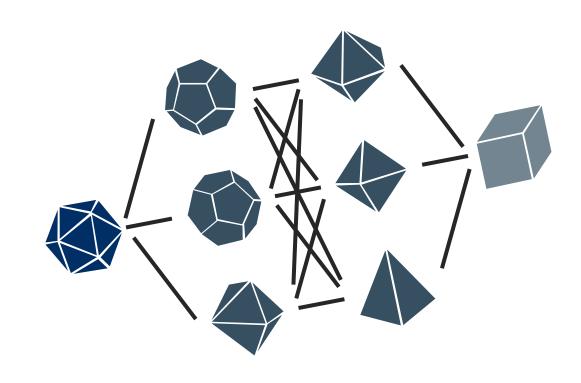


当机器学习遇上运筹学:

PyEPO与端对端预测后优化



唐博 2023年07月22日

个人介绍

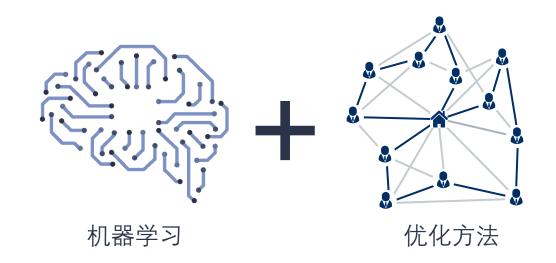


唐博

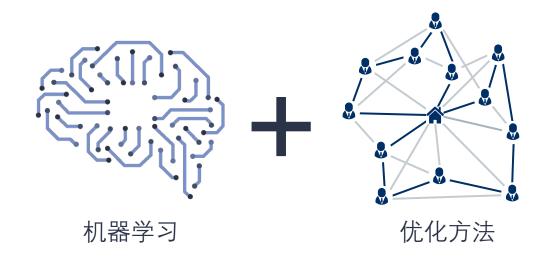
多伦多大学机械与工业工程系博士 生, 西北太平洋国家实验室数据科 学实习生。

研究方向包括整数规划和数据驱动 优化方法。











❖ 车辆路径规划

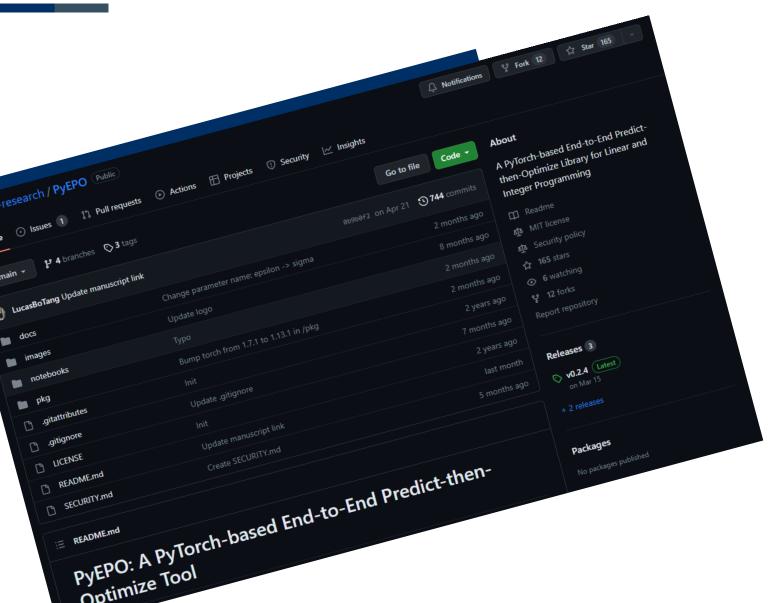


❖ 电网调度



❖ 投资组合







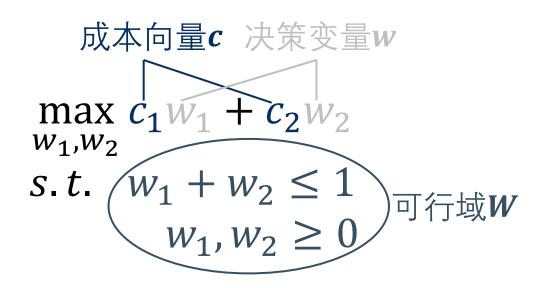


★ 优化求解

$$\max_{w_1, w_2} c_1 w_1 + c_2 w_2$$
s. t. $w_1 + w_2 \le 1$
 $w_1, w_2 \ge 0$

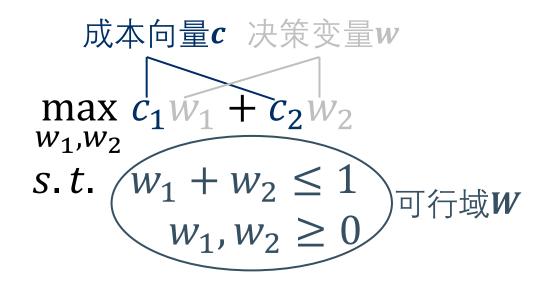










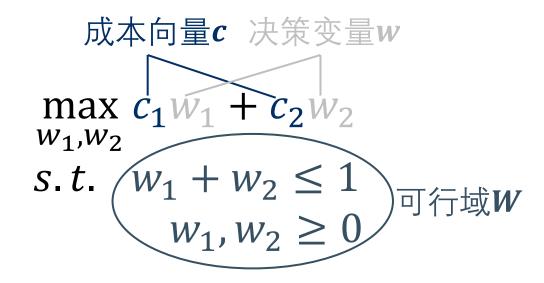




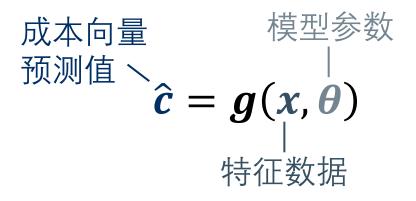
$$\hat{c} = g(x, \theta)$$

问题描述

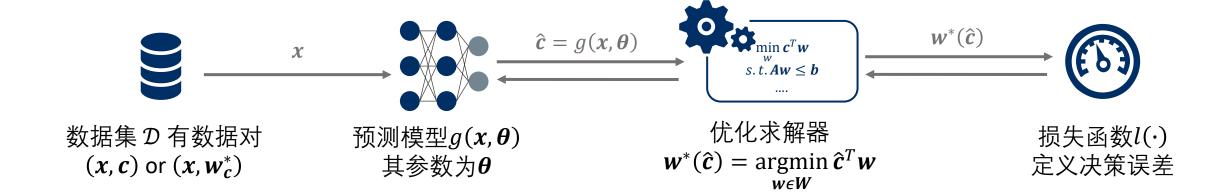




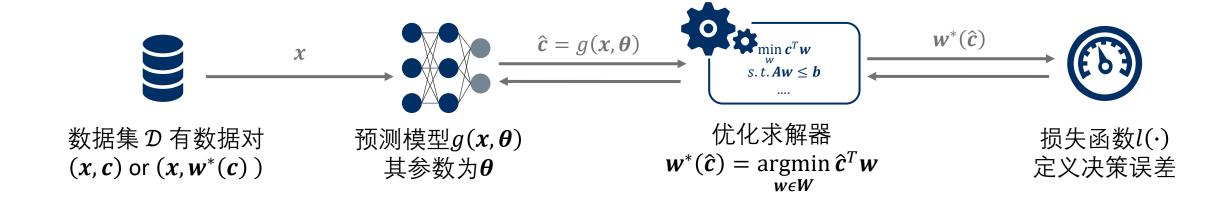




企 么是端对端预测后优化



1 么是端对端预测后优化



链式法则求梯度:

$$\frac{\partial l(\cdot)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial l(\cdot)}{\partial \hat{c}} \frac{\partial \hat{c}}{\partial \theta} = \mathbf{需要计算求解过程的梯度}$$

$$= \frac{\partial l(\cdot)}{\partial w_{\hat{c}}^*} \frac{\partial w_{\hat{c}}^*}{\partial \hat{c}} \frac{\partial \hat{c}}{\partial \theta}$$

两阶段的预测后优化

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像 $l_{MSE}(\hat{c},c)$ 这样的预测误差,不能准确地衡量决策的质量。

两阶段的预测后优化



像 $l_{MSE}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}},\boldsymbol{c})$ 这样的预测误差,不能准确地衡量决策的质量。

$$\max_{w_1, w_2} c_1 w_1 + c_2 w_2$$

s.t. $w_1 + w_2 \le 1$
 $w_1, w_2 \ge 0$

假设实际成本向量为c = (0,1),最优解为w = (0,1)

