

# Supplement to the Article “Simple Iterative Methods for Linear Optimization over Convex Sets”

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## 1 Introduction

The article “Simple Iterative Methods for Linear Optimization over Convex Sets” proposes iterative algorithms to solve linear optimization problems

$$\text{OPT} = \max\{\langle c, x \rangle : x \in K\}$$

whose feasible regions  $K$  are only available through separation oracles. In each iteration  $t$  of these algorithms,  $A_t$  refers to a set of inequalities  $\langle a, x \rangle \leq \beta$  that has been separated and  $\gamma_t$  is the value of the best incumbent solution until iteration  $t$ . In the experimental part of this article, the performance of one of these methods is evaluated for packing problems. To measure performance, the number of iterations  $t$  until the value

$$\text{LP}(A_t) = \max\{\langle c, x \rangle : \langle a, x \rangle \leq \beta \text{ for all } (a, \beta) \in A_t\}$$

is less than  $1.01 \cdot \text{OPT}$  is used, i.e.,  $A_t$  overestimates OPT by less than one percent. As reference method, a simple cutting plane procedure is used for which performance is measured analogously.

We have tested our method on instances of the maximum matching and stable set problem. While the instances for stable set have been selected from the Color02 symposium<sup>1</sup>, the instances of the matching problem have been generated randomly: For each  $r \in \{30, 33, \dots, 75\}$  we build an instance by sampling  $r$  triples of nodes  $\{u, v, w\}$  from a graph with 500 nodes and adding the edges of the induced triangles to the graph.

This supplement provides a detailed overview on the numerical results. For each tested instance and setting, there is a plot visualizing the values  $\gamma_t$ ,  $\text{LP}(A_t)$ , and the dual value of the cutting plane procedure (referred to as “gamma.t”, “dual from A.t”, and “dual from LP”, respectively). In the experiments, tests on instances of the maximum matching and stable set problem have been conducted. Moreover, the impact of different enhancements of the new procedure has been tested: applying a fully corrective step with frequency  $k \in \{0, 10, 1\}$ , using different initial constraints, and initializing  $\gamma_1$  with OPT. For details, we refer the reader to the main article. To encode the different settings, the title of each figure contains the

- name of the tested instance;
- frequency of the fully corrective step;

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<sup>1</sup>available at <http://mat.gsia.cmu.edu/COLOR02>

- initial constraints (“ub” refers to upper bound constraints, “basic” to basic constraints as explained in the article);
- whether the algorithm is initialized with a standard value (“init-std”) or OPT (“init-opt”).

The following sections contain a summary and the visualizations of the results. Section 2 contains aggregated information on our experiments. Section 3 shows the plots for tests with different frequencies; Section 4 lists the plots for the experiments with different initial constraints. Note that the lines for  $\gamma_t$  and  $\text{LP}(A_t)$  need not match at termination, because only the dual bound is used as termination criterion. Moreover, an empty plot shows that no cut was needed to solve this instance.

## 2 Aggregated Information

Table 1 summarizes our experiments for different frequencies of the fully corrective step both for the standard and optimal initialization. Table 2 shows aggregated information on the iteration count for different selections of initial constraints. Note that we do not report on the iteration count of the cutting plane procedure for maximum matching in Table 2, because no instance could be solved by this method. In all remaining tests, every method was able to solve all instances within the iteration limit.

Table 1: Comparison of iteration counts for different frequencies of fully corrective step.

initialization:	standard	optimal
maximum matching:		
frequency 0	169.25	86.75
frequency 10	51.88	32.25
frequency 1	45.50	30.12
LP	92.62	
maximum stable set:		
frequency 0	62.75	55.88
frequency 10	39.75	36.69
frequency 1	36.31	35.19
LP	106.06	

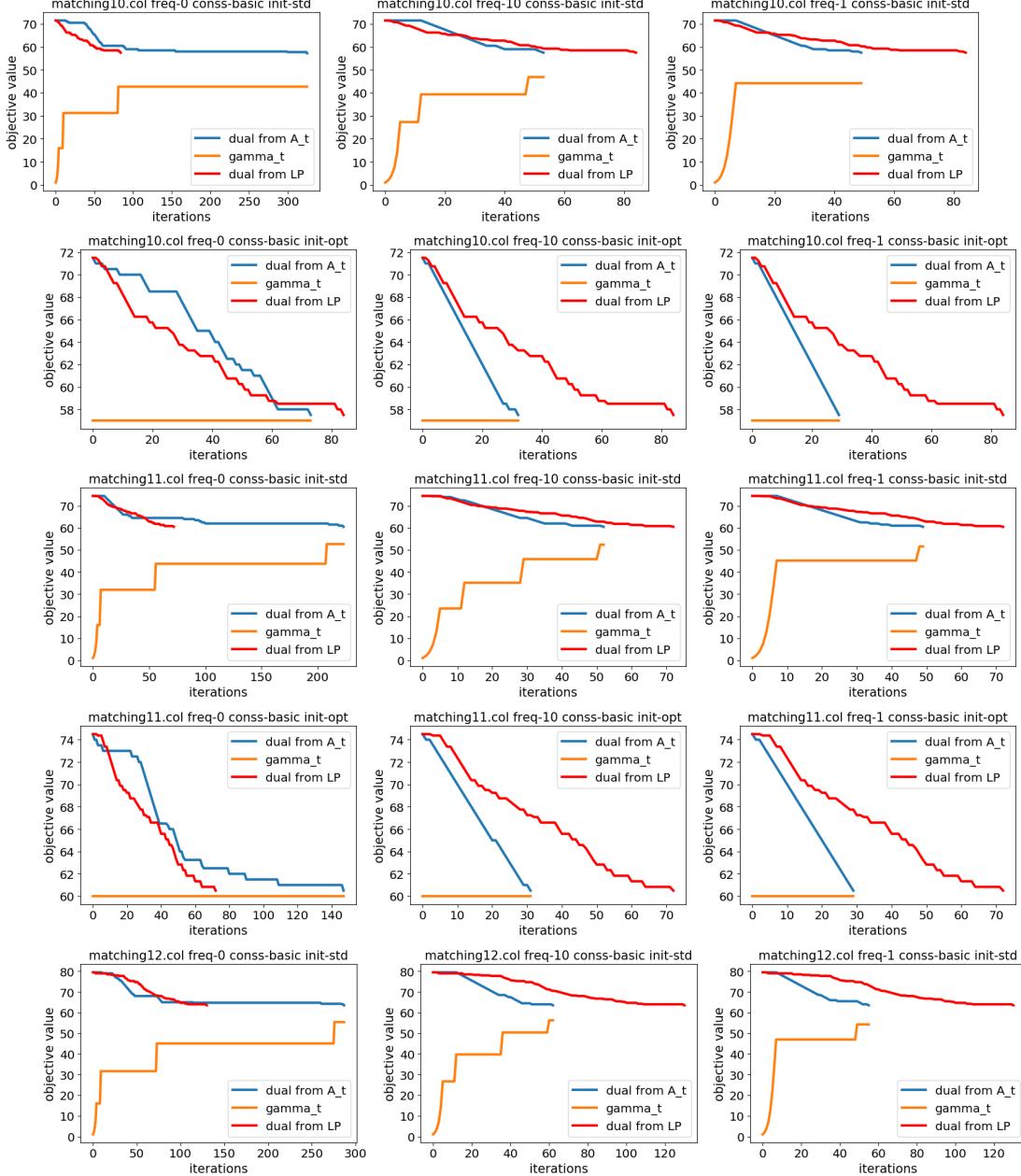
Table 2: Comparison of iteration counts for different initial constraints in fully corrective algorithm.

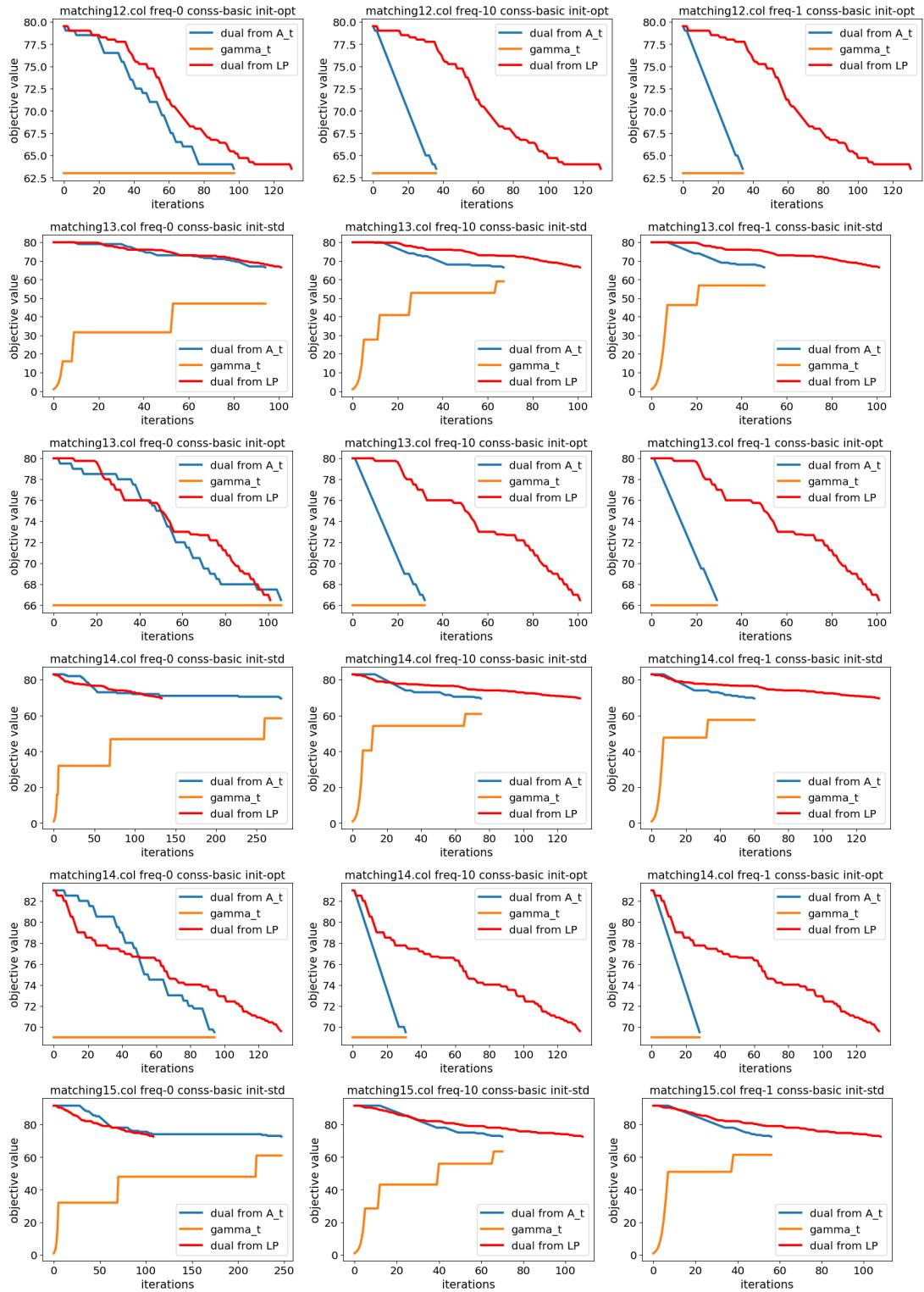
initial constr.	standard	optimal	LP
maximum matching:			
upper bound	73.00	69.75	—
basic	45.50	30.12	92.62
maximum stable set:			
upper bound	60.75	61.62	225.00
basic	36.31	35.19	106.06

