

Online Supplement for ”A New Local Search Algorithm for Binary Optimization”

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The interested reader can find below the continuation of the set-packing example (2) from Section 2, which we restate for ease of exposition:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_3 \leq 1 \\ & x_2 + x_3 \leq 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \{0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

- (Steps taken in Section 2, ending with the following values for the variables:

$$\mathbf{z} = [1, 1, 0]; \mathcal{SL} = \{ [1, 1, 0] \}; \mathcal{TB}[i] = -\infty, \forall i. \quad)$$

- (Step 3) $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow [1, 1, 0]$. Adjacent solutions are $[0, 1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]$.

- (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 1, 0], \text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 1, 0]$.

- * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.

- * (Step 9) (A1)-(A3) true, so \mathbf{y} is interesting.

- * (Steps 10 - 11) $\mathcal{TB}[2] \leftarrow 1; \mathcal{SL} \leftarrow \{ [0, 1, 0] \}$.

- (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 0, 0], \text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 0, 1]$.

- * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.

- * (Step 9) (A1)-(A3) true, so \mathbf{y} is interesting.

- * (Steps 10 - 11) $\mathcal{TB}[1] \leftarrow 1; \mathcal{SL} \leftarrow \{ [0, 1, 0]; [1, 0, 0] \}$.

- (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 1, 1], \text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [1, 1; 0, 0]$.

- * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} infeasible.
 - * (Step 9) (A2) false, since $\|trace(\mathbf{y}) - trace(\mathbf{z})\|_1 = \|[1, 1; 0, 0]\|_1 = 2 > Q$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
- (Step 2) $\mathcal{SL} = \{ [0, 1, 0]; [1, 0, 0] \} \neq \emptyset$.
 - (Step 3) $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow [0, 1, 0]$. Adjacent solutions are $[1, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 1]$.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 1, 0], trace(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 0, 0]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 2 = \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z}$.
 - * (Step 9) (A1)-(A3) true, so \mathbf{y} is interesting.
 - * (Steps 10 - 11) $\mathcal{TB}[0] \leftarrow 2; \mathcal{SL} \leftarrow \{ [1, 0, 0]; [1, 1, 0] \}$.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 0, 0], trace(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 1, 1]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 0 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.
 - * (Step 9) (A2) false, since $\|trace(\mathbf{y}) - trace(\mathbf{z})\|_1 = \|[0, 0; 1, 1]\|_1 = 2 > Q$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 1, 1], trace(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 1; 0, 0]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} infeasible.
 - * (Step 9) (A1)-(A3) true, so \mathbf{y} is interesting.
 - * (Steps 10 - 11) $\mathcal{TB}[4] \leftarrow 2; \mathcal{SL} \leftarrow \{ [1, 0, 0]; [1, 1, 0]; [0, 1, 1] \}$.
 - (Step 2) $\mathcal{SL} = \{ [1, 0, 0]; [1, 1, 0]; [0, 1, 1] \} \neq \emptyset$.
 - (Step 3) $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow [1, 0, 0]$. Adjacent solutions are $[0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 0], [1, 0, 1]$.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 0, 0], trace(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 1, 1]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 0 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.
 - * (Step 9) (A2) false, since $\|trace(\mathbf{y}) - trace(\mathbf{z})\|_1 = \|[0, 0; 1, 1]\|_1 = 2 > Q$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 1, 0], trace(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 0, 0]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} = 2$.
 - * (Step 9) (A3) false, since $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = \mathcal{TB}[0] = 2$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 0, 1], trace(\mathbf{y}) = [1, 0; 0, 0]$.

- * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} infeasible.
- * (Step 9) (A1)-(A3) true, so \mathbf{y} is interesting.
- * (Steps 10 - 11) $\mathcal{TB}[8] \leftarrow 2$; $\mathcal{SL} \leftarrow \{ [1, 1, 0]; [0, 1, 1]; [1, 0, 1] \}$.
- (Step 2) $\mathcal{SL} = \{ [1, 1, 0]; [0, 1, 1]; [1, 0, 1] \} \neq \emptyset$.
- (Step 3) $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow [1, 1, 0]$. Adjacent solutions are $[0, 1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]$.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 1, 0]$, $\text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 1, 0]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.
 - * (Step 9) (A3) false, since $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 = \mathcal{TB}[2]$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 0, 0]$, $\text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 0, 1]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.
 - * (Step 9) (A3) false, since $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = \mathcal{TB}[1] = 1$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 1, 1]$, $\text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [1, 1; 0, 0]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} infeasible.
 - * (Step 9) (A2) false, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
- (Step 2) $\mathcal{SL} = \{ [0, 1, 1]; [1, 0, 1] \} \neq \emptyset$.
- (Step 3) $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow [0, 1, 1]$. Adjacent solutions are $[1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0]$.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 1, 1]$. Infeasible, and not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 0, 1]$, $\text{trace}(\mathbf{y}) = [0, 0; 0, 0]$.
 - * (Step 5) \mathbf{y} feasible, but $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 < \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{z} (= 2)$.
 - * (Step 9) (A3) false, since $\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{y} = 1 < \mathcal{TB}[0] = 2$, so \mathbf{y} is not interesting.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 1, 0]$. Feasible, but not better than \mathbf{z} . Not interesting, since (A3) false.
- (Step 2) $\mathcal{SL} = \{ [1, 0, 1] \} \neq \emptyset$.
- (Step 3) $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow [1, 0, 1]$. Adjacent solutions are $[0, 0, 1], [1, 1, 1], [1, 0, 0]$.
 - (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [0, 0, 1]$. Feasible, but not better than \mathbf{z} . Not interesting, since (A3) false.

- (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 1, 1]$. Infeasible. Not interesting, since (A2) false.
- (Step 4) $\mathbf{y} = [1, 0, 0]$. Feasible, but not better than \mathbf{z} . Not interesting, since (A3) false.
- (Step 2) $\mathcal{SL} = \emptyset$.
- (Step 12) Return $z = [1, 1, 0]$.