

Recall the standard primal-dual pair of CLPs:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P) \quad & \inf \langle c, x \rangle \\
 & \text{s.t. } \langle a_i, x \rangle = b_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m, \\
 & x \in K \subseteq E \quad (x \succeq_K 0)
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 (D) \quad & \sup \sum_{i=1}^m b_i y_i \quad (= b^T y) \\
 & \text{s.t. } c - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i \in K^*. \quad (s \succeq_{K^*} 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $E$  is an Euclidean space,  $K$  is a closed pointed cone with non-empty interior in  $E$ ,  $c, a_i \in E$ ,  $b_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is an inner product on  $E$ ,

$$K^* = \{ w \in E : \langle w, x \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in K \}$$

is the dual cone of  $K$ ,

Examples

(1) LP:  $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $K = \mathbb{R}_+^n$ ,  $\langle u, v \rangle = u^T v$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P) \quad & \inf c^T x \\
 & \text{s.t. } a_i^T x = b_i, \\
 & x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n \quad (x \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 (D) \quad & \sup b^T y \\
 & \text{s.t. } c - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i \in (\mathbb{R}_+^n)^* \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{c - A^T y} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\mathbb{R}_+^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1^T \\ \vdots \\ -a_m^T \end{bmatrix}$

(Exercise:  $(\mathbb{R}_+^n)^* = \mathbb{R}_+^n$  — self-dual)

(2) SOCP:  $E = \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ ,  $K = \mathcal{Q}^{n+1}$ ,  $\langle u, v \rangle = u^T v$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (P) \quad & \inf c^T x \\
 & \text{s.t. } a_i^T x = b_i, \\
 & x \in \mathcal{Q}^{n+1}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 (D) \quad & \sup b^T y \\
 & \text{s.t. } c - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i \in (\mathcal{Q}^{n+1})^* \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\mathcal{Q}^{n+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Exercise:  $(\mathcal{Q}^{n+1})^* = \mathcal{Q}^{n+1}$ )

(3) SDP:  $E = S^n$ ,  $K = S_+^n$ ,  $\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(AB)$

$$(P) \quad \inf \text{tr}(c x) \quad \quad \quad \sup b^T y$$

$$\text{s.t. } \text{tr}(A_i X) = b_i, \quad (D) \quad \text{s.t. } c - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i A_i \in \underbrace{(S_+^n)^*}_{S_+^n}$$

$$X \in S_+^n$$

(Exercise:  $(S_+^n)^* = S_+^n$ )

Sketch: Recall  $(S_+^n)^* = \{ W : \langle W, X \rangle \geq 0 \ \forall X \in S_+^n \}$

Let  $W \in S_+^n$ , claim:  $W \in (S_+^n)^* \Rightarrow S_+^n \subseteq (S_+^n)^*$

$$\langle W, X \rangle \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \quad \forall X \in S_+^n$$

$W \in S_+^n \Rightarrow W = U \Sigma U^T$  (eigendecomposition)

$$\Rightarrow \langle W, X \rangle = \langle U \Sigma U^T, X \rangle = \langle \Sigma, U^T X U \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\Sigma_{ii}}_{> 0} \cdot \underbrace{(U^T X U)_{ii}}_{\geq 0} \stackrel{u_i^T X u_i \geq 0}{\geq} 0$$

(all eigenvalues of  $W$  are  $\geq 0$ )

What can be modeled by SOCP, SDP?

Example: (SOCP dual)

Consider the constraint in the SOCP dual:

$$c - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i \in \mathcal{Q}^{n+1}. \quad (*)$$

Write  $c = (v; \underbrace{d_1, \dots, d_n}_{d \in \mathbb{R}^n})$  and  $a_i = (u_i, \underbrace{a_{i,1}, \dots, a_{i,n}}_{\bar{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n})$

Then,

$$c - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_i = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ d \end{bmatrix} - \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ \bar{a}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} U^T y \\ \bar{A}^T y \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{a}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ -\bar{a}_m^T \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Hence,}$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v - U^T y \\ d - \bar{A}^T y \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{Q}^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{v - U^T y}_{\text{affine in } y} \geq \underbrace{\|d - \bar{A}^T y\|_2}_{\text{affine in } y}$$

affine in  $y$

Example: (Convex quadratic constraints)

Let  $Q \in S_+^n$  be given. Then,

(i)  $t \geq 0, x^T Q x \leq t^2 \iff x^T Q^{1/2} Q^{1/2} x \leq t^2 \iff \|Q^{1/2} x\|_2^2 \leq t^2, t \geq 0$

$\downarrow$   
 $Q = U \Sigma U^T \iff t \geq \|Q^{1/2} x\|_2$  SOC constraint  
 $= \underbrace{U \Sigma^{1/2} U^T}_{Q^{1/2}} \underbrace{U \Sigma^{1/2} U^T}_{Q^{1/2}}$

(ii)  $x^T Q x \leq t \iff \|Q^{1/2} x\|_2^2 \leq t \iff \|Q^{1/2} x\|_2^2 + (t - \frac{1}{4})^2 \leq (t + \frac{1}{4})^2$

not an SOC constraint

$\iff \|(t - \frac{1}{4}, Q^{1/2} x)\|_2 \leq t + \frac{1}{4}$

$\downarrow$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} t - \frac{1}{4} \\ Q^{1/2} x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ Q^{1/2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  SOC constraint

Example (SOCP vs SDP)

Consider the SOC constraint  $v - u^T y \geq \|d - \bar{A}^T y\|_2$

Claim: This is equivalent to the SDP constraint

$$\begin{bmatrix} (v - u^T y)I & d - \bar{A}^T y \\ (d - \bar{A}^T y)^T & v - u^T y \end{bmatrix} \in S_+^n$$

Fact: Let  $A \in S^m, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times \lambda}, C \in S^\lambda$ . If  $A$  is invertible, then

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B^T & C \end{bmatrix} \in S_+^{m+\lambda} \iff A \in S_+^m, C \in S_+^\lambda, \underbrace{C - B^T A^{-1} B}_{\text{Schur complement}} \in S_+^\lambda$$