## Supplementary Material for "AdaBits: Neural Network Quantization with Adaptive Bit-Widths"

## 1. Proof of Theorem 1

**Theorem** For any x in [0,1] and any two positive integers a > b,

$$\lfloor 2^a x \rfloor >> (a-b) = \lfloor 2^b x \rfloor \tag{S1}$$

**Proof** We need to prove that

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\lfloor 2^a x \rfloor}{2^{a-b}} \right\rfloor = \lfloor 2^b x \rfloor \tag{S2}$$

We first notice that

$$\frac{\lfloor 2^a x \rfloor}{2^{a-b}} \le \frac{2^a x}{2^{a-b}} = 2^b x \tag{S3}$$

so we have

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\lfloor 2^a x \rfloor}{2^{a-b}} \right\rfloor \le \lfloor 2^b x \rfloor \tag{S4}$$

due to the non-decreasing monotonicity of the floor function. At the same time, we have

$$\frac{\lfloor 2^a x \rfloor}{2^{a-b}} = \frac{\lfloor 2^{a-b} \cdot 2^b x \rfloor}{2^{a-b}}$$
(S5a)

$$\geq \frac{\lfloor 2^{a-b} \lfloor 2^b x \rfloor \rfloor}{2^{a-b}} \tag{S5b}$$

$$=\frac{2^{a-b}\lfloor 2^b x\rfloor}{2^{a-b}} \tag{S5c}$$

$$= \lfloor 2^b x \rfloor \tag{S5d}$$

where in the penultimate equality we have used the fact that a > b. Thus we have

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\lfloor 2^a x \rfloor}{2^{a-b}} \right\rfloor \ge \lfloor 2^b x \rfloor \tag{S6}$$

From (S4) and (S6), we can get the desired result (S1).