```
In [1]: using CSV
using DataFrames
using JuMP
using Plots
using Random
using Statistics
using LinearAlgebra
using Distributions
using BipartiteMatching
using Gurobi
using LinearAlgebra
using SymPy
using NLsolve
using LaTeXStrings
```

Proof of Theorem 3

Goal

The notebook aims to verify if the lower bound of $\mu(1,0) - \mu(1/2,1/2) > 0$ within each set [alphaf, alphaf + delta) × [alpha,alpha + delta).

Arguments

- alphaf or alphaf val: Value of α^t .
- alpha or alpha val: Value of α .
- delta or delta_val: Small positive increment.

Functions

- equation_x!(F, x, alphaf_val, alpha_val) and equation_x1!(F, x, alphaf_val, alpha_val) return the numerical solutions of x, x_1 and x_2 . lb_comparison uses these values to build a lower bound of $\mu(1,0) \mu(1/2,1/2)$ for a set [alphaf, alphaf + delta) \times [alpha,alpha + delta).
- comp_f_func(alphaf_val, alpha_val, delta_val) returns whether the lower bound > 0.
- calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val) examines all alphaf and alpha within the claimed region.

Outputs

• calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val) returns a boolean matrix, which we plot in heatmap so that (1) the inequality holds in the red region (2) fails in the blue region, and (3) in the grey region the parameters fall outside the tree-like regime.

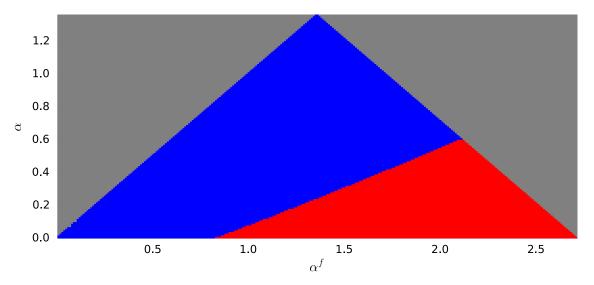
```
In [2]: \# Define an expression to compute the lower bound of mu(1,0) - mu(1/2,0)
               1/2) in each set.
                @vars delta alphaf alpha x_lb x1_lb x2_lb x_ub x1_ub x2_ub
                lb comparison = -x ub-exp(-(alphaf+alpha)*x lb)*(1+(alphaf+alpha+2*del
                ta)*x_ub)+0.5*x1_lb+0.5*x2_lb + 0.5*exp(
                       -(alphaf+delta)*x1 ub-0.5*(alphaf+alpha+2*delta)*x2 ub)*(1+(alpha
                f)*x1 lb+0.5*(alphaf+alpha)*x2 lb)+0.5*exp(
                       -0.5*(alphaf+alpha+2*delta)*x1 ub-(alpha+delta)*x2 ub)*(1+0.5*(alpha+delta)*x2 ub)*(1+0.5*(alpha+delta)*x1 ub-(alpha+delta)*x2 ub)*(1+0.5*(alpha+delta)*x2 ub)*(1+0.5*(a
                haf+alpha)*x1 lb+(alpha)*x2 lb)
                # Define a Julia function to solve x.
                function equation x!(F, x, alphaf val, alpha val)
                       F[1] = \exp(-(alphaf_val + alpha_val)*x[1]) - x[1]
                end
                # Define a Julia function to solve x1.
                function equation_x1!(F, x, alphaf_val, alpha_val)
                       F[1] = \exp(-0.5*(alphaf val + alpha val)*x[1] + 2*alpha val*(log(x))
                [1]) + alphaf_val*x[1])/(alphaf_val + alpha_val)) + 2*(log(x[1]) + alphaf_val*x[1])/
                haf_val*x[1])/(alphaf_val + alpha_val)
                end
                # Define a Julia function to verify if the lower bound > 0.
                tolerance = 1e-8
                function comp_f_func(alphaf_val, alpha_val, delta_val)
                       x_{sol} = nlsolve((F, x) \rightarrow equation_x!(F, x, alphaf_val, alpha_val)
                l), [0.2], autodiff=:forward, ftol=tolerance).zero[1]
                       x sol ub, x sol lb = x sol+tolerance, x sol-tolerance
                       x1_sol = nlsolve((F, x) -> equation_x1!(F, x, alphaf_val, alpha_val
                l), [0.2], autodiff=:forward, ftol=tolerance).zero[1]
                       x1 sol ub, x1 sol lb = x1 sol+tolerance, x1 sol-tolerance
                       x2\_sol\_ub, x2\_sol\_lb = -2*(log(x1\_sol\_lb) + alphaf\_val*x1\_sol\_lb)/
                (alphaf_val + alpha_val), -2*(log(x1_sol_ub) + alphaf_val*x1_sol_ub)/
                (alphaf val + alpha val)
                       lb comparison val = subs(lb comparison, (alphaf, alphaf val), (alp
                ha, alpha_val),
                               (x lb, x sol lb*(1-delta)), (x ub, x sol ub),
                               (x1_{b}, x1_{sol}), (x2_{b}, x2_{sol}), (x2_{b}, x2_{sol})
                a)),
                               (x1 ub, x1 sol ub), (x2 ub, x2 sol ub), (delta, delta val))
                       return lb comparison val > 0
                end
                # This function iterates over alphaf and alpha, recording 1 if the ine
                quality is satisfied, 0 if it fails, and -1 if the parameters fall out
                side the tree-like regime.
                function calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val)
                       alphaf range = delta val:delta val:exp(1)
                       alpha range = 0.0:delta val:exp(1)/2
                       results_matrix = Matrix{Int}(undef, length(alphaf_range), length(a
                lpha range))
                       for (i, alphaf_val) in enumerate(alphaf_range)
                               print(alphaf_val, '\n')
                               for (j, alpha_val) in enumerate(alpha_range)
                                      if alpha val <= min(alphaf val, exp(1) - alphaf val)</pre>
```

