

Equitable and Optimal Transport with Multiple Agents

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Twenty-fourth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics

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Problem: how to split the transportation task in order to obtain an equitable and optimal transportation strategy between multiple agents ?

Primal Formulation

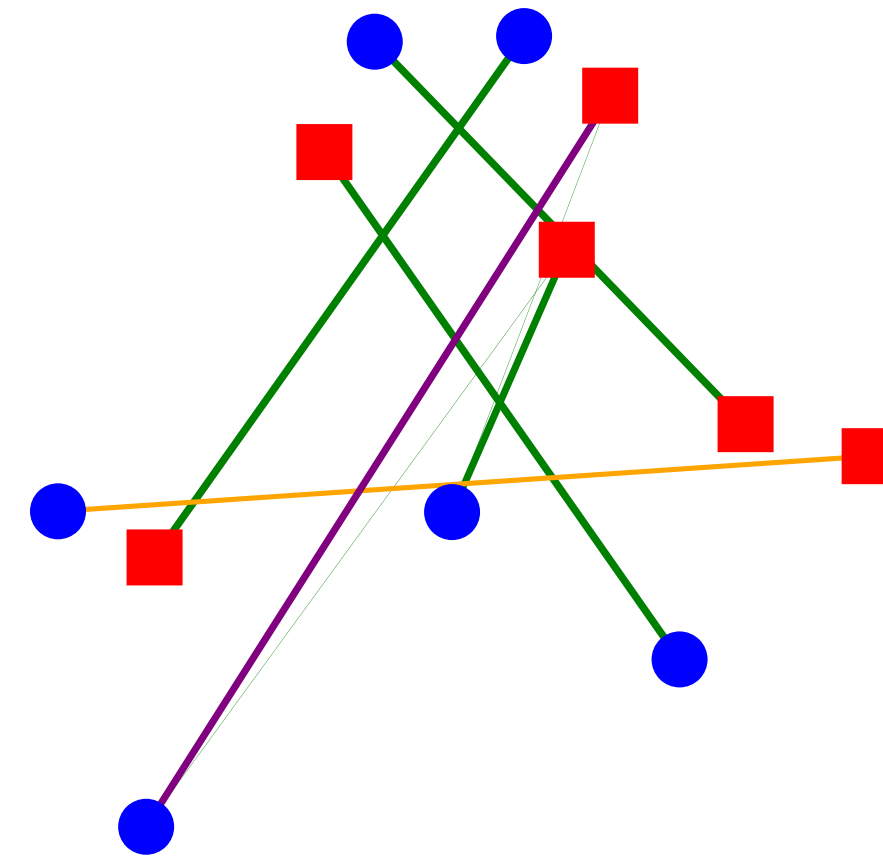
Distributions: $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_1^+(\mathcal{X})$ and $\nu \in \mathcal{M}_1^+(\mathcal{Y})$

Cost/Utility functions : $c_i : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$

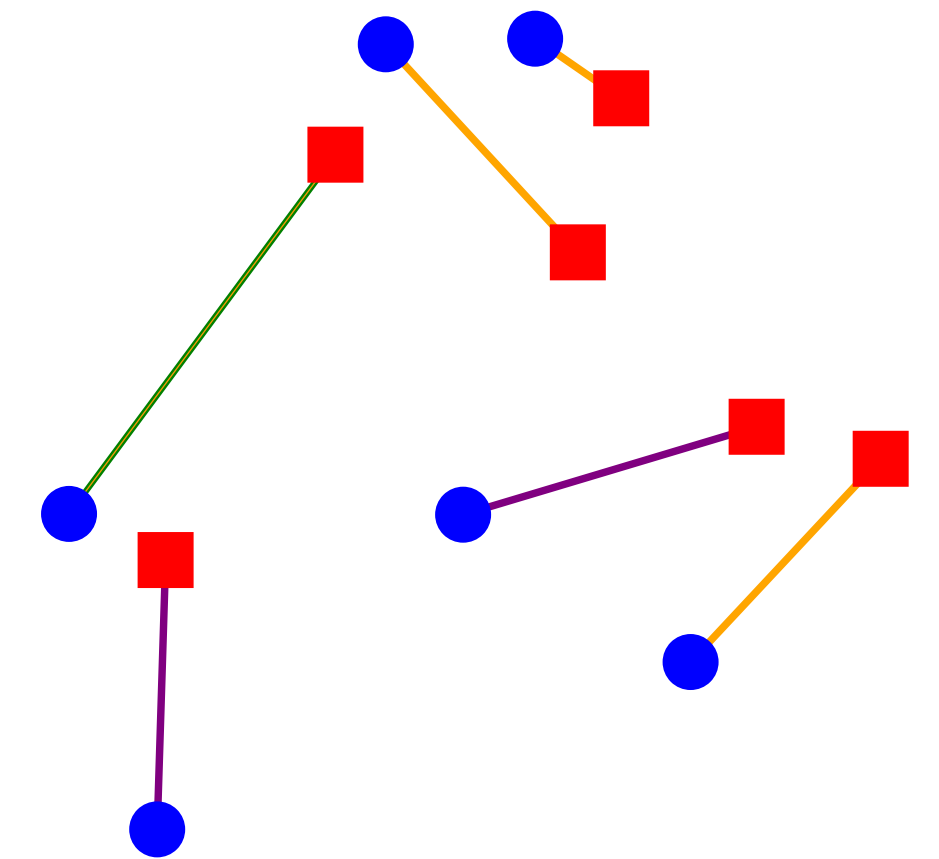
Couplings: $\Gamma_{\mu, \nu}^N := \left\{ (\gamma_i)_{i=1}^N \text{ s.t. } \Pi_{1\#} \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i = \mu, \Pi_{2\#} \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i = \nu \right\}$

