

Complexity aspects of SDP relaxations of polynomial optimization problems

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of polynomials which are “certifiably nonnegative on S ” with “degree k sos certificates”.

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Question: How good are the approximations?

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Note that now $P_k^* \geq P_{k+1}^* \geq \dots \geq P^*$ since we maximize.

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(P_{2n}) is exact for all graphs, i.e., $P_{2n}^* = P^*$. This is not hard to show but it yields of course no polynomial time algorithm for MAXCUT since the size of (P_{2n}) grows too fast with n .

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Unique Games Conjecture: For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is c such that it is NP-hard to distinguish instances of the **Unique Label Cover Problem** with at most c colors in which **at least a $1 - \varepsilon$** fraction of the edges can be satisfied from instances in which **at most an ε** fraction can be satisfied.

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Unique Label Cover Problem: Given a set of colors and a bipartite graph whose edges are labeled by permutations of the colors, assign colors to the nodes. Say an edge is “satisfied” if the coloring “respects” the corresponding permutation.

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But how to prove it?

It seems very difficult to generalize the random hyperplane rounding.

The general case: A technical condition

Now we go back to a **general** polynomial optimization problem (P) but with **compact** feasible set S .

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Convergence of SDP relaxations

Theorem (joint with Jiawang Nie): If (*) holds and $S \neq \emptyset$, then there is

- a constant $c > 0$ depending only on g_1, \dots, g_m and
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Theorem (Scheiderer 2004): If $\dim S \geq 2$, then (MP) and (STAB) cannot hold at the same time.

Bad Corollary: Suppose $(*)$ holds, $n \geq 2$ and S has nonempty interior. Then there is k such that there is no ℓ such that for all $f \in V_k$, $P_\ell^* = P^*$.

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