

# **Exploration and Exploitation (Bandits)**

# Last Time

- What is Reinforcement Learning?
- What are the main challenges in Reinforcement Learning?

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- What are the main challenges in Reinforcement Learning?
- How do we categorize RL approaches?

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First RL Algorithm:

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Tabular Maximum Likelihood Model-Based Reinforcement Learning

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First RL Algorithm:

Tabular Maximum Likelihood Model-Based Reinforcement Learning

loop  
    choose action  $a$   
    gain experience  
    estimate  $T, R$   
    solve MDP with  $T, R$

# Guiding Questions

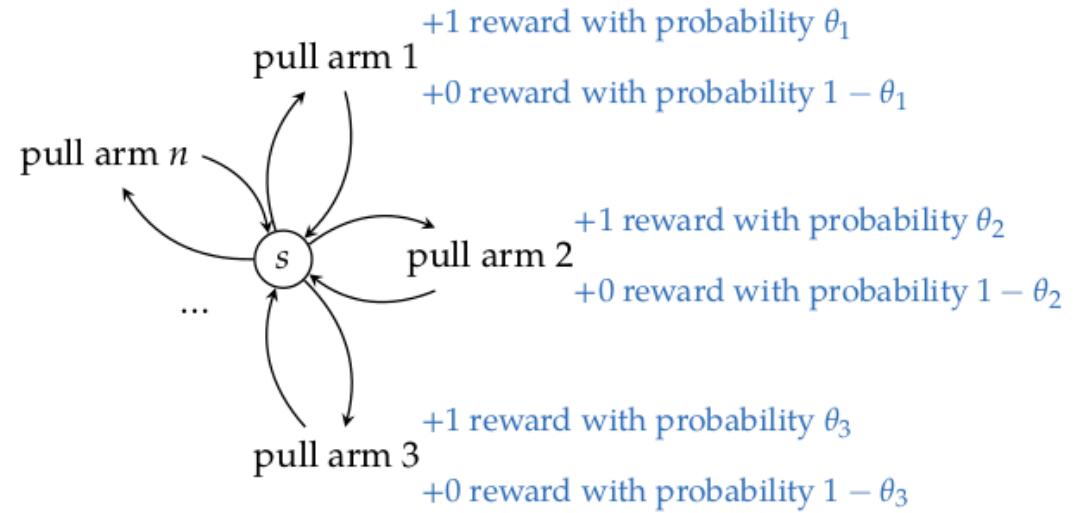
- What are the best ways to trade off Exploration and Exploitation?

# Bandits

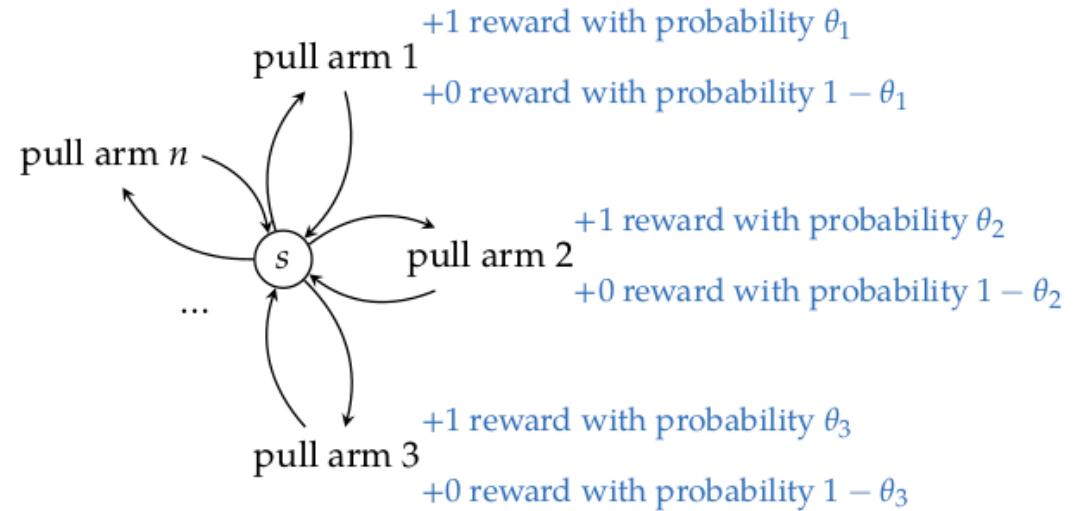
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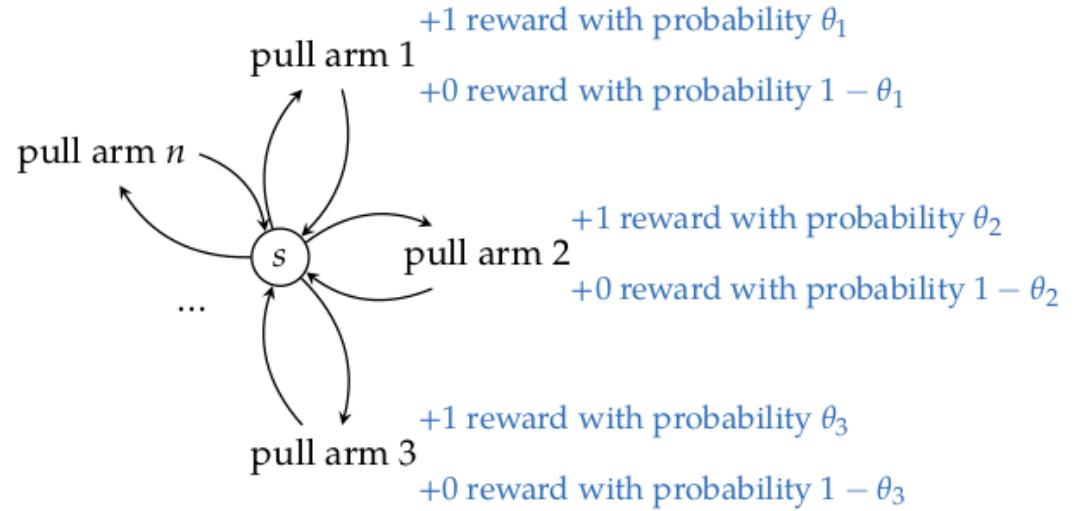


