

# Modulus Iterative Methods for Nonnegative Constrained Least Squares Problems Arising from Image Restoration

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Least squares problem with nonnegative constraints

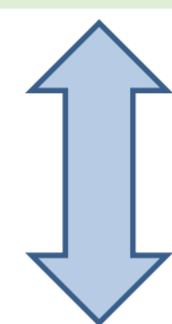
$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ax - b\|_2 \quad \text{subject to } x \geq 0$$

- $A$  is a  $m \times n$  matrix; may rank-deficient
- Applications: image restoration, reconstruction problem in geodesy and tomography, etc.
- Previous methods: gradient projection, interior point, etc.

## How to Solve?

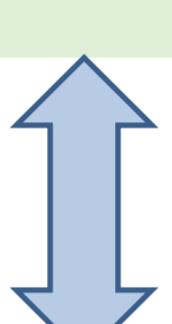
Least squares problem (quadratic programming)

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left( x^T (A^T A)x - 2(A^T b)^T x + b^T b \right), \quad x \geq 0$$



Equivalent Kurush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions

$$A^T Ax - A^T b \geq 0, \quad x \geq 0, \quad x^T (A^T Ax - A^T b) = 0$$



Implicit fixed-point equation

$$(\Omega + A^T A)z = (\Omega - A^T A)|z| + A^T b$$

$\Omega$  is a positive diagonal matrix  
 $\Omega = \omega I$  or  $\Omega = \omega \text{diag}(A^T A)$



A series of **unconstrained** least squares problems

$$\min_{z^{k+1} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \Omega^{1/2} \end{bmatrix} z^{k+1} - \begin{bmatrix} b - A|z^k| \\ \Omega^{1/2}|z^k| \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2$$



Normal equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ \Omega^{1/2} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \Omega^{1/2} \end{bmatrix} z^{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \Omega^{1/2} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} b - A|z^k| \\ \Omega^{1/2}|z^k| \end{bmatrix}$$



