Contribution ID: 25 Type: Poster

## Iterated $\ell^2 - \ell^q$ regularization

Monday, 20 January 2025 16:00 (2 hours)

In numerous fields of science and engineering we are faced with problems

 $\label{eq:conditioned} of the form $Ax+\eta=b^\delta$, where A in \mathbb{R}^{m\times n} is a large and severely ill-conditioned matrix, i.e., such that its singular em>noise</em>, and $b^\wedge \leq \mathbb{R}^m represents the measured and perturbed data. We will assume that the noise the em>discrete ill-posed inverse problems</em>, Due to the ill-conditioning of A and the presence of the noise {\text{leta}}, the naive in the noise {\text{leta}}.$ 

To reduce the sensitivity of the problem to the presence of noise, we consider the  $\ensuremath{\ }\ ell^2 - \ensuremath{\ }\ ell^2 - \ensuremath$ 

To further improve the quality of the computed solutions and to provide a theoretically sound con-

vergence analysis, we consider the refinement strategy 
$$\begin{cases} r^{(k)} = b^{\delta} - Ax^{(k)}, \\ h^{(k)} = \arg\min_{h} \frac{1}{2} \left\| Ah - r^{(k)} \right\|_2^2 + \frac{\mu}{q} \left\| Lh \right\|_q^q, \\ x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + h^{(k)}. \end{cases}$$

We show that, under reasonable assumptions, the iterations are stopped after finitely many steps, if the Discrepancy Principle is employed as stopping criterion, and that the resulting method is a <em>regularization method</em>. Selected numerical results show the good performances of the proposed approach.<br/>
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**Session Classification:** Poster Session