

Approximation Algorithms with Predictions

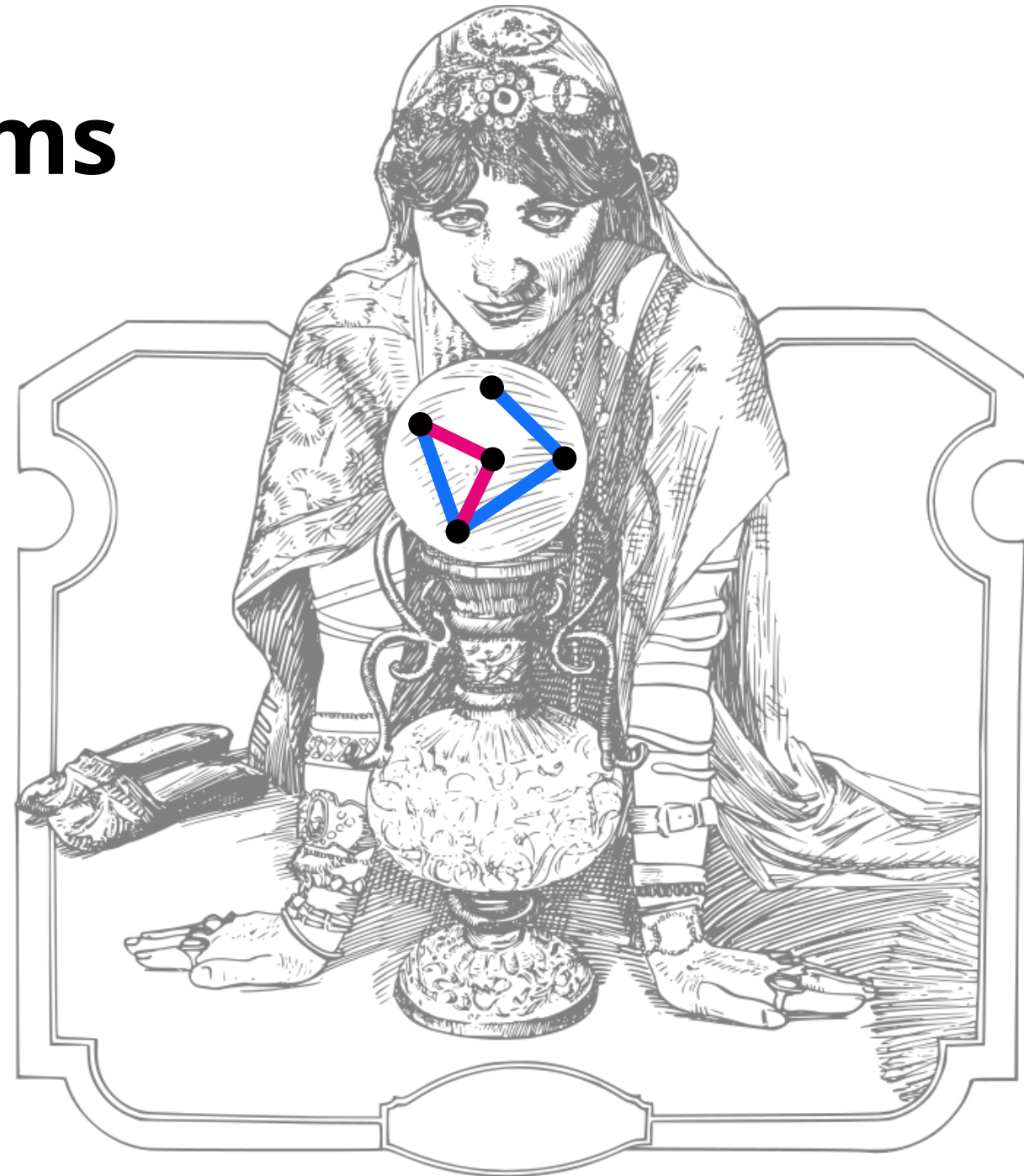
Antonios Antoniadis University of Twente

Marek Eliáš

Adam Polak

Moritz Venzin

} Bocconi University



Approximation algorithms

$$\text{value}(\text{ALG}) \leq \rho \cdot \text{value}(\text{OPT})$$

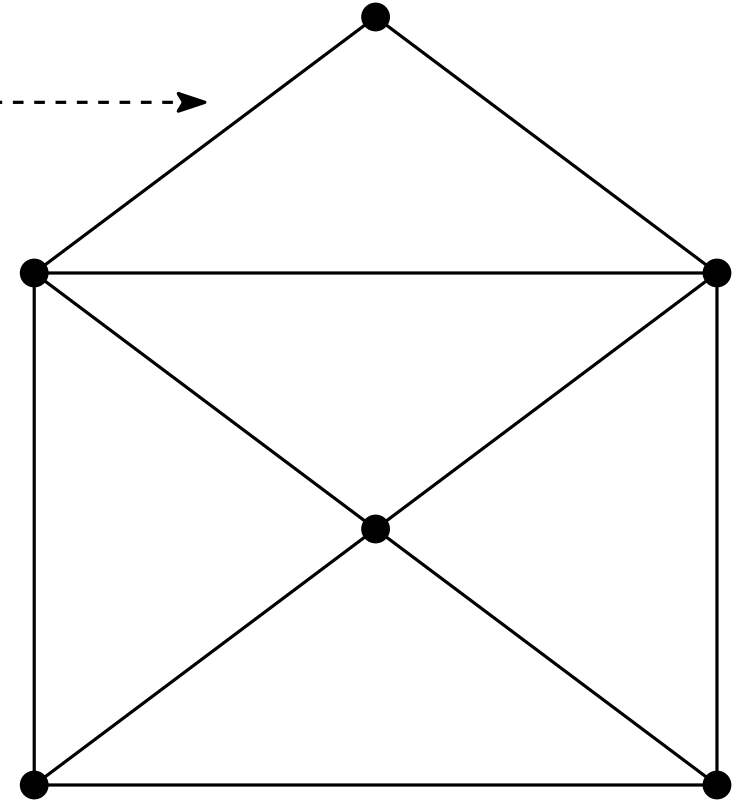


approximation ratio (approximation factor)