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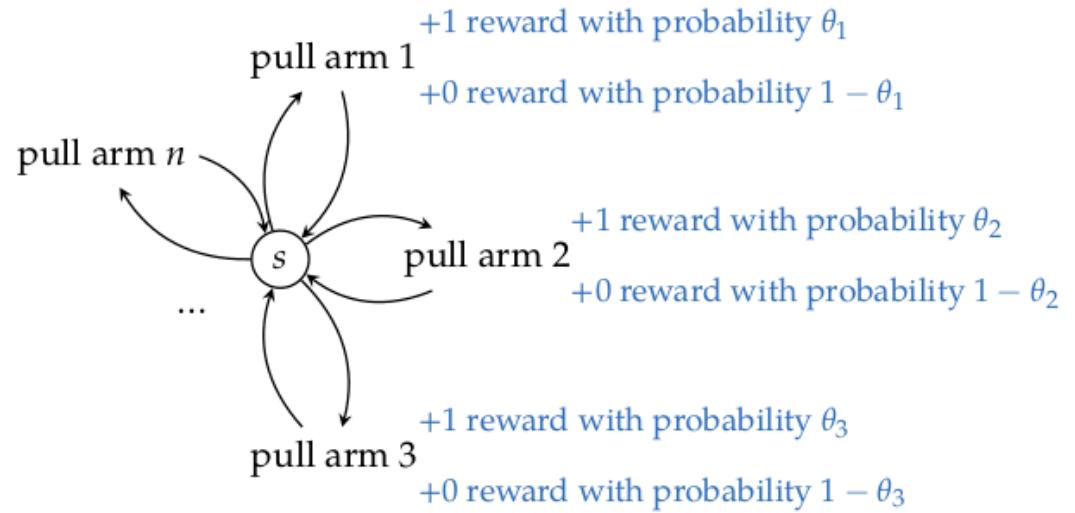
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*“According to Peter Whittle, “efforts to solve [bandit problems] so sapped the energies and minds of Allied analysts that the suggestion was made that the problem be dropped over Germany as the ultimate instrument of intellectual sabotage.”*

# Greedy Strategy

$$\rho_a = \frac{\text{number of wins}+1}{\text{number of tries}+1}$$

Choose  $\operatorname{argmax}_a \rho_a$

# Undirected Strategies

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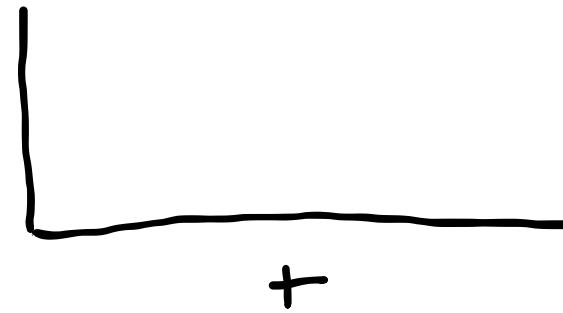
- Explore then Commit

Choose  $a$  randomly for  $k$  steps

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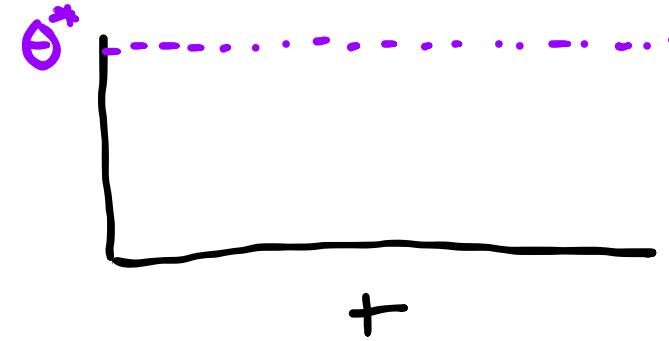
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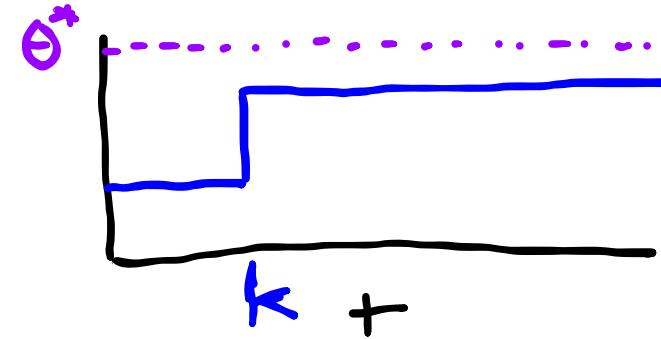
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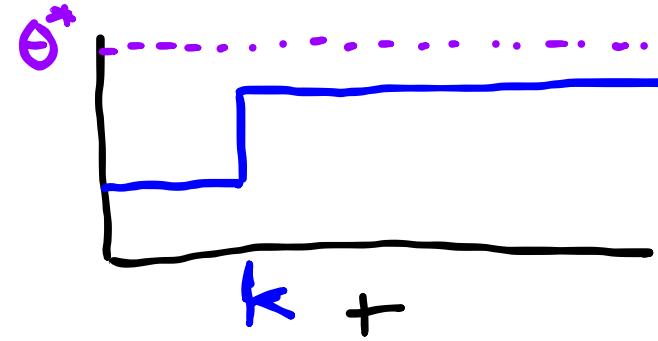
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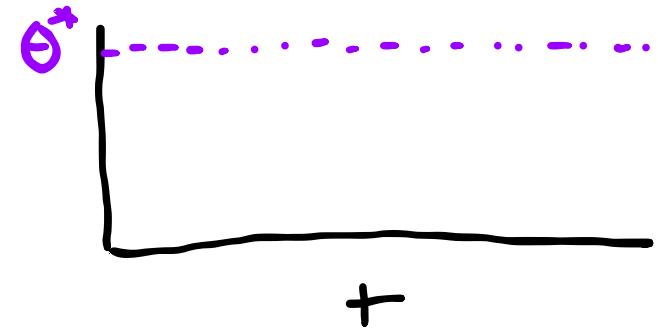
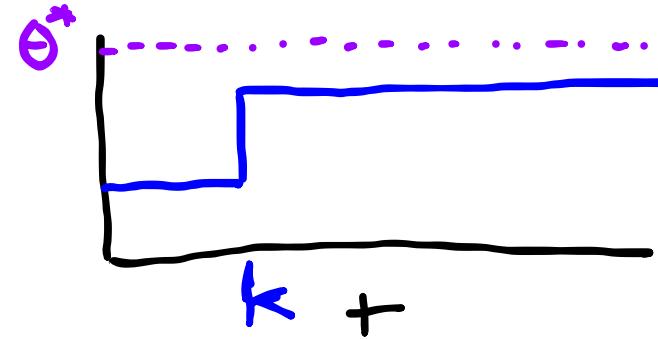
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- $\epsilon$  - greedy  
With probability  $\epsilon$ , choose randomly  
Otherwise choose  $\operatorname{argmax}_a \rho_a$



