

# 0911 논문 리뷰

- 연구 목표

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^{\mathcal{T}} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{e=1}^{\mathcal{E}} T_{xe}(t) R_x(t) \right].$$

1. **Non-stationarity:** The prevalence  $R_x(t)$  is time-varying.
2. **Imbalanced Data:** On average, only 2 in 1000 passengers tests positive, meaning the data  $\{P_x(t'), N_x(t')\}_{x \in \mathcal{X}, t' < t-2}$  is very imbalanced with mostly negative tests.
3. **High-Dimensionality:** The number of possible features  $\mathcal{X}$  is very large.
4. **Batched decision-making:** All testing allocations for a day must be determined at the start of the day (batch) for each point of entry.
5. **Delayed Feedback:** Labs may take up to 48 hours to return testing results.
6. **Constraints:** Each point of entry is subject to its own testing budget and arrival mix.

- 추정

$$P_k = \sum_{t'=t-16}^{t-3} P_k(t'), \quad N_k = \sum_{t'=t-16}^{t-3} N_k(t'),$$

과거 16일 ~ 3일 전(딜레이: 2일) 테스트 결과를 참고

- 그룹

L : 위험도를 나타내는 집단(블랙 리스트, 화이트 리스트, 그레이 리스트)

나라 리스트

K : 나라

[승객] C [K] C [L]

→ 현재 클릭 사기 테스트 알고리즘에 대응:

L : 전체를 하나의 그룹으로 취급

K : Kmeans로 20개의 집단 세팅

1 IP → 1 유저

$$\hat{\alpha}_l = \frac{M_{1l}^2(1 - M_{1l})}{M_{2l}^2 - M_{1l}^2} - M_{1l}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_l = \hat{\alpha}_l \frac{(1 - M_{1l})}{M_{1l}}$$

$$M_{1l} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{L}_l|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{L}_l} \frac{P_k}{T_k}$$

$$M_{2l} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{L}_l|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{L}_l} \frac{P_k (P_k - 1)}{T_k (T_k - 1)}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_k = \hat{\alpha}_l + P_k \text{ and } \hat{\beta}_k = \hat{\beta}_l + N_k$$

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**Subroutine 1: Estimating Prevalence via Empirical Bayes**


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**Input:** # of positives  $P_k$ , negatives  $N_k$  and tests  $T_k$  for each type  $k$  in the past 14 days of test results.

**for** each color designation of countries  $l \in \{\mathcal{W}_t, \mathcal{G}_t, \mathcal{B}_t\}$

    Compute  $M_{1l}, M_{2l}$  from Eq. (2) and (3)

$$\hat{\alpha}_l \leftarrow \frac{M_{1l}^2(1 - M_{1l})}{M_{2l}^2 - M_{1l}^2} - M_{1l}, \hat{\beta}_l \leftarrow \hat{\alpha}_l \frac{(1 - M_{1l})}{M_{1l}}$$

**for** all types  $k \in \mathcal{L}_l$  whose origin country is in  $l$ :

$$\hat{\alpha}_k \leftarrow \hat{\alpha}_l + P_k \text{ and } \hat{\beta}_k \leftarrow \hat{\beta}_l + N_k$$

**end**

**end**

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AI 을 계산할 때  $M_{2l} - M_{1l}^2$  대신에  $M_{1l} - M_{2l}$

- Optimistic Gittins Indices

$$\lambda_k = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_k + \beta_k} \left( 1 - \gamma F_{\alpha_k+1, \beta_k}(\lambda_k) \right) + \gamma \lambda_k \left( 1 - F_{\alpha_k, \beta_k}(\lambda_k) \right).$$

- 테스트 할당 알고리즘

- 제한

Ce : 미리 정해진 공항 e에 제한된 테스트 횟수

→ 클릭 사기 알고리즘에서의 제한: 바로 직전 시간 IP 유저 개수 \* 비율(ex: 0.05)  
로 제한

Yk : 타입 k승객에 아직 테스트가 안된 승객 명 수

- 규칙

기쁜 지수 람다가 가장 높은 타입 k에 테스트 하나 추가 → 이후 타입 k 파라미터 업데이트

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### Subroutine 3: Test Allocation Sub-Routine

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**Input:** Posterior distribution estimates  $\hat{\alpha}_k, \hat{\beta}_k$  for each type  $k \in K_t$ , arrivals  $A_{ke}(t)$  and budgets  $B_e(t)$  for each type  $k$  and point of entry  $e$ , number of pipeline tests  $Q_k$  for each type  $k$ , and tuning parameters  $\{c, \gamma\}$

**for**  $k = 1: K_t$

$\hat{\alpha}_k \leftarrow c \hat{\alpha}_k, \hat{\beta}_k \leftarrow c \hat{\beta}_k$  # prior widening

Compute  $\lambda_k$  from Eq. (6) using  $\hat{\alpha}_k, \hat{\beta}_k$

$\lambda_k \leftarrow$  pseudo-update index of type  $k$  (repeat  $Q_k$  times) # account for pipeline tests

$Y_k \leftarrow \sum_e A_{ke}(t)$  # type  $k$  passengers not yet allocated a test

**for**  $e = 1: \mathcal{E}$

$Y_{ke} \leftarrow A_{ke}(t)$  # type  $k$  passengers at point of entry  $e$  not yet allocated a test

$C_e \leftarrow B_e(t)$  # remaining (un-allocated) tests at point of entry  $e$

$N_{ke} \leftarrow 0$  # initialize allocations

**end**

**end**

**while**  $\max_e C_e > 0$  **and**  $\max_{k, e' \in \{e \mid C_e > 0\}} Y_{ke'} > 0$

$k^* = \arg\max_k \{\lambda_k: Y_k > 0\}$

$e^* = \arg\max_e \{C_e: Y_{k^*e} > 0\}$

$N_{k^*e^*} \leftarrow N_{k^*e^*} + 1$  # allocate a test to a type  $k$  passenger at point of entry  $e$

$C_{e^*} \leftarrow C_{e^*} - 1, Y_{k^*e^*} \leftarrow Y_{k^*e^*} - 1, Y_{k^*} \leftarrow Y_{k^*} - 1$

$\lambda_{k^*} \leftarrow$  pseudo-update index of type  $k^*$

**end**

**return**  $\{N_{ke}\}_{k \in K_t, e \in \{1, \dots, \mathcal{E}\}}$  # number of tests allocated to each type at each port of entry

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## Gittins Pseudo-Update for type $k$

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**Input:**  $\hat{\alpha}_k, \hat{\beta}_k$  for type  $k$

$$\hat{r}_k^{EB} \leftarrow \frac{\hat{\alpha}_k}{\hat{\alpha}_k + \hat{\beta}_k}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_k \leftarrow \hat{\alpha}_k + \hat{r}_k^{EB} \text{ and } \hat{\beta}_k \leftarrow \hat{\beta}_k + 1 - \hat{r}_k^{EB}$$

Compute  $\lambda_k$  from Eq. (6) using  $\hat{\alpha}_k, \hat{\beta}_k$

**return**  $\lambda_k$

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