

SDPNAL+: a majorized semismooth Newton-CG augmented Lagrangian method for semidefinite programming with nonnegative constraints

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Abstract In this paper, we present a majorized semismooth Newton-CG augmented Lagrangian method, called SDPNAL+, for semidefinite programming (SDP) with partial or full nonnegative constraints on the matrix variable. SDPNAL+ is a much enhanced version of SDPNAL introduced by Zhao et al. (SIAM J Optim 20:1737–1765, 2010) for solving generic SDPs. SDPNAL works very efficiently for nondegenerate SDPs but may encounter numerical difficulty for degenerate ones. Here we tackle this numerical difficulty by employing a majorized semismooth Newton-CG augmented Lagrangian method coupled with a convergent 3-block alternating direction method of multipliers introduced recently by Sun et al. (SIAM J Optim, to appear). Numerical results for various large scale SDPs with or without nonnegative constraints show that the proposed method is not only fast but also robust in obtaining accurate solutions. It outperforms, by a significant margin, two other competitive publicly available first order methods based codes: (1) an alternating direction method of

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multipliers based solver called SDPAD by Wen et al. (Math Program Comput 2:203–230, 2010) and (2) a two-easy-block-decomposition hybrid proximal extragradient method called 2EBD-HPE by Monteiro et al. (Math Program Comput 1–48, 2014). In contrast to these two codes, we are able to solve all the 95 difficult SDP problems arising from the relaxations of quadratic assignment problems tested in SDPNAL to an accuracy of 10^{-6} efficiently, while SDPAD and 2EBD-HPE successfully solve 30 and 16 problems, respectively. In addition, SDPNAL+ appears to be the only viable method currently available to solve large scale SDPs arising from rank-1 tensor approximation problems constructed by Nie and Wang (SIAM J Matrix Anal Appl 35:1155–1179, 2014). The largest rank-1 tensor approximation problem we solved (in about 14.5 h) is `nonSYM(21, 4)`, in which its resulting SDP problem has matrix dimension $n = 9261$ and the number of equality constraints $m = 12,326,390$.

Keywords Semidefinite programming · Degeneracy · Augmented Lagrangian · Semismooth Newton-CG method

Mathematics Subject Classification 90C06 · 90C22 · 90C25 · 65F10

1 Introduction

Let \mathcal{K} be a pointed closed convex cone whose interior $\text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \neq \emptyset$ and \mathcal{P} be a polyhedral convex cone in a finite-dimensional Euclidean space \mathcal{X} such that $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{P}$ is non-empty. For any cone $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, we denote the dual cone of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{C}^* . For any closed convex set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, we denote the metric projection of \mathcal{X} onto \mathcal{C} by $\Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(\cdot)$ and the tangent cone of \mathcal{C} at $X \in \mathcal{C}$ by $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}(X)$, respectively. We will make extensive use of the Moreau decomposition theorem in [11], which states that $X = \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(X) - \Pi_{\mathcal{C}^*}(-X)$ for any $X \in \mathcal{X}$ and any closed convex cone $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. Let \mathcal{S}^n be the space of $n \times n$ real symmetric matrices and \mathcal{S}_+^n be the cone of positive semidefinite matrices in \mathcal{S}^n . In this paper, we focus on the case where $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{S}^n$, $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}^* = \mathcal{S}_+^n$. We are particularly interested in the case where $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}_{\geq 0}^n$, the cone of $n \times n$ real symmetric matrices whose elements are all nonnegative, though the algorithm which we will design later is also applicable to other cases. For any matrix $X \in \mathcal{S}^n$, we use $X \succ 0$ to indicate that X is a real symmetric positive definite matrix.

Consider the semidefinite programming (SDP) with an additional polyhedral cone constraint, which we name as SDP+:

$$(P) \quad \max\{\langle -C, X \rangle \mid \mathcal{A}(X) = b, \quad X \in \mathcal{K}, \quad X \in \mathcal{P}\}, \quad (1)$$

where $b \in \mathfrak{N}^m$ and $C \in \mathcal{X}$ are given data, $\mathcal{A} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}^m$ is a given linear map whose adjoint is denoted as \mathcal{A}^* . Note that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{X}$ is allowed in (1), in which case there is no additional polyhedral cone constraint imposed on X . We assume that the matrix $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}^*$ is invertible, i.e., \mathcal{A} is surjective. The dual of (P) is given by

$$(D) \quad \min\{\langle -b, y \rangle \mid \mathcal{A}^*(y) + S + Z = C, \quad S \in \mathcal{K}^*, \quad Z \in \mathcal{P}^*\}. \quad (2)$$

The optimality conditions (KKT conditions) for (P) and (D) can be written as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{A}(X) - b = 0, \mathcal{A}^*(y) + S + Z - C = 0, \\ \langle X, S \rangle = 0, \quad X \in \mathcal{K}, \quad S \in \mathcal{K}^*, \quad \langle X, Z \rangle = 0, \quad X \in \mathcal{P}, \quad Z \in \mathcal{P}^*. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

In order for the KKT conditions (3) to have solutions, throughout this paper we make the following blanket assumption.

Assumption 1 (a) For problem (P), there exists a feasible solution $X_0 \in \mathcal{S}_+^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{A}(X_0) = b, \quad X_0 \succ \mathbf{0}, \quad X_0 \in \mathcal{P}. \quad (4)$$

(b) For problem (D), there exists a feasible solution $(y_0, S_0, Z_0) \in \mathfrak{N}^m \times \mathcal{S}_+^n \times \mathcal{S}^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{A}^*(y_0) + S_0 + Z_0 = C, \quad S_0 \succ \mathbf{0}, \quad Z_0 \in \mathcal{P}^*. \quad (5)$$

It is known from convex analysis (e.g. [3, Corollary 5.3.6]) that under Assumption 1, the strong duality for (P) and (D) holds and the KKT conditions (3) have solutions.

For a given $\sigma > 0$, define the augmented Lagrangian function for the dual problem (D) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} L_\sigma(y, S, Z; X) &= \langle -b, y \rangle + \langle X, \mathcal{A}^*y + S + Z - C \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{A}^*y + S + Z - C\|^2 \\ &= \langle -b, y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{A}^*y + S + Z + \sigma^{-1}X - C\|^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma} \|X\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where $X \in \mathcal{X}$, $y \in \mathfrak{N}^m$, $S \in \mathcal{K}^*$, $Z \in \mathcal{P}^*$. We can consider the following inexact augmented Lagrangian method to solve (D). Specifically, given $\sigma_0 > 0$, $(y^0, S^0, Z^0) \in \mathfrak{N}^m \times \mathcal{K}^* \times \mathcal{P}^*$, perform the following steps at the $(k + 1)$ th iteration:

$$\begin{cases} (y^{k+1}, S^{k+1}, Z^{k+1}) \approx \arg \min \{L_{\sigma_k}(y, S, Z; X^k) \mid y \in \mathfrak{N}^m, S \in \mathcal{K}^*, Z \in \mathcal{P}^*\}, \\ X^{k+1} = X^k + \sigma_k(\mathcal{A}^*y^{k+1} + S^{k+1} + Z^{k+1} - C), \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (7a) \\ (7b) \end{matrix}$$

where $\sigma_k \in (0, +\infty)$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$. For a general discussion on the convergence of the augmented Lagrangian method for solving convex optimization problems and beyond, see [18, 19].

Note that problem (P) can be reformulated as a standard SDP in the primal form by replacing the constraint $X \in \mathcal{P}$ with two constraints $X - Y = 0$ and $Y \in \mathcal{P}$. In [26], SDPNAL introduced by Zhao et al. is applied to solve such a reformulated problem. It works quite well for nondegenerate SDPs, especially those without the constraint $X \in \mathcal{P}$. However, many of the tested SDPs (with the constraint $X \in \mathcal{P}$) in [26] are degenerate and SDPNAL is unable to solve those problems efficiently. Motivated by our desire to overcome the aforementioned difficulty in solving degenerate SDPs and

to improve the performance of SDPNAL, we present here a majorized semismooth Newton-CG augmented Lagrangian method by directly working on (P) instead of its reformulated problem. We call this new method SDPNAL+ since it is a much enhanced version of SDPNAL and it is designed for SDP+ problems (P). We should emphasize that the technique of majorization plays a pivotal role in solving the inner problem (7a), which leads to an alternating minimization between the blocks (y, S) and Z .

The remaining parts of this paper are organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we introduce a majorized semismooth Newton-CG method for solving the inner minimization problems of the augmented Lagrangian method and analyze the convergence for solving these inner problems. Section 3 presents the SDPNAL+ dual approach. Section 4 is on numerical issues. There we report numerical results for a variety of SDP+ and SDP problems. We make an extensive numerical comparison with two other competitive first order methods based codes: (1) an alternating direction method of multiplier (ADMM) based solver called SDPAD by Wen et al. [25] and (2) a two-easy-block-decomposition hybrid proximal extragradient method called 2EBD-HPE by Monteiro et al. [10]. Numerical results show that SDPNAL+ is both fast and robust in achieving accurate solutions.

For the first time, we are able to solve all the 95 difficult SDP problems arising from the relaxations of quadratic assignment problems (QAPs) tested in SDPNAL to an accuracy of 10^{-6} efficiently, while SDPAD and 2EBD-HPE successfully solve 30 and 16 problems, respectively. In addition, SDPNAL+ appears to be the only viable method currently available to solve large scale SDPs arising from rank-1 tensor approximation problems constructed by Nie and Wang [12]. The largest rank-1 tensor approximation problem solved is `nonsym(21, 4)`, in which its resulting SDP problem has matrix dimension $n = 9261$ and the number of equality constraints $m = 12,326,390$. Finally, in order to demonstrate the power of the proposed majorized semismooth Newton-CG procedure, we list the numerical results by only running the convergent ADMM with 3-block constraints (ADMM+ in short) introduced by Sun et al. [22]. As one may observe, although ADMM+ outperforms both SDPAD and 2EBD-HPE, it can still encounter numerical difficulty in solving some hard problems such as those arising from QAPs to high accuracy. The superior numerical performance of SDPNAL+ over solvers based purely on first order methods such as SDPAD and 2EBD-HPE clearly shows the necessity of exploiting second order methods such as the semismooth Newton-CG method in order to solve hard SDP+ and SDP problems to high accuracy efficiently. While there has been a recent focus on using first order methods such as those based on ADMM or accelerated proximal gradient methods to solve structured convex optimization problems arising from machine learning and statistics, the extensive numerical results we obtained here for matrix conic programming problems serve to demonstrate that second order methods with good local convergence property are essential, if used wisely, for mitigating the inherent slow local convergence of first order methods, especially on difficult problems.

2 A majorized semismooth Newton-CG method for inner problems

Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\tilde{X} \in \mathcal{S}^n$ be fixed. In this section we will present a majorized semismooth Newton-CG method for solving the following inner problems involved in the augmented Lagrangian method (7a):

$$\min\{\phi(y, S, Z) := L_\sigma(y, S, Z; \tilde{X}) \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m, \quad S \in \mathcal{K}^*, \quad Z \in \mathcal{P}^*\}. \quad (8)$$

Note that problem (8) is the dual of the following problem:

$$\max \left\{ \langle -C, X \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sigma} \|X - \tilde{X}\|^2 \mid \mathcal{A}(X) = b, \quad X \in \mathcal{K}, \quad X \in \mathcal{P} \right\}. \quad (9)$$

Since the objective function in (9) is strongly concave, (9) has a unique optimal solution. In order for its dual problem (8) to have a bounded solution set, we need the following generalized Slater condition.

Assumption 2 There exists a positive definite matrix $X_0 \in \mathcal{S}_+^n \cap \text{relint}(\mathcal{P})$ such that

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}}(X_0)) = \mathfrak{R}^m, \quad X_0 \succ \mathbf{0}, \quad (10)$$

where $\text{relint}(\mathcal{P})$ denotes the relative interior of \mathcal{P} .

Note that in (10), $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}}(X_0)$ is actually a linear subspace of \mathcal{S}^n as X_0 is assumed to be in the relative interior part of the polyhedral cone \mathcal{P} . When $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}^n$, Assumption 2 is equivalent to saying that

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{A} : \mathcal{S}^n \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^m \text{ is onto,} \\ \exists X_0 \in \mathcal{S}_+^n \text{ such that } \mathcal{A}(X_0) = b, \quad X_0 \succ \mathbf{0}. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

From [17, Theorems 17 and 18], we have the following useful lemma.

Lemma 2.1 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Then for any $\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}$, the level set $\mathcal{L}_\alpha := \{(y, S, Z) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{K}^* \times \mathcal{P}^* \mid \phi(y, S, Z) \leq \alpha\}$ is a closed and bounded convex set.*

2.1 A majorized semismooth Newton-CG method

Consider $(\tilde{y}, \tilde{S}, \tilde{Z}) \in \arg \min\{\phi(y, S, Z) \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m, S \in \mathcal{K}^*, Z \in \mathcal{P}^*\}$. Let

$$\widehat{C} = C - \sigma^{-1} \tilde{X}.$$

Then we must have $\tilde{Z} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(\widehat{C} - \mathcal{A}^* \tilde{y} - \tilde{S})$. Therefore, problem (8) is equivalent to the following optimization problem:

$$\min \left\{ \Phi(y, S) := \langle -b, y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{A}^* y + S - \widehat{C})\|^2 \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m, \quad S \in \mathcal{K}^* \right\}. \quad (12)$$

In order to introduce our majorized semismooth Newton-CG method for solving (12), we need to majorize the second part of the objective function in (12) by a convex, but not necessarily strongly convex, quadratic function. Specifically, for given $(y^l, S^l) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{K}^*$ and $l \geq 0$, since

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{A}^*y + S - \widehat{C})\|^2 &\leq \|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{A}^*y^l + S^l - \widehat{C})\|^2 + \|\mathcal{A}^*y + S - \mathcal{A}^*y^l - S^l\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2\langle \Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{A}^*y^l + S^l - \widehat{C}), \mathcal{A}^*y + S - \mathcal{A}^*y^l - S^l \rangle \\ &= \|\mathcal{A}^*y + S + Z^l - \widehat{C}\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $Z^l := \Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(\widehat{C} - \mathcal{A}^*y^l - S^l)$, we know that for $(y, S) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{S}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(y, S) &\leq \langle -b, y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{A}^*y + S + Z^l - \widehat{C}\|^2 \\ &= \Psi_l(y, S) := \langle -b, y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{A}^*y + S + \sigma^{-1}\widetilde{X} - \widetilde{C}^l\|^2, \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

where $\widetilde{C}^l := C - Z^l$. Thus Ψ_l is a majorization function of Φ at (y^l, S^l) because $\Psi_l(y^l, S^l) = \Phi(y^l, S^l)$ and $\Psi_l(y, S) \geq \Phi(y, S) \forall (y, S) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{S}^n$. In order to find an optimal solution for problem (12), for $l = 0, 1, \dots$, we solve the following problem

$$\min\{\Psi_l(y, S) \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m, S \in \mathcal{K}^*\}. \tag{14}$$

Observe that if $(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{S}) \in \arg \min\{\Psi_l(y, S) \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m, S \in \mathcal{K}^*\}$, then we must have $\widetilde{S} = \Pi_{\mathcal{K}^*}(\widetilde{C}^l - \mathcal{A}^*\widetilde{y} - \sigma^{-1}\widetilde{X})$. Thus we can compute y^{l+1} and S^{l+1} simultaneously as follows:

$$\begin{cases} y^{l+1} \in \arg \min \left\{ \varphi_l(y) := \langle -b, y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{A}^*y + \sigma^{-1}\widetilde{X} - \widetilde{C}^l)\|^2 \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m \right\}, & (15a) \\ S^{l+1} = \Pi_{\mathcal{K}^*}(\widetilde{C}^l - \mathcal{A}^*y^{l+1} - \sigma^{-1}\widetilde{X}). & (15b) \end{cases}$$

Note that we can only solve problem (15a) inexactly by an iterative method. Here we will introduce a semismooth Newton-CG (SNCG) method for solving (15a). Specifically, for fixed $\widetilde{X}, \widetilde{C} \in \mathcal{S}^n$, we need to consider the following problem of the form

$$\min \left\{ \varphi(y) := \langle -b, y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{A}^*y + \sigma^{-1}\widetilde{X} - \widetilde{C})\|^2 \mid y \in \mathfrak{R}^m \right\}. \tag{16}$$

The objective function in (16) is continuously differentiable and solving (16) is equivalent to solving the following nonsmooth equation:

$$\nabla \varphi(y) = \mathcal{A}\Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\widetilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^*y - \widetilde{C})) - b = 0, \quad y \in \mathfrak{R}^m. \tag{17}$$

Since $\Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\cdot)$ is strongly semismooth [21], we can design a SNCG method as in [26] to solve (17), and expect fast superlinear or even quadratic convergence.