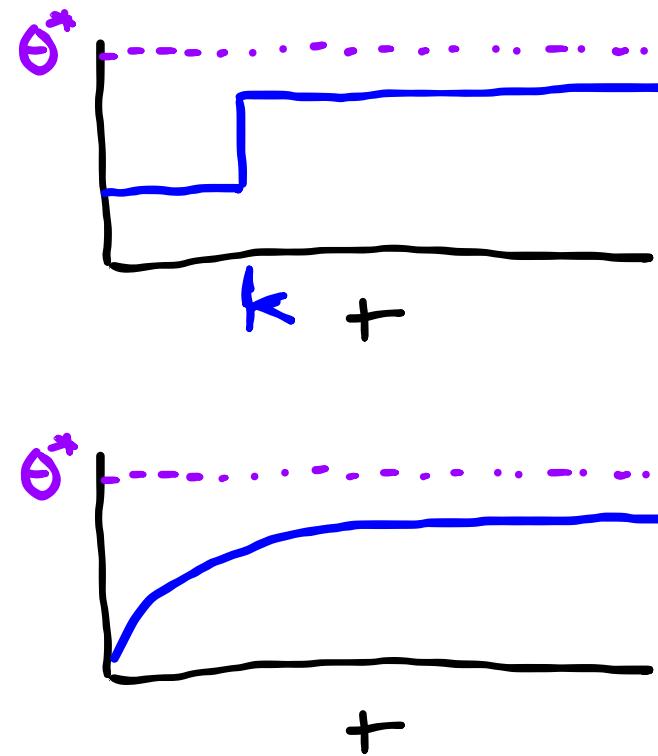
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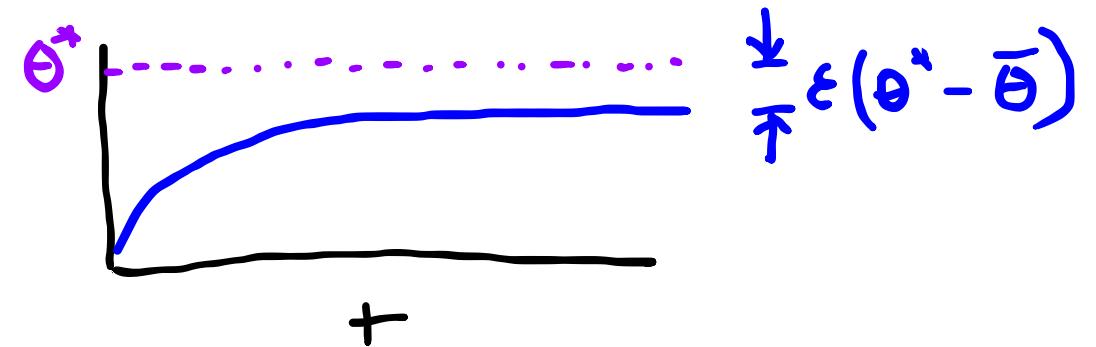
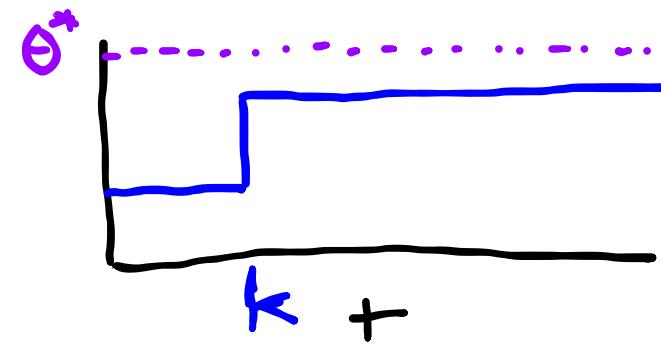
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# Directed Strategies



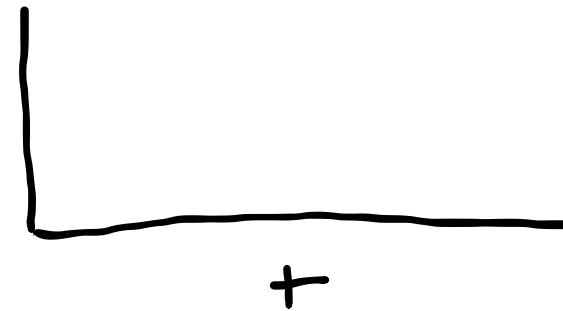
# Directed Strategies

- Softmax  
Choose  $a$  with probability  
proportional to  $e^{\lambda \rho_a}$



