

Optimal Online Algorithms via Linear Scaling

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Multiple-Choice Secretary Problem

[Hajiaghayi, Kleinberg, Parkes, EC 2004], [Kleinberg, SODA 2005], ...

- n items arrive online over time, each with a weight
- Weights are adversarial Arrival order is uniformly random
- Upon arrival of an item: Immediate decision whether to accept or reject
- Constraint: Accept at most k items
- Objective: Maximize sum of weights of accepts items

Theorem (Kleinberg, SODA 2005)

There is a $1 - O(1/\sqrt{k})$ -competitive algorithm, but no $1 - o(1/\sqrt{k})$ -competitive algorithm.





lpha-competitive if $m{E}[ALG] \geq lpha \cdot \mathsf{OPT}$

In round ℓ , upon arrival of item j

• Let $S^{(\ell)}$ be $\lfloor \frac{\ell}{n} k \rfloor$ items of highest value that arrived so far

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If j ∈ S<sup>(ℓ)</sup> and |Accepted| < k
Set Accepted := Accepted ∪ {j}
```



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Conflict probability

Let
$$p := 9\sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}$$
. For $pn \le \ell \le (1-p)n$, we have

- $E[|\text{Accepted}|] \leq \sum_{\ell'=1}^{\ell-1} E[C_{\ell'}] \leq \frac{\ell}{n}k$
- $\Pr\left[|\operatorname{Accepted}| \geq k\right] \leq \exp\left(-\frac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{k}\right)$



Putting the pieces together

For $pn \le \ell \le (1 - p)n$ we have: $E[v_j C_\ell] \ge \frac{1}{n} OPT \left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\ell}{n}k}}\right)$ $Pr[|\text{Accepted}| \ge k] \le \exp\left(-\frac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{k}\right)$

Despite dependencies:

$$E[ext{value from round } \ell] \geq rac{1}{n} OPT\left(1 - 9\sqrt{rac{1}{rac{\ell}{n}k}}
ight)\left(1 - \exp\left(-rac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{k}
ight)
ight)$$

Adding up:

$$E[ALG] \ge \sum_{\ell=pn}^{(1-p)n} \frac{1}{n} OPT\left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\ell}{n}k}}\right) \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{k}\right)\right)$$
$$= \left(1 - O\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}\right)\right) OPT$$



1 Multiple-Choice Secretary Problem

- 2 Online Packing LPs [K., Radke, Tönnis, Vöcking, STOC 2014]
- 3 Temp Secretary Problem

[K., Tönnis, ESA 2016]

4 Summary and Outlook



Online Packing Linear Programs



$$B = \min_{i \in [m]} \frac{b_i}{\max_{j \in [n]} a_{i,j}}$$



 $(1 - \epsilon)$ -competitive algorithms if *B* is large enough

Feldman, Henzinger, Korula, Mirrokni, Stein (ESA 2010):

Agrawal, Wang, Ye (2009):

$$B = \Omega\left(rac{m\log\left(nK
ight)}{\epsilon^3}
ight)$$

$$B = \Omega ig(rac{m \log \left(n K / \epsilon
ight)}{\epsilon^2} ig)$$

Molinaro and Ravi (ICALP 2012):

$$B = \Omega\left(\frac{m^2\log(m/\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2}\right)$$

K., Radke, Tönnis, Vöcking (STOC 2014): $B = \Omega\left(\frac{\log d}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ matches lower bound by Agrawal et al., 2009



In round ℓ , upon arrival of variable x_j

• $\tilde{x}^{(\ell)}$:= optimal solution to "known" LP with scaled capacities $\frac{\ell}{n}b$

• $x_i^{(\ell)} := 1$ with probability $\tilde{x}_i^{(\ell)}$, all other entries 0

• If
$$A(y + x^{(\ell)}) \le b$$
, set $y := y + x^{(\ell)}$

Theorem

•
$$E[ALG] = \left(1 - O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\log d}{B}}\right)\right) OPT$$

• $E[ALG] = \Omega\left(d^{-\frac{2}{B-1}}\right) OPT$



Analysis

For
$$pn \le \ell \le (1 - p)n$$
 we have:

$$\mathbf{E}[c^T x^{(\ell)}] \ge \frac{1}{n} OPT \left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1 + \ln d}{\frac{\ell}{n}B}}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{P}r\left[\left(\sum_{\ell' \le \ell} Ax^{(\ell')}\right)_i > b_i\right] \le \frac{1}{d} \exp\left(-\frac{n - \ell}{n}\sqrt{B}\right)$$

Despite dependencies:

$$E[c^{T}y^{(\ell)}] \geq \frac{1}{n}OPT\left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1+\ln d}{\frac{\ell}{n}B}}\right)\left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{B}\right)\right)$$

Adding up:

$$E[ALG] \ge \sum_{\ell=pn}^{(1-p)n} \frac{1}{n} OPT\left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1+\ln d}{\frac{\ell}{n}B}}\right) \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{B}\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\log d}{B}}\right)\right) OPT$$



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• $\tilde{x}^{(\ell)}$:= optimal solution to "known" LP with scaled capacities $\frac{\ell}{n}b$

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• If
$$A(y + x^{(\ell)}) \le b$$
, set $y := y + x^{(\ell)}$

Value of tentative selection

Let
$$p := 9\sqrt{\frac{1+\ln d}{B}}$$
. For $pn \le \ell \le (1-p)n$, we have

$$\mathbf{E}[c^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{(\ell)}] \ge \frac{\ell}{n} OPT \left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1+\ln d}{\frac{\ell}{n}B}}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[c^T \mathbf{x}^{(\ell)}] = \frac{1}{\ell} \mathbf{E}[c^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{(\ell)}] \ge \frac{1}{n} OPT \left(1 - 9\sqrt{\frac{1+\ln d}{\frac{\ell}{n}B}}\right)$$



In round ℓ , upon arrival of variable x_j

• $\tilde{x}^{(\ell)}$:= optimal solution to "known" LP with scaled capacities $\frac{\ell}{n}b$

• $x_i^{(\ell)} := 1$ with probability $\tilde{x}_i^{(\ell)}$, all other entries 0

• If
$$A(y + x^{(\ell)}) \le b$$
, set $y := y + x^{(\ell)}$

Conflict probability

Let
$$p := 9\sqrt{\frac{1+\ln d}{B}}$$
. For $pn \le \ell \le (1-p)n$, we have

$$\Pr\left[\left(\sum_{\ell' \leq \ell} Ax^{(\ell')}\right)_i > b_i\right] \leq \frac{1}{d} \exp\left(-\frac{n-\ell}{n}\sqrt{B}\right)$$



■ *n* items arrive online over time, each with a weight and a length

- Weights are adversarial Arrival times are drawn i.i.d. from a distribution (e.g. U[0, 1])
- Upon arrival of an item: Immediate decision whether to accept or reject
- Constraint: Accept at most k items simultaneously
- Objective: Maximize sum of weights of accepts items



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Algorithm for Identical Lengths

[K., Tönnis, ESA 2016]

Important Observation:

If all items have length γ , we can accept at most $k \lceil 1/\gamma \rceil$ arriving in [0, 1]

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for every arriving item j do

Set t := \tau_j;

Let S^{(t)} be the \lfloor tk/\gamma \rfloor highest-valued items i with \tau_i \le t;

if j \in S^{(t)} then

if Accepted \cup \{j\} is a feasible schedule then

\lfloor Set Accepted \cup \{j\};
```

Theorem

If all lengths are γ , the algorithm is

•
$$1/2 - O(\sqrt{\gamma})$$
-competitive and

1 –
$$O(1/\sqrt{k}) - O(\sqrt{\gamma})$$
-competitive

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- General simple template for online algorithms: Pretend you could start from scratch now, but leave some space!
- Optimal guarantees for multiple-choice secretary problem and online packing LPs
- Simple and better algorithm for temp secretary problem
- Approach also works for submodular objective functions
 [K., Tönnis, unpublished]





What about cost-minimization problems, e.g., scheduling? [Göbel, K., Tönnis, ESA 2015]

- What about non-uniformly drawn permutations? [K., Kleinberg, Niazadeh, STOC 2015]
- Are there algorithms that are good in multiple models?

Thank you! Questions?