Let $\tilde{y} \in \mathfrak{R}^m$ be fixed. Consider the following eigenvalue decomposition:

$$\tilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^* \tilde{y} - \tilde{C}) = Q \Gamma_{\tilde{y}} Q^T, \tag{18}$$

where $Q \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$ is an orthogonal matrix whose columns are eigenvectors, and $\Gamma_{\tilde{y}}$ is the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues with the diagonal elements arranged in the nonincreasing order: $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$. Define the following index sets

$$\alpha := \{i \mid \lambda_i > 0\}, \quad \bar{\alpha} := \{i \mid \lambda_i \leq 0\}.$$

We define the operator $W_{\tilde{y}}^0 : \mathcal{S}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^n$ by

$$W_{\tilde{y}}^0(H) := Q(\Sigma \circ (Q^T H Q))Q^T, \quad H \in \mathcal{S}^n, \tag{19}$$

where “ \circ ” denotes the Hadamard product of two matrices and

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} E_{\alpha\alpha} & v_{\alpha\bar{\alpha}} \\ v_{\alpha\bar{\alpha}}^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v_{ij} := \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}, \quad i \in \alpha, \quad j \in \bar{\alpha}, \tag{20}$$

where $E_{\alpha\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}^{|\alpha|}$ is the matrix of ones. Define $V_{\tilde{y}}^0 : \mathfrak{R}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^n$ by

$$V_{\tilde{y}}^0 d := \sigma \mathcal{A} [Q(\Sigma \circ (Q^T (\mathcal{A}^* d) Q)) Q^T], \quad d \in \mathfrak{R}^m. \tag{21}$$

For any $y \in \mathfrak{R}^m$, define

$$\hat{\partial}^2 \varphi(y) := \sigma \mathcal{A} \partial \Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\tilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^* y - \tilde{C})) \mathcal{A}^*, \tag{22}$$

where $\partial \Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\tilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^* y - \tilde{C}))$ is the Clarke subdifferential of $\Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\cdot)$ at $\tilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^* y - \tilde{C})$. Note that from [9], we know that

$$\hat{\partial}^2 \varphi(\tilde{y}) h = \partial^2 \varphi(\tilde{y}) h \quad \forall h \in \mathfrak{R}^m, \tag{23}$$

where $\partial^2 \varphi(\tilde{y})$ denotes the generalized Hessian of φ at \tilde{y} , i.e., the Clarke subdifferential of $\nabla \varphi$ at \tilde{y} . However, note that (23) does not mean that $\hat{\partial}^2 \varphi(\tilde{y}) = \partial^2 \varphi(\tilde{y})$. Actually, it is unclear to us whether the latter holds. Fortunately, from Pang et al. [14, Lemma 11] we know that

$$W_{\tilde{y}}^0 \in \partial \Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\tilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^* \tilde{y} - \tilde{C}))$$

and thus $V_{\tilde{y}}^0 = \sigma \mathcal{A} W_{\tilde{y}}^0 \mathcal{A}^* \in \hat{\partial}^2 \varphi(\tilde{y})$.

Now we will introduce the SNCG algorithm for solving (16). Choose $y^0 \in \mathfrak{R}^m$. Then the algorithm can be stated as follows.

Algorithm SNCG: A Semismooth Newton-CG Algorithm (SNCG(y^0, \tilde{X}, σ)).

Given $\mu \in (0, 1/2)$, $\bar{\eta} \in (0, 1)$, $\tau \in (0, 1]$, $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in (0, 1)$, and $\delta \in (0, 1)$. Perform the j th iteration as follows.

Step 1. Given a maximum number of CG iterations $N_j > 0$, compute

$$\eta_j := \min(\bar{\eta}, \|\nabla\varphi(y^j)\|^{1+\tau}).$$

Apply the conjugate gradient (CG) algorithm ($CG(\eta_j, N_j)$), to find an approximation solution d^j to

$$(V_j + \varepsilon_j I) d = -\nabla\varphi(y^j), \tag{24}$$

where $V_j \in \hat{\partial}^2\varphi(y^j)$ is defined as in (21) and $\varepsilon_j := \tau_1 \min\{\tau_2, \|\nabla\varphi(y^j)\|\}$.

Step 2. Set $\alpha_j = \delta^{m_j}$, where m_j is the first nonnegative integer m for which

$$\varphi(y^j + \delta^m d^j) \leq \varphi(y^j) + \mu\delta^m \langle \nabla\varphi(y^j), d^j \rangle. \tag{25}$$

Step 3. Set $y^{j+1} = y^j + \alpha_j d^j$.

The convergence results for the above SNCG algorithm are stated in Theorems 2.2 and 2.3 below. We shall omit the proofs as they can be proved in the same fashion as in [26, Theorems 3.4 and 3.5].

Theorem 2.2 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Then Algorithm SNCG generates a bounded sequence $\{y^j\}$ and any accumulation point \hat{y} of $\{y^j\}$ is an optimal solution to problem (16).*

Theorem 2.3 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Let \hat{y} be an accumulation point of the infinite sequence $\{y^j\}$ generated by Algorithm SNCG for solving the problem (16). Suppose that at each step $j \geq 0$, when the CG algorithm terminates, the tolerance η_j is achieved (e.g., when $N_j = m + 1$), i.e.,*

$$\|\nabla\varphi(y^j) + (V_j + \varepsilon_j I) d^j\| \leq \eta_j. \tag{26}$$

Assume that the constraint nondegenerate condition

$$\mathcal{A} \operatorname{lin}(\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{K}}(\widehat{W})) = \mathfrak{R}^m \tag{27}$$

holds at $\widehat{W} := \Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(\tilde{X} + \sigma(\mathcal{A}^* \hat{y} - \tilde{C}))$, where $\operatorname{lin}(\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{K}}(\widehat{W}))$ denotes the lineality space of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{K}}(\widehat{W})$. Then the whole sequence $\{y^j\}$ converges to \hat{y} and

$$\|y^{j+1} - \hat{y}\| = O(\|y^j - \hat{y}\|^{1+\tau}). \tag{28}$$

For notational convenience, for any $y \in \mathfrak{R}^m$ and $S \in \mathcal{S}^n$, let $Y := (y, S)$. Define the linear map $\mathcal{M} : \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{S}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^n$ by

$$\mathcal{M}Y := \mathcal{A}^* y + S \quad \forall Y = (y, S) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{S}^n. \tag{29}$$

Let $B := (b, 0) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{S}^n$ and $\mathcal{C} := \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{K}^*$. Then problem (12) is equivalent to

$$\min \left\{ \Phi(Y) := \langle -B, Y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{M}Y + \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X} - C)\|^2 \mid Y \in \mathcal{C} \right\} \quad (30)$$

and the function $\Psi_l(y, S)$ in (13) can be rewritten as

$$\Psi_l(Y) = \Psi_l(y, S) = -\langle B, Y \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{M}Y + \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X} - C + Z^l\|^2.$$

Furthermore, $\widehat{Y} = (\widehat{y}, \widehat{S})$ is an optimal solution of

$$\min\{\Psi_l(Y) \mid Y \in \mathcal{C}\} \quad (31)$$

if and only if \widehat{y} is an optimal solution of problem (15a) and $\widehat{S} = \Pi_{\mathcal{K}^*}(\widetilde{C}^l - \mathcal{A}^*\widehat{y} - \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X})$. Given $\xi_1 \in (0, 1)$ and $\xi_2 \in (0, \infty)$, we will use the following stopping criteria for terminating Algorithm SNCG:

- (A1) $\Psi_l(Y^{l+1}) \leq \Psi_l(Y^l) - \frac{\xi_1}{2} |\langle \nabla \Psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle|$,
- (A2) $\|Y^{l+1} - \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(Y^{l+1} - \nabla \Psi_l(Y^{l+1}))\| \leq \xi_2 (\Psi_l(Y^l) - \Psi_l(Y^{l+1}))^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

We can now state our majorized semismooth Newton-CG method for solving (12) as follows:

Algorithm MSNCG: A Majorized Semismooth Newton-CG Algorithm
 (MSNCG($y^0, S^0, Z^0, \tilde{X}, \sigma$)).

Given $\xi_1 \in (0, 1)$, $\xi_2 \in (0, +\infty)$. Perform the l th iteration as follows.

Step 1. Starting with y^l as the initial point, apply Algorithm SNCG to minimize $\varphi_l(\cdot)$ to find $y^{l+1} = \text{SNCG}(y^l, \tilde{X}, \sigma)$ and $S^{l+1} := \Pi_{\mathcal{K}^*}(C - \mathcal{A}^*y^{l+1} - Z^l - \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X})$ satisfying (A1) and (A2).

Step 2. Compute $Z^{l+1} := \Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(C - \mathcal{A}^*y^{l+1} - S^{l+1} - \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X})$.

Next, we establish the convergence of Algorithm MSNCG.

Lemma 2.4 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Then for Algorithm MSNCG, (A1) and (A2) are achievable.*

Proof If $Y^l - \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(Y^l - \nabla \Psi_l(Y^l)) = 0$, then one can take $Y^{l+1} = Y^l$ to satisfy (A1) and (A2). Next, we assume that $Y^l - \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(Y^l - \nabla \Psi_l(Y^l)) \neq 0$. Then Y^l is not an optimal solution of problem (31). Let \widehat{Y} be an arbitrary optimal solution of problem (31). Then $\widehat{Y} = \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(\widehat{Y} - \nabla \Psi_l(\widehat{Y}))$. So $\langle Y^l - \widehat{Y}, (\widehat{Y} - \nabla \Psi_l(\widehat{Y})) - \widehat{Y} \rangle \leq 0$, i.e., $\langle \nabla \Psi_l(\widehat{Y}), Y^l - \widehat{Y} \rangle \geq 0$, which implies

$$\langle \nabla \Psi_l(Y^l), Y^l - \widehat{Y} \rangle \geq \langle \nabla \Psi_l(Y^l) - \nabla \Psi_l(\widehat{Y}), Y^l - \widehat{Y} \rangle = \sigma \|\mathcal{M}(\widehat{Y} - Y^l)\|^2. \quad (32)$$

Since

$$\Psi_l(Y^l) > \Psi_l(\widehat{Y}) = \Psi_l(Y^l) + \langle \nabla \Psi_l(Y^l), \widehat{Y} - Y^l \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{M}(\widehat{Y} - Y^l)\|^2, \quad (33)$$

we obtain that $\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), \widehat{Y} - Y^l \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{M}(\widehat{Y} - Y^l)\|^2 < 0$. This implies

$$\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), \widehat{Y} - Y^l \rangle < 0. \tag{34}$$

Then by using (32), (33), (34) and the fact that $\widehat{Y} = \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(\widehat{Y} - \nabla \psi_l(\widehat{Y}))$, we know that for given $\xi_1 \in (0, 1)$ and $\xi_2 \in (0, \infty)$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_l(Y) &\leq \psi_l(Y^l) - \frac{\xi_1}{2} |\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y - Y^l \rangle|, \\ \|Y - \Pi_{\mathcal{C}}(Y - \nabla \psi_l(Y))\| &\leq \xi_2 (\psi_l(Y^l) - \psi_l(Y))^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

for all $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ satisfying $\|Y - \widehat{Y}\| < \delta$. Let $\{\tilde{y}^j\}_{j=0}^{+\infty}$ be the sequence generated by SNCG($\tilde{y}^0, \tilde{X}, \sigma$) with $\tilde{y}^0 := y^l$. For each $j \geq 0$, let $\tilde{S}^j := \Pi_{\mathcal{K}^*}(C - \mathcal{A}^* \tilde{y}^j - Z^l - \sigma^{-1} \tilde{X})$. Then by Theorem 2.2, we know that $\{(\tilde{y}^j, \tilde{S}^j)\}$ is a bounded sequence and any accumulation point of $\{(\tilde{y}^j, \tilde{S}^j)\}$, say $\widehat{Y} := (\hat{y}, \widehat{S})$, is an optimal solution to problem (31). Thus there exists a sufficiently large j such that $Y^{l+1} := (\tilde{y}^j, \tilde{S}^j)$ satisfying (A1) and (A2). \square

Theorem 2.5 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Let Algorithm MSNCG be executed with stopping criteria (A1) and (A2). Then it generates a bounded sequence $\{y^l, S^l, Z^l\}$ and any accumulation point (\hat{y}, \widehat{S}) of $\{y^l, S^l\}$ is an optimal solution to problem (12) and hence $(\hat{y}, \widehat{S}, \widehat{Z})$ is an optimal solution to problem (8), where $\widehat{Z} := \Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(C - \mathcal{A}^* \hat{y} - \widehat{S} - \sigma^{-1} \widehat{X})$. Furthermore, $\|Z^{l+1} - Z^l\| \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow +\infty$.*

Proof By (A1), we have $\Phi(Y^{l+1}) \leq \psi_l(Y^{l+1}) \leq \psi_l(Y^l) - \frac{\xi_1}{2} |\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle| = \Phi(Y^l) - \frac{\xi_1}{2} |\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle|$. Hence, the sequence $\{\Phi(Y^l)\}$ is nonincreasing.

By Lemma 2.1, we know that the level set $\mathcal{L} := \{Y \in \mathcal{C} \mid \Phi(Y) \leq \Phi(Y^0)\}$ is a closed and bounded convex set. Then the sequence $\{Y^l\}$ is bounded and so is the sequence $\{Z^l\}$. Let \widehat{Y} be an accumulation point of $\{Y^l\}$. Then $\Phi(Y^l) \rightarrow \Phi(\widehat{Y})$ and $\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$. Furthermore, $\psi_l(Y^l) - \psi_l(Y^{l+1}) \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$.

By noting that

$$\psi_l(Y^{l+1}) = \psi_l(Y^l) + \langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{M}(Y^{l+1} - Y^l)\|^2, \tag{35}$$

we get from (A1) that

$$\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle + \frac{\sigma}{2} \|\mathcal{M}(Y^{l+1} - Y^l)\|^2 \leq -\frac{\xi_1}{2} |\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle| \leq 0. \tag{36}$$

Since $\langle \nabla \psi_l(Y^l), Y^{l+1} - Y^l \rangle \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain from (36) that

$$\|\mathcal{M}(Y^{l+1} - Y^l)\| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty. \tag{37}$$

For any $l \geq 0$, denote $\Delta_l := Y^l - \Pi_C(Y^l - \nabla\Phi(Y^l))$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_{l+1}\| &\leq \|Y^{l+1} - \Pi_C(Y^{l+1} - \nabla\Psi_l(Y^{l+1}))\| \\ &\quad + \|\Pi_C(Y^{l+1} - \nabla\Psi_l(Y^{l+1})) - \Pi_C(Y^{l+1} - \nabla\Phi(Y^{l+1}))\| \\ &\leq \xi_2(\Psi_l(Y^l) - \Psi_l(Y^{l+1}))^{\frac{1}{2}} + \|\nabla\Psi_l(Y^{l+1}) - \nabla\Phi(Y^{l+1})\|. \end{aligned}$$

By direct computations, we have for $l \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\nabla\Psi_l(Y^{l+1}) - \nabla\Phi(Y^{l+1})\| \\ &= \|\sigma\mathcal{M}^*(\mathcal{M}Y^{l+1} + \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X} - C + Z^l) - \sigma\mathcal{M}^*(\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{M}Y^{l+1} + \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X} - C))\| \\ &= \|\sigma\mathcal{M}^*(Z^l - Z^{l+1})\| \leq \sigma\|\mathcal{M}^*\|\|\mathcal{M}(Y^{l+1} - Y^l)\|, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} \|Z^{l+1} - Z^l\| &= \|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(C - \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X} - \mathcal{M}Y^{l+1}) - \Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(C - \sigma^{-1}\tilde{X} - \mathcal{M}Y^l)\| \\ &\leq \|\mathcal{M}(Y^{l+1} - Y^l)\|. \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Thus, by (37) and the fact that $(\Psi_l(Y^l) - \Psi_l(Y^{l+1}))^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$, we derive that $\|\Delta_{l+1}\| \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$. Since \hat{Y} is an accumulation point of $\{Y^l\}$, we obtain that $\hat{Y} - \Pi_C(\hat{Y} - \nabla\Phi(\hat{Y})) = 0$. By the convexity of Φ , \hat{Y} is an optimal solution of problem (30).

