
Algorithm 1: Serial Double Greedy Alg.

```
1  $A \leftarrow \emptyset, B \leftarrow V$ 
2 for  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  do
3    $\Delta_A \leftarrow \max(F(A \cup i) - F(A), 0)$ 
4    $\Delta_B \leftarrow \max(F(B \setminus i) - F(B), 0)$ 
5   Draw  $u_i \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ 
6   if  $u_i < \frac{\Delta_A}{\Delta_A + \Delta_B}$  then  $A \leftarrow A \cup i$ 
7   else  $B \leftarrow B \setminus i$ 
```

Algorithm 2: Parallel Double Greedy Alg.

```
1  $A \leftarrow \emptyset, B \leftarrow V$ 
2 for  $p \in \{1, \dots, P\}$  do in parallel
3    $i \leftarrow p$ 
4   while  $i < n$  do
5      $(\Gamma_i, \delta_i) \leftarrow T_i(A, B)$ 
6      $(A, B) \leftarrow \text{Validate}(\delta_i, \Gamma_i)$ 
7      $i \leftarrow \text{AtomicInc}(i)$ 
```

Algorithm 3: Validate the Transaction

Input: The predicate Γ on the state A, B

Input: The operation δ_i on element $i \in V$

```
1 if  $\Gamma(A, B)$  is false then
2    $\Delta_A = F(A \cup i) - F(A)$ 
3    $\Delta_B = F(B \setminus i) - F(B)$ 
4   if  $u_i < \frac{\Delta_A}{\Delta_A + \Delta_B}$  then  $\delta_i \leftarrow +1$ 
5   else  $\delta_i \leftarrow -1$ 
6 if  $\delta_i = +1$  then  $A \leftarrow A \cup i$ 
7 else  $B \leftarrow B \setminus i$ 
```

Algorithm 4: Coordinate Free Transaction T_i

```
1  $\Delta_A \leftarrow \max(F(A \cup i) - F(A), 0)$ 
2  $\Delta_B \leftarrow \max(F(B \setminus i) - F(B), 0)$ 
3 Draw  $u_i \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ 
4 if  $u_i < \frac{\Delta_A}{\Delta_A + \Delta_B}$  then (True, +1)
5 else (True, -1)
```

Algorithm 5: Concurrency Control T_i

```
1  $\Delta_A \leftarrow \max(F(A \cup i) - F(A), 0)$ 
2  $\Delta_B \leftarrow \max(F(B \setminus i) - F(B), 0)$ 
3 Draw  $u_i \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ 
4  $j \leftarrow i + 1$ 
5 if  $u_i < \frac{\Delta_A}{\Delta_A + \Delta_B}$  then
  // Construct the tight bound
6    $\bar{A} := A \cup \{i + 1, \dots, j\}$ 
7    $\bar{B} := B \setminus \{i + 1, \dots, j\}$ 
8   while  $u_i < \frac{\Delta_{\bar{A}}}{\Delta_{\bar{A}} + \Delta_{\bar{B}}}$  do
9      $j \leftarrow j + 1$ 
10   $(\Gamma(A', B') = A' \subset \bar{A} \ \& \ \bar{B} \subset B', +1)$ 
11 else
12   $\text{[JG: finish other condition]}$  (True, -1)
```

4 CF2G Bidirectional Greedy Algorithm

[XP: Provide more intuition for what the CF2G algorithm is doing.]

Algorithm 6 is the CF2G parallel bidirectional greedy algorithm for unconstrained submodular maximization.¹ The CF2G algorithm closely resembles the serial algorithm, but the elements $e \in V$ are no longer processed in a fixed order. Thus, the sets A, B are replaced by “bounds” \hat{A}, \hat{B} , where \hat{A} is a subset of the “true” A and \hat{B} is a superset of the “actual” B on each iteration. These bounding sets allow us to compute bounds $\Delta_+^{\max}, \Delta_-^{\max}$ which approximate Δ_+, Δ_- from the serial algorithm. We now formalize this idea.

We order the elements $e \in V$ according to the time at which Algorithm 6 line 7 is executed. Let $\iota(e)$ be the position of e in this total ordering on elements. This ordering allows us to define monotonically non-decreasing sets $A^i = \{e' : e' \in A, \iota(e') < i\}$, and monotonically non-increasing sets $B^i = A^i \cup \{e' : \iota(e') \geq i\}$. These “true” sets A^i, B^i provide a serialization against which we can compare the CF2G algorithm; in this serialization, Algorithm 1 computes:

$$\Delta_+(e) = F(A^{\iota(e)-1} \cup i) - F(A^{\iota(e)-1}), \quad \Delta_-(e) = F(B^{\iota(e)-1} \setminus e) - F(B^{\iota(e)-1}).$$

Note that in Algorithm 6, lines 5 and 6 may be executed in parallel with lines 9 and 10. Hence, $\Delta_+^{\max}(e)$ and $\Delta_-^{\max}(e)$ (lines 5 and 6) may be computed with conflicting versions of \hat{A} and \hat{B} . Denoting these versions by \hat{A}_e and \hat{B}_e , Algorithm 6 computes:

$$\Delta_+^{\max}(e) = F(\hat{A}_e \cup e) - F(\hat{A}_e), \quad \Delta_-^{\max}(e) = F(\hat{B}_e \setminus e) - F(\hat{B}_e).$$

¹We present only the parallelized probabilistic versions of [1]. Both parallel algorithms can be easily extended to the deterministic version of [1]; the CF2G algorithm can also be extended to the multilinear version of [1].