

A Robust AFPTAS for Online Bin Packing with Polynomial Migration

Klaus Jansen

Department of Computer Science
Christian-Albrechts-University to Kiel
kj@informatik.uni-kiel.de

Kim-Manuel Klein

Department of Computer Science
Christian-Albrechts-University to Kiel
kmk@informatik.uni-kiel.de

Abstract

In this paper we develop general LP and ILP techniques to find an approximate solution with improved objective value close to an existing solution. The task of improving an approximate solution is closely related to a classical theorem of Cook et al. [7] in the sensitivity analysis for LPs and ILPs. This result is often applied in designing robust algorithms for online problems. We apply our new techniques to the online bin packing problem, where it is allowed to reassign a certain number of items, measured by the migration factor. The migration factor is defined by the total size of reassigned items divided by the size of the arriving item. We obtain a robust asymptotic fully polynomial time approximation scheme (AFPTAS) for the online bin packing problem with migration factor bounded by a polynomial in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. This answers an open question stated by Epstein and Levin [10] in the affirmative. As a byproduct we prove an approximate variant of the sensitivity theorem by Cook et al. [7] for linear programs.

1 Introduction

The idea behind robust algorithms is to find solutions of an optimization problem that are not only good for a single instance, but also if the instance changes in certain ways. Instances change for example due to uncertainty or when new data arrive. With changing parameters and data, we have the effort to keep as much parts of the existing solution as possible, since modifying a solution is often connected with costs or may even be impossible in practice. Achieving robustness especially for linear programming (LP) and integer linear programming (ILP) is thus a big concern and a very interesting research area. Looking at worst case scenarios, how much do we have to modify a solution if the LP/ILP is changing? There is a result of Cook et al. [7] giving an upper bound for ILPs when changing the right hand side of the ILP. Many algorithms in the theory of robustness are based on this theorem.

As a concrete application we consider the classical online bin packing problem, where items arrive over time and our objective is to assign these items into as few bins as possible. The notion of robustness allows to repack a certain number of already packed items when a new item arrives. On the one hand we want to guarantee that we use only a certain number of additional bins away from the minimum solution and on the other hand, when a new item arrives, we want to repack as few items as possible. In the case of offline bin packing it is known that unless $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{NP}$ there is no polynomial time approximation algorithm for offline bin packing that produces a solution better than $\frac{3}{2}OPT$, where OPT is the minimum number of bins needed. For this reason, the most common way to deal with the inapproximability problem is the introduction of the asymptotic approximation ratio. The *asymptotic approximation ratio* for an algorithm A is defined to be $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sup \{ \frac{A(I)}{OPT(I)} \mid OPT(I) = x \}$. This leads to the notion of *asymptotic polynomial time approximation schemes (APTAS)*. Given an instance of size n and a parameter $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$, an APTAS has a running time of $poly(n)^{f(\frac{1}{\epsilon})}$ and asymptotic

approximation ratio $1 + \epsilon$, where f is an arbitrary function. An APTAS is called an *asymptotic fully polynomial time approximation scheme (AFPTAS)* if its running time is polynomial in n and $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. The first APTAS for offline bin packing was developed by Fernandez de la Vega & Lueker [13], and Karmakar & Karp improved this result by giving an AFPTAS [19] (see survey on bin packing [6]).

Since the introduction by Ullman of the classical online bin packing problem [23], there has been plenty of research (see survey [8]). The best known algorithm has an asymptotic competitive ratio of 1.58889 [21] compared to the optimum in the offline case, while the best known lower bound is 1.54037 [2]. Due to the relatively high lower bound of the classical online bin packing problem, there has been effort to extend the model with the purpose to obtain an improved competitive ratio. Gambosi et al. [14] presented a model where they allow repacking of items. They presented an algorithm which achieves ratio 1.33 by moving at most 7 items to a different bin each time a new item arrives. The idea of a dynamic packing was developed pretty early by Coffman, Garey and Johnson [4]. They developed and analyzed an algorithm for the dynamic bin packing model when arrival and departure of items are known in advance. Ivkovic and Lloyd [17] presented an algorithm for dynamic bin packing having ratio 1.25. In their model items and their arrival and departure are not known in advance. The algorithm requires $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ shifting moves, where a shifting move consists of moving a large item or a bundle of small items from one bin to another. In another work Ivkovic and Lloyd [16] gave an algorithm which achieves approximation ratio $1 + \epsilon$ by using amortized $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ shifting moves. Concerning reassignment of jobs in scheduling, Albers and Hellwig [1] presented an algorithm for online scheduling with minimizing the makespan on m machines. The algorithm has a competitive ratio of α_m , where $\alpha_2 = 4/3$ and for $m \rightarrow \infty$ the competitive ratio α_m converges to ≈ 1.4659 . The reassignment of jobs is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(m)$. They also proved that it is not possible to obtain an algorithm with better competitive ratio than α_m without reassigning $\Theta(n)$ jobs.

The model we follow is the notion of robustness. Introduced by Sanders et al. [20] it allows repacking of arbitrary items while the number of items that are being repacked is limited. To give a measure on how many items are allowed to be repacked Sanders et al. [20] defined the *migration factor*. It is defined by the complete size of all moved items divided by the size of the arriving one. An (A)PTAS is called *robust* if its migration factor is of the size $f(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$, where f is an arbitrary function that only depends on $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. Since the promising introduction of robustness, several robust algorithms have been developed. Sanders et al. [20] found a robust PTAS for the online scheduling problem on identical machines, where the goal is to minimize the makespan. The robust PTAS has constant but exponential migration factor $2^{\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \log^2 \frac{1}{\epsilon})}$. In case of bin packing Epstein and Levin [10] developed a robust APTAS for the classical bin packing problem with migration factor $2^{\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon})}$ and running time double exponential in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. In addition they proved that there is no optimal online algorithm with a constant migration factor. Furthermore, Epstein and Levin [11] showed that the robust APTAS for bin packing can be generalized to packing d-dimensional cubes into a minimum number of unit cubes. Recently Epstein and Levin [12] also designed a robust algorithm for preemptive online scheduling of jobs on identical machines, where the corresponding offline problem is polynomial solvable. They presented an algorithm with migration factor $1 - \frac{1}{m}$ that computes an optimal solution whenever a new item arrives. Skutella and Verschae [22] studied the problem of maximizing the minimum load given n jobs and m machines. They proved that there is no robust PTAS for this machine covering problem. On the positive side, they gave a robust PTAS for the machine covering problem in the case that migrations can be reserved for a later timestep. The algorithm has an amortized migration factor of $2^{\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \log^2 \frac{1}{\epsilon})}$.

1.1 Our Results:

An online algorithm is called *fully robust* if its migration factor is bounded by $p(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$, where p is a polynomial in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. The purpose of this paper is to give methods to develop fully robust algorithms. In Section 2 we develop a theorem for a given linear program (LP) $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b, x \geq 0\}$. Given an approximate solution x' with value $(1 + \delta)LIN$ (where LIN is the minimum objective value of the LP) and a parameter $\alpha \in (0, \delta LIN]$, we prove the existence of an improved solution x'' with value $(1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and distance $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq \alpha(2/\delta + 2)$. In addition, for a given fractional solution x' and corresponding integral solution y' , the existence of an improved integral solution y'' with $\|y'' - y'\|_1 = \mathcal{O}(\frac{\alpha + m}{\delta})$ is shown (where m is the number of rows of A). Since both results are constructive, we propose also algorithms to compute such improved solutions. Previous robust online algorithms require an optimum solution of the corresponding ILP and use a sensitivity theorem by Cook et al. [7]. This results in an exponential migration factor in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ ([10, 11, 22, 20]). In contrast to this we consider approximate solutions of the corresponding LP relaxations and are able to use the techniques above to improve the fractional and integral solutions. Furthermore we also prove an approximate version of a sensitivity theorem for LPs with modified right hand side b and b' . During the online algorithm the number of non-zero variables increases from step to step and would result in a large additive term. To avoid this we present algorithms in Section 3 to control the number of non-zero variables of the LP and ILP solutions. We can bound the number of non-zero variables and the additive term by $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon LIN) + \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2})$. In Section 4 we present the fully robust AFPTAS for the robust bin packing problem. We use a modified version of the clever rounding techniques of Epstein and Levin [10]. This rounding technique is used to round the incoming items dynamically and control the number of item sizes. One difficulty is that we use approximate solutions of the LP. During the online algorithm items are rounded to different values and are shifted across different rounding groups. We show how to embed the rounded instance into another rounded instance that fulfills several invariants. By combining the dynamic rounding and the algorithm to get improved solutions of the LP and ILP, we are able to obtain a fully robust AFPTAS for the online bin packing problem. The algorithm has a migration factor of $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^4)$ (or $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^3)$ if the size of the arriving item is $\Omega(1)$) and running time polynomial in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ and t , where t is the number of arrived items. This resolves an open question of Epstein and Levin [10]. We believe that our techniques can be used for other online problems like 2D strip packing, scheduling moldable tasks, resource constrained scheduling and multi-commodity flow problems to obtain online algorithms with low migration factors.

2 Robustness of approximate LPs

We consider a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{m \times n}$, a vector $b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^m$ and a cost vector $c \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$. The goal in a *linear program* (LP) is to find a $x \geq 0$ with $Ax \geq b$ such that the *objective value* $c^T x$ is minimal. We say x^{OPT} is an optimal solution if $c^T x^{OPT} = \min \{c^T x \mid Ax \geq b, x \geq 0\}$ and we define $LIN = c^T x^{OPT}$. In general we suppose that the objective function of a solution is positive and hence $LIN > 0$. We say x' is an approximate solution with approximation ratio $(1 + \delta)$ for some $\delta \in (0, 1]$ if $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$. For the most part of the paper we will assume that $c^T = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ and therefore $c^T x^{OPT} = \|x^{OPT}\|_1 = LIN$. The following theorem is central. Given an approximate solution x' , we want to improve its approximation by some constant. But to achieve robustness we have to maintain most parts of x' . We show that by changing x' by size of $\mathcal{O}(\frac{\alpha}{\delta})$, we can improve the approximation by a constant α .

Theorem 1. *Consider the LP $\min \{c^T x \mid Ax \geq b, x \geq 0\}$ and an approximate solution x' with $c^T x' = (1 + \delta)LIN$ for some $\delta > 0$. For every positive $\alpha \leq \delta LIN$ there exists a solution x''*

with objective value of at most $c^T x'' \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and distance $\|x' - x''\|_1 \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{\|x'\|_1 + \|x^{OPT}\|_1}{c^T x'}$. If $c^T = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ then $\|x' - x''\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$.

Proof. We prove feasibility of the following LP 1.

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &\geq b & (\text{LP } 1) \\ x &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq x' - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x' \\ x &\leq x' + \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x^{OPT} \\ c^T x &\leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha \end{aligned}$$

The assumption $\alpha \leq \delta LIN$ implies $c^T x' = (1 + \delta)LIN \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ and hence $\frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} \leq 1$. Suppose that LP 1 is feasible and has a solution x'' . Due to constraints 3 and 4 the distance between x'' and x' can be bounded. Components x''_i with $x'_i > 0$ may be smaller compared to x' by $\alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{x'_i}{c^T x'}$, while components x''_i with $x_i^{OPT} > 0$ may be larger than x'_i by $\alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{x_i^{OPT}}{c^T x'}$. In the worst case, x' and x^{OPT} have no common non-zero entries and hence, $\|x' - x''\|_1 \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)(\sum_i \frac{x'_i}{c^T x'} + \sum_i \frac{x_i^{OPT}}{c^T x'}) = \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{\|x'\|_1 + \|x^{OPT}\|_1}{c^T x'}$. If $c^T = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ then $\frac{\|x'\|_1}{c^T x'} = 1$ and $\frac{\|x^{OPT}\|_1}{c^T x'} = \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)} < 1$. Therefore $\alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{\|x'\|_1 + \|x^{OPT}\|_1}{c^T x'} < 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. It remains to prove feasibility of LP 1. We construct a solution x'' by $x'' = (1 - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'})x' + \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x^{OPT}$. We prove that each constraint of LP 1 is satisfied for x'' . Note that $x'' \geq 0$ since $\frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} \leq 1$. Constraint 3 is fulfilled since $x'' = x' - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x' + \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x^{OPT} \geq x' - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x'$ and constraint 4 is fulfilled since $x'' = x' - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x' + \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x^{OPT} \leq x' + \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} x^{OPT}$. Feasibility for x'' follows from $Ax'' = Ax'(1 - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'}) + Ax^{OPT} \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} \stackrel{c^T x' \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{\geq} b(1 - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'}) + b \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} = b$. The objective value of x'' is bounded by $c^T x'' = c^T x' - \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{c^T x'} (c^T x' - c^T x^{OPT}) = c^T x' - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) + \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{(1 + \delta)LIN} LIN = c^T x' - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) + \alpha(1/\delta) = c^T x' - \alpha$. \square

From here on and for the rest of the paper we suppose that $c^T = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$.

Remark 1:

Suppose x' has approximation ratio $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ for some $\delta' > 0$. By Theorem 1 the following LP is feasible if $\alpha' \leq \delta' LIN$.

