

Constructive Discrepancy Minimization for Convex Sets

Thomas Rothvoss

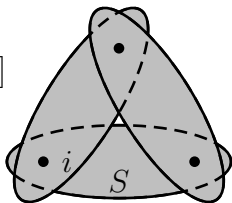
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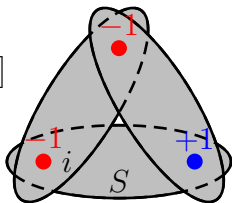
Discrepancy theory

- ▶ Set system $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_m\}, S_i \subseteq [n]$



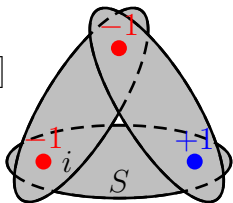
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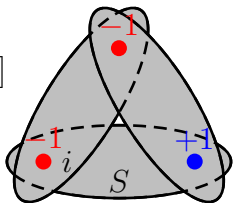
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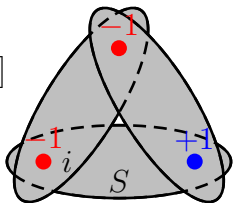
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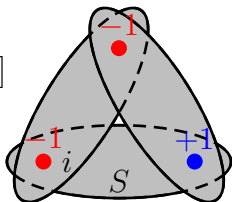
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Main method: Find a **partial coloring** $\chi : [n] \rightarrow \{0, \pm 1\}$

- ▶ low discrepancy $\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}} |\chi(S)|$
- ▶ $|\text{supp}(\chi)| \geq \Omega(n)$

Discrepancy theory (2)

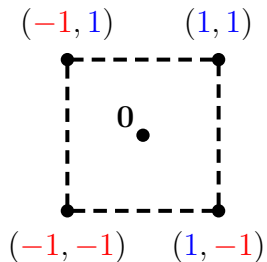
Lemma (Spencer)

For m set on $n \leq m$ elements there is a **partial coloring** of discrepancy $O(\sqrt{n \log \frac{2m}{n}})$.

- ▶ Run argument $\log n$ times
- ▶ Total discrepancy is

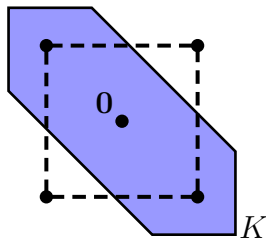
$$\lesssim \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n/2} + \sqrt{n/2^2} + \dots + 1 = O(\sqrt{n})$$

Thm of Spencer-Gluskin-Giannopolous



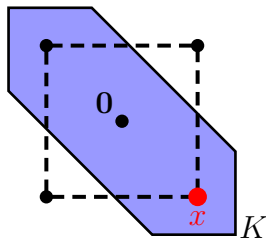
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Goal: For $K := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \left| \sum_{j \in S_i} x_j \right| \leq 100\sqrt{n} \forall i \in [n] \right\}$



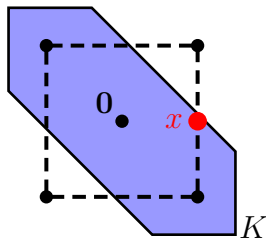
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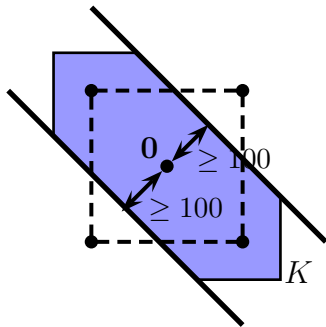
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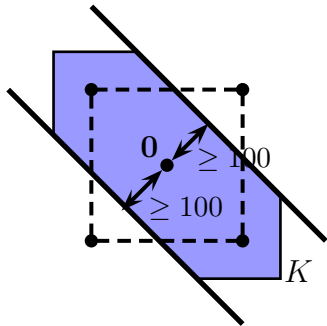
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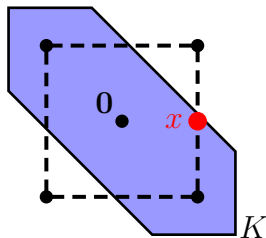