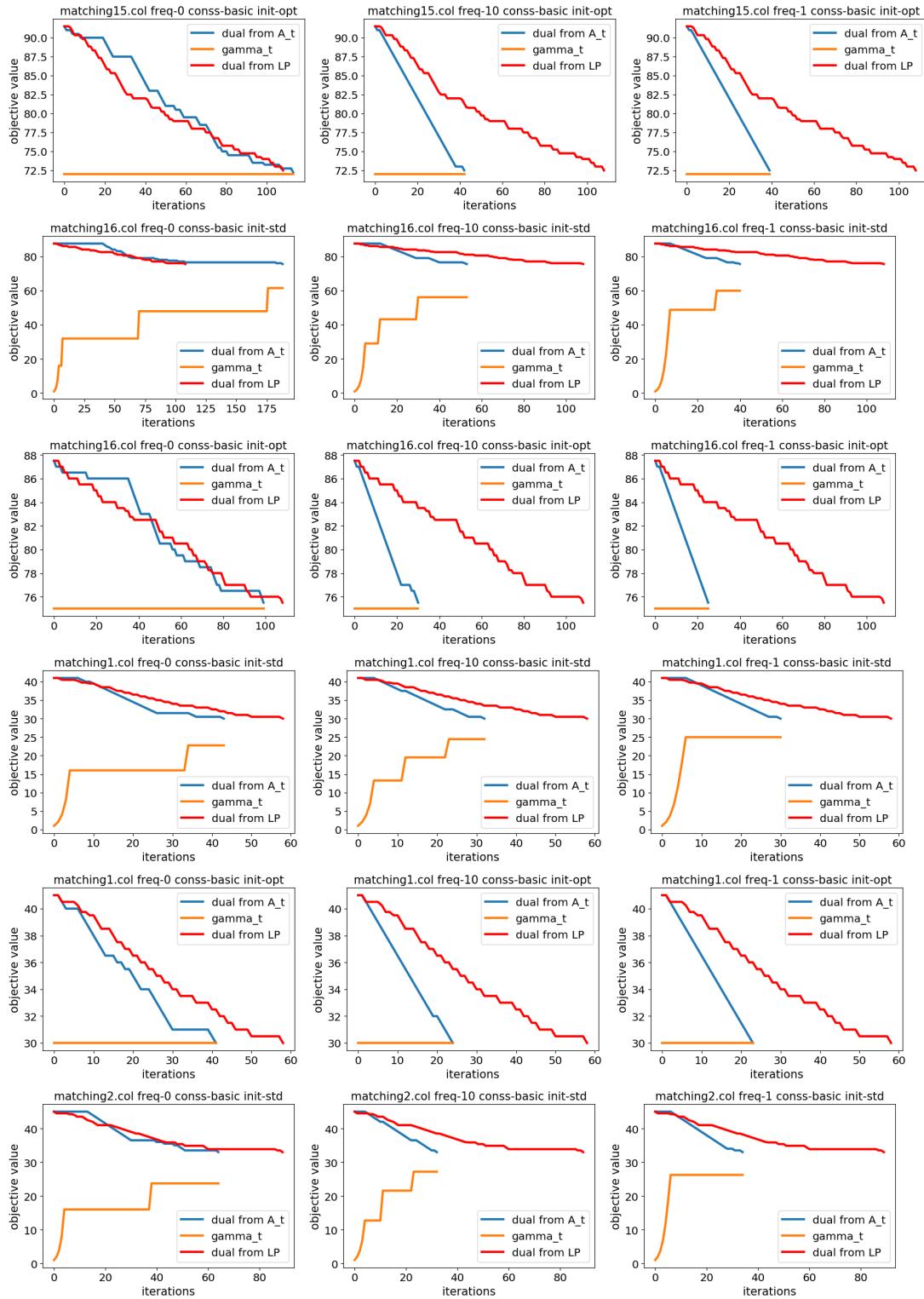
### 3 Experiments for Different Frequencies

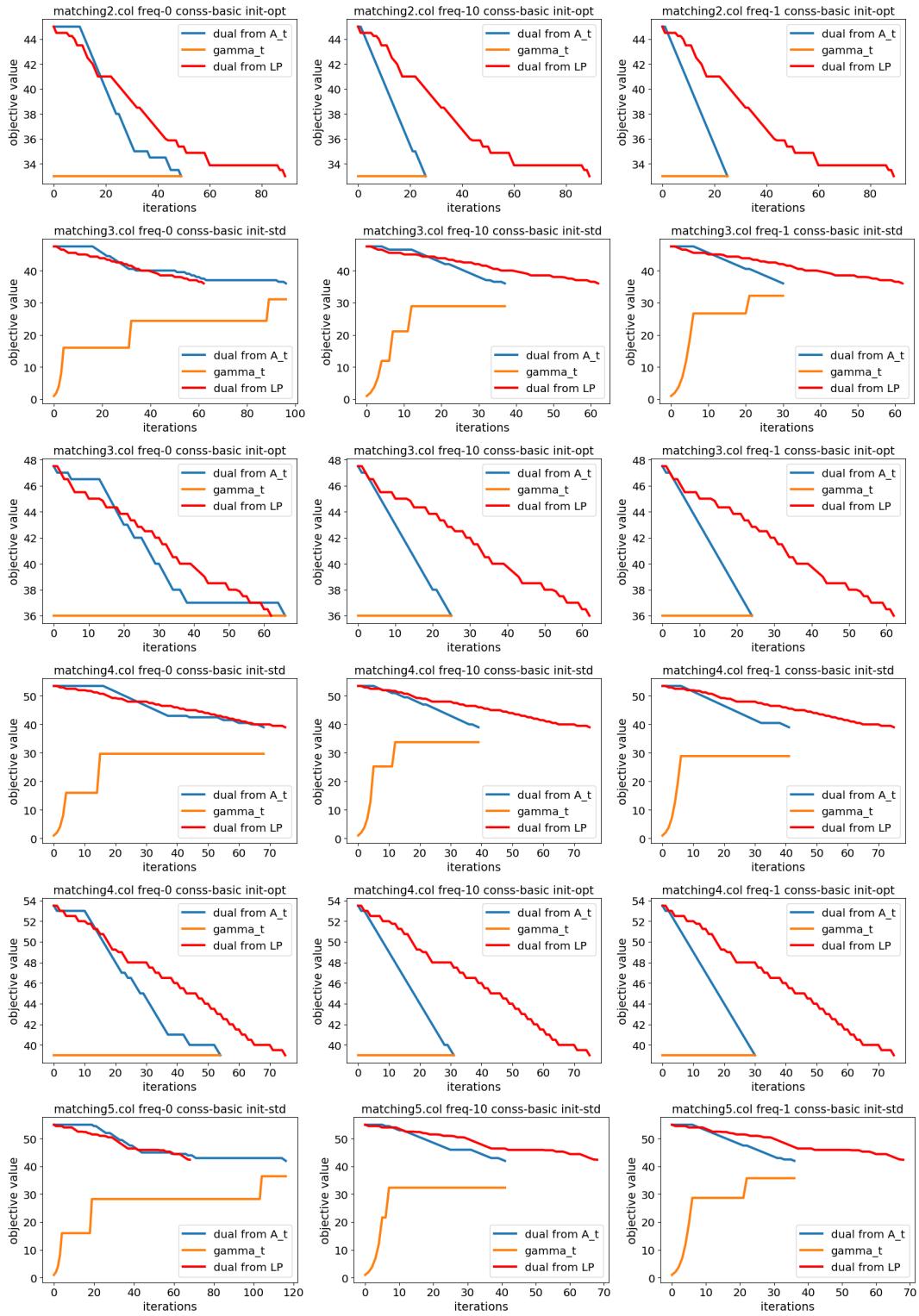
This section provides the plots for the experiments with different frequencies. For each instance, the effect of frequency  $k \in \{0, 10, 1\}$  has been tested both for init-std and init-opt.