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &\geq b \\ x &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq x' - \alpha'(1/\delta' + 1) \frac{x'}{\|x'\|_1} \\ x &\leq x' + \alpha'(1/\delta' + 1) \frac{x^{OPT}}{\|x'\|_1} \\ \sum x_i &\leq (1 + \delta')LIN - \alpha' \end{aligned}$$

Setting $\alpha' = \alpha \frac{(1/\delta + 1)}{(1/\delta' + 1)}$ for some $\delta > 0$ yields feasibility for the following LP assuming $\|x'\|_1 =$

$(1 + \delta')LIN$.

$$\begin{aligned}
Ax &\geq b & (LP^*) \\
x &\geq 0 \\
x &\geq x' - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{x'}{\|x'\|_1} \\
x &\leq x' + \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{x^{OPT}}{\|x'\|_1} \\
\sum x_i &\leq (1 + \delta')LIN - \alpha'
\end{aligned}$$

Here, we use $\alpha'(1/\delta' + 1) = \alpha \frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1} (1/\delta' + 1) = \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. The condition that $\alpha' \leq \delta'LIN$ is equivalent to the condition that $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ since $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ and $\alpha(1/\delta + 1) = \alpha'(1/\delta' + 1)$. \square

Remark 2:

In many cases, we do not know the exact approximation ratio $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ but the approximation guarantee $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ for some $\delta \geq \delta'$. Assuming $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ we can use feasibility of LP^* to prove the existence of a solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. The distance $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ follows again easily from constraints 3 and 4 of LP^* . We derive the aimed objective value $\|x''\|_1$ from the last constraint of LP^* : $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta')LIN - \alpha \frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1} = (1 + \delta)LIN - (\delta - \delta')LIN - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{1}{1/\delta'+1} \stackrel{(1+\delta')LIN \geq \alpha(1/\delta+1)}{\leq} (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{\delta - \delta'}{1 + \delta'} - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{\delta'}{1 + \delta'} = (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha(1/\delta + 1) \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta'} = (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha \frac{1+\delta}{1+\delta'} \stackrel{\delta' \leq \delta}{\leq} (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$. This proves, that it suffices to know an upper bound for the approximation to obtain an improved solution x'' . \square

Of course, one major application of Theorem 1 is to improve the approximation. But we can also apply Theorem 1 to obtain a variant of the theorem of Cook et al. [7] for the sensitivity analysis of an LP. Consider the following problem: Let x' be a solution of $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b', x \geq 0\}$. Find a solution x'' for $LIN_2 = \min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b'', x \geq 0\}$ with changed right hand side such that $\|x'' - x'\|_1$ is small. A theorem of Cook et al. [7] states that there exists a x'' satisfying the LP and $\|x'' - x'\|_\infty \leq n\Delta \|b'' - b'\|_\infty$, where Δ is the largest subdeterminant of A . This result is not satisfying if Δ and n are too big, especially if they are exponential in m . By letting loose of optimal solutions we obtain a corollary that is much more appropriate to derive fully robust algorithms. In contrary to the theorem of Cook et al. [7] the amount of change in the solution does not depend on the determinant nor on the dimensions of A but on the approximation ratio of the solution.

Corollary 2. *Consider the linear program LP^1 defined by $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b', x \geq 0\}$ and an approximate solution x' with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN_1$ ($\delta > 0$) and $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. There exists a solution x'' of LP^2 defined by $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b'', x \geq 0\}$ with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN_2$ such that the distance $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq (\frac{2}{\delta} + 7) \left\| \frac{b'' - b'}{c} \right\|_1$ where $c_i = \max_j A_{ij}$ and $\frac{b'' - b'}{c}$ is a vector having components $\frac{b''_i - b'_i}{c_i}$.*

Proof. Suppose there is only one index i where $b'_i \neq b''_i$. Consider the 2 cases:

Case 1: $b'_i < b''_i$ We increase x'_j by $\frac{b''_i - b'_i}{c_i}$, where j is the index with the maximum entry in row i . This way we make sure that the so modified x' covers the larger b''_i since now $(Ax')_i = b''_i$. Since we simply increase x' to cover the larger b'' we may worsen the approximation by an additive term of at most $\frac{b''_i - b'_i}{c_i}$.

Case 2: $b'_i \geq b''_i$. In this case we do not modify component i of x' , but since a smaller b''_i has to be covered the optimal value of a solution may decrease. Let LIN_1 be the optimal value of LP^1 and let LIN_2 be the optimal value of LP^2 . The inequality $LIN_2 < LIN_1 - \frac{b''_i - b'_i}{c_i}$ leads to

a contradiction since we can increase an optimal solution x^{LIN_1} of LP^1 to cover the larger b' like we did in case 1. Modifying x^{LIN_1} this way would lead to a smaller optimal solution. Therefore the optimal solution of LP^1 can not decline by more than $\frac{b'_i - b_i}{c_i}$. Using x' as an approximate solution for LP^2 yields therefore $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)(LIN_2 + \frac{b'_i - b_i}{c_i}) = (1 + \delta)LIN_2 + (1 + \delta)\frac{b'_i - b_i}{c_i}$.

Iterating over all components $1 \leq i \leq m$ and changing the solution according to the cases would result in an approximate solution of at most $(1 + \delta)LIN + (1 + \delta)\left\|\frac{b'' - b'}{c}\right\|_1$. Using Remark 2 with $\alpha = (1 + \delta)\left\|\frac{b'' - b'}{c}\right\|_1$ guarantees the existence of a solution \hat{x} for LP^2 having value $(1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and $\|\hat{x} - x'\|_1 \leq (2/\delta + 2)\alpha = (2/\delta + 2)(1 + \delta)\left\|\frac{b'' - b'}{c}\right\|_1 \leq (2/\delta + 6)\left\|\frac{b'' - b'}{c}\right\|_1$. Modifying \hat{x} according to the cases yields therefore a solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN_2$. For the distance between x'' and x' we get $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq \|\hat{x} - x'\|_1 + \left\|\frac{b'' - b'}{c}\right\|_1 \leq (\frac{2}{\delta} + 7)\left\|\frac{b'' - b'}{c}\right\|_1$. \square

Note that if A is an integral matrix without zero rows, each component c_i is at least 1.

3 Algorithmic Use

Let x' be an approximate solution of the LP with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$. In Theorem 1, we have proven the existence of a solution x'' near x' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$. We are looking now for algorithmic ways to calculate this improved solution x'' . We present two algorithms that basically rely on solving an LP. According to LP * we split x' into a fixed part x^{fix} and a variable part x^{var} . The variable part is defined according to LP * by $x^{var} = \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{\|x'\|_1}x'$ and the fixed part by $x^{fix} = x' - x^{var}$. By assigning the variable part in a better way, Theorem 1 and Remark 2 state under the assumption that $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ that we can improve the objective value by α . We denote with $b^{var} = b - A(x^{fix})$ the part which has to be reassigned. The algorithm works as follows:

Algorithm 1.

1. Set $x^{var} := \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{\|x'\|_1}x'$, $x^{fix} := x' - x^{var}$ and $b^{var} := b - A(x^{fix})$
2. Solve the LP $\hat{x} = \min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$
3. Generate a new solution $x'' = x^{fix} + \hat{x}$

If \hat{x} is a basic feasible solution, compared to x' , our new solution x'' has up to m additional non-zero components.

Theorem 3. *Given solution x' with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Algorithm 1 returns a feasible solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and the distance between x' and x'' is $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$.*

Proof. Solution x'' is feasible because $A(x'') = A(x^{fix} + \hat{x}) = A(x^{fix}) + A(\hat{x}) \geq A(x^{fix}) + b^{var} = b$. For the approximation we use Remark 2, which guarantees the existence of a solution with objective value $\leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ by leaving the part x^{fix} of the solution x' unchanged. The unchanged part x^{fix} is defined by using the lower bounds of LP *, $x'' \geq x' - \alpha(1/\delta + 1)\frac{x'}{\|x'\|_1}$. Placing \hat{x} optimally leads therefore to the aimed approximation. Since the $\|x^{var}\|_1$ and $\|\hat{x}\|_1$ are bounded by $\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ the worst possible distance between x' and x'' is $\|x'' - x'\|_1 = \|(x^{fix} + \hat{x}) - (x^{fix} + x^{var})\|_1 = \|\hat{x} - x^{var}\|_1 \leq \|\hat{x}\|_1 + \|x^{var}\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. \square

In Algorithm 1 we use an optimal LP solver as a subroutine. In many cases, like for example bin packing, the corresponding LP relaxation is hard to solve and the running time for computing an optimal solution is very high. For the following algorithm it is sufficient to compute the LP approximately, which in general can be performed more efficiently. We assume

that $\|x'\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ because the double amount has to be reassigned to achieve the same improvement in the approximation as in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 2.

1. Set $x^{var} := \frac{2\alpha(1/\delta+1)}{\|x'\|}x'$, $x^{fix} := x' - x^{var}$ and $b^{var} := b - A(x^{fix})$
2. Solve $\hat{x} = \min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$ approximately with ratio $(1 + \delta/2)$
3. If $\|x^{fix} + \hat{x}\|_1 < \|x'\|_1$ set $x'' := x^{fix} + \hat{x}$ else $x'' = x'$.

Theorem 4. Let x' be a solution with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Then Algorithm 2 returns a feasible solution x'' with approximation guarantee $(1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq 4\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$.

Proof. The property that $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq 4\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ follows by Theorem 3 and the fact, that x^{var} has the double size $2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ compared to x^{var} defined in Algorithm 1. Furthermore we have to show that at the end of the algorithm $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$. Suppose $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ for some $\delta' \leq \delta$. Using the assumption $2\alpha(1/\delta + 1) \leq \|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ implies that $2\alpha \leq \frac{(1+\delta)LIN}{(1/\delta+1)} = \delta LIN$. Consider the case that $2\delta' \leq \delta$. In this case x'' has the aimed approximation since $\|x''\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \delta/2LIN \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ using $2\alpha \leq \delta LIN$. Thus in the following we assume $\delta \leq 2\delta'$. Suppose we solve the LP in step 2 optimally. In this case, Algorithm 2 is identical to Algorithm 1 using improvement of 2α . By feasibility of LP * we know there exists a solution \bar{x}'' with $\|\bar{x}''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta')LIN - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1})$. This implies, that an optimal solution \hat{x}^{OPT} of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$ is of size $\|\hat{x}^{OPT}\|_1 \leq \|x^{var}\|_1 - 2\alpha\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1} = 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1) - 2\alpha\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1}$. Solving the LP approximately with ratio $(1 + \delta/2)$, solution \hat{x} has an additional term $\delta/2 \|\hat{x}^{OPT}\|_1$. The value of $\|\hat{x}\|_1$ is therefore bounded by $\|\hat{x}\|_1 \leq \|\hat{x}^{OPT}\|_1 + \delta/2 \|\hat{x}^{OPT}\|_1 \leq \|x^{var}\|_1 - 2\alpha\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1} + \alpha(1 + \delta) - \alpha(\frac{1+\delta}{1/\delta'+1})$. Finally this results in the approximation for $x^{fix} + \hat{x}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x^{fix} + \hat{x}\|_1 &= \|x'\|_1 - \|x^{var}\|_1 + \|\hat{x}\|_1 \\
&= (1 + \delta')LIN - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta + 1}{1/\delta' + 1}) + \alpha(1 + \delta) - \alpha(\frac{1 + \delta}{1/\delta' + 1}) \\
&= (1 + \delta)LIN - (\delta - \delta')LIN - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta + 1}{1/\delta' + 1}) + \alpha(1 + \delta) - \alpha(\frac{1 + \delta}{1/\delta' + 1}) \\
&\stackrel{LIN \geq 2\alpha/\delta}{\leq} (1 + \delta)LIN - 2\alpha(\frac{\delta - \delta'}{\delta}) + \alpha(1 + \delta) - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta + 1}{1/\delta' + 1}) - \alpha(\frac{1 + \delta}{1/\delta' + 1}) \\
&= (1 + \delta)LIN + \alpha(\frac{-2\delta + 2\delta' + \delta + \delta^2}{\delta}) - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta + 1}{1/\delta' + 1}) - \alpha(\frac{1 + \delta}{1/\delta' + 1}) \\
&= (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha + \alpha(\frac{2\delta' + \delta^2}{\delta}) - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta + 1}{1/\delta' + 1}) - \alpha(\frac{1 + \delta}{1/\delta' + 1}) \\
&= (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha + \alpha(\frac{2 + 2\delta' + \delta^2/\delta' + \delta^2 - 2 - 2\delta - \delta - \delta^2}{\delta(1/\delta' + 1)}) \\
&= (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha + \alpha(\frac{2\delta' + \delta^2/\delta' - 3\delta}{\delta(1/\delta' + 1)}) \\
&= (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha + \alpha(\frac{(\delta - \delta')(-2 + \frac{\delta}{\delta'})}{\delta(1/\delta' + 1)}) \\
&\leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha
\end{aligned}$$

The last inequality holds because $\alpha(\frac{(\delta-\delta')(-2+\frac{\delta}{\delta'})}{\delta(1/\delta'+1)}) \leq 0$ since $\delta-\delta' \geq 0$ and $-2+\frac{\delta}{\delta'} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \delta \leq 2\delta'$. By the last step of the algorithm we know that $\|x''\|_1 \leq \|x^{fix} + \hat{x}\|_1$ and thus $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$. \square

In some cases we may not want to get a guaranteed approximation, but a guarantee that our solution x' is getting smaller by some α . This works if the approximation ratio of x' is worse than $(1 + \delta)$. The following corollary states, that if we use Algorithm 2 on a solution x' with $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ for some $\delta' \geq \delta$ the objective function of our new solution x'' decreases by at least α .