Using conjugate gradient (CG) method

$$(\Omega + A^T A)z^{k+1} = (\Omega - A^T A)|z^k| + A^T b$$

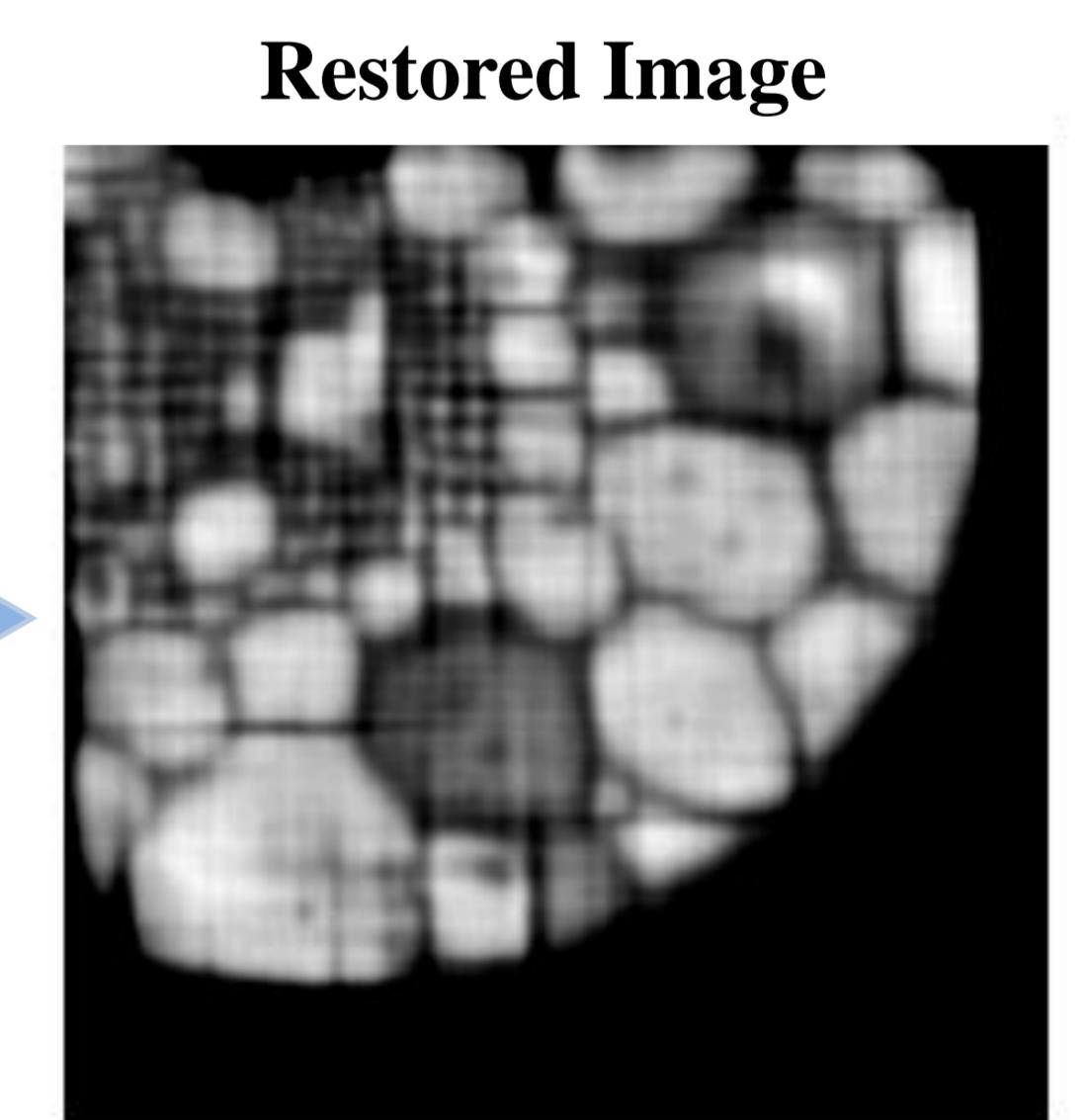
