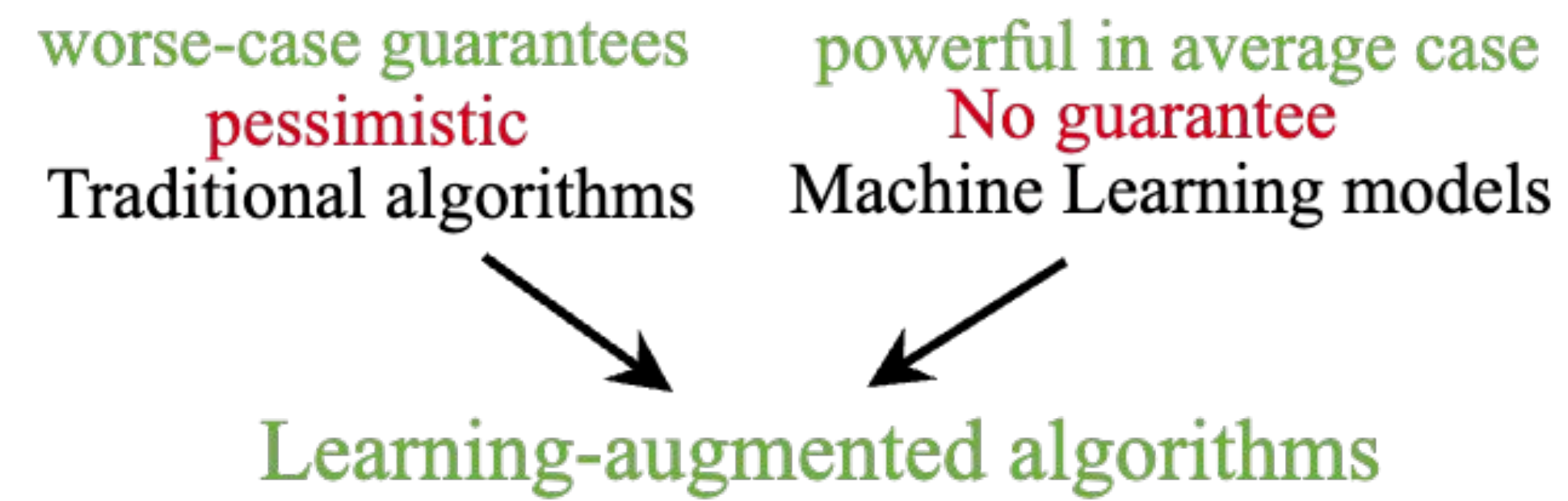




Motivation:

Use **possibly erroneous predictions** from ML models to improve **provably correct algorithms** in classic algorithmic settings.