Corollary 5. *Let $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ for some $\delta' \geq \delta$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Then Algorithm 2 returns a solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 - \alpha = (1 + \delta')LIN - \alpha$ and $\|x'' - x'\|_1 \leq 4\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$.*

Proof. Suppose like in the proof of Theorem 4 that we solve the LP in step 2 optimally. In this case, Algorithm 2 is identical to Algorithm 1 using improvement of 2α and therefore by feasibility of LP * we know that it returns a solution \bar{x}'' with $\|\bar{x}''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta')LIN - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1})$. An optimal solution \hat{x}^{OPT} of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$ is therefore of size $\|\hat{x}^{OPT}\|_1 \leq \|x^{var}\|_1 - 2\alpha\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1} = 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1) - 2\alpha\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1}$. Since we actually solve the LP approximately with ratio $(1 + \delta/2)$, solution \hat{x} has an additional term of $\delta/2 \|\hat{x}^{OPT}\|_1$ and the value is therefore bounded by $\|\hat{x}\|_1 \leq \|x^{var}\|_1 - 2\alpha\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1} + \alpha(1 + \delta) - \alpha(\frac{1+\delta}{1/\delta'+1})$ according to the proof of Theorem 5. By construction of x'' we get $\|x''\|_1 \leq \|x^{fix} + \hat{x}\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN - 2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1}) + \alpha(1 + \delta) - \alpha(\frac{1+\delta}{1/\delta'+1})$. Since $\delta' \geq \delta$ we know that $-2\alpha(\frac{1/\delta+1}{1/\delta'+1}) \leq -2\alpha$ and that $\alpha(1 + \delta) - \alpha(\frac{1+\delta}{1/\delta'+1}) \leq \alpha$. Hence $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta')LIN - \alpha$. \square

3.1 Integer Programming

In this section we discuss how we can apply results from the previous sections to integer programming. Consider a fractional solution x' of the LP and a corresponding integral solution y' . By rounding each component x'_i up to the next integer value, it is easy to get a feasible integer solution y' with an additional additive term $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 + C$, where C is the number of non-zero components. We can apply any of the previous algorithms to x' to get an improved solution x'' . But our actual goal is to find a corresponding integer solution y'' with improved objective value $\|y''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + C - \alpha$ such that the distance between y'' and y' is small. In the following we present two algorithms that compute a suitable y'' with improved objective value and small distance between y'' and y' . Note that the straight forward approach to simply round up each component x'_i leads to a distance between y'' and y' that depends on C and hence (depending on the LP) is too high. Designing the algorithms, there seems to be some trade off between the number of non-zero components and the distance between the integer solutions y' and y'' . The first algorithm tries to minimize the distance between y' and y'' while the second guarantees better approximation of $\|y'\|_1$ and $\|y''\|_1$ while the distance between them increases. The existence of an algorithm combining both good properties, low distance and good approximation guarantee of y' and y'' , is an interesting question.

In Algorithm 3 we focus on how much components of x' need to be reduced to achieve the improved approximation guarantee. This defines the migration factor in robust bin packing. The actual worst case distance between y'' and y' is larger and however can only be bounded by $\mathcal{O}(m + 1/\delta)$. Like in the previous algorithms, we assume that $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. We require x' to be a solution with approximation guarantee $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and we require y' to be an integer solution with approximation guarantee $\|y'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + n$. For every $1 \leq i \leq n$ we suppose that $x'_i \leq y'_i$. For a vector $z \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$, let $V(z)$ be the set of all integral vectors

$v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)^T$ such that $0 \leq v_i \leq z_i$. Given LP solution x' and integer solution y' with the described properties above. The algorithm performs in the following way.

Algorithm 3.

1. If possible choose vector $c \in V(y' - x')$ with $\|c\|_1 = \alpha$ and return $y'' = y' - c$ and $x'' = x'$. Otherwise choose $c \in V(y' - x')$ such that $\|c\|_1 < \alpha$ is maximal. Set $\bar{y} = y' - c$.
2. Set $x^{var} := \frac{\alpha(1/\delta+1)}{\|x'\|}x'$, $x^{fix} := x' - x^{var}$ and $b^{var} := b - A(x^{fix})$
3. Compute an optimal solution \hat{x} of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$
4. Set $x'' = x^{fix} + \hat{x}$
5. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ set $\hat{y}_i = \max\{\lceil x''_i \rceil, \bar{y}_i\}$
6. If possible choose $d \in V(\hat{y} - x'')$ such that $\|d\|_1 = \alpha(1/\delta+1)$ otherwise choose $d \in V(\hat{y} - x'')$ such that $\|d\|_1 < \alpha(1/\delta+1)$ is maximal.
7. Return $y'' = \hat{y} - d$.

Theorem 6. Let x' be a solution of the LP with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Let y' be an integral solution of the LP with $\|y'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + n$ where $y'_i \geq x'_i$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then Algorithm 3 returns an integral solution y'' with $\|y''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + n - \alpha$ such that $\sum_{y''_i < y'_i} (y'_i - y''_i) \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 2)$.

Proof. Feasibility: Feasibility for x'' and approximation $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ follows from Theorem 3. Step 2,3 and 4 are identical to Algorithm 1. Feasibility for the integer solution y'' follows from the fact, that for every component i we have $y''_i = \hat{y}_i - d_i \geq x''_i$ and hence $Ay'' \geq Ax'' \geq b$.

Size of reduction of y' : The only steps where components of y' are changed are in step 1, 5 and 6. In step 1 we change y' to obtain \bar{y} , in step 5 we change \bar{y} to obtain \hat{y} and in step 6 we change \hat{y} to obtain y'' . Summing up the change in each step leads therefore to the maximum possible size of reduction of y' compared to y'' . In step 1 there are $c \leq \alpha$ components of y' which are being reduced. In step 5 no components of \bar{y} are being reduced and in step 6 there are $d \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ components of \hat{y} which are being reduced to obtain y'' . Hence there are at most $\alpha(1/\delta + 2)$ components of y' which are being reduced to obtain y'' .

Approximation: It remains to prove, that y'' has approximation ratio $(1 + \delta)LIN + n - \alpha$. Case 1, $\|c\|_1 = \alpha$: In this case, the algorithm returns in step 1 solution $y'' = \bar{y}$ with $\|y''\|_1 = \|y'\|_1 - \alpha$ and the algorithm terminates. Otherwise, if $\|c\|_1 < \alpha$ we have for every component i , that $\bar{y}_i - x'_i < 1$ and $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$. Note that steps 2-4 are equivalent to Algorithm 1.

Case 2, $\|d\|_1 < \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$: In this case $y''_i - x''_i = \hat{y}_i - d_i - x''_i < 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, since $\|d\|_1$ is chosen maximally. Using $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and $y''_i < x''_i + 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ we have $\|y''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + n - \alpha$.

Case 3, $\|d\|_1 = \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$: Let \bar{m} be the number of components with $x''_i > \bar{y}_i$. Next we compare the vector \hat{y} with x'' . Using $x'' \geq x^{fix}$ and the definition of \hat{y} in step 5 we obtain $\|\hat{y} - x''\|_1 = \sum_{x''_i \leq \bar{y}_i} (\bar{y}_i - x''_i) + \sum_{x''_i > \bar{y}_i} (\lceil x''_i \rceil - x''_i) \leq \sum_{x''_i \leq \bar{y}_i} (\bar{y}_i - x^{fix}_i) + \bar{m}$. The fact that $\hat{y}_i - x'_i < 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $\|x'\|_1 - \|x^{fix}\|_1 = \|x^{var}\|_1 \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ and the fact there are at most $n - \bar{m}$ components with $x''_i < \bar{y}_i$ yield that $\sum_{x''_i \leq \bar{y}_i} (\bar{y}_i - x^{fix}_i) = \sum_{x''_i \leq \bar{y}_i} (\bar{y}_i - x'_i + x^{var}_i) \leq n - \bar{m} + \sum_{x''_i \leq \bar{y}_i} x^{var}_i \leq n - \bar{m} + \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. As a result we can bound $\|\hat{y} - x''\|_1 \leq \sum_{x''_i \leq \bar{y}_i} (\bar{y}_i - x^{fix}_i) + \bar{m} \leq n + \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Since $y'' = \hat{y} - d$ and $\|d\|_1 = \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$, our integer solution y'' has the aimed approximation guarantee of $\|y''\|_1 = \|\hat{y}\|_1 - \|d\|_1 \leq \|x''\|_1 + \alpha(1/\delta + 1) + n - \|d\|_1 = \|x''\|_1 + n \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + n - \alpha$. \square

The running time of the above algorithm depends on the number of non-zero components and the time to compute an optimal solution of an LP. The algorithm computes an integral solution y'' with $\|y''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN + n - \alpha$ for given fractional and integral solution. In many cases, like bin packing, the dimension n is very large and provides thus a large additive term in the approximation. The following algorithm describes how this large additive term can be avoided. On the other hand the difference between y' and y'' increases to $\mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$. Let x' be an approximate solution of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b, x \geq 0\}$ with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Furthermore let y' be an approximate integer solution of the LP with $\|y'\|_1 \leq (1 + 2\delta)LIN$ and $\|y'\|_1 \geq (m + 1)(1/\delta + 2)$ and $y'_i \geq x'_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. In addition we suppose that both x' and y' have exactly $K \leq \delta LIN$ non-zero components. Our goal is now to compute a fractional solution x'' and an integer solution y'' having improved approximation properties and still $\leq \delta LIN$ non-zero components. For a vector $z \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$, let $V(z)$ be the set of all integral vectors $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)^T$ such that $0 \leq v_i \leq z_i$. Furthermore we denote with a_1, \dots, a_K the indices of the non-zero components y'_{a_j} such that $y'_{a_1} \leq \dots \leq y'_{a_K}$ are sorted in non-decreasing order.

Algorithm 4.

1. Choose ℓ maximally such that the sum of smallest ℓ components $1, \dots, \ell$ is $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \ell} y'_{a_i} \leq (m + 1)(1/\delta + 2)$
2. Set $x_i^{var} = \begin{cases} x'_i & \text{if } i = a_j \text{ for } j \leq \ell \\ \frac{\alpha(1/\delta+1)}{\|x'\|} x'_i & \text{else} \end{cases}$ and $\bar{y}_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = a_j \text{ for } j \leq \ell \\ y'_i & \text{else} \end{cases}$
3. Set $x^{fix} = x' - x^{var}$, $b^{var} = b - A(x^{fix})$ and compute an optimal solution \hat{x} of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$
4. Set $x'' = x^{fix} + \hat{x}$
5. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ set $\hat{y}_i = \max\{\lceil x''_i \rceil, \bar{y}_i\}$
6. If possible choose $d \in V(\hat{y} - x'')$ such that $\|d\|_1 = \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ otherwise choose $d \in V(\hat{y} - x'')$ such that $\|d\|_1 < \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ is maximal.
7. Return $y'' = \hat{y} - d$

Theorem 7. Let x' be a solution of the LP with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Let y' be an integral solution of the LP with $\|y'\|_1 \leq (1 + 2\delta)LIN$ and $\|y'\|_1 \geq (m + 1)(1/\delta + 2)$. Solutions x' and y' have both exactly K non-zero components and for each component we have $x'_i \leq y'_i$. Then Algorithm 4 returns a fractional solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and an integral solution y'' with $\|y''\|_1 \leq (1 + 2\delta)LIN - \alpha$. Both x'' and y'' have the same number of non-zero components with $x''_i \leq y''_i$ and the number of non-zero components is bounded by δLIN . The distance between y'' and y' is bounded by $\|y'' - y'\|_1 = \mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$.

Proof. Feasibility: Feasibility and approximation for the fractional solution x'' follow easily from correctness of Algorithm 1 and the fact that removing additional components $x'_{a_1}, \dots, x'_{a_\ell}$ and reassigning them optimally does not worsen the approximation. Each integral component \hat{y}_i is by definition (step 5) greater or equal than x''_i . By choice of d step 6 and 7 retain this property for y'' and imply thus feasibility for y'' .

Distance between y'' and y' : The only steps where components of y' are changed are step 2, 5 and 7. In step 2 we change y' to obtain \bar{y} , in step 5 we change \bar{y} to obtain \hat{y} and in step 7 we change \hat{y} to obtain y'' . Summing up the change in each step leads therefore to the maximum possible distance between y'' and y' . In step 2 of the algorithm ℓ components of y' are set to zero to obtain \bar{y} , which by the definition of ℓ results in a change of at most $(m + 1)(1/\delta + 2)$.

