

Bouligand–Landweber iteration for a non-smooth ill-posed problem

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Inverse problem: find

- unknown parameter u
e.g., heat source, diffusion constant, thermal conductivity, heat capacity, latent heat density, ...

given

- measurement y
- model $S : u \mapsto y$, e.g., solution of PDE

$\rightsquigarrow$ solve

$$S(u) = y$$

Problem: measurement $y = y^\delta$ noisy, range of S not closed

$\rightsquigarrow$ ill-posed, needs regularization

Solve approximate, **stable** problem:

- 1 Tikhonov regularization $\rightsquigarrow$ optimal control
- 2 iterative regularization, e.g., **Landweber iteration**

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + w_n S'(u_n)^* (y^\delta - S(u_n)) \quad n = 1, \dots, N$$

- $S'(u)$ **Fréchet derivative**, $S'(u)^*$ adjoint
- **stopping index** $N = N(\delta) < \infty$ regularization parameter
- **regularization**: $N(\delta) \rightarrow \infty, u^{N(\delta)} \rightarrow u^\dagger$ for $\delta \rightarrow 0$

Here: S solution operator for **non-smooth PDE**

$\rightsquigarrow$ **not** Fréchet differentiable

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Non-smooth equation
- 3 Bouligand–Landweber iteration
- 4 Numerical examples

$$-\Delta y + \max(0, y) = u$$

$$S : u \mapsto y \quad (:= S(u))$$

- well-posed (in suitable – standard – spaces)
- Lipschitz continuous
- completely continuous ($\rightsquigarrow$ ill-posed)
- **not** Fréchet differentiable unless $|\{x : y(x) = 0\}| = 0$
- model for membrane under water
- can be extended to arbitrary $f(y)$ piecewise differentiable
- simplified model for sharp phase transition (Stefan problem)

$$-\Delta y + \max(0, y) = u$$

$$S : u \mapsto y \quad (:= S(u))$$

- **not** Fréchet differentiable unless $|\{x : y(x) = 0\}| = 0$
- but: **directionally differentiable**

Directional derivative $S'(u; h) =: \eta$ solves

$$-\Delta \eta + \mathbb{1}_{\{y=0\}} \max(0, \eta) + \mathbb{1}_{\{y>0\}} \eta = h$$

not linear in $h \rightsquigarrow$ not useful for algorithm

Bouligand subdifferential

$$\partial_B S(u) := \left\{ G \text{ linear} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{there is } \{u_n\} \text{ Gâteaux differentiable with} \\ u_n \rightarrow u \text{ and } S'(u_n; h) \rightarrow G h \text{ for all } h \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

$$-\Delta \eta + \mathbb{1}_{\{y>0\}} \eta = h$$

$$G_u : h \mapsto \eta$$

- $G_u \in \partial_B S(u)$ **Bouligand derivative** [Christof/C./Meyer/Walter]
- $u \mapsto G_u$ uniformly bounded (in right spaces)
- linear $\rightsquigarrow$ **use for Landweber** in place of $S'(u)$

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$$u_{n+1}^{\delta} = u_n^{\delta} + w_n G_{u_n^{\delta}}^* \left(y^{\delta} - S(u_n^{\delta}) \right), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N(\delta)$$

- $S : u \mapsto y$ non-smooth
- y^{δ} with $\|y^{\delta} - y^{\dagger}\| \leq \delta$, $y^{\dagger} = S(u^{\dagger})$ (assume unique)
- $u_0^{\delta} = u_0$ starting point
- w_n step sizes
- stopping index $N(\delta)$ by discrepancy principle:

$$\|y^{\delta} - S(u_{N(\delta)}^{\delta})\|_Y \leq \tau \delta < \|y^{\delta} - S(u_n^{\delta})\|_Y, \quad 0 \leq n < N(\delta)$$

Assume:

- 1 $\{G_u\}$ uniformly bounded
- 2 generalized tangential cone condition (GTCC)

$$\|S(\hat{u}) - S(u) - G_u(\hat{u} - u)\| \leq \mu \|S(\hat{u}) - S(u)\| \quad \text{for all } \hat{u} \in B_\rho(u^\dagger)$$

non-smooth PDE: satisfied for $\mu > C(\{x : y^\dagger(x) = 0\})$

- 3 $u_0 \in B_\rho(u^\dagger)$

Then (under conditions on μ, τ, w_n):

- $u_n^\delta \in B_\rho(u^\dagger)$ for all $n \leq N(\delta)$
- $\delta > 0$: $N(\delta) < \infty$ and $\|u_n^\delta - u^\dagger\| < \|u_{n-1}^\delta - u^\dagger\|$ for $n \leq N(\delta)$
- $\delta = 0$: $N(\delta) = \infty$ and $u_n^0 \rightarrow u^\dagger$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$

Goal: show that $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta \rightarrow u^\dagger$ for $\delta \rightarrow 0$

