## 董云达的代表作系列一

**董氏引理** 设  $\{\alpha_k\}, \{\beta_k\}, \{\gamma_k\}$  是三个正序列。假设它们满足:

$$\alpha_{k+1}^2 \le \alpha_k^2 - \beta_k \gamma_k, \ k = 0, 1, ...,$$

且序列  $\{\beta_k\}$  是不可和的,序列  $\{\gamma_k\}$  单调递减。那么,存在序列  $\{\varepsilon_k\}$  使得下述关系成立:

$$\gamma_k \sum_{i=0}^k \beta_i \le 2\alpha_0 \varepsilon_k,$$

$$\alpha_k \le \varepsilon_k \le \alpha_0, \quad \lim_{k \to +\infty} \varepsilon_k = \lim_{k \to +\infty} \alpha_k.$$

Brezis 与菲尔兹奖获得者 Lions 证明邻近点方法收敛率与 1/k 的同阶。董氏引理进一步将其提升至高阶无穷小。截至2024年末,该成果已被下载超4000次!



值得指出的是,利用董氏引理可以证明 Abel-Dini 定理。

# 董云达的代表作系列二

假设 f 在欧氏空间中是二次连续可微的凸函数。考虑无约束极小化问题  $\min f(x)$ . 相应的 拟 Newton 法为

$$x^+ = x + \alpha d, \quad d := -\overline{W\nabla f(x)},$$

其中W 由某个对称秩二校正公式自动生成,而 $\alpha$  作为步长由下面 Wolfe 条件确定

$$f(x + \alpha d) \le f(x) + c_1 \alpha \nabla f(x)^T d,$$
$$\nabla f(x + \alpha d)^T d > c_2 \nabla f(x)^T d,$$

其中  $0 < c_1 < c_2 < 1$ .

在 2007-2010 年间,董云达提出了董氏条件

$$c_2 \nabla f(x)^T d \le \nabla f(x + \alpha d)^T d \le c_1 \nabla f(x)^T d, \quad 0 < c_1 < c_2 < 1.$$

对于董氏条件,2020年德国卡尔斯鲁厄理工学院(德国版MIT)的学者在计算力学顶刊Comput Method Appl M 上予以好评:"与 Wolfe 条件形成鲜明对比的是,董氏条件仅仅依赖梯度的估值..."

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iteration reads

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - a^k \mathcal{H}^{-1}(x^k) \nabla f(x^k)$$

with the Hessian  $\mathcal{H}$  of f and a damping factor  $a^k \in (0, 1]$ , cf. Chapter 9 in Boyd's book [60]. Instead of inverting  $\mathcal{H}(x^k)$ , the update can be performed by

$$x^{k+1} = x^k + a^k \Lambda x$$

where  $\Delta x$  is an approximate solution of

$$\mathcal{H}(x^k)\Delta x = -\nabla f(x^k). \tag{5.10}$$

The damping factor  $a^k$  is determined by a back-tracking procedure. In this paper, we use the stopping criteria of Dong [63]

$$c_2(\nabla f(x^k), \Delta x)_V \leq (\nabla f(x^k + a^k \Delta x), \Delta x)_V \leq c_1(\nabla f(x^k), \Delta x)_V$$

with  $0 < c_1 < c_2 < 1$ . In contrast to the Wolfe conditions [64], Dong's criteria rely solely on gradient evaluations. This is beneficial, as evaluating f requires either the primal or dual condensed incremental potential, cf. Table 1, which is generally not available in FFT-based homogenization. Both w and  $w^*$  carry no physical meaning as they

### 董云达的代表作系列三

在2003年博士论文的第四章,董云达在Hilbert空间中考虑了下面的问题

$$0 \in Mx + q + B(x),$$

其中M是有界、线性和单调的,q是一个向量,B是极大单调的,并且提出了下面的方法

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**Algorithm 4.2.1.** Let F(x) = Mx + q. Choose any starting point  $x^0 \in \mathcal{H}$ . For any given  $k \geq 0$ , computing  $x^{k+1}$  from  $x^k$  according to