We define L by $L = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \ell} y'_{a_i}$ with $0 \leq L \leq (m+1)(1/\delta + 2)$. In step 5, the only components \bar{y}_i being changed are the ones where x''_i is larger than \bar{y}_i . So the change in step 5 is bounded by $\sum_{x''_i > \bar{y}_i} (\lceil x''_i \rceil - \bar{y}_i) = \sum_{x''_i > \bar{y}_i} (\lceil x_i^{fix} + \hat{x}_i \rceil - \bar{y}_i) \leq \sum_{x''_i > \bar{y}_i} (\lceil x_i^{fix} \rceil - \bar{y}_i + \lceil \hat{x}_i \rceil) \leq \sum_{x''_i > \bar{y}_i} \lceil \hat{x}_i \rceil$ by knowing that $\lceil x_i^{fix} \rceil - \bar{y}_i \leq 0$ since $x_i^{fix} = \bar{y}_i = 0$ if $i = a_j$ for a $j \leq \ell$ or $\lceil x_i^{fix} \rceil < \lceil x'_i \rceil \leq y'_i$. Furthermore we can bound $\sum_{x''_i > \bar{y}_i} \lceil \hat{x}_i \rceil \leq \|\hat{x}\|_1 + m \leq \|x^{var}\|_1 + m$ since \hat{x} is a basic feasible solution and $\|x^{var}\|_1$ can be bounded by $L + \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ (i.e. we get L for the size of components $x'_{a_1}, \dots, x'_{a_K}$ plus $\sum_{i > \ell} \frac{\alpha(1/\delta + 1)}{\|x'\|_1} x'_{a_i} \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ for the remaining ones). Therefore we have $\|\hat{y} - \bar{y}\|_1 \leq L + \alpha(1/\delta + 1) + m$. In step 7, $\|y'' - \hat{y}\|_1 = \|d\|_1 \leq \alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m$. In sum this makes a total change of at most $(m+1)(1/\delta + 2) + L + \alpha(1/\delta + 1) + m + \alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m \leq 2(m+1)(1/\delta + 2) + 2m + \alpha(2/\delta + 3) = \mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$.

Number of components: The property that x' and y' have the same number of non-zero components together with the property that $y'_i \geq x'_i$ implies that $x'_i > 0$ whenever $y'_i > 0$. This property holds also for x^{fix} and \bar{y} since a component \bar{y}_i is set to zero if and only if $x_i^{fix} = 0$. Notice that $y'' = \hat{y} - d \geq x''$. Suppose by contradiction that there is a component i with $x''_i = 0$ and $y''_i > 0$, then $\hat{y}_i = y''_i + d_i > 0$ and by definition of \hat{y} we obtain $\bar{y}_i > 0$. In this case we have $x_i^{fix} > 0$, which gives a contradiction to $x''_i = 0 = x_i^{fix} + \hat{x}_i > 0$. Using the property that x'' and y'' have the same number of non-zero components, it is sufficient to prove that the number of non-zero components of x'' is limited by δLIN . Our new solution x'' is composed of x^{fix} and \hat{x} . Solution x^{fix} has $K - \ell$ non-zero components, since in step 2 we set ℓ components of x^{fix} to zero. Being a basic feasible solution, \hat{x} has at most m non-zero components and hence x'' has at most $K + m - \ell$ non-zero components. If $\ell \geq m$, then x'' has $\leq K \leq \delta LIN$ non-zero components. So let $\ell < m$: The total number of non-zero components after step 4 is $(K + m - \ell)$. We now prove that this number is bounded by δLIN . Parameter ℓ is chosen to be maximal, therefore $\sum_{i \leq \ell+1} y'_{a_i} \geq (m+1)(1/\delta + 2)$. Hence, the average size of components $y'_{a_1}, \dots, y'_{a_{\ell+1}}$ is greater than $\frac{(m+1)(1/\delta + 2)}{\ell+1} \stackrel{\ell+1 \leq m}{\geq} \frac{(m+1)(1/\delta + 2)}{m} > 1/\delta + 2$. Since the components are sorted in non-decreasing order, every component y'_i with $i \geq \ell + 1$ has size $> 1/\delta + 2$. Summing over all non-zero components of y' yields the following inequality: $\|y'\|_1 = \sum_{i=\ell+2}^K y'_{a_i} + y'_{a_{\ell+1}} + L \geq (K - \ell - 1)(1/\delta + 2) + y'_{a_{\ell+1}} + L \geq (K - \ell - 1)(1/\delta + 2) + (m+1)(1/\delta + 2) = (K - \ell + m)(1/\delta + 2)$. Using that $\|y'\|_1 \leq (1 + 2\delta)LIN$ yields $(1 + 2\delta)LIN \geq (K - \ell + m)(1/\delta + 2)$. Dividing both sides by $(1/\delta + 2)$ gives $(K - \ell + m) \leq \delta LIN$. This shows that the number of non-zero components of x'' and y'' is at most δLIN .

Approximation: Case1: $\|d\|_1 = \alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m$

The following inequalities $\|\hat{y}\|_1 \leq \|\bar{y}\|_1 + L + \alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m = \|y'\|_1 + \alpha(1/\delta + 1) + m$ and $\|y'\|_1 \leq (1 + 2\delta)LIN$ together yield the aimed approximation $\|y''\|_1 = \|\hat{y}\|_1 - \|d\|_1 = \|\hat{y}\|_1 - \alpha(1/\delta + 2) - m \leq (1 + 2\delta)LIN - \alpha$.

Case2: $\|d\|_1 < \alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m$

Since d is chosen maximally, $y''_i - x''_i < 1$ for every components $i = 1, \dots, n$. Since $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha$ and y'' has at most δLIN non-zero components $\|y''\|_1$ is bounded by $(1 + \delta)LIN - \alpha + \delta LIN = (1 + 2\delta)LIN - \alpha$. \square

Instead of using an optimal LP solution in Algorithm 3 and 4, we can solve the LP approximately with a ratio of $(1 + \delta/2)$. The following algorithm is basically a combination of Algorithm 2 and Algorithm 4. We could also combine Algorithm 2 and Algorithm 3 to obtain similar results. We make the following assumption for the fractional solution x' and the corresponding integer solution y' : Let x' be an approximate solution of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b, x \geq 0\}$ with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$. Let y' be an approximate integer solution of the LP with $\|y'\|_1 \leq LIN + 2C$ for some value $C \geq \delta LIN$ and with $\|y'\|_1 \geq (m+2)(1/\delta + 2)$. Suppose that both x' and y' have only $K \leq C$ non-zero components. For every component i we suppose that $y'_i \geq x'_i$. Furthermore we are given indices a_1, \dots, a_K , such that the non-zero components y'_{a_j} are sorted in non-decreasing order i.e. $y'_{a_1} \leq \dots \leq y'_{a_K}$.

Algorithm 5.

1. Set $x^{var} := 2 \frac{\alpha(1/\delta+1)}{\|x'\|} x'$, $x^{fix} := x' - x^{var}$ and $b^{var} = b - A(x^{fix})$
2. Compute an approximate solution \hat{x} of the LP $\min \{\|x\|_1 \mid Ax \geq b^{var}, x \geq 0\}$ with ratio $(1 + \delta/2)$
3. If $\|x^{fix} + \hat{x}\|_1 \geq \|x'\|_1$ then set $x'' = x'$, $\hat{y} = y'$ and goto step 9
4. Choose the largest ℓ such that the sum of smallest components y'_1, \dots, y'_ℓ is $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \ell} y'_{a_i} \leq (m+2)(1/\delta+2)$
5. For all i set $\bar{x}_i^{fix} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = a_j \text{ for } j \leq \ell \\ x_i^{fix} & \text{else} \end{cases}$ and $\bar{y}_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = a_j \text{ for } j \leq \ell \\ y'_i & \text{else} \end{cases}$
6. Set $\bar{x} = \hat{x} + x'_\ell$ where x'_ℓ is a vector consisting of components $x_{a_1}, \dots, x_{a_\ell}$. Reduce the number of non-zero components to at most $m+1$.
7. $x'' = \bar{x}^{fix} + \bar{x}$
8. For all non-zero components i set $\hat{y}_i = \max\{\lceil x''_i \rceil, \bar{y}_i\}$
9. If possible choose $d \in V(\hat{y} - x'')$ such that $\|d\|_1 = \alpha(1/\delta+1)$ otherwise choose $d \in V(\hat{y} - x'')$ such that $\|d\|_1 < \alpha(1/\delta+1)$ is maximal.
10. Return $y'' = \hat{y} - d$

Step 6 of the algorithm can be performed using a standard technique presented for example in [3]. Arbitrary many components of \bar{x} can be reduced to $m+1$ without making the approximation guarantee worse. We formulate the following theorem and corollary such that we can directly use it in the next section.

Theorem 8. Let x' be a solution of the LP with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1+\delta)LIN$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\delta+1)$. Let y' be an integral solution of the LP with $\|y'\|_1 \leq LIN + 2C$ for some value $C \geq \delta LIN$ and with $\|y'\|_1 \geq (m+2)(1/\delta+2)$. Solutions x' and y' have the same number of non-zero components and for each component we have $x'_i \leq y'_i$. The number of non-zero components of x' and y' is K with $K \leq C$. Then Algorithm 5 returns a fractional solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1+\delta)LIN - \alpha$ and an integral solution y'' where one of the two properties hold: $\|y''\|_1 = \|y'\|_1 - \alpha$ or $\|y''\|_1 = \|x''\|_1 + C$. Both, x'' and y'' have at most C non-zero components and the distance between y'' and y' is bounded by $\|y'' - y'\|_1 = \mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$.

Proof. Note that the first 3 steps are equivalent to Algorithm 2. In steps 4-6 the number of non-zero components $x'_{a_1}, \dots, x'_{a_\ell}$ are reduced. As we apply a method that does not increase the objective value we obtain by Theorem 4 that $\|x''\|_1 \leq (1+\delta)LIN - \alpha$. Steps 4-9 are similar to Algorithm 4. The main difference is that components $x'_{a_1}, \dots, x'_{a_\ell}$ are not assigned by the LP but are added to the LP solution afterwards in step 7.

Distance between y'' and y' : As in Theorem 7, the steps where components of y' are changed are steps 5, 8 and 10. By definition of ℓ the change of y' in step 5 is bounded by $(m+2)(1/\delta+2)$. As shown, the change in step 8 is bounded by $\sum_{x'_i > \bar{y}_i} [x_i^{fix} + \hat{x}_i] - \bar{y}_i \leq \sum_{x'_i > \bar{y}_i} [\bar{x}_i] \leq \|\bar{x}\|_1$ and $\|\bar{x}\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta+1) + L + 1$, where $L = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \ell} y'_{a_i}$. The change in step 10 is bounded by $\|d\|_1 \leq 2\alpha(1/\delta+2) + m + 1$. Therefore the total change between y' and y'' is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$.

Number of components: According to Theorem 7, the number of nonzero components of y'' is equal to the number of non-zero components of x'' which equals $K - \ell + m + 1$ (the number of non-zero components of \hat{x} is bounded by $m+1$). We distinguish between the two cases where

$\ell \geq m + 1$ and $\ell < m + 1$. In the case where $\ell \geq m + 1$ the number of components of x'' is smaller than K and hence bounded by C . Consider the case where $\ell < m + 1$. By definition of ℓ we know that $L + y'_{\ell+1} \geq (m+2)(1/\delta + 2)$. Using the argument in the proof of Theorem 7, we obtain the following inequality: $\|y'\|_1 = \sum_{i=\ell+2}^k y'_i + y'_{\ell+1} + L = (K - \ell - 1)(1/\delta + 2) + y'_{\ell+1} + L \geq (K - \ell - 1)(1/\delta + 2) + (m+2)(1/\delta + 2) = (K - \ell + m + 1)(1/\delta + 2)$. Using that $\|y'\|_1 \leq LIN + 2C$ yields $LIN + 2C \geq (K - \ell + m + 1)(1/\delta + 2)$. As $\frac{LIN+2C}{(1/\delta+2)} = \frac{\delta LIN+2\delta C}{(1+2\delta)} \stackrel{C \geq \delta LIN}{\leq} \frac{C+2\delta C}{(1+2\delta)} = C$ we obtain that $(K - \ell + m + 1) \leq \frac{LIN+2C}{(1/\delta+2)} \leq C$.

Approximation: According to Theorem 7 we distinguish between the two cases where $\|d\|_1 = 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m + 1$ and $\|d\|_1 < 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m + 1$. In the second case where $\|d\|_1 < 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m + 1$ we know that $\|y''\|_1$ is bounded by $\|x''\|_1$ plus the number of non-zero components of x'' since d is chosen maximally. Hence $\|y''\|_1 \leq \|x''\|_1 + C$. In the case where $\|d\|_1 = 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m + 1$, we know $\|y''\|_1 \leq \|\hat{y}\|_1 - 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) - m - 1$. As $\|\hat{y}\|_1 \leq \|\bar{y}\|_1 + \|\bar{x}\|_1 \leq \|y'\|_1 + 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1) + m + 1$ we get $\|y''\|_1 \leq \|y'\|_1 - \alpha$. Note that we can also make the general claim for y'' that $\|y''\|_1 \leq LIN + 2C - \alpha$. \square

The following corollary is an analog to Corollary 5 which states what Algorithm 5 is doing if the approximation ratio of x' is worse than $(1 + \delta)$. We will need this corollary in the next section as we have no true control about the approximation ratio of x' . During the bin packing algorithm new columns might appear in the LP, which might change the optimal solution and therefore the approximation ratio of a solution x' .