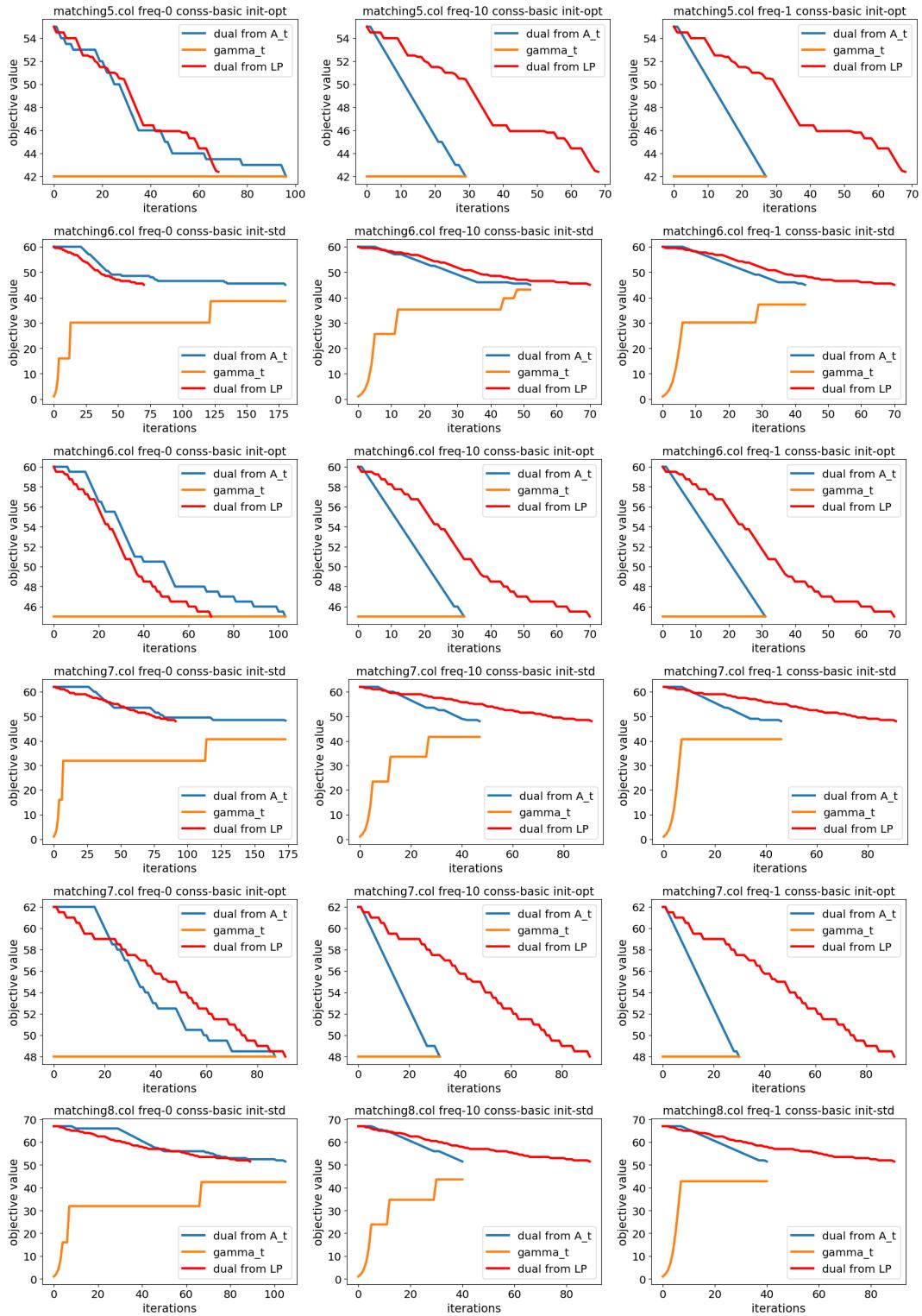
#### 3.1 Experiments for Matching

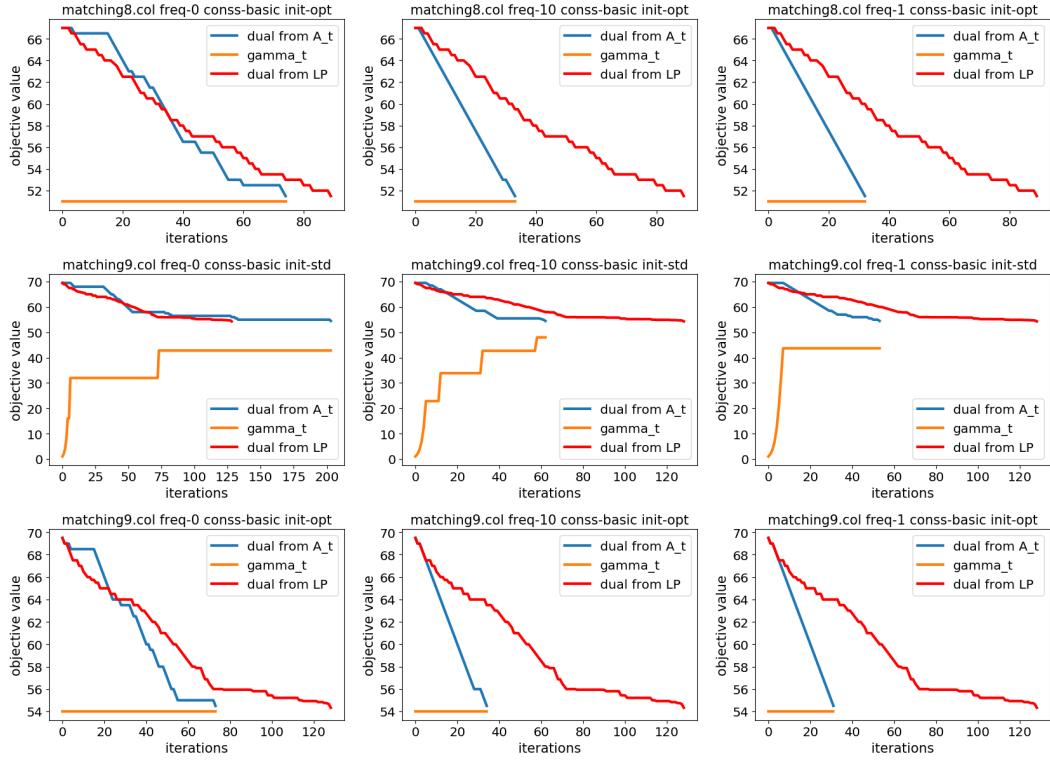




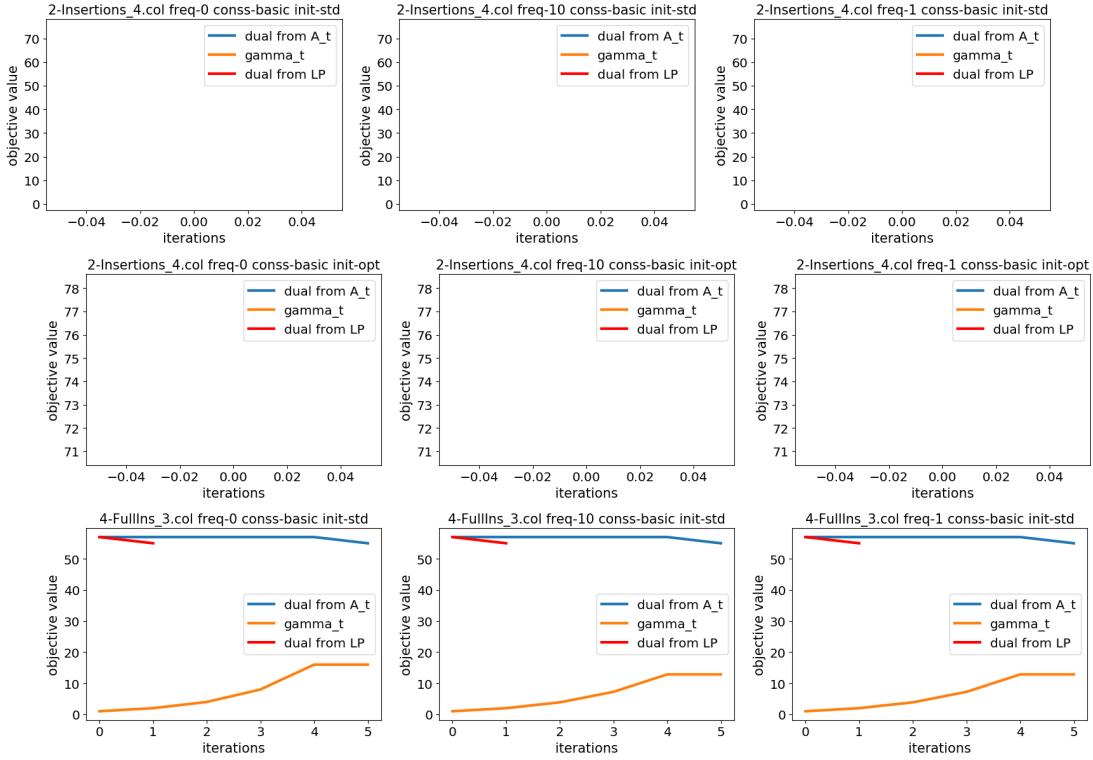