Finally, by using (37) and (38), we know that $\|Z^{l+1} - Z^l\| \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$. \square

3 A majorized semismooth Newton-CG augmented Lagrangian method

For any $k \geq 0$ and $(y, S, Z) \in \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{S}^n \times \mathcal{S}^n$, denote

$$\phi_k(y, S, Z) := L_{\sigma_k}(y, S, Z; X^k), \tag{39}$$

$$\hat{\phi}_k(y, S, Z) := \begin{cases} L_{\sigma_k}(y, S, Z; X^k) & \text{if } (y, S, Z) \in \Omega := \mathfrak{R}^m \times \mathcal{K}^* \times \mathcal{P}^*, \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{40}$$

Since the inner problems in (8) are solved inexactly, we will use the following standard stopping criteria considered in [18, 19] to terminate Algorithm MSNCG:

- (B1) $\hat{\phi}_k(y^{k+1}, S^{k+1}, Z^{k+1}) - \inf \hat{\phi}_k \leq \epsilon_k^2, \quad \epsilon_k \geq 0, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_k < \infty.$
- (B2) $\hat{\phi}_k(y^{k+1}, S^{k+1}, Z^{k+1}) - \inf \hat{\phi}_k \leq (\delta_k^2/2\sigma_k)\|X^{k+1} - X^k\|, \quad \delta_k \geq 0, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta_k < \infty.$
- (B3) $\text{dist}(0, \partial\hat{\phi}_k(y^{k+1}, S^{k+1}, Z^{k+1})) \leq (\delta'_k/\sigma_k)\|X^{k+1} - X^k\|, \quad 0 \leq \delta'_k \rightarrow 0.$

Just like SDPNAL, each iteration of the MSNCG algorithm can be quite expensive. Thus it is crucial for us to find a reasonably good initial point to warm start Algorithm SDPNAL+. We can certainly do so by solving the inner problem (8) by using any gradient descent type method. However, for this purpose we find that ADMM+

introduced by Sun et al. [22] is usually more efficient than other choices. Now we can present our SDPNAL+ algorithm as follows.

Algorithm SDPNAL+: A Majorized Semismooth Newton-CG Augmented Lagrangian Algorithm (SDPNAL+($y^0, S^0, Z^0, X^0, \sigma_0$))

Stage 1. Use ADMM+ to generate an initial point

$$(y^0, S^0, Z^0, X^0, \sigma_0) \leftarrow \text{ADMM+}(y^0, S^0, Z^0, X^0, \sigma_0).$$

Stage 2. For $k = 0, \dots$, perform the k th iteration as follows:

- (a) Using (y^k, S^k, Z^k) as the initial point, apply Algorithm MSNCG to minimize $\hat{\phi}_k(\cdot)$ to find $(y^{k+1}, S^{k+1}, Z^{k+1}) = \text{MSNCG}(y^k, S^k, Z^k, X^k, \sigma_k)$ and $X^{k+1} = X^k + \sigma_k(\mathcal{A}^*y^{k+1} + S^{k+1} + Z^{k+1} - C)$ satisfying (B1), (B2) or (B3).
- (b) Update $\sigma_{k+1} = \rho\sigma_k$ for some $\rho > 1$ or $\sigma_{k+1} = \sigma_k$.

Remark 3.1 (a) As mentioned in the introduction, if (P) is reformulated as a standard SDP and Algorithm SDPNAL+ is applied to this reformulated form, then SDPNAL+ reduces to SDPNAL proposed in [26].

(b) Note that numerically it is difficult to compute $\text{dist}(0, \partial\hat{\phi}_k(W^{k+1}))$ in the criterion (B3) for terminating Algorithm MSNCG directly, where $W^{k+1} = (y^{k+1}, S^{k+1}, Z^{k+1})$. Fortunately, we have from [18] that

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{dist}(0, \partial\hat{\phi}_k(W^{k+1})))^2 &= \|\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{\Omega}(W^{k+1})}(-\nabla\phi_k(W^{k+1}))\|^2 \\ &= \|\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{M}}(y^{k+1})}(-\nabla_y\phi_k(W^{k+1}))\|^2 \\ &\quad + \|\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{K}^*}(S^{k+1})}(-\nabla_S\phi_k(W^{k+1}))\|^2 \\ &\quad + \|\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}^*}(Z^{k+1})}(-\nabla_Z\phi_k(W^{k+1}))\|^2 \\ &= \|\mathcal{A}(X^k + \sigma_k R_D^{k+1}) - b\|^2 \\ &\quad + \|\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{K}^*}(S^{k+1})}(-\sigma_k R_D^{k+1} - X^k)\|^2 \\ &\quad + \|\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}^*}(Z^{k+1})}(-\sigma_k R_D^{k+1} - X^k)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

where $R_D^{k+1} = \mathcal{A}^*y^{k+1} + S^{k+1} + Z^{k+1} - C$. Observe that the first term in the last equality can readily be evaluated. The third term can also be computed easily since \mathcal{P} is a polyhedral cone. The second term is again computable as we shall show next. Let $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of S^{k+1} being arranged in a nonincreasing order. Denote $\alpha := \{i \mid \lambda_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ and $\bar{\alpha} := \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \alpha$. Then there exists an orthogonal matrix $P \in \mathfrak{N}^{n \times n}$ such that

$$S^{k+1} = P \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P^\top,$$

where Λ_α is the diagonal matrix whose diagonal entries are λ_i for $i \in \alpha$. Write $P = [P_\alpha \ P_{\bar{\alpha}}]$ with $P_\alpha \in \mathfrak{N}^{n \times |\alpha|}$ and $P_{\bar{\alpha}} \in \mathfrak{N}^{n \times |\bar{\alpha}|}$. From [1], we know that the

tangent cone of S_+^n at $S^{k+1} \in S_+^n$ can be characterized as $\mathcal{T}_{S_+^n}(S^{k+1}) = \{B \in S^n \mid P_{\bar{\alpha}}^T B P_{\bar{\alpha}} \geq 0\}$. Let $H = P^T(-\sigma_k R_D^{k+1} - X^k)P$. Then

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{T}_{S_+^n}(S^{k+1})}(-\sigma_k R_D^{k+1} - X^k) = P \begin{pmatrix} H_{\alpha\alpha} & H_{\alpha\bar{\alpha}} \\ H_{\bar{\alpha}\alpha} & \Pi_{S_+^{|\bar{\alpha}|}}(H_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}}) \end{pmatrix} P^T.$$

We can obtain similar theorems on the convergence of SDPNAL+ as SDPNAL ([26, Theorems 4.1 and 4.2]). The global convergence of Algorithm SDPNAL+ follows from Rockafellar [19, Theorem 1] and [18, Theorem 4] without much difficulty.

Theorem 3.1 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Let Algorithm SDPNAL+ be executed with stopping criterion (B1). If there exists $(y_0, S_0, Z_0) \in \mathfrak{N}^m \times S_+^n \times S^n$ such that*

$$A^*(y_0) + S_0 + Z_0 = C, \quad S_0 \succ 0, \quad Z_0 \in \text{relint}(\mathcal{P}^*), \tag{41}$$

then the sequence $\{X^k\} \subset \mathcal{P}$ generated by Algorithm SDPNAL+ is bounded and $\{X^k\}$ converges to \bar{X} , where \bar{X} is some optimal solution to (P), and $\{(y^k, S^k, Z^k)\}$ is asymptotically minimizing for (D) with $\max(P) = \inf(D)$.

If $\{X^k\}$ is bounded, then the sequence $\{(y^k, S^k, Z^k)\}$ is also bounded, and all of its accumulation points of the sequence $\{(y^k, S^k, Z^k)\}$ are optimal solutions to (D).

Next we state the local linear convergence of Algorithm SDPNAL+.

Theorem 3.2 *Suppose that Assumption 2 holds. Let Algorithm SDPNAL+ be executed with stopping criteria (B1) and (B2). Assume that (D) satisfies condition (41). If the second order sufficient conditions (in the sense of the conditions in [2, Theorem 3.137]) holds at \bar{X} , where \bar{X} is an optimal solution to (P), then the generated sequence $\{X^k\} \subset \mathcal{P}$ is bounded and $\{X^k\}$ converges to the unique optimal solution \bar{X} with $\max(P) = \min(D)$, and*

$$\|X^{k+1} - \bar{X}\| \leq \theta_\infty \|X^k - \bar{X}\| \quad \forall k \text{ sufficiently large,}$$

for some $\theta_\infty \in [0, 1)$ with the property that $\theta_\infty \ll 1$ if $\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_\infty$ for any sufficiently large σ_∞ . The conclusions of Theorem 3.1 about $\{(y^k, S^k, Z^k)\}$ are also valid.

Proof The conclusions of Theorem 3.2 follow from the results in [19, Theorem 2] and [18, Theorem 5 and Proposition 3] combined with [2, Theorem 3.137]. □

4 Numerical experiments

4.1 SDP+ and SDP problem sets

In our numerical experiments, we test the following SDP+ and SDP problem sets.

(i) SDP+ problems coming from the relaxation of a binary integer nonconvex quadratic (BIQ) programming:

$$\min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + \langle c, x \rangle \mid x \in \{0, 1\}^{n-1} \right\}. \tag{42}$$

This problem has been shown in [4] that under some mild assumptions, it can equivalently be reformulated as the following completely positive programming (CPP) problem:

$$\min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \langle Q, X_0 \rangle + \langle c, x \mid \text{diag}(X_0) = x, \quad X = [X_0, x; x^T, 1] \in C_{pp}^n \right\}, \quad (43)$$

where C_{pp}^n denotes the n -dimensional completely positive cone. It is well known that even though C_{pp}^n is convex, it is computationally intractable. To solve the CPP problem, one would typically relax C_{pp}^n to $S_+^n \cap S_{\geq 0}^n$, and the relaxed problem has the form (P):

$$\begin{aligned} &\min \frac{1}{2} \langle Q, X_0 \rangle + \langle c, x \rangle \\ &\text{s.t. } \text{diag}(X_0) - x = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} X_0 & x \\ x^T & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \in S_+^n, \quad X \in \mathcal{P}, \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

where the polyhedral cone $\mathcal{P} = \{X \in S^n \mid X \geq 0\}$. In our numerical experiments, the test data for Q and c are taken from Biq Mac Library maintained by Wiegele, which is available at <http://biqmac.uni-klu.ac.at/biqmaclib.html>.

(ii) SDP and SDP+ problems arising from the relaxation of maximum stable set problems. Given a graph G with edge set \mathcal{E} , the SDP and SDP+ relaxation $\theta(G)$ and $\theta_+(G)$ of the maximum stable set problem are given by

$$\theta(G) = \max\{\langle ee^T, X \rangle : \langle E_{ij}, X \rangle = 0, \quad (i, j) \in \mathcal{E}, \quad \langle I, X \rangle = 1, \quad X \in S_+^n\}, \quad (45)$$

$$\theta_+(G) = \max\{\langle ee^T, X \rangle : \langle E_{ij}, X \rangle = 0, \quad (i, j) \in \mathcal{E}, \quad \langle I, X \rangle = 1, \quad X \in S_+^n, \quad X \in \mathcal{P}\}, \quad (46)$$

where $E_{ij} = e_i e_j^T + e_j e_i^T$ and e_i denotes the i th column of the identity matrix, $\mathcal{P} = \{X \in S^n \mid X \geq 0\}$. In our numerical experiments, we test the graph instances G considered in [20, 23, 24].

(iii) SDP+ relaxation for computing lower bounds for quadratic assignment problems (QAPs). Let Π be the set of $n \times n$ permutation matrices. Given matrices $A, B \in S^n$, the QAP is given by

$$v_{\text{QAP}}^* := \min\{\langle X, AXB \rangle : X \in \Pi\}. \quad (47)$$

For a matrix $X = [x_1, \dots, x_n] \in \mathfrak{R}^{n \times n}$, we will identify it with the n^2 -vector $x = [x_1; \dots; x_n]$. For a matrix $Y \in \mathfrak{R}^{n^2 \times n^2}$, we let Y^{ij} be the $n \times n$ block corresponding to $x_i x_j^T$ in the matrix xx^T . It is shown in [16] that v_{QAP}^* is bounded below by the following number generated from the SDP+ relaxation of (47):

$$\begin{aligned} v &:= \min \langle B \otimes A, Y \rangle \\ &\text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^n Y^{ii} = I, \quad \langle I, Y^{ij} \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n, \\ &\quad \langle E, Y^{ij} \rangle = 1 \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n, \quad Y \in S_+^{n^2}, \quad Y \in \mathcal{P}, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

where the sign \otimes stands for the Kronecker product, E is the matrix of ones, and $\delta_{ij} = 1$ if $i = j$, and 0 otherwise, $\mathcal{P} = \{X \in \mathcal{S}^{n^2} \mid X \geq 0\}$. In our numerical experiments, the test instances (A, B) are taken from the QAP Library [8].

(iv) SDP+ relaxations of clustering problems (RCPs) described in [15, eq. (13), uptoconstant]:

$$\min\{\langle -W, X \rangle \mid Xe = e, \langle I, X \rangle = K, X \in \mathcal{S}_+^n, X \in \mathcal{P}\}, \tag{49}$$

where W is the so-called affinity matrix whose entries represent the similarities of the objects in the dataset, e is the vector of ones, and K is the number of clusters, $\mathcal{P} = \{X \in \mathcal{S}^n \mid X \geq 0\}$. All the data sets we tested are from the UCI Machine Learning Repository (available at <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html>). For some large data instances, we only select the first n rows. For example, the original data instance “spambase” has 4601 rows, we select the first 1500 rows to obtain the test problem “spambase-large.2” for which the number “2” means that there are $K = 2$ clusters.

(v) SDP+ problems arising from the SDP relaxation of frequency assignment problems (FAPs) [7]. Given a network represented by a graph G and an edge-weight matrix W , a certain type of frequency assignment problem on G can be relaxed into the following SDP (see [5, eq. (5)]):

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \left\{ \left(\frac{k-1}{2k} \right) L(G, W) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Diag}(We)X \right\} \\ \text{s.t. } & \text{diag}(X) = e, X \in \mathcal{S}_+^n, \\ & -E^{ij} \bullet X = 2/(k-1) \quad \forall (i, j) \in U \subseteq E, \\ & -E^{ij} \bullet X \leq 2/(k-1) \quad \forall (i, j) \in E \setminus U, \end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

where $k > 1$ is an integer, $L(G, W) := \text{Diag}(We) - W$ is the Laplacian matrix, $E^{ij} = e_i e_j^T + e_j e_i^T$ with $e_i \in \mathfrak{R}^n$ being the i th standard unit vector and $e \in \mathfrak{R}^n$ is the vector of all ones. Define $M_{ij} = -\frac{1}{k-1}$ if $(i, j) \in E$, and $M_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. Then (50) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \left\{ \left(\frac{k-1}{2k} \right) L(G, W) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Diag}(We)X \right\} \\ \text{s.t. } & \text{diag}(X) = e, X \in \mathcal{S}_+^n, X - M \in \mathcal{P}, \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

where $\mathcal{P} = \{X \in \mathcal{S}^n \mid X_{ij} = 0, \forall (i, j) \in U; X_{ij} \geq 0, \forall (i, j) \in E \setminus U\}$.

We should mention that we can easily extend our algorithm to handle the following more general SDP+ problem:

$$\min\{\langle C, X \rangle \mid \mathcal{A}(X) = b, X \in \mathcal{K}, X - M \in \mathcal{P}\}, \tag{52}$$

where $M \in \mathcal{X}$ is a given matrix. Thus (51) can also be solved by our proposed algorithm.

(vi) SDP relaxations for rank-1 tensor approximations (R1TA) [13]:

$$\max\{\langle f, y \rangle \mid M(y) \in \mathcal{S}_+^n, \langle g, y \rangle = 1\}, \tag{53}$$

where $y \in \mathbb{R}^{N_m^n}$, $M(y)$ is a linear pencil in y . The dual of (53) is given by

$$\min\{\gamma \mid \gamma g - f = M^*(X), \quad X \in \mathcal{S}_+^n\}. \quad (54)$$

It is shown in [12] that (54) can be transformed into a standard SDP (up to a constant):

$$\min\{\langle C, X \mid \mathcal{A}(X) = b, \quad X \in \mathcal{S}_+^n\}, \quad (55)$$

where C is a constant matrix and \mathcal{A} is a linear map, which depend on M, f, g .

4.2 Numerical results

In this subsection, we compare the performance of our SDPNAL+ algorithm with two other competitive publicly available first order methods based codes for solving large-scale SDP+ and SDP problems: an ADMM based solver, called SDPAD (release-beta2, released in December 2012) developed in [25] and a two-easy-block-decomposition hybrid proximal extragradient method, which was called 2EBD-HPE¹ (v0.2, released on May 31, 2013) and we call it 2EBD here, introduced in [10]. Since we use the convergent ADMM with 3-block constraints introduced by Sun et al. [22] (which was called ADMM3c but we call it ADMM+ here to indicate that it is an enhanced version of ADMM with convergence guarantee) to warm start SDPNAL+, we also list the numerical results obtained by running ADMM+ alone for the purpose of demonstrating the power and the importance of the proposed majorized semismooth Newton-CG algorithm for solving difficult SDP+ and SDP problems.

All our computational results for the tested SDP+ and SDP problems are obtained by running MATLAB on a Linux server (6-core, Intel Xeon X5650 @ 2.67 GHz, 32 G RAM).

