

# 凸集上投影算子的一个单调性质\*

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**摘要** 本文证明了投影算子的一个新的单调性质, 并简要讨论了与其它单调性质的关系

**关键词** 单调性, 投影算子, 凸集

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设  $\Omega$  为  $\mathbf{R}^n$  中的闭凸集, 记  $P(x)$  为到  $\Omega$  上的投影算子, 即

$$P(x) = \arg\min\{\|z - x\| : z \in \Omega\}.$$

投影算子  $P$  的性质在与投影梯度法有关的算法中起着至关重要的作用, 参见[1-4]。首先介绍一些已知的性质, 下述性质的前三个可见[2]中引理2.1, 性质(d)可见[2]中引理2.2, (e)可见[4]中引理3, (f)是(a)的一个简单推论

**引理1** (a)  $P(x) - x, z - P(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in \mathbf{R}^n, z \in \Omega$ ;

(b)  $P(y) - P(x), y - x \leq 0, \forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 若  $P(x) = P(y)$ , 则严格不等式成立;

(c)  $\|P(y) - P(x)\| \leq \|y - x\|, \forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ;

(d) 给定  $x \in \Omega$  及  $d \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 函数  $\psi(\alpha) = \frac{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|}{\alpha}, \alpha > 0$  是关于  $\alpha$  的不增函数;

(e) 给定  $x \in \Omega$  及  $d \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 函数  $\Gamma(\alpha) = \frac{d, x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\alpha}, \alpha > 0$  是关于  $\alpha$  的不增函数;

(f) 给定  $x \in \Omega, d \in \mathbf{R}^n$  及  $\alpha > 0$ , 有  $d, x - P(x - \alpha d) \leq \frac{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2}{\alpha}$ .

现在证明算子  $P$  的另外一个单调性质

**定理2** 给定  $x \in \Omega$  及  $d \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 函数  $\Phi(\alpha) = \frac{d, x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|}, \alpha > 0$  是关于  $\alpha$  的不增函数

**证明** (反证法) 设存在两个正常数  $\alpha, \beta$  且  $\beta > \alpha$  使得

$$\frac{d, x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|} < \frac{d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|}. \quad (1)$$

从关系(1)得到矛盾, 从而证明定理的结论 令

$$z(\lambda) = P(x - \beta d) + \lambda(x - P(x - \beta d)), \lambda \in \mathbf{R}$$

及

$$\bar{I} = \{z(\lambda) : \lambda \in [0, 1]\}.$$

由于  $x \in \Omega, P(x - \beta d) \in \Omega$  及  $\Omega$  为凸集,  $\bar{I} \subseteq \Omega$  令

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$$\gamma(\lambda) = \|(x - \alpha d) - z(\lambda)\|^2, \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}$$

$\gamma(\lambda)$  为  $\lambda$  的凸函数,  $\gamma(\lambda)$  的导数为

$$\gamma'(\lambda) = 2(x - \alpha d - z(\lambda), x - P(x - \beta d)).$$

设  $\lambda^*$  满足  $\gamma'(\lambda^*) = 0$ , 得到

$$\lambda^* = \frac{x - \alpha d - P(x - \beta d), x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2} = 1 - \frac{\alpha d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2}. \quad (2)$$

从引理1(f) 知

$$d, x - P(x - \beta d) = \frac{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2}{\beta}.$$

将上式代入(2) 有  $\lambda^* = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} < 1$

考虑两种情况

情况1  $\lambda^* \geq 0$

由于  $\gamma(\lambda)$  为凸函数且  $\lambda^* \in [0, 1]$ , 所以  $\gamma(\lambda^*) \leq \gamma(\lambda), \lambda \in [0, 1]$  令

$$\begin{aligned} z^* &= P(x - \beta d) + \lambda^*(x - P(x - \beta d)) \\ &= P(x - \beta d) + (1 - \alpha) \frac{d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2} (x - P(x - \beta d)), \end{aligned}$$

显然  $z^* \in \Omega$ , 现在证明

$$\|x - \alpha d - z^*\| < \|x - \alpha d - P(x - \alpha d)\| \quad (3)$$

上式就与  $P(x - \alpha d)$  的定义矛盾 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - \alpha d - z^*\|^2 &= \|x - \alpha d - x + \frac{\alpha d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2} (x - P(x - \beta d))\|^2 \\ &= \alpha^2 \|d\|^2 - \alpha^2 \left( \frac{d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|} \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} &\|x - \alpha d - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - \|x - \alpha d - z^*\|^2 \\ &= \|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - 2\alpha d, x - P(x - \alpha d) + \alpha^2 \left( \frac{d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|} \right)^2 \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{>} \|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - 2\alpha d, x - P(x - \alpha d) + \alpha^2 \left( \frac{d, x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|} \right)^2 \\ &= \|x - P(x - \alpha d) - \alpha \frac{d, x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|} (x - P(x - \alpha d))\|^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了(3)式

情形2  $\lambda^* < 0$ , 即  $1 - \frac{\alpha d, x - P(x - \beta d)}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2} < 0$  从而

$$d, x - P(x - \beta d) > \frac{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2}{\alpha}. \quad (4)$$

现在证明

$$\|x - \alpha d - P(x - \beta d)\| < \|x - \alpha d - P(x - \alpha d)\| \quad (5)$$

由(1)及(4)知

$$\begin{aligned} &\|x - \alpha d - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - \|x - \alpha d - P(x - \beta d)\|^2 \\ &= \|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - 2d, d, x - P(x - 2d) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2 + 2\alpha d^T x - P(x - \beta d) \\
& > \|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - 2\alpha \frac{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|} d^T x - P(x - \beta d) \\
& \quad \|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2 + 2\alpha d^T x - P(x - \beta d) \\
& > \|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 + 2\alpha(1 - \frac{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|}{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|}) \frac{\|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2}{\alpha} \\
& \quad \|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2 \\
& = \|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|^2 - 2\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\| \|x - P(x - \beta d)\| + \\
& \quad \|x - P(x - \beta d)\|^2 \\
& = (\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\| - \|x - P(x - \beta d)\|)^2 \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

这就证明了(5)式,从而与  $P(x - \alpha d)$  的定义矛盾 综合情形1及2就证明了结论

最后指出定理要求  $\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\| \neq 0, \alpha > 0$ , 如果它等于零, 定理就成为最简单的情形 即投影方法就不必考虑这些单调性质 注意到

$$\frac{d^T x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\alpha} = \frac{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|}{\alpha} \frac{d^T x - P(x - \alpha d)}{\|x - P(x - \alpha d)\|},$$

由引理1(d)及定理2就得到  $\Gamma(\alpha)$  是关于  $\alpha$  的不增函数

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# A Monotonic Property of the Project Operator on to a Closed Convex Set

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## Abstract

This paper proves a new monotonic property for monotone operator, and studies the relationship between this property and other monotonic properties

**Keywords** monotone property, projection operator, convex set