Example: the Steiner Tree problem

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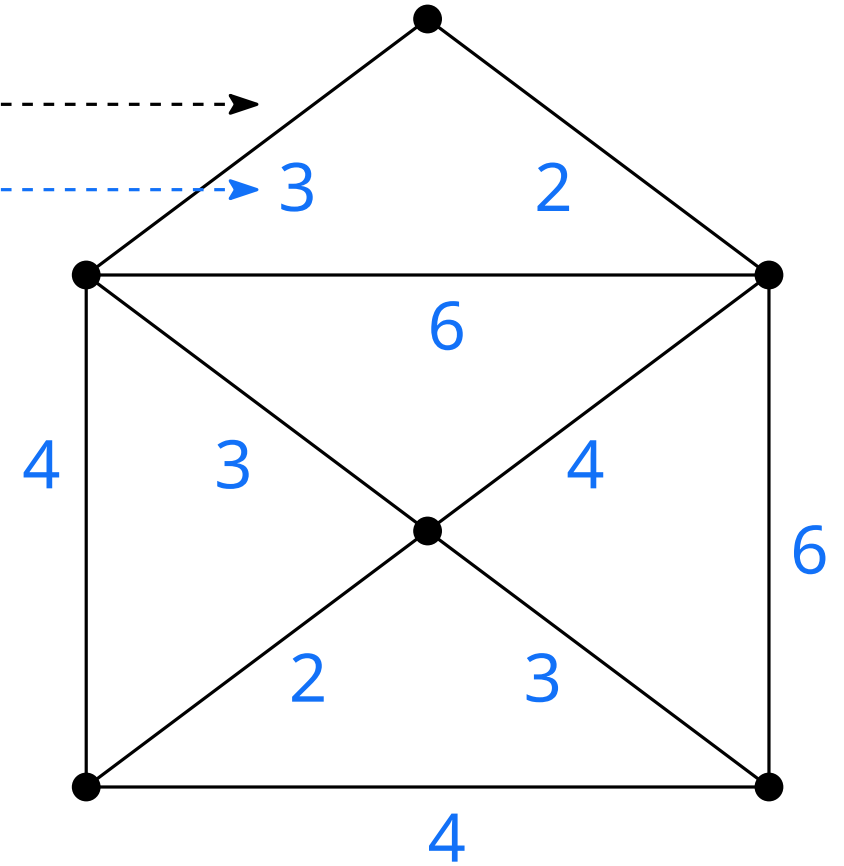
- undirected **graph** $G = (V, E)$ ----->



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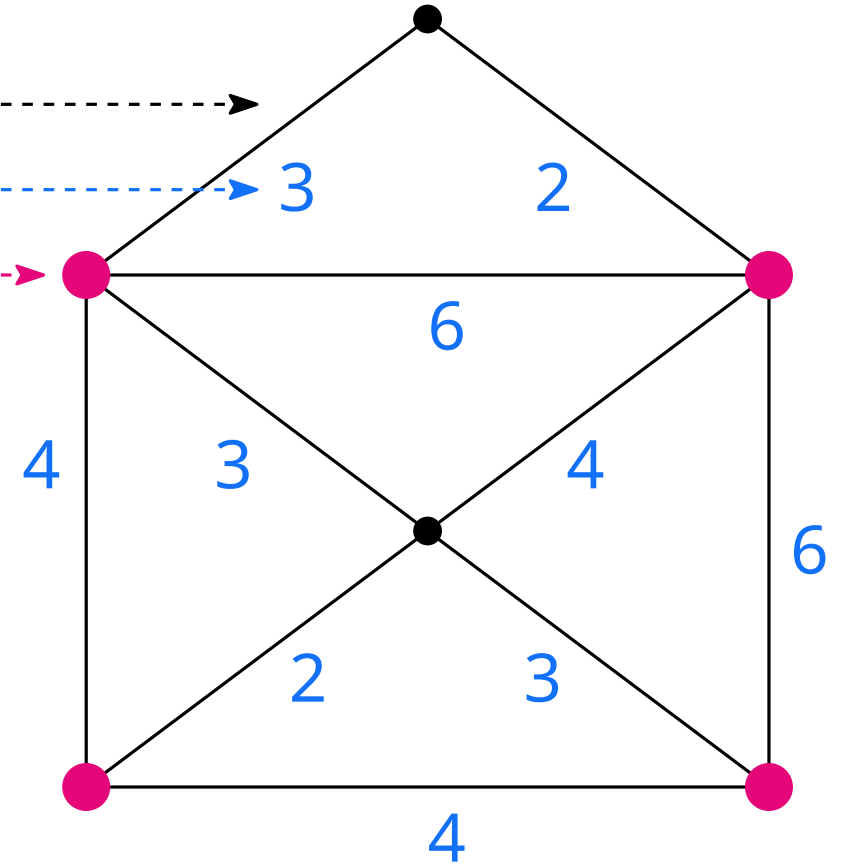
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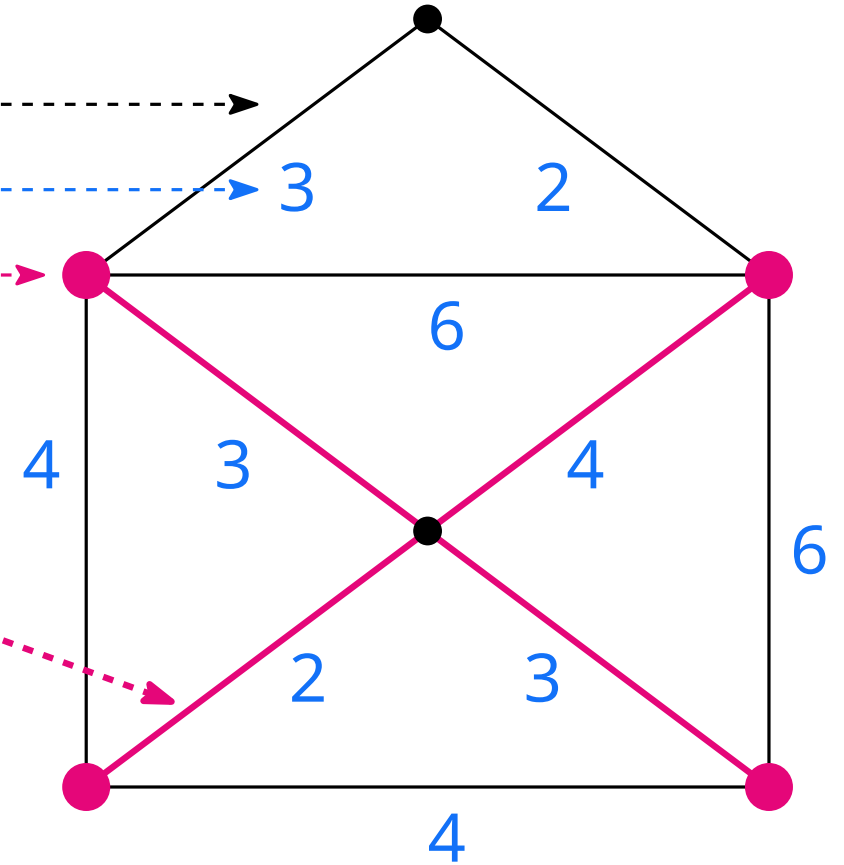
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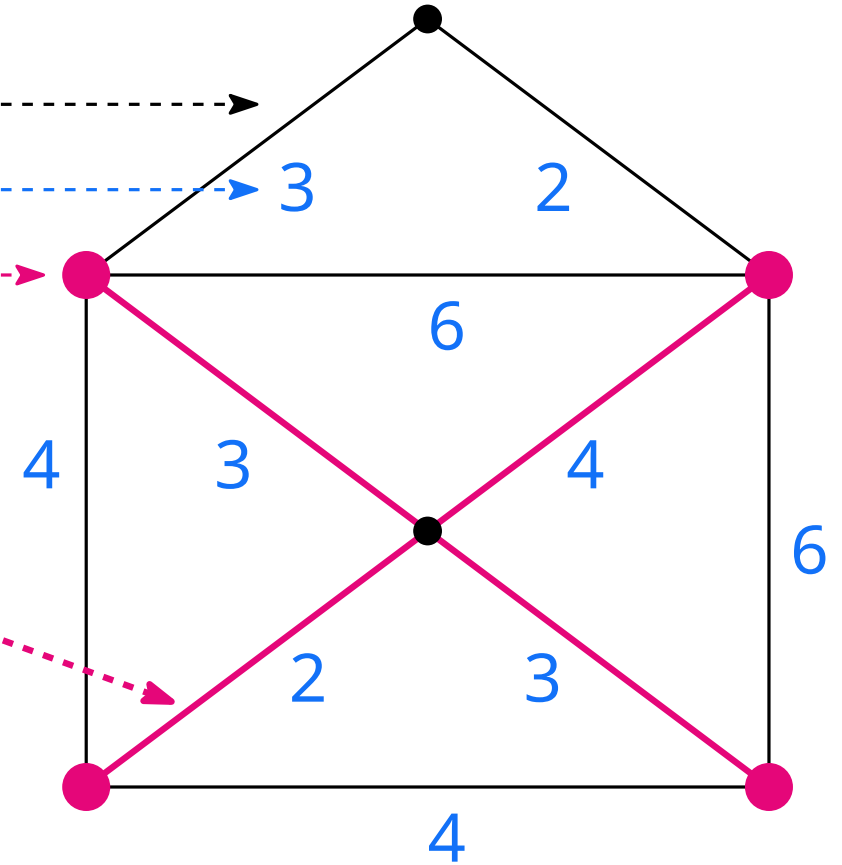
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What is known?