In our numerical experiments, we measure the accuracy of an approximate optimal solution (X, y, S, Z) for (P) and (D) by using the following relative residual:

$$\eta = \max\{\eta_P, \eta_D, \eta_{\mathcal{K}}, \eta_{\mathcal{P}}, \eta_{\mathcal{K}^*}, \eta_{\mathcal{P}^*}, \eta_{C1}, \eta_{C2}\}, \quad (56)$$

where $\eta_P = \frac{\|AX-b\|}{1+\|b\|}$, $\eta_D = \frac{\|\mathcal{A}^*y+S+Z-C\|}{1+\|C\|}$, $\eta_{\mathcal{K}} = \frac{\|\Pi_{\mathcal{K}^*}(-X)\|}{1+\|X\|}$, $\eta_{\mathcal{P}} = \frac{\|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}^*}(-X)\|}{1+\|X\|}$, $\eta_{\mathcal{K}^*} = \frac{\|\Pi_{\mathcal{K}}(-S)\|}{1+\|S\|}$, $\eta_{\mathcal{P}^*} = \frac{\|\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(-Z)\|}{1+\|Z\|}$, $\eta_{C1} = \frac{|\langle X, S \rangle|}{1+\|X\|+\|S\|}$, $\eta_{C2} = \frac{|\langle X, Z \rangle|}{1+\|X\|+\|Z\|}$. Additionally, we compute the relative gap by

$$\eta_g = \frac{\langle C, X \rangle - \langle b, y \rangle}{1 + |\langle C, X \rangle| + |\langle b, y \rangle|}. \quad (57)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be a given accuracy tolerance. We terminate both SDPNAL+ and ADMM+ when $\eta < \varepsilon$.

¹ http://www2.isye.gatech.edu/~cod3/CamiloOrtiz/Software_files/2EBD-HPE_v0.2/2EBD-HPE_v0.2.zip

Note that SDPAD can be used to solve SDP+ problems of form (P) with $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{S}_{\geq 0}^n$ directly and we stop SDPAD when $\eta < \varepsilon$, where η is defined as in (56). However, it is shown recently that the direct extension of ADMM to the multi-block case is not necessarily convergent [6]. Hence SDPAD, which is essentially an implementation of the direct extension of ADMM with the step length set at 1.618 for solving the dual of SDP+ problems, does not have convergence guarantee in theory.

The implementation of 2EBD including its termination, along with ADMM+ and SDPAD, is done in the same way as in [22]. For 2EBD, we reformulate QAP, RCP and R1TA problems as SDP problems in the standard form as these problems do not appear to have obvious two-easy blocks structures.

In our numerical experiments, we also use a restart strategy for SDPNAL+ if it is not able to achieve the required accuracy for the tested SDP+ problems. For some problems, even though η_P and η_D can reach the required accuracy tolerance, η_K or η_{C1} may stay above the required tolerance or stagnate. This may happen, as in the case for SDPNAL, because many of these SDP+ problems are degenerate at the optimal solutions. One way to overcome this difficulty is to apply ADMM+ to (P) using the most recently computed (y, S, Z, X, σ) to restart SDPNAL+ when its progress is not satisfactory. From this point of view, our proposed algorithm is quite flexible. In addition, the penalty parameter σ is dynamically adjusted according to the progress of the algorithm. A greater σ ensures faster convergence in theory but it leads to a more difficult inner problem (7a). Hence we adjust σ in order to balance this dilemma. However, the exact details on the restart and adjustment strategies are too tedious to be presented here. Note that MSNCG can be viewed as an alternating minimization between the blocks (y, S) and Z for solving problem (7a). Naturally we can try to alternately minimize the blocks (y, Z) and S , for which the computational cost of the generalized Newton system is cheaper due to the simple structure of \mathcal{P} . However, the overall cost can be much more expensive because the piecewise linear structure of $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(\cdot)$ generally does not give rise to a well-conditioned generalized Hessian, which leads to a slower convergence for solving the problem (7a).

Table 1 shows the number of problems that have been successfully solved to the accuracy of 10^{-6} in η by each of the four solvers SDPNAL+, ADMM+, SDPAD and 2EBD, with the maximum number of iterations set at 25,000 or the maximum

Table 1 Number of problems which are solved to the accuracy of 10^{-6} in η

Problem set (no.)\solver	SDPNAL+	ADMM+	SDPAD	2EBD
θ (58)	58	56	53	53
θ_+ (58)	58	58	58	56
FAP (7)	7	7	7	7
QAP (95)	95	39	30	16
BIQ (134)	134	134	134	134
RCP (120)	120	120	114	109
R1TA (55)	55	42	47	18
Total (527)	527	456	443	393

computation time set at 99 h. As can be seen, only SDPNAL+ can solve all the problems to the accuracy of 10^{-6} . In particular, for the first time, we are able to solve all the 95 difficult SDP+ problems arising from QAP problems to an accuracy of 10^{-6} efficiently, while ADMM+, SDPAD and 2EBD can successfully solve 39, 30 and 16 problems, respectively.

Tables 2 and 3 show the numerical results obtained by SDPNAL+ with the tolerance $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$ for a subset of of the tested problems (the full set of numerical results can be found at <http://www.math.nus.edu.sg/~mattokc/publist.html/>). The first three columns of each table give the problem name, the dimension of the variable y (m), the size of the matrix C (n_s) and the number of linear inequality constraints (n_l) in (D), respectively. The middle five columns give the number of outer iterations, the total number of inner iterations, the total number of iterations for ADMM+, and the objective values $\langle C, X \rangle$ and $\langle b, y \rangle$. The relative infeasibilities and gap, as well as times (in the format hours:minutes:seconds) are listed in the last eight columns. It is interesting to note that all the tested problems (especially the QAPs) can be solved to the required accuracy 10^{-6} efficiently by SDPNAL+.

Tables 4 and 5 compare SDPNAL+, ADMM+, SDPAD and 2EBD on a subset of the tested SDP+ and SDP problems, respectively, using the tolerance $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$. We terminate ADMM+, SDPAD, 2EBD after 25,000 iterations or 99 h. As can be seen, except for SDPNAL+, the required accuracy is not achieved for most of the tested QAPs after 25,000 iterations for the solvers ADMM+, SDPAD and 2EBD. For the last three solvers, they typically converge very slowly when η falls below the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} . For RITA problems, SDPNAL+ is significantly faster than the other 3 methods and it seems that only SDPNAL+ can solve those large scale ($n \geq 2000$) problems efficiently.

We observe that although ADMM+ and SDPAD perform similar steps in each iteration cycle (except that the former perform one extra update on the variable y to ensure the convergence of the algorithm), the former can be more efficient than latter on many tested instances. The main factors to account for the difference in the performance could be (a) ADMM+ can take a larger step length for updating the multiplier (it is shown in [22] that the step length can be taken to be larger than $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ when a certain checkable criterion holds); (b) it uses a more effective adjustment strategy for updating the penalty parameter σ ; (c) in addition, ADMM+ also performs rescaling of the SDP data and restarting the algorithm whenever the ratio in $\|X^k\|$ and $\max\{\|S^k\|, \|Z^k\|, \|\mathcal{A}^*y^k\|\}$ deviate, say more than 20% from 1.

Figure 1 shows the performance profiles of SDPNAL+, ADMM+, SDPAD and 2EBD for all the 527 tested problems. We recall that a point (x, y) is in the performance profile curve of a method if and only if it can be solved exactly $(100y)\%$ of all the tested problems at most x times slower than any other method. It can be seen that SDPNAL+ outperforms the other 3 methods by a significant margin.

Table 2 Performance of SDPNAL+ on θ_+ , FAP, QAP, BIQ and RCP problems ($\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$)

Problem	$ m $	n_s	n_l	ijitsublitA	$pobj$	$dobj$	η_P	$ \eta_D$	$ \eta_{K_1}$	$ \eta_{K_2}$	$ \eta_{C1}$	$ \eta_{C2}$	$ \eta_g$	Time
theta10	12470	500;		0 0 354	8.31485880	8.314900052	4.1-14 8.5-7 2.2-10 6.5-9 1.7-7 2.5-8	-2.5-6						46
theta102	37467	500;		0 0 157	3.80662264	3.80662724	1.1-13 9.5-7 8.5-9 7.0-9 1.7-8 9.6-10	-6.0-7						23
theta103	62516	500;		0 0 144	2.23774188	2.23774202	1.4-14 9.2-7 3.9-8 1.2-8 9.5-10 2.1-10	-3.0-8						22
theta104	87245	500;		0 0 169	1.32826073	1.32826099	1.7-14 9.3-7 1.5-8 2.6-9 2.1-9 6.9-10	-9.2-8						24
theta12	17979	600;		0 0 362	9.20903068	9.20909180	8.7-13 9.0-7 0 6.1-9 1.2-7 1.4-8	-2.2-6						1:15
theta123	90020	600;		0 0 156	2.44951466	2.44951496	6.6-14 9.3-7 1.3-8 4.1-9 1.4-9 3.8-10	-6.0-8						34
hamming-9-8	2305	512;		11 11 500	2.24000000	2.24000020	1.1-10 9.5-7 1.7-10 0.0-16 1.4-11 0.0-16	-4.4-8						44
hamming-10-2	2304	1024;		0 0 657	8.53345652	8.53332571	6.9-12 8.7-7 2.1-7 3.2-8 2.3-7 3.5-8	7.6-6						3:09
hamming-9-5-6	53761	512;		0 0 461	5.86651695	5.86665968	3.3-13 7.5-7 0 0 9.5-7 2.6-7	-1.2-5						45
G43	9991	1000;		21 21 973	2.79738220	2.79735897	5.3-12 8.9-7 1.7-7 2.7-8 2.1-7 1.6-8	4.1-6						12:32
G44	9991	1000;		21 21 942	2.79743352	2.79746225	5.7-12 9.9-7 1.2-8 1.5-8 2.6-7 5.0-8	-5.1-6						12:00
G45	9991	1000;		21 21 888	2.79313957	2.79317590	3.6-12 9.8-7 6.0-8 3.9-8 3.3-7 1.1-7	-6.5-6						11:43
G46	9991	1000;		21 21 887	2.79026490	2.79032512	3.6-12 9.7-7 5.8-8 4.8-8 5.6-7 1.4-7	-1.1-5						11:35
G47	9991	1000;		21 21 1042	2.80888870	2.80891901	9.7-12 9.4-7 7.2-10 1.5-8 2.7-7 2.4-8	-5.4-6						13:10
G51	5910	1000;		1 2 5672	3.49000718	3.49000007	8.6-10 9.9-7 4.5-7 4.9-7 4.2-8 1.8-8	1.0-6						1:15:12
G52	5917	1000;		5 5 10840	3.48386577	3.483886413	3.4-9 9.9-7 3.9-7 2.3-7 1.5-8 2.3-8	2.4-7						2:21:46
G53	5915	1000;		4 4 13260	3.48213570	3.48211536	3.3-9 9.9-7 5.0-7 3.0-7 1.2-7 4.9-8	2.9-6						2:48:21
G54	5917	1000;		8 8 4278	3.40999655	3.41000193	4.0-10 9.9-7 1.3-7 1.3-7 2.0-8 9.3-9	-7.9-7						51:18
1dc.1024	24064	1024;		0 0 2620	9.55514182	9.55511660	3.2-13 9.9-7 2.8-7 6.4-8 3.9-8 4.0-9	1.3-6						31:46
1et.1024	9601	1024;		0 0 1144	1.82071997	1.82071515	3.1-12 9.9-7 2.5-7 3.5-8 4.5-8 2.2-9	1.3-6						12:43
1tc.1024	7937	1024;		0 0 2732	2.04205928	2.04204076	7.4-13 9.9-7 6.3-7 5.1-7 1.5-7 2.9-8	4.5-6						31:34
1zc.1024	16641	1024;		0 0 711	1.28001293	1.27999917	3.9-12 7.7-7 1.6-7 2.0-8 1.8-7 1.7-8	5.4-6						7:12
2dc.1024	169163	1024;		0 0 4135	1.77104688	1.770999903	4.6-13 6.5-7 6.2-7 9.9-7 1.6-7 1.7-7	1.3-5						44:55
1dc.2048	58368	2048;		0 0 4153	1.74258920	1.74257466	1.1-11 9.9-7 3.7-7 2.9-7 9.5-8 1.2-8	4.2-6						5:50:06

Table 2 continued

Problem	$ m $	$ n_s $	n_l	ijitsubjTA	$pobj$	$dobj$	η_P	$ \eta_D$	$ \eta_{K_1}$	$ \eta_{K_2}$	$ \eta_{C1}$	$ \eta_{C2}$	$ \eta_g$	Time
1et:2048	22529	2048;		0 0 3039	3.38165943 2	3.38165218 2	1.2-11 9.9-7 1.8-7 1.7-7 2.7-8 8.6-9	1.1-6	1.1-6					4:01:54
1tc:2048	18945	2048;		0 0 2876	3.70489820 2	3.70488730 2	1.4-11 9.9-7 2.8-7 1.8-7 3.9-8 2.2-9	1.5-6	1.5-6					3:50:43
2dc:2048	504452	2048;		0 0 2997	2.87872690 1	2.87867849 1	1.9-12 9.9-7 2.9-7 6.1-7 7.3-8 7.0-8	8.3-6	8.3-6					3:54:58
fap11	252	252;		5 5 1180	2.97984952-2	2.98707469-2	8.1-12 9.6-7 4.9-7 4.5-15 2.4-7 6.5-15	-6.8-5	-6.8-5					39
fap12	369	369;		15 15 1768	2.73312482-1	2.73415267-1	9.4-14 9.9-7 2.6-8 6.0-7 7.0-9 4.6-7	-6.6-5	-6.6-5					1:56
fap25	2118	2118;		11 11 2268	1.28781491 1	1.28803442 1	2.2-7 9.1-7 0.8-15 4.5-7 4.7-16 9.2-7	-8.2-5	-8.2-5					3:58:21
fap36	4110	4110;		4 4 2033	6.98573185 1	6.98607976 1	8.4-10 9.5-7 8.5-7 7.0-15 2.3-8 1.1-13	-2.5-5	-2.5-5					23:07:56
bur26a	1051	676;		137 222 10228	5.42644954 6	5.42664508 6	7.6-11 9.9-7 2.6-7 7.9-7 5.1-7 2.5-9	-1.8-5	-1.8-5					1:48:05
bur26c	1051	676;		247 441 21498	5.42685366 6	5.42707215 6	5.3-11 9.9-7 1.6-7 7.5-7 2.5-7 2.0-9	-2.0-5	-2.0-5					2:03:12
bur26d	1051	676;		173 306 13287	3.82088460 6	3.82098028 6	1.5-10 9.9-7 9.4-8 8.0-7 2.8-7 3.5-10	-1.3-5	-1.3-5					1:59:20
bur26e	1051	676;		129 361 14705	5.38699884 6	5.38711462 6	2.3-10 8.8-7 1.1-7 9.4-7 1.4-8 2.5-8	-1.1-5	-1.1-5					1:18:35
bur26f	1051	676;		107 248 11272	3.78211965 6	3.78219580 6	2.1-15 9.9-7 4.1-7 2.7-7 3.8-11 4.1-9	-1.0-5	-1.0-5					1:45:13
bur26g	1051	676;		250 392 10817	1.01172603 7	1.01177521 7	2.3-11 9.9-7 5.0-7 5.6-7 2.3-9 4.2-9	-2.4-5	-2.4-5					1:32:44
bur26h	1051	676;		146 360 10658	7.09871739 6	7.09844876 6	1.5-10 9.5-7 7.4-7 9.9-7 2.4-9 4.7-9	1.9-5	1.9-5					1:25:45
chr22a	757	484;		104 250 6940	6.1559997 3	6.15591877 3	7.8-9 3.5-7 2.6-10 0.2-16 3.5-11 0.0-16	6.6-6	6.6-6					22:37
chr22b	757	484;		89 189 5620	6.19399919 3	6.19397816 3	2.0-7 3.1-7 1.6-7 1.9-16 6.3-10 0.0-16	1.7-6	1.7-6					12:46
chr25a	973	625;		53 200 5151	3.79659302 3	3.79236524 3	2.5-11 8.6-7 6.5-8 3.7-8 4.2-8 2.0-7	5.6-4	5.6-4					21:04
esc32a	1582	1024;		46 78 1664	1.03320457 2	1.03320681 2	3.3-13 9.5-7 9.9-7 8.1-7 6.6-9 7.5-9	-1.1-6	-1.1-6					32:32
esc32b	1582	1024;		52 100 2196	1.31863123 2	1.31876533 2	7.2-12 9.8-7 3.7-7 9.6-7 6.7-8 9.3-7	-5.1-5	-5.1-5					45:50
esc32c	1582	1024;		46 139 3562	6.15172917 2	6.15177999 2	3.0-7 9.7-7 8.6-13 3.2-7 3.3-13 1.4-7	-4.1-6	-4.1-6					1:06:19
esc32d	1582	1024;		0 0 678	1.90223554 2	1.90227139 2	3.5-12 9.9-7 2.2-7 2.7-7 3.1-7 2.3-7	-9.4-6	-9.4-6					9:40
esc32e	1582	1024;		40 47 1248	1.90001450 0	1.89997253 0	1.6-8 9.9-7 1.3-15 1.4-8 1.8-16 6.4-9	8.7-6	8.7-6					22:00
esc32f	1582	1024;		40 47 1248	1.90001450 0	1.89997253 0	1.6-8 9.9-7 1.3-15 1.4-8 1.8-16 6.4-9	8.7-6	8.7-6					21:31
esc32g	1582	1024;		0 0 520	5.83333959 0	5.83331567 0	2.5-13 9.3-7 9.7-9 8.0-8 2.1-10 4.4-9	1.9-6	1.9-6					7:17