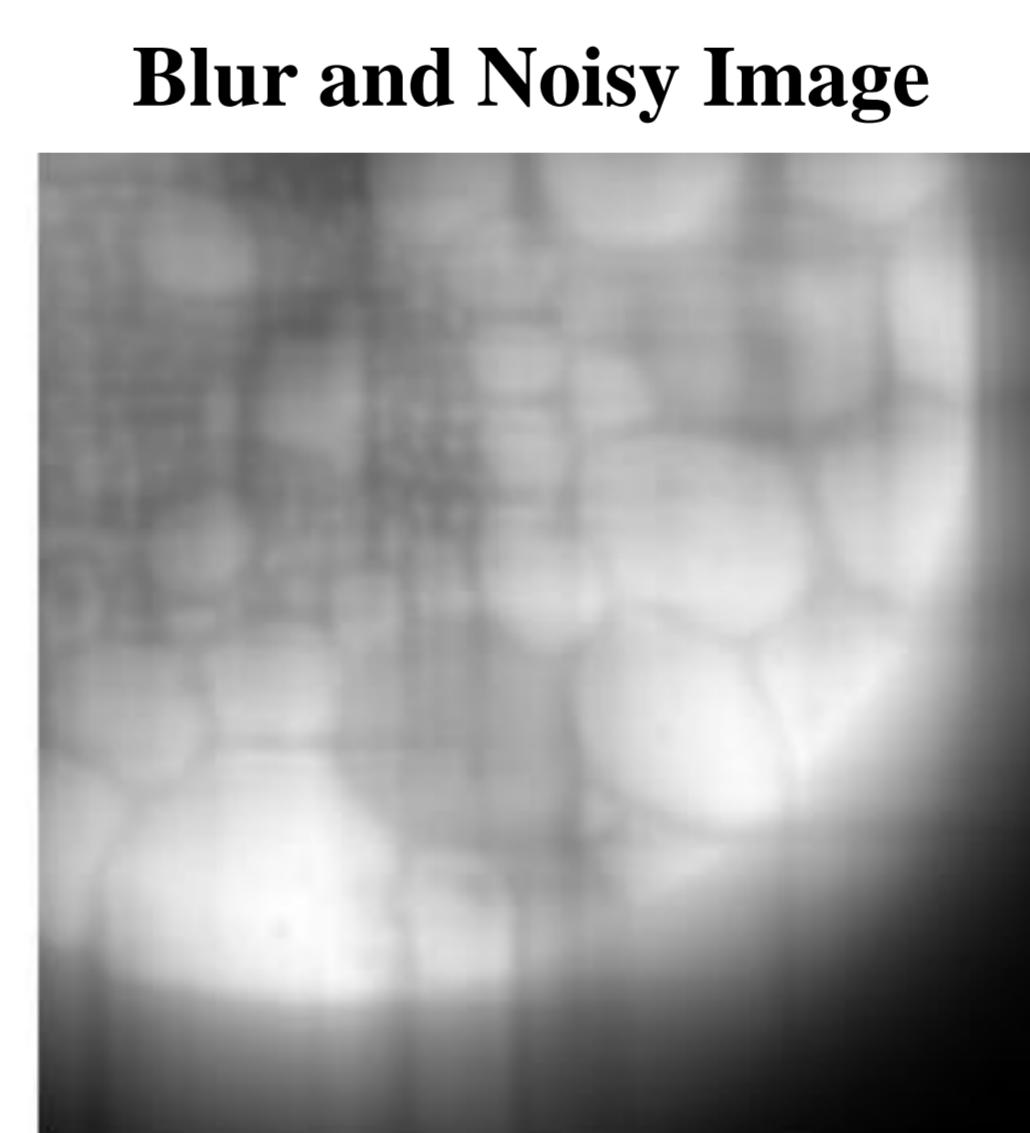
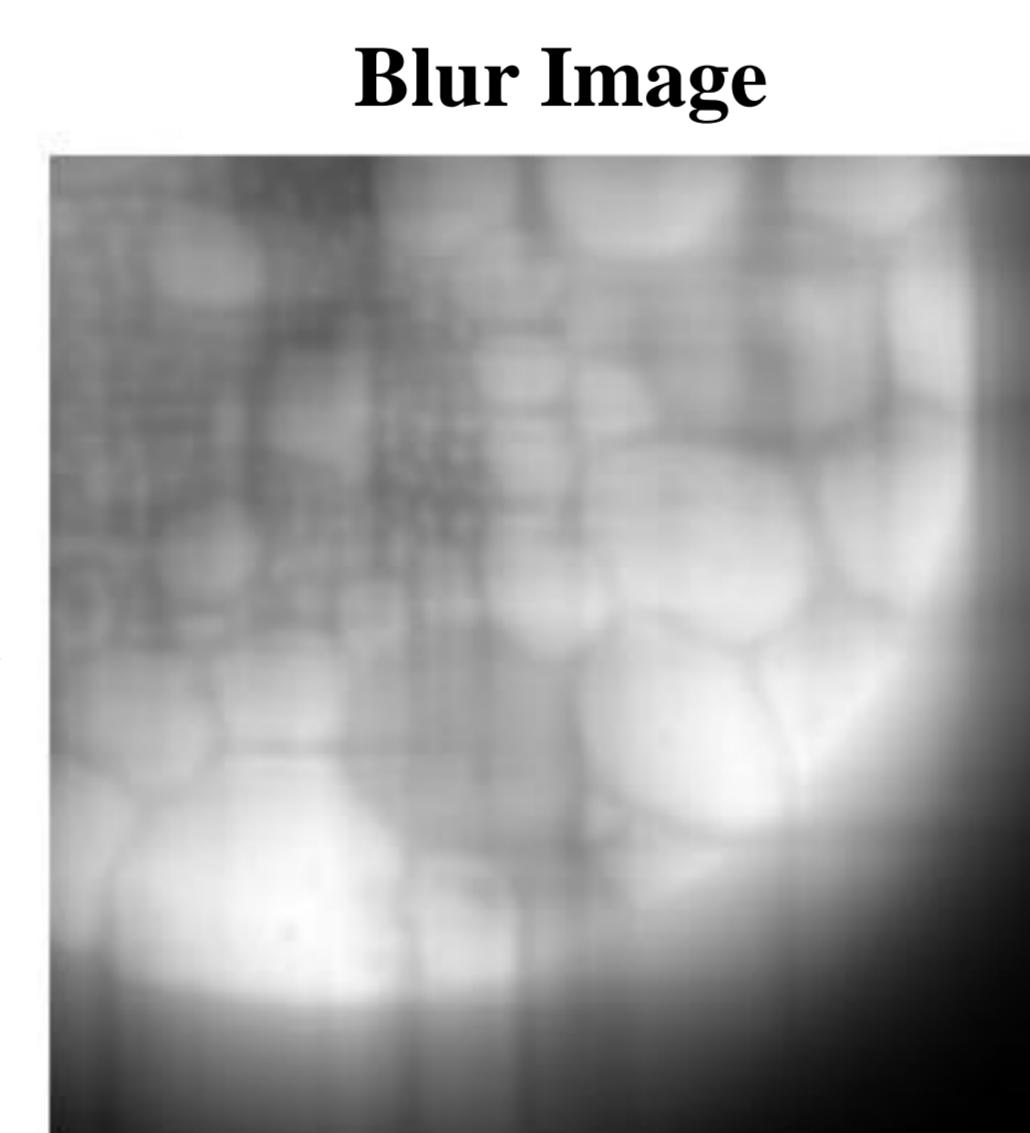
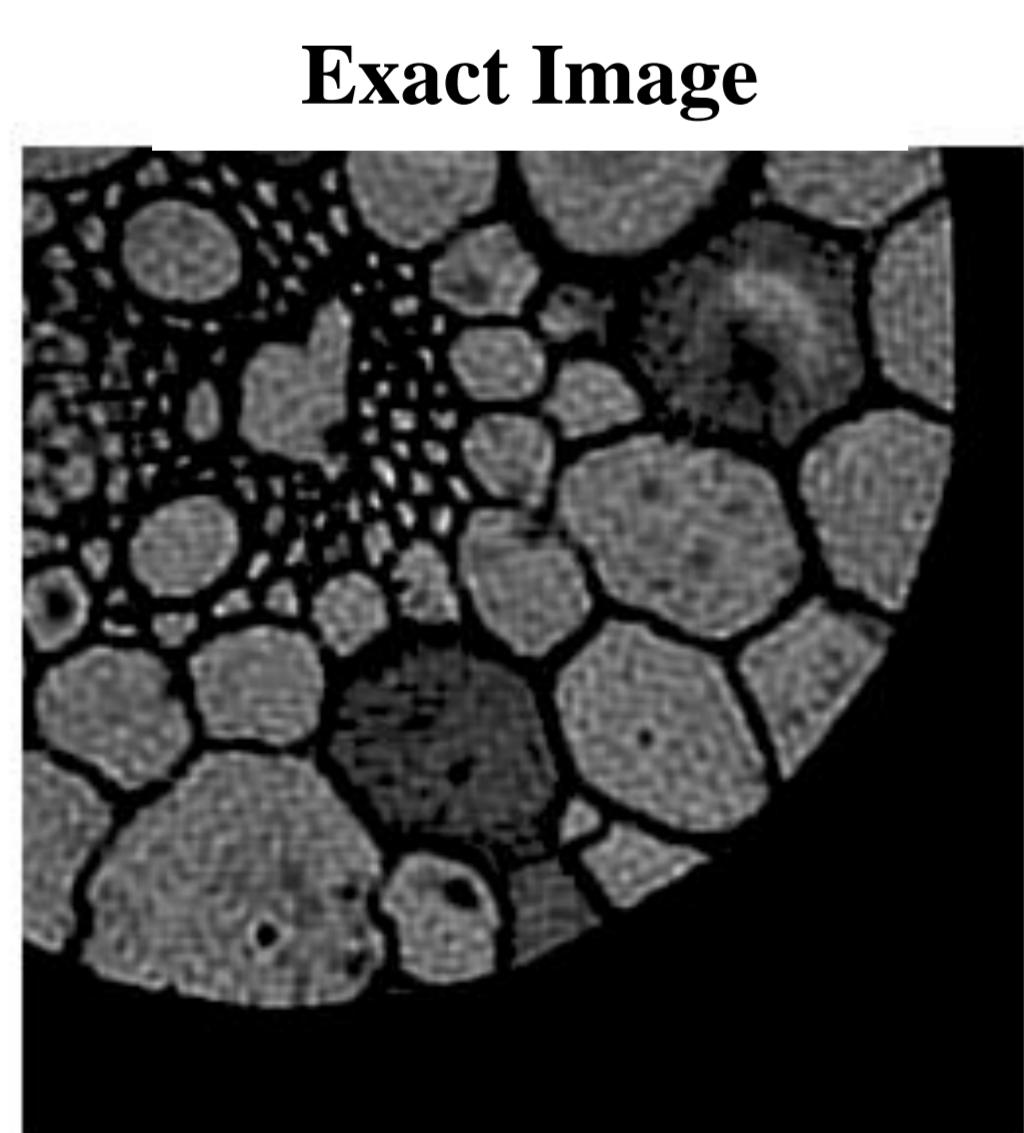
## Application: Image Restoration

