

* HW 6 to be released soon

Online Convex Optimization / Online Learning

Problem Model (Online Convex Opt)

1) We are given a convex body $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

2) T rounds:

(a) Alg plays $x_t \in K$

E.g. $f_t(x) = (a_t x - b_t)^2$

(b) Convex cost function $f_t : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is revealed

Goal: $\min \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} f_t(x_t)$

Benchmark: $\min_{x^* \in K} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} f_t(x^*) \neq \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \min_{y_t^* \in K} f_t(y_t^*)$

Thm: Online gradient descent guarantees

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} [f_t(x_t) - f_t(x^*)]}_{\text{Average regret}} \leq \frac{DG}{\sqrt{T}} \quad \text{where } D = \text{Diameter}(K)$$

& $G = \max_t \|\nabla f_t(x)\| \text{ for } x \in K$

$x_{t+1} = \Pi_K [x_t - \eta \nabla f_t(x_t)]$

Applications

(a) Experts Problem:

- n experts

- Each round $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$

(1) Alg chooses an expert/action $a_t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ random choice is allowed

(2) Cost of each expert $c_t(i) \in [-1, 1]$ revealed

& Alg gets $c_t(a_t)$

Alg gets $c_t(a_t)$

Objective: Min total Alg cost $\sum_{t=1}^T c_t(a_t)$
 compared to best fixed expert $\min_i \sum_{t=1}^T c_t(i)$

Remark: This problem is useful in Forecasting (weather, stocks),
 Spam detection, LP solving

Thm: OGD implies ↓ avg regret
 a random alg with expected

$$\frac{1}{T} \left[\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{t=1}^T c_t(a_t) \right] - \sum_{t=1}^T c_t(i^*) \right] \leq \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{T}}$$

Pf: Let x_t denote Alg's t -th distrib over n experts

Let $K = \left\{ x \mid \sum_i x(i) = 1, x(i) \geq 0 \right\}$

\Rightarrow diameter $(K) \leq 2$



$$f_t(x) = \sum_i c_t(i) \cdot x(i) \quad \leftarrow \text{linear fn}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\nabla f_t\| = \|c_t\| \leq \sqrt{n}$$

Hence, OGD implies

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \underbrace{f_t(x_t)}_{\substack{\leq 1 \\ \leq \sqrt{n}}} - \min_{x^* \in K} \sum_{t=1}^T \underbrace{f_t(x^*)}_{\substack{\leq 1 \\ \leq \sqrt{n}}} &\leq \frac{D \cdot G}{\sqrt{T}} \\ &= \sum_i x_t(i) \cdot c_t(i) = \sum_i x_t^*(i) \sum_t c_t(i) = \min_i \sum_t c_t(i) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\text{Alg's cost at step } t] \end{aligned}$$



Remark: There is a different alg, called Multiplicative Weights,
 with average regret $\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \log n$ rather than $\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$

Remark: There is a different alg, called Multiplicative Weights, with average regret $\frac{\sqrt{\log n}}{\sqrt{T}}$ for Experts problem

(b) Minimax Theorem

2-Player Zero Sum Game:

- 1) Row & Col players
- 2) Each have n actions
- 3) Matrix $M_{n \times n}$ where $M(i, j)$ is Row's reward & Column's cost

	Rock	Paper	Sciss
Rock	0	-1	1
Paper	1	0	-1
Sciss	-1	1	0

Strategy S : A distribution over n actions, i.e., $\sum_i S_i = 1$

Thm: (von Neumann) $\min_{S_{\text{col}}} \max_{S_{\text{row}}} \mathbb{E}_{i \sim S_{\text{row}}, j \sim S_{\text{col}}} [M(i, j)] = \max_{S_{\text{row}}} \min_{S_{\text{col}}} \mathbb{E}_{i \sim S_{\text{row}}, j \sim S_{\text{col}}} [M(i, j)]$

Minimax value of 0-sum game

Go 2nd (A) Go 1st (B)

Pf: $(A) \geq (B)$: Easy \because row player can ignore S'_{col}

$(A) \leq (B)$: Think of finding S_{row} in $K = \{\text{simplex over } n \text{ actions}\}$

- Rather than finding S_{row} in one step, gradually improve it (using OGD).
for $t = 1$ to T

(1) Row player plays $x_t \in K$

(2) Column player selects a_t to $\min_{a_t \in [n]} \mathbb{E}_{i \sim x_t} [M(i, a_t)]$

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_t M(x_t, a_t) \stackrel{\text{Online Grad Desc}}{\geq} \frac{1}{T} \max_i \sum_t M(i, a_t) - \epsilon$$

$\leq (B)$ since row $\geq (A)$ since col player

\leq (B) since row
can play best x_t

\geq (A) since col player
could be unif over a_t