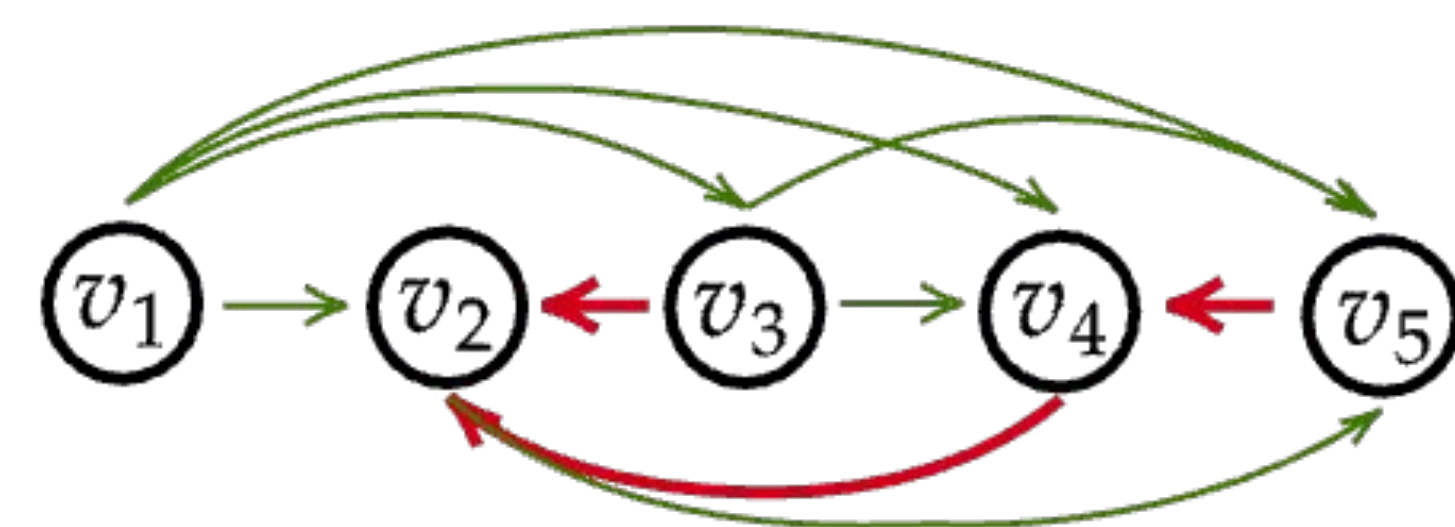


Two models of predictions:

Positional Setting

a_i	510	82	208	813	67	491
p_i	5	2	3	6	1	4
\hat{p}_i	6	1	4	5	3	4

Dirty Comparisons Setting



Given a faster and dirty comparison between each pair of items.

Error Measure of Predictors

$$\eta_i^\Delta := |\hat{p}(i) - p(i)|$$

$$\eta_i = |\{j : (a_i < a_j) \neq (a_i \hat{<} a_j)\}|$$

$$\eta_i^l := |\{j \in [n] : \hat{p}(j) \leq \hat{p}(i) \wedge p(j) > p(i)\}|$$

$$\eta_i^r := |\{j \in [n] : \hat{p}(j) \geq \hat{p}(i) \wedge p(j) < p(i)\}|$$

Comparison Complexity of Proposed Algorithms

Displacement Sort: $O(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(\eta_i^\Delta + 2))$

Dirty-Clean Sort: $O(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(\eta_i + 2))$

Double-Hoover Sort: $O(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(\min\{\eta_i^l, \eta_i^r\} + 2))$