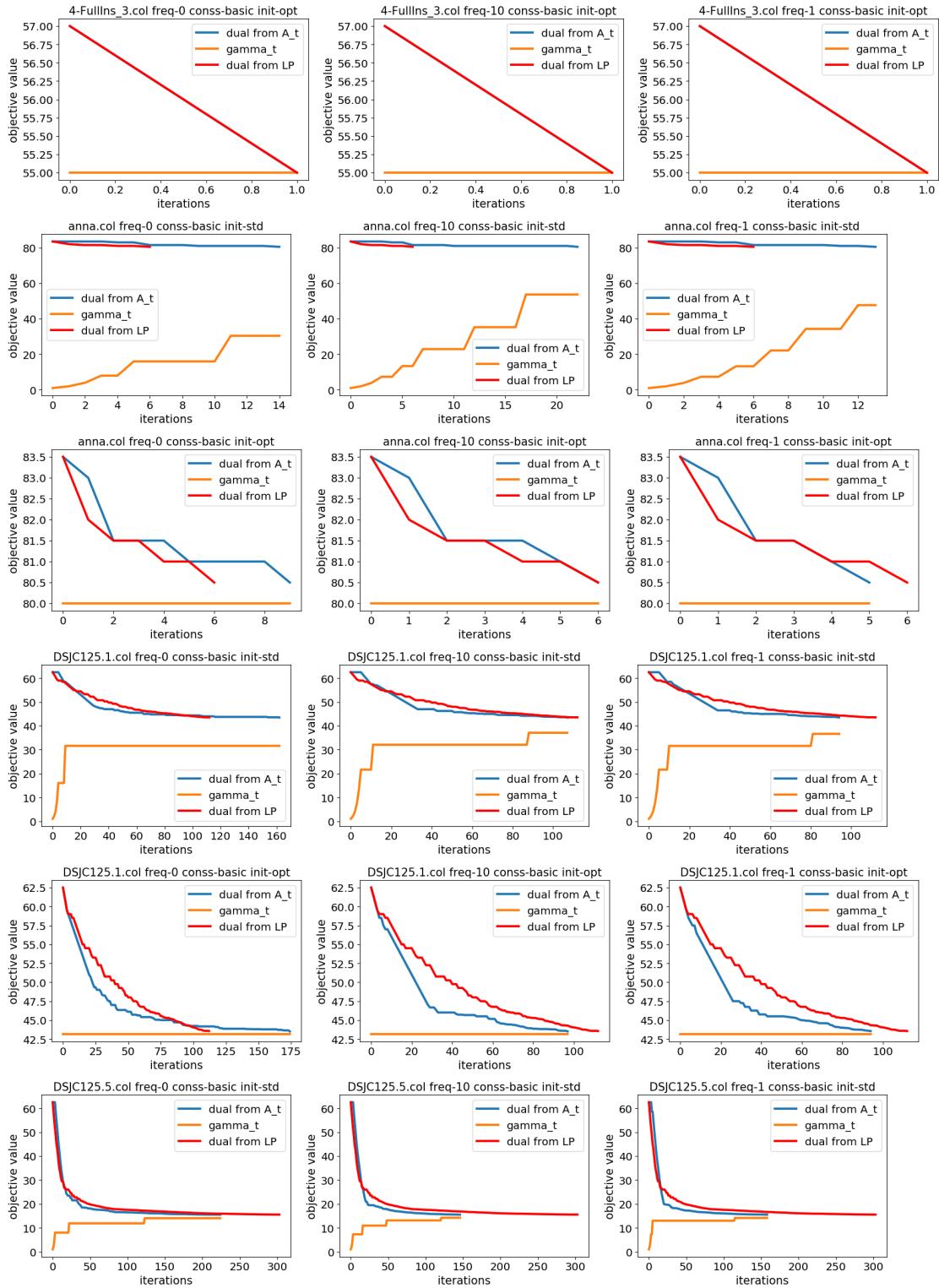


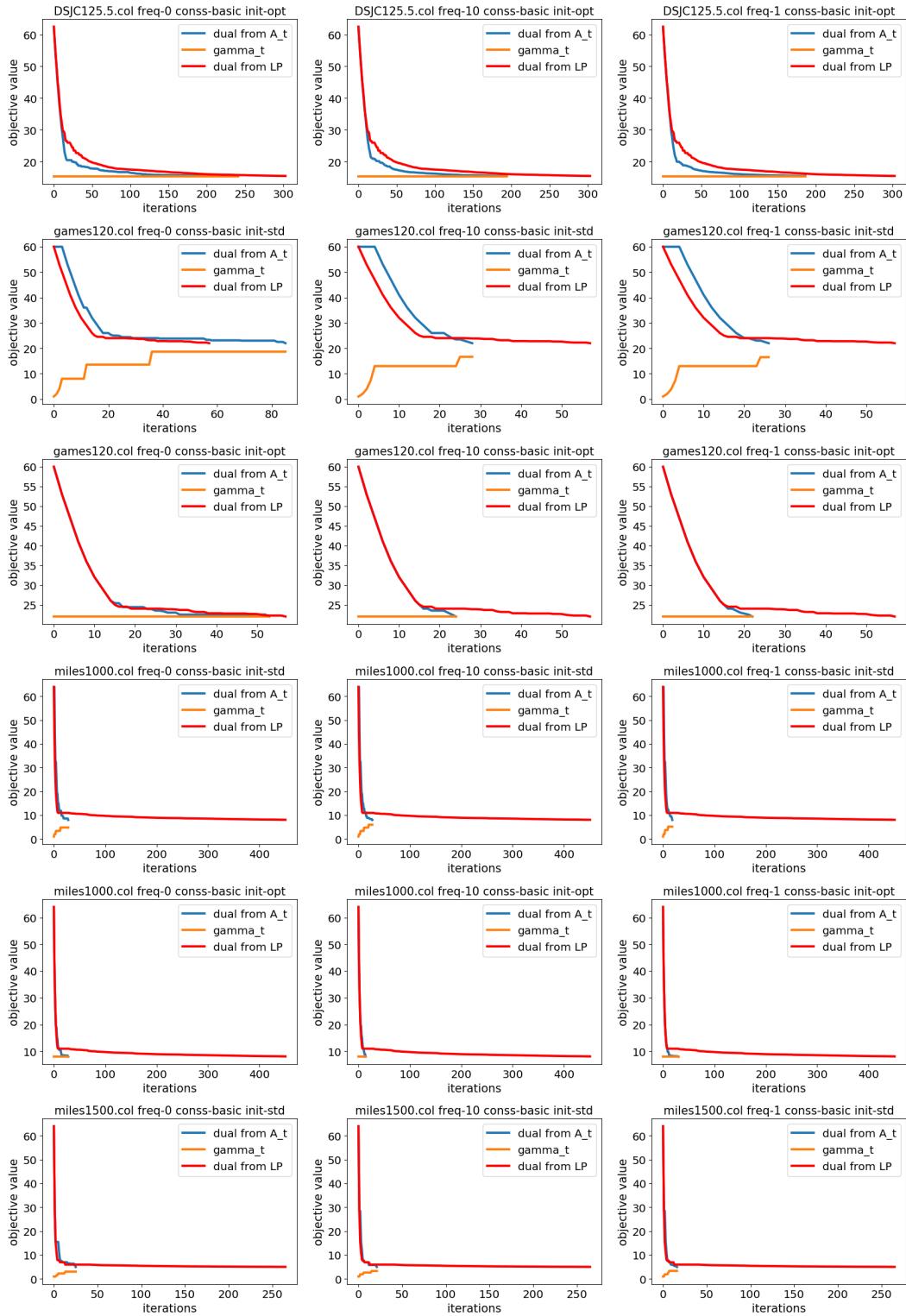


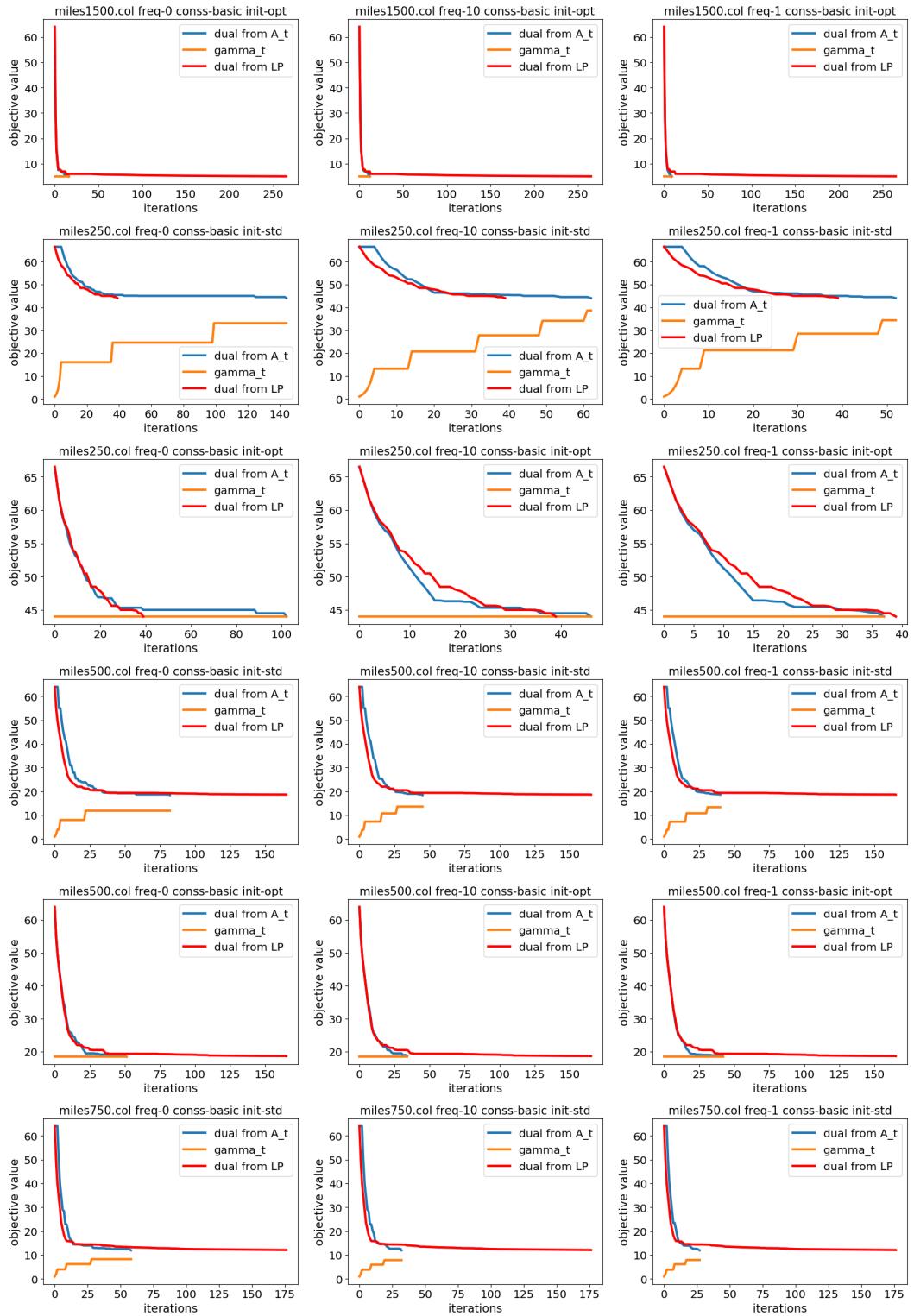


