

# Sparse Surrogate Model for Optimization: Example of the Bus Stops Spacing Problem

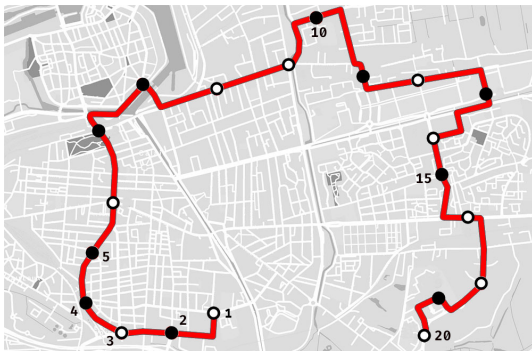
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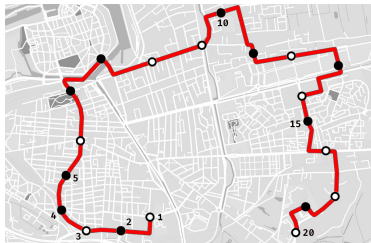


# Motivation : bus stops in a city



Find the "optimal" positions of bus stops :  
travel time, economic cost, service quality, number of people, etc.

# Motivation for the simulated-based approach



- Algebraic expression of a global cost :
  - Expert knowledge, formal model, aggregated variables, etc.
  - Use exact, or heuristic algorithms
  - But* : model design
- Simulation-based approach :
  - Low level models based on data, complex interactions
  - Use heuristic algorithms
  - But* : expensive comp. time, and "black-box" optimization

# Surrogate-assisted opt. for combinatorial optimization

## Surrogate-Assisted Optimization

$X \leftarrow$  initial sample

**repeat**

$M \leftarrow$  Build model of  $f$  from  $X$

$x^* \leftarrow$  Optimize *w.r.t.* an acquisition function based on  $M$

$y^* \leftarrow f(x^*)$  using the numerical simulation

$X \leftarrow X \cup \{(x^*, y^*)\}$

**until** time limit

Principle : guide the search toward better candidate solutions using surrogate

For numerical optimization :

Gaussian Process, polynomial chaos, NN, RBF net., deep\*, etc.

For combinatorial optimization :

- BOCS [ICML18] multi. polynomial of Bool var, Bayesian estimation
- COMBO [ICML19] Cartesian product of graphs, Bayesian estimation
- COMEX [ICKDD20] polynomial/Walsh model, reinforcement learning
- WSoO [PPSN18] Fourier/Walsh surrogate, sparse linear reg.

# Objectives of this work

Fourier/Walsh surrogate : multivariate polynomial model

**Pros** : Explicit model, easy to understand

**Cons** : Number of terms increases exponentially with degree  
Challenge for an expert to select degree, terms, etc.

## Goals

- Design a sparse surrogate model (Walsh/Fourier expansion) based on expert knowledge, dynamic programming algorithm.
- Spectral Fourier/Walsh analysis of the real-world problem to support expert hypothesis

First spectral analysis of a real-world combinatorial problem :  
New tools to explore algebraic properties

# Walsh/Fourier basis

Definition (see [O'Donnell,14])

Orthogonal, normal, and finite basis of  $\{f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$

$$\forall x \in \{0, 1\}^n, f(x) = \sum_{I \subset [n]} \beta_I \varphi_I(x) \quad \text{with} \quad \varphi_I(x) = \prod_{i \in I} (-1)^{x_i}$$

$\beta_I \in \mathbb{R}$  : coefficient of Walsh function  $\varphi_I$

Order of  $\varphi_i$  : size of the set of indices  $I \subset [n]$

Multilinear polynomial expression in variable  $\{-1, 1\}^n$

$$f(\sigma) = \beta_\emptyset + \sum_{i \in [n]} \beta_i \sigma_i + \sum_{i < j \in [n]} \beta_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j + \sum_{i < j < k \in [n]} \beta_{i,j,k} \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_k + \dots$$

with  $\sigma_i = (-1)^{x_i}$

# Interpretation of Walsh expansion

$$f(\sigma) = \beta_{\emptyset} + \sum_{i \in [n]} \beta_i \sigma_i + \sum_{i < j \in [n]} \beta_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j + \sum_{i < j < k \in [n]} \beta_{i,j,k} \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_k + \dots$$

- $\mathbb{E}_x[f] = \beta_{\emptyset}$  : average of  $f$
- $\text{Var}_x[f] = \sum_{J \neq \emptyset} \beta_J^2$  : variance of  $f$
- $\beta_I \prod_{i \in I} \sigma_i$  : interaction between the binary variables :  
 $\beta_I^2$  part of the variance explained

