

Research Article

A Convex Adaptive Total Variation Model Based on the Gray Level Indicator for Multiplicative Noise Removal

Gang Dong, Zhichang Guo, and Boying Wu

Department of Mathematics, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Zhichang Guo; mathgzc@gmail.com

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This paper focuses on the problem of multiplicative noise removal. Using a gray level indicator, we derive a new functional which consists of the adaptive total variation term and the global convex fidelity term. We prove the existence, uniqueness, and comparison principle of the minimizer for the variational problem. The existence, uniqueness, and long-time behavior of the associated evolution equation are established. Finally, experimental results illustrate the effectiveness of the model in multiplicative noise reduction. Different from the other methods, the parameters in the proposed algorithms are found dynamically.

1. Introduction

Multiplicative noise occurs while one deals with active imaging system, such as laser images, microscope images, and SAR images. Given a noisy image $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where Ω is a bounded open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , we assume

$$f = u\eta, \quad (1)$$

where u is the true image and η is the noise. In what follows we will always assume that $f > 0$ and $u > 0$. Some prior information about the mean and variance of the multiplicative noise is as follows:

$$\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \eta dx = 1, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} (\eta - 1)^2 dx = \sigma^2, \quad (3)$$

where $|\Omega| = \int_{\Omega} 1 dx$. Our purpose is to remove noise in images while preserving the maximum information about u .

The goal of this paper is to propose a globally strictly convex functional well-adapted to removing multiplicative noise, which is as follows:

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |Du| + \int_{\Omega} \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx, \quad (4)$$

where f is noisy image and $\int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |Du|$ stands for the adaptive total variation of u . In the new model, we introduce a control factor, $\alpha(x)$, which controls the speed of diffusion at different region: at the low gray level ($\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0$), the speed is slow; at the high gray level ($\alpha(x) \rightarrow 1$), the speed is fast. The second term in the functional, that is, the fidelity term is global convex, which implies the constraint (2).

Various adaptive filters for multiplicative noise removal have been proposed. In the beginning, variational methods for multiplicative noise reduction deal with the Gaussian multiplicative noise [1]. In actual life, the speckle noise [2] is more widespread, such as synthetic aperture radar (SAR) imagery [3, 4]. Then, Aubert and Aujol [5] propose a new variational method for Gamma multiplicative noise reduction. By the logarithm transform, a large variety of methods rely on the conversion of the multiplicative noise into additive noise.

1.1. Gaussian Noise. In the additive noise case, the most classical assumption is that the noise is a white Gaussian noise. So one case in which dealing with multiplicative noise is the white Gaussian noise. Using the framework in [6], Rudin et al. [1] consider the following optimization problem for Gaussian multiplicative noise reduction:

$$u = \arg \min_{u \in BV(\Omega)} \{J(u) + \lambda H(u, f)\}, \quad (5)$$

where $J(u) = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|$ stands for the total variation of u , and $H(u, f)$ is a fidelity term which consists of two integrals with two Lagrange multipliers:

$$H(u, f) = \lambda_1 \int_{\Omega} \frac{f}{u} dx + \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{f}{u} - 1 \right)^2 dx. \quad (6)$$

In order to make sure the two constraints (2) and (3) are always satisfied during the evolution, by the gradient projection method, the authors evolve the following evolution equation:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \right) + \lambda_1 \frac{f}{u^2} + \lambda_2 \frac{f^2}{u^3}. \quad (7)$$

If by the gradient projection method the values of λ_1 and λ_2 are found dynamically, the method is not always convex; while if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$ are fixed, the corresponding minimization problem will lead to a sequence of constant function u approaching $+\infty$.

1.2. Gamma Noise. Generally, the speckle noise is treated as Gamma noise with mean equal to one. The probability distribution function $g(\eta)$ of the noise η takes the following form:

$$g(\eta) = \frac{L^L}{\Gamma(L)} \eta^{L-1} \exp(-L\eta) 1_{\{\eta \geq 0\}}. \quad (8)$$

Gamma noise is more complex than Gaussian noise [2]. Based on maximum a posteriori (MAP) on $p(u | f)$, Aubert and Aujol [5] assume that the noise η follows a Gamma probability distribution with mean equal to one and $p(u)$ following a Gibbs prior and then derive a functional formulating the following minimization problem (called AA model):

$$u = \arg \min_{u \in S(\Omega)} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |Du| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(\log u + \frac{f}{u} \right) dx \right\}, \quad (9)$$

where $S(\Omega) = \{u > 0, u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)\}$. The new fidelity term $H(u, f) = \int_{\Omega} (\log u + (f/u)) dx$ is strictly convex for $u \in (0, 2f)$. The authors prove the existence of a minimizer $u \in S(\Omega)$ to the minimization problem and derive existence and uniqueness results of the solution to the associated evolution equation:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \right) + \lambda \frac{f - u}{u^2}. \quad (10)$$

1.3. The Model Based on the Logarithm Transform. The simplest idea is to take the log of both sides of (1),

$$\log f = \log u + \log \eta = w + n, \quad (11)$$

which essentially converts the multiplicative problem into an additive one. If the distribution of the noise η takes the form (8), the expectation and the variance of the log-noise n are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[n] &= \Psi_0(L) - \Psi_k(L), \\ \operatorname{Var}[n] &= \Psi_1(L), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where

$$\Psi_k(z) = \left(\frac{d}{dz} \right)^{k+1} \log \Gamma(z) \quad (13)$$

is the polygamma function [7]. In [8], Shi and Osher use relaxed inverse scale space (RISS) flows to deal with various noises and provide iterative TV regularization. First, using the log-data $\log f$, they propose the following model:

$$u = \arg \min_{w \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |Dw| + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|w - \log f\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dx \right\}, \quad (14)$$

where $w = \log u$. The corresponding RISS flow reads

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t w &= \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla w}{|\nabla w|} \right) + \lambda (\log f - w + v), \\ \partial_t v &= \alpha (\log f - w), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

with $v(0) = 0$, $w(0) = c_0$, for $c_0 = \int_{\Omega} \log f dx / |\Omega|$. Then, they generalize several multiplicative noise models [5, 9, 10], and for convergence reasons, use iterative TV regularization on $\exp(w)$ to obtain the RISS flow. And they investigate the properties of the flow and study the dependence on flow parameters.

1.4. The Model Based on the Exponent Transform. Recently, Huang et al. [11] utilize an exponential transformation $u \rightarrow e^u$ in the fidelity term of AA model to propose the following denoising model:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{u, w} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} (u + fe^{-u}) dx + \alpha_1 \int_{\Omega} |u - w|^2 dx \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_2 \int_{\Omega} |Dw| \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where $\alpha_1 > 0$ and $\alpha_2 > 0$ are regularization parameters, and w is an auxiliary variable. Next, they further develop an alternating minimization algorithm for the model (16) by incorporating another way of modified TV regularization in [12]. However, the mathematical analysis to the variational problem (16) is not given in [11]. By the exponential transformation $u \rightarrow e^u$, Jin and Yang [13] change the fidelity term $\log u + fu$ of AA model (2) into $u + fe^u$ and then study the following denoising model:

$$\min_u \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |Du| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} (u + fe^{-u}) dx \right\}. \quad (17)$$

Notice that the fidelity term $H(u, f) = \int_{\Omega} (u + fe^{-u}) dx$ is globally strictly convex. Based on this, they prove the uniqueness of the solutions to the variational problem (17) and show the existence and uniqueness of the weak solution for the following evolution equation corresponding to (17):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \right) + \lambda (fe^{-u} - 1). \quad (18)$$

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, inspired from [1, 5, 14], based on the gray level indicator $\alpha(x)$, we

derive a convex adaptive total variation model (4) for multiplicative noise removal. In Section 3, we prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the minimization problem (4). In Section 4, we study the associated evolution problem to the minimization problem (4). Specifically, we define the weak solution of the evolution problem, derive estimates for the solution of an approximating problem, prove existence and uniqueness of the weak solution, and discuss the behavior of the weak solution as $t \rightarrow \infty$. In Section 5, we provide two numerical algorithms and experimental results to illustrate the effectiveness of our algorithms in image denoising. We also compare new algorithms with other ones.

2. A New Variational Model for Multiplicative Noise Removal

The goal of this section is to propose a new variational model for multiplicative noise removal. First, we proposed a new fidelity with global convexity, which can always satisfy the constraint (2) during the evolution. Then, by analyzing the properties of the noise, we propose the adaptive total variation based on a gray level indicator $\alpha(x)$.

2.1. A Global Convex Fidelity Term. Based on the idea in [15], we can obtain the following fidelity:

$$H(u, f) = u + f \log \frac{1}{u}. \quad (19)$$

Note that $H'(u, f) = 1 - (f/u)$. Let us consider the following Euler-Lagrange equation for some functional-based problem:

$$0 = \mathcal{F}(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) - \lambda \left(1 - \frac{f}{u}\right), \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (21)$$

where ∇u and $\nabla^2 u$ stand, respectively, for the gradient and the Hessian matrix of u with respect to the space variable x , and $\mathcal{F}(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u)$ is divergence operator from the functional. By integrating (20) in space, using integration by parts and the boundary condition (21) in the sense of distributions, we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(1 - \frac{f}{u}\right) dx = 0, \quad (22)$$

which implies the constraint (2). Moreover, using the idea in [6], the parameter λ can be calculated as

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2 |\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{F}(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) \left(1 - \frac{f}{u}\right) dx. \quad (23)$$

Remark 1. (1) It is easy to check that the function $u \rightarrow u + f \log(1/u)$ reaches its minimum value $f + f \log(1/f)$ over \mathbb{R}^+ for $u = f$.

(2) Let us denote by

$$h(u) = u + f \log \frac{1}{u}. \quad (24)$$

We have $h'(u) = 1 - (f/u) = (u - f)/u$, and $h'(u) = (f/u^2) > 0$, which deduce that the new fidelity term $H(u, f)$ is globally strictly convex.