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \gamma_k (I + M^T) r(x^k) \quad \forall k \ge 0.$$
 (4.9)

where

$$r(x) = x - (I + B)^{-1}(x - Mx - q),$$
  
 $\gamma_k = \|(I + M^T)r(x^k)\|^{-2}\|r(x^k)\|^2.$  (4.10)

更多细节参考 https://ydong2024.github.io/downloads/dongthesis.pdf

该结果发表在 Appl Math Letters (2005), 2024年获排名第一的数学项刊 Acta Numerica 的<mark>好评</mark>。

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sequence in  $[\varepsilon, 2 - \varepsilon]$ , let  $x_0 \in \mathcal{H}$ , and let  $y_0^* \in \mathcal{G}$ . Iterate

for 
$$n = 0, 1, ...$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_n = J_{\gamma_n A}(x_n - \gamma_n L^* y_n^*) \\ l_n = Lx_n \\ b_n = J_{\sigma_n B}(l_n + \sigma_n y_n^*) \\ t_n = b_n - La_n \\ t_n^* = \gamma_n^{-1}(x_n - a_n) + \sigma_n^{-1} L^*(l_n - b_n) \\ \tau_n = ||t_n||^2 + ||t_n^*||^2 \\ \text{if } \tau_n > 0 \\ \left[ \theta_n = \lambda_n (\gamma_n^{-1} ||x_n - a_n||^2 + \sigma_n^{-1} ||l_n - b_n||^2) / \tau_n \\ \text{else } \theta_n = 0 \\ x_{n+1} = x_n - \theta_n t_n^* \\ y_{n+1}^* = y_n^* - \theta_n t_n. \end{aligned}$$
(9.11)

Then  $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$  converges weakly to a point  $x\in Z$  and  $(y_n^*)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$  converges weakly to a point  $y^*\in Z^*$ .

**Remark 9.2.** Here are notable instantiations of Proposition 9.1.

(i) The first instance of (9.11) in the literature seems to be that of Dong (2005), where  $\mathcal{H}$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  are Euclidean spaces, A=0, and  $(\forall n\in\mathbb{N})$   $\gamma_n=\sigma_n=1$  and  $\lambda_n=\lambda\in ]0,2[$ . Convergence of the primal sequence  $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$  was established by different means.

#### 董云达的代表作系列四

在2003年博士论文的第四章,董云达在Hilbert空间中考虑了下面的问题

$$0 \in F(x) + B(x), \tag{1}$$

其中 F 是连续单调的,B 是极大单调的。利用图(a)中的记号  $J_{\lambda}(x)$ , 提出了下面的方法

Algorithm 4.2.4. Choose any starting point 
$$x^0 \in \mathcal{H}$$
 and  $\lambda_{-1} \in (0, +\infty)$ . Also choose  $\rho \in (0, 1)$  and  $\beta \in (0, 1)$ . For any given  $k \geq 0$ , computing  $(x^{k+1}, \lambda_k)$  from  $(x^k, \lambda_{k-1})$  where  $\lambda_k$  is the largest  $\lambda \in \{\lambda_{k-1}, \lambda_{k-1}\beta, \lambda_{k-1}\beta^2, ...\}$  satisfying 
$$\lambda(x^k, \lambda_{k-1})$$
 where  $\lambda_k$  is the largest  $\lambda \in \{\lambda_{k-1}, \lambda_{k-1}\beta, \lambda_{k-1}\beta^2, ...\}$  satisfying 
$$\lambda(x^k, \lambda_{k-1})$$
 and let 
$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \gamma_k(x^k - J_{\lambda_k}(x^k) - \lambda_k F(x^k) + \lambda_k F(J_{\lambda_k}(x^k))) \quad \forall k \geq 0,$$

