

# Semidefinite Programming

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## 1 Semidefinite Programming

**Definition 1.** A symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  is PSD if  $x^T A x \geq 0 \forall x$

**Theorem 1.1.** The following are equivalent:

1.  $x^T A x \geq 0 \forall x$
2.  $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_i v_i^T$ , where  $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}^+$  and  $v_i$  are orthonormal.
3.  $A = B^T B$  for some  $B$

*Proof.* 1.  $1) \implies 2)$ :

2.  $2) \implies 3)$ :

3.  $3) \implies 1)$ :

□

3) implies that if  $A$  is SDP,  $A_{ij} = \langle b_i, b_j \rangle$  SDP:  $\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} \langle C, X \rangle = \sum C_{ij} X_{i,j} = \text{Tr}(CX)$