

# Adaptive model, best response b for the adversary

This file complements the paper “Scheduling with a processing time oracle” by Dufossé, Dürr, Nadal, Trystram and Vásquez.

Number of jobs: n  
Short job length: p  
Long job length: p + x  
Number of short tested jobs: c  
Number of long tested jobs: d  
Delay caused by the tests: e

Suppose algorithm decides to switch to the second phase, namely to execute all remaining n-c-d jobs untested.

Adversary chooses a number b of jobs among these which will be long.

This notebook shows how to compute the optimal value for b.

```
In[11]:= Clear [ALG, OPT, h]
ALG[b_] := p n (n + 1) / 2 + e + x ((n - c) (n - c + 1) - (n - c - b) (n - c - b + 1) + d (d + 1)) / 2;
OPT[b_] := p n (n + 1) / 2 + x (b + d) (b + d + 1) / 2;
h[b_] := FullSimplify[ALG[b] × OPT[b - 1] - ALG[b - 1] × OPT[b]] 2 / x
```

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In[15]:= FullSimplify[D[D[h[b], b], b]]
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Out[15]= -2 (1 - c + d + n) x
```

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In[16]:= FullSimplify[Solve[h[b] == 0, b]]
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```
Out[16]= {{b → -((2 e + 2 n (1 + n) p + (-1 + c + d + 2 d^2) x - n x - sqrt(4 (e + n (1 + n) p)^2 + 4 (e (-1 + c - d + 2 c d - n - 2 d n) + n (1 + n) ((-1 + c) c + d + d^2 + n - 2 c n + n^2) p) x + (1 + d - c (1 + 2 d) + n + 2 d n)^2 x^2)) / (2 (1 - c + d + n) x))},
{b → -((2 e + 2 n (1 + n) p + (-1 + c + d + 2 d^2) x - n x + sqrt(4 (e + n (1 + n) p)^2 + 4 (e (-1 + c - d + 2 c d - n - 2 d n) + n (1 + n) ((-1 + c) c + d + d^2 + n - 2 c n + n^2) p) x + (1 + d - c (1 + 2 d) + n + 2 d n)^2 x^2)) / (2 (1 - c + d + n) x))}}
```

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In[17]:= rightEnd = FullSimplify[h[n - c - d]]
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```
Out[17]= 2 c e - 2 e n + n p + c n p + d n p + c n^2 p + d n^2 p - n^3 p + (-1 + c - n) (c - n) (1 + c + d - n) x
```

In[23]:= **alternativeForm** =  $-2 e (n - c) - p n (n + 1) (n - c - d - 1) - x (n - c) (n - c + 1) (n - c - d - 1)$

Out[23]=  $-2 e (-c + n) - n (1 + n) (-1 - c - d + n) p - (-c + n) (1 - c + n) (-1 - c - d + n) x$

In[24]:= **FullSimplify**[rightEnd - alternativeForm]

Out[24]= 0

In[20]:= **FullSimplify**[h[0]]

Out[20]=  $n (1 + n) (1 - c + n) p - d^3 x + d^2 (-c + n) x + d (-2 e - n (1 + n) p + (1 - c + n) x)$

For small  $p$  and  $x$ ,  $h[0]$  could be negative. Hence  $b^*$  can be negative.