更多细节参考 https://ydong2024.github.io/downloads/dongthesis.pdf

将 (1) 中的 B 换成 A, 则变为

$$0 \in F(x) + A(x). \tag{2}$$

同时,利用董云达论文 [Math Comput Simulat, 223, 86-107, 2024] 中的记号,将  $J_{\lambda}(x)$  换成  $x(\alpha)$  以及取  $\beta=0.5$ ,我们将该方法重新叙述/摘录如下:

Choose  $x^0 \in \text{dom} F \cap \text{dom} A$ . Choose  $\rho \in (0,1)$  and  $\alpha_{-1} > 0$ . At k-th iteration, find the smallest  $j_k$  in  $\alpha = \alpha_{k-1} 0.5^j$ , j = 0, 1, ..., such that  $x^k(\alpha) = (I + \alpha A)^{-1}(x^k - \alpha F(x^k))$  satisfies

$$\alpha \langle x^k - x^k(\alpha), F(x^k) - F(x^k(\alpha)) \rangle \le (1 - \rho) \|x^k - x^k(\alpha)\|^2.$$

Take  $\alpha_k = \alpha_{k-1} \, 0.5^{j_k}$ , and compute  $\bar{x}^k = x^k(\alpha_k)$ . Compute in order

$$d^{k} = x^{k} - \bar{x}^{k} - \alpha_{k}(F(x^{k}) - F(\bar{x}^{k})), \quad \gamma_{k} = \langle x^{k} - \bar{x}^{k}, d^{k} \rangle / \|d^{k}\|^{2}.$$

Then choose  $\theta_k \in (0,2]$  and compute

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \theta_k \gamma_k d^k.$$

由于不需要估计 Lipschitz 常数以及克服了 Tseng 方法的小步长现象,从而成为求解上述问题最实用的基本方法。2014年董云达与学生合作,证实了它在数值方面的明显优势。2024年这篇论文,还讨论了 F 仅为一致连续的情形,并给出方法弱收敛性的一个严格证明。在此情形下,所给出的  $\alpha$  的选取方式具有原创性。

至于凸极小化问题  $\min f(x) + g(x)$ ,我们考虑考虑其最优性条件

$$0 \in \nabla f(x) + \partial g(x)$$
,

并且在 (2) 中取  $F := \nabla f$  以及  $A := \partial g$  即可。

#### 董云达的代表作系列五

董云达在论文 [Math Comput Simulat, 223, 86-107, 2024] 中考虑了下面的问题

$$0 \in F(x) + A(x) + Q^*B(Qx - q),$$

其中 F 是连续单调的,A, B 是极大单调的,Q 是线性的而  $Q^*$  是它的伴随,q 是一个向量,并且提出了一个新的实用算法

In the case of  $F_i$  being Lipschitz continuous, we give

Algorithm 2.1. Our proposed splitting algorithm in Lipschitz continuity case

Step 0. For  $i=1,\ldots,n$ , choose  $x_i^0\in\mathcal{H}_i,\,u^0\in\mathcal{G}.$  Choose  $\alpha_{i,-1}>0,\,\rho\in(0,1).$  Set k:=0.

Step 1. For  $i=1,\ldots,l$ , choose appropriate  $\alpha_{i,k}>0$ . For  $i=l+1,\ldots,n$ , find the smallest  $j_k$  in (19) such that

$$x_i^k(\alpha_i) = (I + \alpha_i A_i)^{-1} (x_i^k - \alpha_i (F_i(x_i^k) + Q_i^* u^k))$$

satisfies

$$\alpha_{i}\langle x_{i}^{k} - x_{i}^{k}(\alpha_{i}), F_{i}(x_{i}^{k}) - F_{i}(x_{i}^{k}(\alpha_{i})) \rangle \leq (1 - \rho) \|x_{i}^{k} - x_{i}^{k}(\alpha_{i})\|^{2}.$$
(20)

