

## Approximation Algorithms and Semidefinite Programming FS12 Exercise Set 3

Course Webpage: <http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/lehre/ApproxSDP12/>  
Due date: March 27, 2012.

### Exercise 1 (SDP formulation of the Lovász theta function)

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph. Show that  $\vartheta(G)$  can be expressed as the value of the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta(G) = \min \quad & \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T + X) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & X_{ij} = 0, \text{ if } \{i, j\} \in \bar{E}, \text{ or } i = j \\ & X \in \text{SYM}_n. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

### Exercise 2 (Dual of direct sum)

[Exercise 4.3] Let  $V$  and  $W$  be two finite dimensional vector spaces, each equipped with a scalar product and let  $K \subset V, L \subset W$  be closed convex cones. Show that

$$(K \oplus L)^* = K^* \oplus L^*.$$

### Exercise 3 (Dual of the norm cone)

Let  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}}$  denote a scalar product on  $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ . For a norm  $\|\cdot\|$  on  $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  we define its *dual norm* as  $\|\mathbf{x}\|_* := \sup_{\|\mathbf{y}\|=1} \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ . The *norm cone* is defined as

$$K := \{(\mathbf{x}, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| \leq t\}.$$

$\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}$  can naturally be endowed with a scalar product:

$$\langle (\mathbf{x}, t), (\mathbf{y}, s) \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}} := \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} + st,$$

for  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ .

a) Show that the dual cone  $K$  is defined by the dual norm, e.g.

$$K^* = \{(\mathbf{x}, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_* \leq t\}.$$

b) [Exercise 4.2] What is the dual of the ice cream cone?