Corollary 9. *Let $\|x'\|_1 = (1 + \delta')LIN$ for some $\delta' \geq \delta$ and $\|x'\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\delta + 1)$ and let $\|y'\|_1 \leq LIN + 2C$ for some $C \geq \delta'LIN$ and $\|y'\|_1 \geq (m+2)(1/\delta + 2)$. Solutions x' and y' have the same number of non-zero components and for each component we have $x'_i \leq y'_i$. The number of non-zero components of x' and y' is K with $K \leq C$. Then Algorithm 5 returns a fractional solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 - \alpha = (1 + \delta')LIN - \alpha$ and an integral solution y'' where one of the two properties holds: $\|y''\|_1 = \|y'\|_1 - \alpha$ or $\|y''\|_1 = \|x'\|_1 - \alpha + C$. Both x'' and y'' have at most C non-zero components and the distance between y'' and y' is bounded by $\|y'' - y'\|_1 = \mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$.*

Proof. Note that steps 1-3 are basically identical to Algorithm 2. Hence Algorithm 5 returns by Corollary 6 a fractional solution x'' with $\|x''\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 - \alpha$. The distance between the integral solutions y' and y'' are independent of the approximation ratio of x' . Hence the distance between y' and y'' is according to Theorem 8 bounded by $\mathcal{O}(\frac{m+\alpha}{\delta})$. The number of non-zero components of x'' and y'' is by the proof of Theorem 8 bounded by the number $K \leq C$ of non-zero components of y' or by $\frac{LIN+2C}{1/\delta+2} \leq C$. The approximation guarantee for y'' , that $\|y''\|_1 \leq \|y'\|_1 - \alpha$ follows if $\|d\|_1 = 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m + 1$. If $\|d\|_1 < 2\alpha(1/\delta + 2) + m + 1$ then $\|y''\|_1 \leq \|x''\|_1 + C \leq \|x'\|_1 + C - \alpha$. We can also make the general claim for y'' that $\|y''\|_1 \leq \|y'\|_1 - \alpha$. \square

4 AFPTAS for robust bin packing

The goal of this section is to give a fully robust AFPTAS for the bin packing problem using the methods developed in the previous section. For that purpose we show at first the common way how one can formulate a rounded instance of bin packing as an ILP. In Section 4.2 we present abstract properties of a rounding that need to be fulfilled to obtain a suitable rounding and in Section 4.3 we present the used dynamic rounding algorithm. The crucial part however is the analysis of the dynamic rounding in combination with ILP techniques. Since the ILP and its optimal value are in constant change due to the dynamic rounding, it is difficult to give a bound for the approximation. Based on the abstract properties we therefore develop techniques how to view and analyze the problem as a whole.

The *online bin packing problem* is defined as follows: Let $I_t = \{i_1, \dots, i_t\}$ be an instance with t items at time step $t \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $s : I_t \rightarrow (0, 1]$ be a mapping that defines the sizes of the items. Our objective is to find a function $B_t : \{i_1, \dots, i_t\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^+$, such that $\sum_{i: B_t(i)=j} s(i) \leq 1$ for all j and minimal $\max_i \{B_t(i)\}$ (i.e. B_t describes a packing of the items into a minimum number of bins). We allow to move few items when creating a new solution B_{t+1} for instance $I_{t+1} = I_t \cup \{i_{t+1}\}$. Sanders et al. [20] and also Epstein and Levin [10] defined the *migration factor* to give a measure for the amount of repacking. The migration factor is defined as the total size of all items that are moved between the solutions divided by the size of the arriving item. Formally the migration factor of two packings B_t and B_{t+1} is defined by $\sum_{j \leq t: B_t(i_j) \neq B_{t+1}(i_j)} s(i_j) / s(i_{t+1})$.

4.1 LP-Formulation

Let I be an instance of bin packing with m different item sizes s_1, \dots, s_m . Suppose that for each item $i_k \in I$ there is a size s_j with $s(i_k) = s_j$. A configuration C_i is a multiset of sizes $\{a(C_i, 1) : s_1, a(C_i, 2) : s_2, \dots, a(C_i, m) : s_m\}$ with $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} a(C_i, j) s_j \leq 1$, where $a(C_i, j)$ denotes how often size s_j appears in configuration C_i . We denote by C the set of all configurations. Let $|C| = n$. We consider the following LP relaxation of the bin packing problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \|x\|_1 \\ \sum_{C_i \in C} x_i a(C_i, j) & \geq b_j \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq m \\ x_i & \geq 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n \end{aligned}$$

Component b_j states the number of items i in I with $s(i) = s_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$. This LP-formulation was first described by Eisemann [9]. Suppose that each size s_j is larger or equal to $\epsilon/2$ for some $\epsilon \in (0, 1/2]$. Since the number of different item sizes is m , the number of feasible packings for a bin is bounded by $|C| = n \leq (\frac{2}{\epsilon} + 1)^m$. Obviously an optimal integral solution of the LP gives a solution to our bin packing problem. We denote by $OPT(I)$ the value of an optimal solution. An optimal fractional solution is a lower bound for the optimal value. We denote the optimal fractional solution by $LIN(I)$.

4.2 Rounding

We use a rounding technique based on the offline APTAS by Fernandez de La Vega & Lueker [13]. As we plan to modify the rounding through the dynamic rounding algorithm we give a more abstract approach on how we can round the items to obtain an approximate packing. At first we divide the set of items into *small* ones and *large* ones. An item i is called *small* if $s(i) < \epsilon/2$, otherwise it is called *large*. Instance I is partitioned accordingly into the large items I_L and the small items I_S . We treat small items and large items differently. Small items can be packed using a greedy algorithm and large items need to be rounded using a rounding function. We define a *rounding function* as a function $R : I_L \mapsto \mathbb{N}$ which maps each large item i to a *group* j . By R^j we denote the set of items being mapped to the same group j , i.e. $R^j = \{i \in I_L \mid R(i) = j\}$. By λ_j^R we denote an item i with $s(i) = \max\{s(i_k) \mid i_k \in R^j\}$. Given an instance I and a rounding function R , we define the rounded instance I^R by rounding the size of every large item $i \in R^j$ for $j \geq 1$ up to the size $s(\lambda_j^R)$ of the largest item in its group. Items in R^0 are excluded from instance I^R . We write $s_R(i)$ for the rounded size of item i in I^R . Depending on constants c and d , we define the following properties for a rounding function R .

- (A) $\max \{R(i) \mid i \in I_L\} = c/\epsilon^2$ for a constant $c \in \mathbb{R}^+$
- (B) $|R^i| = |R^j|$ for all $i, j \geq 2$
- (C) $|R^0| = d|R^1|$ for a constant $d \in \mathbb{R}^+$ with $d \geq 1$

$$(D) \ s(i) \leq s(j) \Leftrightarrow R(i) \geq R(j)$$

Any rounding function fulfilling property (A) has at most $\Theta(1/\epsilon^2)$ different item sizes and hence instance I^R can now be solved approximately using the LP relaxation. The resulting LP relaxation has $\Theta(1/\epsilon^2)$ rows and can be solved approximately with accuracy $(1 + \delta)$ using the max-min resource sharing [15] in polynomial time. Based on the fractional solution we obtain an integral solution y of the LP with $\|y\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN(I^R) + C$ for some additive term $C \geq 0$. We say a packing B corresponds to a rounding R and solution y if items in R^1, \dots, R^m are packed by B according to the integral solution y of the LP. The LP is defined by instance I^R . Items in R^0 are each packed in separate bins.

Lemma 10. *Given instance I with items greater than $\epsilon/2$ and a rounding function R fulfilling properties (A) to (D), then $OPT(I^R) \leq OPT(I)$ and $|R^0| \leq \frac{2d}{c}\epsilon OPT(I)$. Let y be an integral solution of the LP for instance I^R with $\|y\|_1 \leq (1 + \delta)LIN(I^R) + C$ for some value $C \geq 0$, let B be a packing of I which corresponds to R and y and let $\epsilon' = \frac{2d}{c}\epsilon$. Then*

$$\max_i \{B_t(i)\} = \|y\|_1 + |R^0| \leq (1 + \epsilon' + \delta)OPT(I) + C.$$

Proof. Let $m = \max \{R(i) \mid i \in I_L\}$. Let R^i be the set of items in rounding group i , which corresponds to their rounded sizes and let \mathcal{R}^i be the set of items in R^i , which corresponds to their actual size. Instance I^R contains every item from R^1 to R^m , while items from R^0 are excluded. By property (D) we know, that items in R^i are larger or equal than items in R^{i+1} . By property (C) we find for every item in \mathcal{R}^1 an unique item in R^0 with larger or equal size, since the largest item in R^0 to which all items are being rounded up is smaller than any item in R^1 . Using property (B) for each item in \mathcal{R}^{i+1} we find a unique larger item in R^i . Therefore we have for every item in the rounded instance I^R an item with larger size in instance I and hence

$$OPT(I^R) \leq OPT(I).$$

Since the packing B corresponds to a solution y , B gives a solution with $\max_i \{B_t(i)\} \leq (1 + \delta)LIN(I^R) + C + |R^0|$ bins and since $LIN(I^R) \leq OPT(I^R) \leq OPT(I)$ we obtain that $\max_i \{B_t(i)\} \leq (1 + \delta)OPT(I) + C + |R^0|$. Further, we can bound $|R^0|$. Since every item in I is of size at least $\epsilon/2$ there is a lower bound for the optimum: $OPT(I) \geq \epsilon/2 \sum_{0 \leq i \leq m} |R^i| \geq \epsilon/2 \sum_{0 \leq i \leq m} |R^0|/d = \frac{\epsilon(m+1)|R^0|}{2d} \geq \frac{c|R^0|}{2d\epsilon}$. Resolving this inequality, we get $|R^0| \leq \frac{2cd}{\epsilon} OPT(I)$ and hence $|R^0| \leq \epsilon' OPT(I)$. Since c and d are constant we know $|R^0| \leq \epsilon' OPT(I) = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon OPT(I))$ which implies together with the inequality $\max_i \{B_t(i)\} \leq (1 + \delta)OPT(I) + C + |R^0| \leq (1 + \epsilon' + \delta)OPT(I) + C$. \square

How can we handle the small items? Actually, small items do not make problems at all. We can pack them via FirstFit [5] on top of the existing large items and still obtain a good solution. FirstFit is a greedy algorithm which simply places the current item into the first bin having enough space. FirstFit opens a new bin if the item does not fit into any used bin.

Lemma 11. [13] *Let I be an instance with small and large items and given a packing B of the large items with $\max_i \{B_t(i)\} \leq K$ for some $K \geq 1$. Packing the small items via FirstFit on top of packing B gives a new packing of instance I which uses*

$$\max \{K, (1 + \epsilon)OPT(I) + 1\}$$

bins.

Given instance $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_t\}$, we define m by $m = \lceil 1/\epsilon^2 \rceil$ if $\lceil 1/\epsilon^2 \rceil$ is even and otherwise $m = \lceil 1/\epsilon^2 \rceil + 1$. By definition m is always even. For every instance I we find a rounding function R with rounding groups R^0, R^1, \dots, R^m which fulfills properties (A)-(D) such that $|R^0| < 2|R^1|$ and $|R^0| \geq |R^1|$.

Algorithm 6.

1. Partition the large items according to the rounding function R in groups R^0, \dots, R^m
2. Round up the size of each large item $i \in R^1, \dots, R^m$ to $s(\lambda_i^R)$ to obtain instance I^R
3. Compute a fractional solution x of the LP defined by I^R approximately with ratio $(1 + \bar{\delta})$
4. Round up each component of the fractional solution to obtain an integral solution y for the LP for instance I^R
5. Pack items in R^1, \dots, R^m according to the integral solution y
6. Open a bin for each item i with $R(i) = 0$
7. Pack the small items in I_S via FirstFit

A solution x of I^R with ratio $(1 + \bar{\delta})$ having $m + 1$ non-zero components can be computed using max-min resource sharing [15]. According to Lemma 10 and 11, the algorithm described above produces a solution with approximation $\leq (1 + \epsilon' + \bar{\delta})OPT + m + 1$ with $\epsilon' \leq \frac{2d}{c}\epsilon \leq 4\epsilon$.

4.3 Online Bin Packing

Let us consider the case where items arrive online. As new items arrive we are allowed to repack several items but we intend to keep the migration factor as small as possible. We present operations that modify the current rounding R_t and packing B_t to give a solution for the new instance. The given operations worsen the approximation but by applying the results from the previous section we can maintain an approximation ratio that depends on ϵ . The presented rounding technique is similar to the one used in [10]. In our algorithm we use approximate solutions of ILPs in contrast to the APTAS of Epstein & Levin which solve the ILPs optimally. Handling with approximate ILPs results in a different analysis of the algorithm because many helpful properties of optimal solution are getting lost.