Take  $\alpha_{i,k} = \alpha_{i,k-1}t^{j_k}$ , and compute

$$\bar{x}_i^k = x_i^k(\alpha_{i,k}). \tag{21}$$

Choose  $\beta_k > 0$  via (29) below and find  $\bar{u}^k$  such that

$$\left(\beta_{k}I + B^{-1}\right)(\bar{u}^{k}) \ni \beta_{k}u^{k} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i}\bar{x}_{i}^{k} - q. \tag{22}$$

If  $\bar{x}_i^k = x_i^k$ , i = 1, ..., n, and  $\bar{u}^k = u^k$ , then stop. Otherwise go to Step 2.

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Step 2. For i = 1, ..., n, compute

$$d_{x_i}^k = \alpha_{i,k}^{-1}(x_i^k - \bar{x}_i^k) - (F_i(x_i^k) - F_i(\bar{x}_i^k)) - Q_i^*(u^k - \bar{u}^k), \tag{23}$$

$$d_u^k = \beta_k(u^k - \bar{u}^k),\tag{24}$$

$$\gamma_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \langle x_i^k - \bar{x}_i^k, d_{x_i}^k \rangle + \langle u^k - \bar{u}^k, d_u^k \rangle}{\sum_{i=1}^n \|d_{x_i}^k\|^2 + \|d_u^k\|^2}.$$
 (25)

Then choose  $\theta_k \in (0,2]$  and the new iterates are given by

$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k - \theta_k \gamma_k d_{x_i}^k, \ i = 1, \dots, n,$$
 (26)

$$u^{k+1} = u^k - \theta_k \gamma_k d_u^k. \tag{27}$$

Set k := k + 1, and go to Step 1.

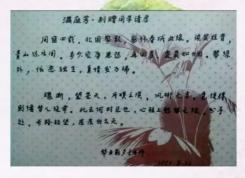
它是"董云达的代表作系列四"中方法的一个拓展,尤其适用于深度学习中的特征选取 高光谱解混等前沿问题。更多细节参考

https://ydong2024.github.io/downloads/journal2024.pdf

# 满庭芳·别赠同学诸君

董云达

同窗四载,北国聚散感怀春城此缘。谈笑往昔青山流水间。多少宠辱思怨,再回首, 袅袅奶烟。翠绿奶,像恋独生,真情发万端。



魏断,望苍天,月暝云淡,风柳无言。竟使得别绪梦儿绕牵。此去何时见也,心弦上愁丝无限。分手处,长路极望,茫茫白云天。

毕业前夕于长师 1992.5.22

董云达的这首词,以其深情的笔触和细腻的描写,成功地勾勒出了八十年代大学生在毕业之际与同窗分别的复杂情感.

词的上半部分,作者以"同窗四载,北国聚散"开篇,简洁明了地交代了背景,同时也为全词奠定了感伤的基调。通过对青山流水、谈笑风生的往昔回忆,以及对宠辱恩怨的淡然态度,展现了对大学生活的深深眷恋和对同窗情谊的珍视。这种情感在"再回首,袅袅如烟"的描绘中得到了进一步的升华,使得读者能够深切地感受到作者内心的波澜与不舍。

词的下半部分,作者笔锋一转,以"魂断,望苍天"等词句,直抒胸臆地抒发了离别之际的哀愁与无奈。同时,巧妙地借助月瞑云淡、风柳无言等自然景物,将内心的情感与自然景观融为一体,营造出一种凄美而深远的意境,使得离别的愁绪更加浓厚,令人动容。

总之,这首词情感真挚,意境深远,语言优美。作者通过细腻的笔触和生动的描写,将离别的场景刻画得淋漓尽致。同时,词中也蕴含了对过去的深深怀念、对同窗之情的无比珍视以及对未来的美好期许。这使得整首词不仅具有高度的艺术性,更富有深刻的人生哲理和鲜明的时代特色。