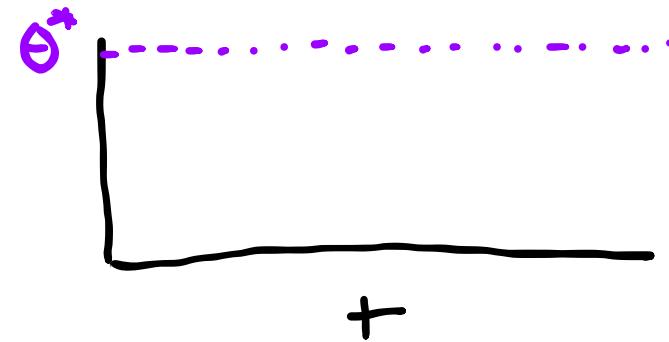
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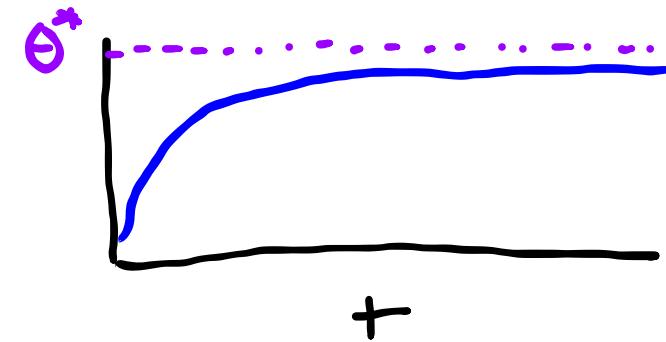
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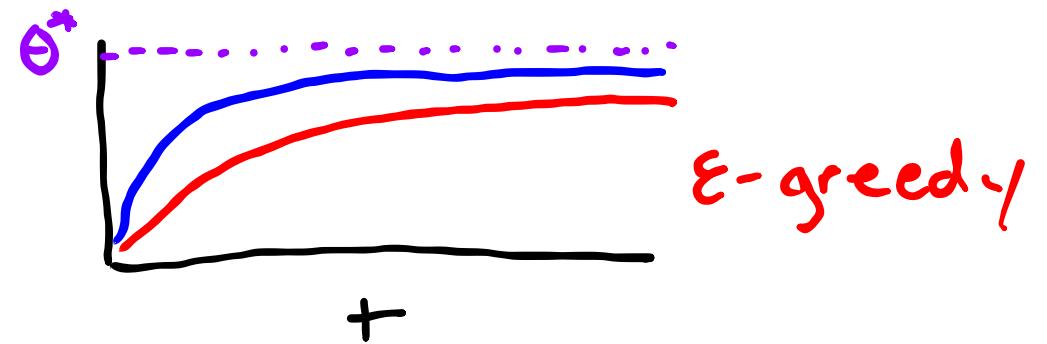
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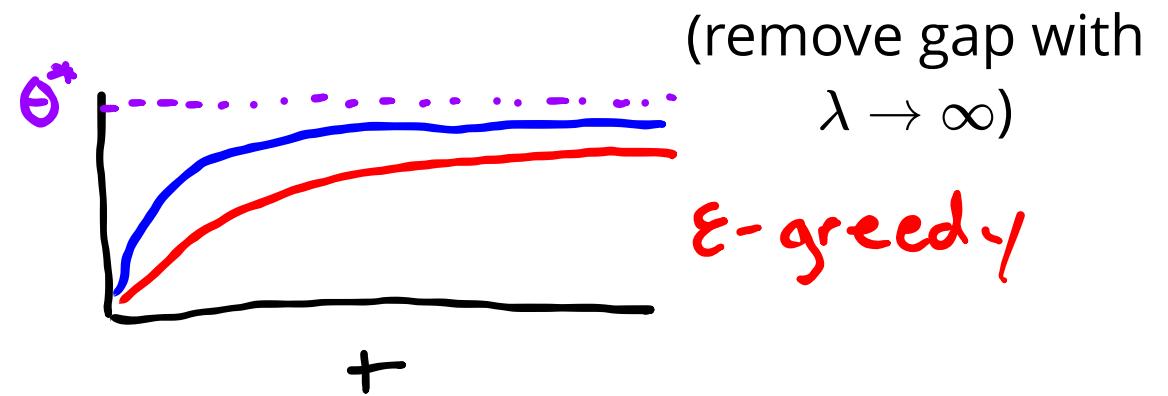
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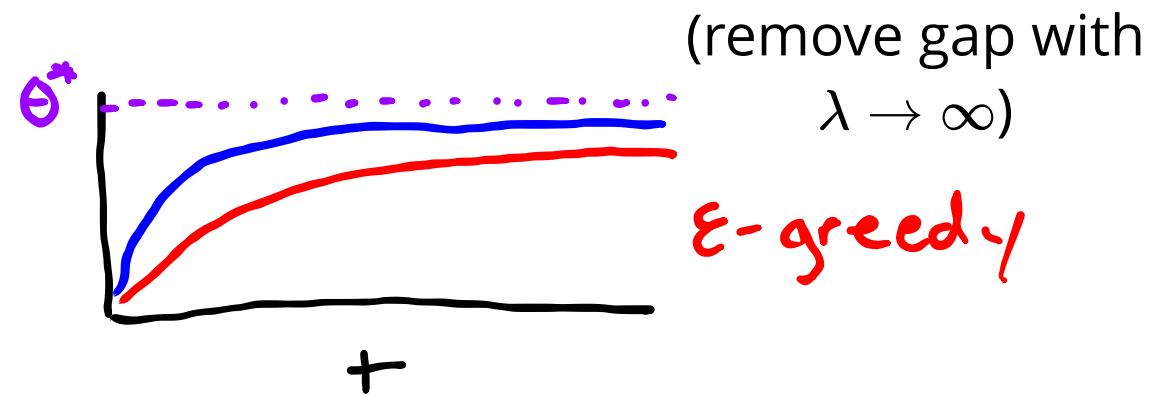
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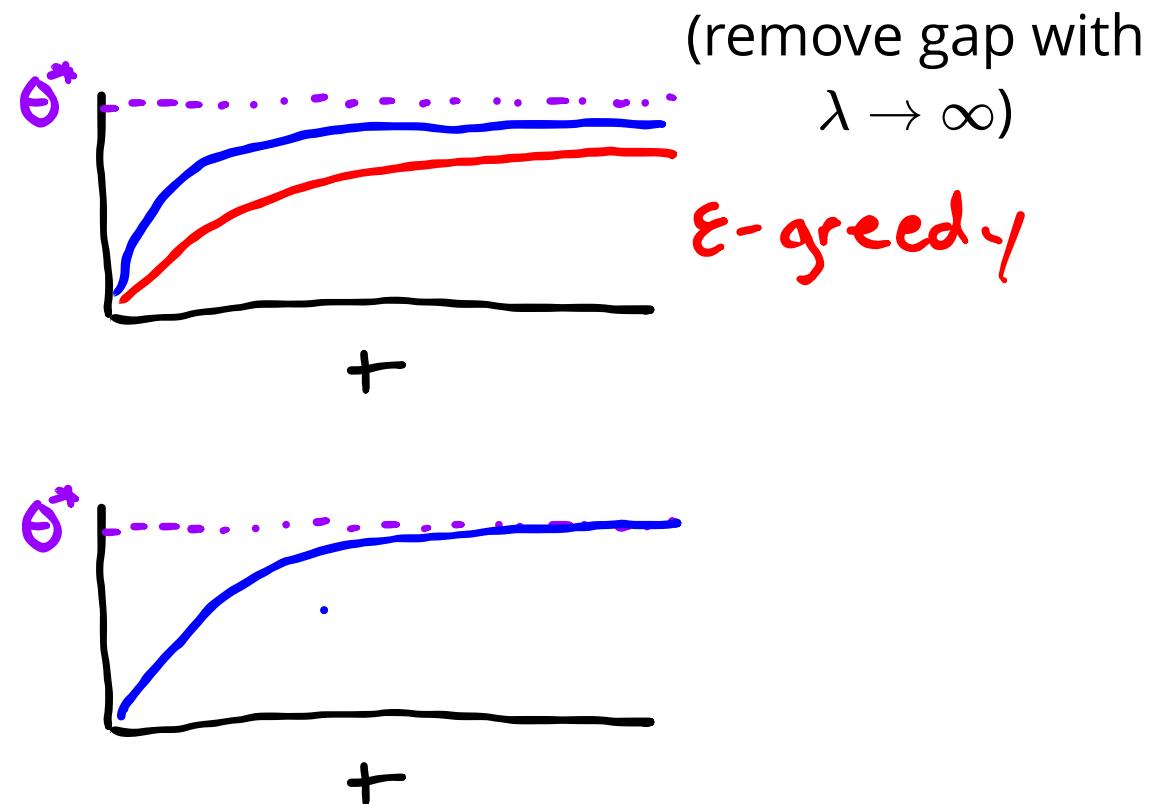
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- Softmax  
Choose  $a$  with probability proportional to  $e^{\lambda \rho_a}$
- Upper Confidence Bound (UCB)  
Choose  $\underset{a}{\operatorname{argmax}} \rho_a + c \sqrt{\frac{\log N}{N(a)}}$