2.2. The Adaptive Total Variation Model. Assume u is a piecewise function, that is, $u = \sum_{i=1}^N g_i 1_{\Omega_i}$, where $\Omega_i \cap \Omega_j = \emptyset$, for $i \neq j$, $\bigcup_{i=1}^N \Omega_i = \Omega$, and g_i is the gray level. Moreover, we assume that the samples of the noise on each pixel x are mutually independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) with the probability density function $\eta(x)$. For $x \in \Omega$, $f(x) = g_i \eta(x)$, and therefore, $\text{Var}[f] = g_i^2 \text{Var}[\eta] = g_i^2 \sigma^2$, where $\text{Var}[f]$ and $\text{Var}[\eta]$ are the variance of the noise image f and the noise at the pixel x , respectively. It is noticed that the variance of the noise is the constant σ^2 on each pixel, but the variance of the noise image f is influenced by the gray level. The higher the gray level is, the more remarkable the influence of the noise is. Especially, $f = u$ when $u = 0$, and therefore f is noise free in this case. The fact is illustrious in Figure 1. It can be seen that in despite of the independent identically distribution of noise (see Figure 1(b)), the noise image shows different features on the pixel, where the gray levels are different (see Figure 1(d)).

In [14], Chan and Strong propose the following adaptive total variation model:

$$\min \int_{\Omega} g(x) |\nabla u| dx, \quad (25)$$

where the weight function $g(x)$ controls the speed of diffusion at different region. Utilizing this idea, we proposed a gray level indicator $\alpha(x)$. The indicator $\alpha(x)$ has such properties as follows: $\alpha(s)$ is monotonically increasing, $g(0) = 0$, $\alpha(s) \geq 0$, and $\alpha(s) \rightarrow 1$, as $s \rightarrow \sup_{x \in \Omega} u$. Therefore, we propose the following gray indicators $\alpha(x)$:

$$\alpha(x) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + k|G_{\sigma} * f|^2}\right) \frac{1 + kM^2}{kM^2}, \quad (26)$$

or

$$\alpha(x) = \frac{G_{\sigma} * f}{M}, \quad (27)$$

where $M = \sup_{x \in \Omega} (G_{\sigma} * f)(x)$, $G_{\sigma}(x) = (1/4\pi\sigma) \exp\{-|x|^2/4\sigma^2\}$, $\sigma > 0$, and $k > 0$ are parameters. With this choice, $\alpha(x)$ is a positive-valued continuous function; $\alpha(x)$ is much smaller value at low gray levels ($\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0$) than at high gray levels ($\alpha(x) \rightarrow 1$) so that some small features at low gray levels are much less smoothed and therefore are preserved. As previously stated, at high gray levels, the region of the noise image is degraded more, while the region at low gray levels is degraded less (see Figure 1(d)). Then, from (26)/(27), at the high gray levels, $\alpha(x) \rightarrow 1$, the new model is more smooth at the region; at low gray levels, $\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0$, the new model is less smooth at the region.

The previous analysis leads us to propose a convex adaptive total variation model for multiplicative noise removal,

$$\min_{u \in \text{BV}(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |Du| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u}\right) dx. \quad (28)$$

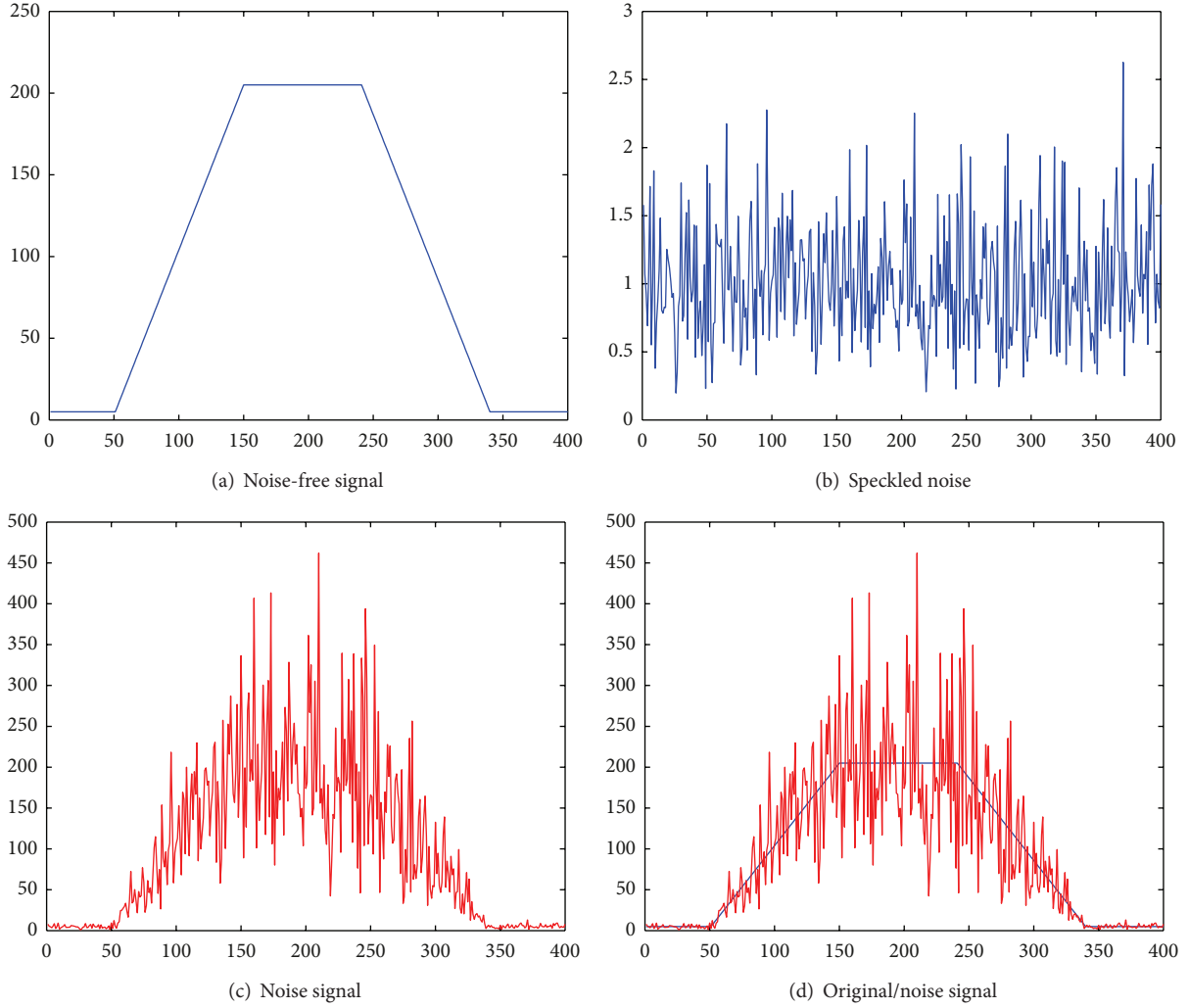


FIGURE 1: The relation between the influence of the noise and the gray levels. (a) 1D signal f ; (b) 1D speckled noise with mean equal to 1 and $L = 5$; (c) f degraded by the speckled noise; (d) the compare between f and the noise signal f .

The evolution of the Euler-Lagrange equation for (28) is as follows:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div} \left(\alpha(x) \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \right) - \lambda \left(1 - \frac{f}{u} \right), \quad (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T), \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [0, T], \quad (30)$$

$$u(0, x) = f, \quad x \in \Omega. \quad (31)$$

3. The Minimization Problem (28)

In this section, we study the existence and uniqueness of the solution to the minimization problem (28), and then we consider the comparison principle for the problem (28).

3.1. Preliminaries. If $f \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f \leq f \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f$, then

$$0 < \alpha \left(\inf_{x \in \Omega} f \right) \leq \alpha(x) \leq 1, \quad x \in \Omega. \quad (32)$$

We always assume that Ω is a bounded open subset of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz boundary. As in [16], we introduce the following definition of α -total variation.

Definition 2. A function $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ has bounded α -total variation in Ω , if

$$\sup_{\phi \in \Phi_\alpha} \int_{\Omega} f \operatorname{div} \phi \, dx < \infty, \quad (33)$$

where

$$\Phi_\alpha = \{ \phi \in C_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n), |\phi| \leq \alpha \}. \quad (34)$$

Remark 3 (see [16]). (1) If $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ has bounded α -total variation in Ω , there is a Radon vector measure Du on Ω such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du| =: \sup_{\phi \in \Phi_{\alpha}} \int_{\Omega} f \operatorname{div} \phi \, dx. \quad (35)$$

(2) From (32), $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ having bounded α -total variation in Ω implies that $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$.

Now, we directly show some lemmas on α -total variation from [16].

Lemma 4. Assume that $\{u_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ and $u_k \rightarrow u$ in $L^1(\Omega)$. Then, $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$, and

$$\int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_k| \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_k|. \quad (36)$$

Lemma 5. Assume that $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$. Then, there exists a sequence $\{u_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \in H^1(\Omega)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} u_j &\rightarrow u \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega), \\ \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_j| &\rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du|. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

By a minor modification of the proof of Lemma 1 in Section 4.3 of [17], we can have the following lemma.

Lemma 6. Let $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$, and let $\varphi_{a,b}$ be the cut-off function defined by

$$\varphi_{a,b}(x) = \begin{cases} a, & \text{if } x \leq a, \\ x, & \text{if } a \leq x \leq b, \\ b, & \text{if } x \geq b. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

Then, $D\varphi_{a,b}(u) \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$, and

$$\int_{\Omega} \alpha |D\varphi_{a,b}(u)| \leq \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u|. \quad (39)$$

3.2. Existence and Uniqueness of the Problem (28). In this subsection, we show that problem (28) has at least one solution in $\operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$.

Theorem 7. Let $f \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ with $\inf_{x \in \Omega} f > 0$. Then, the problem (28) admits a unique solution $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ such that

$$0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f \leq u \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f. \quad (40)$$

Proof. Let us rewrite

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |Du| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx. \quad (41)$$

From Remark 1(1), we have

$$E(u) \geq \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(f + f \log \frac{1}{f} \right) dx, \quad (42)$$

for $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ with $u > 0$. This implies that $E(u)$ has a lower bound for all $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ with $u > 0$. Hence, there exists a minimizing sequence $\{u_n\} \subset \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ for the problem (28).