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- ▶ Gaussian measure

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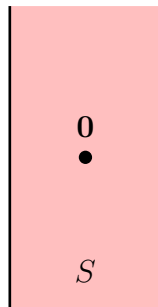
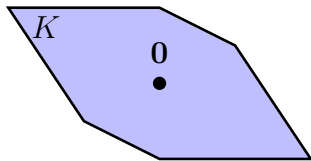
- ▶ Counting argument: any such K admits partial coloring

Gaussian measure

Lemma (Sidak-Kathri '67)

For K convex and symmetric and strip S ,

$$\gamma_n(K \cap S) \geq \gamma_n(K) \cdot \gamma_n(S)$$

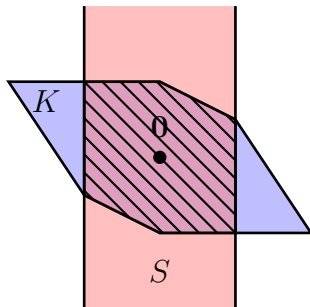


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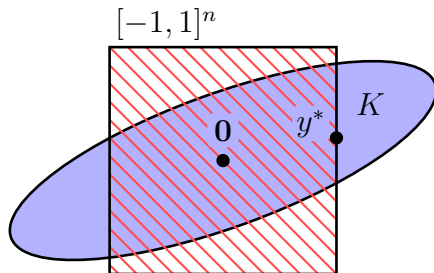
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- ▶ Lovett-Meka '12:
 - ▶ (+) poly-time
 - ▶ (+) simple and elegant
 - ▶ (+/-) Works for any $K = \{x : |\langle x, v_i \rangle| \leq \lambda_i \forall i \in [m]\}$
with $\sum_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda_i^2/16} \leq \frac{n}{16}$

Our main result

Theorem (R. 2014)

For a **convex symmetric set** $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\gamma_n(K) \geq e^{-\delta n}$, one can find a $y \in K \cap [-1, 1]^n$ with $|\{i : y_i = \pm 1\}| \geq \varepsilon n$ in **poly-time**.



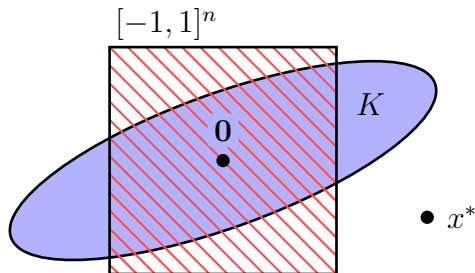
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- (1) take a random $x^* \sim \gamma_n$



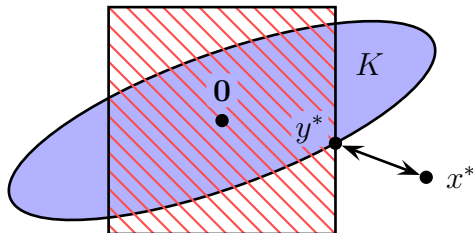
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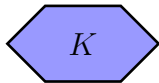
Algorithm:

- (1) take a random $x^* \sim \gamma_n$
- (2) compute $y^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{[-1, 1]^n} \{\|x^* - y\|_2 \mid y \in K \cap [-1, 1]^n\}$



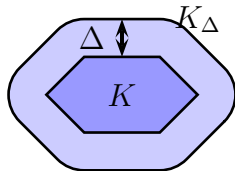
Isoperimetric inequality

- ▶ For set K



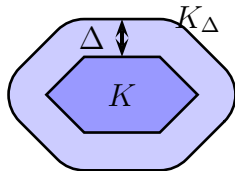
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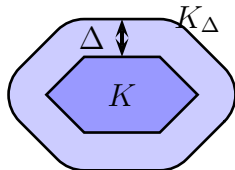