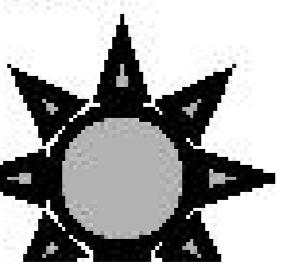
Blurring operator  $\times$  Exact image + Noise = Observed image

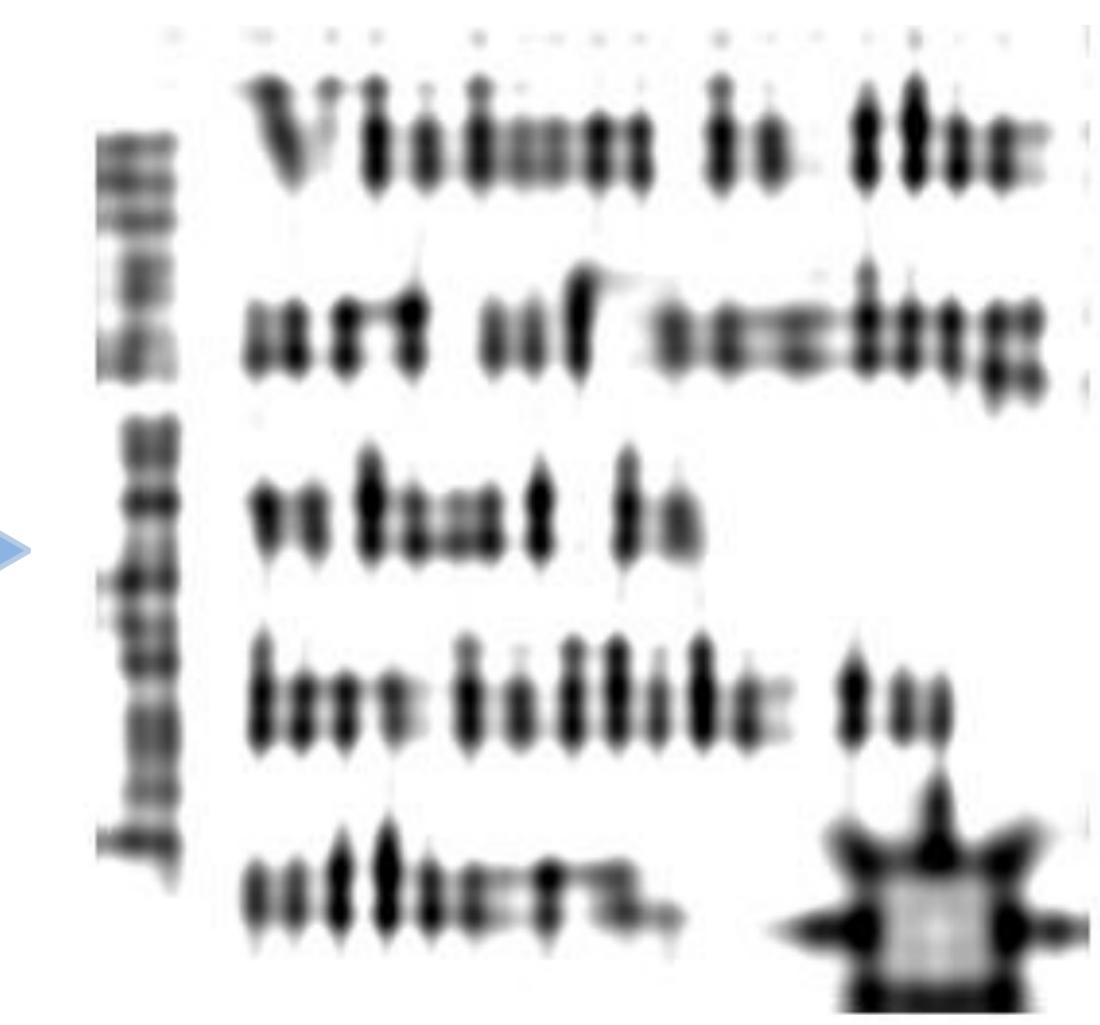
$$Ax^* + e = b$$

Nonnegative constrained least squares problem with Tikhonov regularization

$$\min \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \alpha \|x\|_2^2 = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \sqrt{\alpha} I \end{bmatrix} x - \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2^2 \quad \text{subject to } x \geq 0$$



Jonathan Swift  
Vision is the art of seeing what is invisible to others.  




# Algorithms

## Modulus-type inner outer iteration method

1. Choose an initial approximate solution  $z^0$  and  $\Omega$ ;
2. Compute  $x^0 = z^0 + |z^0|$  and  $r^0 = b - Ax^0$ ;
3. Set  $\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ \Omega^{1/2} \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\tilde{r}^0 = \tilde{b}^0 - \tilde{A}z^0 = \begin{bmatrix} r^0 \\ \Omega^{1/2}(|z^0| - z^0) \end{bmatrix}$
4. For  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  until convergence
5. Compute an approximate solution  $\omega^k$  by solving
 
$$\min_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\tilde{A}\omega - \tilde{r}^k\|_2$$
6. Compute  $z^{k+1} = z^k + \omega^k$  and  $x^{k+1} = z^{k+1} + |z^{k+1}|$
7. Compute  $r^{k+1} = b - Ax^{k+1}$
8. Set  $\tilde{r}^{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} r^{k+1} \\ \Omega^{1/2}(|z^{k+1}| - z^{k+1}) \end{bmatrix}$
9. End

## Two-stage hybrid modulus method

1. Choose an initial approximate solution  $x^0$  and  $r^0 = b - Ax^0$ ;
2. For  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  until convergence
3. **First stage:** choose  $y^0 = x^k$  and generate  $\{y^j\}_{j=0}^\infty$  by modulus inner outer iterations.
4. Set  $x^k = y^j$  and compute  $r^k = b - Ax^k$
5. **Second stage:** update active set  $\mathbf{A}(x^k)$  and free variable set  $\mathbf{F}(x^k)$  and then solve the reduced subproblem
 
$$\min l_k(w) = \|A_F w - r^k\|_2$$
6. Compute  $x^{k+1} = P(x^k + \beta^m Z_k w^{k+1})$  with
 
$$\|b - Ax^{k+1}\|_2^2 \leq \|b - Ax^k\|_2^2 - 2\mu(s^k)^T(x^{k+1} - x^k)$$
7. If  $\mathbf{B}(x^{k+1}) = \mathbf{A}(x^{k+1})$ , set  $x^k = x^{k+1}$  and resume the **Second stage**; otherwise go to the **First stage**.
8. End