Note that in an online scenario of bin packing where large and small items arrive online, small items do not need to be considered. We use the same techniques as in [10] to pack small items. As a small item arrives we place it via FirstFit [5]. In this case FirstFit increases the number of bins being used by at most 1 ([13]) and the migration factor is zero as we repack no item. Whenever a new large item arrives several small items might also need to be replaced. Every small item in a bin that is repacked by the algorithm, is replaced via FirstFit. Packing small items with this strategy does not increase the number of bins that need to be repacked as a large item arrives. Later on the migration factor will solely be determined by the number of bins that are being repacked. More precisely, we will prove that the number of bins, that need to be repacked is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^3)$. Therefore we assume without loss of generality that every arriving item is large, i.e. has a size $\geq \epsilon/2$ (see also [10]). Our rounding R_t will be constructed by three different *operations*, called the *insertion*, *creation* and *union* operation. The insertion operation is performed whenever a large item arrives. This operation is followed by a creation or an union operation depending on the phase the algorithm is in. Let $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_t\}$ be the existing instance as defined above, let R be the corresponding rounding function, let x be a fractional solution of the LP generated for the rounded instance I^R and let B be the current packing of items in I . We define two subgroups of R^0 denoted by $R^{1.5}$ and $R^{2.5}$ in the creation phase, which are also being modified by the operations. Let $I' = I \cup \{i_{t+1}\}$ be the new instance. We use the following operations that modify the current rounding R , the packing B and the fractional and integral LP solution x and y . We denote with R' , B' , x' and y' the new rounding, packing and fractional/integral LP solutions for instance I'

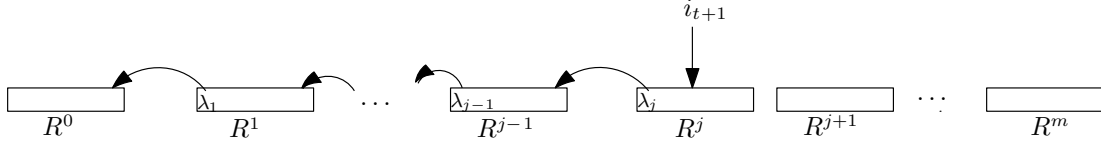


Figure 1: Insert operation

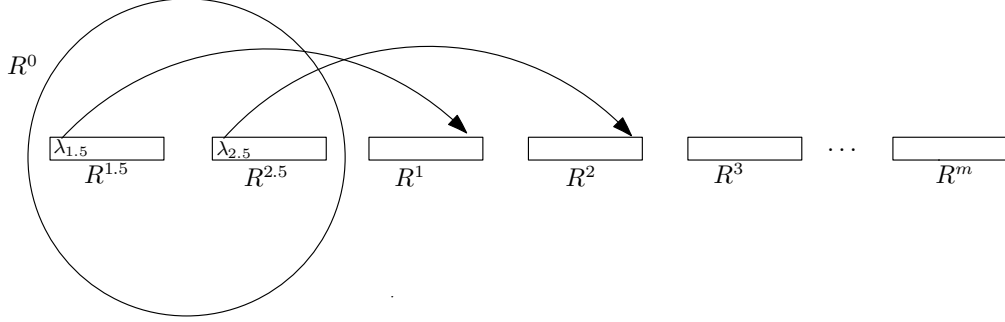


Figure 2: Create operation

Insertion Step

Find the largest j with $s(\lambda_j^R) \geq s(i_{t+1})$. Set $R'(i_{t+1}) = j$ and $B'(i_{t+1}) = B(\lambda_j^R)$. For every $k = 1, \dots, j$ we define $R'(\lambda_k^R) = k - 1$ and $B'(\lambda_k^R) = B(\lambda_{k-1}^R)$. Set $x' = x$ and $y' = y$.

Modified Insertion Step

During the creation phase, the algorithm uses the modified insertion operation. Find the largest j ($j = 1.5$ and $j = 2.5$ included) with $s(\lambda_j^R) \geq s(i_{t+1})$. Set $R'(i_{t+1}) = j$ and $B'(i_{t+1}) = B(\lambda_j^R)$. For every $k = 1, 4, 5, \dots, j$ we define $R'(\lambda_k^R) = k - 1$ and $B'(\lambda_k^R) = B(\lambda_{k-1}^R)$. For every $k = 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3$ we define $R'(\lambda_k^R) = k - 0.5$ and $B'(\lambda_k^R) = B(\lambda_{k-0.5}^R)$. Set $x' = x$ and $y' = y$.

Creation Phase

The creation phase consists of k creation steps, where $k = |R^1|$. At the end of each creation phase we intend to have new rounding groups R^1 and R^2 created from the subgroups of R^0 named $R^{1.5}$ and $R^{2.5}$. At the beginning of the creation phase we always have $|R^0| = 2k$ and $R^{1.5}$ and $R^{2.5}$ are empty. In the first step we change the rounding group for all items i with $R(i) = j \geq 1$ to $R'(i) = j + 2$. Furthermore we say the k largest items of R^0 belong to $R^{1.5}$ and the k smallest items belong to $R^{2.5}$. In each of the k creation steps we change the rounding function for the largest items $\lambda_{1.5}^R$ and $\lambda_{2.5}^R$. Set $R'(\lambda_{1.5}^R) = 1$ and $R'(\lambda_{2.5}^R) = 2$. Since items $\lambda_{1.5}^R$ and $\lambda_{2.5}^R$ are moved from R^0 to R^1 and R^2 they have to be covered by the LP. Therefore we increase the value of the LP solution by $x'_i = x_i + 1$, $x'_j = x_j + 1$ and $y'_i = y_i + 1$, $y'_j = y_j + 1$, where i, j are defined such that $C_i = \{1 : s_{R'}(\lambda_{1.5}^R)\}$ and $C_j = \{1 : s_{R'}(\lambda_{2.5}^R)\}$. For $k \neq i, j$ set $x'_k = x_k$ and $y'_k = y_k$.

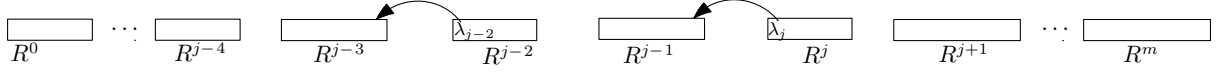


Figure 3: Union operation

Union Phase

The union phase consists of k union steps, where $k = |R^1|$. At the end of each union phase we have made out of 4 roundings groups 2 rounding groups with size doubled. For the first union step we determine the largest index j with $|R^j| < |R^{j+1}|$. If there is no such index then set $j = m$. In each step now set $R'(\lambda_j^R) = j - 1$ and $R'(\lambda_{j-2}^R) = j - 3$ and for the other items i we define $R'(i) = R(i)$. Modify the packing for λ_j^R and λ_{j-2}^R by $B'(\lambda_j^R) = B(\lambda_{j-2}^R)$ and place λ_{j-2}^R into a new bin. Modifying the packing this way implies that we have to change one configuration of the fractional and integral LP solution x and y and add one configurations for the additional bin. Let C_i be the configuration used by $B'(\lambda_j)$. Configuration C_i is replaced by a configuration \hat{C}_i where an item of size $s_{R'}(\lambda_{j-2}^R)$ is exchanged by an item of size $s_{R'}(\lambda_j^R)$. Furthermore we add another configuration C_ℓ with an item of size $s_{R'}(\lambda_{j-2}^R)$.

Note that each repacking that we perform in the operations is valid because we always replace items by smaller ones. New packings B' are created in a way that they correspond to new integer solution y' . We have to prove that this solutions y' is feasible. Note also, that in a creation operation and in a union operation two additional non-zero components of size 1 might be created.

Lemma 12. *Applying any operation above on a rounding R and ILP solution y with corresponding packing B defines a new rounding R' and a new integral solution y' . Solution y' is a feasible solution of the LP for instance $I^{R'}$.*

Proof. We have to analyze how the LP for instance $I^{R'}$ changes in comparison to the LP for instance I^R .

Insertion Operation: The right hand side of the LP derived from R' does not change at all since the right hand side is determined by the cardinalities $|R^1| = |R^1|, \dots, |R^m| = |R^m|$. For some $j \geq 1$ let R^j be the the rounding group where the new item is inserted. By construction of the insertion operation for each rounding group R^ℓ with $\ell = 1, \dots, j$, there is one item that is inserted into group R^ℓ and one item that is shifted out. Let ι_ℓ^R be the second largest item of rounding group R^ℓ . Since the largest item λ_ℓ^R in group R^ℓ is shifted to the next group, the size $s_{R'}(i)$ of item i in a group R^ℓ is defined by $s_{R'}(i) = \iota_\ell^R$. Therefore each item in $I^{R'}$ is rounded to the previous smaller value since $s(\iota_\ell^R) \leq s(\lambda_\ell^R)$. Hence configurations of the LP solution for I^R can be transformed into feasible configurations for $I^{R'}$ i.e. $\|y'\|_1 = \|y\|_1$.

Creation Operation: Note that the rounding groups R^ℓ , for $\ell = 1, \dots, m+2$ remain identical; i.e. $R^\ell = R^\ell$. The groups R^1 and R^2 get both a new item, but of smaller size. Therefore the sizes $s_r(i)$ of all items $i \in I^R$ are not modified by a creation operation. We have $s_R(i) = s_{R'}(i)$ for items in groups R^1, \dots, R^{m+2} . Therefore the matrix $A = (a((i, j)))$ remains the same. Only the right hand side b' of the LP from instance $I^{R'}$ is modified (i.e. $\|b' - b\|_1 = 2$). As two new configurations are being added to x and y they cover exactly the enhanced right hand side and are therefore a feasible solution of the LP from instance $I^{R'}$.

Union Operation: In the union operation we basically change only 4 rounding groups. Suppose we merge rounding group R^{j-3} with R^{j-2} and rounding group R^{j-1} with R^j . While the

size of $|R'^{j-3}| = |R^{j-3}| + 1$ and $|R'^{j-1}| = |R^{j-1}| + 1$ is incremented the size of $|R'^j| = |R^j| - 1$ and $|R'^{j-2}| = |R^{j-2}| - 1$ is reduced. Similar to the creation operation, this leads to a change in the right hand side of the LP. Two components of the right hand side, which correspond to $s(\lambda_j^{R'})$ and $s(\lambda_{j-2}^{R'})$ are reduced by 1 and two other components, which correspond to the $s(\lambda_{j-1}^{R'})$ and $s(\lambda_{j-3}^{R'})$ are increased by 1. Furthermore the sizes of items in R'^j and R'^{j-2} are equal or smaller than the sizes of items in R^j and R^{j-2} since $s_{R'}(i) = \iota_j^R$ for all items $i \in R'^j$ and $s_{R'}(i) = \iota_{j-2}^R$ for all items $i \in R'^{j-2}$. λ_j^R and λ_{j-2}^R are shifted to the next rounding groups. Consider a feasible configuration C of the LP for instance I^R . Then the modified configuration \bar{C} (with replaced item sizes) is also feasible in the LP for instance $I^{R'}$. The new solutions x' and y' use the modified configurations and cover the right hand side of the LP. \square

The operations are used as described in Algorithm 7 below. We apply the algorithm on a rounding function R_0 and instance $I_0 = \{i_1, \dots, i_T\}$. We suppose that $|R_0^0| = |R_0^1| = \dots = |R_0^m| = K$ for some $K > 0$ and hence $T = K(m+1)$. An $\text{improve}(a, x, y, \bar{\delta})$ statement stands for a call of Algorithm 5 with improvement $\alpha = a$, fractional solution x and integral solution y . The variable part x^{var} is defined by $x^{var} = 2^{\frac{\alpha(1/\bar{\delta}+1)}{\|x\|_1}} x$. After an improve call the packing is changed according to the new integral solution. Since during a creation operation and a union operation two additional non-zero components of size 1 might appear, we change the parameter ℓ of Algorithm 5 slightly to ℓ' . Parameter ℓ' is defined maximally such that the sum of the smallest components $y'_1, \dots, y'_{\ell'}$ are $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \ell'} y'_{a_i} \leq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+2) + 2$. The two additional non-zero components belong to components $y_1, \dots, y_{\ell'+2}$ and are therefore reduced in step 6 along with the others.

Algorithm 7.

```

for  $i := 1$  to  $K$  do
    get new item;
    improve(1,  $x, y, \bar{\delta}$ ); insert;
for  $i := 1$  to  $m/2$  do
    /* Creation Phase */
    for  $j := 1$  to  $K$  do
        get new item;
        improve(1,  $x, y, \bar{\delta}$ );
        modified insert;
        create;
    /* Union Phase */
    for  $j := 1$  to  $K$  do
        get new item;
        improve(2,  $x, y, \bar{\delta}$ );
        insert;
        union;

```

In the following we present how the algorithm changes the rounding groups for $m = 6$. The table presents the state of each rounding groups after each phase. One can see that after the execution of Algorithm 7 each rounding group has exactly $2K$ items. We prove the general case for arbitrary m : Every rounding has exactly $2K$ items after the execution of Algorithm 7.