Step 1. Let us denote $a = \inf_{x \in \Omega} f$ and $b = \sup_{x \in \Omega} f$. We first claim that $0 < a \leq u_n \leq b$.

In fact, we remark that $h(s)$ is decreasing for $s \in (0, f)$ and increasing for $s \in (f, +\infty)$. Therefore, if $M \geq f$, one always has

$$\log(\min(s, M)) + \frac{f}{\min(s, M)} \leq \log s + \frac{f}{s}. \quad (43)$$

Hence, if $M = b = \sup_{x \in \Omega} f$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \left(\log(\inf(u, M)) + \frac{f}{\inf(u, M)} \right) dx \\ \leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\log u + \frac{f}{u} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

Moreover, utilizing Lemma 6, we can have

$$\int_{\Omega} \alpha |D(\inf(u, b))| \leq \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du|. \quad (45)$$

Combining (44) and (45), we deduce that

$$E(\inf(u, b)) \leq E(u). \quad (46)$$

On the other hand, in the same way, we get that $E(\sup(u, a)) \leq E(u)$. Therefore, we can assume that $a \leq u_n \leq b$ without restriction.

Step 2. Let us prove that there exists $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ such that

$$E(u) = \min_{v \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)} E(v). \quad (47)$$

The proof in the Step 1 implies in particular that u_n is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. Since $a \leq u_n \leq b$ and $h(s) \in C[a, b]$, $h(u_n)$ is bounded. Moreover, by the definition of $\{u_n\}$, there exists a constant C such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_n| + \int_{\Omega} h(u_n) \, dx \leq C. \quad (48)$$

Then,

$$\int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_n| \leq C, \quad (49)$$

which implies that the sequence $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded in $\operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$. Consequently, there exists a function $u \in \operatorname{BV}(\Omega)$ and a subsequence $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, denoted by itself, such that as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$u_n \rightharpoonup u \text{ in weak}^* \text{ in } \operatorname{BV}(\Omega),$$

$$u_n \rightarrow u \text{ strongly in } L^1(\Omega), \quad (50)$$

$$a \leq u \leq b.$$

Utilizing Lemma 4 and Fatou's lemma, we get that u is a solution of the problem (28).

Finally, from Remark 1(2), h is strictly convex as $f > 0$, and then the uniqueness of the minimizer follows from the strict convexity of the energy functional in (28). \square

3.3. Comparison Principle. In this subsection, we state a comparison principle for problem (28).

Proposition 8. Let $f_1, f_2 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\inf_{x \in \Omega} f_1, \inf_{x \in \Omega} f_2 > 0$, and $f_1 < f_2$. Assume that u_1 (resp., u_2) is a solution of the problem (28) for $f = f_1$ (resp., $f = f_2$). Then, $u_1 \leq u_2$ a.e. in Ω .

Proof. Let us denote $u \vee v = \sup(u, v)$, and $u \wedge v = \inf(u, v)$.

From Theorem 7, It is noticed that there exist the solutions u_1 and u_2 for f_1 and f_2 , respectively. Since u_i is a minimizer with data f_i , for $i = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \alpha |D(u_1 \wedge u_2)| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u_1 \wedge u_2 + f_1 \log \frac{1}{u_1 \wedge u_2} \right) \\ & \geq \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |Du_1| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u_1 + f_1 \log \frac{1}{u_1} \right) dx, \\ & \int_{\Omega} \alpha |D(u_1 \vee u_2)| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u_1 \vee u_2 + f_1 \log \frac{1}{u_1 \vee u_2} \right) \\ & \geq \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |Du_2| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u_2 + f_2 \log \frac{1}{u_2} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

Adding these two inequalities and by a minor modification of the facts in [18, 19], which is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \alpha |D(u_1 \wedge u_2)| + \int_{\Omega} \alpha |D(u_1 \vee u_2)| \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_1| + \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_2|, \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

then we can deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} (u_1 \wedge u_2 - u_1) dx + \int_{\Omega} f_1 \left(\log \frac{1}{u_1 \wedge u_2} - \log \frac{1}{u_1} \right) dx \\ & + \int_{\Omega} (u_1 \vee u_2 - u_2) dx \\ & + \int_{\Omega} f_2 \left(\log \frac{1}{u_1 \vee u_2} - \log \frac{1}{u_2} \right) dx \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

Writing $\Omega = \{u_1 > u_2\} \cup \{u_1 \leq u_2\}$, we easily deduce that

$$\int_{\{u_1 > u_2\}} (\log u_1 - \log u_2) (f_1 - f_2) dx \geq 0. \quad (54)$$

Since $f_1 < f_2$, the set $\{u_1 > u_2\}$ is a zero Lebesgue measure, that is, $u_1 \leq u_2$ a.e. in Ω . \square

4. The Associated Evolution Equations (29)–(31)

In this section, by an approach from the theory used in both [16, 20], we define the weak solution of the evolution problems (29)–(31), derive estimates for the solution of an approximating problem, prove existence and uniqueness of the weak solution, and discuss the behavior of the weak solution as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

4.1. Definition of a Pseudosolution to the Problems (29)–(31). Denote $Q_T = \Omega \times [0, T]$, $0 < T \leq \infty$. Suppose that $v \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(Q_T)$ with $v > 0$, $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$ and u is a classical solution of (29)–(31) with $u > 0$. Multiplying (29) by $(v - u)$, integrating over Ω , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \partial_t u (v - u) dx + \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \nabla (v - u) dx \\ & + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \frac{u - f}{u} (v - u) dx = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \nabla (v - u) dx \\ & = \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \nabla v dx - \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |\nabla u| dx \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |\nabla v| dx - \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) |\nabla u| dx, \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

and utilizing the Lagrange mean value theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \left(v + f \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx - \int_{\Omega} \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx \\ & = \int_{\Omega} (v - u) dx - \int_{\Omega} \frac{f}{\xi} (v - u) dx \\ & \geq \int_{\Omega} (v - u) dx - \int_{\Omega} \frac{f}{u} (v - u) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

for either $v \geq \xi \geq u > 0$ or $u \geq \xi \geq v > 0$, we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \partial_t (v - u) dx + E(v) \geq E(u). \quad (58)$$

Integrating over $[0, t]$ for any $t \in [0, T]$ then yields

$$\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_s u (v - u) dx ds + \int_0^t E(v) ds \geq \int_0^t E(u) ds. \quad (59)$$

On the other hand, let $v = u + \epsilon \phi$ in (59) with $\phi \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$, $\partial \phi / \partial \vec{n} = 0$, and $\phi > 0$. Then left-hand side of the inequality (59) has a minimum at $\epsilon = 0$. Hence, if u satisfies (59) and $u \in L^2(0, T; BV(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(Q_T)$ with $u_t \in L^2(Q_T)$, $u > 0$, and $\partial u / \partial \vec{n} = 0$, u is also a solution of the problems (29)–(31) in the sense of distribution. Based on this fact which is similar to the ideas in [13, 16, 21], we give the following definition.

Definition 9. A function $u \in L^2(0, T; BV(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(Q_T)$ is called a pseudosolution of (29)–(31), if $\partial u / \partial t \in L^2(Q_T)$, $\partial u / \partial \vec{n} = 0$, $u > 0$, and u satisfies (59) for all $t \in [0, T]$, $v \in L^2(0, T; BV(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(Q_T)$ with $v > 0$ and $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$. Moreover,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} |u(x, t) - f(x)|^2 dx = 0. \quad (60)$$

4.2. *The Approximating Problem for Problems (29)–(31).* In this subsection, we consider the approximating problem

$$\frac{\partial u_{p,\delta}}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div} \left(\alpha |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^{p-2} \nabla u_{p,\delta} \right) + \lambda \frac{u_{p,\delta} - f_\delta}{u_{p,\delta}} = 0, \quad (61)$$

$$\text{in } (x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+,$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{p,\delta}}{\partial \vec{n}} = 0, \quad \text{on } (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+, \quad (62)$$

$$u_{p,\delta}(x, 0) = f_\delta, \quad \text{on } x \in \Omega, \quad (63)$$

where $1 < p \leq 2$, $f_\delta \in H^1(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ such that as $\delta \rightarrow 0$,

$$f_\delta \rightarrow f \text{ in } L^2(\Omega), \quad \int_\Omega \alpha |Df_\delta| \rightarrow \int_\Omega \alpha |Df|, \quad (64)$$

$$0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f \leq f_\delta \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f.$$

From Lemma 5, we can have the existence of f_δ .

Let us denote

$$E_p(u) = \frac{1}{p} \int_\Omega \alpha(x) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx, \quad (65)$$

which is associate with the problems (61)–(63). Combining the proof of Theorem 3.4 in [16] with the proof of Theorem 7, we also have the following lemma.

Lemma 10. *Let $f_\delta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\inf_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta > 0$. Then, there is a unique solution to the problem*

$$\min_{u \in W_+^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)} E_p(u), \quad (66)$$

which is satisfying

$$0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta \leq u \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta, \quad (67)$$

where $W_+^{1,p}(\Omega) = \{u > 0, u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)\}$.

Based on this fact, we have the following existence and uniqueness result for the problems (61)–(63).