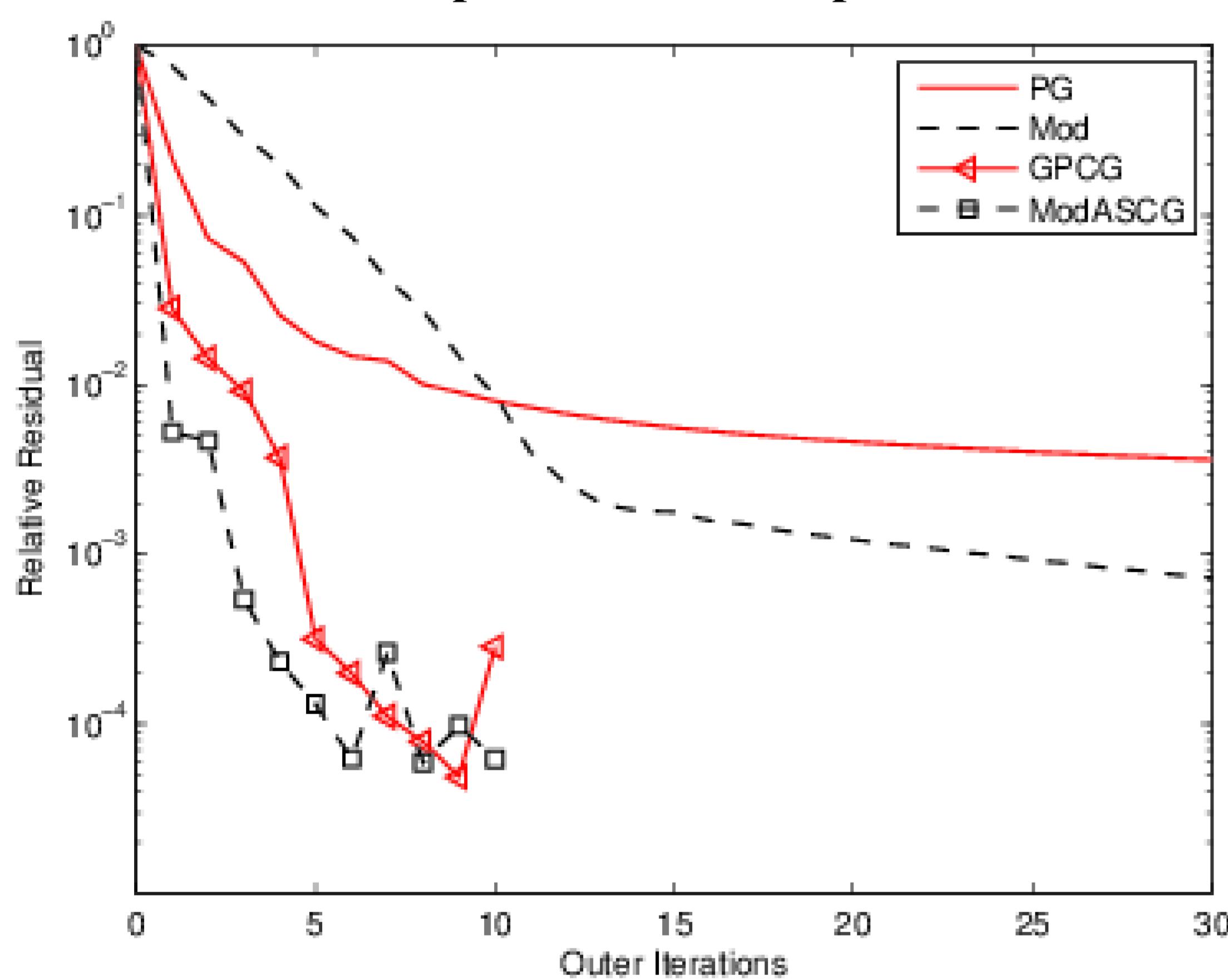
## Numerical Experiments

$$\text{Residual} = \frac{\|\min(x^k, -s^k)\|_2}{\|\min(x^0, -s^0)\|_2} \quad s^k = A^T(b - Ax^k)$$

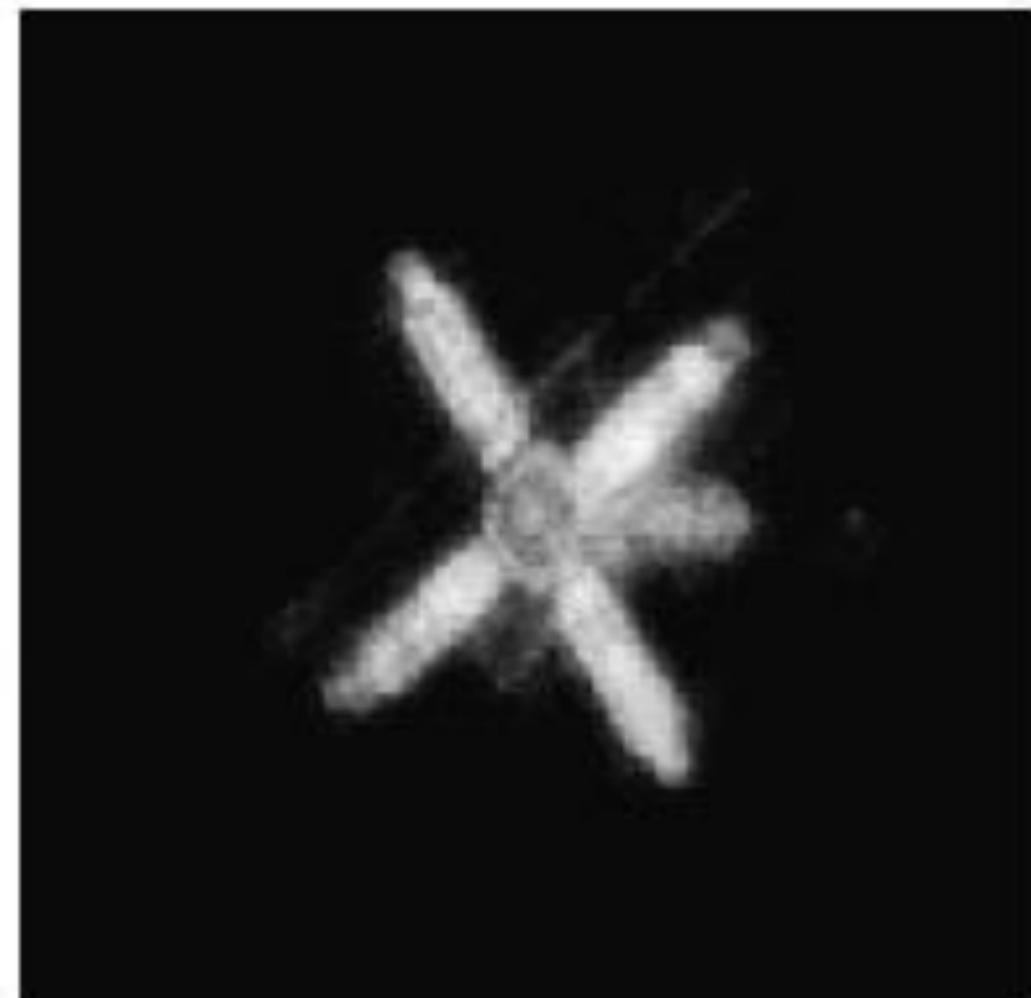
$$\text{Error} = \frac{\|x^k - x^*\|_2}{\|x^*\|_2}$$

$$\text{Noise level } \gamma = \frac{\|e\|_2}{\|Ax^*\|_2} = 10\%$$

Relative residual vs. outer iterations  
for test problem ``AtmosphericBlur''

