
Advanced Algorithms (III)

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MAXCUT

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Problem: A set $S \subseteq V$ that maximizes $|E(S, \bar{S})|$.

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(**Exercise**)

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Can we find clever coins via LP relaxation...?

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idea: Let $F = \{\{u, v\} \in E : y_{u,v} = 1\}$, we view (S, \bar{S}, F) as a **bipartite** subgraph of G .

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 & \sum_{e=\{u,v\} \in C} y_{u,v} \leq |C| - 1, \quad \forall \text{ odd cycle } C
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Theorem

For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a graph G such that

$$\frac{LP(G)}{\text{MAXCUT}(G)} \geq 2 - \varepsilon$$

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Random graph $\mathcal{G}(n, p)$ for proper p ...

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Hadamard Product

$$A \bullet B \triangleq \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} a_{ij} \cdot b_{ij}.$$

POSITIVE SEMI-DEFINITE MATRIX

Definition

An $n \times n$ symmetric matrix A is positive semi-definite if $x^T A x \geq 0$ for every vector x . We write it as

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PSD Programming

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & C \bullet X \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & A_i \bullet X \leq b_i, \quad \forall i \in [m] \\ & X \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

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For an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix, the followings are equivalent

1. $A \geq 0$;
2. A has n **non-negative** eigenvalues;
3. $A = V^T V$ for some $n \times n$ matrix $V = [\mathbf{v}_1 \quad \mathbf{v}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{v}_n]$.

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We now prove the theorem using **spectral theorem** for symmetric matrices.

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Vector Programming

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} c(i, j) \cdot \mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{v}_j \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} a_k(i, j) \cdot \mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{v}_j \leq b_k, \quad \forall k \in [m] \\ & \mathbf{v}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \forall i \in [n] \end{aligned}$$

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Next week: How to implement the rounding? How to analyze the performance?