充laplace矩阵



```
L = sparse(n2*m2,n2*m2);
%%
L(1,1) = -2;      L(1,2) = 1;      L(1,m2+1) = 1;
L(m2,m2) = -2;    L(m2,m2-1) = 1;    L(m2,2*m2) = 1;
L(m2*(n2-1)+1,m2*(n2-1)+1) = -2;    L(m2*(n2-1)+1,m2*(n2-1)+2) = 1;    L(m2*(n2-1)+1,m2*(n2-2)+1) = 1;
L(m2*n2,m2*n2) = -2;    L(m2*n2,m2*n2-1) = 1;    L(m2*n2,m2*(n2-1)) = 1;
for i=2:m2-1
    L(i,i) = -3;    L(i,i+1) = 1;    L(i,i-1) = 1;    L(i,i+m2) = 1;
    L(m2*(n2-1)+i,m2*(n2-1)+i) = -3;    L(m2*(n2-1)+i,m2*(n2-1)+i-1) = 1;
    L(m2*(n2-1)+i,m2*(n2-1)+i+1) = 1;    L(m2*(n2-1)+i,m2*(n2-2)+i) = 1;
end
for i=2:n2-1
    L(m2*(i-1)+1,m2*(i-1)+1) = -3;    L(m2*(i-1)+1,m2*(i-2)+1) = 1;    L(m2*(i-1)+1,m2*(i)+1) = 1;    L(m2*(i-1)+1,m2*(i-1)+2) = 1;
    L(m2*i,m2*i) = -3;    L(m2*i,m2*i-1) = 1;    L(m2*i,m2*(i-1)) = 1;    L(m2*i,m2*(i+1)) = 1;
end
for i=2:n2-1
    for j=2:m2-1
        L(m2*(i-1)+j,m2*(i-1)+j) = -4;
        L(m2*(i-1)+j,m2*(i-1)+j+1) = 1;
        L(m2*(i-1)+j,m2*(i-1)+j-1) = 1;
        L(m2*(i-1)+j,m2*(i-2)+j) = 1;
        L(m2*(i-1)+j,m2*i+j) = 1;
    end
end
%%
L = -L;
```



```
%% p subproblem
```

```
grad_x = [diff(u,1,2), u(:,1,:) - u(:,end,:)];  
grad_y = [diff(u,1,1); u(1,:,:) - u(end,:,:)];  
w1 = grad_x - lambda_x/r;  
w2 = grad_y - lambda_y/r;  
w = sqrt(w1.^2 + w2.^2);  
px = (1 - 1./(r*w)).*w1;    py = (1 - 1./(r*w)).*w2;
```

```
%% update_lagrangian multiplier
```

```
lambda_x = lambda_x + r*(px-grad_x);  
lambda_y = lambda_y + r*(py-grad_y);
```