Definition of Equitable and Optimal Transport

$$\text{EOT}_{\mathbf{c}}(\mu, \nu) := \inf_{(\gamma_i)_{i=1}^N \in \Gamma_{\mu, \nu}^N} \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \int c_i(x, y) d\gamma_i(x, y) .$$



Utility functions: $\forall i, c_i < 0$



Cost functions: $\forall i, c_i \geq 0$

- The division of the transportation task is **equitable**:

Proposition

If the cost/utility functions are of constant sign then we have

$$\text{EOT}_{\mathbf{c}}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\nu}) = \min_{(\gamma_i)_{i=1}^N \in \Gamma_{\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\nu}}^N} \left\{ t \text{ s. t. } \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \int c_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\gamma_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = t \right\}$$

- The division of the transportation task is **optimal**:

Proposition

If the cost/utility functions are of constant sign then for any $(\gamma_i^*)_{i=1}^N \in \Gamma_{\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\nu}}^N$ solution of EOT, we have for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$:

$$\gamma_i^* \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\mu_i^*, \nu_i^*}^1} \int c_i d\gamma \text{ where } \mu_i^* := \Pi_{1\#} \gamma_i^*, \nu_i^* := \Pi_{2\#} \gamma_i^*$$

Application: EOT solves a relaxation of the fair cake-cutting problem.

Dual Formulation

Dual space: $\mathcal{F}_c^\lambda := \{(f, g) \in \mathcal{C}^b(\mathcal{X}) \times \mathcal{C}^b(\mathcal{Y}) \text{ s.t. } \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\}, f \oplus g \leq \lambda_i c_i\}$

Strong duality holds:

$$\text{EOT}_c(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{\substack{\lambda \in \Delta_N^+ \\ (f, g) \in \mathcal{F}_c^\lambda}} \int f d\mu + \int g d\nu$$

Link with other Probability Metrics

- If $N = 1$, $\text{EOT}_c(\mu, \nu) = W_c(\mu, \nu)$ where $W_c(\mu, \nu)$ is the OT cost between μ and ν

- If $c_1 = d$ and $c_2 = 2 \times \mathbf{1}_{x \neq y}$, $\text{EOT}_c(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{f \in B_d(\mathcal{X})} \int_{\mathcal{X}} f d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{X}} f d\nu$

where $B_d(\mathcal{X}) := \left\{ f \in C^b(\mathcal{X}) : \|f\|_\infty + \|f\|_{\text{lip}} \leq 1 \right\}$

Dudley Metric



Entropic Relaxation

Generalized Kullback-Leibler divergence: $\text{KL}(\mu \parallel \nu) = \int \log \frac{d\mu}{d\nu} d\mu + \int d\nu - \int d\mu$

Definition of the entropic version of EOT:

$$\text{EOT}_{\mathbf{c}}^{\epsilon}(\mu, \nu) := \inf_{(\gamma_i)_{i=1}^N \in \Gamma_{\mu, \nu}^N} \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \int c_i(x, y) d\gamma_i(x, y) + \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^N \text{KL}(\gamma_j \parallel \mu \otimes \nu)$$