Theorem 11. *Let $f_\delta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\inf_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta > 0$ and $\sup_{x \in \Omega} f \leq 1$. Then, the problems (61)–(63) admit a unique pseudosolution $u_{p,\delta} \in L^\infty(0, \infty; W^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega))$ with $\partial_t u_{p,\delta} \in L^2(Q_\infty)$, that is,*

$$\int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_s u (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx ds + \int_0^t E_p(v) ds \geq \int_0^t E_p(u_{p,\delta}) ds, \quad (68)$$

for any $t \in [0, T]$ and $v \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ with $v > 0$ and $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$. Moreover,

$$0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta \leq u \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta, \quad (69)$$

and for any $T > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_\Omega |\partial_t u_{p,\delta}|^2 dx dt \\ & + \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \left\{ \frac{1}{p} \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^p dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(u_{p,\delta} + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{u_{p,\delta}} \right) dx \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{p} \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla f_\delta|^p dx + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(f_\delta + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{f_\delta} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

Proof. Let us fix $k = \inf_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta > 0$ and introduce the following functions:

$$[u]_k = \max\{u, k\} = \begin{cases} u, & \text{if } u \geq k, \\ k, & \text{if } u < k. \end{cases} \quad (71)$$

We consider the auxiliary problem as follows:

$$\frac{\partial u_{p,\delta}}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div} \left(\alpha |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^{p-2} \nabla u_{p,\delta} \right) + \lambda \frac{u_{p,\delta} - f_\delta}{[u]_k} = 0, \quad (72)$$

$$\text{in } (x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+,$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{p,\delta}}{\partial \vec{n}} = 0, \quad \text{on } (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+, \quad (73)$$

$$u_{p,\delta}(x, 0) = f_\delta, \quad \text{on } x \in \Omega. \quad (74)$$

Since p -Laplacian operator is a maximal monotone operator, using Galerkin method and Lebesgue convergence theorem, from standard results for parabolic equations [22], we get that the problems (72)–(74) admit a unique weak solution $u_{p,\delta}$ such that

$$u_{p,\delta} \in L^\infty(0, \infty; W^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)), \quad (75)$$

$$\partial_t u_{p,\delta} \in L^2(Q_\infty).$$

Next, let us verify that the truncated function $[\cdot]_k$ in the problems (72)–(74) can be omitted. Multiply (72) by $(u_{p,\delta} - k)_-$, where

$$(u_{p,\delta} - k)_- = \begin{cases} u_{p,\delta} - k, & \text{if } u_{p,\delta} - k \leq 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (76)$$

and integrate over Ω to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_\Omega (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-^2 dx + \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-|^p dx \\ & + \int_\Omega \frac{(u_{p,\delta} - f_\delta)(u_{p,\delta} - k)_-}{[u]_k} dx = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

Then,

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_\Omega (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-^2 dx \leq 0. \quad (78)$$

Therefore, $(1/2)(d/dt) \int_{\Omega} (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-^2 dx$ is decreasing in t and since

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-^2 dx \geq 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-^2 dx|_{t=0} = 0, \quad (79)$$

we have that

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u_{p,\delta} - k)_-^2 dx = 0, \quad (80)$$

for all $t \in [0, T]$, and so

$$u(t) \geq k = \inf_{x \in \Omega} f_{\delta} > 0 \quad \mathcal{L} - \text{a.e.} \quad \text{on } \Omega \quad \forall t > 0. \quad (81)$$

Then, $u_{p,\delta}$ is also the solution to the problems (61)–(63). Let us fix $K = \sup_{x \in \Omega} f_{\delta}$. Multiplying (61) by $(u - K)_+$, where

$$(u_{p,\delta} - K)_+ = \begin{cases} u_{p,\delta} - K, & \text{if } u_{p,\delta} - K \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (82)$$

a similar argument yields that $u(t) \leq K = \sup_{x \in \Omega} f_{\delta}$ for all t , and then (69) follows.

Moreover, multiplying (61) by $\partial_t u_{p,\delta}$ and integrating it over Ω_t yield

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\partial_s u_{p,\delta}|^2 dx ds + \frac{1}{p} \int_0^t \partial_s \left(\int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^p dx \right) ds \\ + \lambda \int_0^t \partial_s \left(\int_{\Omega} (u_{p,\delta} + f \log \frac{1}{u_{p,\delta}}) dx \right) ds = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

for $t \in [0, T]$. Then (70) follows.

Finally, we will verify that the above weak solution will be the pseudosolution for the problems (61)–(63). Suppose that $v \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ with $v > 0$ and $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$. Multiplying (61) by $v - u_{p,\delta}$, then integrating by parts over Ω_T , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \partial_t u_{p,\delta} (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx dt \\ + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^{p-2} (\nabla v - \nabla u_{p,\delta}) dx dt \\ + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \frac{(u_{p,\delta} - f_{\delta})(v - u_{p,\delta})}{u_{p,\delta}} dx dt = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (84)$$

Utilizing Young's inequality with $\epsilon = |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^{2-p}$ yields for the second term in the left-hand side of the above inequality (84), we obtain

$$|\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^{p-2} \nabla u_{p,\delta} \nabla v - |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^p \leq \frac{|\nabla v|^p}{p} + \frac{|\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^p}{p}. \quad (85)$$

Utilizing the Lagrange mean value theorem yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \left(v + f_{\delta} \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx - \int_{\Omega} \left(u_{p,\delta} + f_{\delta} \log \frac{1}{u_{p,\delta}} \right) dx \\ = \int_{\Omega} (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx - \int_{\Omega} \frac{f_{\delta}}{\xi} (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx \\ \geq \int_{\Omega} (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx - \int_{\Omega} \frac{f_{\delta}}{u_{p,\delta}} (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

for either $v \geq \xi \geq u_{p,\delta} > 0$ or $u_{p,\delta} \geq \xi \geq v > 0$. Returning to (84), we therefore conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \partial_t u_{p,\delta} (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx dt + \frac{1}{p} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla v|^p dx \\ + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \left(v + f_{\delta} \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx dt \\ \geq \frac{1}{p} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u_{p,\delta}|^p dx \\ + \lambda \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \left(u_{p,\delta} + f_{\delta} \log \frac{1}{u_{p,\delta}} \right) dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

that is,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_s u (v - u_{p,\delta}) dx ds + \int_0^t E_p(v) ds \\ \geq \int_0^t E_p(u_{p,\delta}) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (88)$$

for any $t \in [0, T]$. This fact implies that $u_{p,\delta}$ is a pseudosolution for the problems (61)–(63). The uniqueness follows by the uniqueness of the weak solution for the problems (61)–(63). \square

4.3. Existence and Uniqueness of the Problems (29)–(31). In this subsection, we will prove the main theorem for the existence and uniqueness for the solution to the problems (29)–(31).

Theorem 12. Suppose $f \in \text{BV}(\Omega) \cap L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ with $\inf_{x \in \Omega} f > 0$ and $\sup_{x \in \Omega} f \leq 1$. Then, there exists a unique pseudosolution $u \in L^{\infty}(0, \infty, \text{BV}(\Omega) \cap L^{\infty}(\Omega))$ to the problems (29)–(31). Moreover,

$$0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f \leq u \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f, \quad (89)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} |\partial_t u|^2 dx dt \\ + \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx \right\} \\ \leq \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Df| + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(f + f \log \frac{1}{f} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (90)$$

Proof

Step 1. First we fix $\delta > 0$ and pass to the limit $p \rightarrow 1$.

Let $u_{p,\delta}$ be the pseudosolution solution of (61)–(63). From (69)–(70), we know that, for fixed $\delta > 0$, $u_{p,\delta}$ is uniformly bounded in $L^{\infty}(0, \infty, \text{BV}(\Omega) \cap L^{\infty}(\Omega))$ and $\partial_t u_{p,\delta}$ is uniformly bounded in $L^2(Q_{\infty})$, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{p,\delta}\|_{L^{\infty}(Q_{\infty})} + \|u_{p,\delta}\|_{L^{\infty}(0, \infty, \text{BV}(\Omega))} \leq C, \\ \|\partial_t u_{p,\delta}\|_{L^2(Q_{\infty})} \leq C, \end{aligned} \quad (91)$$

where $C > 0$ is constant. Now we claim that there exists a sequence of functions $u_{p_j, \delta}$ and a function $u_\delta \in L^\infty(0, \infty, BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega))$ such that, as $p_j \rightarrow 1$,

$$\partial_t u_{p_j, \delta} \longrightarrow \partial_t u_\delta \text{ weakly in } L^2(Q_\infty), \quad (92)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{p_j, \delta} &\longrightarrow u_\delta \text{ weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(Q_\infty) \\ \text{with } 0 &< \inf_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta \leq u_\delta \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f_\delta, \end{aligned} \quad (93)$$

$$u_{p_j, \delta} \longrightarrow u_\delta \text{ strongly in } L^1(\Omega) \text{ for each } t \in [0, \infty), \quad (94)$$

$$u_{p_j, \delta} \longrightarrow u_\delta \text{ in } L^2(\Omega) \text{ uniformly in } t, \quad (95)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\Omega |u_{p_j, \delta}(x, t) - f_\delta(x)|^2 dx = 0. \quad (96)$$

In fact, from (91), there is a sequence $u_{p_j, \delta}$ and a function $u_\delta \in L^\infty(Q_\infty)$ with $\partial_t u_\delta \in L^2(Q_\infty)$ such that (92) and (93) hold.

Note that, for any $\psi \in L^2(\Omega)$, as $j \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_\Omega (u_{p_j, \delta}(x, t) - f_\delta(x)) \psi(x) dx \\ &= \int_{Q_t} \partial_s u_{p_j, \delta}(x, s) 1_{[0, t]}(s) \psi(x) dx ds \\ &\longrightarrow \int_{Q_t} \partial_s u_\delta(x, s) 1_{[0, t]}(s) \psi(x) dx ds \\ &= \int_\Omega (u_\delta(x, t) - f_\delta(x)) \psi(x) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (97)$$

which shows that, for each t ,

$$u_{p_j, \delta} \longrightarrow u_\delta \text{ weakly in } L^2(\Omega). \quad (98)$$

By (69) and (70), for each $t \in [0, \infty)$, $u_{p_j}(\cdot, t)$ is a bounded sequence in $W^{1,1}(\Omega)$. Hence, combining this with (98), we get that, for each t as $p_j \rightarrow 1$,

$$u_{p_j, \delta} \longrightarrow u_\delta \text{ in } L^1(\Omega), \quad (99)$$

which implies (94).

Since

$$\begin{aligned} &\|u_{p_j, \delta}(\cdot, t) - u_{p_j, \delta}(\cdot, t')\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ &\leq |t - t'| \int_{Q_T} (\partial_t u_{p_j, \delta})^2 dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (100)$$

(96) follows.