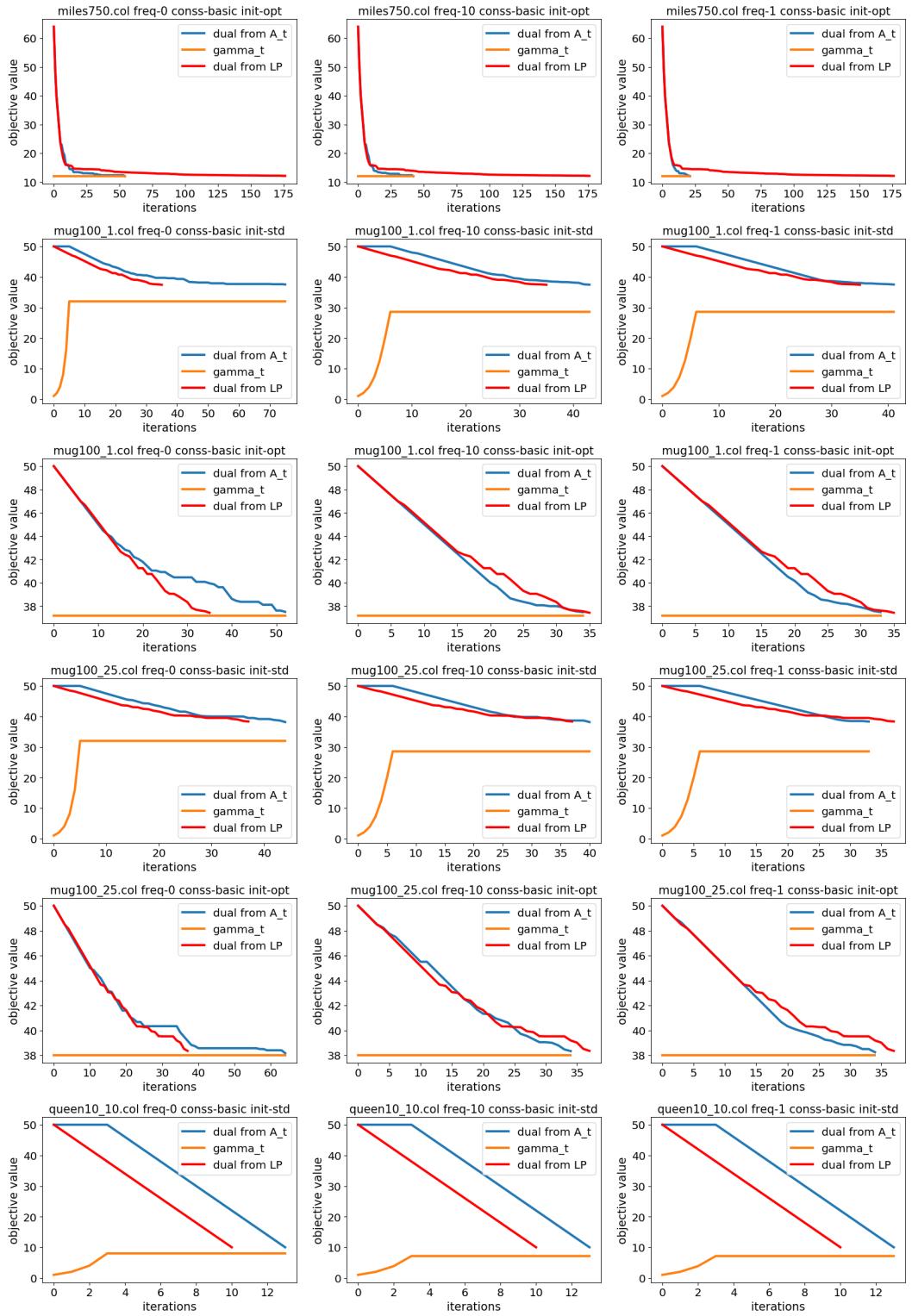
### 3.2 Experiments for Stable Set

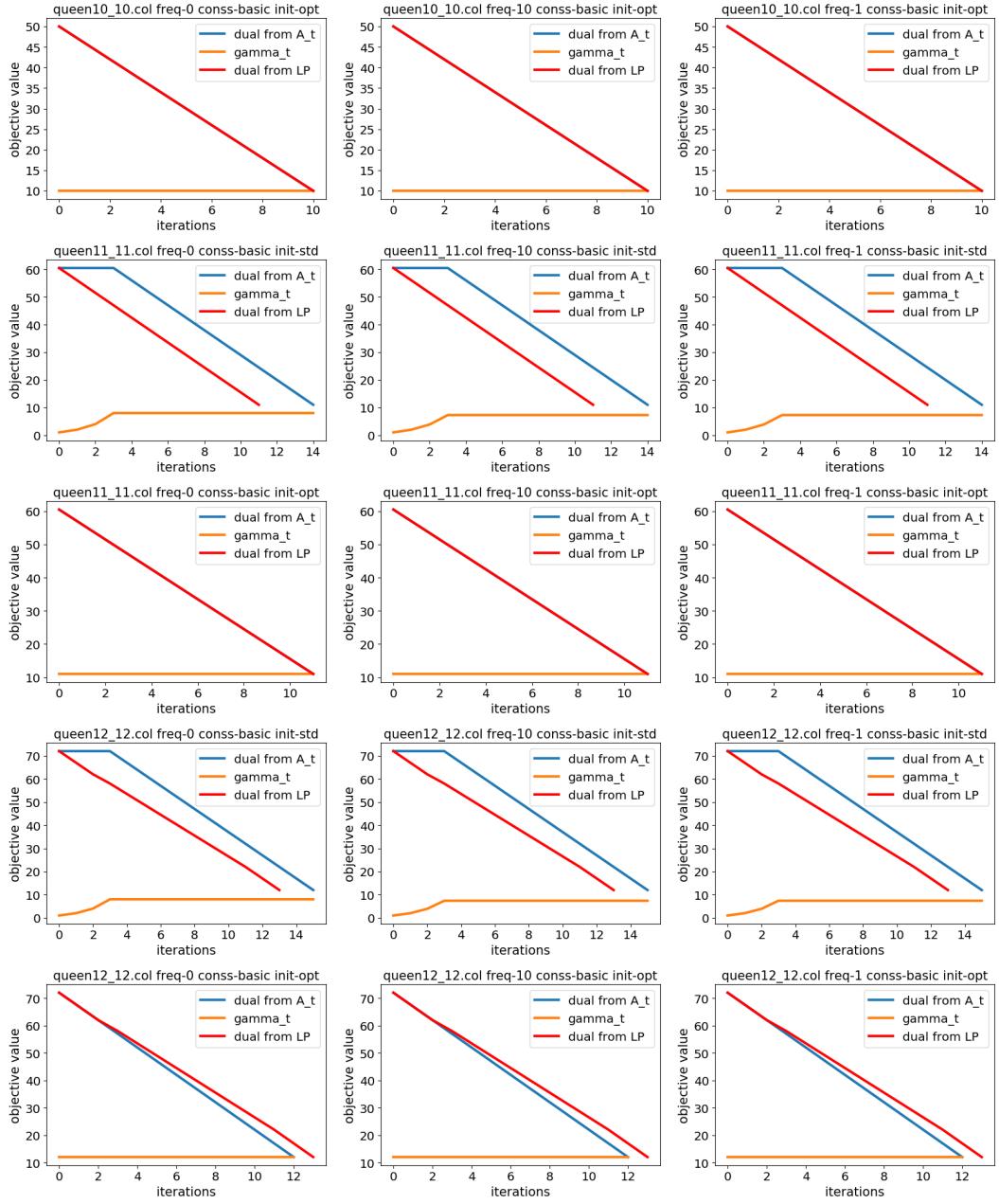








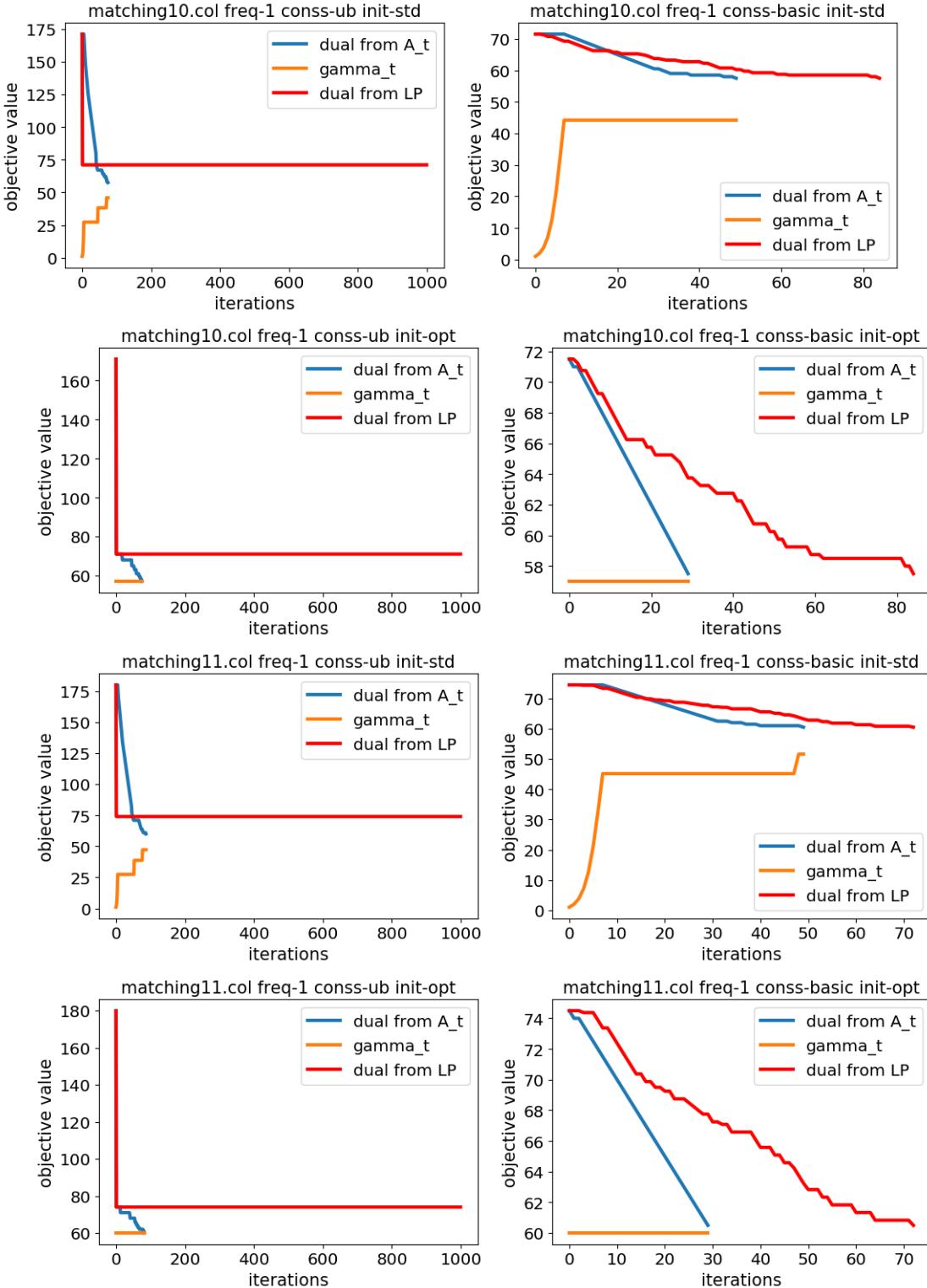


