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# ERRATUM: A Continuous Exact $\ell_0$ penalty (CEL0) for least squares regularized problem.

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## Abstract

Lemma 4.4 in [E. Soubies, L. Blanc-Féraud and G. Aubert, *SIAM J. Imaging Sci.*, 8 (2015), pp. 1607-1639] is wrong for local minimizers of the CEL0 functional. The argument used to conclude the proof of this lemma is not sufficient in the case of local minimizers. In this note, we supply a revision of this Lemma where new results are established for local minimizers. Theorem 4.8 in that paper remains unchanged but the proof has to be rewritten according to the new version of the lemma. Finally, some remarks of this paper are also rewritten using the corrected lemma.

**Key words** inverse problems,  $\ell_0$  regularization, sparse modelling, underdetermined linear systems, global minimizers, local minimizers, minimizers equivalence, Continuous Exact  $\ell_0$  penalty, nonconvex nonsmooth penalty

Let  $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  be a closed subset of  $\mathbb{R}^N$  and  $F : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Assume that  $F$  is constant on  $\mathcal{C}$  and that  $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \emptyset$  (where  $\text{int}$  stands for interior). Then, the fact that  $\mathcal{C}$  contains a local (not global) minimizer  $\hat{x}$  of  $F$  does *not* imply that any  $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{C}$  is a local minimizer of  $F$ , as it was argued in the proof of [2, Lemma 4.4] which is thus wrong for local (not global) minimizers<sup>1</sup>. In such a case, only points  $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{C} \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{V})$ , where  $\mathcal{V} \ni \hat{x}$  is the largest neighborhood such that  $\forall x \in \mathcal{V} F(\hat{x}) \leq F(x)$ , are local minimizers of  $F$ .

## 1 Corrections to the paper

To correct this problem, we propose in this note a new version of [2, Lemma 4.4] stated and proved in Section 2. Then, [2, Theorem 4.8] remains unchanged but its proof has to be rewritten which is done in Section 3. Finally, some remarks of the original paper are also updated. In the following, we use the notation of [2].

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<sup>1</sup>The claim remains true for global minimizers.

## 2 Correction of Lemma 4.4

First of all, in the proof of [2, Lemma 4.4], only the conclusion (for local minimizers) is wrong. The fact that

$$\forall i \in \sigma^+(\hat{x}), \forall t \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|}\right], G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t) = C \quad (2.1)$$

(where  $C$  is a constant of  $\mathbb{R}^+$ ), is true and will be used to prove the new version of [2, Lemma 4.4] which reads as follows:

**Lemma 2.1** (Lemma 4.4 of [2]). *For  $d \in \mathbb{R}^M$  and  $\lambda > 0$ , let  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  have a minimum at  $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ . Define  $\hat{\sigma}^+ := \sigma^+(\hat{x})$  and let  $s_i = \text{sign}(\langle a_i, A\hat{x}^{(i)} - d \rangle)$ . Then,*

$$(i) \quad \forall i \in \hat{\sigma}^+, \exists \mathcal{T}_i \subseteq \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|}\right], \text{ a non-degenerate interval of } \mathbb{R}, \text{ s.t. } \hat{x}_i \in \mathcal{T}_i \text{ and } \forall t \in \mathcal{T}_i, \\ \bar{x} = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t \text{ is a minimizer of } G_{\text{CELO}}. \quad (2.2)$$

Furthermore  $\forall i \in \hat{\sigma}^+, t \mapsto G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t)$  is constant on  $\left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|}\right]$ .

(ii) if  $\hat{x}$  is global, then  $\forall i \in \hat{\sigma}^+, \mathcal{T}_i = \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|}\right]$  and  $\bar{x}$  is global.

*Proof.* (i) Since  $\hat{x}$  is a minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , there exists  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that,

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{B}_2(\hat{x}, \varepsilon), G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}) \leq G_{\text{CELO}}(x). \quad (2.3)$$

where  $\mathcal{B}_2(\hat{x}, \varepsilon)$  denotes the open  $\ell_2$ -ball with center  $\hat{x}$  and radius  $\varepsilon$ . Therefore, from (2.1) and (2.3), we get the result in (2.2). Indeed,  $\forall i \in \sigma^+(\hat{x})$  let

$$\mathcal{T}_i = \left\{ t \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|}\right], x = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t \in \mathcal{B}_2(\hat{x}, \varepsilon) \right\}, \quad (2.4)$$

Clearly, since  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\mathcal{T}_i$  is a non-degenerate interval of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then,

$$\forall t \in \mathcal{T}_i, \exists \varepsilon' \in (0, \varepsilon), \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{B}_2(\bar{x}, \varepsilon') \subset \mathcal{B}_2(\hat{x}, \varepsilon), \quad (2.5)$$

where  $\bar{x} = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t$ , and we get

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{B}_2(\bar{x}, \varepsilon'), G_{\text{CELO}}(\bar{x}) \stackrel{(2.1)}{=} G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}) \stackrel{(2.3) \& (2.5)}{\leq} G_{\text{CELO}}(x), \quad (2.6)$$

which proves (2.2).

