LEC016 Knapsack Problem

VG441 SS2020

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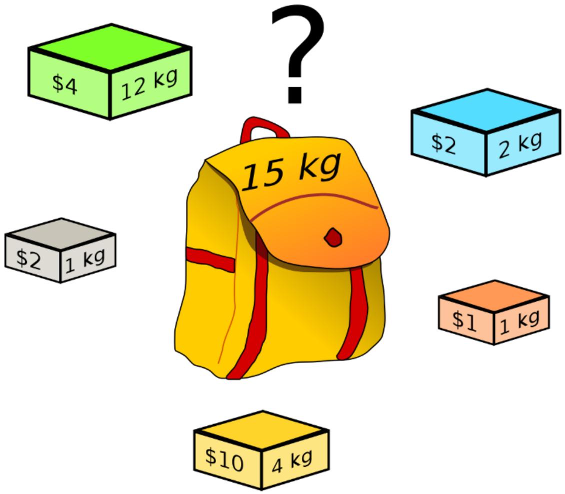
Knapsack

- n items $\{1, \ldots, n\}$
- Each item i has a value v_i and size s_i
- A capacity B (for sizes)

Objective: We wish to pick a maximium-value subset S from n items (without exceeding the capacity constraint).



MILP Formulation

- n items $\{1, \ldots, n\}$
- Each item i has a value v_i and size s_i
- A capacity B (for sizes)
- Find a max-value subset S from n items

Let x_i be a binary decision variable of whether to include the item i

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{max} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \\ \textbf{s.t.} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i x_i \leq B \\ & x_i \in \{0, 1\}, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

LP Relaxation (Fractional Knapsack)

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LP Relaxation: allowing for fractional allocation

LP Relaxation (Fractional Knapsack)

- n items $\{1, \ldots, n\}$
- Each item i has a value v_i and size s_i
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Let x_i be a fraction of item i to be included

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\textbf{max} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \\
\textbf{s.t.} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i x_i \leq B \\
& 0 \leq x_i \leq 1, \forall i
\end{array}
$$

This is easy: greedy would suffice!

Re-index $\frac{v_1}{x_1} \geq \frac{v_2}{x_2} \geq \cdots \geq \frac{v_n}{x_n}$

The solution would be $(1,1,\ldots,1, \alpha, 0,\ldots,0,0)$ with $0 \leq \alpha < 1$

Back to (Integer Knapsack)

- n items $\{1, \ldots, n\}$
- Each item i has a value v_i and size s_i
- A capacity B (for sizes) Assume $B \geq s_i$ for each i
- Find a max-value subset S from n items

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{max} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \\ \textbf{s.t.} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i x_i \leq B \\ & x_i \in \{0, 1\}, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

Re-index $\frac{v_1}{x_1} \geq \frac{v_2}{x_2} \geq \ldots \geq \frac{v_n}{x_n}$

The solution would be (1,1,...,1, α ,0,...,0,0)

Trim

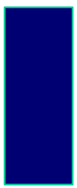
Greedy solution is (1,1,...,1,0,0,...,0,0)

However, this can be arbitrarily bad!

A Bad Example

- Greedy can be arbitrarily bad for 0-1 Knapsack

Capacity $B = 10000$



Item 1: $s_1 = 1, v_1 = 100$

Item 2: $s_2 = 10000, v_2 = 10000$

A 2-Approximation Algorithm

- n items $\{1, \ldots, n\}$
- Each item i has a value v_i and size s_i
- A capacity B (for sizes) Assume $B \geq s_i$ for each i
- Find a max-value subset S from n items

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{max} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \\ \textbf{s.t.} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i x_i \leq B \\ & x_i \in \{0, 1\}, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

Re-index $\frac{v_1}{x_1} \geq \frac{v_2}{x_2} \geq \ldots \geq \frac{v_n}{x_n}$

The solution would be (1,1,…,1, α ,0,…,0,0)

Choose the better of the two:

SOL1 = (1,1,…,1,0,0,…,0,0)

SOL2 = (0,0,…,0,1,0,…,0,0)

A 2-Approximation Algorithm

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{max} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \\ \textbf{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i x_i \le B \\ & x_i \in \{0,1\}, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

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Re-index $\frac{v_1}{x_1} \ge \frac{v_2}{x_2} \ge \ldots \ge \frac{v_n}{x_n}$

k-1

The greedy solution would be $(1,1,\ldots,1, \alpha, 0,\ldots,0,0)$

So $OPT(MILP) \le OPT(LP) \le \underbrace{v_1 + v_2 + \cdots + v_{k-1} + v_k}_{\text{前k-1和k项}}$

Choose the better of the two:

$SOL1 = (1,1,\ldots,1,0,0,\ldots,0,0)$

$SOL2 = (0,0,\ldots,0,1,0,\ldots,0,0)$

So we are getting

$\max(v_1 + v_2 + \cdots + v_{k-1}, v_k) \ge 0.5 OPT(LP) \ge 0.5 OPT(MILP)$

Is there a better solution?