Table 2 continued

Problem	$ m $	$n_s; n_f$	it itsub itA	$probj$	$ dobj$	n_P	$ n_D$	$ n_{K_1}$	$ n_{K_2}$	$ n_{C1}$	$ n_{C2}$	$ n_g$	Time
kra30a	1393	900;	49 72 3208	8.68155154 4	8.68268686 4	1.2-10 7.5-7 1.2-7 9.9-7 3.4-7 1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	52:13
kra30b	1393	900;	8 110 3080	8.78355000 4	8.78468655 4	7.1-11 7.0-7 1.4-7 9.9-7 3.7-7 1.7-7	1.7-7	1.7-7	1.7-7	1.7-7	1.7-7	1.7-7	55:48
kra32	1582	1024;	67 83 2946	8.57529179 4	8.57648412 4	1.3-11 8.4-7 1.4-7 9.9-7 3.5-7 9.3-7	7.0-5	7.0-5	7.0-5	7.0-5	7.0-5	7.0-5	1:07:22
lipa30a	1393	900;	443 1216 1300	1.31780000 4	1.31780000 4	4.4-8 1.0-7 1.0-8 1.9-16 2.5-13 0.0-16	-4.3-10	-4.3-10	-4.3-10	-4.3-10	-4.3-10	-4.3-10	47:33
lipa30b	1393	900;	4 9 820	1.51426000 5	1.51426111 5	2.3-9 8.2-9 3.3-14 4.7-16 4.1-14 0.1-16	-3.7-7	-3.7-7	-3.7-7	-3.7-7	-3.7-7	-3.7-7	11:08
lipa40a	2458	1600;	153 546 3732	3.15379935 4	3.15379159 4	5.5-7 1.2-7 7.7-8 1.4-16 5.6-10 0.0-16	1.2-6	1.2-6	1.2-6	1.2-6	1.2-6	1.2-6	3:01:05
lipa40b	2458	1600;	5 18 991	4.76581311 5	4.76581129 5	4.2-7 1.5-7 3.3-7 5.2-16 3.7-9 0.0-16	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1.9-7	1:02:59
mug24	898	576;	43 66 2359	3.40071083 3	3.40090464 3	1.0-10 9.6-7 1.1-7 9.9-7 2.6-7 2.5-7	2.8-5	2.8-5	2.8-5	2.8-5	2.8-5	2.8-5	14:12
mug25	973	625;	48 76 2708	3.62566278 3	3.62577908 3	9.7-11 7.9-7 6.0-8 9.9-7 1.1-7 7.2-8	1.6-5	1.6-5	1.6-5	1.6-5	1.6-5	1.6-5	19:25
mug27	1132	729;	49 86 3300	5.12924842 3	5.12946060 3	1.5-10 9.0-7 6.2-8 9.9-7 1.2-7 3.2-7	2.1-5	2.1-5	2.1-5	2.1-5	2.1-5	2.1-5	36:53
mug28	1216	784;	50 77 3190	5.02532199 3	5.02552528 3	1.6-10 8.7-7 7.2-8 9.9-7 1.3-7 4.4-7	2.0-5	2.0-5	2.0-5	2.0-5	2.0-5	2.0-5	40:26
mug30	1393	900;	44 68 2463	5.94890136 3	5.94920345 3	3.8-11 9.9-7 1.3-7 9.6-7 3.3-7 1.1-7	2.5-5	2.5-5	2.5-5	2.5-5	2.5-5	2.5-5	45:02
ste36a	1996	1296;	122 189 7344	9.25661751 3	9.25811948 3	4.3-11 9.9-7 1.6-7 9.9-7 3.9-7 6.8-8	8.1-5	8.1-5	8.1-5	8.1-5	8.1-5	8.1-5	6:29:21
ste36b	1996	1296;	173 242 11851	1.56582438 4	1.56653460 4	1.5-10 9.9-7 1.8-7 9.9-7 5.4-7 4.2-8	2.3-4	2.3-4	2.3-4	2.3-4	2.3-4	2.3-4	9:45:58
ste36c	1996	1296;	143 202 10008	8.13267040 6	8.13407147 6	4.6-11 9.9-7 1.8-7 9.5-7 4.8-7 3.8-9	8.6-5	8.6-5	8.6-5	8.6-5	8.6-5	8.6-5	8:06:50
tai25a	973	625;	33 42 2630	1.11336476 6	1.11525360 6	8.5-12 9.9-7 5.1-8 9.4-7 3.0-9 2.7-9	8.5-4	8.5-4	8.5-4	8.5-4	8.5-4	8.5-4	14:52
tai25b	973	625;	296 344 18325	3.37687430 8	3.37871783 8	1.7-10 9.9-7 1.7-7 9.9-7 9.4-7 5.1-8	2.7-4	2.7-4	2.7-4	2.7-4	2.7-4	2.7-4	1:18:04
tai30a	1393	900;	39 39 1614	1.70671520 6	1.70679434 6	2.8-11 7.4-7 3.4-7 9.9-7 6.5-7 2.2-7	2.3-5	2.3-5	2.3-5	2.3-5	2.3-5	2.3-5	29:11
tai30b	1393	900;	236 342 16584	5.98852630 8	5.99068570 8	9.0-7 9.9-7 6.9-14 8.5-7 6.1-15 2.3-9	1.8-4	1.8-4	1.8-4	1.8-4	1.8-4	1.8-4	2:52:00
tai35a	1888	1225;	38 38 3467	2.21649346 6	2.21657164 6	4.8-11 6.6-7 2.9-7 9.9-7 5.1-7 2.4-7	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1:56:18
tai35b	1888	1225;	142 214 10915	2.69644456 8	2.69710521 8	2.6-10 9.9-7 1.7-7 9.8-7 7.7-7 6.7-8	1.2-4	1.2-4	1.2-4	1.2-4	1.2-4	1.2-4	8:01:01
tai40a	2458	1600;	33 33 3395	2.84310602 6	2.84321095 6	7.6-11 3.5-7 2.8-7 9.9-7 6.0-7 2.0-7	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	1.8-5	3:56:34
tai40b	2458	1600;	101 146 7124	6.09005347 8	6.09143489 8	5.6-10 9.9-7 2.5-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 2.4-8	1.1-4	1.1-4	1.1-4	1.1-4	1.1-4	1.1-4	10:55:44
tho30	1393	900;	44 74 2925	1.43549788 5	1.43563445 5	6.3-11 9.9-7 1.8-7 9.9-7 5.1-7 6.9-8	4.8-5	4.8-5	4.8-5	4.8-5	4.8-5	4.8-5	1:03:01

Table 2 continued

Problem m n_s ; n_f	it its sub itA	poj $dobj$	η_P η_D η_{K_1} η_{K_2} η_{C1} η_{C2} η_g	Time
tho40 2458 1600;	24 51 3998	2.26485088 5 2.26503953 5	2.0-10 9.9-7 2.0-7 9.9-7 5.2-7 2.7-8 -4.2-5	5:08:15
be250.1 251 251;	122 123 2800	-2.51194635 4 -2.51194398 4	1.1-7 9.9-7 1.3-7 0.2-16 1.8-8 4.6-16 -4.7-7	1:13
be250.2 251 251;	121 121 2842	-2.36814919 4 -2.36814545 4	1.2-12 9.9-7 1.1-8 2.0-8 1.5-8 2.3-8 -7.9-7	1:12
be250.3 251 251;	84 89 2200	-2.40000031 4 -2.39999662 4	1.3-7 9.9-7 1.2-7 0.1-16 1.2-8 1.4-16 -7.7-7	59
be250.4 251 251;	208 209 3850	-2.57203185 4 -2.57202544 4	9.7-9 9.9-7 5.5-8 0.0-16 2.0-8 0.2-16 -1.2-6	1:42
be250.5 251 251;	115 127 2791	-2.23747084 4 -2.23746795 4	4.1-12 9.9-7 3.1-9 3.4-8 8.2-9 2.9-7 -6.5-7	1:15
bqp500-1 501 501;	138 171 2499	-1.25964032 5 -1.25964547 5	1.6-11 9.9-7 6.5-9 6.8-9 9.1-7 1.6-7 2.0-6	5:20
bqp500-2 501 501;	142 194 2390	-1.36011042 5 -1.36011154 5	6.8-8 9.9-7 8.2-8 0.1-16 4.8-9 0.3-16 4.1-7	5:29
bqp500-3 501 501;	135 180 2390	-1.38453338 5 -1.38453549 5	2.0-8 9.7-7 3.8-7 0.5-16 6.6-8 2.8-16 7.6-7	6:31
bqp500-4 501 501;	128 174 2390	-1.39328333 5 -1.39328503 5	2.3-7 9.9-7 7.1-8 0.2-16 2.1-9 6.0-16 6.1-7	6:08
bqp500-5 501 501;	169 206 2910	-1.34092095 5 -1.34092382 5	4.5-8 9.9-7 4.8-8 0.0-16 1.0-8 0.2-16 1.1-6	7:25
gka1f 501 501;	166 203 2780	-6.55590598 4 -6.55591369 4	1.3-8 9.8-7 1.6-7 0.3-16 1.3-8 6.3-16 5.9-7	6:32
gka2f 501 501;	205 242 3541	-1.07931739 5 -1.07932064 5	1.0-11 9.9-7 6.0-9 9.1-9 1.6-7 8.1-8 1.5-6	7:54
gka3f 501 501;	174 216 2954	-1.50150987 5 -1.50151193 5	6.4-12 9.9-7 1.5-8 3.4-8 5.2-8 6.6-7 6.8-7	6:51
gka4f 501 501;	183 222 3101	-1.87087878 5 -1.87087908 5	4.2-12 9.9-7 4.2-9 2.4-8 2.4-8 2.0-7 8.2-8	7:10
gka5f 501 501;	142 187 2520	-2.06914264 5 -2.06914258 5	1.8-7 9.9-7 7.1-8 0.2-16 1.3-8 1.9-16 -1.5-8	5:53
soybean-large.2 308 307;	2 2 1171	5.46342122 3 5.46342235 3	8.1-13 9.2-7 8.0-9 9.9-7 1.8-8 6.6-7 -1.0-7	29
soybean-large.3 308 307;	2 2 934	4.57580592 3 4.57580844 3	4.6-13 7.2-7 1.7-8 2.7-7 4.5-8 9.3-8 -2.8-7	25
soybean-large.4 308 307;	52 52 1506	4.04637305 3 4.04637422 3	1.0-13 7.7-7 2.8-7 8.7-7 2.7-8 3.0-7 -1.4-7	52
soybean-large.5 308 307;	2 2 814	3.63158072 3 3.63158133 3	2.6-13 9.8-7 0 9.6-7 1.7-8 2.0-7 -8.4-8	22
soybean-large.6 308 307;	0 0 413	3.26767677 3 3.26767798 3	4.1-12 9.4-7 1.3-7 5.7-7 4.3-7 1.1-7 -1.9-7	12
spambase-large.2 1501 1500;	0 0 535	4.71138593 8 4.71150439 8	9.9-7 9.9-7 1.6-15 3.0-7 4.3-16 2.0-7 -1.3-5	11:07
spambase-large.3 1501 1500;	8 8 1844	2.36009657 8 2.36013239 8	2.5-10 8.9-7 2.3-7 9.9-7 6.0-7 5.3-8 -7.6-6	1:40:31
spambase-large.4 1501 1500;	8 8 4519	1.39698995 8 1.39699718 8	8.7-10 9.8-7 0 9.9-7 6.1-9 6.7-8 -2.6-6	2:49:39

Table 2 continued

Problem	$ m $	n_s	n_l	it sub itA	$proj$	$dobj$	n_P	$ n_D$	$ n_{K_1}$	$ n_{K_2}$	$ n_{C1}$	$ n_{C2}$	$ n_g$	Time
spambase-large.5	1501	1500;	8 8 9184	1.02748129	8	1.02754393	8	3.8-13 9.7-7 2.6-8 5.7-7 2.5-8 9.6-7	-3.0-5					4:49:37
spambase-large.6	1501	1500;	8 8 2798	7.27756732	7	7.27768561	7	8.0-12 9.9-7 0 9.1-7 4.5-7 8.6-7	4.9-5					2:07:59
abalone-large.2	1001	1000;	0 0 576	5.52269325	3	5.52256503	3	9.9-7 5.2-7 1.4-15 2.2-7 1.8-15 1.0-7	1.2-5					5:01
abalone-large.3	1001	1000;	2 1 21762	2.81040989	3	2.81042183	3	2.1-13 9.2-7 7.6-7 6.4-7 3.9-8 2.2-7	-2.1-6					7:29
abalone-large.4	1001	1000;	0 0 545	1.72764378	3	1.72763706	3	2.7-11 4.9-7 0 2.0-7 9.9-7 7.9-8	1.9-6					6:43
abalone-large.5	1001	1000;	38 38 797	1.21466288	3	1.21471600	3	3.3-12 9.5-7 1.3-7 4.6-7 7.6-7 2.6-9	-2.2-5					11:45
abalone-large.6	1001	1000;	8 8 781	9.17362617	2	9.17389149	2	6.7-11 9.9-7 0 6.6-7 5.2-7 2.3-7	-1.4-5					9:12
segment-large.2	1001	1000;	8 8 1191	1.47176055	7	1.47174710	7	9.7-12 9.4-7 0 1.6-7 9.9-7 6.5-8	4.6-6					9:16
segment-large.3	1001	1000;	0 0 373	1.03929738	7	1.03929372	7	6.1-12 9.9-7 0 9.7-7 3.9-7 1.1-7	1.8-6					2:43
segment-large.4	1001	1000;	2 2 1879	8.16944543	6	8.16945493	6	7.0-12 9.0-7 1.3-9 9.9-7 3.7-9 2.1-7	-5.8-7					13:52
segment-large.5	1001	1000;	8 8 2449	6.98489394	6	6.98490266	6	1.2-11 9.9-7 2.3-9 9.7-7 6.8-9 2.2-7	-6.2-7					19:06
segment-large.6	1001	1000;	8 8 3158	6.09809592	6	6.09811370	6	2.5-11 8.8-7 0 9.9-7 3.7-9 2.6-7	-1.5-6					24:00
housing.2	507	506;	8 8 3373	5.76086706	6	5.76093491	6	9.9-7 9.9-7 1.4-15 8.7-8 3.2-15 3.8-8	-5.9-6					4:50
housing.3	507	506;	8 8 1576	3.00980144	6	3.00979147	6	4.5-12 8.6-7 0 7.0-8 9.7-7 1.2-7	1.7-6					3:20
housing.4	507	506;	8 8 1645	1.79283384	6	1.79284813	6	7.5-12 9.9-7 2.8-8 2.3-8 8.3-8 8.5-9	-4.0-6					2:50
housing.5	507	506;	8 8 1918	1.38028143	6	1.38019123	6	7.4-12 9.9-7 0 7.5-8 9.5-7 1.6-7	3.3-5					3:30
housing.6	507	506;	1 1 11533	1.11181933	6	1.11182191	6	6.5-13 9.9-7 4.4-7 9.6-7 8.2-7 1.8-7	-1.2-6					1:06

Table 3 Performance of SDPNAL+ on θ and RITA problems ($\epsilon = 10^{-6}$)