## Spectral analysis

- $\beta_I^2$  : Fourier weight •  $\bar{\beta}_I^2 = \frac{\beta_I^2}{\text{Var}_x[f]}$  : Normalized Fourier weight
- $\left\{ \frac{\beta_I^2}{\text{Var}_x[f]} \mid I \subset [n] \right\}$  : Spectral sample, prob. distribution on  $I \subset [n]$
- $\text{deg}_{\beta}(f) = \frac{1}{\sum_{I \in [n]} \beta_I^2} \sum_{I \in [n]} \beta_I^2 |I|$  : Weighted degree

## Walsh surrogate : complexity, and quality

$$f(\sigma) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i \in [n]} \beta_i \sigma_i + \sum_{i < j \in [n]} \beta_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j + \sum_{i < j < k \in [n]} \beta_{i,j,k} \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_k + \dots$$

- Number of terms of order  $n$  :  $\binom{n}{k}$   
ex. for degree 3,  $1 + n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

- Mean square error of a surrogate function  $\hat{f}$  :

$$\text{mse}(\hat{f}) = \mathbb{E}_x[(\hat{f}(x) - f(x))^2] = \sum_{I \subset [n]} (\hat{\beta}_I - \beta_I)^2$$

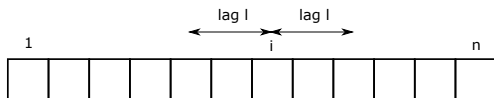
- As a consequence, optimal surrogate with  $p$  non-zero terms :

$\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{l_i} \varphi_{l_i}(x)$  s.t.  $l_i$  terms with the  $p$  highest  $\beta_{l_i}^2$  values.  
with mean square error  $\sum_{I \subset [n] \setminus \{l_1, \dots, l_p\}} \beta_I^2$



# Sparse Walsh surrogate

- Keep important terms based on expert knowledge, checked with spectral analysis
- Hypothesis : variable are not randomly distributed, main interactions between the closest variables



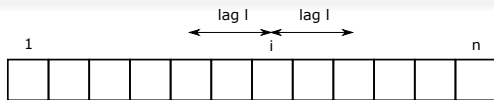
**Definition :** Sparse Walsh model of degree  $d$ , and lag  $\ell$

Maximum degree  $d$ , and bounded interactions

$$\hat{f}_{d,\ell}(x) = \sum_{\substack{I \subset [n] \\ \text{s.t. } |I| \leq d, D(I) \leq \ell}} \hat{\beta}_I \varphi_I(x)$$

with  $D(I)$  : maximum difference of variable indices

# Sparse Walsh surrogate : properties



Example degree  $d = 2$ , lag  $\ell = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}_{d,\ell}(\sigma) &= \beta_0 + \beta_1\sigma_1 + \dots + \beta_n\sigma_n + \dots \\ &\dots + \beta_{i-2,i}\sigma_{i-2}\sigma_i + \beta_{i-1,i}\sigma_{i-1}\sigma_i + \beta_{i,i+1}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1} + \beta_{i,i+2}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+2} + \\ &\dots + \beta_{n-2,n}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_n + \beta_{n-1,n}\sigma_{n-1}\sigma_n \end{aligned}$$

## Properties

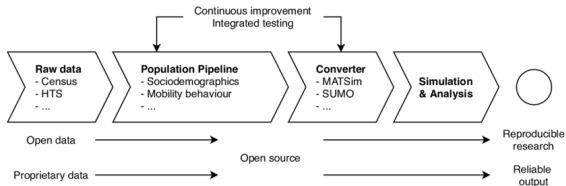
- Limited number of terms :  $(n - \ell) \binom{d-1}{\ell} + \sum_{k=d-1}^{\ell-1} \binom{d-1}{k}$   
for degree 2,  $1 + n + (n - \ell)\ell + 1$  terms (linear in dim.  $n$ )

- Bonus : exact algorithm to find global optimum :

$$f_n(x_1, \dots, x_{n-\ell}, \dots, x_n) = f_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-\ell}, \dots, x_{n-1}) + F_n(x_{n-\ell}, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n)$$

with state :  $(x_{n-\ell}, \dots, x_{n-1})$

# Bus stops spacing problem



Mobility system simulator : MatSim (cars, public transport, etc.)

Real-world scenario : eqasim pipeline [Hörl 21]

Based on open data sources : 15 data sources...