To see (95), noting that from (100), $t \rightarrow u_{p_j, \delta}(\cdot, t) \in L^2(\Omega)$ is equicontinuous, and from (93) and (99), we have, for each $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$u_{p_j, \delta} \longrightarrow u_\delta \text{ strongly in } L^2(\Omega). \quad (101)$$

Then, a standard argument yields (95).

From (70) and (92), we also obtain that $u_\delta \in L^\infty(0, \infty, BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega))$ with $\partial_t u_\delta \in L^2(Q_\infty)$. The claim is proved.

Next we show that, for all $v \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ with $v > 0$ and $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$, and for each $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_s u_\delta (v - u_\delta) dx ds + \int_0^t \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla v| dx ds \\ &\quad + \lambda \int_0^t \int_\Omega \left(v + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx ds \\ &\geq \int_0^t \int_\Omega \alpha |Du_\delta| ds + \lambda \int_0^t \int_\Omega \left(u_\delta + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{u_\delta} \right) dx ds. \end{aligned} \quad (102)$$

By Theorem 11, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \int_\Omega \partial_t u_{p_j, \delta} (v - u_{p_j, \delta}) dx dt + \frac{1}{p_j} \int_0^T \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla v|^{p_j} dx dt \\ &\quad + \lambda \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left(v + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx dt \\ &\geq \frac{1}{p_j} \int_0^T \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla u_{p_j, \delta}|^{p_j} dx dt \\ &\quad + \lambda \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left(u_{p_j, \delta} + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{u_{p_j, \delta}} \right) dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (103)$$

Notice that, using Lemma 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_\Omega \alpha |Du_\delta| \\ &\leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_\Omega \alpha |Du_{p_j, \delta}| \\ &\leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla u_{p_j, \delta}|^{p_j} dx \right)^{1/p_j} \left(\int_\Omega \alpha(x) dx \right)^{1-1/p_j} \\ &= \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_j} \left(\int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla u_{p_j, \delta}|^{p_j} dx \right)^{1/p_j}. \end{aligned} \quad (104)$$

Letting $j \rightarrow \infty$, $p_j \rightarrow 1$ in (103) and using (92), (94), and (104), we obtain (102) for all $v \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ with $v > 0$ and $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$.

Step 2. Now it only remains to pass to the limit as $\delta \rightarrow 0$ in (102) to complete the existence of the solution to (29)–(31).

Replacing u_p by u_{p_j} in (70), letting $j \rightarrow \infty$ ($p_j \rightarrow 1$), and using (92)–(95), (104), and (64), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty \int_\Omega |\partial_t u_\delta|^2 dx dt \\ &\quad + \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} \left\{ \int_\Omega \alpha |Du_\delta| + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(u_\delta + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{u_\delta} \right) dx \right\} \\ &\leq \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla f_\delta| dx + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(f_\delta + f_\delta \log \frac{1}{f_\delta} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (105)$$

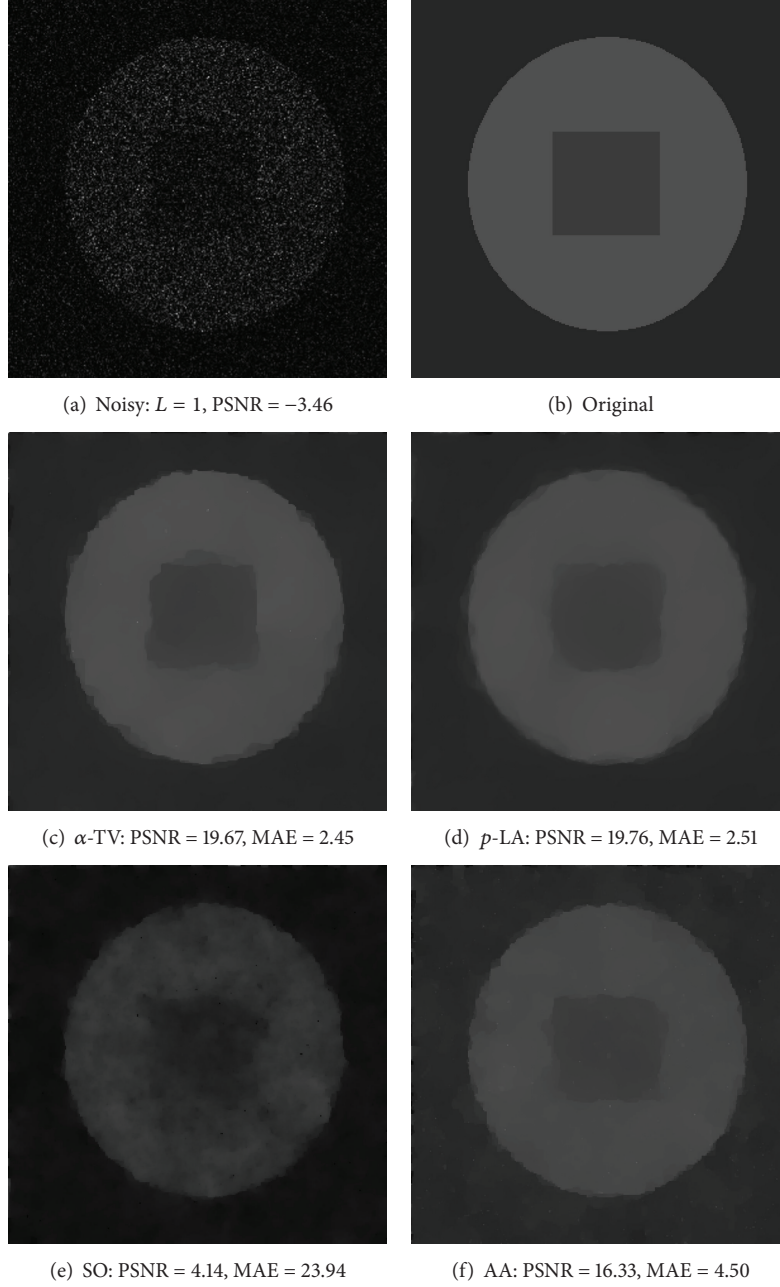


FIGURE 2: Synthetic image (300×300). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 1$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.05$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.3$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.1$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 50$.

Combining this with (69), we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_\delta &\text{ is uniformly bounded in } L^\infty(0, \infty; BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)), \\ \partial_t u_\delta &\text{ is uniformly bounded in } L^2(Q_\infty). \end{aligned} \quad (106)$$

Then, by a processing similar to the one for getting (92)–(96), we can obtain a sequence of functions u_{δ_j} and a function $u \in L^\infty(0, \infty; BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega))$ such that, as $j \rightarrow \infty$, $\delta_j \rightarrow 0$,

$$\partial_t u_{\delta_j} \rightharpoonup \partial_t u \text{ weakly in } L^2(Q_\infty), \quad (107)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\delta_j} &\rightharpoonup u \text{ weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(Q_\infty) \\ &\text{with } 0 < \inf_{x \in \Omega} f \leq u \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega} f, \end{aligned} \quad (108)$$

$$u_{\delta_j} \rightarrow u \text{ strongly in } L^1(\Omega) \quad (109)$$

for each $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$u_{\delta_j} \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^2(\Omega) \text{ uniformly in } t, \quad (110)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} |u_{\delta_j}(x, t) - f|^2 dx = 0. \quad (111)$$

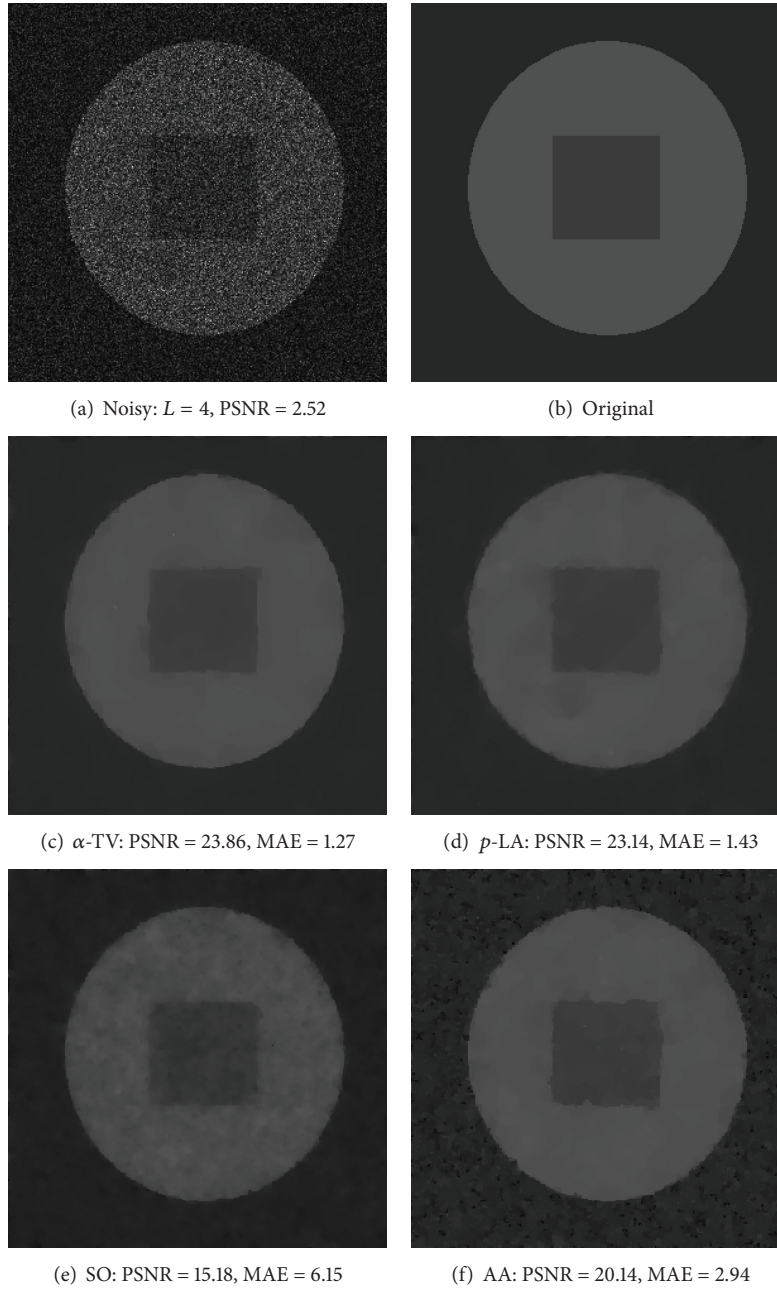


FIGURE 3: Synthetic image (300×300) (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 4$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.05$, $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.3$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.7$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 150$.