Problem	$ m $	$ n_s; n_t $	ijitsubjita	$popb $	$dobj$	η_P	$ \eta_D$	$ \eta_{K_1}$	$ \eta_{K_2}$	$ \eta_{C_1}$	$ \eta_{C_2}$	$ \eta_g$	Time
theta10	12470	500;	11 11 200	8.380596011	8.380594881	4.4-8	7.6-7	6.5-16	0 4.0-16	0 4.0-16	0 6.7-8		32
theta102	37467	500;	11 11 84	3.839053921	3.839054641	8.1-8	6.8-7	3.4-16	0 0.4-16	0 0.4-16	0 0.4-16	0 0.4-16	21
theta103	62516	500;	20 20 64	2.252856671	2.252856861	2.8-7	8.1-7	1.8-16	0 7.6-16	0 7.6-16	0 0.4-1-8		38
theta104	87245	500;	43 47 63	1.333612591	1.333614111	3.9-7	4.4-7	1.3-16	0 1.5-16	0 1.5-16	0 0.5-5-7		53
theta12	17979	600;	13 13 200	9.280168171	9.280167131	2.3-8	3.7-7	0.9-15	0 1.3-16	0 1.3-16	0 5.6-8		51
theta123	90020	600;	12 12 70	2.466865271	2.466865181	6.0-8	7.1-7	2.1-16	0 1.1-16	0 1.1-16	0 1.9-8		36
hamming-9-8	2305	512;	12 12 200	2.240000002	2.240000412	1.1-9	2.5-7	7.1-16	0 4.4-16	0 4.4-16	0 0.9-2-8		21
hamming-10-2	2304	1024;	10 10 200	1.023999262	1.024000472	1.2-8	4.8-7	1.3-16	0 0.8-16	0 0.8-16	0 0.5-9-7		2:54
hamming-9-5-6	53761	512;	6 6 200	8.533333331	8.533336181	3.4-14	6.2-7	5.9-16	0 0.2-16	0 0.2-16	0 0.1-7-7		20
G43 9991 1000;			27 27 200	2.806250872	2.806245862	6.8-7	9.8-7	1.6-15	0 1.6-14	0 1.6-14	0 8.9-7		3:32
G44 9991 1000;			30 30 200	2.805832232	2.805832202	1.1-7	6.1-7	2.5-15	0 0.8-16	0 0.8-16	0 5.9-9		3:48
G45 9991 1000;			26 26 200	2.801851482	2.801851272	1.3-7	6.4-7	3.2-15	0 2.4-15	0 2.4-15	0 3.8-8		3:31
G46 9991 1000;			28 30 200	2.798370092	2.798369742	1.9-7	7.9-7	5.7-15	0 5.4-15	0 5.4-15	0 6.2-8		3:49
G47 9991 1000;			30 31 200	2.818940372	2.818939542	1.8-7	3.7-7	1.4-14	0 1.4-14	0 1.4-14	0 1.5-7		3:52
G51 5910 1000;			148 584 200	3.489992022	3.489999752	7.3-7	5.9-7	9.2-14	0 4.6-14	0 4.6-14	0 0.7-9-8		41:06
G52 5917 1000;			458 1619 200	3.483878552	3.483864882	7.6-7	9.3-7	3.0-15	0 2.4-14	0 2.4-14	0 2:0-6		3:53:19
G53 5915 1000;			425 1183 200	3.483486152	3.483476552	4.7-7	9.9-7	8.9-14	0 3.2-15	0 3.2-15	0 1:4-6		2:16:35
G54 5917 1000;			123 462 200	3.410000182	3.409999902	2.5-7	9.3-7	9.3-15	0 5.7-16	0 5.7-16	0 4.2-8		23:17
Idc.1024 24064 1024;			48 74 200	9.598565021	9.598498911	9.1-7	5.9-7	5.5-14	0 3.8-14	0 3.8-14	0 3:4-6		14:32
Iet.1024 9601 1024;			64 129 200	1.842269602	1.842261472	5.9-7	3.3-7	5.3-15	0 1.6-14	0 1.6-14	0 2:2-6		35:33
Iic.1024 7937 1024;			156 417 200	2.063046542	2.063042842	7.5-7	6.2-7	3.1-14	0 7.5-16	0 7.5-16	0 8.9-7		1:22:24
Izc.1024 16641 1024;			16 16 200	1.286666722	1.2866666652	1.8-8	8.4-7	0.8-15	0 3.8-15	0 3.8-15	0 2.7-8		4:56
2dc.1024 169163 1024;			148 376 200	1.863819381	1.863789721	8.2-7	9.2-7	1.1-14	0 4.0-15	0 4.0-15	0 7:8-6		2:21:20
Idc.2048 58368 2048;			62 112 200	1.747313302	1.747293902	9.7-7	6.2-7	5.3-14	0 1.6-14	0 1.6-14	0 5:5-6		1:55:31

Table 3 continued

Problem	$ m $	$ n_s $	n_l	it itsub itA	$pobj$	$dobj$	η_P	$ \eta_D$	$ \eta_{K_1}$	$ \eta_{K_2}$	$ \eta_{C1}$	$ \eta_{C2}$	$ \eta_g$	Time
1et.2048	22529	2048;		228 658 200	3.42031726 2 3.42029072 2		8.7-7 8.0-7 1.1-14 0 4.8-15 0						3.9-6	5:29:46
1tc.2048	18945	2048;		509 1725 200	3.74644012 2 3.74643271 2		4.7-7 8.2-7 1.6-14 0 9.6-15 0						9.9-7	22:10:45
2dc.2048	504452	2048;		167 385 200	3.06739144 1 3.06728102 1		9.8-7 8.2-7 3.2-15 0 2.7-15 0						1.8-5	14:22:06
nonsym(8,4)	46655	512;		131 13 200	5.74083101 0 5.74083615 0		1.5-7 2.4-8 0 0 1.0-16 0						-4.1-7	29
nonsym(9,4)	91124	729;		251 33 200	1.06613340 0 1.06611027 0		8.5-8 4.2-7 0 0 3.0-16 0						7.4-6	2:00
nonsym(10,4)	166374	1000;		171 21 200	1.69471772 0 1.69472878 0		7.9-7 1.6-7 0.8-16 0 0.5-16 0						-2.5-6	3:37
nonsym(11,4)	287495	1331;		191 22 200	2.91348466 0 2.91343357 0		7.5-8 2.5-7 0.2-16 0 0.6-16 0						7.5-6	7:14
nonsym(5,5)	50624	625;		301 31 200	3.08257539 0 3.08254910 0		2.4-7 1.7-7 1.8-16 0 1.3-16 0						3.7-6	1:18
nonsym(6,5)	194480	1296;		261 28 200	3.09572024 0 3.09557416 0		6.4-7 6.6-7 0.8-16 0 0.1-16 0						2.0-5	6:39
sym_rd(3,35)	82250	666;		431 461 72	1.82999132 0 1.83002862 0		5.4-7 3.3-7 0 0 0.8-16 0						-8.0-6	1:27
sym_rd(3,40)	135750	861;		371 391 82	1.99315221 0 1.99323089 0		1.7-7 5.7-7 0.3-16 0 1.0-16 0						-1.6-5	2:18
sym_rd(3,45)	211875	1081;		311 311 87	2.14076548 0 2.14073540 0		5.5-7 2.2-7 0 0 1.1-16 0						5.7-6	4:31
sym_rd(3,50)	316250	1326;		371 371 87	2.06951100 0 2.06938546 0		5.1-7 7.6-7 0 0 0.1-16 0						2.4-5	8:24
sym_rd(4,35)	73814	630;		461 511 77	1.09833279 1 1.09831864 1		6.3-8 2.2-7 0 0 0.7-16 0						6.2-6	1:45
sym_rd(4,40)	123409	820;		601 761 86	1.15471518 1 1.15473381 1		5.4-8 6.6-7 1.6-13 0 3.2-16 0						-7.7-6	4:56
sym_rd(4,45)	194579	1035;		451 621 90	1.18424653 1 1.18425819 1		5.7-8 3.5-7 1.0-13 0 1.3-16 0						-4.7-6	7:44
sym_rd(4,50)	292824	1275;		451 621 91	1.30418148 1 1.30421731 1		6.8-8 7.9-7 1.0-15 0 1.4-16 0						-1.3-5	12:44
sym_rd(5,15)	54263	816;		411 431 11	3.49345457 0 3.49338911 0		5.3-8 2.4-7 0 0 0.3-16 0						8.2-6	2:53
sym_rd(5,20)	230229	1771;		291 351 39	4.17928037 0 4.17942269 0		3.1-7 2.9-7 0 0 0.8-16 0						-1.5-5	27:28
sym_rd(6,15)	38759	680;		321 351 37	2.70987911 1 2.70973348 1		4.7-7 6.4-7 0 0 1.2-16 0						2.6-5	1:33
sym_rd(6,20)	177099	1540;		261 371 85	3.15086704 1 3.15084788 1		6.4-7 4.2-7 5.3-16 0 1.2-16 0						3.0-6	22:48
nsym_rd(20,25,25)	68249	500;		471 511 66	2.78568871 0 2.78562272 0		2.4-7 6.0-7 0 0 2.0-16 0						1.0-5	58
nsym_rd(25,20,25)	68249	500;		491 501 77	2.77557008 0 2.77563681 0		8.4-8 7.0-7 0.3-16 0 3.8-16 0						-1.0-5	58
nsym_rd(25,25,20)	68249	500;		141 141 29	2.87657149 0 2.87658217 0		8.8-8 9.0-8 0 0 1.4-16 0						-1.6-6	34

Table 3 continued

Problem	$ m $	n_s	n_l	itjtsubjItA	$pobj$	$dobj$	η_P	$ \eta_D$	$ \eta_{K_1}$	$ \eta_{K_2}$	$ \eta_{C1}$	$ \eta_{C2}$	$ \eta_g$	Time
nsym_rd(25,25,25)	64	95		56	2.83000532	2.83011896	0	1.5-7	9.0-7	0	1.7-16	0	-1.7-5	1:33
nsym_rd(30,30,30)	30	122		30	3.03772558	3.03770676	0	6.2-7	4.6-7	0.3-16	0	0.0-16	0	2.7-6
nsym_rd(35,35,35)	45	141		45	3.07047975	3.07050501	0	1.4-7	2.0-7	0	1.4-16	0	-3.5-6	9:14
nsym_rd(40,40,40)	33	93		33	3.87873078	3.87863899	0	2.1-7	3.3-7	0.2-16	0	0.1-16	0	1.0-5
nsym_rd(8,8,8)	11	200		11	2.83768958	2.83773386	0	1.0-7	3.3-7	0	1.0-16	0	-6.6-6	28
nsym_rd(9,9,9)	14	200		14	3.10895856	3.10890841	0	3.1-7	2.6-7	2.6-16	0	2.0-16	0	6.9-6
nonsym(12,4)	5	17200		5	5.92161950	5.92162092	0	2.8-8	4.5-9	0.1-16	0	0.2-16	0	-1.1-7
nonsym(13,4)	15	200		15	7.27450656	7.27450942	0	5.2-7	5.6-9	1.0-16	0	0.8-16	0	-1.8-7
nonsym(7,5)	32	43200		32	5.10582689	5.10572890	0	2.4-7	2.0-7	0	2.7-16	0	8.7-6	53:29
nonsym(8,5)	14	22200		14	5.77855140	5.77862086	0	5.2-7	1.0-7	0	4.8-16	0	-5.5-6	2:46:20
nonsym(18,4)	13	55200		13	1.53963123	1.53954727	1	5.8-7	3.7-7	0	1.6-16	0	2.6-5	8:50:14
nonsym(20,4)	7	17200		7	1.77231047	1.77233375	1	5.2-8	7.4-8	0	2.2-15	0	-6.4-6	8:26:40
nonsym(21,4)	7	21200		7	2.03462783	2.03463278	1	5.7-8	1.3-8	2.9-15	0	2.9-15	0	-1.2-6

Table 4 Performance of SDPNAL+ (a), ADMM+ (b), SDPAD (c) and 2EBD (d) on θ_+ , FAP, QAP, BIQ and RCP problems ($\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$)

Problem	$ m $	n_S	n_I	Iteration				η				η_g				Time					
				a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d		
theta10	12470	500	0	0:354	354	351	490	8.5-7	8.5-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-2.5-6	-2.5-6	-7.8-7	1.5-6	46	45	42	1:11
theta102	37467	500	0	0:157	157	130	355	9.5-7	9.5-7	9.0-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-6.0-7	-6.0-7	2.1-6	2.2-6	23	23	23	54
theta103	62516	500	0	0:144	144	108	323	9.2-7	9.2-7	9.8-7	9.8-7	9.8-7	9.8-7	-3.0-8	-3.0-8	5.9-7	2.6-6	22	22	21	49
theta104	87245	500	0	0:169	169	123	338	9.3-7	9.3-7	9.8-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-9.2-8	-9.2-8	1.1-6	3.2-6	24	24	20	51
theta12	17979	600	0	0:362	362	366	494	9.0-7	9.0-7	8.8-7	9.2-7	9.2-7	9.2-7	-2.2-6	-2.2-6	1.0-6	1.3-6	1:15	1:14	1:11	1:52
theta123	90020	600	0	0:156	156	107	345	9.3-7	9.3-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-6.0-8	-6.0-8	5.1-7	2.6-6	34	35	33	1:26
hamming-9-8	2305	512	11,11	500	2413	3100	1938	9.5-7	9.6-7	9.6-7	9.0-7	9.0-7	9.0-7	-4.4-8	-1.2-5	-6.9-7	5.6-6	44	3:07	4:20	1:36
hamming-10-2	23041	1024	0	0:657	657	651	902	8.7-7	8.7-7	9.4-7	8.8-7	8.8-7	8.8-7	7.6-6	7.6-6	-2.6-6	3.4-5	3:09	3:05	5:17	3:47
hamming-9-5-6	53761	512	0	0:461	461	507	563	9.5-7	9.5-7	9.5-7	8.9-7	8.9-7	8.9-7	-1.2-5	-1.2-5	-1.9-6	8.0-6	45	45	54	58
G43	9991	1000	21,21	973	1154	1147	1934	8.9-7	9.8-7	9.4-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	4.1-6	-3.1-6	1.7-6	2.0-6	12:32	13:04	10:20	13:00
G44	9991	1000	21,21	942	1151	1144	1968	9.9-7	9.3-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-5.1-6	-2.9-6	1.6-6	1.6-6	12:00	12:13	10:11	13:15
G45	9991	1000	21,21	888	1175	1185	1966	9.8-7	9.5-7	9.4-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-6.5-6	2.9-6	-1.0-6	1.6-6	11:43	13:24	10:36	13:28
G46	9991	1000	21,21	887	1199	1180	1943	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.8-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-1.1-5	-3.2-6	-1.0-6	1.4-6	11:35	12:55	10:42	12:58
G47	9991	1000	21,21	1042	1186	1137	1992	9.4-7	9.5-7	9.5-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-5.4-6	2.9-6	-9.4-7	1.2-6	13:10	13:18	10:28	13:50
G51	5910	1000	1	2:5672	6207	10361	19586	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.0-6	3.7-7	2.6-7	5.6-7	1:15	1:21	2:11	2:31:30
G52	5917	1000	5	5:10840	11463	14163	12124	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	2.4-7	4.2-7	4.5-7	6.9-7	2:21	2:46	2:26	2:28
G53	5915	1000	4	4:13260	13289	23865	20623	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	2.9-6	2.6-6	2.9-6	4.2-6	2:48	2:21	2:49	5:3
G54	5917	1000	8	8:4278	3262	7542	5136	9.9-7	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-7.9-7	3.1-6	4.6-7	1.3-6	5:18	18	38	42
Idc.1024	24064	1024	0	0:2620	2620	2681	3641	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.3-6	1.3-6	3.4-6	4.0-6	31	46	32	22
Iet.1024	9601	1024	0	0:1144	1144	12563	2609	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.3-6	1.3-6	5.6-6	5.9-6	12:43	12:54	39:53	35:35
Iic.1024	7937	1024	0	0:2732	2732	16545	6675	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	4.5-6	4.5-6	4.5-6	4.2-6	31	34	32	08
Izc.1024	16641	1024	0	0:711	711	770	25000	7.7-7	7.7-7	9.9-7	3.1-5	5.4-6	5.4-6	2.0-6	17.9-4			7:12	7:19	12:18	7:48:20
2dc.1024	169163	1024	0	0:4135	4135	1896	1891	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.3-5	1.3-5	1.0-5	1.5-5	44:55	45:59	29:02	24:59