(ii) Using the fact that  $\hat{x}$  is a global minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , (2.1) completes the proof.  $\square$

The comment after [2, Remark 4.2] about the strict minimizers of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  is still valid and its justification has to be rewritten according to the results in Lemma 2.1:

*Lemma 2.1 ensures that all strict minimizers of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  — i.e.  $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$  such that there exists a neighborhood  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  containing  $\hat{x}$  for which  $\forall y \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \{\hat{x}\}, G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}) < G_{\text{CELO}}(y)$  — verify  $\sigma^+(\hat{x}) = \emptyset$ . Indeed, suppose that this claim is not verified by a strict minimizer  $\hat{x} = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i \hat{t}$  of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , then Lemma 2.1 states that  $\forall i \in \sigma^+(\hat{x}) \exists \mathcal{T}_i \subseteq [0, \sqrt{2\lambda}/\|a_i\|]$ , a non-degenerate interval of  $\mathbb{R}$  containing  $\hat{t}$ , s.t.  $\forall t \in \mathcal{T}_i \setminus \{\hat{t}\}, \bar{x} = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t$  is also a minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  and contradicts the fact that  $\hat{x}$  is strict.*

Then, the comment before [2, Theorem 4.5] concerning the nonstrict minimizers should be read only for nonstrict *global* minimizers of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ .

### 3 Correction of the proof of Theorem 4.8

The claim of Theorem 4.8 is still valid but its proof has to be rewritten. In order to rewrite this proof, we need first to prove the following lemma:

**Lemma 3.1.** *Let  $d \in \mathbb{R}^M$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , and  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  have a minimum at  $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ . Then,*

$$\forall i \in \sigma^+(\hat{x}), \forall j \in \sigma(\hat{x}) \setminus \{i\}, \langle a_i, a_j \rangle = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

*Proof.* Let  $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma(\hat{x})$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}^- = \sigma^-(\hat{x})$  and  $\hat{\sigma}^+ = \sigma^+(\hat{x})$ . Let  $i \in \hat{\sigma}^+$ ,  $\mathcal{T}_i$  be defined by Lemma 2.1,  $\hat{x} = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i \hat{t}$  and  $t \in \mathcal{T}_i \setminus \{\hat{t}\}$  then, from (2.2),  $\bar{x} = \hat{x}^{(i)} - s_i e_i t$  is a minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ . Thus it verifies the conditions of [2, Lemma 4.1] (critical point). By construction,

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{I}_N \setminus \{i\}, \hat{x}_j = \bar{x}_j. \quad (3.2)$$

Then, the conditions of [2, Lemma 4.1] lead to

$$\forall j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \{i\}, \begin{cases} |\langle a_j, A\bar{x}^{(j)} - d \rangle| = \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_j\| & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma}^-, \\ \bar{x}_j = -\frac{\langle a_j, A\bar{x}^{(j)} - d \rangle}{\|a_j\|^2} & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \hat{\sigma}^-, \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

From (3.2),  $\forall j \in \mathbb{I}_N \setminus \{i\}$ ,  $\bar{x}^{(j)} = \hat{x}^{(j)} - \hat{x}_i e_i + \bar{x}_i e_i$  and (3.3) can be rewritten as follows,

$$\forall j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \{i\}, \begin{cases} |\langle a_j, A\hat{x}^{(j)} - d \rangle + \langle a_j, a_i \rangle (\bar{x}_i - \hat{x}_i)| = \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_j\| & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma}^-, \\ \bar{x}_j = -\frac{\langle a_j, A\hat{x}^{(j)} - d \rangle}{\|a_j\|^2} + \frac{\langle a_j, a_i \rangle}{\|a_j\|^2} (\hat{x}_i - \bar{x}_i) & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \hat{\sigma}^-. \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

Since  $\hat{x}$  is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  we get,  $\forall j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \{i\}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} |s_j \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_j\| + \langle a_j, a_i \rangle (\bar{x}_i - \hat{x}_i)| = \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_j\| & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma}^-, \\ \bar{x}_j = \hat{x}_j + \frac{\langle a_j, a_i \rangle}{\|a_j\|^2} (\hat{x}_i - \bar{x}_i) & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \hat{\sigma}^-, \end{cases} \\ \xrightarrow{\hat{x}_i \neq \bar{x}_i \text{ \& \text{(3.2)}}} & \begin{cases} \langle a_j, a_i \rangle = 0 & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma}^-, \\ \langle a_j, a_i \rangle = 0 & \text{if } j \in \hat{\sigma} \setminus \hat{\sigma}^-, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

which, together with the fact that  $\hat{\sigma}^- \subseteq \hat{\sigma}$ , complete the proof.  $\square$