Candidate bus-stops positions : 1 = open / 0 = close,

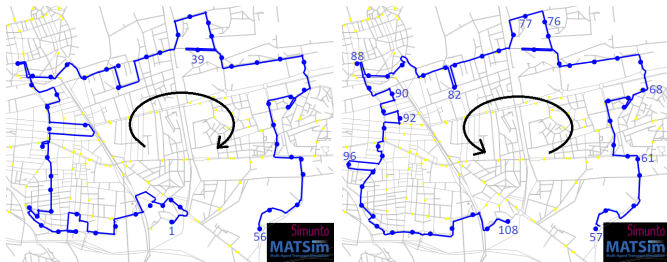
Criterion : minimize travel time

$n = 108$  bus-stops, avg. computation time for 1 simu. = 30 min

"hard" work : memory issues, data, stability, reproducibility, etc.

Many thanks to Sebastian Hörl, SystemX, for his help !

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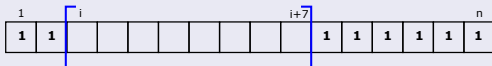
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# Methodology

- 1• Spectral analysis based on full enumeration of sub-spaces :  
for  $i = 1, 5, 9, \dots, n - 7$ , enumerate  $(x_i, \dots, x_{i+7})$



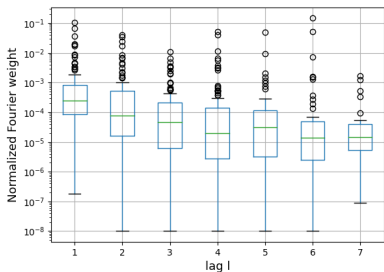
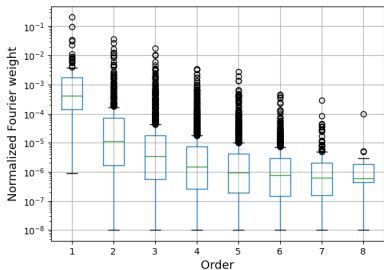
$$x_j = 1 \text{ when } j \notin \{i, \dots, i + 7\}$$

- 2• Quality of the sparse model :  
from a random sample of 4, 000 solutions
- 3• Performance of optimization algorithm :  
Offline scenario, one single optimization

Code, data, scenario : <https://gitlab.com/vvendi/offline-wsao>

# 1. Spectral analysis : importance vs. order, and lag

Avg. value norm. Fourier weights (log scale) over all windows

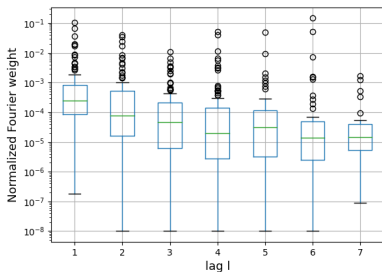
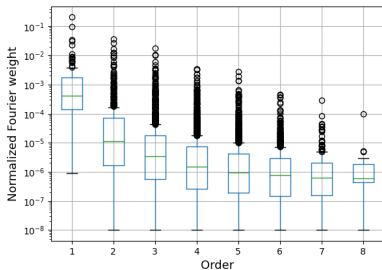


## Weights vs. order

- Weights are heterogeneous, decreasing with order
- med. order 1  $\approx 17\times$  ord. 2  $\approx 1.7\times$  ord. 3
- 54% of variance explained by ord. 1, 79% by ord. 1, and 2
- Weighted degree is 1.6
- Suggest that Walsh degree 2 is relevant

# 1. Spectral analysis : importance vs. order, and lag

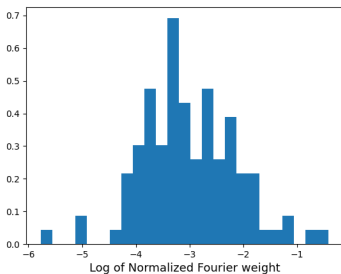
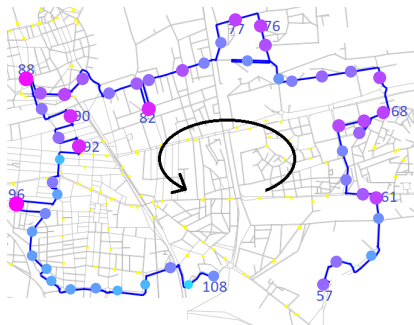
Avg. value norm. Fourier weights (log scale) over all windows



## Degree 2 : weights vs. lag

- Weights decreasing with lag
- med. lag 1  $\approx 3.24 \times$  lag 2  $\approx 1.67 \times$  lag 3
- 51.4% variance explained of deg. 2 with lag 1 and 2
- Specific terms with lag 6 could have importance
- Suggest that moderate value of lag is relevant.

