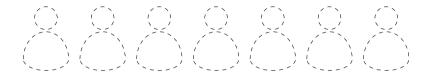
Constant-Competitive Random Assignment MSP Without Knowing the Matroid

Richard Santiago¹, Ivan Sergeev¹, Rico Zenklusen¹

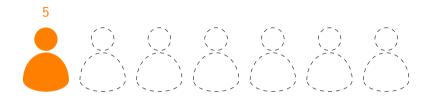
¹ ETH Zürich, Switzerland

IPCO, June 2023



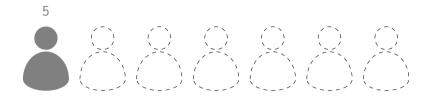
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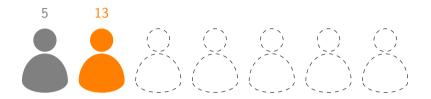
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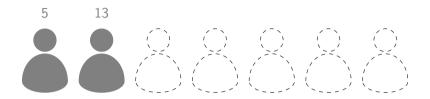
Ivan Sergeev (ETH Zürich)

O(1)-Competitive Matroid Unknown RAMSP

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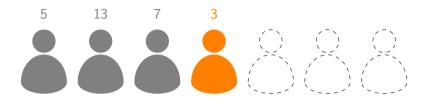
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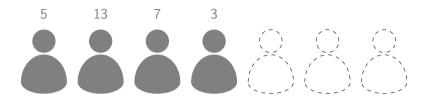
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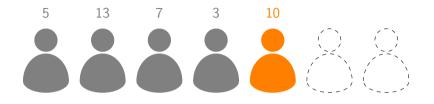
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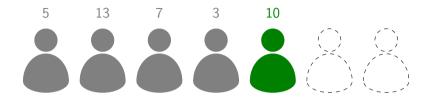
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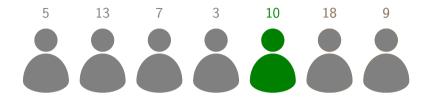
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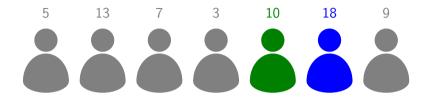
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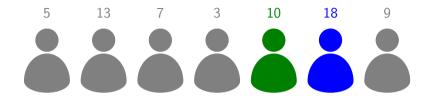


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Competitive Ratio = \mathbb{E} [selected] /optimal

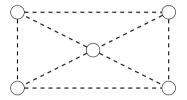
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$\mathsf{Competitive}\;\mathsf{Ratio} = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathsf{selected}\right]/\mathsf{optimal}$

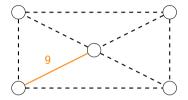
Theorem [Dynkin 1963]

There exists an optimal $\frac{1}{e}$ -competitive algorithm.



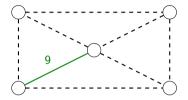
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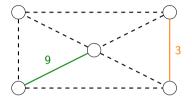
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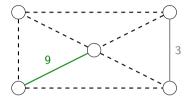
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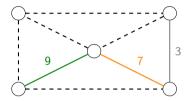
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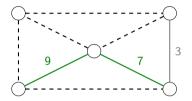
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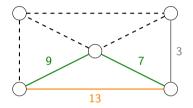
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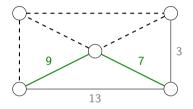
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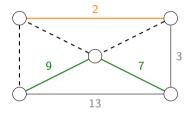
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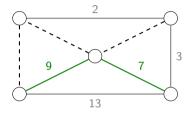
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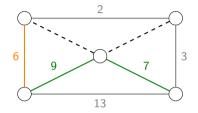


Ivan Sergeev (ETH Zürich)

O(1)-Competitive Matroid Unknown RAMSP

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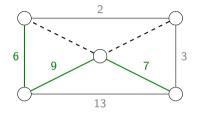


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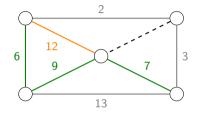
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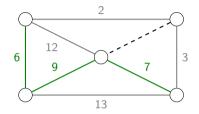
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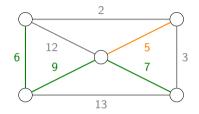
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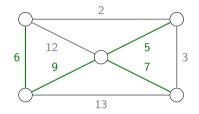
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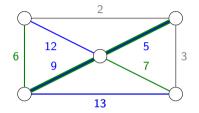


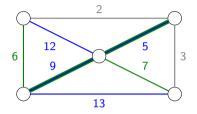


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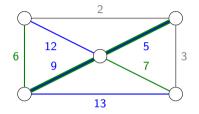




Competitive Ratio = \mathbb{E} [selected] /optimal

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Competitive Ratio = \mathbb{E} [selected] /optimal

Conjecture [Babaioff, Immorlica, Kleinberg 2007]

There exists a constant-competitive algorithm for general matroids.