Replacing u_δ by u_{δ_j} in (102), letting $j \rightarrow \infty$, $\delta_j \rightarrow 0$, and using Lemma 4, we can have from (107)–(110)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^t \int_\Omega \partial_s u (v - u) dx ds + \int_0^t \int_\Omega \alpha |\nabla v| dx ds \\
 & + \lambda \int_0^t \int_\Omega \left(v + f \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx ds \\
 & \geq \int_0^t \int_\Omega \alpha |Du| ds \\
 & + \lambda \int_0^t \int_\Omega \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx ds,
 \end{aligned} \tag{112}$$

for all $v \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$ with $v > 0$ and $\partial v / \partial \vec{n} = 0$. Then, the existence of the pseudosolution to (29)–(31) is completed.

Moreover, replacing u_δ by u_{δ_j} , letting $j \rightarrow \infty$ in (105), and using (107)–(110) and (64), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^\infty \int_\Omega |\partial_t u|^2 dx dt \\
 & + \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} \left\{ \int_\Omega \alpha |Du| + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx \right\} \\
 & \leq \int_\Omega \alpha |Df| dx + \lambda \int_\Omega \left(f + f \log \frac{1}{f} \right) dx.
 \end{aligned} \tag{113}$$

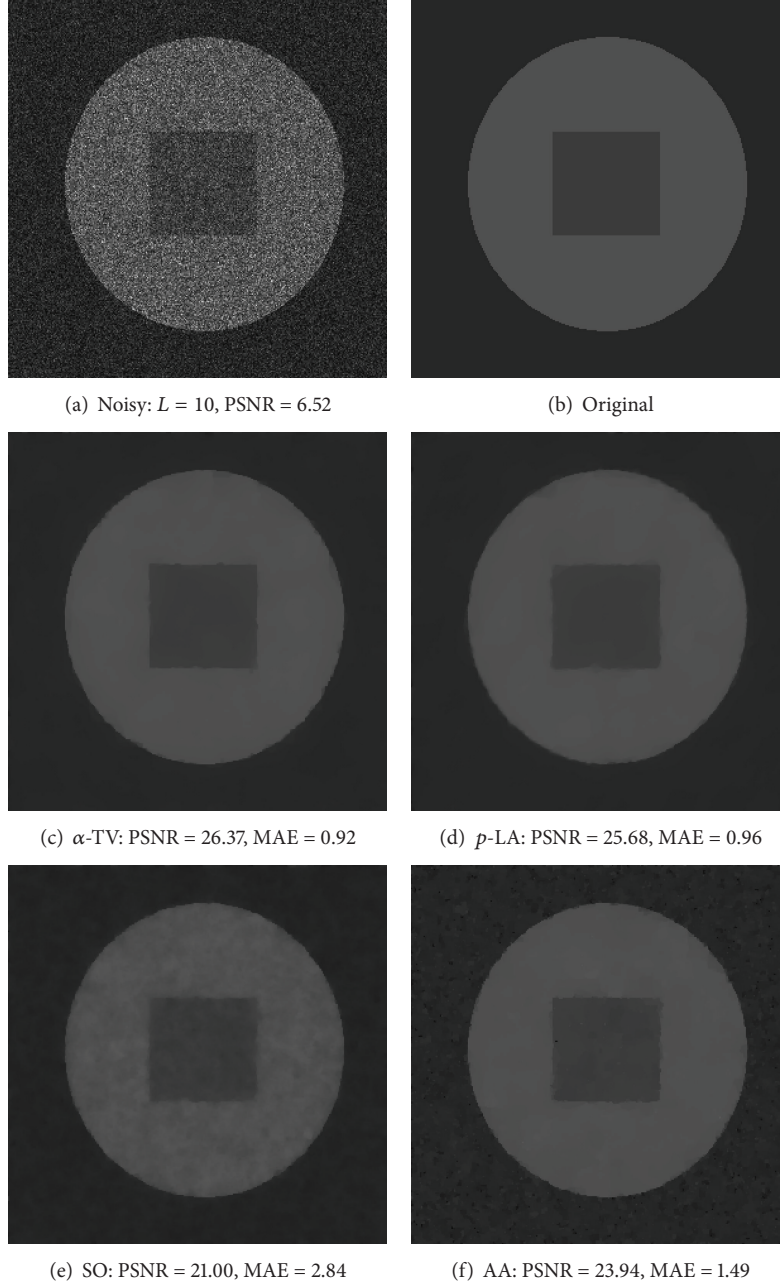


FIGURE 4: Synthetic image (300×300) (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 10$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.05$, $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.2$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.7$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 240$.

Finally, the uniqueness of pseudosolutions to the problems (29)–(31) follows as in [21, 23]. Let u_1, u_2 be two pseudosolutions to (29)–(31) with $u_1(x, 0) = u_2(x, 0) = f$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_s u_1 (u_2 - u_1) dx ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u_2| dx ds \\ & + \lambda \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \left(u_2 + f \log \frac{1}{u_2} \right) dx ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \geq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_1| ds + \lambda \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \left(u_1 + f \log \frac{1}{u_1} \right) dx ds, \\ & \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_s u_2 (u_1 - u_2) dx ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u_1| dx ds \\ & + \lambda \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \left(u_1 + f \log \frac{1}{u_1} \right) dx ds \\ & \geq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du_2| ds + \lambda \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \left(u_2 + f \log \frac{1}{u_2} \right) dx ds. \end{aligned} \tag{114}$$

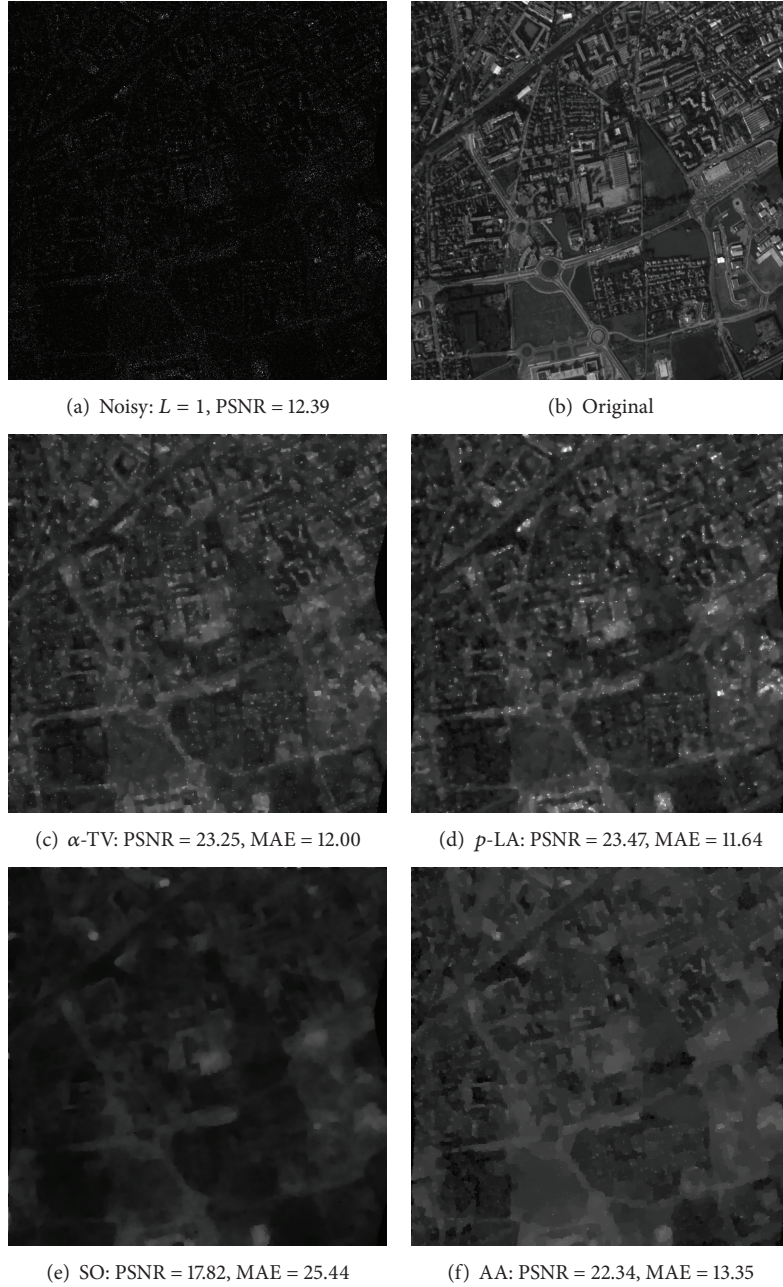


FIGURE 5: Aerial image (512×512). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 1$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.03$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.4$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.1$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 25$.

Adding the above two inequalities, we get

$$\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \partial_s (u_1 - u_2)^2 dx ds \leq 0, \quad (115)$$

for all $t > 0$. This implies that $u_1 = u_2$ a.e. in $(x, t) \in Q_{\infty}$. \square

4.4. Long-Time Behavior. At last, we will show the asymptotic limit of the solution $u(\cdot, t)$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Theorem 13. *As $t \rightarrow \infty$, the pseudosolutions to the problems (29)–(31), $u(x, t)$, converges strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$ to the minimizer*

\tilde{u} of the functional $E(u)$, that is, the solution of the problem (28).