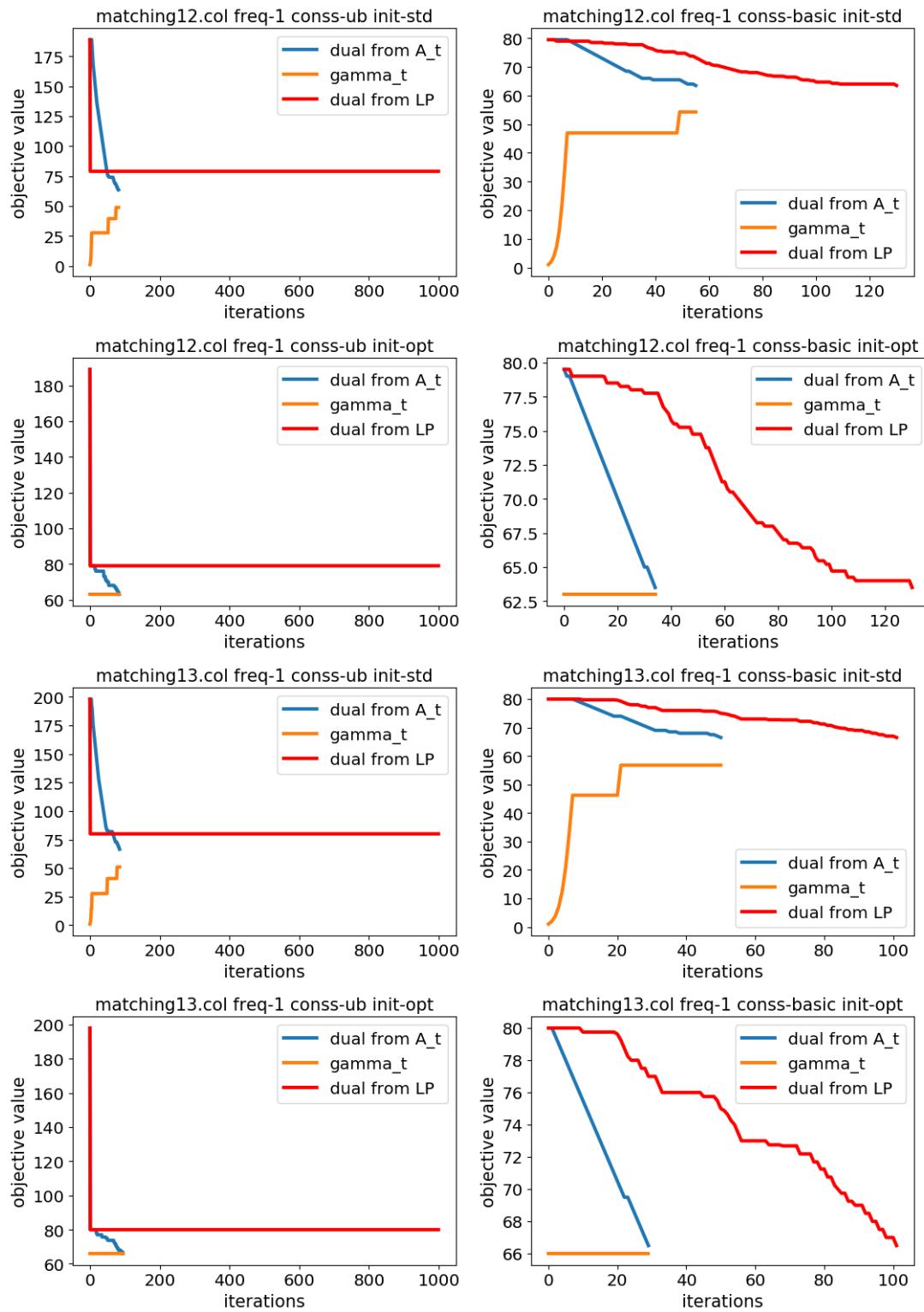


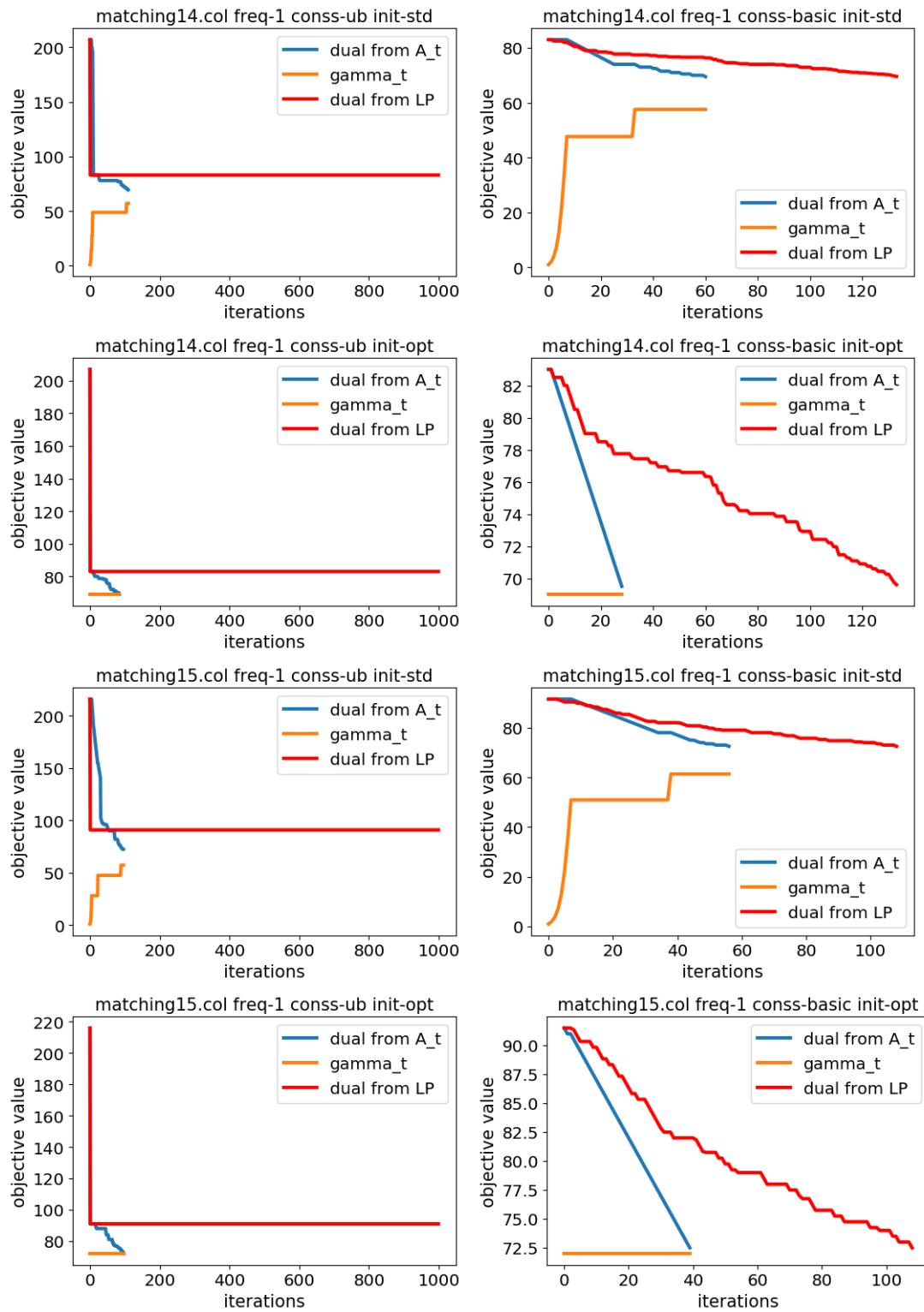
## 4 Experiments for Different Initial Constraints