Lemma 13. *Let R_0 be the rounding function at the beginning of the algorithm. Suppose that every rounding group R_0^0, \dots, R_0^m has exactly K items. Then after the execution of the algorithm above the computed rounding function R^T after T insertions has $m+1$ rounding groups R_T^0, \dots, R_T^m with $|R_T^\ell| = 2K$ for $\ell = 0, \dots, m$.*

phases	$ R^0 $	$ R^1 $	$ R^2 $	$ R^3 $	$ R^4 $	$ R^5 $	$ R^6 $	$ R^7 $	$ R^8 $
start	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	0	0
insertion	$2K$	K	K	K	K	K	K	0	0
creation	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
union	$2K$	K	K	K	K	$2K$	$2K$	0	0
creation	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	$2K$	$2K$
union	$2K$	K	K	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	0	0
creation	K	K	K	K	K	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$
union	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	$2K$	0	0

Proof. The algorithm starts with a rounding function that contains exactly T items. After the first K insertion steps rounding function R_K is of the form: $|R_K^0| = 2K, |R_K^1| = K, \dots, |R_K^m| = K$ since K items are shifted to R^0 while the cardinalities of the other rounding groups remain the same. During the next K arrivals, the algorithm is in the creation phase. We perform a creation operation after each insertion. For each item shifted to R^0 , two items are shifted to the new created groups R^1 and R^2 . At the end of the first creation phase, the rounding function R_{2K} satisfies $|R_{2K}^0| = K, |R_{2K}^1| = K, \dots, |R_{2K}^{m+2}| = K$. In the following union phase, the rounding groups R^{m+2}, R^{m+1} and R^m, R^{m-1} are merged together. For each union operation, one item is shifted from R^{m+2} to R^{m+1} and another from R^m to R^{m-1} . Since there are K insert operations in the union phase, rounding group $|R_{3K}^0| = 2K, |R_{3K}^1| = K, \dots, |R_{3K}^{m-2}| = K, |R_{3K}^{m-1}| = 2K, |R_{3K}^m| = 2K$. After the next creation and union phase, the number of rounding groups is also $m+1$. On the other hand we have two additional groups $|R_{5K}^{m-3}| = |R_{5K}^{m-2}| = 2K$. After $j < m/2$ creation and union phases the rounding function R_{2jK+K} is by induction of the form $|R_{2jK+K}^0| = 2K, |R_{2jK+K}^1| = K, \dots, |R_{2jK+K}^{m-2j}| = K, |R_{2jK+K}^{m-2j+1}| = 2K, \dots, |R_{2jK+K}^m| = 2K$. This can be proved by induction on j . For $j = m/2 - 1$ we get $|R_{2mK-K}^0| = 2K, |R_{2mK-K}^1| = K, |R_{2mK-K}^2| = K, |R_{2mK-K}^3| = 2K, \dots, |R_{2mK-K}^m| = 2K$. Therefore, after one additional creation and union phase, we obtain $m+1$ groups $|R_{2mK+K}^\ell| = 2K$ for $\ell = 0, \dots, m+1$. \square

Using Algorithm 7 with a starting rounding function R_T that has m rounding groups and the property that $|R_T^0| = |R_T^1| = \dots = |R_T^m|$ produces according to the lemma a rounding function R_{2T} that has also m rounding groups of equal size, but with cardinality doubled. Therefore we can use Algorithm 7 repetitively to always get suitable rounding functions. The following algorithm is our final online AFPTAS for the classical bin packing problem. Let S_t be the sum of all item sizes of items i_1, \dots, i_t .

Algorithm 8.

- While $S_t \leq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta} + 4)$ and $(m+1)$ does not divide t get the new item i_{t+1} and use the offline AFPTAS 6 with an LP of approximation ratio $(1 + \bar{\delta})$.
- Afterwards use Algorithm 7 repetitively to obtain a packing for each instance

By using the offline AFPTAS for small instances we can make sure that Algorithm 7 is started with a suitable rounding function. Since Algorithm 7 always produces a rounding function fulfilling properties (A) to (D) and $m+1$ divides the current number of items t , every rounding group R^0, \dots, R^m has the same number of item sizes as the algorithm leaves the while-loop in the first step.

In the following we give a bound for the rounding functions R_t that we produce in every step of the algorithm. It remains to prove that the approximation during the execution of Algorithm 7 can be bounded. Therefore we define a relation between rounding functions. Let R and \bar{R} be two rounding functions, with \bar{R} having \bar{m} rounding groups for some $\bar{m} \in \mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^2)$. We can embed R into \bar{R} in symbols $R \leq \bar{R}$, if $|R^0| \leq |\bar{R}^0|$ and for every item $i \in I \setminus \bar{R}^0$ we have $s_R(i) \leq s_{\bar{R}}(i)$. A relation $R \leq \bar{R}$ always implies that $|R^0| + \text{OPT}(I^R) \leq |\bar{R}^0| + \text{OPT}(I^{\bar{R}})$.

Lemma 14. *For each $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$, we can embed R_t into a function \bar{R}_t , which fulfills properties (A) to (D). Rounding function \bar{R}_t has parameter $c \geq 1/4$ for property (A) and $d \leq 2$ for property (C).*

Proof. Since we basically shift largest items to the following rounding group we designed operations insertion, creation and union in a way that property (D) is never being violated by any R_j for $j \leq t$. As shown in the proof of Lemma 12 the number of rounding groups remains constant between $m + 1$ at the end of a union phase and $m + 3$ during the creation and union phase. Suppose the algorithm above has started with a number of items $T < t \leq 2T$ and rounding groups R_T^0, \dots, R_T^m , which are being modified by the algorithm. We define the rounding function $R = \bar{R}_t$ in which R_t can be embedded in the following way: Function \bar{R} has rounding groups $\bar{R}^0, \dots, \bar{R}^{\lfloor \frac{t}{2K} \rfloor - 1}$ with $|\bar{R}^1| = \dots = |\bar{R}^{\lfloor \frac{t}{2K} \rfloor - 1}| = 2K$ and $|\bar{R}^0| = 2K + (t \bmod 2K)$. Since every rounding group of \bar{R} except \bar{R}^0 has the same number of items, the rounding function \bar{R} fulfills property (B). Rounding function \bar{R} fulfills property (C) because $2K \leq |\bar{R}^0| \leq 4K$ and $|\bar{R}^1| = 2K$. This implies constant $d \leq 2$. We prove property (A) by giving an upper and a lower bound for $\max_i \{\bar{R}(i)\}$ that are both in $\Theta(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2})$. Recall that $T/K = m + 1$. On the one hand we get $\max_i \{\bar{R}(i)\} = \lfloor \frac{t}{2K} \rfloor - 1 \leq \frac{t}{2K} - 1 \leq \frac{2T}{2K} - 1 \leq (m + 1) - 1 = m \leq \lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \rceil + 1 \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + 2$. On the other hand $\max_i \{\bar{R}(i)\} = \lfloor \frac{t}{2K} \rfloor - 1 \geq \lfloor \frac{T}{2K} \rfloor - 1 \geq \lfloor \frac{m+1}{2} \rfloor - 1 \geq \frac{m}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} - 1$. Since $\epsilon \leq 1/2$ we get $c \geq 1/4$. It remains to prove that we can embed R_t in \bar{R} i.e. $R_t \leq \bar{R}$. Since R^0 never exceeds $2K$ items and $2K \leq 4K$ we get $|R_t^0| \leq |\bar{R}^0|$. According to the proof of Lemma 12 and the construction of the creation operation, R_t is during the creation phase of the following form: $|R_t^0| = 2K - a, |R_t^1| = a, |R_t^2| = a, |R_t^3| = \dots = |R_t^j| = K, |R_t^{j+1}| = \dots = |R_t^{m+2}| = 2K$ for some $a \leq K$ and $j \leq m + 2$. Rounding function \bar{R} has in every rounding group \bar{R}^j for $j \geq 1$ exactly $2K$ items. Since property (D) holds for both rounding function R_t and \bar{R} , the rounding groups $R_t^{j+1}, \dots, R_t^{m+2}$ contain the same items as the last $m+2-j$ rounding groups of \bar{R} . Items in these groups are therefore rounded identically. For some \bar{m} let $\bar{R}^{\bar{m}}$ be the rounding group which contains the same items as R_t^{j+1} . Since rounding groups R_t^3, \dots, R_t^j each contain exactly K items, the rounding groups $\bar{R}^1, \dots, \bar{R}^{\bar{m}-1}$ contain the items of exactly two rounding groups. Therefore the items in $\bar{R}^1, \dots, \bar{R}^{\bar{m}-1}$ are rounded to a smaller size compared to using \bar{R} . Items that belong to R_t^1 and R_t^2 are contained in \bar{R}^0 and by definition do not need to be considered. Hence, any rounding function R_t which is in an creation phase can be embedded into an \bar{R} . By construction of the union operation and the proof of Lemma 12, R_t is during the union phase of the form $|R_t^0| = K + a, |R_t^1| = \dots = |R_t^{j-4}| = K, |R_t^{j-3}| = K + a, |R_t^{j-2}| = K - a, |R_t^{j-1}| = K + a, |R_t^j| = K - a, |R_t^{j+1}| = \dots = |R_t^{m+2}| = 2K$ for some $a \leq K$ and $j \leq m + 2$. As shown in the union phase, items in $R_t^{j+1}, \dots, R_t^{m+2}$ are rounded equally in \bar{R} . As the sum of R_t^{j-1} and R_t^j is $2K$ and the sum of R_t^{j-3} and R_t^{j-2} is $2K$ the items of R_t^{j-1} and R_t^j and the items in R_t^{j-3} and R_t^{j-2} belong in \bar{R} to the same rounding group and are hence rounded equally or to a smaller size compared to using \bar{R} . Items in R_t^1, \dots, R_t^{j-4} are each of size K and are rounded equally or to a smaller size than using \bar{R} since the same argument as in the creation phase holds. \square

Define $\bar{\epsilon}$ by $\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{16}\epsilon$. As \bar{R}_t fulfills property (A) to (D), we obtain by Lemma 10 and $R_t \leq \bar{R}_t$ the following two equations for every t :

1. $OPT(I^{\bar{R}_t}) \leq OPT(I_t)$
2. $|R_t^0| \leq |\bar{R}_t^0| \leq \frac{2d}{c}\epsilon OPT(I_t) \leq \bar{\epsilon} OPT(I_t)$

Note that since $\epsilon \leq 1/2$ we have $\bar{\epsilon} \leq \frac{1}{32}$. Recall that $R_t \leq \bar{R}_t$ implies that $|R_t^0| + OPT(I^{R_t}) \leq |\bar{R}_t^0| + OPT(I^{\bar{R}_t})$ and that $LIN(I^{R_t}) + m \geq OPT(I^{R_t})$ (rounding up a basic feasible solution). Let us discuss how the methods from the previous section apply to the presented online algorithm. The procedure improve is implemented by using Algorithm 5 in order to get an improved solution for instance I^{R_t} . Algorithm 5 is applied using $\bar{\delta}$ as the approximation parameter. In

the following lemma we prove that applying Algorithm 5 to improve a solution for I^{R_t} impacts the overall approximation $\Delta = \bar{\epsilon} + \bar{\delta} + \bar{\epsilon}\bar{\delta}$ in the same way. We define $C = \Delta \text{OPT}(I_t) + m$.

Theorem 15. *Given a rounding function R_t and an LP defined for I^{R_t} . Let x be a fractional solution of the LP with $\|x\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t)$ and $\|x\|_1 \geq 2\alpha(1/\bar{\delta} + 1)$ and $\|x\|_1 = (1 + \delta') \text{LIN}(I^{R_t})$ for some $\delta' > 0$. Let y be an integral solution of the LP with $\|y\|_1 \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta} + 2)$ and corresponding packing B such that $\max_i B_t(i) = \|y\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m$. Suppose x and y have the same number $\leq C$ of non-zero components and for all components i we have $y_i \geq x_i$. Then using Algorithm 5 on x and y returns new solutions x' with $\|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) - \alpha$ and integral solution y' with corresponding packing B'_t such that*

$$\max_i B'_t(i) \leq (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m - \alpha.$$

Further, both solutions x' and y' have the same number $\leq C$ of non-zero components and for each component we have $x'_i \leq y'_i$.

Proof. As shown in the following, Algorithm 5 maintains the property that x and y have the same number of non-zero components and that $x_i \leq y_i$ since we can use Theorem 8 and Corollary 9. By condition we have $\max_i B_t(i) = \|y\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m$. Since $\text{OPT}(I_t) \leq \text{OPT}(I_t^R) + |R_t^0|$ we obtain for the integral solution y that $\|y\|_1 \leq 2\Delta \text{OPT}(I_t) + m + \text{OPT}(I_t^R) \leq 2\Delta \text{OPT}(I_t) + m + \text{LIN}(I_t^R) + m$. Hence by definition of C we get $\|y\|_1 \leq \text{LIN}(I_t^R) + 2C$. This is one requirement to use Theorem 8 or Corollary 9. We look at the cases separately where on the one hand $\delta' \leq \bar{\delta}$ and on the other hand $\delta' > \bar{\delta}$.

