

$$\frac{dF(u)}{du}(h) = -2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Delta u \cdot h \, du$$

$\Delta u = \hat{\nabla} F$

$F: \text{functions} \rightarrow \text{Reals}$

*

$$F(u+h) = F(u) + Ah + \underbrace{g(h)}_{o(h)}$$

$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

\Downarrow

$$F(u+h) - F(u) - Ah = \underbrace{g(h)}_{\text{residual}}$$

$$L(\alpha v + \beta w) = \alpha L(v) + \beta L(w)$$

$$\frac{|F(u+h) - F(u) - Ah|}{|h|} \xrightarrow{|h| \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\frac{|h|^2}{|h|} = |h|$$

$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x+h) \approx F(x) + \langle \hat{\nabla} F, h \rangle$$

vector that makes this work
 inner product

$$\nabla F = \langle \hat{\nabla} F, \cdot \rangle$$

side note

V , V^*
 vector space, space of continuous linear maps from V to \mathbb{R}
 $|x| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$
 (Hilbert space)

if $\omega \in V^* \exists u_\omega \in V$

$$\omega(v) = \langle u_\omega, v \rangle \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \downarrow \\
 & U: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
 & \uparrow \\
 & - [a, b] \times [c, d] \\
 & \rightarrow [0, 1] \times [0, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$



measure $d = u + \eta$

$$F(u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\nabla u \cdot \nabla u| \, d\mu + \lambda \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u - d|^2 \, d\mu$$

$$\nabla F(u) = -2 \int \Delta u \cdot h \, d\mu + \lambda \int 2(u - d) h \, d\mu$$

$$\nabla F(u) = \int [-2\Delta u + 2\lambda(u - d)] h \, d\mu$$

\Downarrow

$$\hat{\nabla} F = -2\Delta u + 2\lambda(u - d)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{i+1} &= u_i + \alpha (-\hat{\nabla} F) \\
 &= u_i + \alpha (2\Delta u_i - 2\lambda(u_i - d))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{old}} \rightarrow \int |\nabla u|^2 \, d\mu + \lambda \int |u-d|^2 \, d\mu$$

$$\text{ROF} \rightarrow \int |\nabla u| \, d\mu + \lambda \int |u-d|^2 \, d\mu$$

$$\text{L}^1\text{TV} \rightarrow \int |\nabla u| \, d\mu + \lambda \int |u-d| \, d\mu$$