

1. SDP Relaxation and Heuristics for Two-Way Partitioning Problem

(a) Q 5.39 textbook

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & x^T W x \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_i^2 = 1, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \end{aligned}$$

i. Show that the two-way partitioning problem can be cast as

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \text{tr}(WX) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & X \succeq 0, \text{rank}(X) = 1 \\ & X_{ii} = 1, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^T W x &= \text{tr}(x^T W x) = \text{tr}(W x x^T) \\ \text{let } X &= x x^T \\ (\forall i) x_i^2 = 1 &\iff x_i \in \{-1, 1\} \implies x^T I x = n \\ x^T I x &= \text{tr}(x x^T) = n \\ ((\exists i) X_{ii} = -1 \wedge (\forall i, j) X_{ij} \in \{-1, 1\}) &\implies \text{tr}(X) < n \\ \text{thus, } (\forall i) X_{ii} = 1 &\text{ for } \text{tr}(X) = n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X = x x^T &= x \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 x & a_2 x & \dots & a_n x \end{bmatrix}, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ (\forall i)(\exists j) \beta_{ij} a_i x &= a_j x \implies \beta_{ij} a_i x - a_j x = 0 \\ \text{let } \gamma_{ij} &= \beta_{ij} a_i - a_j \\ \gamma_{ij} x &= 0 \\ x \neq 0 &\implies (\forall i)(\exists j) \gamma_{ij} = 0 \implies \text{linear dependence between column vectors of } X \\ \text{thus, } \text{rank}(X) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\forall w) w^T X w &= w^T x x^T w = (x^T w)^T x^T w \\ (\forall i)(\forall w) (x^T w)_i (x^T w)_i &\geq 0 \implies (\forall w) (x^T w)^T (x^T w) \geq 0 \iff X \text{ is SPD} \end{aligned}$$

Combining all constraints and objective forms the desired result

- ii. SDP relaxation of two-way partitioning problem. Using the formulation in part (a), we can form the relaxation:

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \operatorname{tr}(WX) \\ \text{s.t. } & X \succeq 0 \\ & X_{ii} = 1, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \end{aligned}$$

This problem is an SDP, and therefore can be solved efficiently. Explain why its optimal value gives a lower bound on the optimal value of the two-way partitioning problem (5.113). What can you say if an optimal point X^* for this SDP has rank one?

$$X \succeq 0 \wedge X_{ii} = 1, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \implies (\forall i) \lambda_i(X) \geq 1$$

(b) Q 11.23(b-d) textbook

2. Interior Point Method