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[Karp '72]



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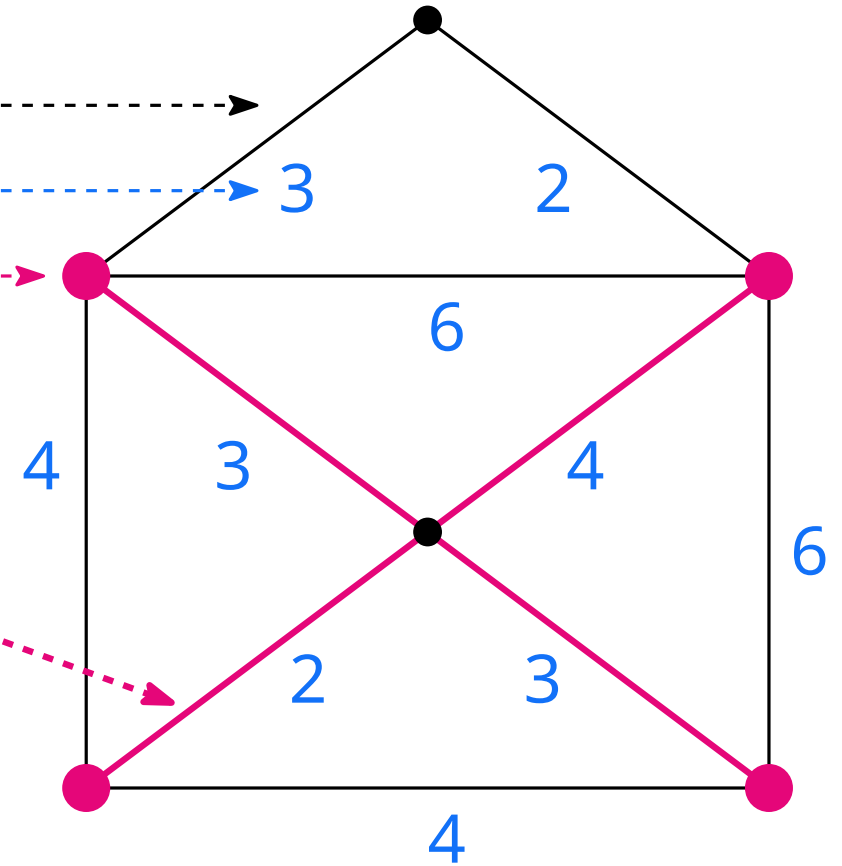
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- ▶ **2**-approximation in (near-)**linear** $O(E + V \log V)$ time

[Takahashi, Matsuyama '80], [Kou, Markowsky, Berman '81], [Wu, Widmayer, Wong '86], [Widmayer '86], [Mehlhorn '88]



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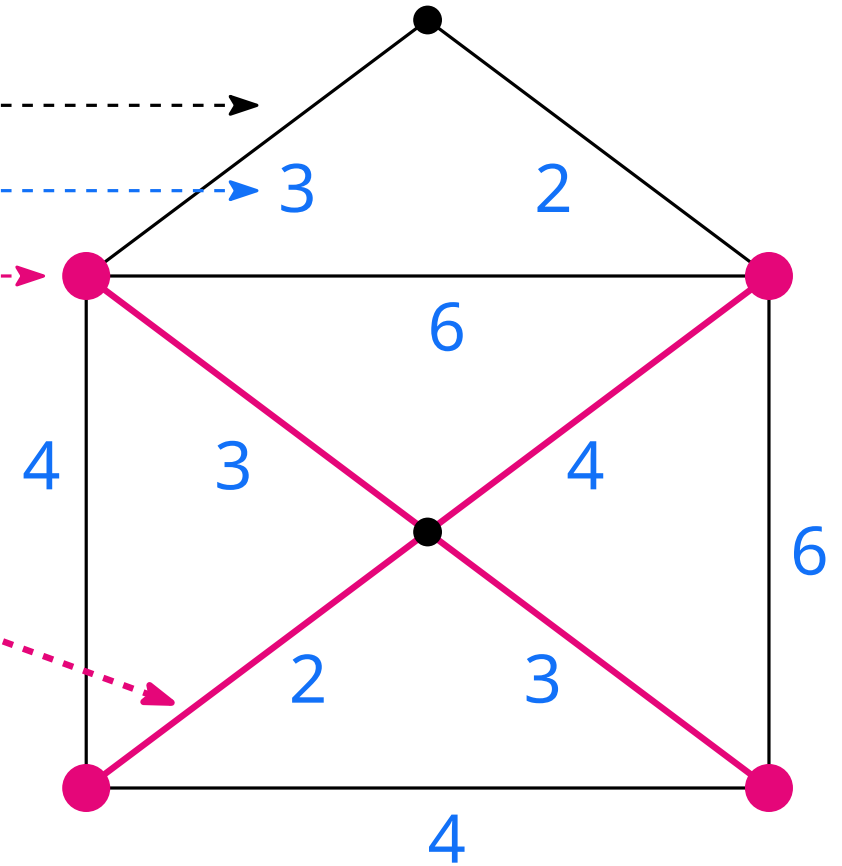
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$$w(\text{ALG}(I)) \leq 2 \cdot w(\text{OPT}(I))$$