Case 1, $\delta' \leq \bar{\delta}$: At first we give an upper bound for $\text{LIN}(I^{R_t})$: We get $\text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) \leq \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) \leq \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) + |R_t^0| \leq \text{OPT}(\bar{R}_t) + |\bar{R}_t^0| \leq (1 + \bar{\epsilon}) \text{OPT}(I_t)$ using that $R_t \leq \bar{R}_t$. This implies that $\bar{\delta} \text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) \leq \bar{\delta} \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) \leq (\bar{\delta} + \bar{\delta}\bar{\epsilon}) \text{OPT}(I_t) < C$. Algorithm 5 returns by Theorem 8 a solution x' with $\|x'\|_1 \leq (1 + \bar{\delta}) \text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) - \alpha$ and an integral solution y' with $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 + C$ or $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|y\|_1 - \alpha$. For the term $\|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0|$ we get $\|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \bar{\delta}) \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) - \alpha + |R_t^0|$. Using that R_t can be embedded in \bar{R}_t we get $|R_t^0| + \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) \leq |\bar{R}_t^0| + \text{OPT}(I^{\bar{R}_t}) \leq \text{OPT}(I_t) + \bar{\epsilon} \text{OPT}(I_t)$. Therefore $\|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq \bar{\delta} \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) - \alpha + \text{OPT}(I_t) + \bar{\epsilon} \text{OPT}(I_t) \leq (\bar{\delta} + \bar{\delta}\bar{\epsilon}) \text{OPT}(I_t) - \alpha + (1 + \bar{\epsilon}) \text{OPT}(I_t) \leq (1 + \Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) - \alpha$. In the case where $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1 + C$ we can bound the number of bins of the new packing B' by $\max_i B'_t(i) = \|y'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq \|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0| + C \leq (1 + \Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) - \alpha + C = (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m - \alpha$. In the case that $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|y\|_1 - \alpha$ we obtain $\max_i B'_t(i) = \|y'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq \|y\|_1 - \alpha + |R_t^0| = \max_i B_t(i) - \alpha \leq (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m - \alpha$.

Case 2, $\delta' > \bar{\delta}$: By condition we have $\|x\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t)$. Since $\text{OPT}(I_t) \leq \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) + |R_t^0|$ we obtain for the solution x that $\|x\|_1 \leq \Delta \text{OPT}(I_t) + \text{OPT}(I^{R_t}) \leq \Delta \text{OPT}(I_t) + \text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) + m$. Hence by definition of C this implies $\|x\|_1 \leq \text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) + C$ and therefore $\delta' \text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) < C$, which fulfills the requirements of Corollary 9. Using Algorithm 5 on solutions x with $\|x\|_1 = (1 + \delta') \text{LIN}(I^{R_t})$ and y with $\|y\|_1 \leq \text{LIN}(I^{R_t}) + 2C$ we obtain by Corollary 9 a fractional solution x' with $\|x'\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 - \alpha$ and an integral solution y' with either $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|y\|_1 - \alpha$ or $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + C - \alpha$. So for the new packing B' we can guarantee, that $\max_i B'_t(i) = \|y'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq \|y\|_1 - \alpha + |R_t^0| = \max_i B_t(i) - \alpha \leq (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m - \alpha$ if $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|y\|_1 - \alpha$. If $\|y'\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + C - \alpha$, we can guarantee that $\max_i B'_t(i) = \|y'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq \|x\|_1 + |R_t^0| + C - \alpha \leq (1 + \Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + C - \alpha \leq (1 + 2\Delta) \text{OPT}(I_t) + m - \alpha$. Furthermore we know by Corollary 9 that x' and y' have at most C non-zero components. \square

Set $\bar{\delta} = \bar{\epsilon}$. Then $\Delta = 2\bar{\epsilon} + \bar{\epsilon}^2 = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$. We get the central theorem:

Theorem 16. *Algorithm 8 is a fully robust AFPTAS for the bin packing problem.*

Proof. While instances are small Algorithm 8 uses the offline AFPTAS (see Algorithm 6). Using Algorithm 6, we get a packing B_t for instance I_t that uses at most $\max_i B_t(i) \leq (1 + \epsilon' +$

$\bar{\delta})OPT(I_t) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + 1$ bins, where $\epsilon' \leq 4\epsilon < \bar{\epsilon}$. Since the instance is small the migration factor is bounded although we might repack every single item. Let τ be the first index where the algorithm leaves the while-loop. By condition we are in the while loop while $S_t \leq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+4)$ and t does not divide $m+1$. Hence $S_\tau \leq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+4) + m = \mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^3)$. The migration factor for instances I_t with $t \leq \tau$ is therefore bounded by $\frac{2}{\epsilon}S_t = \mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^4)$ since every arriving item has size at least $\epsilon/2$. The approximation guarantee for small instances is bounded by $\max_i B_t(i) \leq (1 + \bar{\delta} + \bar{\epsilon})OPT(I_t) + m + 1$. In the following we consider large instances I_t with $t \geq \tau$.

Full robustness: The migration factor for some consecutive packings B_t and B_{t+1} is bounded by the migration of the improve-call plus the migration of an insertion and an union operation. The operations create requires no shifting of items at all. As proven in the previous section, an improve-call changes at most $\mathcal{O}(m/\bar{\delta})$ components of a solution y . Since the arriving item is large with size $\geq \epsilon/2$, changing a complete configuration requires migration of at most $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon)$. Combined this results in a migration factor for the improve-call $\mathcal{O}(m/\Delta^2) = \mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^4)$ if we use Algorithm 5. By construction of the insertion operation it shifts in worst case one item per rounding group. Having $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^2)$ rounding groups this gives a migration factor of at most $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^3)$. Therefore the complete migration is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^4)$.

Running time: The running time is dominated by the max-min resource sharing (see Algorithm 5) and the number of non-zero components. The number of non-zero components is bounded by $\Delta OPT(I_t) + m \leq \Delta t + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + 1$ and is therefore polynomial in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ and t . As the running time for the max-min resource sharing is also polynomial in $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ (see [15]), the running time is clearly polynomial in t and $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$.

Approximation: We prove by induction that four properties hold for any packing B_t and corresponding LP solutions. Given fractional solutions x and integral solution y of the LP defined by instance I^{R_t} . Properties (2)-(4) are necessary to apply Theorem 16 and property (1) provides the wished approximation ratio for the bin packing problem.

1. packing B_t uses at most $(1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_t) + m$ bins
2. $\|x\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \Delta)OPT(I_t)$
3. for every configuration i we have $x_i \leq y_i$
4. x and y have the same number of non-zero components and that number is bounded by $\Delta OPT(I_t) + m$

To apply Theorem 15 we furthermore need a guaranteed minimal size for $\|x\|_1$ and $\|y\|_1$. According to Theorem 15 integral solution y needs $\|y\|_1 \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+2)$ and $\|x\|_1 \geq 4(1/\bar{\delta}+1)$ as we set at most $\alpha = 2$. By condition of the while-loop we know that any instance $S_t \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+6)$. Since $OPT(I_t) \leq \|y\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq \|y\|_1 + \bar{\epsilon}OPT(I_t)$ we get $\|y\|_1 \geq (1 - \bar{\epsilon})OPT(I_t) = (1 - \bar{\delta})OPT(I_t)$. By $OPT(I_t) \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+4)$ we finally get that $\|y\|_1 \geq (1 - \bar{\delta})(m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+6) \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+6) - (m+2)(1+6\bar{\delta}) \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+6) - 4(m+2) = (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+2)$. Since $OPT(I_t) \leq \|x\|_1 + m + |R_t^0|$ we obtain by the same argument that $\|x\|_1 \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+2) - m \geq (m+2)(1/\bar{\delta}+1)$ and since $m = 1/\epsilon \stackrel{\epsilon \leq \bar{\delta}}{\geq} 1/\bar{\delta} \geq 2$ we get that $\|x\|_1 \geq 4(1/\bar{\delta}+1)$.

In the case that $t = \tau$ we have by the offline algorithm that the number of non-zero components $= m + 1 \leq \Delta OPT(I_t) + m$ since $OPT(I_t) \geq S_t > 1/\Delta$. The number of used bins is bounded by $\max_i B_t(i) < (1 + \bar{\delta} + \bar{\epsilon})OPT(I_t) + m + 1 < (1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_t) + m$ (note $\epsilon' < \bar{\epsilon}$) and property (2) is fulfilled for the same reason. Furthermore in the offline algorithm every component x_i is rounded up to obtain the integral component y_i . Therefore all properties (1)-(4) are fulfilled for $t \leq \tau$ and the induction basis holds. Now let B_t be a packing for $t > \tau$ for instance I_t with solutions x and y of the LP defined by I^{R_t} . Suppose by induction that property (1)-(4) hold. We have to prove that these properties also hold for B_{t+1} and the corresponding

solutions of the LP defined by $I^{R_{t+1}}$. Packing B_{t+1} is created by using an improve call for x and y followed by an insertion operation and optional, an union or a creation operation.

improve: Let x' be the resulting fractional solution of Algorithm 5, let y' be the resulting integral solution of Algorithm 5 and let B'_t be the corresponding packing. Properties (1)-(4) are fulfilled for x , y and B_t by induction hypothesis. Hence we can use Theorem 15. By Theorem 15 properties (1)-(4) are then still fulfilled for x' , y' and B'_t and moreover we get $\|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \Delta)OPT(I_t) - \alpha$ and $\max_i B'_t(i) \leq (1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_t) + m - \alpha$ for $\alpha = 2$ or $\alpha = 1$.

operations: First we take a look at how the operations modify $\|x'\|_1$, $\|y'\|_1$ and $|R_t^0|$. By construction of the insertion operation, the LP solutions x' and y' are not modified while $|R_t^0|$ increases by 1. By construction of the creation operation $\|x'\|_1$ and $\|y'\|_1$ are increased by 2 and $|R_t^0|$ decreases by 2. By construction of the union operation, $\|x'\|_1$ and $\|y'\|_1$ are increased by 1 and $|R_t^0|$ remains constant. Property (1): Let x'' be the fractional solution and y'' be the integral solution after using operations on x' and y' . Packing B_{t+1} equals $\max_i B_{t+1} = \|y''\|_1 + |R_{t+1}^0|$. According to the operations an insertion operation yields $\max_i B_{t+1} = \|y'\|_1 + |R_t^0| + 1 = \max_i B'_t + 1$. An insertion operation followed by an union operation yields $\max_i B_{t+1} = \|y'\|_1 + 1 + |R_t^0| + 1 = \max_i B'_t + 2$ and an insertion operation followed by a creation operation yields $\max_i B_{t+1} = \|y'\|_1 + 2 + |R_t^0| - 1 = \max_i B'_t + 1$. Algorithm 7 is designed that in the union phase $\max_i B'_t \leq (1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_t) + m - 2$ since there is an improve call with $\alpha = 2$ and otherwise $\max_i B'_t \leq (1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_t) + m - 1$ since there is an improve call with $\alpha = 1$. Therefore we have in any case that B_{t+1} uses at most $(1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_t) + m \leq (1 + 2\Delta)OPT(I_{t+1}) + m$ bins. The proof that property (2) holds is symmetric since $\|x'\|_1$ increases in the same way as $\|y'\|_1$ and $\|x'\|_1 + |R_t^0| \leq (1 + \Delta)OPT(I_t) - \alpha$ for $\alpha = 1$ or $\alpha = 2$. For property (3) note that in the operations a configuration x_i of the fractional solution is increased by 1 if and only if a configuration y_i is increased by 1. Therefore the property that for all configurations $x''_i \leq y''_i$ retains from x' and y' . By Theorem 15 the number of non-zero components of x' and y' is bounded by $\Delta OPT(I_t) + m \leq \Delta OPT(I_{t+1}) + m$. By construction of the creation operation and union operation x'' and y'' might have two additional non-zero components. But since these are being reduced by Algorithm 5 (note that we increased the number of components being reduced in step 6 by 2), the LP solutions x'' and y'' have at most $\Delta OPT(I_{t+1}) + m$ non-zero components which proves property (4). \square

4.4 Running Time

Storing items that are in the same rounding group in a heap structure, we can perform each operation (insertion, creation and union) in time $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \log(\epsilon^2 t))$. Furthermore Algorithm 5 needs to look through all non-zero components. The number of non-zero components is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon OPT) = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon t)$. Main part of the complexity lies in finding an approximate LP solution. Let $M(n)$ be the time to solve a system of n linear equations. The running time of max-min resource sharing is then in our case $\mathcal{O}(M(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2})\frac{1}{\epsilon^4} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^7})$ (see [18]). Therefore the running time of the Algorithm is $\mathcal{O}(M(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2})\frac{1}{\epsilon^4} + \epsilon t + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \log(\epsilon^2 t))$.

5 Conclusion

Based on approximate solutions, we developed an analogon to a theorem of Cook et al. [7]. Our improvement helps to develop online algorithms with a migration factor that is bounded by a polynomial in $1/\epsilon$, while algorithms based on Cook's theorem usually have exponential migration factors. We therefore applied our techniques to the famous online bin packing problem. This led to the creation of the first fully robust AFPTAS for an NP-hard online optimization problem. The migration factor of our algorithm is of size $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon^4})$, which is a notable reduction compared to previous robust algorithms. When a new item arrives at time t the algorithm needs running

time of $\mathcal{O}(M(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2})\frac{1}{\epsilon^4} + \epsilon t + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \log(\epsilon^2 t))$, where $M(n)$ is the time to solve a system of n linear equations. Any improvement to the max-min resource sharing algorithm based on the special structure of bin packing would immediately speed up our online algorithm. We believe that there is room to reduce the running time and the migration factor. Note for example that we give only a very rough bound for the migration factor as the algorithm repacks $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\epsilon^3})$ bins. Repacking these bins in a more carefully way might lead to a smaller migration factor. An open question is the existence of an AFPTAS with a constant migration factor that is independent of ϵ . We mention in closing that the LP/ILP-techniques presented are very general and hence can possibly be used to obtain fully robust algorithms for several other online optimization problems as well (i.e. multi-commodity flow, strip packing, scheduling with malleable/moldable task or scheduling with resource constraints).

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