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• Current best for general matroids: O (log log rank)-competitive

▶ [Lachish 2014], [Feldman, Svensson, Zenklusen 2014]

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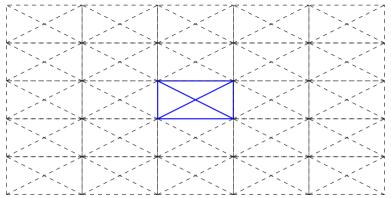
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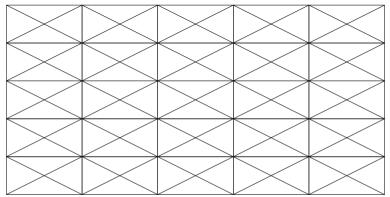
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- Constant-competitive for certain variants:
 - ▶ Free order model [Jaillet, Soto, Zenklusen 2013]
 - ▶ Random assignment [Soto 2011; Oveis Gharan, Vondrák 2013]



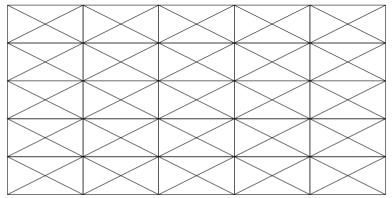
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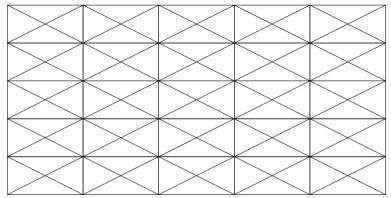
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Intuition: Knowing complete matroid structure in advance shouldn't help

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Intuition: Knowing complete matroid structure in advance shouldn't help Goal: Reduce amount of required prior information in RAMSP

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• Setting:

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- Setting:
 - Elements of matroid $\mathcal{M} = (N, \mathcal{I})$ revealed online one by one

Image: A matrix

- Setting:
 - ▶ Elements of matroid M = (N, I) revealed online one by one
 - ▶ Weights chosen adversarially, but assigned to elements randomly

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 - ► Left as open question in [Babaioff, Immorlica, Kleinberg 2007]

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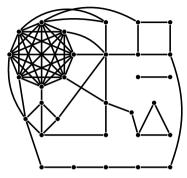
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- Our main result:
 - Constant-competitive algorithm without knowing matroid upfront

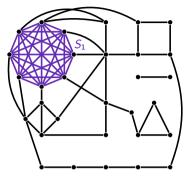
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• Density of a set of edges U is

$$\frac{|U|}{r(U)} = \frac{|U|}{\text{max size of forest contained in } U}$$

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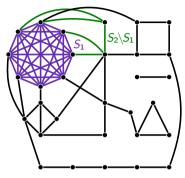
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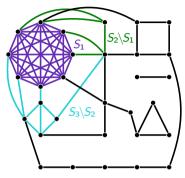


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- $S_2 \setminus S_1$ is the densest set in \mathcal{M}/S_1

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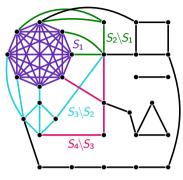


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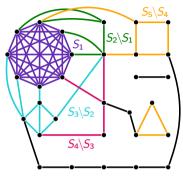


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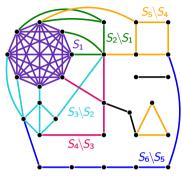
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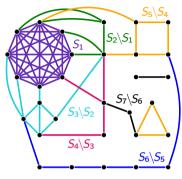
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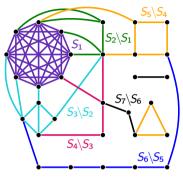
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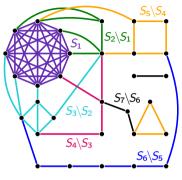
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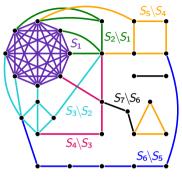
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- Build matroids $\mathcal{M}_i = (\mathcal{M}/S_i)|_{S_{i+1} \setminus S_i}$ (principal sequence of \mathcal{M})
- Devise constant-competitive algorithm for (very well-structured) \mathcal{M}_i 's



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$$\frac{|U|}{r(U)} = \frac{|U|}{\text{max size of forest contained in } U}$$

- S_1 is the densest set in \mathcal{M}
- $S_2 \setminus S_1$ is the densest set in \mathcal{M}/S_1
- ...
- $S_{i+1} \setminus S_i$ is the densest set in \mathcal{M}/S_i
- Build matroids $\mathcal{M}_i = (\mathcal{M}/S_i)|_{S_{i+1} \setminus S_i}$ (principal sequence of \mathcal{M})
- Devise constant-competitive algorithm for (very well-structured) \mathcal{M}_i 's

• Use OPT
$$(\mathcal{M}) = \Theta\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} \operatorname{OPT}(\mathcal{M}_i)\right)$$

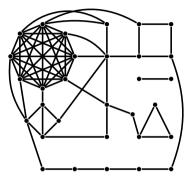
• Can't compute principal decomposition without knowing full structure