Table 4 continued

Problem	m	n_s	n_l	Iteration			η			η_g			Time						
				a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	d			
1dc2048	58368	2048;	0, 0:4153	4153	7277	8476	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	5:50:06	5:47:45	13:59:49	16:04:13
1et2048	22529	2048;	0, 0:3039	3039	4422	4739	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	4:01:54	4:04:34	8:47:18	8:28:46
1tc2048	18945	2048;	0, 0:2876	2876	7329	7482	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	3:50:43	3:50:16	13:29:15	13:50:32
2dc2048	504452	2048;	0, 0:2997	2997	2147	1849	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	3:54:58	3:52:42	4:13:47	3:07:46
fap11	252	252;	5, 5:1180	1559	2585	2771	9.6-7	5.3-7	9.9-7	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	39	50	1:07	1:18
fap12	369	369;	15, 15:1768	1830	3394	3325	9.9-7	8.4-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:56	1:55	3:32	3:08
fap25	2118	2118;	11, 11:2268	5799	5495	4498	9.2-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	3:58:21	10:55:33	13:26:47	8:11:50
fap36	4110	4110;	4, 4:2033	2824	4445	3500	9.5-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.8-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	23:07:56	30:57:53	78:43:03	143:37:44
bur26a	1051	676;	137, 222; 10228	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	5.6-6	1.1-5	8.9-6	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:48:05	2:05:11	2:07:44	2:38:24
bur26b	1051	676;	100, 208; 8605	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	6.8-6	1.1-5	9.3-6	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:32:52	2:07:13	1:57:30	2:49:59
bur26c	1051	676;	247, 441; 21498	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	4.2-6	1.4-5	1.4-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	2:03:12	2:05:11	2:02:35	2:50:08
bur26d	1051	676;	173, 306; 13287	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	6.4-6	1.5-5	1.3-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:59:20	2:02:24	1:51:20	2:53:07
bur26e	1051	676;	129, 361; 14705	25000	25000	25000	9.4-7	3.1-6	6.4-6	1.4-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:18:35	2:03:18	2:28:06	2:46:03
bur26f	1051	676;	107, 248; 11272	20887	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.9-7	8.1-6	1.2-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:45:13	1:45:08	2:09:11	2:44:28
bur26g	1051	676;	250, 392; 10817	17910	25000	25000	9.9-7	8.6-7	1.6-6	7.8-6	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:32:44	1:29:22	1:57:13	2:46:34
bur26h	1051	676;	146, 360; 10658	23208	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.4-7	1.4-6	2.3-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:25:45	1:57:33	2:01:12	2:54:20
chr22a	757	484;	104, 250; 6940	6457	22364	25000	3.5-7	8.8-7	9.9-7	2.5-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	22:57	12:29	50:45	1:17:44
chr22b	757	484;	89, 189; 5620	7211	25000	25000	3.1-7	9.7-7	1.5-5	2.1-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	12:46	13:52	1:07:51	1:15:34
chr25a	973	625;	53, 200; 5151	7127	25000	25000	8.6-7	8.6-7	3.7-5	3.4-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	21:04	26:03	2:10:29	2:23:01
esc32a	1582	1024;	46, 78; 1664	4931	2247	9630	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	32:32	1:06:25	27:49	2:44:37
esc32b	1582	1024;	52, 100; 2196	25000	25000	25000	9.8-7	3.7-6	2.4-6	8.3-6	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	45:50	5:18:19	4:31:51	7:59:47
esc32c	1582	1024;	46, 139; 3562	25000	25000	25000	9.7-7	5.3-6	5.1-6	1.6-5	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1:06:19	4:58:47	4:00:23	8:01:19
esc32d	1582	1024;	0, 0:6778	678	799	1412	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9:40	9:39	8:01	25:40
esc32e	1582	1024;	40, 47; 1248	1108	905	784	9.9-7	9.8-7	8.6-7	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	22:00	16:09	8:32	14:30

Table 4 continued

Problem	m	n_s	n_l	Iteration		η	η^g		Time									
				a b c d	a b c d		a b c d	a b c d										
exc32f	1582	1024;	40,47;1248	1108	905	784	9.9-7	9.8-7	8.6-7	9.7-7	8.7-6	-3.8-7	-9.2-6	-3.1-6	21:31	15:45	8:25	12:57
exc32g	1582	1024;	0, 0;520	520	588	981	9.3-7	9.3-7	9.2-7	9.9-7	1.9-6	1.9-6	-3.3-6	3.6-7	7:17	7:14	5:41	17:19
exc32h	1582	1024;	97,236;4959	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.4-6	1.2-5	2.8-5	-4.4-5	-4.1-4	-5.0-4	-7.4-4	1:42:34	5:01:41	4:13:31	7:30:56
kra30a	1393	900;	49,72;3208	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.3-5	1.4-5	1.7-6	-6.5-5	-4.2-4	-5.7-4	-5.9-5	52:13	3:45:29	5:11:22	5:42:45
kra30b	1393	900;	81,101;3080	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.1-5	1.1-5	1.8-5	-6.5-5	-3.7-4	-4.9-4	-6.1-4	55:48	3:56:14	5:15:18	5:45:45
kra32	1582	1024;	67,83;2946	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.1-6	1.1-5	1.7-5	-7.0-5	-3.2-4	-4.0-4	-5.0-4	1:07:22	5:07:43	6:57:49	8:11:14
lipa30a	1393	900;	443,1216;1300	3533	11683	116167	1.0-7	8.9-7	9.5-7	9.9-7	4.3-10	8.3-6	3.2-5	-3.8-6	47:33	26:59	1:52:11	3:46:31
lipa30b	1393	900;	4, 9;820	2700	7516	25000	8.2-9	9.1-7	9.9-7	1.6-4	-3.7-7	4.3-5	4.7-5	1.1-2	11:08	16:33	5:22	5:31:56
lipa40a	2458	1600;	153,546;3732	6483	18785	25000	5.5-7	8.8-7	9.8-7	9.5-6	1.2-6	4.2-5	-4.1-5	-1.5-4	3:01:05	3:32:47	19:15:19	26:56:27
lipa40b	2458	1600;	5,18;991	4878	5970	25000	4.2-7	9.0-7	9.8-7	4.6-4	1.9-7	1.1-4	-6.4-5	-4.1-2	1:02:59	2:20:09	4:11:06	23:33:11
mug24	898	576;	43,66;2359	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.1-6	1.1-5	1.6-5	-2.8-5	-1.9-4	-2.3-4	-2.7-4	14:12	1:17:49	1:40:05	1:57:03
mug25	973	625;	48,76;2708	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.2-5	1.0-5	1.7-5	-1.6-5	-2.0-4	-2.0-4	-2.5-4	19:25	1:35:46	1:53:26	2:16:27
mug27	1132	729;	49,86;3300	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.0-5	1.3-5	1.7-5	-2.1-5	-2.0-4	-2.6-4	-2.8-4	36:53	2:21:06	2:51:26	3:28:20
mug28	1216	784;	50,77;3190	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.3-6	1.2-5	1.7-5	-2.0-5	-1.8-4	-2.2-4	-2.6-4	40:26	2:47:04	3:27:54	4:02:11
mug30	1393	900;	44,68;2463	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	8.7-6	1.1-5	1.7-5	-2.5-5	-1.6-4	-1.9-4	-2.2-4	45:02	3:48:43	4:58:12	5:39:31
ste36a	1996	1296;	122,189;7344	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.7-6	1.3-5	1.6-5	-8.1-5	-5.8-4	-6.8-4	-6.7-4	6:29:21	9:38:26	12:37:18	14:09:11
ste36b	1996	1296;	173,242;11851	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.2-5	1.8-5	1.3-5	-2.3-4	-1.5-3	-2.0-3	-2.1-3	9:45:58	9:19:24	12:10:09	14:23:33
ste36c	1996	1296;	143,202;10008	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.2-5	1.5-5	1.6-5	-8.6-5	-5.8-4	-7.3-4	-7.2-4	8:06:50	9:26:42	12:22:19	14:23:52
tai25a	973	625;	33,42;2630	2201	1845	25000	9.9-7	9.5-7	9.9-7	1.7-6	-8.5-4	-8.0-4	-7.2-4	-1.8-3	14:52	8:38	9:24	2:27:04
tai25b	973	625;	296,344;18325	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	2.9-5	3.7-5	4.2-5	-2.7-4	-2.0-3	-2.4-3	-2.5-3	1:18:04	1:28:33	1:55:04	2:21:35
tai30a	1393	900;	39,39;1614	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	4.7-6	4.6-6	1.3-5	-2.3-5	-6.3-5	-7.3-5	-1.3-4	29:11	3:53:48	6:09:25	6:00:13
tai30b	1393	900;	236,342;16584	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	2.0-5	2.4-5	2.6-5	-1.8-4	-1.0-3	-1.2-3	-1.2-3	2:52:00	3:42:12	4:28:02	5:38:24
tai35a	1888	1225;	38,38;3467	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	3.9-6	4.0-6	1.3-5	-1.8-5	-4.8-5	-5.6-5	-1.0-4	1:56:18	9:21:21	15:00:46	12:53:01
tai35b	1888	1225;	142,214;10915	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	2.1-5	2.4-5	2.8-5	-1.2-4	-9.1-4	-1.0-3	-1.1-3	8:01:01	8:51:20	11:15:52	12:51:27

Table 4 continued

Problem m n_s ; n_t	Iteration			η			η_g			Time			
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	
tai40a 2458 1600;	33,33;3395	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	3.7-6	4.0-6	1.4-5	-1.8-5	-4.6-5	-5.3-5	-1.0-4	3:56:34 20:22:53 31:45:29 26:00:47
tai40b 2458 1600;	101,146;7124	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.9-5	2.5-5	3.1-5	-1.1-4	-7.2-4	-8.1-4	-8.5-4	10:55:44 17:50:19 23:17:25 25:23:31
tho30 1393 900;	44,74;2925	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.1-5	1.5-5	2.2-5	-4.8-5	-2.6-4	-3.4-4	-4.0-4	1:03:01 3:46:49 4:46:03 5:44:33
tho40 2458 1600;	24,51;3998	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	9.3-6	1.3-5	2.0-5	-4.2-5	-2.1-4	-2.7-4	-3.2-4	5:08:15 17:12:50 24:35:42 26:05:11
be250.1 251 251;	122,123;2800	4327	5345	3537	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-4.7-7	-2.0-7	-3.6-7	-4.1-7	1:13 1:16 1:35 1:37
be250.2 251 251;	121,121;2842	3827	5108	3044	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-7.9-7	-8.6-7	-5.3-7	-8.0-7	1:12 1:08 1:28 1:22
be250.3 251 251;	84,89;2200	3796	4331	2592	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-7.7-7	-1.1-6	-7.3-7	-1.1-6	59 1:11 1:18 1:11
be250.4 251 251;	208,209;3850	8023	8350	6453	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-1.2-6	-1.1-6	-1.1-6	-2.9-7	1:42 2:23 2:24 2:53
be250.5 251 251;	115,127;2791	4460	5089	3174	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-6.5-7	-7.5-7	-6.4-7	-7.2-7	1:15 1:23 1:31 1:26
bqp500-1 501 501;	138,171;2499	6473	6932	4086	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	2.0-6	-1.4-6	-3.4-7	-1.6-6	5:20 8:35 9:45 9:13
bqp500-2 501 501;	142,194;2390	8008	10582	4862	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	4.1-7	-4.2-7	-8.6-8	-1.2-6	5:29 10:46 14:42 10:52
bqp500-3 501 501;	135,180;2390	8192	8915	4965	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	7.6-7	-1.5-6	3.7-7	-5.8-7	6:31 12:53 12:25 11:22
bqp500-4 501 501;	128,174;2390	7188	9012	4031	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	6.1-7	-1.0-6	-3.8-7	-1.2-6	6:08 10:37 12:10 9:11
bqp500-5 501 501;	169,206;2910	6898	7641	4541	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.1-6	-8.9-7	-1.2-6	-8.2-7	7:25 10:34 10:57 10:19
gka1f 501 501;	166,203;2780	6717	8147	4600	9.8-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	5.9-7	-1.3-6	-1.2-6	-5.6-7	6:32 9:38 11:28 10:31
gka2f 501 501;	205,242;3541	7519	8949	5403	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.5-6	-1.5-6	-1.4-6	-1.0-6	7:54 10:50 12:52 12:10
gka3f 501 501;	174,216;2954	6102	7037	3957	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	6.8-7	-1.1-6	-2.0-6	-1.6-7	6:51 9:07 10:46 9:07
gka4f 501 501;	183,222;3101	6673	7529	4070	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	8.2-8	-1.1-6	-4.2-7	-3.5-7	7:10 9:13 11:20 9:14
gka5f 501 501;	142,187;2520	6482	7023	4210	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-1.5-8	-5.9-7	-9.4-7	-7.5-7	5:53 9:14 10:36 9:45
soybeam-large.2 308 307;	2, 2;1171	1190	5050	2261	9.9-7	9.2-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-1.0-7	-7.7-8	-1.2-7	-7.0-8	29 29 3:45 3:09
soybeam-large.3 308 307;	2, 2;934	922	5993	2159	7.2-7	8.8-7	9.6-7	8.5-7	-2.8-7	-2.1-7	-5.4-9	1.4-7	25 24 4:47 3:54
soybeam-large.4 308 307;	52,52;1506	1609	13512	3831	8.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-1.4-7	-2.8-7	-1.2-7	-1.6-7	52 42 10:51 7:18
soybeam-large.5 308 307;	2, 2;814	850	2974	1404	9.8-7	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-8.4-8	-9.1-8	-7.9-8	-1.7-7	22 23 2:23 2:05

Table 4 continued

Problem m n_s ; n_f	Iteration				η				η_g				Time			
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
soybean-large.6 308 307;	0	0	4:13	4:13 545 681	9.4-7 9.4-7 6.8-7 9.1-7	-1.9-7 -1.9-7 3.5-8 1.3-6	12 12 21 44									
spambase-large.2 1501 1500;	0	0	5:35	5:35 992 4429	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-1.3-5 -1.3-5 -1.2-5 -1.3-5	11:07 11:17 22:17 3:12:36									
spambase-large.3 1501 1500;	8	8	1:44	1:705 1830 6617	9.9-7 9.8-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-7.6-6 -7.6-6 -6.6-6 -3.3-6	1:40:31 35:47 58:10 6:13:50									
spambase-large.4 1501 1500;	8	8	4:519	3:761 7091 25000	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 2.2-2	-2.6-6 9.4-8 -5.2-7 -10.0-1	2:49:39 1:19:26 5:32:29 17:57:38									
spambase-large.5 1501 1500;	8	8	9:184	8:398 7510 25000	9.7-7 9.9-7 9.8-7 1.1-2	-3.0-5 -2.9-5 -2.4-5 3.0-1	4:49:37 3:26:14 3:21:11 18:14:24									
spambase-large.6 1501 1500;	8	8	2:798	2:031 2415 25000	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 1.8-2	4.9-5 -4.2-5 -5.8-5 -10.0-1	2:07:59 49:32 1:07:56 17:07:48									
abalone-large.2 1001 1000;	0	0	5:76	5:76 650 1493	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	1.2-5 1.2-5 6.6-6 -1.4-6	5:01 5:07 5:08 31:13									
abalone-large.3 1001 1000;	21	21	7:62	7:65 796 1306	9.2-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-2.1-6 -3.6-6 -9.9-7 -4.2-6	7:29 6:09 8:56 22:21									
abalone-large.4 1001 1000;	0	0	5:45	5:45 629 710	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.6-7 9.9-7	1.9-6 1.9-6 -6.9-6 -9.2-7	6:43 6:50 5:01 12:03									
abalone-large.5 1001 1000;	38	38	7:97	7:834 1107 833	9.5-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-2.2-5 -1.5-5 -2.1-5 -2.1-5	11:45 8:39 9:11 14:17									
abalone-large.6 1001 1000;	8	8	7:81	7:96 1101 950	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-1.4-5 -1.4-5 -1.8-5 -1.9-5	9:12 8:21 8:49 15:24									
segment-large.2 1001 1000;	8	8	1:191	1:264 1080 1745	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.8-7 9.9-7	4.6-6 5.0-6 -4.7-6 -5.0-7	9:16 9:15 8:27 34:22									
segment-large.3 1001 1000;	0	0	3:73	3:73 412 1956	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.8-7 9.9-7	1.8-6 1.8-6 -7.1-7 -1.1-6	2:43 2:41 3:33 37:08									
segment-large.4 1001 1000;	2	2	1:879	2:024 19479 6354	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-5.8-7 -5.5-7 -4.5-7 -5.0-7	13:52 14:50 5:23:13 3:07:06									
segment-large.5 1001 1000;	8	8	2:449	2:711 22003 8257	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7	-6.2-7 -6.7-7 -6.0-7 -6.4-7	19:06 20:31 6:09:59 4:19:44									
segment-large.6 1001 1000;	8	8	3:158	3:262 25000 10211	9.9-7 9.9-7 1.3-6 9.9-7	-1.5-6 -1.5-6 -9.6-7 -1.0-6	24:00 24:06 7:10:04 5:25:59									
housing.2 507 506;	8	8	3:373	3:284 2679 2566	9.9-7 9.6-7 9.9-7 8.6-7	-5.9-6 -5.4-6 -5.2-6 -5.3-6	4:50 4:31 3:26 7:52									
housing.3 507 506;	8	8	1:576	1:247 1523 1338	9.7-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 9.8-7	1.7-6 1.8-6 -6.7-6 5.2-6	3:20 1:34 1:56 4:29									
housing.4 507 506;	8	8	1:645	1:368 1064 1090	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.9-7 8.4-7	-4.0-6 -3.5-6 -4.9-6 8.3-5	2:50 2:00 1:25 3:40									
housing.5 507 506;	8	8	1:918	1:319 1916 1451	9.9-7 9.6-7 9.3-7 8.8-7	3.3-5 -3.2-5 3.6-5 6.3-5	3:30 2:07 2:36 5:03									
housing.6 507 506;	11	11	5:33	5:36 842 1958	9.9-7 9.9-7 9.8-7 9.5-7	-1.2-6 -9.7-6 5.9-6 6.3-5	1:06 53 1:20 6:29									