We are now able to rewrite the proof of [2, Theorem 4.8]. Let us recall this theorem:

**Theorem 3.2** (Theorem 4.8 of [2]). *Let  $d \in \mathbb{R}^M$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , and  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  have a local minimum (not global) at  $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ . Then  $\hat{x}^0$  is a local minimizer (not global) of  $G_{\ell_0}$  and  $G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}) = G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^0) = G_{\ell_0}(\hat{x}^0)$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma(\hat{x})$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}^- = \sigma^-(\hat{x})$  and  $\hat{\sigma}^0 = \sigma(\hat{x}^0)$ . From Lemma 3.1, since  $\hat{x}$  is a minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , we have (3.1). Moreover,  $\hat{x}$  is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  and from [2, Lemma 4.1] we get

$$\begin{aligned} \forall i \in \hat{\sigma}^0 = \hat{\sigma} \setminus \hat{\sigma}^-, \hat{x}_i = \hat{x}_i^0 &= -\frac{\langle a_i, A\hat{x}^{(i)} - d \rangle}{\|a_i\|^2} \\ \iff \hat{x}_i^0 &= -\frac{\langle a_i, A_{\hat{\sigma}^0}(\hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^0}^0)^{(i)} + \sum_{j \in \hat{\sigma}^-} a_j \hat{x}_j - d \rangle}{\|a_i\|^2} \\ \stackrel{(3.1)}{\iff} \hat{x}_i^0 &= -\frac{\langle a_i, A_{\hat{\sigma}^0}(\hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^0}^0)^{(i)} - d \rangle}{\|a_i\|^2} - \frac{1}{\|a_i\|^2} \sum_{j \in \hat{\sigma}^-} \underbrace{\langle a_i, a_j \rangle}_{=0} \hat{x}_j \\ \iff \langle a_i, A_{\hat{\sigma}^0} \hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^0}^0 - d \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Finally we have  $(A_{\hat{\sigma}^0})^T A_{\hat{\sigma}^0} \hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^0}^0 = (A_{\hat{\sigma}^0})^T d$  which, with [1, Corollary 2.5], ensure that  $\hat{x}^0$  is a local minimizer of  $G_{\ell_0}$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}) &= \frac{1}{2} \|A_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} \hat{x}_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} + A_{\hat{\sigma}^-} \hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^-} - d\|^2 + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}_N} \phi(\|a_i\|, \lambda; \hat{x}_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|A_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} \hat{x}_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} - d\|^2 + \langle A_{\hat{\sigma}^-} \hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^-}, A_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} \hat{x}_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} - d \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \|A_{\hat{\sigma}^-} \hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^-}\|^2 + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}_N} \phi(\|a_i\|, \lambda; \hat{x}_i) \\ &= G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^0) + \sum_{i \in \hat{\sigma}^-} \left( \phi(\|a_i\|, \lambda; \hat{x}_i) + \hat{x}_i \langle a_i, A_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} \hat{x}_{(\hat{\sigma}^-)^c} - d \rangle + \frac{\hat{x}_i}{2} \langle a_i, A_{\hat{\sigma}^-} \hat{x}_{\hat{\sigma}^-} \rangle \right) \\ &\stackrel{(3.1)}{=} G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^0) + \sum_{i \in \hat{\sigma}^-} \left( \phi(\|a_i\|, \lambda; \hat{x}_i) + \hat{x}_i \langle a_i, A \hat{x}^{(i)} - d \rangle + \frac{\|a_i\|^2}{2} \hat{x}_i^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

and, since  $\hat{x}$  is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , we have

$$G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}) = G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^0) + \sum_{i \in \hat{\sigma}^-} \left( \phi(\|a_i\|, \lambda; \hat{x}_i) - \text{sign}(\hat{x}_i) \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_i\| \hat{x}_i + \frac{\|a_i\|^2}{2} \hat{x}_i^2 \right) = G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^0). \quad (3.6)$$

Here we used the fact that from the definition of  $\phi$  in [2, eq. (2.9)] one has

$$\forall i \in \hat{\sigma}^-, \phi(\|a_i\|, \lambda; \hat{x}_i) - \text{sign}(\hat{x}_i) \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_i\| \hat{x}_i + \frac{\|a_i\|^2}{2} \hat{x}_i^2 = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Finally,  $G_{\text{CELO}}(\hat{x}^0) = G_{\ell_0}(\hat{x}^0)$  comes from the same arguments as in the proof of [2, Theorem 4.5] and completes the proof.  $\square$