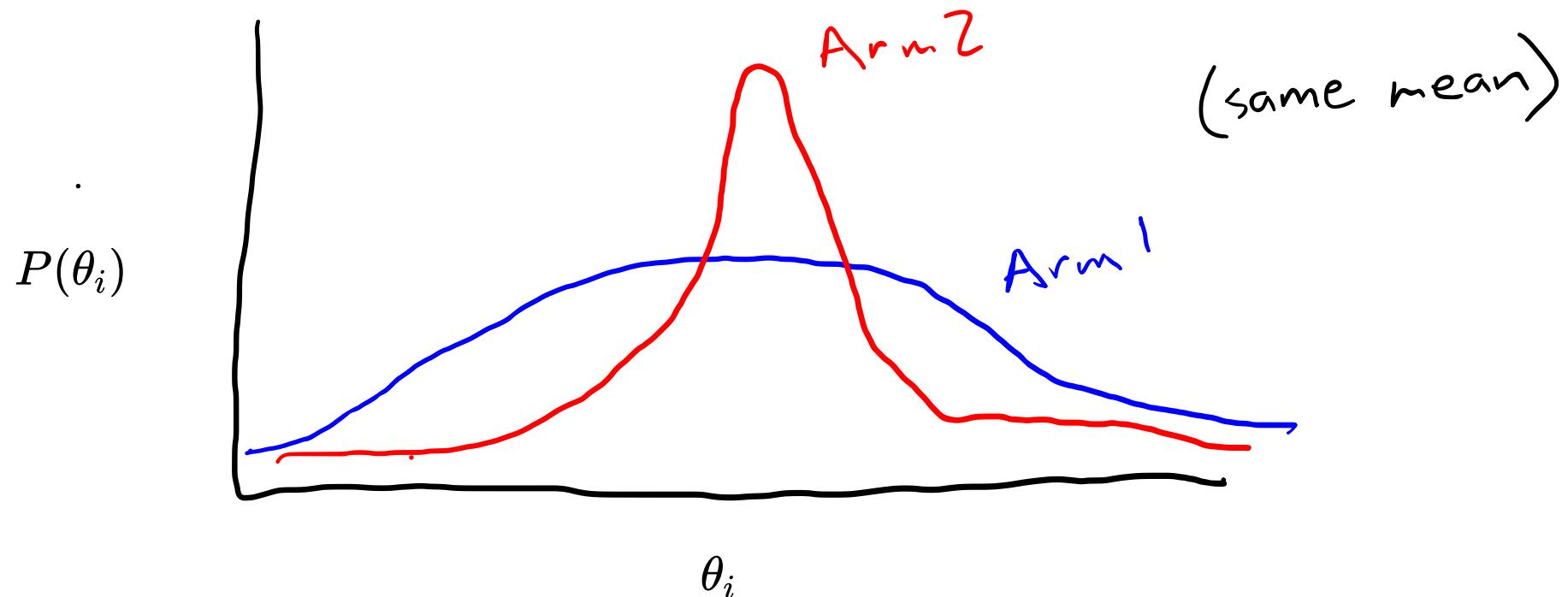
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# Break

Discuss with your neighbor: Suppose you have the following *belief* about the parameters  $\theta$ . Which arm should you choose to pull next?



