

# 两页纸证明乘子交替方向法的关键性收缩性质

以变分不等式为工具 [maths.nju.edu.cn/~hebma](http://maths.nju.edu.cn/~hebma) 何炳生

交替方向法处理的是两个可分离块的凸优化问题

$$\min\{\theta_1(x) + \theta_2(y) \mid Ax + By = b, x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}\}. \quad (1)$$

其拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, \lambda) = \theta_1(x) + \theta_2(y) - \lambda^T(Ax + By - b)$  的鞍点  $(x^*, y^*, \lambda^*)$  满足

$$(x^*, y^*, \lambda^*) \in \Omega, \quad L(x^*, y^*, \lambda) \leq L(x^*, y^*, \lambda^*) \leq L(x, y, \lambda^*), \quad \forall (x, y, \lambda) \in \Omega, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\Omega = \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \times \mathfrak{R}^m$ . 鞍点不等式 (2) 可以写成

$$\begin{cases} x^* \in \mathcal{X}, & L(x, y^*, \lambda^*) - L(x^*, y^*, \lambda^*) \geq 0, & \forall x \in \mathcal{X}, \\ y^* \in \mathcal{Y}, & L(x^*, y, \lambda^*) - L(x^*, y^*, \lambda^*) \geq 0, & \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}, \\ \lambda^* \in \mathfrak{R}^m, & L(x^*, y^*, \lambda^*) - L(x^*, y^*, \lambda) \geq 0, & \forall \lambda \in \mathfrak{R}^m. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

利用拉格朗日函数的表达式, 将 (3) 的每个不等式写出来, 得到紧凑的变分不等式

$$w^* \in \Omega, \quad \theta(w) - \theta(w^*) + (w - w^*)^T F(w^*) \geq 0, \quad \forall w \in \Omega, \quad (4a)$$

其中

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta(u) = \theta_1(x) + \theta_2(y), \quad F(w) = \begin{pmatrix} -A^T \lambda \\ -B^T \lambda \\ Ax + By - b \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4b)$$

ADMM 的  $k$  步迭代是从给定的  $v^k = (y^k, \lambda^k)$  出发, 按下面的顺序求得  $(x^{k+1}, y^{k+1}, \lambda^{k+1})$ :

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1} \in \arg \min\{\theta_1(x) - x^T A^T \lambda^k + \frac{1}{2}\beta\|Ax + By^k - b\|^2 \mid x \in \mathcal{X}\}, & (5a) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y^{k+1} \in \arg \min\{\theta_2(y) - y^T B^T \lambda^k + \frac{1}{2}\beta\|Ax^{k+1} + By - b\|^2 \mid y \in \mathcal{Y}\}, & (5b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k - \beta(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b). & (5c) \end{cases}$$

根据凸优化的最优性原理, ADMM  $k$ -步迭代 (5) 的三个子问题的最优性条件是

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}, & \theta_1(x) - \theta_1(x^{k+1}) + (x - x^{k+1})^T \{-A^T \lambda^k + \beta A^T (Ax^{k+1} + By^k - b)\} \geq 0, & \forall x \in \mathcal{X}, \\ y^{k+1} \in \mathcal{Y}, & \theta_2(y) - \theta_2(y^{k+1}) + (y - y^{k+1})^T \{-B^T \lambda^k + \beta B^T (Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b)\} \geq 0, & \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}, \\ \lambda^{k+1} \in \mathfrak{R}^m, & (\lambda - \lambda^{k+1})^T \{(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b) + \frac{1}{\beta}(\lambda^{k+1} - \lambda^k)\} \geq 0, & \forall \lambda \in \mathfrak{R}^m. \end{cases}$$

利用  $\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k - \beta(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b)$  上面的式子可以整理改写成

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}, & \theta_1(x) - \theta_1(x^{k+1}) + (x - x^{k+1})^T \{-A^T \lambda^{k+1} + \beta A^T B(y^k - y^{k+1})\} \geq 0, & \forall x \in \mathcal{X}, & (6a) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y^{k+1} \in \mathcal{Y}, & \theta_2(y) - \theta_2(y^{k+1}) + (y - y^{k+1})^T \{-B^T \lambda^{k+1} & \geq 0, & \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}, & (6b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda^{k+1} \in \mathfrak{R}^m, & (\lambda - \lambda^{k+1})^T \{(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b) & + \frac{1}{\beta}(\lambda^{k+1} - \lambda^k)\} \geq 0, & \forall \lambda \in \mathfrak{R}^m. & (6c) \end{cases}$$