- 当我们将成本向量预测为 $\hat{c} = (1,0)$,其最优解为 $w^*(\hat{c}) = (1,0)$,预测的均方误差 $l_{MSE}(\hat{c},c) = 2$
- 当我们将成本向量预测为 $\hat{c} = (0,3)$,其最优解为 $w^*(\hat{c}) = (0,1)$,预测的均方误差 $l_{MSE}(\hat{c},c) = 4$

两阶段的预测后优化



像 $l_{MSE}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{c})$ 这样的预测误差,不能准确地衡量决策的质量。

$$\max_{w_1, w_2} c_1 w_1 + c_2 w_2$$

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模仿学习: 预测最优解 $\hat{w}^* = g(x, \theta)$

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它规避了计算效率的主

要瓶颈: 优化求解

模仿学习: 预测最优解 $\hat{w}^* = g(x, \theta)$



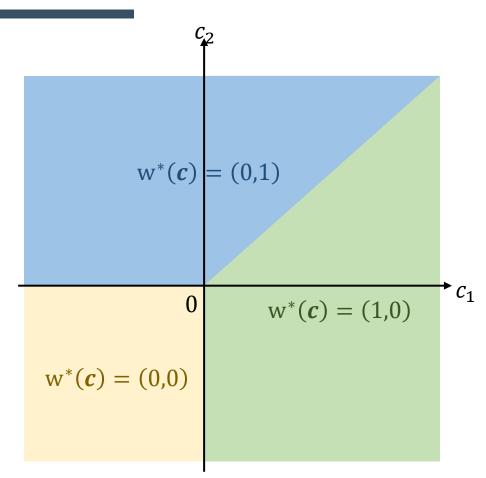
它规避了计算效率的主要瓶颈: 优化求解



预测结果常常面临可行 性问题

$$\max_{w_1, w_2} c_1 w_1 + c_2 w_2$$
s. t. $w_1 + w_2 \le 1$

$$w_1, w_2 \ge 0$$



线性规划最优解 $\mathbf{w}^*(\mathbf{c})$ 作为成本参数 \mathbf{c} 的函数,是一个分片常数函数

基于KKT条件的隐函数求导□

OptNet:

求解KKT条件的偏微分

矩阵线性方程组来计

算求解器反向传播的

梯度

线性目标函数中加二 次项

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions

Given general problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$
subject to $h_i(x) \le 0, \ i = 1, \dots m$

$$\ell_j(x) = 0, \ j = 1, \dots r$$

The Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions or KKT conditions are:

•
$$0 \in \partial f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \partial h_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^r v_j \partial \ell_j(x)$$
 (stationarity)

- $u_i \cdot h_i(x) = 0$ for all i (complementary slackness)
- $h_i(x) \le 0, \ \ell_i(x) = 0 \text{ for all } i, j$

(primal feasibility)

• $u_i \geq 0$ for all i

- (dual feasibility)
- Amos, B., & Kolter, J. Z. (2017, July). Optnet: Differentiable optimization as a layer in neural networks. In International Conference on Machine Learning (pp. 136-145). PMLR.
- Wilder, B., Dilkina, B., & Tambe, M. (2019, July). Melding the data-decisions pipeline: Decision-focused learning for combinatorial optimization. In Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (Vol. 33, No. 01, pp. 1658-1665).

SPO+

定义决策误差 $l_{\text{Regret}}(\hat{c}, c) = c^T w^*(\hat{c}) - c^T w^*(c)$,没有非**0**导数

SPO+

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有
$$l_{\text{Regret}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{c})$$
的凸上界:

$$l_{\text{SPO+}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{c}) = -\min_{\boldsymbol{w} \in \boldsymbol{W}} (2\hat{\boldsymbol{c}} - \boldsymbol{c})^T \boldsymbol{w} + 2\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c}) - \boldsymbol{c}^T \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c})$$

SPO+

定义决策误差
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$$l_{\text{SPO+}}(\hat{c}, c) = -\min_{w \in W} (2\hat{c} - c)^T w + 2\hat{c}^T w^*(c) - c^T w^*(c)$$

对于损失函数 $l_{SPO+}(\hat{c},c)$, 有次梯度:

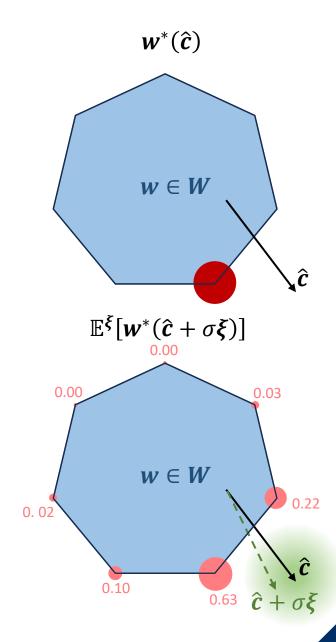
$$2\mathbf{w}^*(\mathbf{c}) - 2\mathbf{w}^*(2\hat{\mathbf{c}} - \mathbf{c}) \in \frac{l_{\text{SPO+}}(\hat{\mathbf{c}}, \mathbf{c})}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{c}}}$$

扰动方法

随机扰动来处理成本向量的预测值ĉ

最优决策的期望值 $\mathbb{E}^{\xi}[\mathbf{w}^*(\hat{\mathbf{c}} + \sigma \xi)]$ 代替 $\mathbf{w}^*(\hat{\mathbf{c}})$,即可行域极点的加权平均(凸组合)

- Berthet, Q., Blondel, M., Teboul, O., Cuturi, M., Vert, J. P., & Bach, F. (2020). Learning with differentiable pertubed optimizers. Advances in neural information processing systems, 33, 9508-9519.
- Dalle, G., Baty, L., Bouvier, L., & Parmentier, A. (2022). Learning with combinatorial optimization layers: a probabilistic approach. arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.13513.



扰动方法

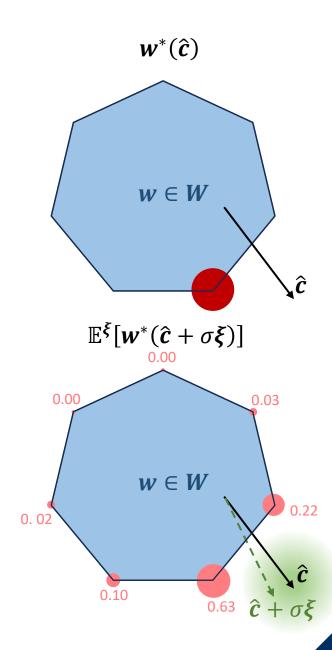
随机扰动来处理成本向量的预测值 \hat{c}

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用样本量为K的蒙特卡洛采样来近似期望:

$$\mathbb{E}^{\xi}[\boldsymbol{w}^*(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\xi})] \approx \frac{1}{K} \sum_{\kappa}^{K} \boldsymbol{w}^*(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\xi}_{\kappa})$$

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扰动方法

随机扰动来处理成本向量的预测值 \hat{c}

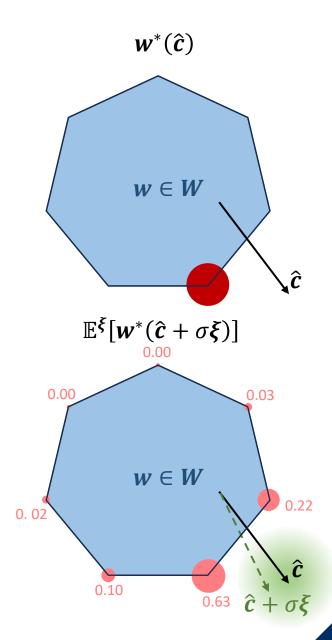
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对成本向量 \hat{c} 有非负性的要求:乘法扰动

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扰动方法

有期望目标函数
$$F^{\xi}(c) = \mathbb{E}^{\xi} \left[\min_{w \in W} (c + \sigma \xi)^T w \right]$$

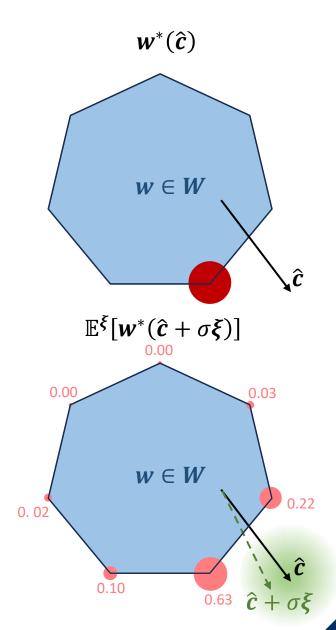
Fenchel-Young对偶:

$$l_{\text{PFY}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c})) = \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c}) - F^{\xi}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}) - \Omega(\boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c}))$$

求导:

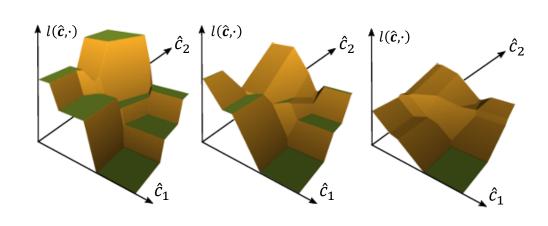
$$\frac{l_{\mathrm{PFY}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c}))}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}} = \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c}) - \mathbb{E}^{\boldsymbol{\xi}}[\boldsymbol{w}^*(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\xi})]$$

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黑盒方法

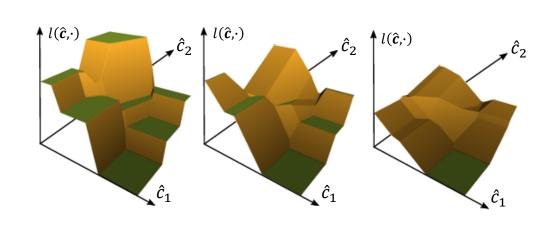
• "Differentiable Black-box"方法: 对分片常数 损失函数进行连续插值, 从而将其转化为分片线性函数



- Pogančić, M. V., Paulus, A., Musil, V., Martius, G., & Rolinek, M. (2019, September). Differentiation of blackbox combinatorial solvers. In International Conference on Learning Representations.
- Sahoo, S. S., Paulus, A., Vlastelica, M., Musil, V., Kuleshov, V., & Martius, G. (2022). Backpropagation through combinatorial algorithms: Identity with projection works. arXiv preprint arXiv:2205.15213.

黑盒方法

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- "Negative Identity"方法:用负单位矩阵—I替代求解器梯度 $\frac{\partial w^*(\hat{c})}{\partial \hat{c}}$ 。更新成本参数的预测值 \hat{c} :沿着 $w^*(\hat{c})$ 上升的方向减少,沿着 $w^*(\hat{c})$ 下降的方向增加。让 $w^*(\hat{c})$ 接近 $w^*(c)$ 。



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对比、排序方法

在训练集以及训练、求解过程中,我们可以自然地收集到大量的可行解,形成一个解集合Γ。

- Mulamba, M., Mandi, J., Diligenti, M., Lombardi, M., Bucarey, V., & Guns, T. (2021). Contrastive losses and solution caching for predict-and-optimize. Proceedings of the Thirtieth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence.
- Mandi, J., Bucarey, V., Mulamba, M., & Guns, T. (2022). Decision-focused learning: through the lens of learning to rank. Proceedings of the 39th International Conference on Machine Learning.

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• 对比方法:

将非最优可行解的子集 $\Gamma \setminus w^*(c)$ 作为负样本,让最优解和其他解之间的的差值尽可能大

$$l_{NCE}(\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{c}) = \frac{1}{|\Gamma| - 1} \sum_{\Gamma \setminus \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c})}^{\boldsymbol{w}^{\gamma}} (\hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T \boldsymbol{w}^*(\boldsymbol{c}) - \hat{\boldsymbol{c}}^T \boldsymbol{w}^{\gamma})$$

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• 排序方法:

将端对端预测后优化任务转化为一个排序学习(Learning to rank),其目标是学习一个目标函数(如 $\hat{c}^T w$)作为排序得分,以便对可行解的子集 Γ 进行正确排序。

有: 单文档方法、文档对方法、以及文档列表方法

- Mulamba, M., Mandi, J., Diligenti, M., Lombardi, M., Bucarey, V., & Guns, T. (2021). Contrastive losses and solution caching for predict-and-optimize. Proceedings of the Thirtieth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence.
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使用PyEPO进行端对端预测后优化



$$\max_{w} \sum_{i=0}^{4} c_{i}w_{i}$$
s.t. $3w_{0} + 4w_{1} + 3w_{2} + 6w_{3} + 4w_{4} \le 12$

$$4w_{0} + 5w_{1} + 2w_{2} + 3w_{3} + 5w_{4} \le 10$$

$$5w_{0} + 4w_{1} + 6w_{2} + 2w_{3} + 3w_{4} \le 10$$

$$w_{0}, w_{1}, w_{2}, w_{3}, w_{4} \in \{0,1\}$$

Colab Tutorial:

https://colab.research.google.com/github/LucasBoTang/PyEPO-PredOpt-Chinese-Tutorial/blob/main/Example.ipynb



感谢 愿A