Proposed Algorithm:

Algorithm 1 Projected Alternating Maximization

Input: $\mathbf{C} = (C_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$, a , b , ϵ , L_{λ}

Init: $f^0 \leftarrow \mathbf{1}_n$; $g^0 \leftarrow \mathbf{1}_m$; $\lambda^0 \leftarrow (1/N, \dots, 1/N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$

for $k = 1, 2, \dots$ **do**

$$K^k \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^N K_i^{\lambda_i^{k-1}},$$

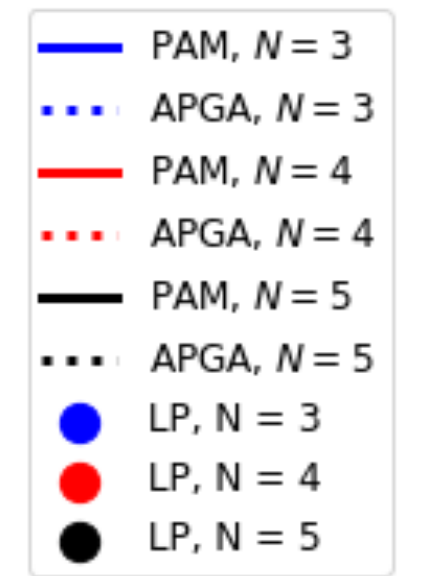
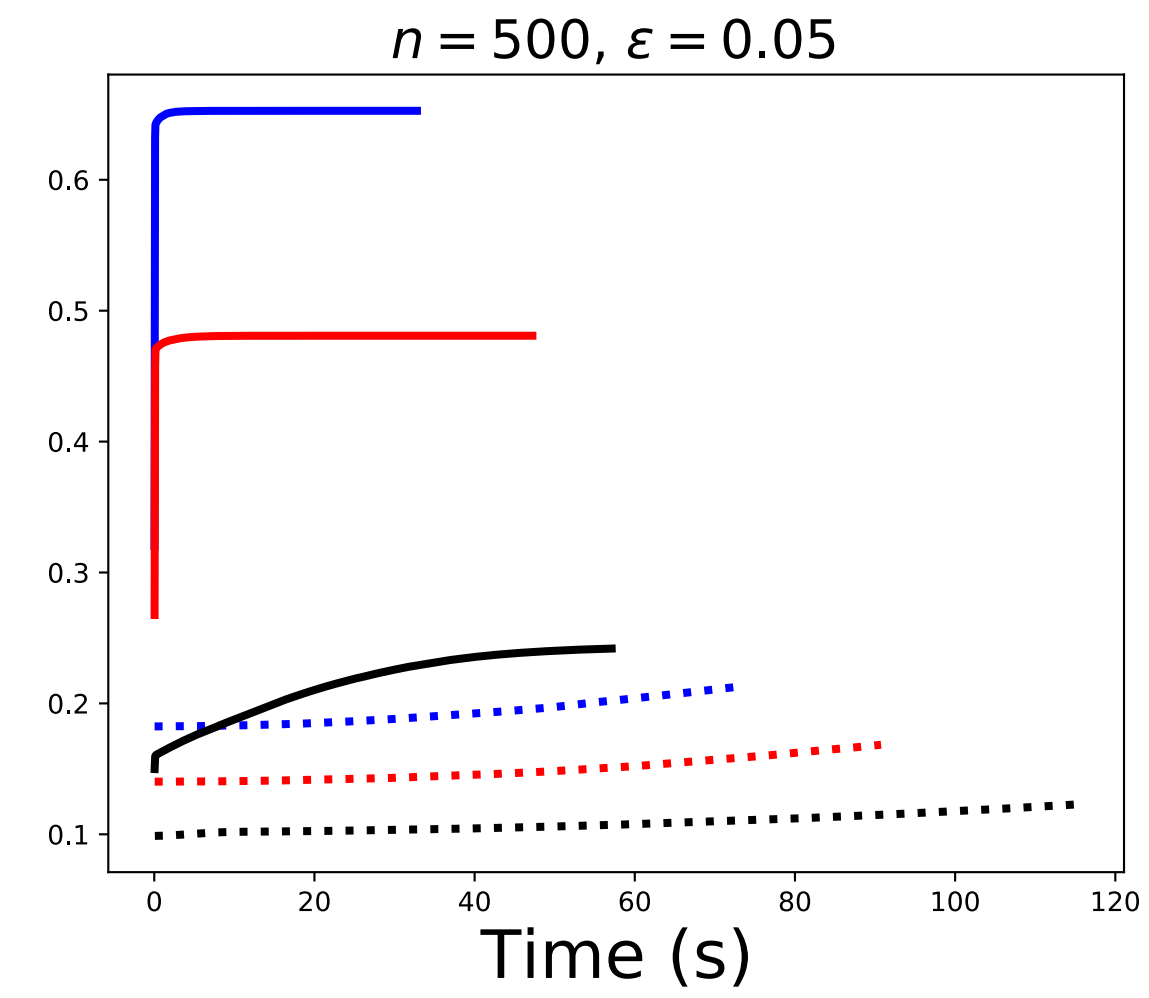
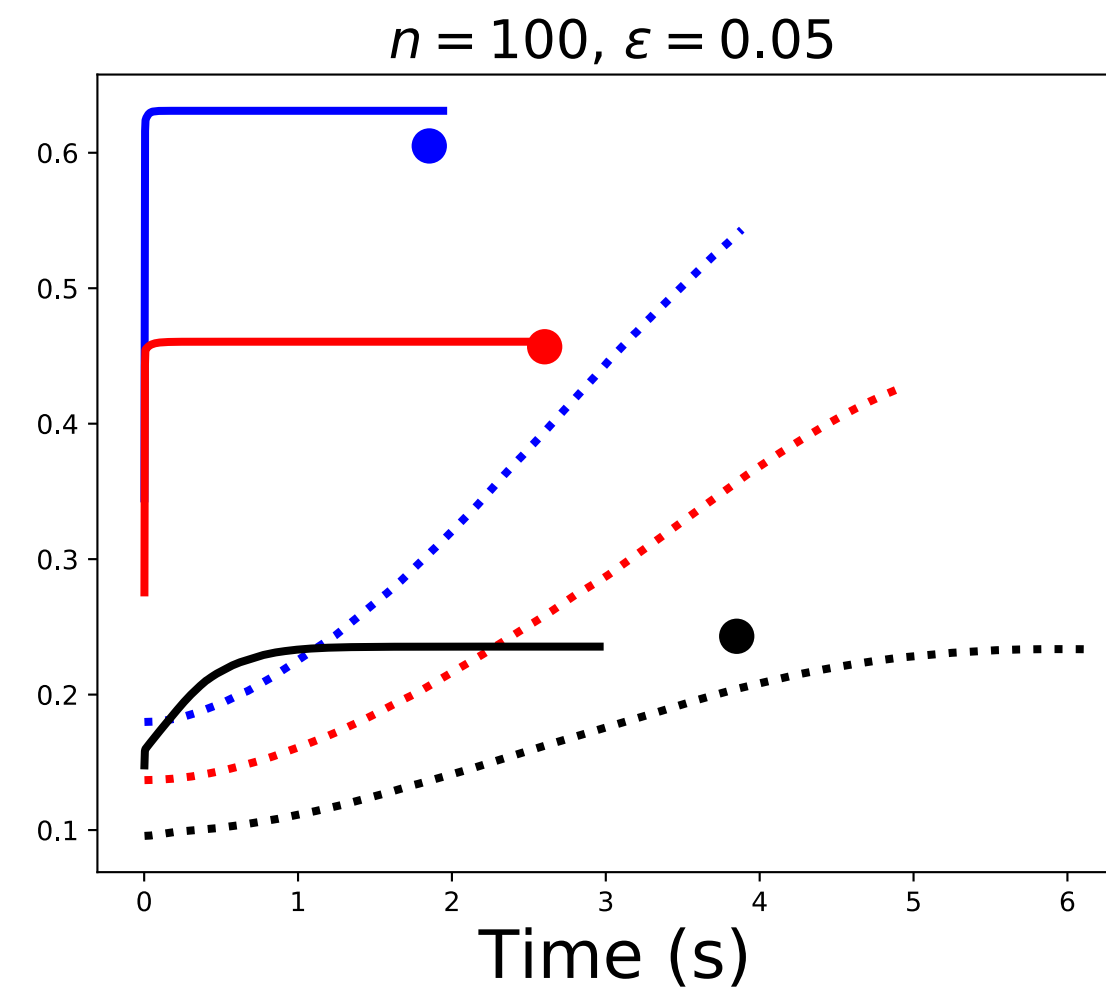
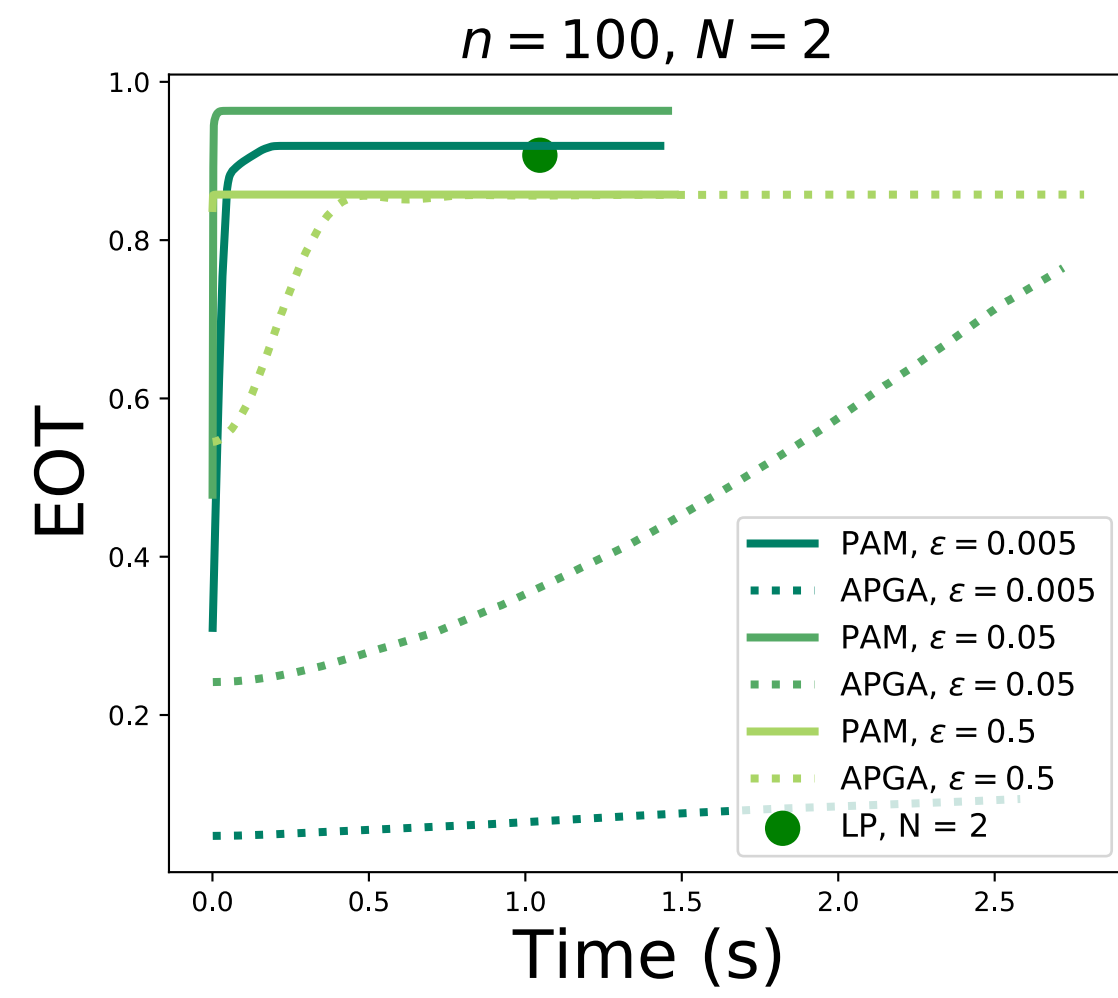
$$c_k \leftarrow \langle f^{k-1}, K^k g^{k-1} \rangle, \quad f^k \leftarrow \frac{c_k a}{K^k g^{k-1}},$$

$$d_k \leftarrow \langle f^k, K^k g^{k-1} \rangle, \quad g^k \leftarrow \frac{d_k b}{(K^k)^T f^k},$$

$$\lambda^k \leftarrow \text{Proj}_{\Delta_N^+} \left(\lambda^{k-1} + \frac{1}{L_{\lambda}} \nabla_{\lambda} F_{\mathbf{C}}^{\epsilon}(\lambda^{k-1}, f^k, g^k) \right).$$

end

Result: λ, f, g



Other Applications of EOT

- Minimal transportation time
- Sequential OT

Thank you