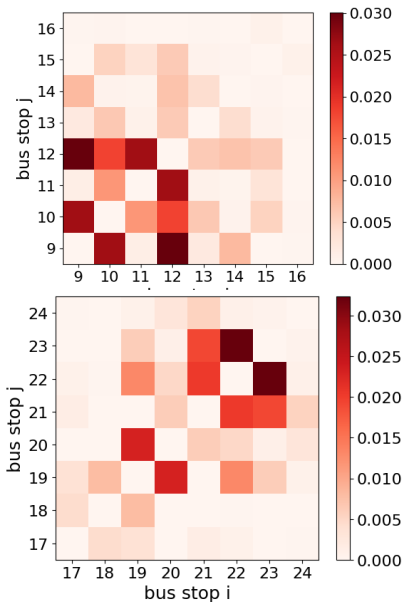
# Importance of order 1 terms



- Median  $0.7 \times 10^{-3}$
- Heterogeneous :  
"log-normal" shape
- Easy to interpret on a map,  
toward explained  
optimization ?



## Importance of order 2 terms

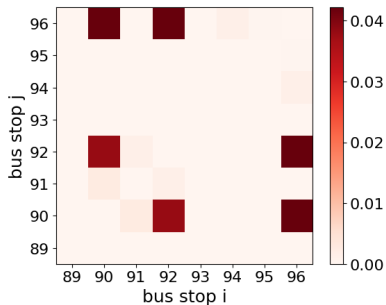


Matrix of norm. Fourier weights  $\bar{\beta}_{ij}$

Examples of generic case :

- Highest weights :  
close to diagonal

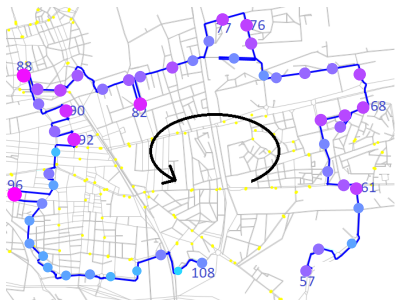
## Importance of order 2 terms



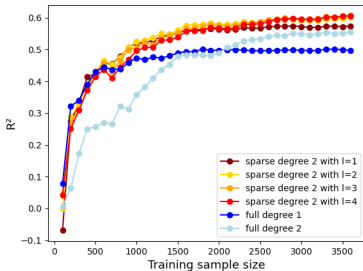
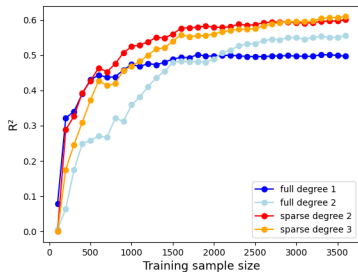
Matrix of norm. Fourier weights  $\bar{\beta}_{ij}$

Specific "Exception" cases :

- Highest weights :  
out of the diagonal
- Easy to understand on the map



## 2. Quality of Walsh models



$R^2$  : variance explained by surrogate  
train sample size  $|X| \leq 3600$ ,  
test sample size 400.

### Sparse model with lag $\ell = 4$

- "full" linear better than "full" quadratic up to 2,000
- Sparse deg. 2 slightly better than deg. 3 up to 3,000
- Sparse models outperform "full" models

### Sparse with deg. 2

- Different lags are very closed up to 2,000
- Lag  $\ell = 1$  slightly worst when  $|X| \geq 2,000$

### 3. "Offline" optimisation with sparse model ( $d = 2, \ell = 2$ )

From the original sample of 4,000 random solutions :

1. Select at random  $s_{train}$  solutions from the sample
2. Compute the surrogate (full or sparse)
3.  $x = \text{Opt. surrogate}$  (DRILS or exact algo.)
4. Evaluate  $f(x)$  with simulator

Repeat 30 times, Mann-Whitney test, min. travel time

$s_{train}$	Full Walsh model	Sparse Walsh model
540	2,715 (7.5)	<b>2,697</b> (4.8)
1,080	2,704 (4.5)	<b>2,694</b> (3.6)
3,000	<b>2,692</b> (3.7)	<b>2,691</b> (1.9)

- Sparse outperforms full surrogate at low budget
- Sparse, and full surrogates have similar perf. at high budget (notice lower std. dev.)

# Conclusions

## Summary

- Fourier/Spectral analysis of a real-world problem,  
Using enumeration of subspace, and random sample  
A new way to "see" a combinatorial optimization problem
- Propose a sparse model based on expert knowledge
- Approach : sparse model and an efficient algorithm together  
large dim.  $n = 108$  compare to state of the art ( $n \leq 50$ )

## Perspectives

- Extend to larger p.t. plan, larger cities, other criteria, etc.
- Anytime algorithm : update the sample during search (SaO)
- Fourier/Spectral analysis of others combinatorial problems

Code of simulator, and algorithms :

<https://gitlab.com/vvendi/offline-wsao>



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