

LEARNING-AUGMENTED ALGORITHMS

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Warsaw, November 4th, 2021



Most of my work is on
fine-grained complexity...

...but so is Karol's

Let's talk about something different

Classical algorithms

- Worst-case guarantees
- **Overly pessimistic** on easy instances



Machine learning

- Powerful most of the time
- **No guarantees**, can go crazy

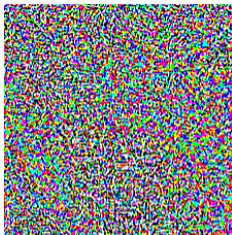


RECALL: ADVERSARIAL EXAMPLES



“panda”
57.7% confidence

+ .007 ×



“nematode”
8.2% confidence

=



“gibbon”
99.3 % confidence

Source: arxiv.org/abs/1412.6572

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Best of both worlds: learning-augmented algorithms

Input + **black-box predictions** (e.g., coming from ML model)

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- **Robustness:** worst-case guarantees, even when predictions adversarial

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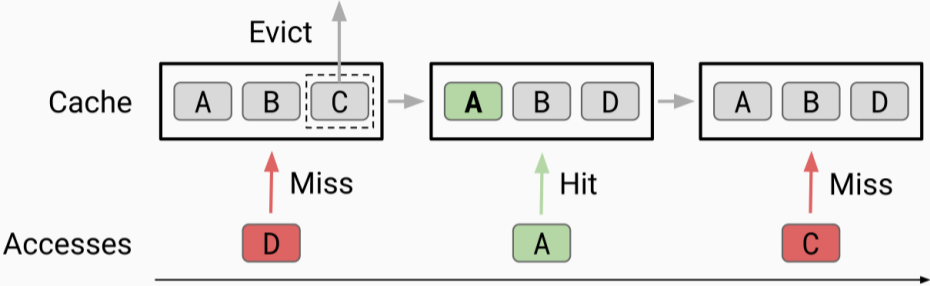
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Input + **black-box predictions** (e.g., coming from ML model)

- **Consistency:** close-to-optimal performance when predictions accurate
- **Robustness:** worst-case guarantees, even when predictions adversarial
- **Smoothness:** performance degrades slowly in the prediction error

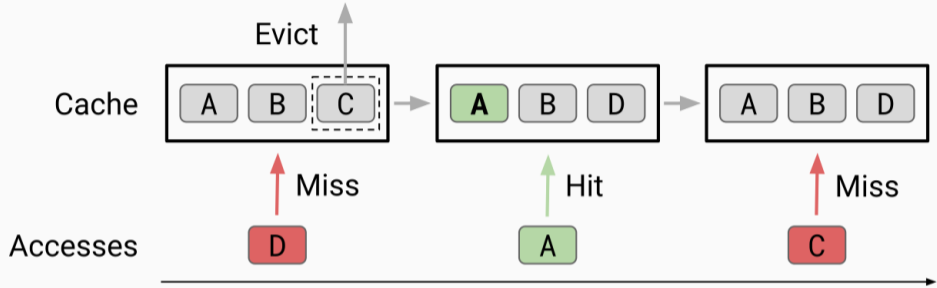
CACHING PROBLEM



Cache size: $k = 3$

Source: arxiv.org/abs/2006.16239

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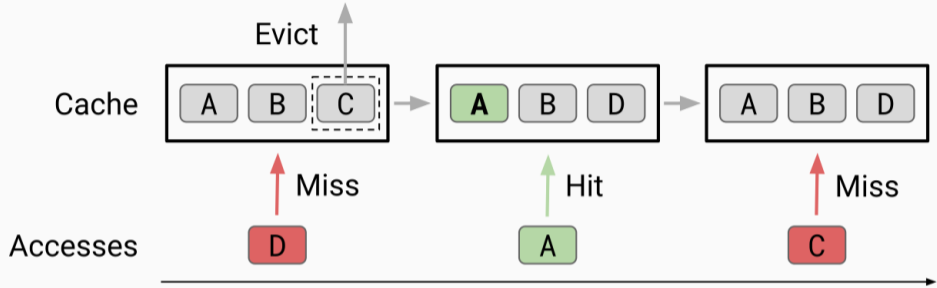


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CACHING PROBLEM



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Online: **$O(\log k)$ -competitive** randomized Marker algorithm (Fiat et al., 1991)

$$\underbrace{\text{ALG}} \leq O(\log(k) \cdot \text{OPT})$$

Theorem:

(Lykouris, Vassilvitskii, ICML 2018)