Table 5 Performance of SDPNAL+ (a), ADMM+ (b), SDPAD (c) and 2EBD (d) on θ and RITTA problems ($\epsilon = 10^{-6}$)

Problem	m	$n_s; n_l$	Iteration				η				η_e				Time			
			a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d						
theta10	12470	500;	11,11;200	396	333	422	7.6-7	9.1-7	9.9-7	9.8-7	6.7-8	-2.1-6	-1.4-6	1.2-6	32	51	36	59
theta102	37467	500;	11,11;84	159	127	312	6.8-7	9.1-7	9.2-7	9.9-7	-9.3-8	1.3-6	1.7-6	1.6-6	21	22	21	47
theta103	62516	500;	20,20;64	144	104	300	8.1-7	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.8-7	-4.1-8	-6.2-8	2.0-7	2.0-6	38	20	21	45
theta104	87245	500;	43,47;63	151	116	342	4.4-7	9.0-7	9.5-7	9.8-7	-5.5-7	-2.4-8	8.3-7	3.2-6	53	22	19	51
theta12	17979	600;	13,13;200	413	358	444	3.7-7	8.4-7	8.5-7	9.9-7	5.6-8	2.1-6	1.0-6	1.1-6	51	11;24	1;02	1;38
theta123	90020	600;	12,12;70	157	105	325	7.1-7	9.2-7	9.2-7	9.7-7	1.9-8	-6.8-8	2.2-7	2.5-6	36	35	34	1;19
hamming-9-8	2305	512;	12,12;200	2635	3129	1276	2.5-7	9.8-7	9.7-7	9.4-7	-9.2-8	-1.2-5	5.6-7	-5.8-6	21	3;17	4;07	2;02
hamming-10-2	23041	1024;	10,10;200	667	731	1066	4.8-7	6.9-7	9.6-7	9.9-7	-5.9-7	-1.5-5	2.2-6	2.5-5	2;54	7;19	9;39	12;05
hamming-9-5-6	53761	512;	6, 6;200	1022	1215	197	6.2-7	8.8-7	9.8-7	8.8-7	-1.7-7	-1.1-5	-1.8-6	-5.1-6	20	11;24	1;36	20
G43	9991	1000;	27,27;200	1237	1097	962	9.8-7	9.4-7	9.8-7	9.9-7	8.9-7	-3.5-6	-1.8-6	2.0-6	3;32	9;54	9;13	12;49
G44	9991	1000;	30,30;200	1236	1110	996	6.1-7	9.7-7	9.3-7	9.9-7	5.9-9	-3.6-6	-8.8-7	1.6-6	3;48	9;57	9;15	13;17
G45	9991	1000;	26,26;200	1261	1120	1007	6.4-7	9.9-7	9.6-7	9.9-7	3.8-8	3.2-6	1.8-6	1.6-6	3;31	10;04	9;21	13;35
G46	9991	1000;	28,30;200	1284	1142	974	7.9-7	9.6-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	6.2-8	-3.1-6	-1.6-6	1.3-6	3;49	10;11	9;21	12;55
G47	9991	1000;	30,31;200	1267	1088	1030	3.7-7	9.3-7	9.5-7	9.9-7	1.5-7	2.8-6	8.9-7	1.2-6	3;52	9;59	8;51	13;47
G51	5910	1000;	148,584;200	6151	10210	8746	7.3-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-7.9-8	-1.7-7	8.6-8	1.9-7	41;06	53;54	1;33;48	1;55;48
G52	5917	1000;	458,1619;200	25000	25000	25000	9.3-7	1.6-6	3.5-6	2.9-6	2.0-6	1.7-6	1.4-5	1.5-5	3;53;19	3;24;55	3;45;22	5;38;42
G53	5915	1000;	425,1183;200	25000	25000	25000	9.9-7	1.5-6	3.7-6	3.7-6	1.4-6	1.9-6	1.5-5	1.8-5	2;16;35	3;12;47	3;24;18	5;30;23
G54	5917	1000;	123,462;200	3892	5633	5398	9.3-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	4.2-8	-2.8-6	3.3-7	3.2-7	23;17	33;11	49;11	1;13;51
1dc.1024	24064	1024;	48,74;200	5077	9728	15069	9.1-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	3.4-6	4.2-6	4.9-6	4.0-6	14;32	50;49	1;31;42	3;03;20
1et.1024	9601	1024;	64,129;200	3956	10174	17252	5.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	2.2-6	3.1-6	3.0-6	2.7-6	35;33	50;14	1;45;03	3;53;32
1ic.1024	7937	1024;	156,417;200	5775	25000	18474	7.5-7	9.9-7	2.3-6	1.9-7	8.9-7	3.8-6	3.3-6	2.3-6	1;22;24	54;35	4;13;43	3;47;44
1zc.1024	16641	1024;	16,16;200	884	734	4488	8.4-7	9.7-7	9.2-7	9.6-7	2.7-8	6.9-7	1.6-6	1.2-4-5	4;56	12;44	8;49	49;10
2dc.1024	169163	1024;	148,376;200	6951	14316	23007	9.2-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	7.8-6	1.3-5	2.6-5	2.6-5	2;21;20	1;24;20	4;20;36	5;32;26
1dc.2048	58368	2048;	62,112;200	5520	12938	20527	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	5.5-6	1.6-6	6.7-6	1.6-8-6	1;55;31	6;10;05	14;00;08	28;29;05

Table 5 continued

Problem	m	n_s	n_l	Iteration			η			η_g			Time						
				a	b	c d	a	b	c d	a	b	c d	a	b	c d				
let_2048	22529	2048;		228,658;200	3601	13985	25000	8.7-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	6.1-3	3.9-6	4.3-6	4.2-6	2.2-2	5:29:46	3:59:47	17:25:13	40:08:45
lrc_2048	18945	2048;		509,1725;200	6574	20819	25000	8.2-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	1.2-6	9.9-7	4.8-6	3.8-6	1.5-6	22:10:45	7:26:56	23:37:33	39:35:04
2dc_2048	504452	2048;		167,385;200	6293	25000	16945	9.8-7	9.9-7	3.7-6	1.8-5	2.0-5	3.5-5	2.8-5	14:22:06	8:52:47	47:15:41	28:09:34	
nonsym(8,4)	46655	512;		13.13;200	6927	6871	25000	1.5-7	8.7-7	9.9-7	1.9-2	-4.1-7	1.7-6	2.1-5	1.6-2-1	29	8:40	8:54	1:10:07
nonsym(9,4)	91124	729;		25.33;200	25000	4584	25000	4.2-7	3.2-5	9.7-7	1.9-2	7.4-6	5.2-4	-1.7-5	1.4-2-3	2:00	1:18:21	14:29	2:41:00
nonsym(10,4)	166374	1000;		17.21;200	25000	6711	25000	7.9-7	2.8-5	9.9-7	1.6-2	-2.5-6	-1.9-4	2.6-5	1.6-2-1	3:37	2:57:30	48:32	5:52:44
nonsym(11,4)	287495	1331;		19.22;200	25000	16627	25000	2.5-7	1.3-3	9.9-7	9.9-3	7.5-6	5.1-2	3.0-5	-2.2-1	7:14	6:30:10	4:57:08	12:51:58
nonsym(5,5)	50624	625;		30.31;200	12638	4918	25000	2.4-7	9.6-7	9.9-7	2.5-3	3.7-6	9.0-6	1.8-5	-4.8-2	1:18	27:19	10:10	1:50:10
nonsym(6,5)	194480	1296;		26.28;200	25000	11981	25000	6.6-7	1.6-4	9.9-7	1.6-3	2.0-5	-3.0-3	-2.8-5	-4.9-2	6:39	5:57:28	2:59:30	11:24:24
sym_rd(3,3,5)	82250	666;		43.46;72	2964	2812	11937	5.4-7	9.7-7	9.9-7	9.5-7	-8.0-6	-1.3-6	1.8-5	-1.9-6	1:27	7:54	7:07	1:09:55
sym_rd(3,4,0)	135750	861;		37.39;82	3736	3356	25000	5.7-7	9.4-7	9.9-7	3.9-3	-1.6-5	-1.2-6	-2.1-5	1.3-1	2:18	19:34	16:55	4:37:17
sym_rd(3,4,5)	211875	1081;		31.31;87	4689	4498	25000	5.5-7	9.3-7	9.9-7	5.5-3	5.7-6	-3.5-6	-3.9-5	-1.5-1	4:31	46:05	4:11	8:09:46
sym_rd(3,5,0)	316250	1326;		37.37;87	4432	4161	25000	7.6-7	9.1-7	9.6-7	3.2-3	2.4-5	-3.7-6	4.2-5	1.1-1	8:24	1:13:12	1:07:37	13:45:47
sym_rd(4,3,5)	73814	630;		46.51;77	969	3400	25000	2.2-7	9.9-7	9.7-7	5.1-4	6.2-6	-4.2-6	-4.2-5	-1.7-2	1:45	4:44	9:10	1:58:12
sym_rd(4,4,0)	123409	820;		60.76;86	447	761	2396	6.6-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-7.7-6	-1.3-5	-1.3-5	-1.3-5	4:56	3:37	7:06	21:58
sym_rd(4,4,5)	194579	1035;		45.62;90	462	737	2569	3.5-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-4.7-6	-1.4-5	-1.4-5	-1.4-5	7:44	6:56	12:42	43:48
sym_rd(4,5,0)	292824	1275;		45.62;91	466	758	2824	7.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	-1.3-5	-1.6-5	-1.6-5	-1.6-5	12:44	12:11	22:43	1:21:38
sym_rd(5,1,5)	54263	816;		41.43;111	1549	1980	25000	2.4-7	8.8-7	9.7-7	3.2-4	8.2-6	7.1-5	-3.7-5	1.6-2	2:53	6:46	7:53	3:28:56
sym_rd(5,2,0)	230229	1771;		29.35;139	2832	3563	25000	3.1-7	9.3-7	9.8-7	5.5-3	-1.5-5	9.7-5	-1.0-4	-3.1-1	27:28	1:56:14	2:22:52	27:04:51
sym_rd(6,1,5)	38759	680;		32.35;137	1358	1652	13111	6.4-7	9.3-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	2.6-5	5.2-5	-6.9-5	-6.3-7	1:33	3:52	4:26	1:12:00
sym_rd(6,2,0)	177099	1540;		26.37;185	3280	3576	25000	6.4-7	9.7-7	9.6-7	3.0-4	3.0-6	1.5-4	-1.1-4	-2.5-2	22:48	1:34:25	1:43:31	17:41:06
nsym_rd(20,25,25)	68249	500;		47.51;66	5883	6641	25000	6.0-7	9.8-7	9.7-7	6.1-3	1.0-5	-3.0-5	2.5-5	-1.2-1	58	7:55	8:10	1:12:25
nsym_rd(25,20,25)	68249	500;		49.50;77	6113	6912	25000	7.0-7	9.9-7	9.9-7	5.5-3	-1.0-5	-3.0-5	-1.3-5	-8.7-2	58	7:26	8:25	1:1:35
nsym_rd(25,25,20)	68249	500;		14.14;129	6252	6898	25000	9.0-8	9.9-7	9.9-7	2.8-3	-1.6-6	-5.9-6	2.7-5	5.2-2	34	8:11	8:31	1:10:17

Table 5 continued

Problem m n_s ; n_l	Iteration a b c d	η				η_g				Time			
		a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	a b c d	
nsym_rd((25,25,25)) 105624 625;	56,64;95 11250 3705 25000	9,0-7 9,9-7 9,9-7 6,6-4	-1,7-5 -4,9-6 -1,3-5 1,3-2	1:33 26:20 8:09 2:04:05									
nsm_rd((30,30,30)) 216224 900;	30,33;122 25000 4829 25000	6,2-7 2,0-5 9,9-7 4,9-3	2,7-6 5,5-4 3,2-5 1,5-1	3:52 2:21:43 26:48 5:07:41									
nsm_rd((35,35,35)) 396899 1225;	45,49;141 25000 8788 25000	2,0-7 1,4-3 9,9-7 1,0-3	-3,5-6 4,1-3 -4,2-5 3,6-3	9:14 5:18:55 1:57:42 11:13:11									
nsm_rd((40,40,40)) 672399 1600;	33,35;93 25000 25000 25000	3,3-7 1,1-4 3,7-4 5,1-4	1,0-5 5,0-3 1,3-2 -1,9-2	14:23 12:12:03 13:56:21 22:41:13									
nsm_rd((8,8,8)) 46655 512;	11,1;200 5325 5865 25000	3,3-7 9,4-7 9,9-7 1,2-3	-6,6-6 6,9-6 -1,3-5 1,3-2	28 7:09 7:13 1:12:01									
nsm_rd((9,9,9)) 91124 729;	14,14;200 21833 4073 25000	3,1-7 9,0-7 9,6-7 1,6-2	6,9-6 -7,1-6 -3,1-5 -2,5-1	1:07 1:12:18 12:47 2:52:40									
nonsym(12,4) 474551 1728;	5,17;200 16473 25000 25000	2,8-8 8,8-7 1,2-2 1,2-2	-1,1-7 -2,7-6 -7,7-2 5,8-1	16:55 9:04:03 15:26:14 24:24:33									
nonsym(13,4) 753570 2197;	15,55;200 25000 25000 25000	5,2-7 5,4-4 9,1-3 1,9-2	-1,8-7 3,6-2 -1,6-1 2,7-1	1:51:34 29:11:11 32:02:36 54:30:04									
nonsym(7,5) 614655 4096;	32,43;200 25000 25000 25000	2,4-7 1,4-3 1,2-2 1,8-2	8,7-6 -5,7-2 -1,2-1 -1,1-1	53:29 38:36:39 43:46:36 67:40:52									
nonsym(8,5) 1679615 4096;	14,22;200 12791 10732 7851	5,2-7 1,2-3 1,3-2 1,2-2	-5,5-6 -3,7-2 2,5-1 -4,3-1	2:46:20 99:00:46 99:01:08 99:03:37									
nonsym(18,4) 5000210 5832;	13,55;200 8748 7962 7017	5,8-7 3,5-4 7,8-3 1,4-2	2,6-5 -1,3-2 -3,5-1 3,8-1	8:50:14 99:02:10 99:01:13 99:05:37									
nonsym(20,4) 9260999 8000;	7,17;200 3231 3031 2645	7,4-8 4,7-4 9,6-3 2,2-2	-6,4-6 5,7-2 -4,4-1 -3,5-1	8:26:40 99:07:11 99:03:17 99:16:28									
nonsym(21,4) 12326390 9261;	7,21;200 1918 1904 1792	5,7-8 2,7-4 9,8-3 5,2-3	-1,2-6 2,6-3 5,0-1 9,4-1	14:22:05 99:09:25 99:05:25 99:29:18									

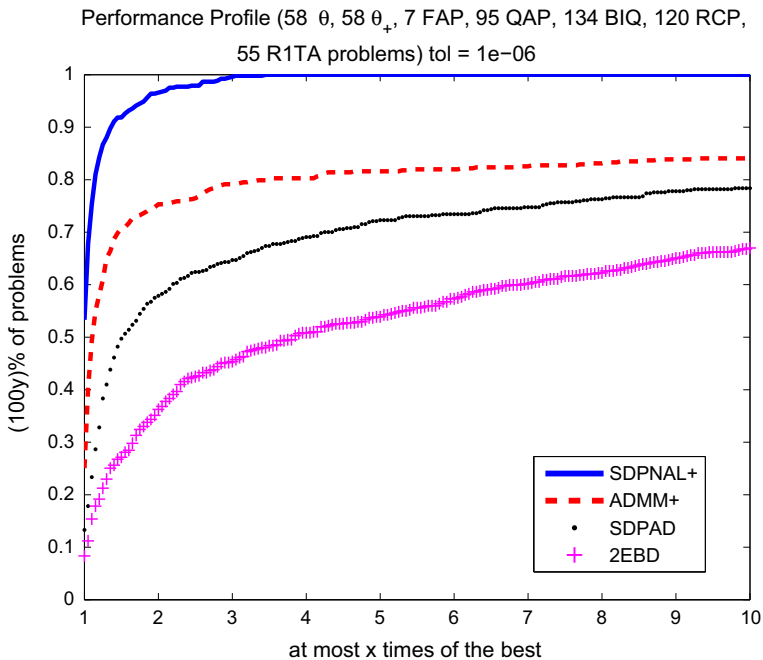


Fig. 1 Performance profiles of SDPNAL+, ADMM+, SDPAD and 2EBD on [1, 10]

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