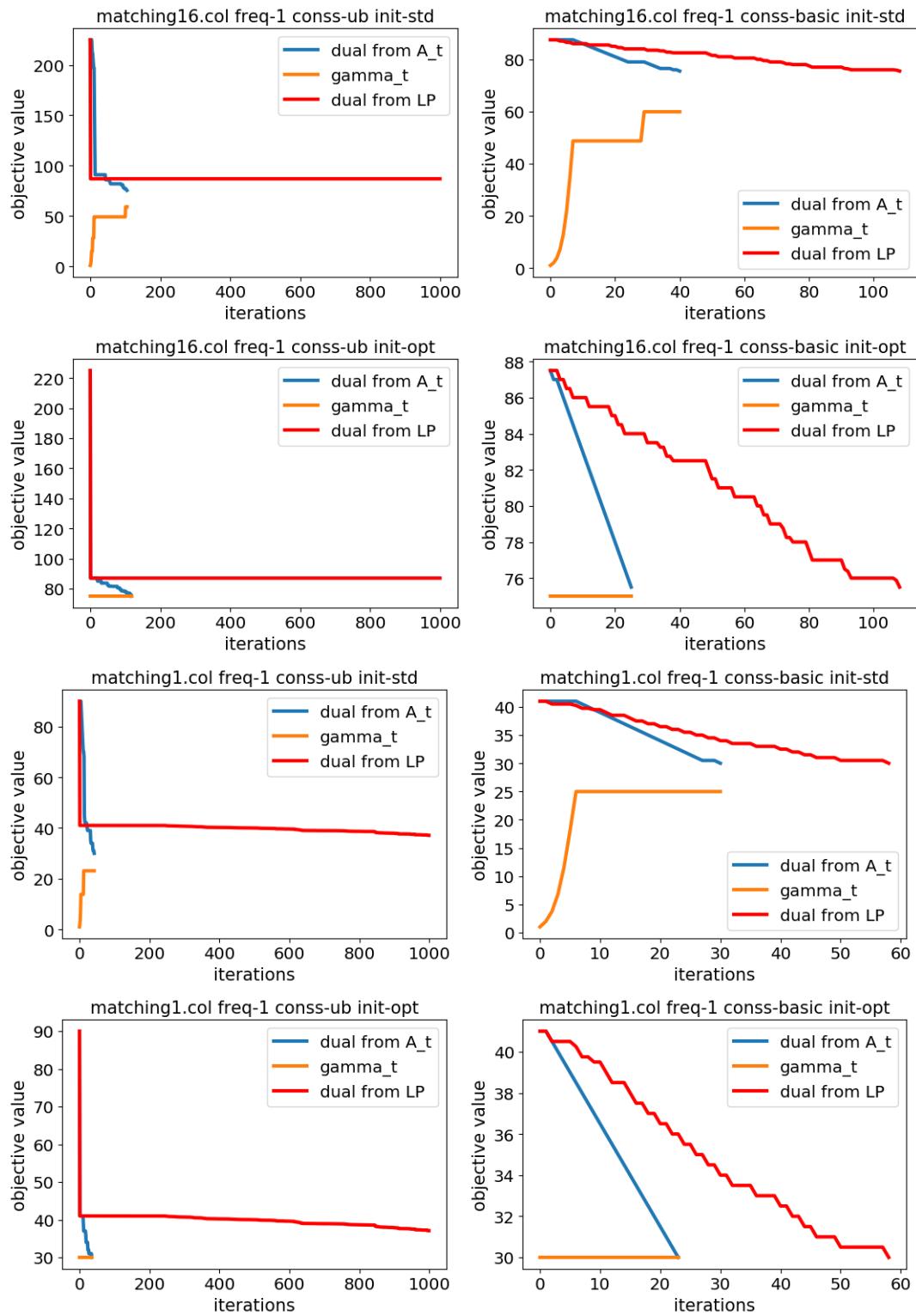
This section provides the plots for the experiments with different initial constraints. For each instance, the effect of just upper bound constraints and additional basic constraints has been tested both for init-std and init-opt.