Out[2]: calculate_lb_comparison_matrix (generic function with 1 method)

```
In []: # delta = 0.01: runtime ~ 15 min
    delta_val = 0.01
    results_matrix = calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val)
    CSV.write("compare01.csv", DataFrame(results_matrix, :auto), writehead
    er=false)
```

0ut[3]:

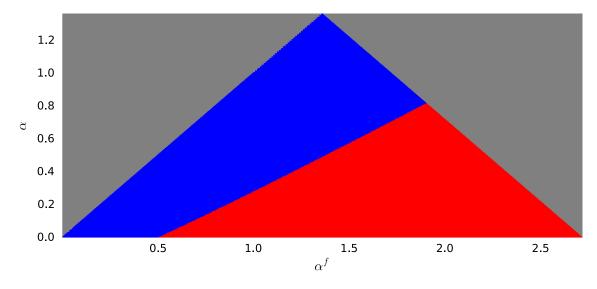
Heatmap of Results



```
In []: # delta_val = 0.005: runtime ~ 60 min
    delta_val = 0.005
    results_matrix = calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val)
    CSV.write("compare005.csv", DataFrame(results_matrix, :auto), writehea
    der=false)
```

Out [4]:

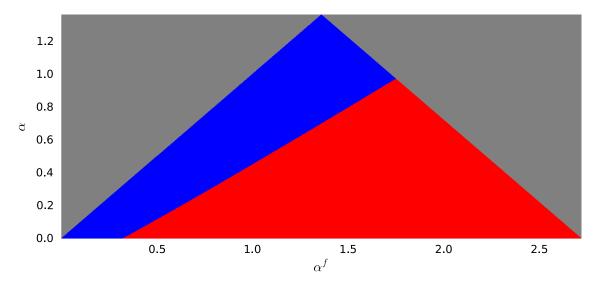
Heatmap of Results



```
In []: # delta_val = 0.0025: runtime ~ 4 hours
    delta_val = 0.0025
    results_matrix = calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val)
    CSV.write("compare0025.csv", DataFrame(results_matrix, :auto), writehe
    ader=false)
```

Out[5]:

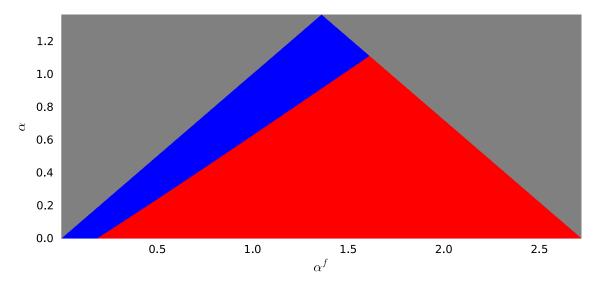
Heatmap of Results



```
In []: # delta_val = 0.001: runtime ~ 20 hours
    delta_val = 0.001
    results_matrix = calculate_lb_comparison_matrix(delta_val)
    CSV.write("compare001.csv", DataFrame(results_matrix, :auto), writehea
    der=false)
```

Out[6]:

Heatmap of Results



In []: