

# A monotone+skew splitting model for composite monotone inclusions in duality \*

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## Abstract

Several problems in engineering, computer science, image processing, among other fields, can be modeled via the following optimization problem defined in a real Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ :

$$\underset{x \in \mathcal{H}}{\text{minimize}} \quad f(x) + g(Lx), \quad (1)$$

where  $f: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow ]-\infty, +\infty]$  and  $g: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow ]-\infty, +\infty]$  are lower semicontinuous convex functions,  $\mathcal{G}$  is a real Hilbert space, and  $L: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$  is linear and bounded. Sometimes it is easier to deal with its dual:

$$\underset{v \in \mathcal{G}}{\text{minimize}} \quad f^*(v) + g^*(-L^*v), \quad (2)$$

where  $f^*: u \mapsto \sup_{x \in \mathcal{H}} \langle x | v \rangle - f(x)$  is the Fenchel conjugate of  $f$  and  $L^*$  is the adjoint of  $L$ . In this talk we propose an algorithm for solving, simultaneously, both problems in a more general setting. Indeed, by using a generalization of the gradient for nonsmooth functions called *subdifferential*, denoted by  $\partial f$  (or  $\partial g$ ) it is possible, under mild assumptions, to formulate both problems via the primal inclusion

$$\text{find } x \in \mathcal{H} \quad \text{such that} \quad 0 \in \partial f(x) + L^* \partial g(Lx) \quad (3)$$

together with the dual inclusion

$$\text{find } v \in \mathcal{G} \quad \text{such that} \quad 0 \in -L \partial f^*(-L^*v) + \partial g^*(v). \quad (4)$$

We will show that these inclusions are equivalent to

$$\text{find } (x, v) \in \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{G} \quad \text{such that} \quad (0, 0) \in \mathbf{M}(x, v) + \mathbf{S}(x, v), \quad (5)$$

for an appropriate choice of a maximally monotone operator  $\mathbf{M}: \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{G}}$  and a linear skew-adjoint operator  $\mathbf{S}: \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{G}$ .

We propose a fully decomposed method for solving simultaneously (3) and (4), which is derived from a splitting method for solving (5). The convergence of the proposed method is established and some applications are examined. The results can be found in [1].

## References

- [1] L. M. Briceño-Arias and P. L. Combettes, *A monotone+skew splitting model for composite monotone inclusions in duality*, SIAM J. Optim., vol. 21, pp. 1230–1250, 2011.

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