Suppose each access request comes with **predicted next arrival time**

Prediction error $\eta = \sum_i |t_{\text{predicted}}(i) - t_{\text{real}}(i)|$

There is an $O(\min\{\sqrt{\eta/\text{OPT}}, \log k\})$ -competitive algorithm

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Follow-up improvements:

- $O(\min\{\log(\eta/\text{OPT}), \log k\})$ (Rohatgi, SODA 2020)
- $O(\min\{\frac{\log k}{k} \cdot \eta/\text{OPT}, \log k\})$ (Rohatgi, SODA 2020)
- $O(\min\{\frac{1}{k} \cdot \eta/\text{OPT}, \log k\})$ (Wei, APPROX 2020)

SOME OTHER LEARNING-AUGMENTED ONLINE ALGORITHMS

| | |
|---|--|
| Caching Predict next arrival time | (Lykouris, Vassilvitskii, ICML 2018) |
| Ski rental Predict #days we will ski | (Purohit, Svitkina, Kumar, NeurIPS 2018) |
| Non-clairvoyant scheduling: Predict processing times | (Purohit, Svitkina, Kumar, NeurIPS 2018) |
| Restricted assignment Predict machine weights | (Lattanzi et al., SODA 2020) |
| Weighted caching Predict all requests until next arrival | (Jiang, Panigrahi, Sun, ICALP 2020) |

Issue: setups tailored to specific problems

Theorem:

(Antoniadis, Coester, Eliáš, P., Simon, ICML 2020)

(Jiang, Panigrahi, Sun, ICALP 2020)

Even with **perfect** predictions of **next arrival times**,
no better-than-classical $o(\log k)$ -competitive algorithm for **weighted caching**

Wide class of online problems

Includes, e.g., caching, weighted caching, k -server, convex body chasing

Theorem: (Antoniadis, Coester, Eliáš, P., Simon, ICML 2020)

Optimal classical competitive ratio: α (predictionless)

Suppose, at time t , given $p_t :=$ prediction of optimal algorithm's state o_t

Prediction error $\eta = \sum_t \text{dist}(p_t, o_t)$

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Further, for caching, an $O(\min\{\log(\eta/\text{OPT}), \log k\})$ -competitive algorithm

CONCERN

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(anonymous reviewers)

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(Chłędowski, P., Szabucki, Żoźna, ICML 2021)

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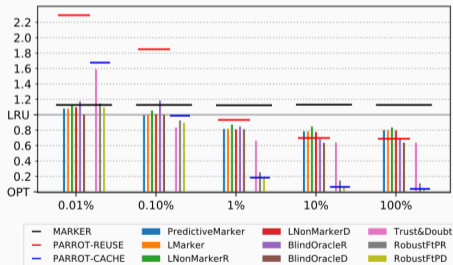
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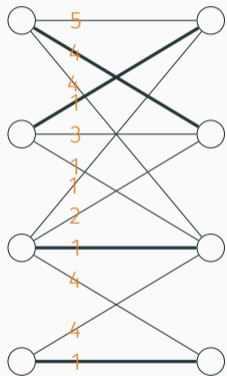
...and algorithms using them tend to perform better



We used **Parrot** (Liu et al., ICML 2020), a neural network for caching problem, with two heads:

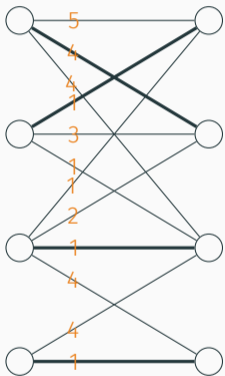
- next arrival time
- item evicted by optimal algorithm

MINIMUM WEIGHT BIPARTITE MATCHING



Hungarian algorithm: $O(nm)$ time

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Hungarian algorithm: $O(nm)$ time

What if we solve many **similar** instances? E.g.:

- instances sampled from a distribution,
- one instance slowly changing over time.

RECALL: LP FORMULATION OF MATCHING

Primal:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && \sum_{e \in E} c_e x_e \\ & \text{subject to} && \sum_{e \in N(v)} x_e = 1 \quad \forall v \in V \\ & && x_e \geq 0 \quad \forall e \in E \end{aligned}$$

Dual:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} && \sum_{v \in V} y_v \\ & \text{subject to} && y_u + y_v \leq c_{u,v} \quad \forall (u,v) \in E \end{aligned}$$

Theorem:

(Dinitz et al., arXiv 2021)

Suppose input comes with **predicted dual** \hat{y}

There is an $O(m\sqrt{n} \cdot \min\{\|\hat{y} - y\|_1, \sqrt{n}\})$ -time algorithm

Use predictions to speed-up other combinatorial optimization algorithms

- Minimum cost maximum flow
- Local search algorithms
- Put your favorite algorithm here

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Thank you!