for every instance I



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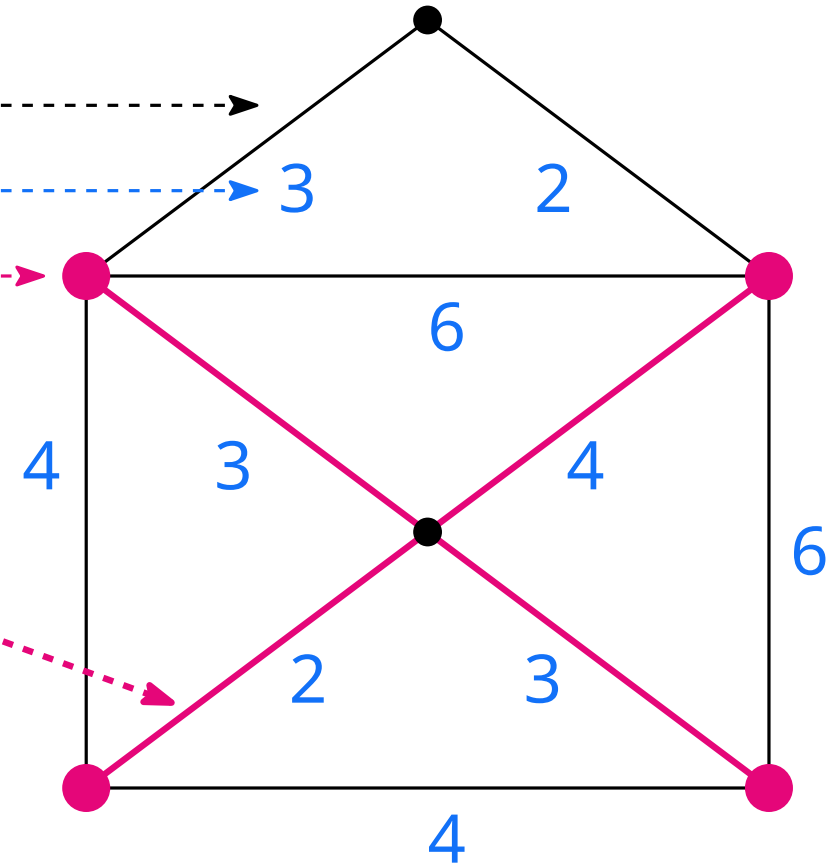
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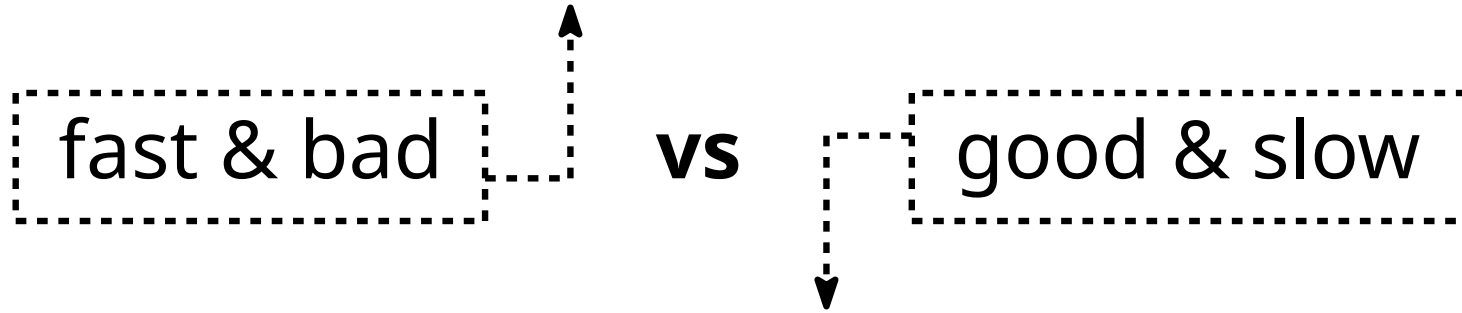
- ▶ **1.39**-approximation in unspecified polynomial $V^{O(1)}$ time

[Zelikovsky '93], [Prömel, Steger '97], [Karpiński, Zelikovsky '97], [Hougardy, Prömel '99], [Robins, Zelikovsky '00], [Byrka, Grandoni, Rothvoss, Sanità '10]



The dilemma

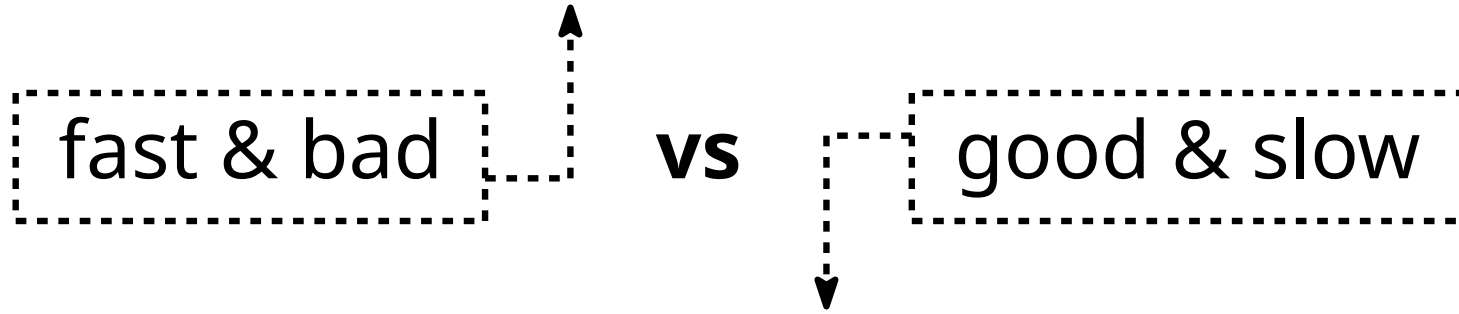
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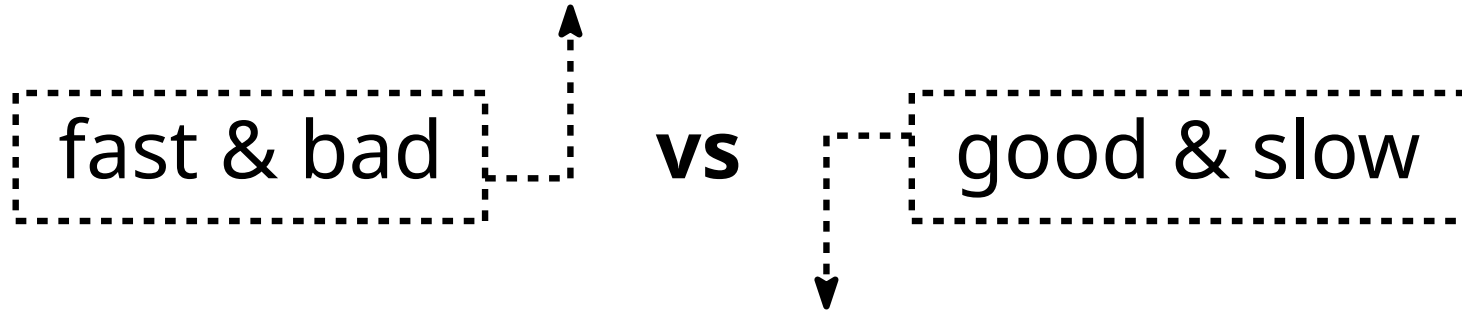


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Could we have both **fast** and **good**?

