Journal Watch IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing 15 October 2018

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Iteratively Linearized Reweighted Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers for a Class of Nonconvex Problem

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Iteratively Linearized Reweighted ADMM

- Problem: $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, y} f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n g(h(y_i)) \text{ s.t. } Ax + By = c$
- **ADMM approach:** Iteratively update one variable at a time using augmented Lagrangian problem:

$$\mathcal{L} = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(h(y_i)) + \langle p, Ax + By - C \rangle + \alpha \|Ax + By - C\|^2$$

- Proposed approach:
 - Iteratively reweighted: first order approximation of $g(h(\cdot))$.
 - Linearlized ADMM: linearize quadratic term
- Analysis: Convergence using Łojaseiwicz property
- Application: Recovery of blurred and noisy images

Learning to Optimize: Training Deep Neural Networks for Interference Management

Haoran Sun , Xiangyi Chen, Qingjiang Shi, Mingyi Hong , Xiao Fu and Nicholas D. Sidiropoulos Aalborg University, Denmark

DNN for Interference Management

• Problem: Weighted system throughput maximization

$$\max_{p} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} \log \left(1 + \frac{\left|h_{kk}\right|^{2} p_{k}}{\sum_{j \neq k} \left|h_{jk}\right|^{2} p_{j} + \sigma_{k}^{2}} \right) \text{s.t.} 0 \le p_{k} \le P_{\max}$$

Analysis: Weighted minimum mean squared error

- Construct simple neural networks that consist of ReLUs (max{0, x}) and binary units (0-1 decision)
- Compose these small neural networks to approximate a rational function representing one iteration of the algorithm
- Concatenate these rational functions to approximate the entire algorithm
- Bounding the error propagated from the first iteration to the last one

Radio Resource Allocation and Pricing: Auction-Based Design and Applications

Navid Tadayon and Sonia Aissa University of Quebec, Canada

Resource Allocation



- Nash Equilibrium is revelation of the true valuations
- Use revelation principle to design the optimal mechanism among all auction classes
- Scalable solution



Simultaneously Sparse and Low-Rank Matrix Reconstruction via Nonconvex and Nonseparable Regularization

Wei Chen Beijing Jiaotong University, China

Sparse and Low-Rank Matrix Reconstruction

• Problem:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{X}} \alpha \|\boldsymbol{X}\|_{0} + (1-\alpha) \|\boldsymbol{X}\|_{\mathsf{rank}} \, \mathsf{s.t.} \mathcal{A}[\boldsymbol{X}] = \boldsymbol{y}$$

- $\pmb{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n imes m}$ is sparse and low rank
- $\alpha \in [0,1]$
- Bayesian Approach: Prior on vectorized $X: x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Phi)$

 $\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{-1} + \left(\boldsymbol{I}_m \otimes \boldsymbol{\Psi}\right)^{-1}$

- **Г**: diagonal
- Ψ : positive semidefinite
- Implementation: EM algorithm to estimate x
- Analysis: Convergence under restricted setting
- Application: Compressive hyperspectral image reconstruction

Other Papers

- An Iterative Receiver for OFDM With Sparsity-Based Parametric Channel Estimation
 - T. L. Hansen, P. B. Jorgensen, M. A. Badiu and B. H. Fleury
- Large-Scale Spectrum Allocation for Cellular Networks via Sparse Optimization
 - B. Zhuang, D. Guo, E. Wei and M. L. Honig
- A Sequential Framework for Composite Hypothesis Testing
 - S. Bar and J. Tabrikian
- Cell Detection by Functional Inverse Diffusion and Non-negative Group Sparsity (2 parts)
 - P. delAguilaPla and J. Jalden