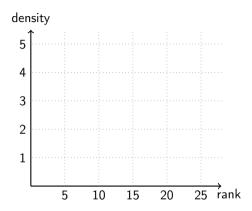
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- Decompositions for sample and whole matroid might differ significantly
- Elements might end up in different partitions depending on sample



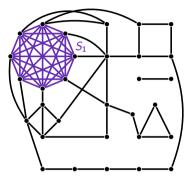


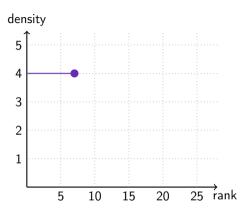
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O(1)-Competitive Matroid Unknown RAMSP

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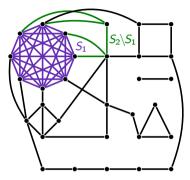
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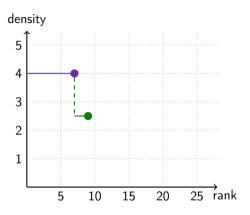




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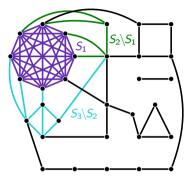


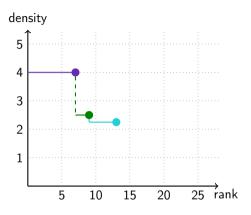
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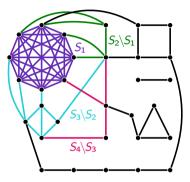


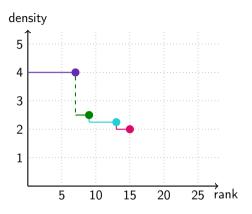
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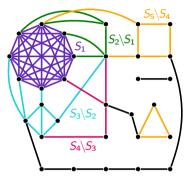


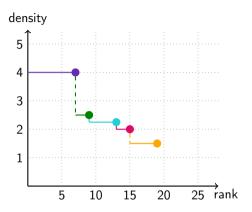
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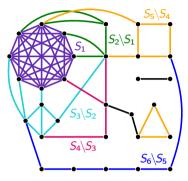
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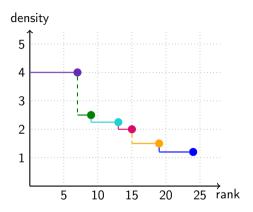
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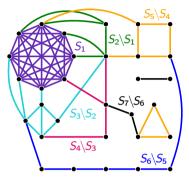


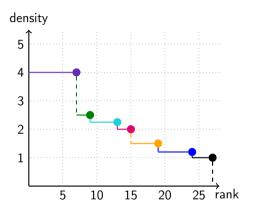


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O(1)-Competitive Matroid Unknown RAMSP

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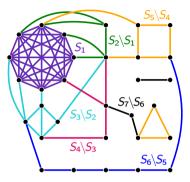


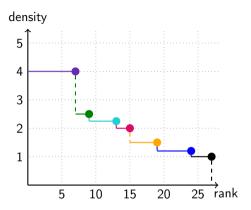


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O(1)-Competitive Matroid Unknown RAMSP

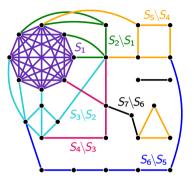
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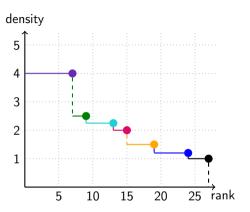




• Advantages of RDCs:

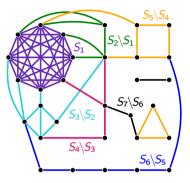
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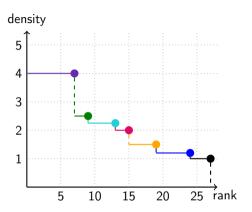




• Advantages of RDCs:

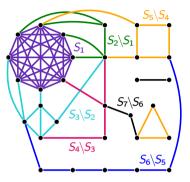
Capture key parameters of principal sequence

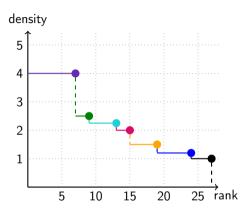




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• Advantages of RDCs:

- Capture key parameters of principal sequence
- Can be compared to OPT and competitiveness
- Can be exploited algorithmically

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Theorem

With constant probability, RDCs of \mathcal{M} , $\mathcal{M}|_S$, and $\mathcal{M}|_{N\setminus S}$ are close to each other.

- Sample constant fraction of elements ightarrow set S
- Use RDC of $\mathcal{M}|_S$ to approximate RDC of $\mathcal{M}|_{N\setminus S}$

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- Use approximate RDC to retrieve $\Omega(OPT)$ weight from $\mathcal{M}|_{N\setminus S}$ in expectation
- Conclude that we return $\Omega(\mathrm{OPT})$ weight from $\mathcal M$ in expectation

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Solves open question from [Babaioff, Immorlica, Kleinberg 2007]

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- Utilize rank-density curves or densities in general MSP?
- Resolve general MSP conjecture from [Babaioff, Immorlica, Kleinberg 2007]?