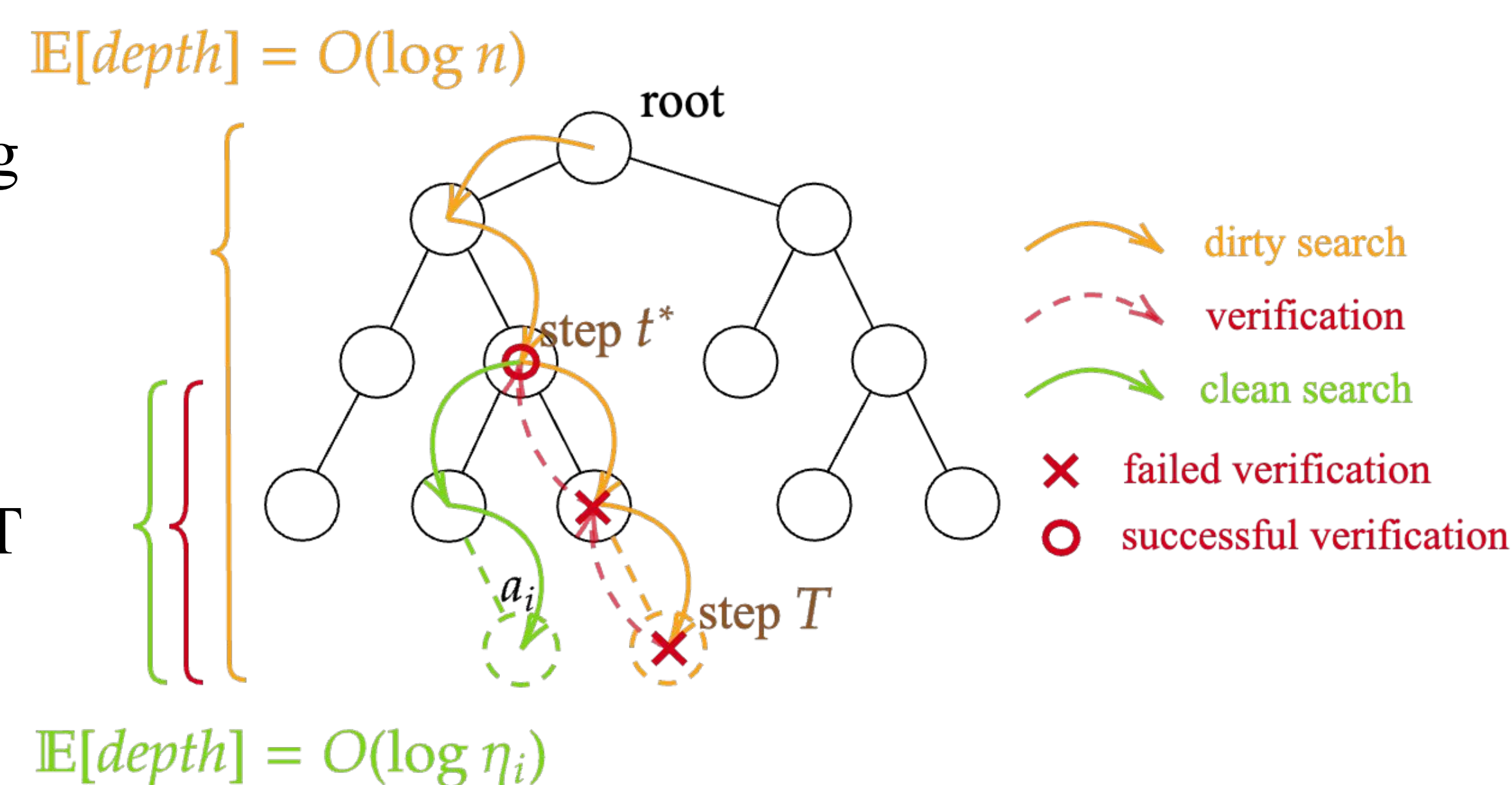
Classic Entropic Bound: $O(n \log n)$

Dirty-Clean Sort:

Insert items into a Binary Search Tree in randomized order.

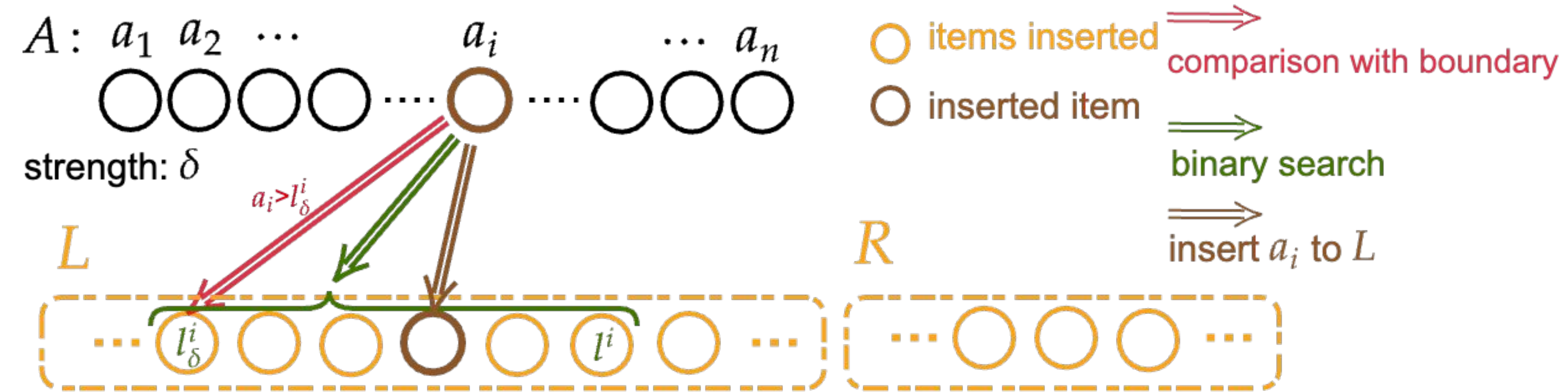
For each item, insertion contains three phases:

- Dirty Search:** trace root-to-leaf path using dirty comparisons.
- Verification:** go up by clean comparisons to find the first correct subtree.
- Clean Search:** insert the item back to BST following clean comparisons.