In [2, Remark 4.4], the claim is based on the argument that when  $\hat{x}$  is a local (not global) minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ ,  $\hat{x}^0$  is also a local (not global) minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  (and thus a critical point). However we have seen that this argument is wrong. From this erratum we see that  $\hat{x}^0$  is a local (not global) minimizer of  $G_{\ell_0}$  (Theorem 3.2) but it may not be a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ . Therefore, an additional assumption is required in [2, Remark 4.4] that is “ $\hat{x}^0$  is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ ” which can be reduced to

$$\forall i \notin \sigma(\hat{x}^0), |\langle a_i, A \hat{x}^0 - d \rangle| \leq \sqrt{2\lambda} \|a_i\|, \quad (3.8)$$

since other conditions of [2, Lemma 4.1] are verified, using Lemma 3.1, for such an  $\hat{x}^0$ .

Finally, Remark 4.5 in [2] reads as follows:

**Remark 3.1.** For a (local) minimizer  $\hat{x}$  of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , one can set  $\forall i \in \hat{\sigma}^- = \sigma^-(\hat{x})$  either  $\hat{x}_i = 0$  or  $\hat{x}_i = -s_i \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|}$  to obtain a (local) minimizer, denoted  $\tilde{x}$ , of  $G_{\ell_0}$ . Indeed, let  $\{\omega_-, \omega_+\}$  be a partition of  $\hat{\sigma}^-$  (i.e.  $\omega_- \subseteq \hat{\sigma}^-$ ,  $\omega_+ \subseteq \hat{\sigma}^-$  such that  $\omega_- \cup \omega_+ = \hat{\sigma}^-$  and  $\omega_- \cap \omega_+ = \emptyset$ ) and

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{I}_N, \tilde{x}_i = \begin{cases} \hat{x}_i & \text{if } i \notin (\omega_- \cup \omega_+), \\ 0 & \text{if } i \in \omega_-, \\ -s_i \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_i\|} & \text{if } i \in \omega_+. \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

where  $s_i = \text{sign}(\langle a_i, A \hat{x}^{(i)} - d \rangle)$ . Since  $\hat{x}$  is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , [2, Lemma 4.1] lead to

$$\begin{aligned} \forall i \in \sigma(\tilde{x}), \tilde{x}_i &= -\frac{\langle a_i, A \tilde{x}^{(i)} - d \rangle}{\|a_i\|^2} \\ \stackrel{(3.1) \& (3.9)}{\iff} \tilde{x}_i &= -\frac{\langle a_i, A \tilde{x}^{(i)} - d \rangle}{\|a_i\|^2} - \frac{1}{\|a_i\|^2} \sum_{j \in \omega_-} \underbrace{\langle a_i, a_j \rangle}_{=0} \tilde{x}_j - \frac{1}{\|a_i\|^2} \sum_{\substack{j \in \omega_+ \\ j \neq i}} \underbrace{\langle a_i, a_j \rangle}_{=0} \left( \tilde{x}_j + s_j \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{\|a_j\|} \right) \\ \iff & \langle a_i, A_{\sigma(\tilde{x})} \tilde{x}_{\sigma(\tilde{x})} - d \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

which, with [1, Corollary 2.5], ensure that  $\tilde{x}$  is a local minimizer of  $G_{\ell_0}$ . There exists  $2^{\#\tilde{\sigma}^-}$  of such minimizers. Among them,  $\hat{x}^0$  is the sparsest. Note that this remark can be extended to points  $\tilde{x}$  defined by (3.9) with  $\{\omega_-, \omega_+\}$  a partition of  $\sigma^+(\hat{x})$  such that  $\forall (i, j) \in (\omega_+ \setminus \sigma(\hat{x}))^2$ ,  $\langle a_i, a_j \rangle = 0$ .

**Remark 3.2.** As outlined in [2], some local (not global) minimizers of  $G_{\ell_0}$  are not critical points of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  and from each local (not global) minimizer of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ , we can easily extract a local (not global) minimizer,  $\hat{x}^0$ , of  $G_{\ell_0}$  (Theorem 3.2). However, we are not ensured that this extracted minimizer is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$ . Therefore, when using Theorem 3.2 in practice, it is important to verify if  $\hat{x}^0$  is a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  which is a necessary condition to be global for  $G_{\ell_0}$ . Note that when using the macro algorithm [2, Algorithm 1], the convergence point is ensured to be both a critical point of  $G_{\text{CELO}}$  and a (local) minimizer of  $G_{\ell_0}$ .

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