Lemma

$$\gamma_n(K) \geq e^{-\delta n} \implies \gamma_n(K_{3\sqrt{\delta n}}) \geq 1 - e^{-\delta n}$$

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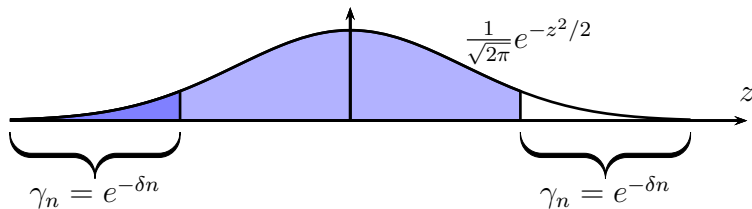
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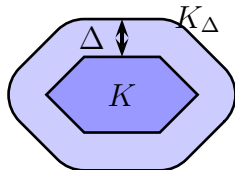
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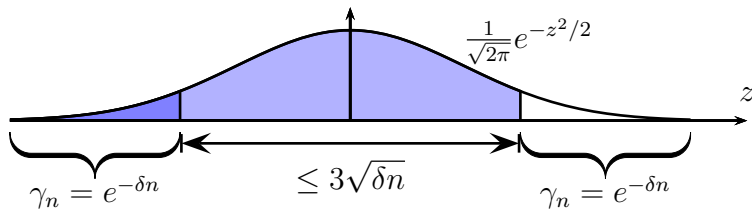
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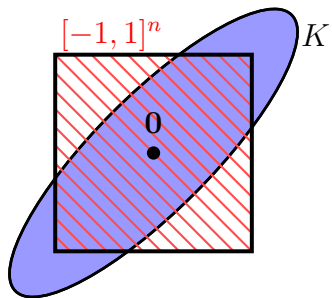
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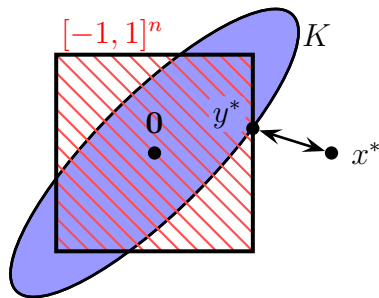


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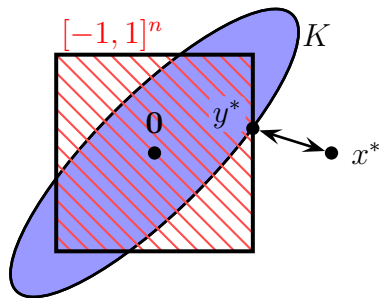
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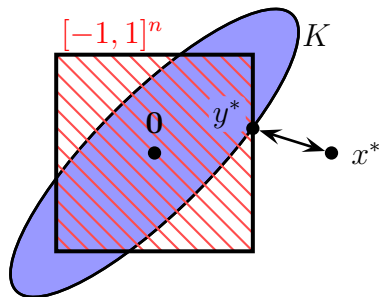
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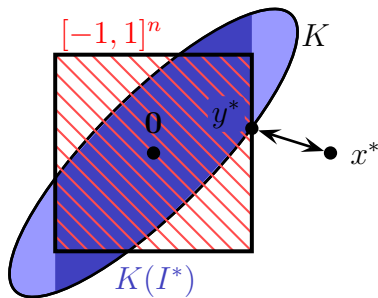
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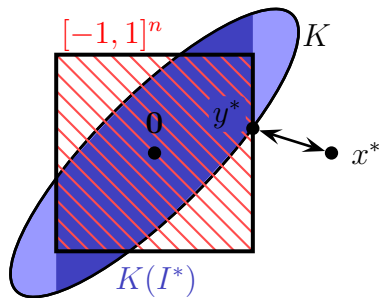
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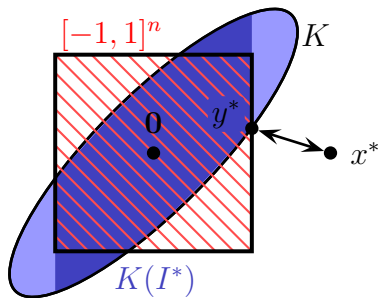
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- ▶ $\|x^* - y^*\|_2 = d(y^*, K(I^*))$
- ▶ $K(I^*)$ still large:

$$\gamma_n(K(I^*)) \geq \gamma_n(K) \cdot (\gamma_n(\text{strip of width 1}))^{\varepsilon n} \geq e^{-2\delta n}$$

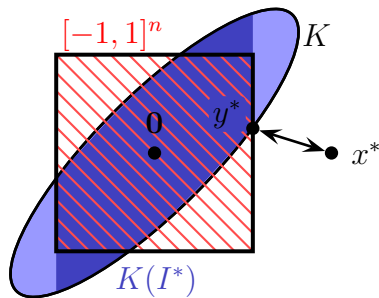


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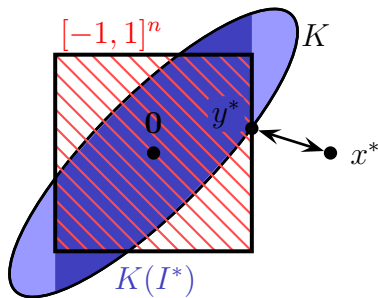
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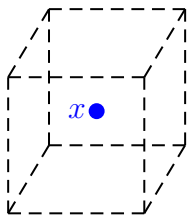
- ▶ W.h.p. $d(x^*, K(I^*)) \leq \sqrt{3\delta} \cdot \sqrt{n} \ll \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{n}$
- ▶ Union bound over all $|I| \leq \varepsilon n$:

$$\Pr \left[\bigcup_{|I| \leq \varepsilon n} d(x^*, K(I)) < \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{n} \right] \leq e^{-\Omega(n)} \quad \square$$



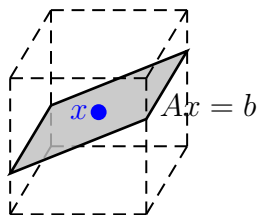
Application to approximation algorithms

- ▶ **Classical technique:** For $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = b\}$ with $\frac{n}{2}$ constraints
→ basic solution x' has $\leq \frac{n}{2}$ fractional variables.



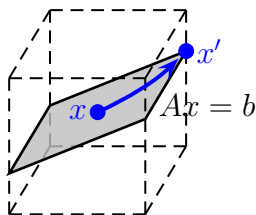
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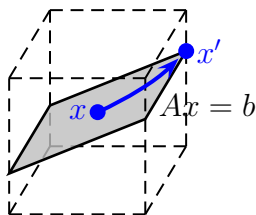
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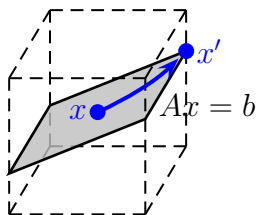
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- ▶ **Lovett-Meka rounding:**
 - ▶ x' has $n(\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon)$ fractional variables
 - ▶ **Additional:** For $|\langle v_i, x - x' \rangle| \leq \lambda_i$ for unit vectors satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^m e^{-\lambda_i^2/16} \leq c(\varepsilon) \cdot n$

Application to approximation algorithms

- ▶ **Classical technique:** For $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = b\}$ with $\frac{n}{2}$ constraints \rightarrow basic solution x' has $\leq \frac{n}{2}$ fractional variables.



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Better approximation algorithms for

- ▶ Bin Packing [R. '13]
- ▶ Broadcast scheduling [Bansal, Charikar, Krishnaswamy, Li '14]

Open problems

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Thanks for your attention