# Bayesian Estimation

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Bernoulli Distribution

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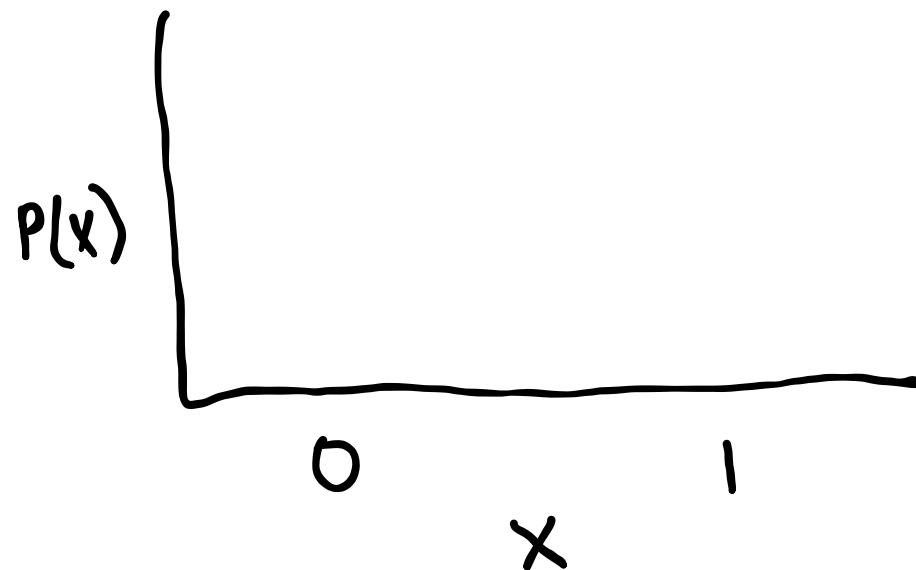
Bernoulli Distribution

$$\text{Bernoulli}(\theta)$$

# Bayesian Estimation

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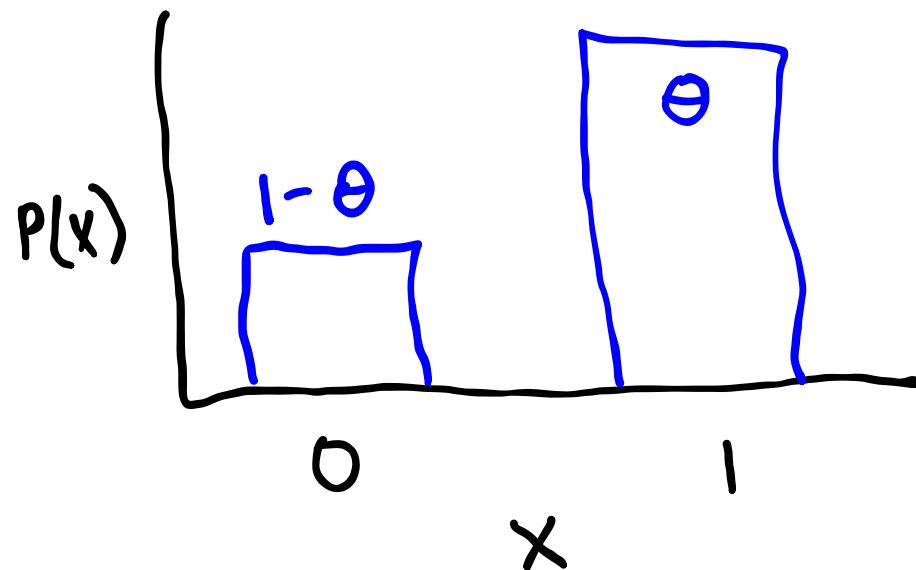
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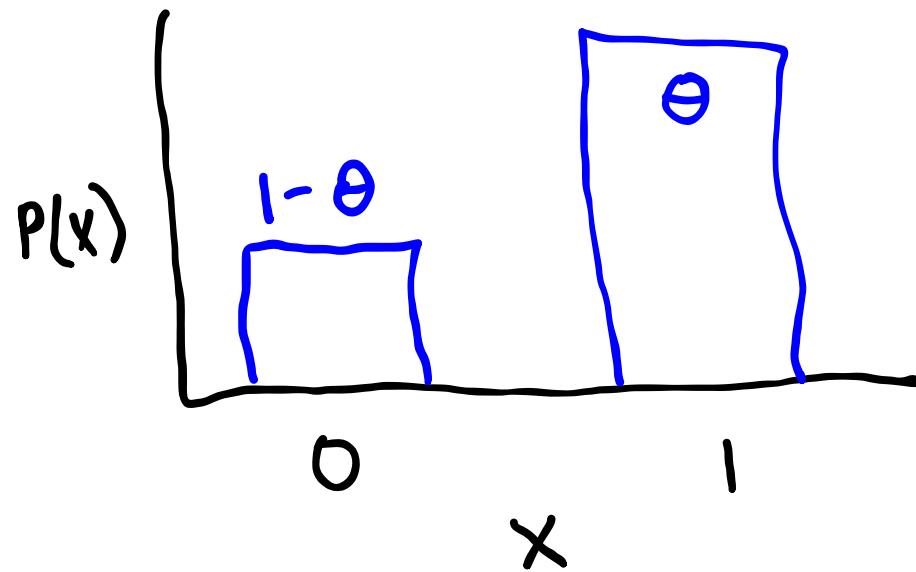


# Bayesian Estimation

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Discussion: Given that I have received  $w$  wins and  $l$  losses, what should my belief (probability distribution) about  $\theta$  look like?