Proof. Take a function $v \in BV(\Omega) \cap L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ with $v > 0$ in (59), then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} (u(x, t) - f(x)) v(x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u^2(x, t) - f^2(x)) dx \\ & + t \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla v| dx ds + \lambda t \int_{\Omega} \left(v + f \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx ds \end{aligned}$$

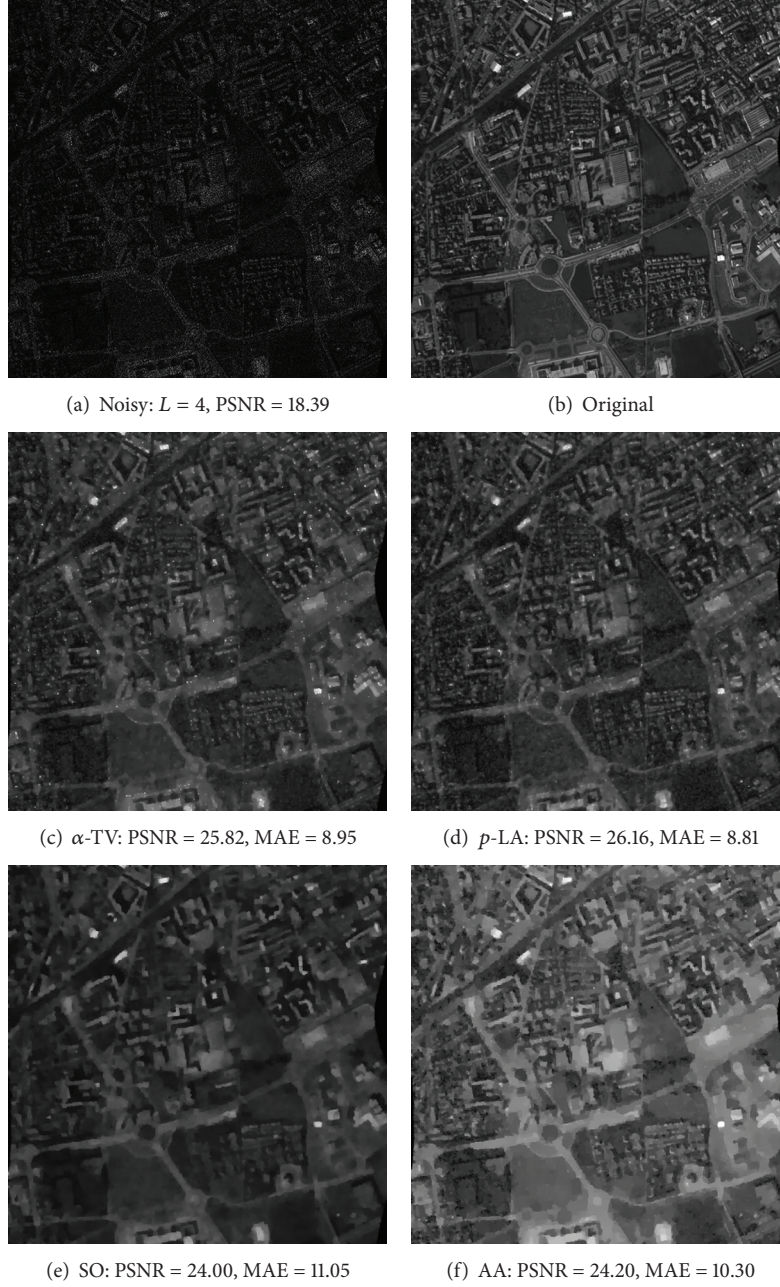


FIGURE 6: Aerial image (512×512). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 4$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.015$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.4$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.3$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 120$.

$$\geq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du| ds + \lambda \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \left(u + f \log \frac{1}{u} \right) dx ds. \quad (116)$$

As in [16], let

$$w(x, t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t u(x, s) ds. \quad (117)$$

Since $u \in L^\infty(0, \infty; BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega))$ with $u > 0$, for each $t > 0$, we have that $w(\cdot, t) \in BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\{w(\cdot, t)\}$ uniformly bounded in $BV(\Omega)$ and $L^\infty(\Omega)$. Then, there exists a

subsequence $\{w(\cdot, t_i)\}$ of $\{w(\cdot, t)\}$ and a function $\tilde{u} \in BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, such that as $t_i \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} w(\cdot, t_i) &\longrightarrow \tilde{u} \text{ strongly in } L^1(\Omega), \\ w(\cdot, t_i) &\longrightarrow \tilde{u} \text{ weakly}^* \text{ in } BV(\Omega). \end{aligned} \quad (118)$$

Since $\{w(\cdot, t)\}$ is uniformly bounded in $L^\infty(\Omega)$, we have

$$\{w(\cdot, t_i)\} \longrightarrow \tilde{u} \text{ strongly in } L^2(\Omega). \quad (119)$$

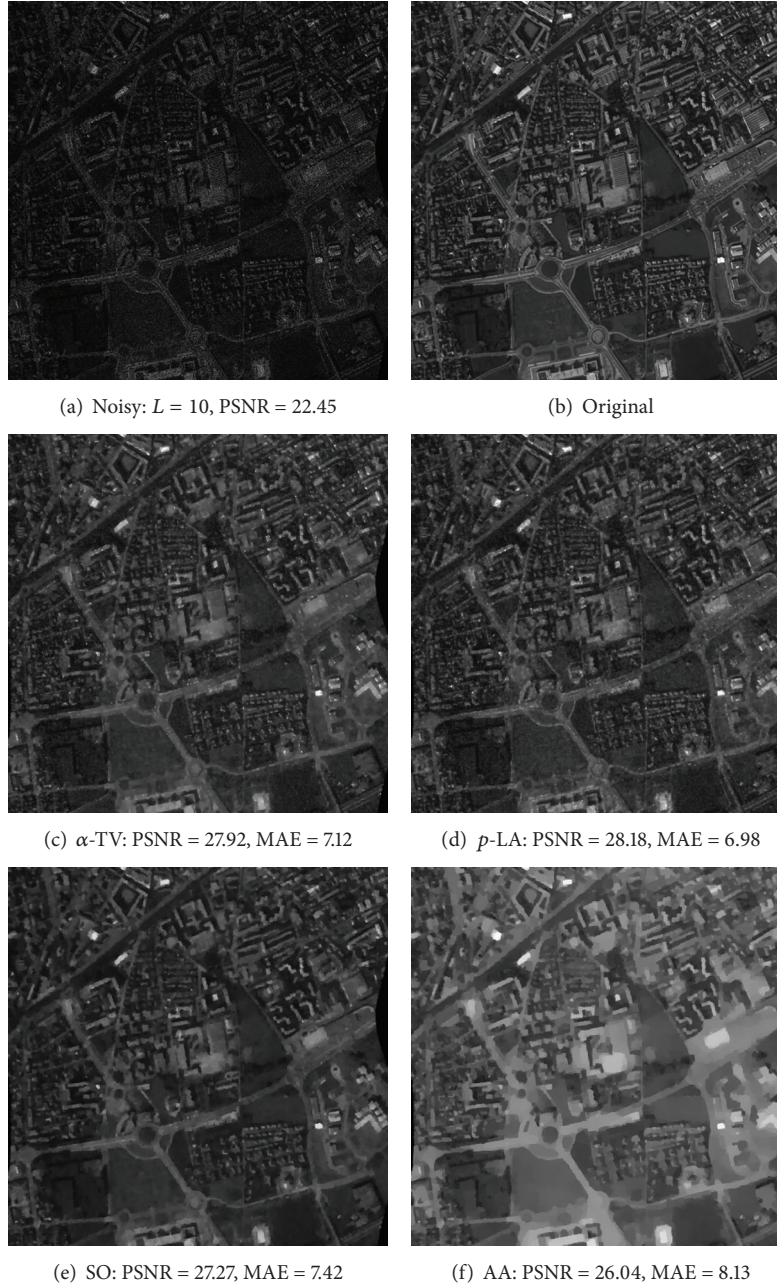


FIGURE 7: Aerial image (512×512). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 10$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.015$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.4$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 1.2$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 130$.

By dividing t in (116) and then taking the limit along $s_i \rightarrow \infty$, we get that, for any $v \in BV(\Omega) \cap L^\infty$ with $v > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \alpha |Dv| dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(v + f \log \frac{1}{v} \right) dx \\ & \geq \int_{\Omega} \alpha |D\tilde{u}| ds + \lambda \int_{\Omega} \left(\tilde{u} + f \log \frac{1}{\tilde{u}} \right) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (120)$$

which implies that \tilde{u} is the minimizer of the problem (28). \square

5. Numerical Methods and Experimental Results

We present in this section some numerical examples illustrating the capability of our model. We also compare it with the known model (AA). In the next two subsections, two numerical discrete schemes, the α -total variation (α -TV) scheme and the p -Laplace approximate (p -LA) scheme, will be proposed.



FIGURE 8: Cameraman image (512×512). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 1$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.01$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.3$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.04$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 125$.

5.1. α -Total Variation Scheme. Numerically we get a solution to the problem (28) by computing the associated equation (29) to a steady state. To discretize (29), the finite difference scheme in [6] is used. Denote the space step by $h = 1$ and the time step by τ . Thus, we have

$$D_x^\pm(u_{i,j}) = \pm [u_{i\pm 1,j} - u_{i,j}],$$

$$D_y^\pm(u_{i,j}) = \pm [u_{i,j\pm 1} - u_{i,j}],$$

$$|D_x(u_{i,j})| = \sqrt{(D_x^+(u_{i,j}))^2 + (m[D_y^+(u_{i,j}), D_y^-(u_{i,j})])^2} + \epsilon,$$

$$|D_x(u_{i,j})| = \sqrt{(D_y^+(u_{i,j}))^2 + (m[D_x^+(u_{i,j}), D_x^-(u_{i,j})])^2} + \epsilon,$$
(121)



FIGURE 9: Cameraman image (512×512). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 4$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 2$, $k = 0.005$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.2$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 0.2$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 240$.

where $m[a, b] = (\text{sign } a + \text{sign } b) \min(|a|, |b|)/2$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is the regularized parameter chosen near 0.