The dilemma

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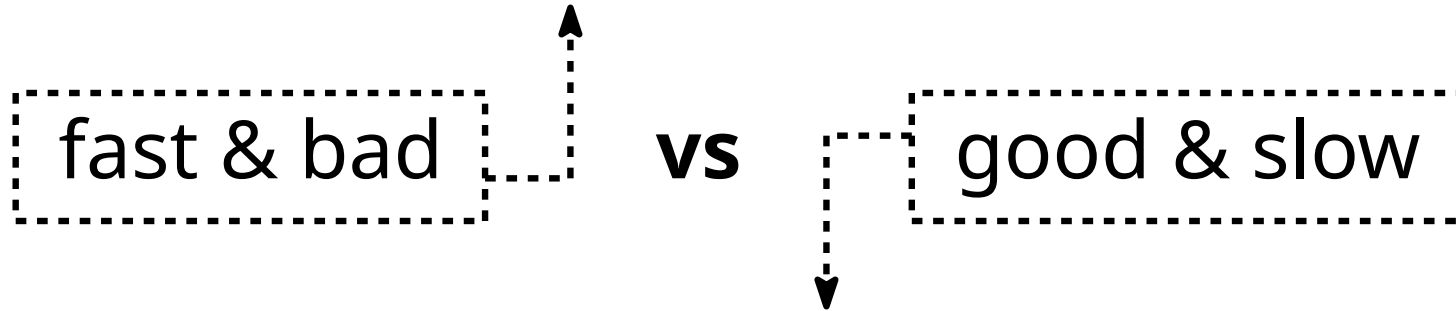
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*If we have accurate enough **predictions**



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Steiner Tree with predictions

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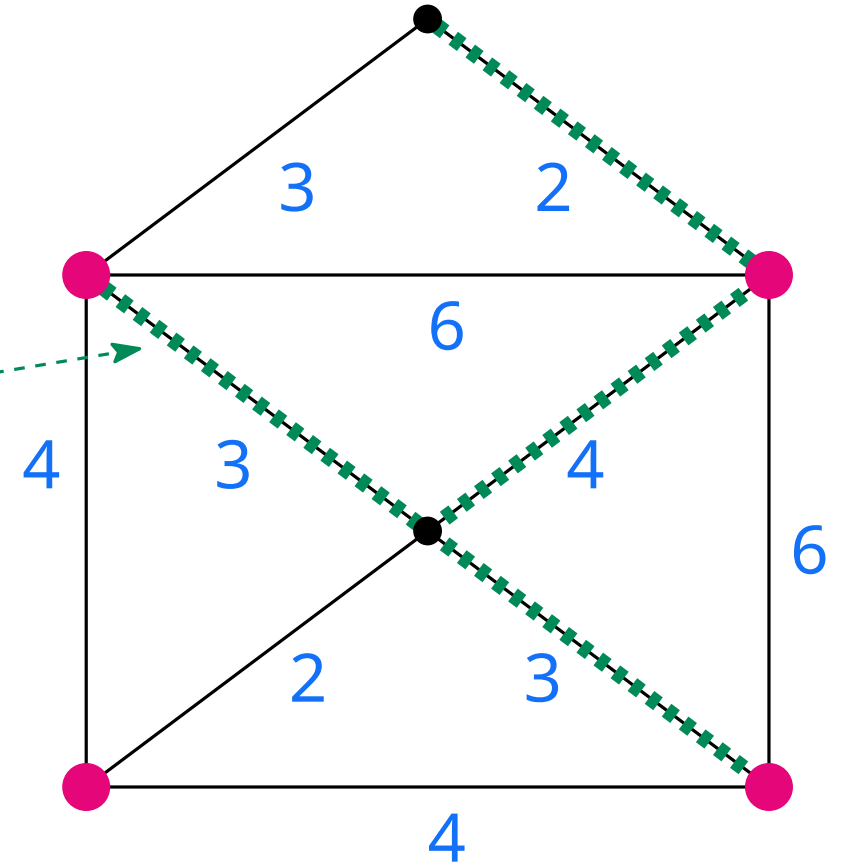
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Prediction:

- ▶ **a subset of edges** $\text{PRED} \subseteq E$
- ↑
----- (not necessarily feasible)

Output:

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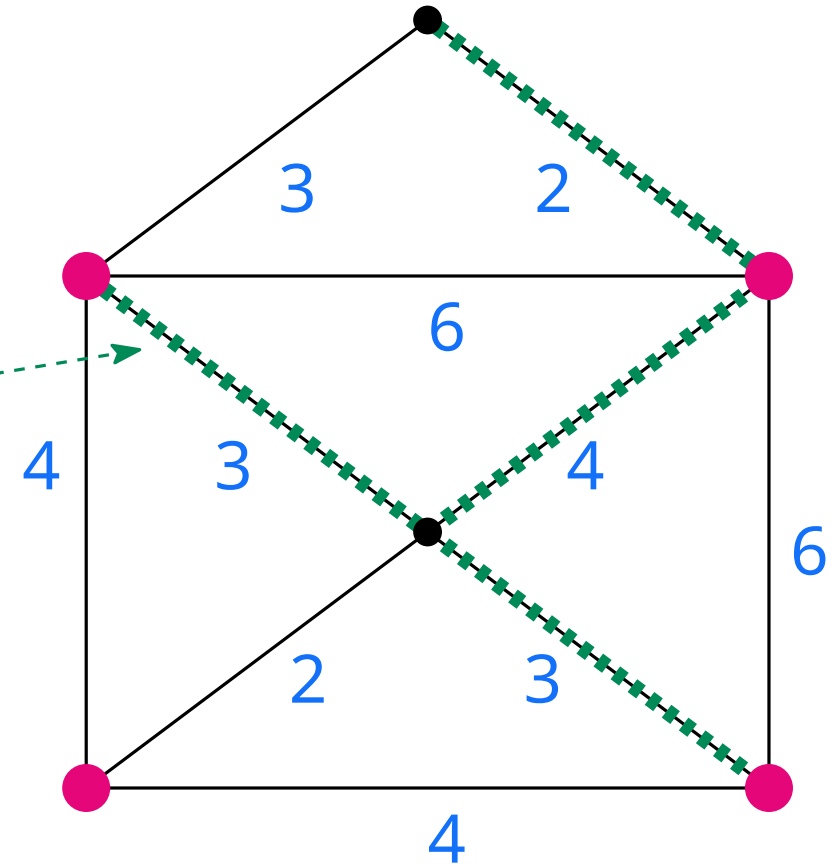
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Our result:

- ▶ $(1 + \eta/\text{OPT})$ -approximation in (near-)linear $O(E + V \log V)$ time

..... **prediction error** $\eta := w(\text{PRED} \setminus \text{OPT}) + w(\text{OPT} \setminus \text{PRED})$



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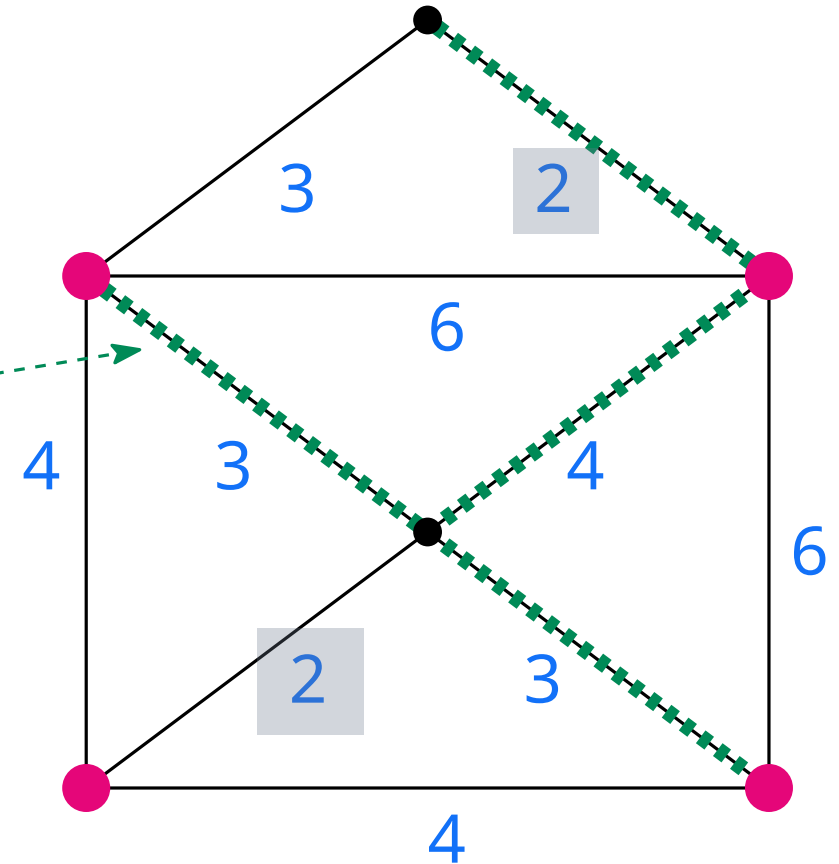
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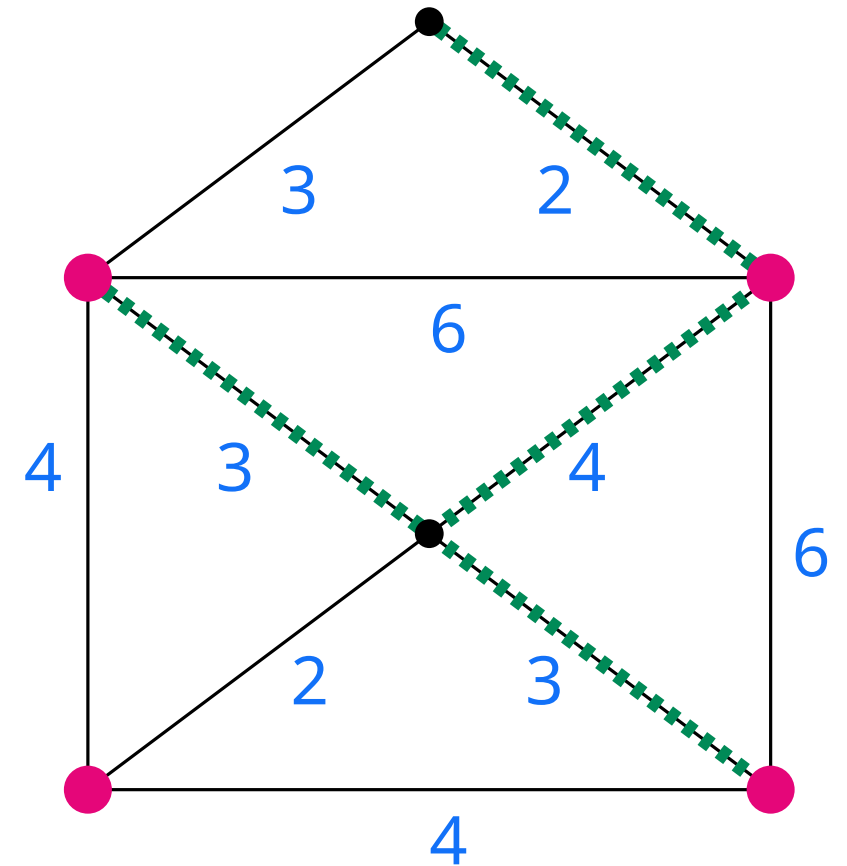
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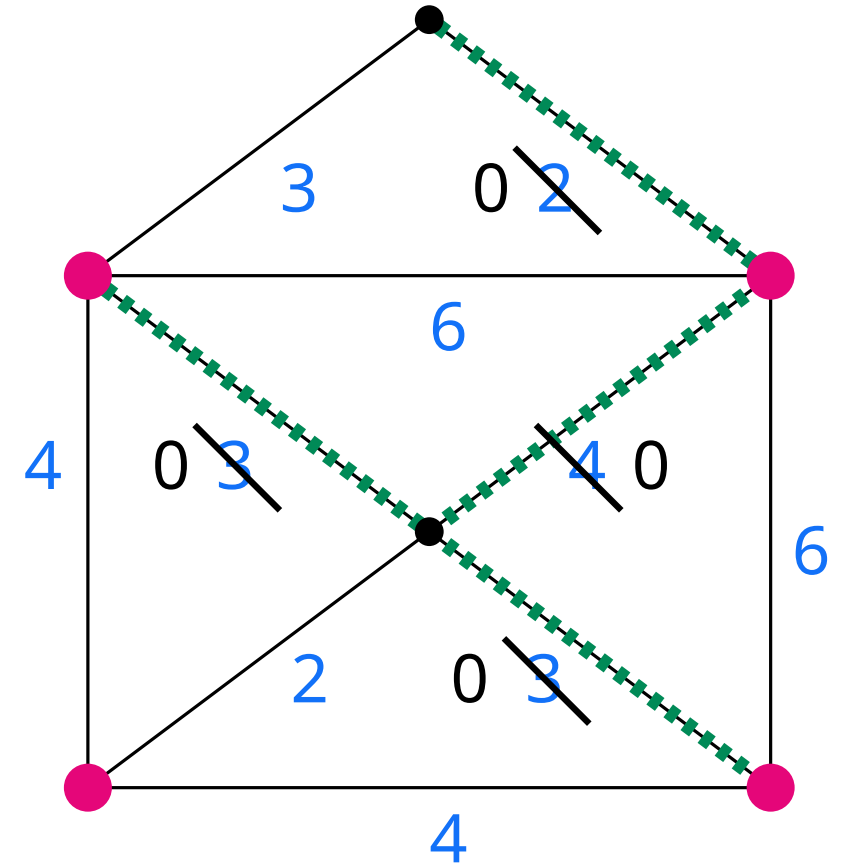
Our learning-augmented algorithm for Steiner Tree