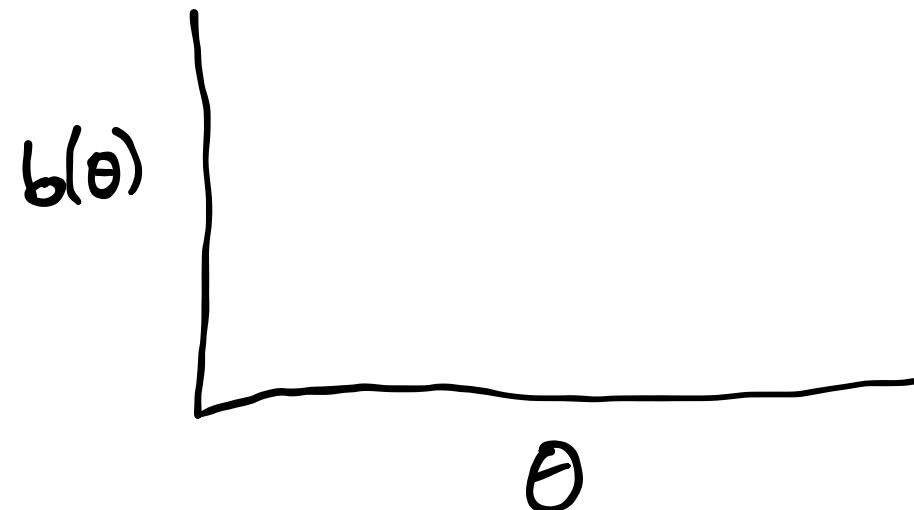
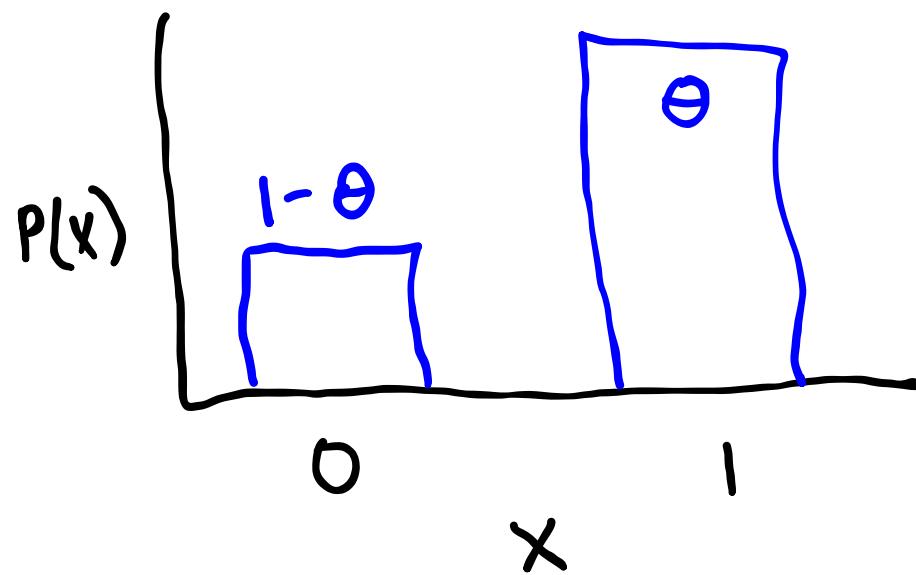


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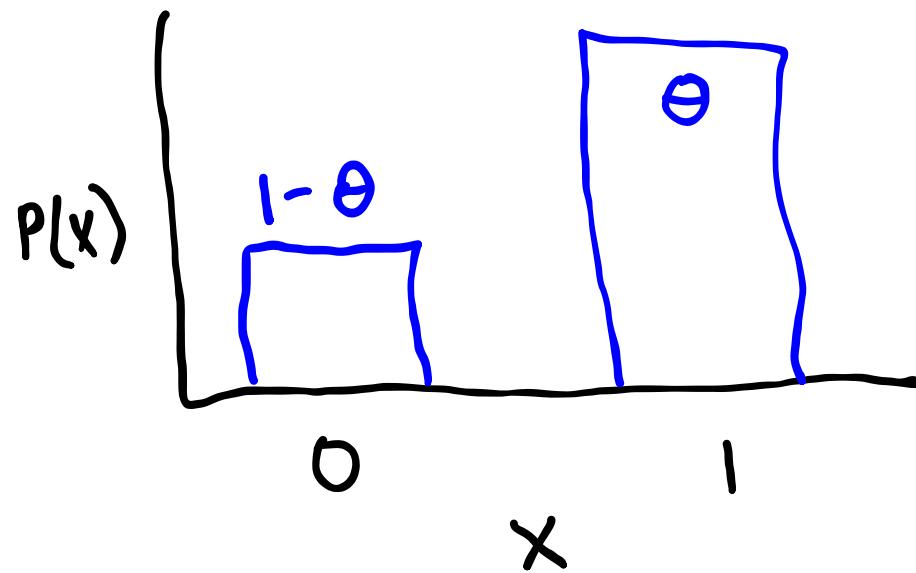