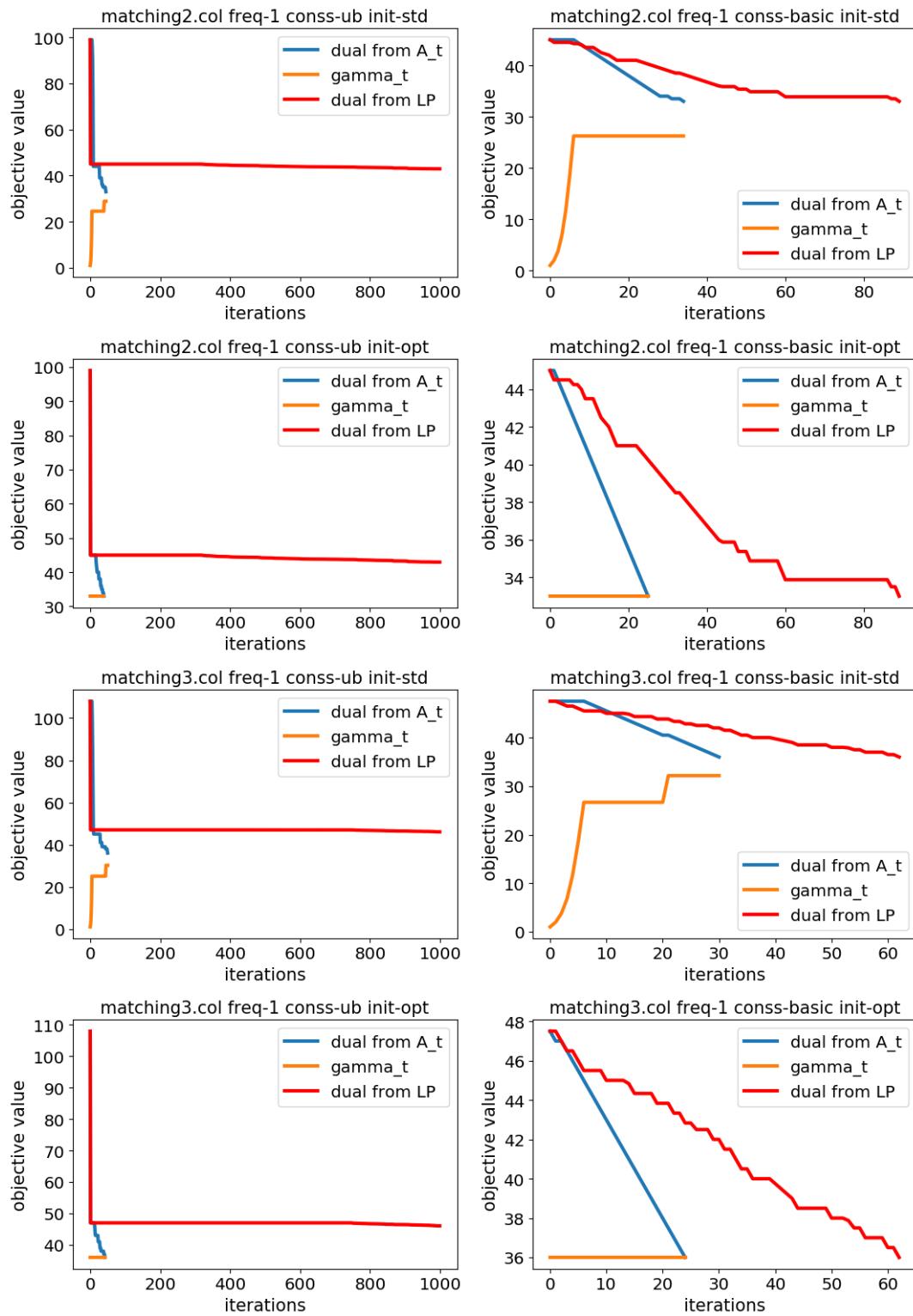
## 4.1 Experiments for Matching

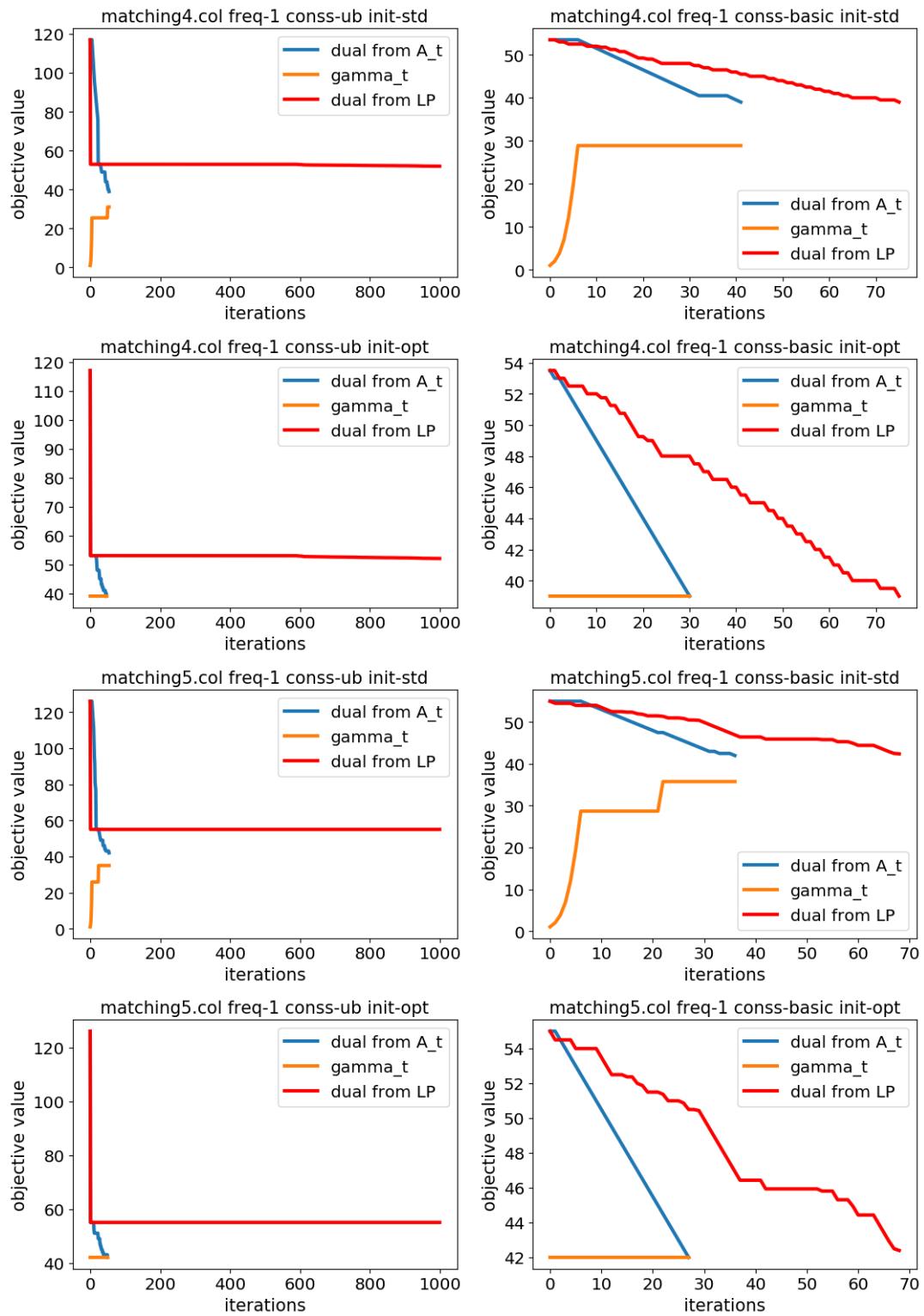


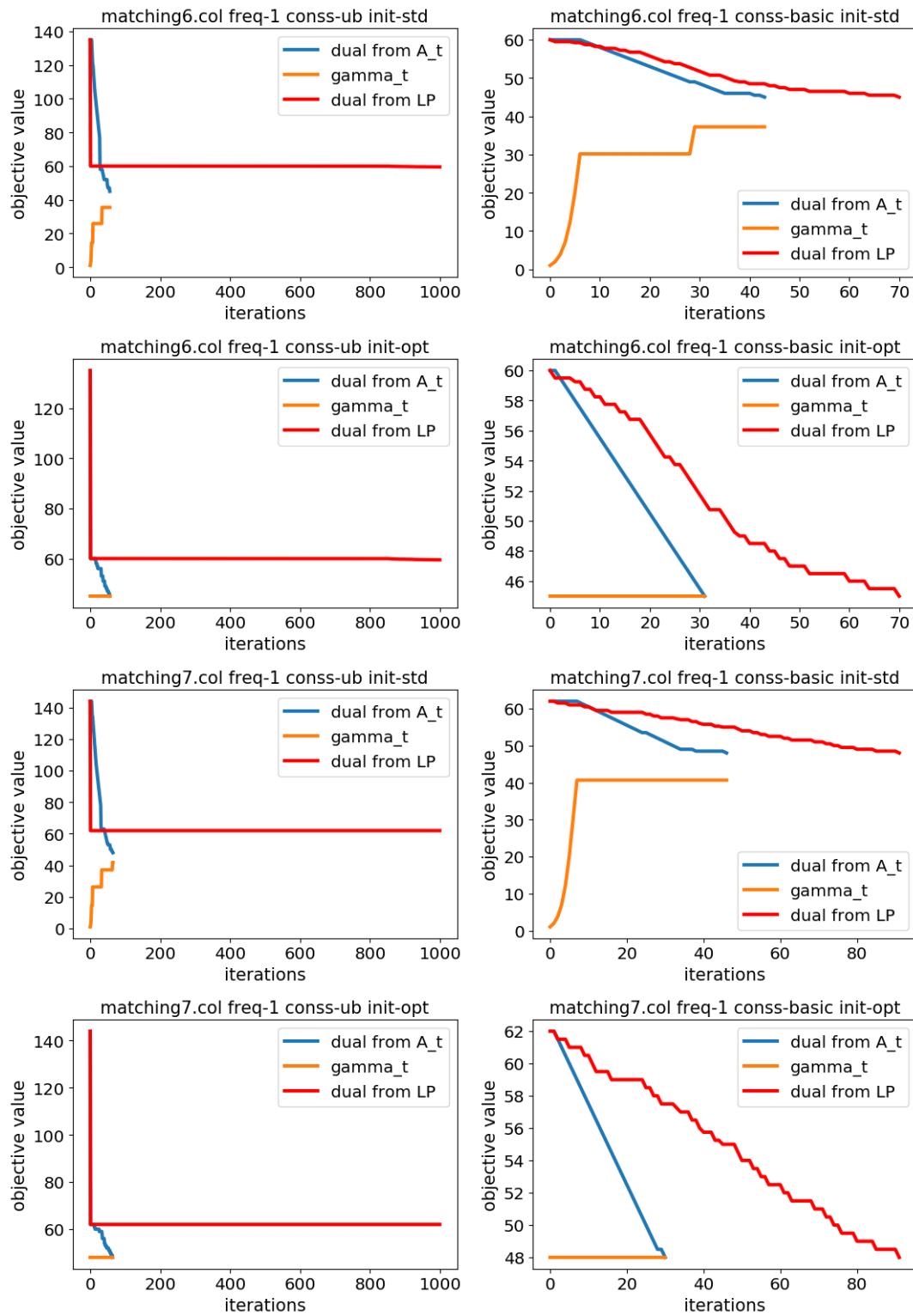


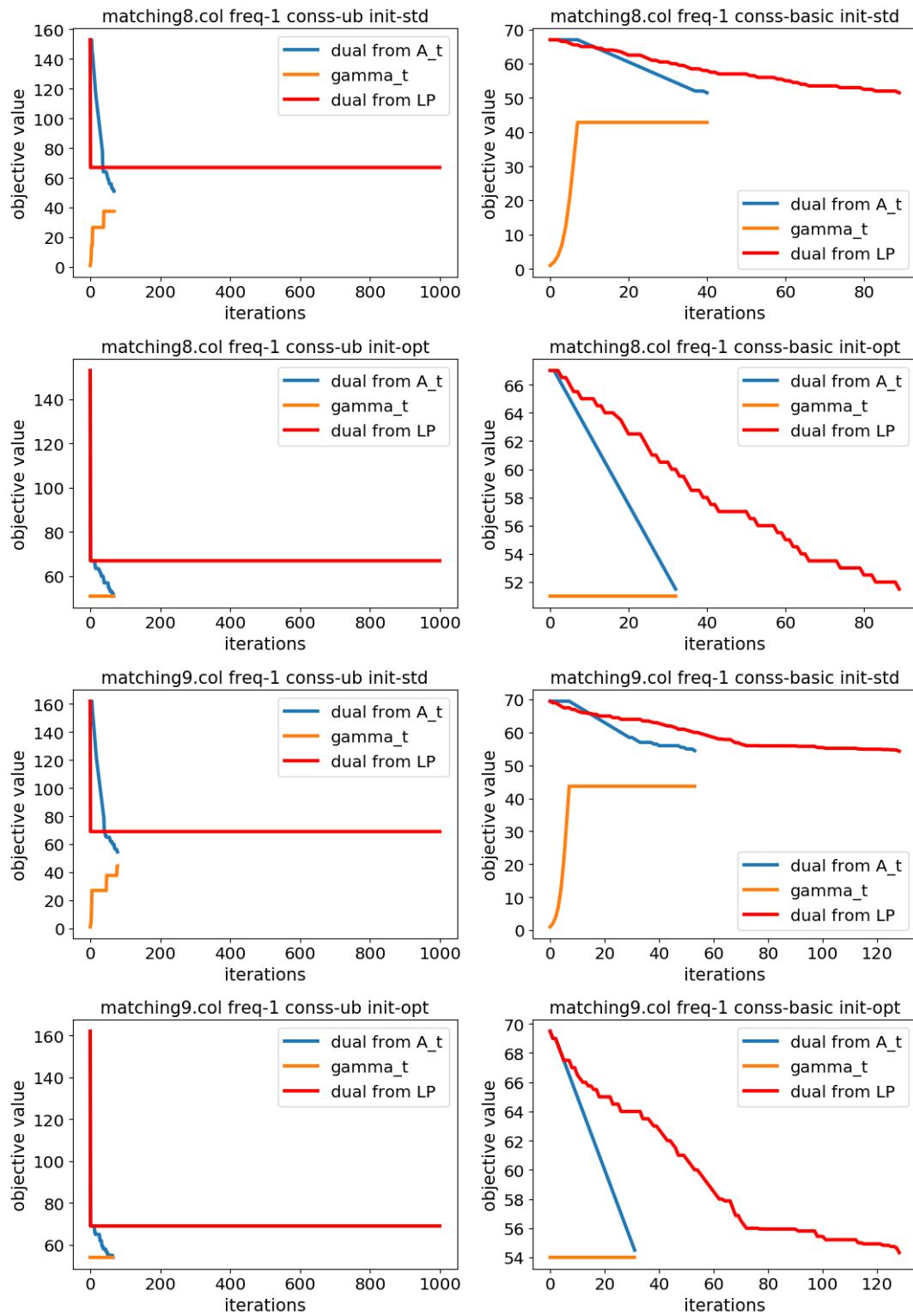












## 4.2 Experiments for Stable Set