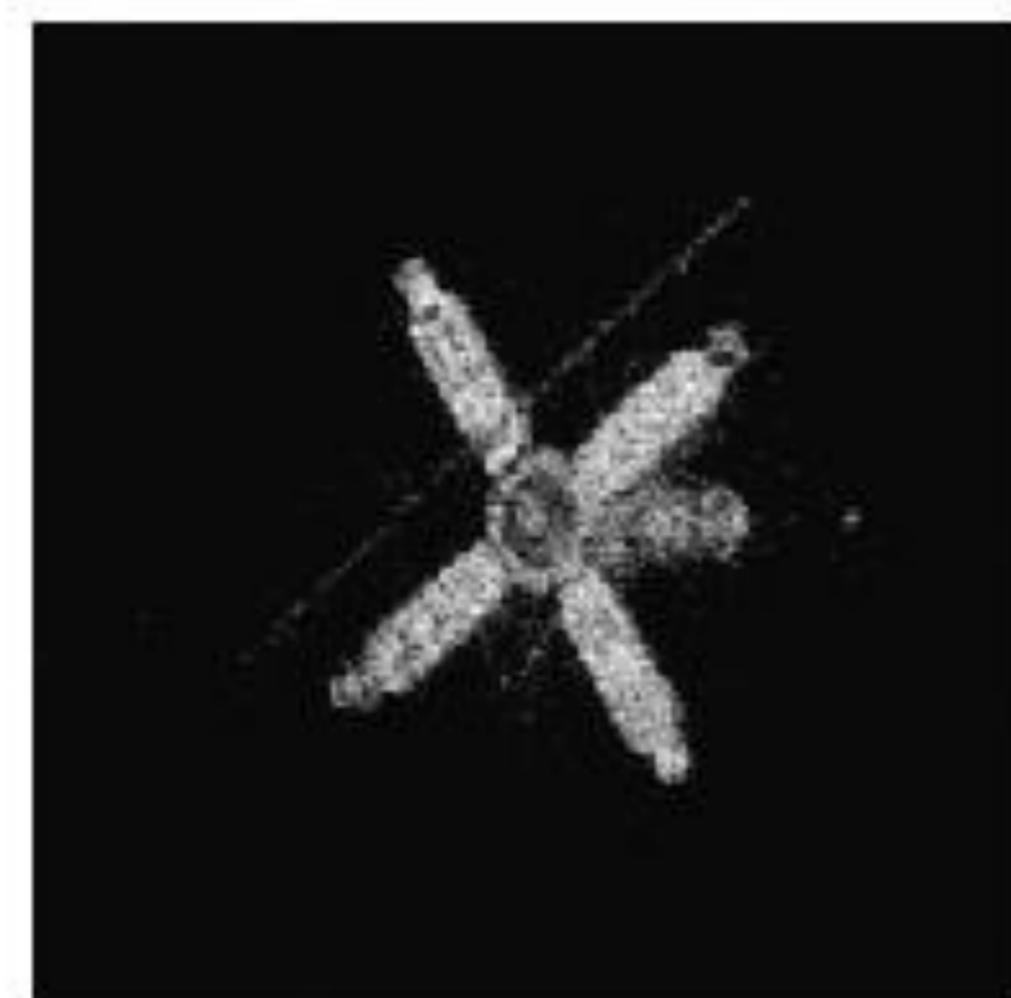


PG



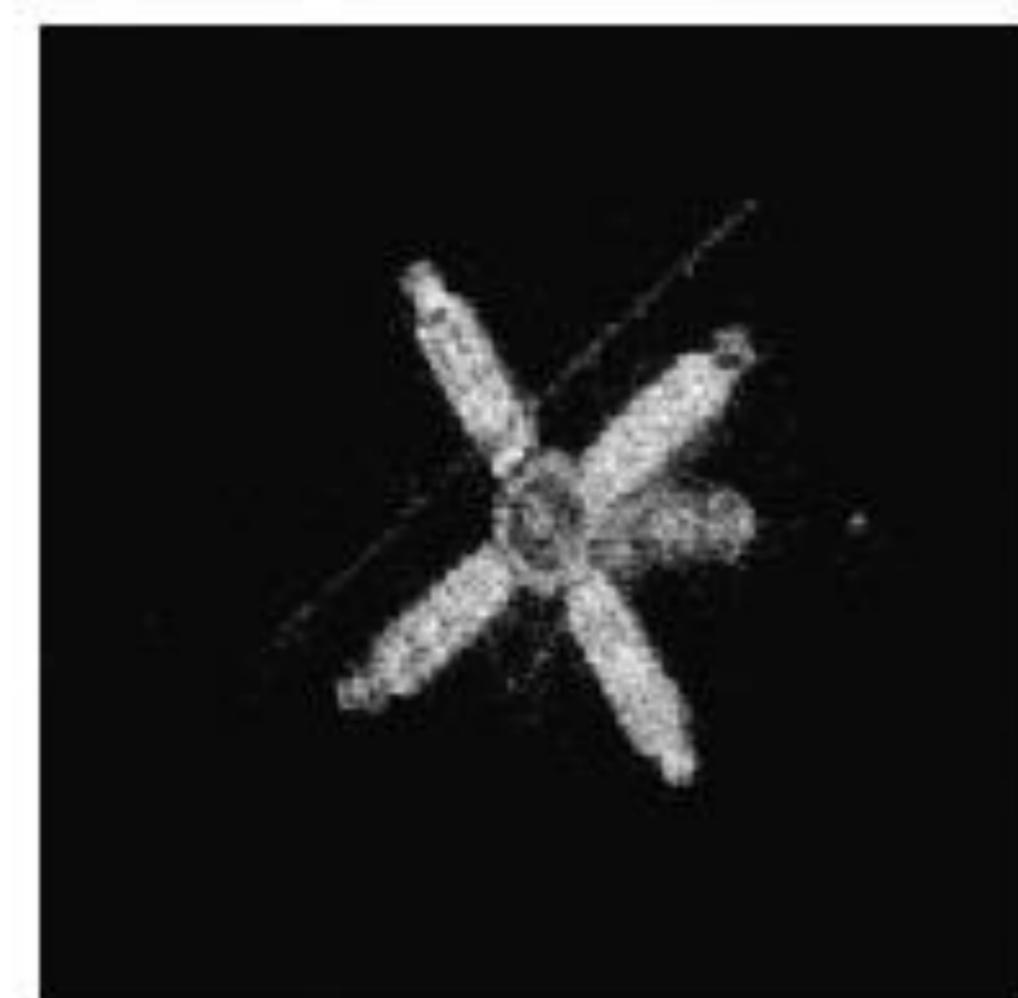
Error= 0.3814

Mod



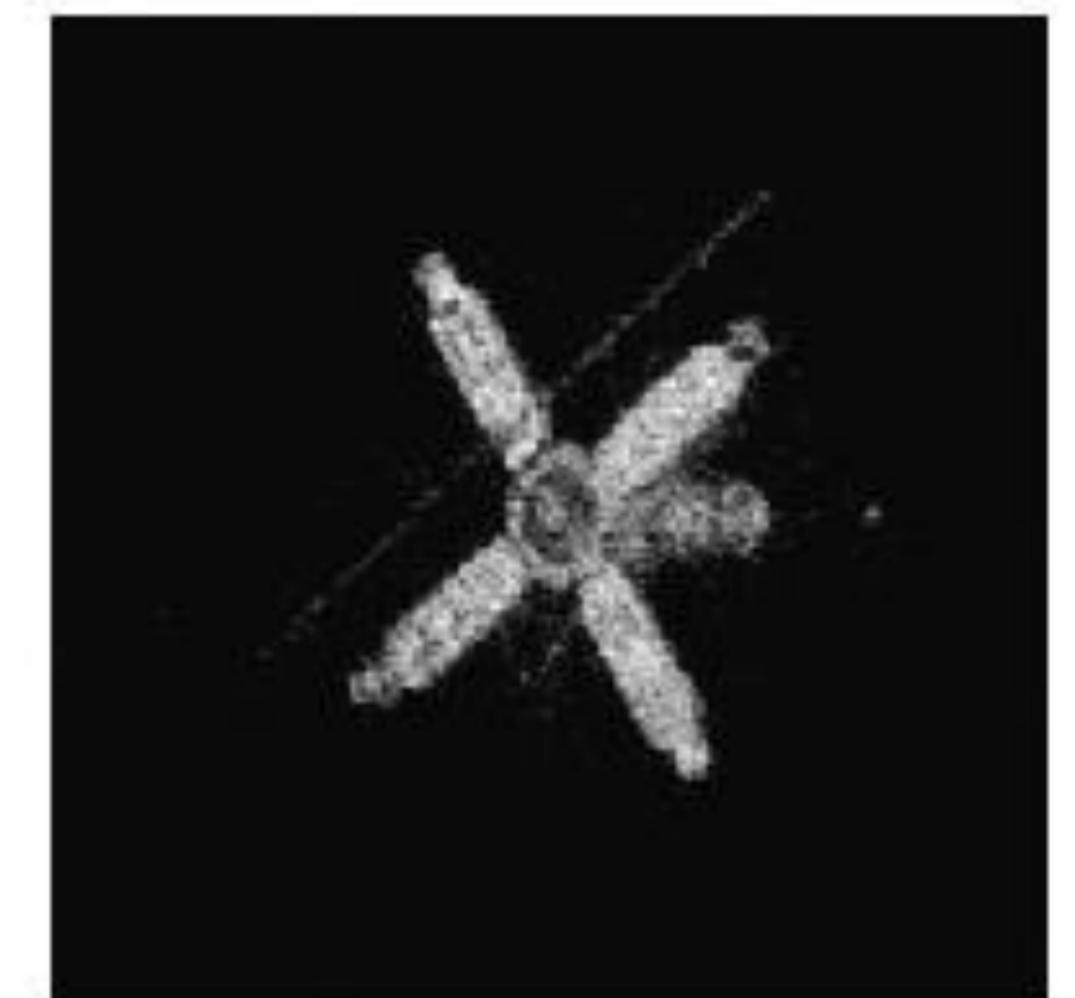
Error= 0.2783

GPCG