Standard proof: combine

- 1 monotonicity: $\|u_n^\delta - u^\dagger\| < \|u_{n-1}^\delta - u^\dagger\|$ for $n \leq N(\delta)$
- 2 stability: $u_n^\delta \rightarrow u_n^0$ for all $n = 1, \dots$

(cf. modified Landweber iteration [Scherzer '95])

Problem:

- stability requires continuity of $u \mapsto G_u$
- $u \mapsto G_u$ **not continuous** for S non-smooth
- $\rightsquigarrow$ use **asymptotic** stability

Definition

Iterative method generating $\{u_n^\delta\}$ *asymptotically stable* for $\delta \rightarrow 0$ if for all $n \geq 0$, there exists

- subsequence $\{\delta_{k'}\}$ (depending on n)

such that

$$1 \quad u_n^{\delta_{k'}} \rightarrow \tilde{u}_n \quad \text{for } k' \rightarrow \infty$$

$$2 \quad \tilde{u}_n \rightarrow u^\dagger \quad \text{for } n \rightarrow \infty$$

- $\tilde{u}_n$ generated by **perturbed** noise-free iteration
- perturbation needs to vanish for $n \rightarrow \infty$

Bouligand–Landweber iteration

$$u_{n+1}^{\delta} = u_n^{\delta} + w_n G_{u_n^{\delta}}^* \left(y^{\delta} - S(u_n^{\delta}) \right), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N(\delta)$$

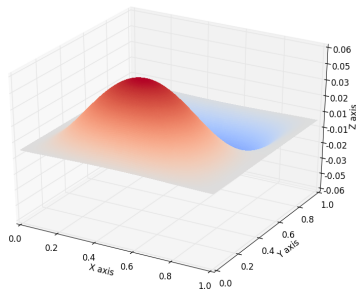
- asymptotically stable for non-smooth PDE
(proof uses GTCC and Sobolev embedding for $G_u^*(y^{\dagger} - S(\tilde{u}_n))$)
- $\rightsquigarrow$ regularization (under conditions on μ, τ, w_n):

$$u_{N(\delta)}^{\delta} \rightarrow u^{\dagger} \quad \text{for} \quad \delta \rightarrow 0$$

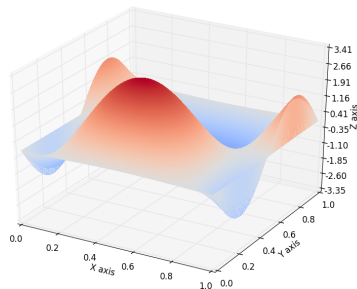
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$$-\Delta y + \max(0, y) = u$$

- finite element discretization
- semismooth Newton method for solution (evaluation of S)
- constructed exact solution $u^\dagger$ with $|\{x : y^\dagger(x) = 0\}| > 0$
- random Gaussian noise: $\|y^\delta - y^\dagger\| = \delta$
- $\mu = 0.1, \quad \tau = 1.4, \quad \rho = 5, \quad w_n = \frac{2-2\mu}{\bar{L}^2}, \quad \bar{L} = 5 \times 10^{-2}$
- compare two starting points:
 - 1 $u_0 \equiv 0$
 - 2 $\hat{u}_0$ satisfying $u^\dagger - u_0 \in \mathcal{R}(G_{u^\dagger}^*)$ (generalized source condition)