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{max} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \\ \textbf{s.t.} \quad & \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i x_i \le B \\ & x_i \in \{0,1\}, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

Our goal (FPTAS – fully polynomial time approximation scheme):

That is, for any $\epsilon > 0$, we can get a $(1-\epsilon)$ approximation in time polynomial in N and $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ where $N = n \times \log\left(\max_{i\in[n]}\{v_i, s_i\}\right)$.

Look at a related problem (KS)

Consider a target value u, we find the min-size subset

$$\min_{S\subseteq[n]} \quad \sum_{i\in S} s_i$$
$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i\in S} v_i \geq u$$

Let $T[i,w]$ be the min-size of subset $S \subseteq \{1,\ldots,i\}$ such that $\sum_{k\in S} v_k = w$

Let $v_{\max} = \max_{i\in[n]} v_i$.

1. For $w = 0,\ldots,nv_{\max}$:

   Set $T[1,w] = \begin{cases} 0 & w = 0 \\ s_1 & w = v_1 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ boundary condition

2. For $i = 2,\ldots,n$:

   For $w = 0,\ldots,nv_{\max}$:

   ✓ 递归式

   $\rightarrow$ Set $T[i,w] = \min\{\underbrace{T[i-1,w]}_{\text{not picking } i}, \underbrace{T[i-1,w-v_i]+s_i}_{\text{picking } i}\}$

To find the optimal solution to 0-1 knapsack, it suffices to find

$$\arg\max_{w}\{T[n,w] : T[n,w] \leq B\}$$

$O(n^2 V_{max})$

只是 psedu-poly，不太行

Look at a related problem (KS)

Consider a target value u, we find the min-size subset

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   Set $T[1,w] = \begin{cases} 0 & w = 0 \\ s_1 & w = v_1 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

2. For $i = 2, \ldots, n$:

   For $w = 0, \ldots, n v_{\max}$:

   $\rightarrow$ Set $T[i,w] = \min\{T[i-1,w], T[i-1, w-v_i] + s_i\}$

Find $\arg\max_w \{T[n,w] : T[n,w] \leq B\}$

不太行。

Polynomial time in n and $v_{\max}$ (but exponential in $\log v_{\max}$)!

FPTAS

不太行，换problem

We know how to solve it exactly:

$$\textbf{ExactKS}(s_1, \ldots, s_n, v_1, \ldots, v_n, B) \text{ requires } poly(n, \textstyle\sum v_i)$$

Goal is FPTA: Need an algorithm that runs in $poly(n, 1/\epsilon)$
but you can relax the solution to be within $(1-\epsilon)\mathbf{OPT}$

Algorithm: $(s_1, \ldots, s_n, v_1, \ldots, v_n, B, \epsilon)$

1 : $M \leftarrow \max_i v_i$
2 : $v_i' \leftarrow \left\lfloor \frac{v_i}{\epsilon M / n} \right\rfloor$ scale the value.
3 : $A \leftarrow \text{ExactKnapsack}\,(s_1, \ldots, s_n, v_1', \ldots, v_n', B)$
4 : return solution A

$\lfloor\ \rfloor$ 就是 rounding ?

FPTAS

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4 : return solution A

Running time analysis:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n v_i' = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\lfloor \frac{v_i}{\epsilon M/n} \right\rfloor \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{\epsilon} \leq \frac{n^2}{\epsilon}$$

So the running time of ExactKS is $\text{poly}\left(\frac{n^2}{\epsilon}\right) = \text{poly}\left(n, \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$

FPTAS

We know how to solve it exactly via DP:

$$\textbf{ExactKS}(s_1, \ldots, s_n, v_1, \ldots, v_n, B) \text{ requires } poly(n, \textstyle\sum v_i)$$

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Optimality analysis: Shall show $\overline{OPT} \geq (1-\epsilon)\frac{n}{\epsilon M} \cdot OPT$. Then, we are done:

A

$\sum_{i \in A} v_i \geq \frac{\epsilon M}{n} \sum_{i \in A} v_i' = \frac{\epsilon M}{n} \overline{OPT} \geq (1-\epsilon) OPT.$

$$OPT = \sum_{i \in S} v_i = \sum_{i \in S} \frac{v_i}{\frac{\epsilon M}{n}} \frac{\epsilon M}{n} \leq \sum_{i \in S} (v_i' + 1) \frac{\epsilon M}{n} = \left(\sum_{i \in S} v_i' \right) \frac{\epsilon M}{n} + \epsilon M \leq \frac{\epsilon M}{n} \overline{OPT} + \epsilon OPT$$

true original optimal set