

## ABOUT THE USING OF LOCAL MINIMUM POINTS OF THE QUASIOPTIMALITY FUNCTION FOR CHOOSING THE REGULARIZATION PARAMETER

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We consider an operator equation

$$Au = f_*, \quad f_* \in R(A), \quad (1)$$

where  $A \in L(H, F)$  is the linear continuous operator between real Hilbert spaces  $H$  and  $F$ . We assume that instead of the exact right-hand side  $f_*$  we have only an approximation  $f \in F$ . To get the regularized solution we consider Tikhonov method  $u_\alpha = (\alpha I + A^*A)^{-1}A^*f$ , where  $\alpha > 0$  is the regularization parameter. If the noise level is unknown then for choosing the regularization parameter some heuristic rule must be used. Let  $L_{min}$  be the set of the local minimum points of the quasioptimality criterion function

$$\psi_Q(\alpha) = \alpha \|du_\alpha/d\alpha\| = \alpha^{-1} \|A^*(Au_{2,\alpha} - f)\|, \quad u_{2,\alpha} = (\alpha I + A^*A)^{-1}(\alpha u_\alpha - A^*f),$$

on the set of parameters  $\Omega = \{\alpha_j : \alpha_j = q\alpha_{j-1}, j = 1, 2, \dots, M, 0 < q < 1\}$ . Then for the local minimum points of the function  $\psi_Q(\alpha)$  the following error estimates hold:

a)

$$\min_{\alpha \in L_{min}} \|u_\alpha - u_*\| \leq C \min_{\alpha_M \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_0} \{\|u_\alpha^+ - u_*\| + \|u_\alpha - u_\alpha^+\|\}.$$

Here  $u_*$  is the solution of the problem (1),  $u_\alpha^+$  is the approximate solution with exact right-hand side  $f_*$  and the constant  $C \leq c_q \ln(\alpha_0/\alpha_M)$  can be computed for each individual problem  $Au = f$ .

b) Let  $u_* = (A^*A)^{p/2}v$ ,  $\|v\| \leq \rho$ . If  $\alpha_0 = 1$ ,  $\alpha_M = c\|f - f_*\|^2$ ,  $c = (2\|u_*\|)^{-2}$ , then

$$\min_{\alpha \in L_{min}} \|u_\alpha - u_*\| \leq c_{p,q} \rho^{1/(p+1)} |\ln \|f - f_*\|| \|f - f_*\|^{p/(p+1)}, \quad 0 < p \leq 2.$$

To find the proper regularization parameter from the set  $L_{min}$  we consider so-called  $Q$ -curve method.  $Q$ -curve is a plot of the function  $\log \psi_Q(\alpha)$  versus the corresponding modified residual  $\log d(\alpha)$ , where  $d(\alpha) = \langle Au_{2,\alpha} - f, Au_\alpha - f \rangle$ .