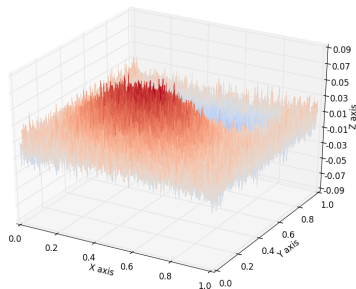


(a) exact data $y^\dagger$

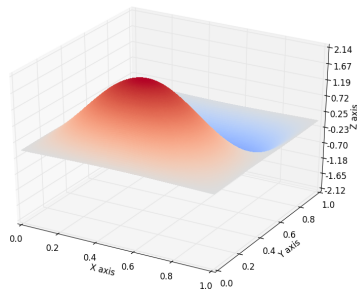


(b) exact solution $u^\dagger$

Numerical example: results with u_0

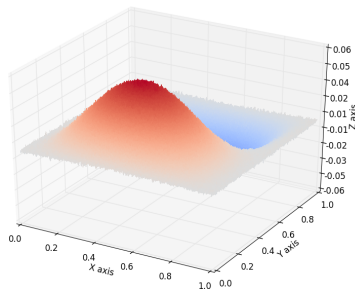


(a) $y^\delta, \delta = 10^{-2}$

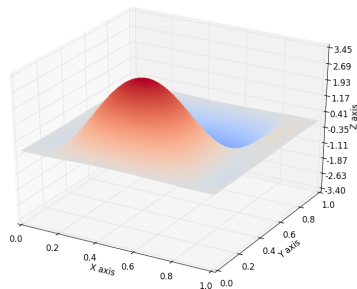


(b) $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta, N(\delta) = 4$

Numerical example: results with u_0

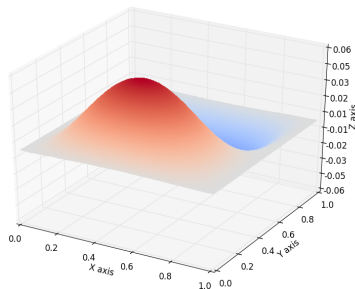


(a) $y^\delta, \delta = 10^{-3}$

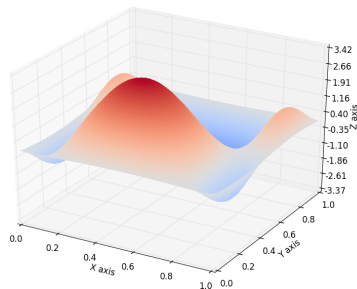


(b) $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta, N(\delta) = 44$

Numerical example: results with u_0

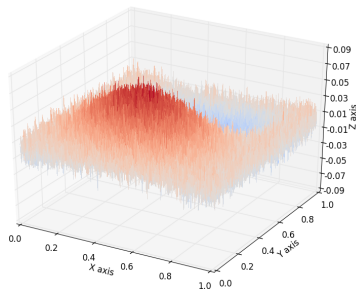


(a) $u^\delta, \delta = 10^{-4}$

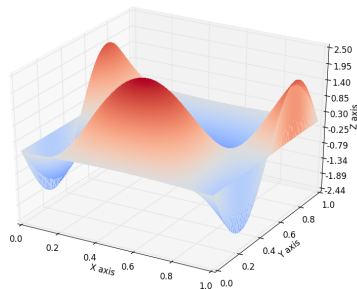


(b) $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta, N(\delta) = 1222$

Numerical example: results with $\hat{u}_0$

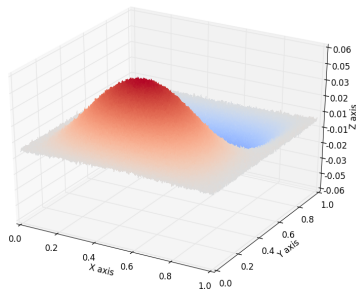


(a) $y^\delta, \delta = 10^{-2}$

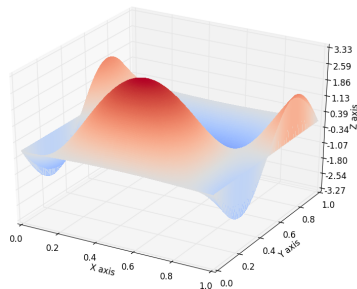


(b) $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta, N(\delta) = 7$

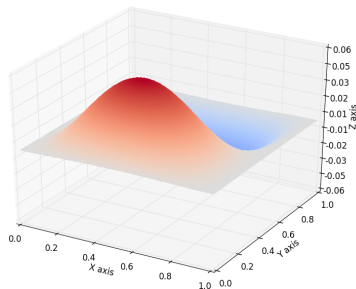
Numerical example: results with $\hat{u}_0$



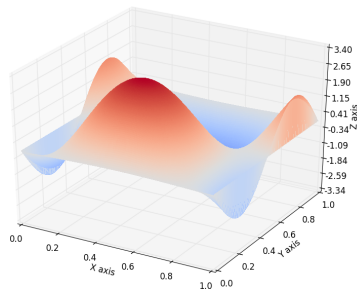
(a) $y^\delta, \delta = 10^{-3}$



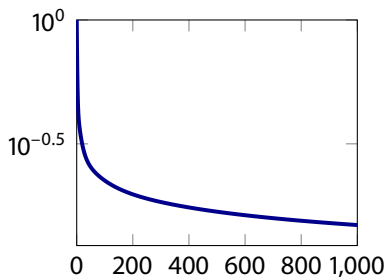
(b) $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta, N(\delta) = 14$



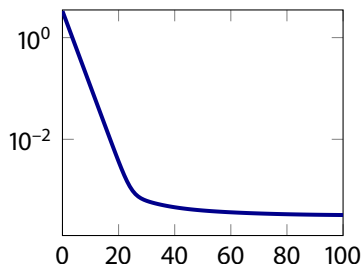
(a) $y^\delta, \delta = 10^{-4}$



(b) $u_{N(\delta)}^\delta, N(\delta) = 29$



(a) starting point $u_0 \equiv 0$



(b) starting point $\hat{u}_0$

Figure: relative error per iteration

Summary

- iterative regularization using **Bouligand derivatives**
- inverse source problems for **non-smooth PDEs**
- convergence under **asymptotic stability**

Outlook

- **convergence rates** under source condition
- acceleration, regularized (**semismooth**) Newton
- other non-smooth equations (**Stefan problem**)
- **coefficient inverse problems**

Preprint:

<http://www.uni-due.de/mathematik/agclason/clason-pubs.php>