在不等式 (6b) 的左端加上和为零的两项 (用下括号括起来的两项), 改写成

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1(x) - \theta_1(x^{k+1}) + (x - x^{k+1})^T \{-A^T \lambda^{k+1} + \beta A^T B(y^k - y^{k+1}) & \geq 0, \\ \theta_2(y) - \theta_2(y^{k+1}) + (y - y^{k+1})^T \{-B^T \lambda^{k+1} + \beta B^T B(y^k - y^{k+1}) + \beta B^T B(y^{k+1} - y^k) & \geq 0, \\ (\lambda - \lambda^{k+1})^T \{(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b) & + \frac{1}{\beta}(\lambda^{k+1} - \lambda^k)\} \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

利用变分不等式 (4), 进行合理整合 (分别把同一颜色的并在一起), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta(u) - \theta(u^{k+1}) + (w - w^{k+1})^T F(w^{k+1}) \\ & + \begin{pmatrix} x - x^{k+1} \\ y - y^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}^T \beta \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} B(y^k - y^{k+1}) + \begin{pmatrix} y - y^{k+1} \\ \lambda - \lambda^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \beta B^T B & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\beta} I_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y^{k+1} - y^k \\ \lambda^{k+1} - \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

将上式中那个任意的  $w$ , 设成解点  $w^*$  便有

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta(u^*) - \theta(u^{k+1}) + (w^* - w^{k+1})^T F(w^{k+1}) \\ & + \begin{pmatrix} x^* - x^{k+1} \\ y^* - y^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}^T \beta \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} B(y^k - y^{k+1}) + \begin{pmatrix} y^* - y^{k+1} \\ \lambda^* - \lambda^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \beta B^T B & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\beta} I_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y^{k+1} - y^k \\ \lambda^{k+1} - \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

若用记号

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{和} \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} \beta B^T B & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\beta} I_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

不等式 (7) 就可以改写成

$$\begin{aligned} (v^{k+1} - v^*)^T H(v^k - v^{k+1}) & \geq \begin{pmatrix} x^{k+1} - x^* \\ y^{k+1} - y^* \end{pmatrix}^T \beta \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} B(y^k - y^{k+1}) \\ & + \underbrace{[\theta(u^{k+1}) - \theta(u^*) + (w^{k+1} - w^*)^T F(w^{k+1})]}_{\geq 0}. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

下面我们证明 (9) 式右端非负. 由于

$$\theta(u^{k+1}) - \theta(u^*) + (w^{k+1} - w^*)^T F(w^{k+1}) = \theta(u^{k+1}) - \theta(u^*) + (w^{k+1} - w^*)^T F(w^*) \geq 0.$$

这就是说, (9) 式右端第二部分 (下括号部分) 非负.

对 (9) 式右端的第一部分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} x^{k+1} - x^* \\ y^{k+1} - y^* \end{pmatrix}^T \beta \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} B(y^k - y^{k+1}) = (y^k - y^{k+1})^T B^T \beta(A, B) \begin{pmatrix} x^{k+1} - x^* \\ y^{k+1} - y^* \end{pmatrix} \\ & = (y^k - y^{k+1})^T B^T \beta(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - (Ax^* + By^*)) \quad \text{利用}(Ax^* + By^* = b) \\ & = (y^k - y^{k+1})^T B^T \beta(Ax^{k+1} + By^{k+1} - b) = (y^k - y^{k+1})^T B^T (\lambda^k - \lambda^{k+1}). \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

再利用 (6b) 有  $\theta_2(y) - \theta_2(y^{k+1}) + (y - y^{k+1})^T \{-B^T \lambda^{k+1}\} \geq 0, \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}$ ,  
和  $\theta_2(y) - \theta_2(y^k) + (y - y^k)^T \{-B^T \lambda^k\} \geq 0, \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{将上面两式中任意的} \\ y \text{ 分别设成 } y^k \text{ 和 } y^{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{aligned} & \theta_2(y^k) - \theta_2(y^{k+1}) + (y^k - y^{k+1})^T \{-B^T \lambda^{k+1}\} \geq 0. \\ & \theta_2(y^{k+1}) - \theta_2(y^k) + (y^{k+1} - y^k)^T \{-B^T \lambda^k\} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

(将上面两式相加, 就有)  $(y^k - y^{k+1})^T B^T (\lambda^k - \lambda^{k+1}) \geq 0$ . ((10) 式右端非负)

证明了 (10) 式右端非负, 进而得到 (9) 式右端非负. 从 (9) 式得到

$$(v^{k+1} - v^*)^T H(v^k - v^{k+1}) \geq 0. \quad (11)$$

简单的运算可以验证: 若有  $b^T H(a - b) \geq 0$  就有  $\|b\|_H^2 \leq \|a\|_H^2 - \|a - b\|_H^2$ .

置  $a = (v^k - v^*)$  和  $b = (v^{k+1} - v^*)$ , 根据 (11) 就得到 ADMM 收敛的关键不等式

$$\|v^{k+1} - v^*\|_H^2 \leq \|v^k - v^*\|_H^2 - \|v^k - v^{k+1}\|_H^2.$$