The numerical algorithms for the problems (29)–(31) are given as follows:

$$\alpha_{i,j} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + k|G_\sigma * f|_{i,j}^2} \right) \frac{1 + kM^2}{kM^2}, \quad (122)$$

$$Z_{i,j}^n = D_x^- \left(\frac{\alpha_{i,j} D_x^+ u_{i,j}^n}{|D_x^+ u_{i,j}^n|} \right) + D_y^- \left(\frac{\alpha_{i,j} D_y^+ u_{i,j}^n}{|D_y^+ u_{i,j}^n|} \right), \quad (123)$$

$$\lambda^n = \frac{\sum_{i,j} (Z_{i,j}^n (1 - (f/(u + \epsilon))) L)}{IJ}, \quad (124)$$

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = u_{i,j}^n + \tau Z_{i,j}^n - \tau \lambda^n \left(1 - \frac{f}{u + \epsilon} \right), \quad (125)$$

$$u_{i,j}^0 = f_{i,j} = f(ih, jh), \quad 0 \leq i \leq I, 0 \leq j \leq J, \quad (126)$$

$$u_{i,0}^n = u_{i,1}^n, \quad u_{0,j}^n = u_{1,j}^n, \quad (127)$$

$$u_{I,i}^n = u_{I-1,i}^n, \quad u_{i,J}^n = u_{i,J-1}^n.$$



FIGURE 10: Cameraman image (512×512). (a) Noisy image corrupted by speckle noise for $L = 10$ in (8). (b) Original image. (c) Our algorithm by α -TV, $\sigma = 8/6$, $k = 0.005$, and $\tau = 0.05$. (d) Our algorithm by p -LA, $p_U = 1.2$. (e) SO algorithm, $\lambda = 1$, $\alpha = 0.25$. (f) AA algorithm, $\lambda = 390$.

Here the MATLAB function “conv2” is used to represent the two-dimensional discrete convolution transform of the matrix $u_{i,j}$, that is, $G * u$. Through the above lines, we can obtain $u_{i,j}^1$ by $u_{i,j}^0$. The program will stop when it achieves our desire.

5.2. p -Laplace Approximate Scheme. From the proof of Theorem 12, we can know that the term $\int_{\Omega} \alpha |Du|$ can be approximated by the term $(1/p) \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\nabla u|^p dx$. Based on this,

we can use the numerical algorithms for the problems (61)–(63) to get a solution to the problem (28), as $p \rightarrow 1$. As in [24], the numerical discrete scheme for the problems (61)–(63) is given as follows:

$$\alpha_{i,j} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + k|G_{\sigma} * f|_{i,j}^2} \right) \frac{1 + kM^2}{kM^2},$$

$$Z_{1i,j}^n = \alpha_{i,j} \left((D_x^+ u_{i,j}^n)^2 + (D_y^+ u_{i,j}^n)^2 \right)^{(p^n-2)/2} D_x^+ u_{i,j}^n,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{2i,j}^n &= \alpha_{i,j} \left((D_x^+ u_{i,j}^n)^2 + (D_y^+ u_{i,j}^n)^2 \right)^{(p^n-2)/2} D_y^+ u_{i,j}^n, \\
\lambda^n &= \frac{\sum_{i,j} \left((D_x^- Z_{1i,j}^n + D_y^- Z_{2i,j}^n) (1 - f/(u + \epsilon)) L \right)}{IJ}, \\
u_{i,j}^{n+1} &= u_{i,j}^n + \tau \left(D_x^- Z_{1i,j}^n + D_y^- Z_{2i,j}^n \right) - \tau \lambda^n \left(1 - \frac{f}{u + \epsilon} \right), \\
p^{n+1} &= p^n + \frac{n(p_L - p_U)}{N}, \\
p^0 &= p_U, \quad u_{i,j}^0 = f_{i,j} = f(ih, jh), \\
0 &\leq i \leq I, \quad 0 \leq j \leq J, \\
u_{i,0}^n &= u_{i,1}^n, \quad u_{0,j}^n = u_{1,j}^n, \\
u_{I,i}^n &= u_{I-1,i}^n, \quad u_{i,J}^n = u_{i,J-1}^n,
\end{aligned} \tag{128}$$

where $p_L = 1$, $1 < p_U \leq 2$ is upper limit of the exponent p , $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and N is the iteration time.

5.3. Comparison with Other Methods. In this section, we used the similar way for numerical experiments as [25]. For comparison purposes, some very recent multiplicative noise removal algorithms from the literature are considered, such as the SO Algorithm [8] (see (16)-(17)) and the AA Algorithm [5] (see (10)). As recommended in [8], the stopping rule about SO Algorithm is to reach K such that $K = \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} : \text{Var}[w_k - w_O] \geq \text{Var}[\eta] = \Psi_1(L)\}$, where w_O is the underlying log-image, and η is the relevant noise, and the variance is defined by (16).

The denoising algorithms were tested on three images: a synthetic image (300×300 pixels), an aerial image (256×256 pixels), and a cameraman image (256×256 pixels). In all numerical experiments by our algorithms, the images do not need to be normalized in the range $[1, 256]$. This is different from the other algorithms. For each image, a noisy observation is generated by multiplying the original image by the speckle noise according to the model in (8) with the choice $L \in \{1, 4, 10\}$.

For a noise-free image u_O and its denoised version by any algorithm u , the denoising performance is measured in terms of peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) [25],

$$\text{PSNR} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{MN |\max u_O - \min u_O|^2}{\|u - u_O\|_{L^2}^2} \text{dB}, \tag{129}$$

and mean absolute-deviation error (MAE),

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{\|u - u_O\|_{L^1}}{MN}, \tag{130}$$

where $|\max u_O - \min u_O|$ gives the gray-scale range of the original image, M, N is the size of the image.

For fair comparison, the parameters of SO and AA were tweaked manually to reach their best performance level. Their values are summarized in Table 1. In the α -total variation (α -TV) scheme, there are four parameters: the influencing factor

TABLE 1: Parameters used in the comparison study.

Algorithm	Parameters		
	$L = 1$	$L = 4$	$L = 10$
The synthetic image (300×300)			
α -TV	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.05$	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.05$	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.05$
p -LA	$p_U = 1.3$	$p_U = 1.3$	$p_U = 1.2$
SO	$\lambda = 0.1, \alpha = 0.25$	$\lambda = 0.7, \alpha = 0.25$	$\lambda = 0.2, \alpha = 0.25$
AA	$\lambda = 20$	$\lambda = 150$	$\lambda = 240$
The aerial image (512×512)			
α -TV	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.03$	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.015$	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.015$
p -LA	$p_U = 1.4$	$p_U = 1.4$	$p_U = 1.4$
SO	$\lambda = 0.1, \alpha = 0.25$	$\lambda = 0.3, \alpha = 0.25$	$\lambda = 1.2, \alpha = 0.25$
AA	$\lambda = 25$	$\lambda = 120$	$\lambda = 130$
The cameraman image (256×256)			
α -TV	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.005$	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.005$	$\sigma = 2, k = 0.005$
p -LA	$p_U = 1.3$	$p_U = 1.2$	$p_U = 1.2$
SO	$\lambda = 0.04, \alpha = 0.25$	$\lambda = 0.2, \alpha = 0.25$	$\lambda = 1, \alpha = 0.25$
AA	$\lambda = 125$	$\lambda = 240$	$\lambda = 390$

k , the scale of convolution σ , the time step τ , and the turning factor λ . However, the parameter λ is found dynamically by (124). To ensure stability as well as optimal results, we choose $\tau = 0.05$. In p -Laplace approximate (p -LA) scheme, besides the same four parameters with α -TV scheme, there is a new parameter p_U with $1 < p_U \leq 2$. We need not the exact value of p_U but an approximate estimate (e.g., $p_U = 1.2$). Notice that the parameters of our method are very stable with respect to the image.

The results are depicted in Figures 2, 3, and 4 for the synthetic image, Figures 5, 6, and 7 for the aerial image, and Figures 8, 9, and 10 for the cameraman image. Our methods do a good job at restoring faint geometrical structures of the images even for low values of L , see for instance the results on the aerial image for $L = 1$ and $L = 4$. Our algorithm performs among the best and even outperforms its competitors most of the time both visually and quantitatively as revealed by the PSNR and MAE values. For SO method, the number of iterations necessary to satisfy the stopping rule rapidly increases when L decreases [25]. For AA method, the appropriate parameter λ is necessary.

In the numerical experiments, we can see that for the nontexture image, our methods and AA method work well (see Figure 4); for the texture image, our methods and SO method work well (see Figure 7). The denoising performance results are tabulated in Table 2, where the best PSNR and MAE values are shown in boldface. The PSNR improvement brought by our approach can be quite high particularly for $L = 1$ (see e.g., Figures 2-4), and the visual resolution is quite respectable. This is an important achievement since in practice L has a small value, usually 1, rarely above 4. This improvement becomes less salient as L increases which is intuitively expected. But even for $L = 10$, the PSNR of our algorithm can be higher than AA and SO methods (see Table 2).

TABLE 2: PSNR and MAE.

PSNR				MAE			
L	1	4	10	L	1	4	10
The synthetic image (300×300)							
α -TV	19.67	23.86	26.37	α -TV	2.45	1.27	0.92
p -LA	19.76	23.14	25.68	p -LA	2.51	1.43	0.96
SO	4.14	15.81	21.00	SO	23.94	6.15	2.84
AA	16.33	20.14	23.94	AA	4.50	2.94	1.49
The aerial image (512×512)							
α -TV	23.25	25.82	27.92	α -TV	12.00	8.95	7.12
p -LA	23.47	26.16	28.18	p -LA	11.64	8.81	6.98
SO	17.82	24.00	27.27	SO	25.44	11.05	7.42
AA	22.34	24.20	26.04	AA	13.35	10.30	8.13
The cameraman image (256×256)							
α -TV	20.81	24.22	26.29	α -TV	14.65	8.88	7.14
p -LA	24.10	23.14	26.03	p -LA	13.94	9.18	7.43
SO	14.15	21.61	24.96	SO	38.92	14.64	8.36
AA	18.81	21.91	24.25	AA	22.14	14.25	9.97

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