- read input $\mathbf{G} = (V, E)$, $\mathbf{w} : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, $\mathbf{T} \subseteq V$ and prediction **PRED** $\subseteq E$



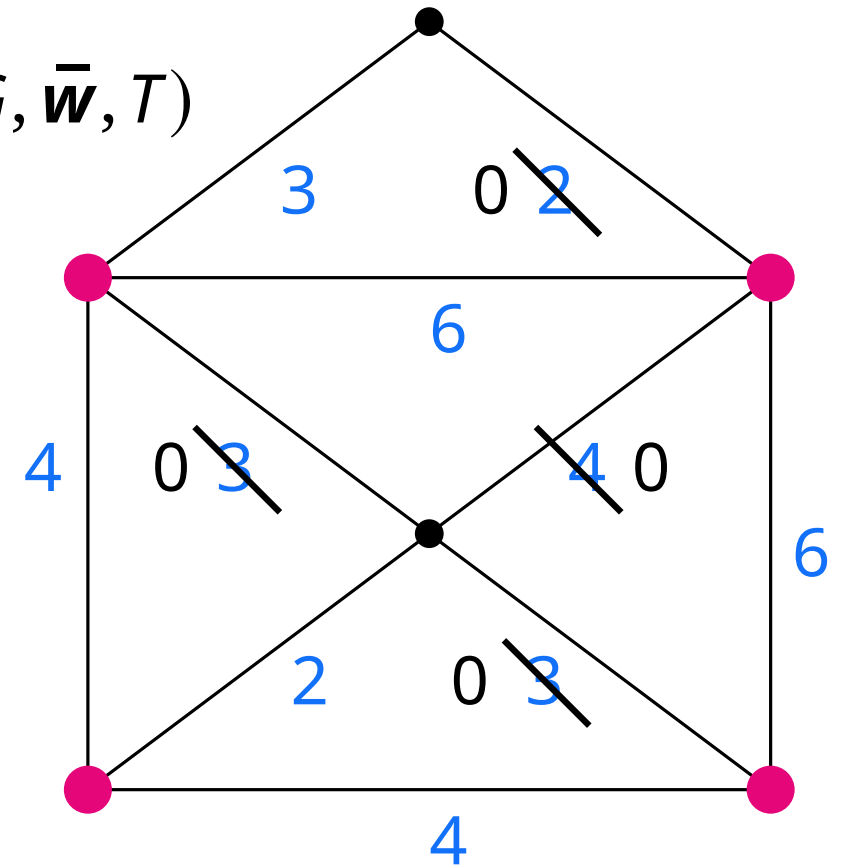
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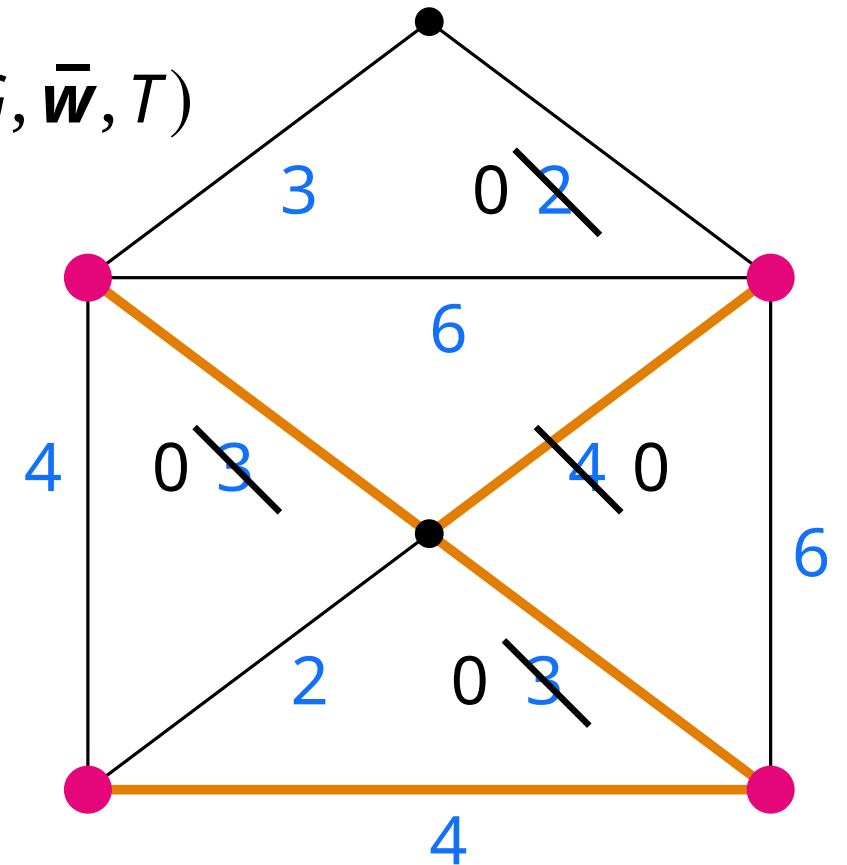
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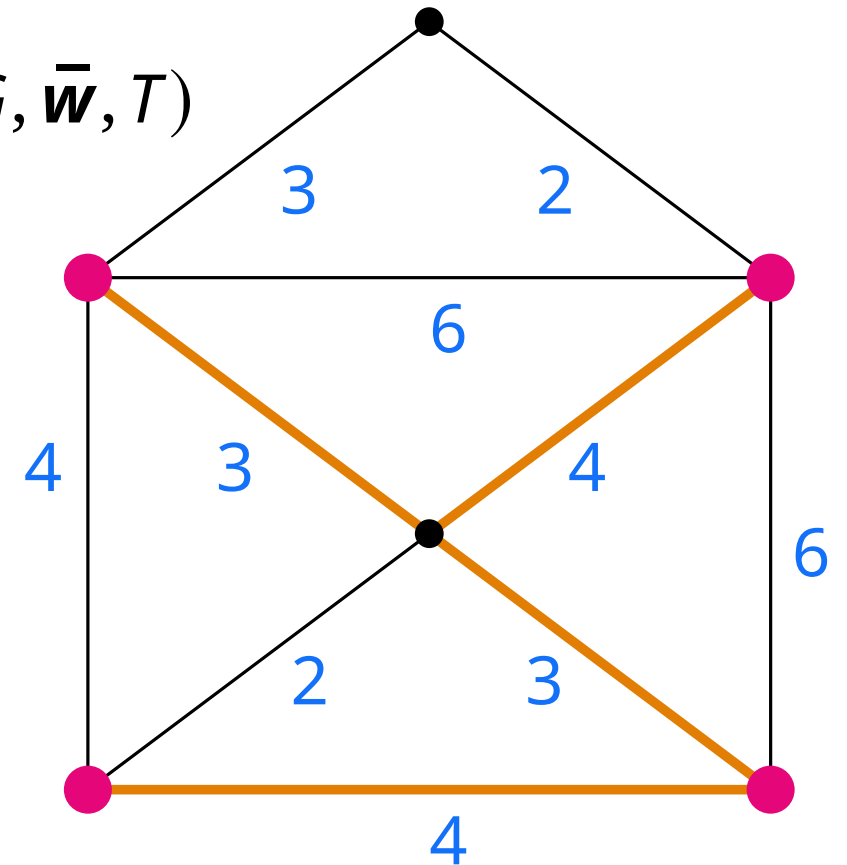
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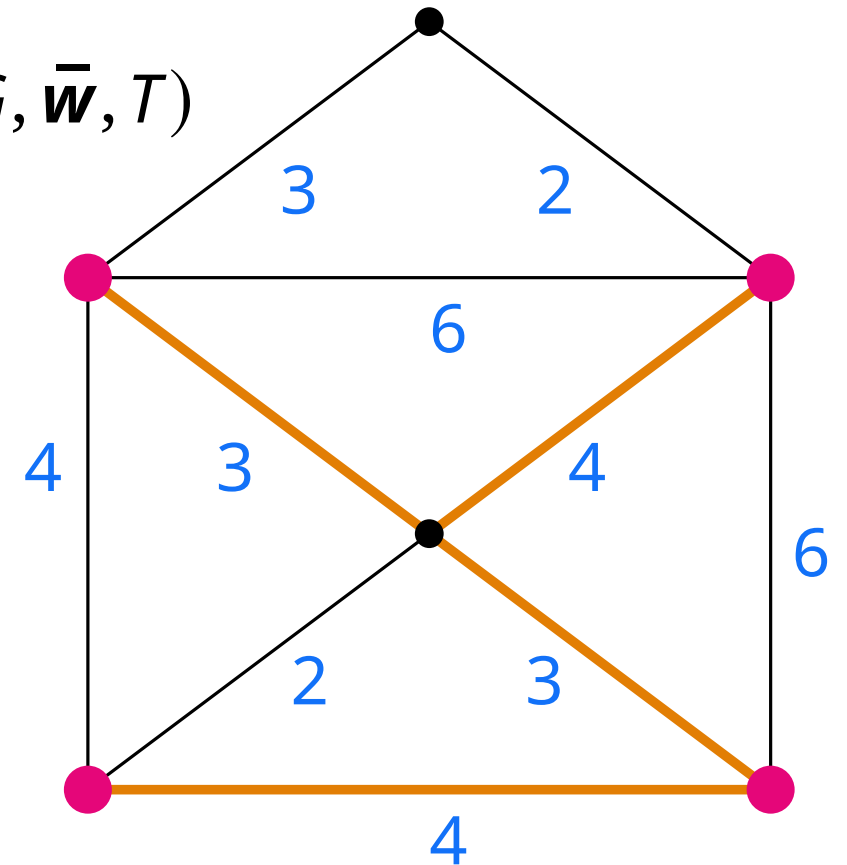
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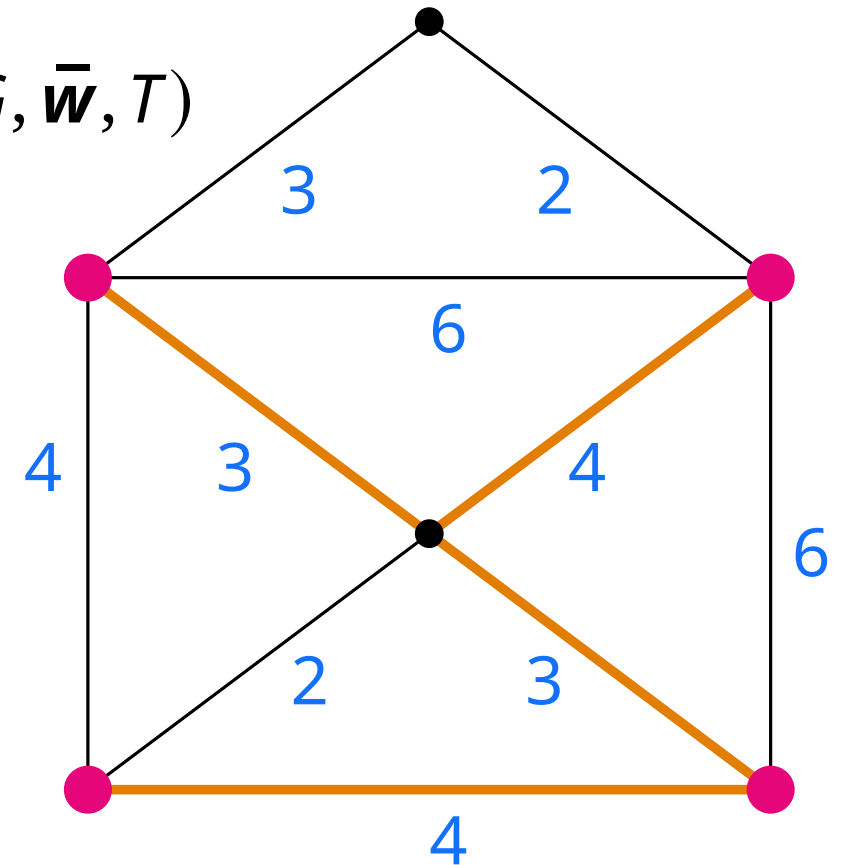
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Proof: via simple analysis of a Venn diagram

Generalization

For any **minimization problem** of the following form:

Input:

- ▶ n items with **weights**: $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
- ▶ implicitly given set of **feasible solutions**: $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Output:

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Applications

- ▶ (Minimum Weight) Steiner Tree
 - ▶ (Minimum Weight) Vertex Cover
 - ▶ Minimum Weight Perfect Matching in Metric Graphs
 - ▶ (Maximum Weight) Clique
 - ▶ Knapsack
 - ▶ [place for your favorite problem]
- } (a similar general theorem for **maximization** problems)

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