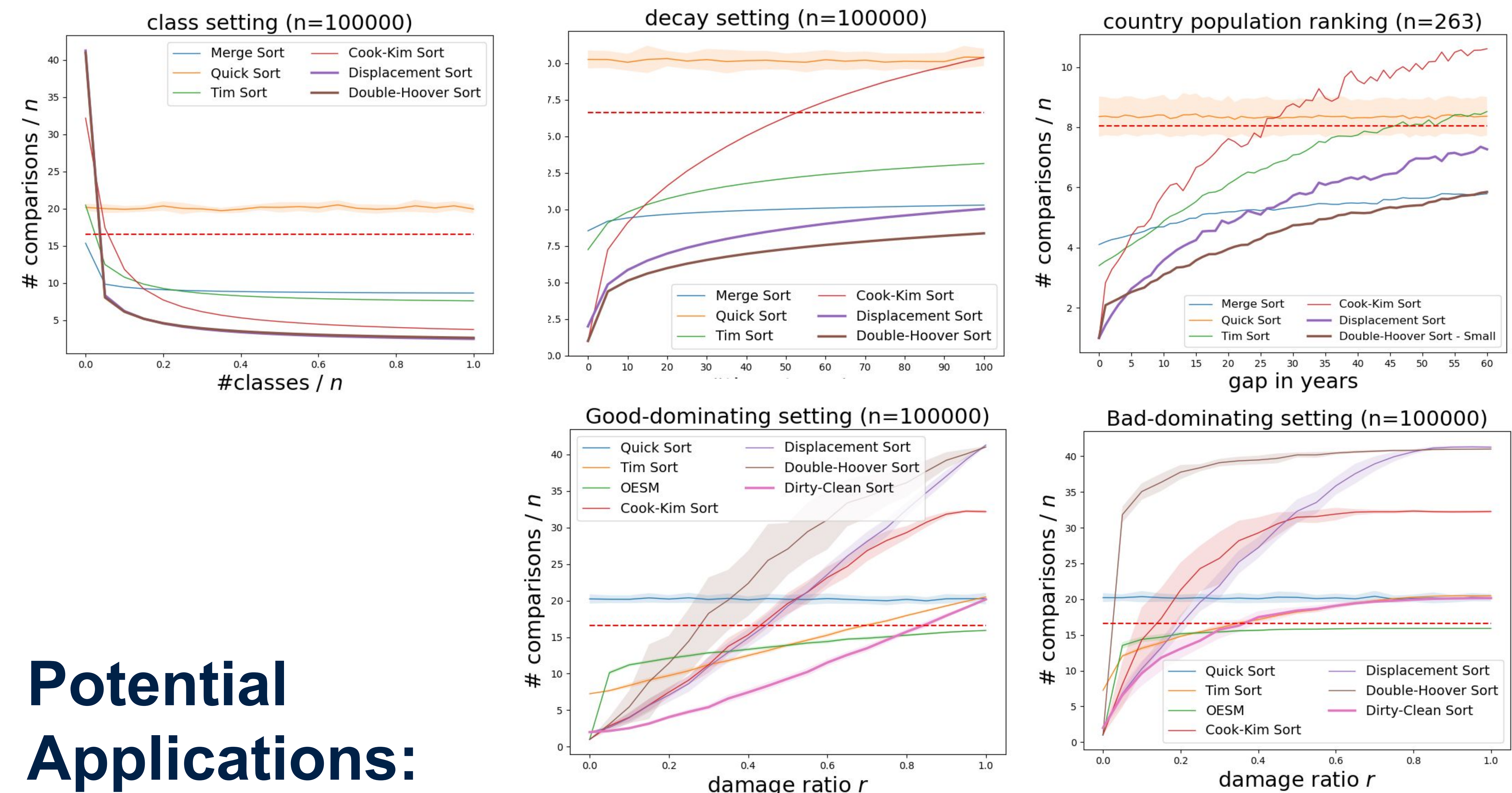


Double-Hoover Sort:

- Two “Hoovers”, L and R, have exponentially increasing strengths to “suck in” items: $\delta=1, 2, 4$, and so on.
- At strength δ , the hoovers suck in items that can be inserted within $\log(\delta)$ comparisons.
- To insert an item, a hoover conducts a binary search to locate the inserting position.



Experimental Results:



Potential Applications:

- Drug efficiency testing
- Draw conclusions from social experiments
- (any scenarios with faster rough comparisons available!)