Error= 0.2775

ModASCG



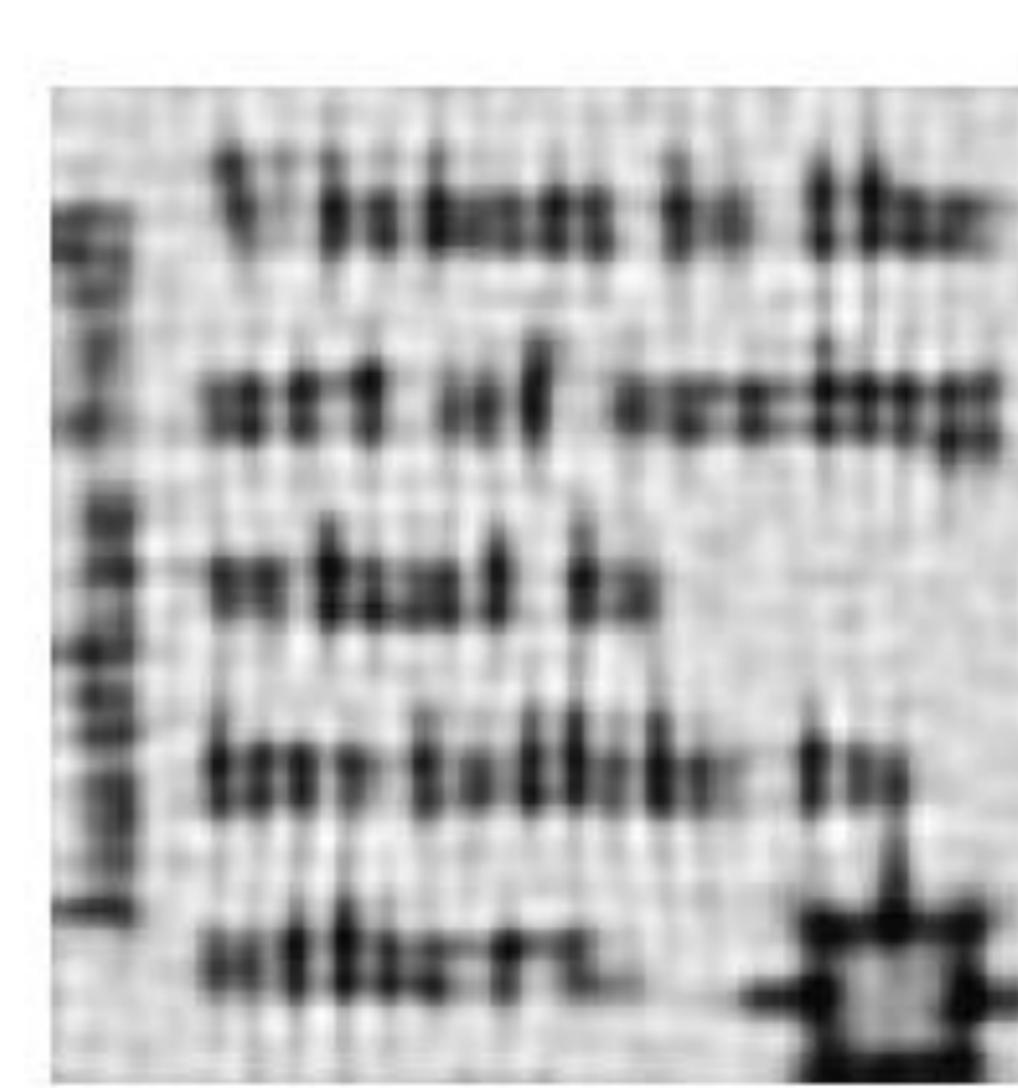
Error= 0.2747



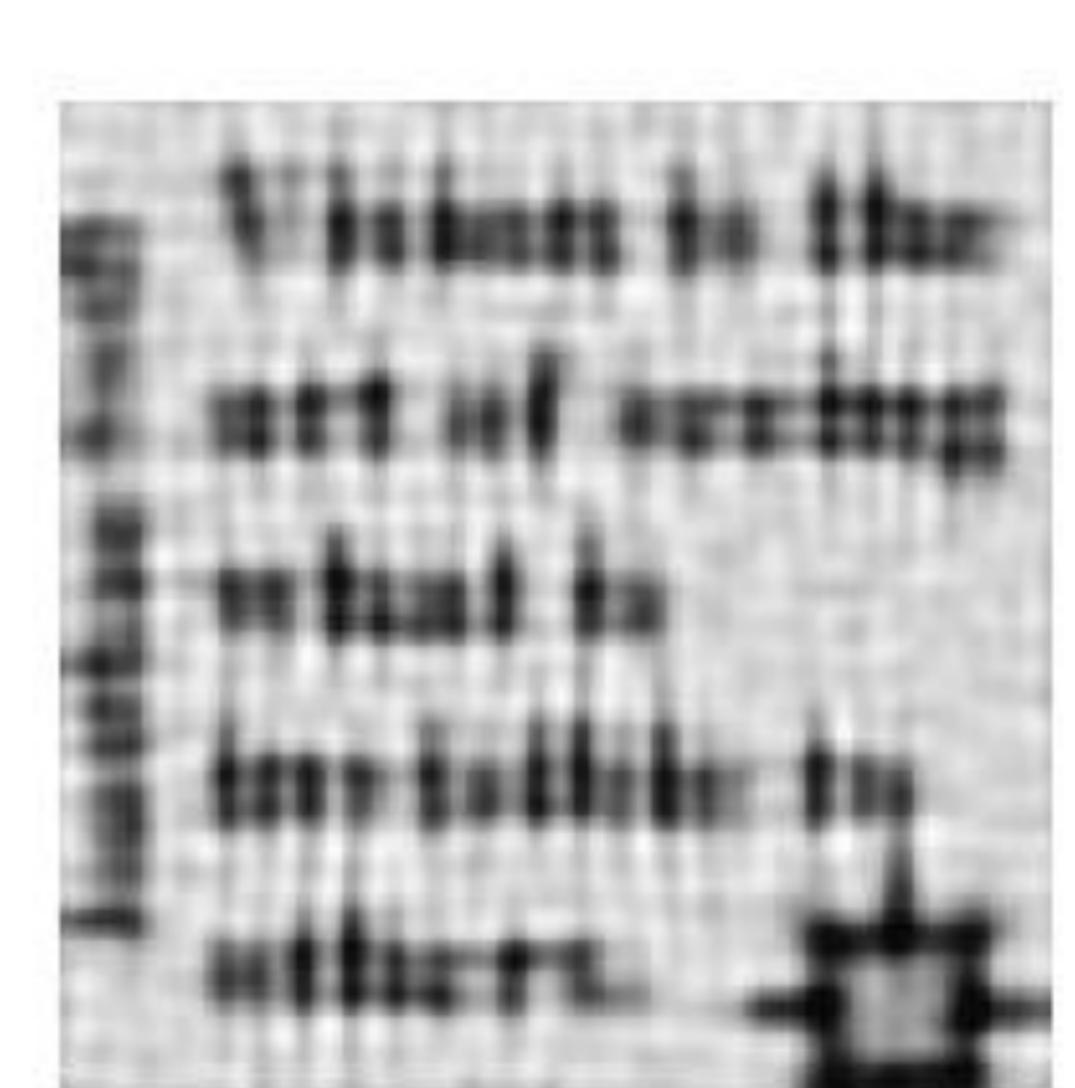
Error= 0.3198



Error= 0.2945



Error= 0.2763



Error= 0.2762

**PG:** projection gradient method;

**Mod:** modulus inner outer iteration method;

**GPCG:** two-stage hybrid PG method;

**ModASCG:** two-stage hybrid Mod method