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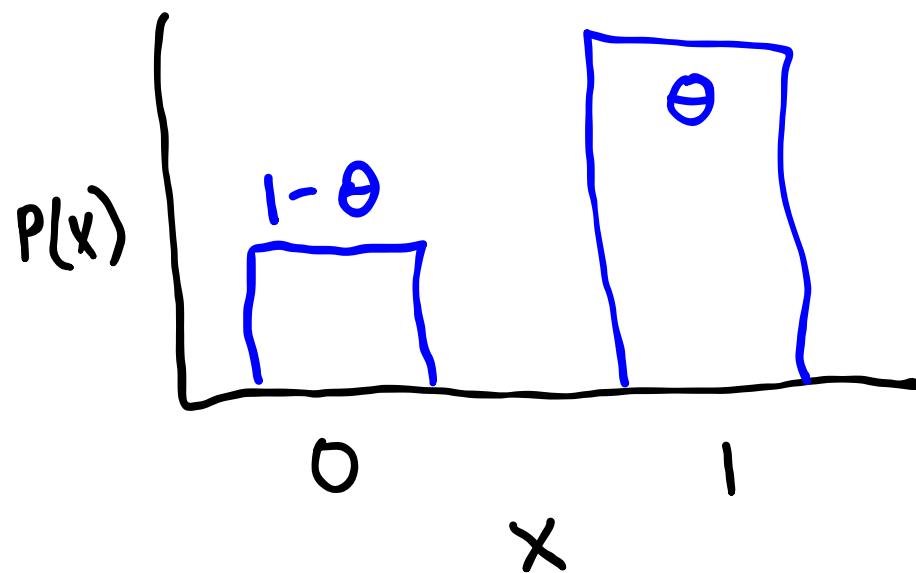
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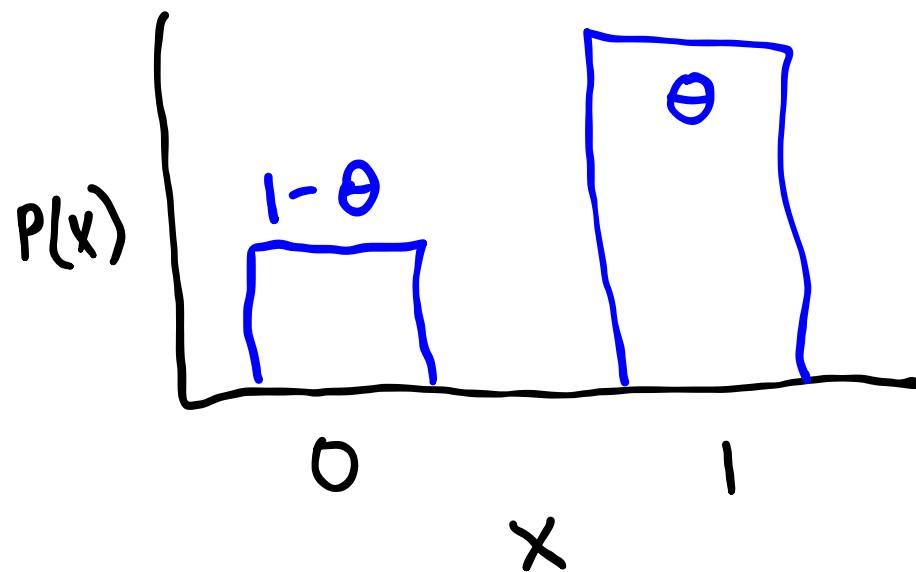
# Bayesian Estimation

Bernoulli Distribution

$\text{Bernoulli}(\theta)$

Beta Distribution

(distribution over Bernoulli distributions)



# Bayesian Estimation

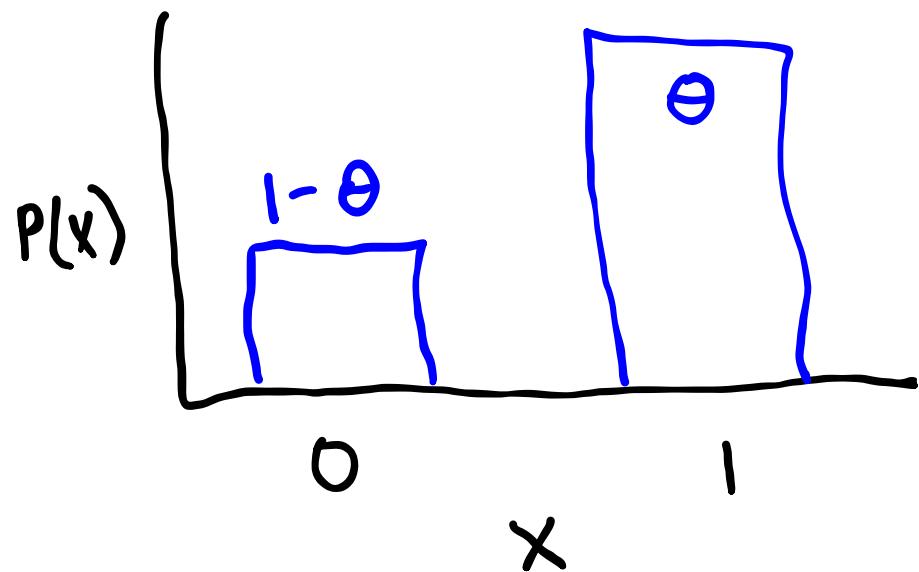
Bernoulli Distribution

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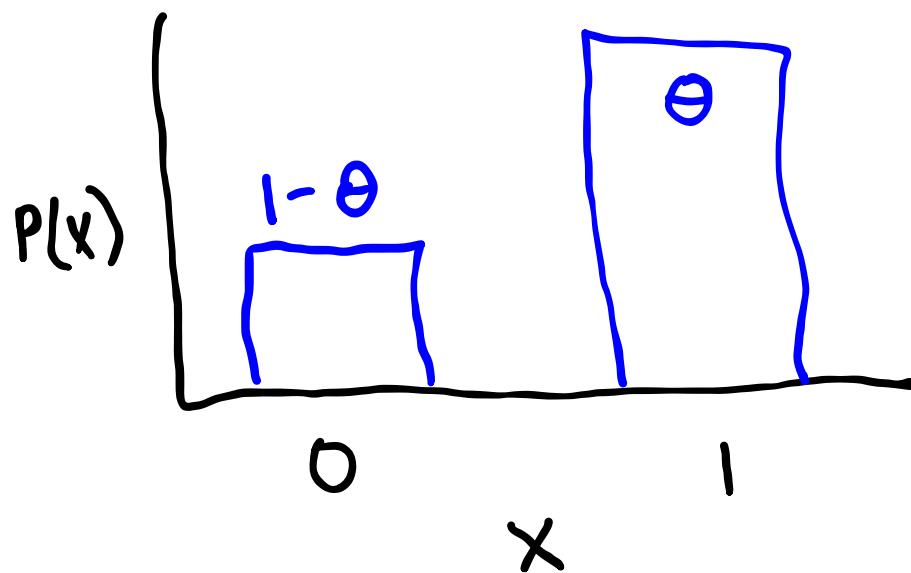
$$\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$



# Bayesian Estimation

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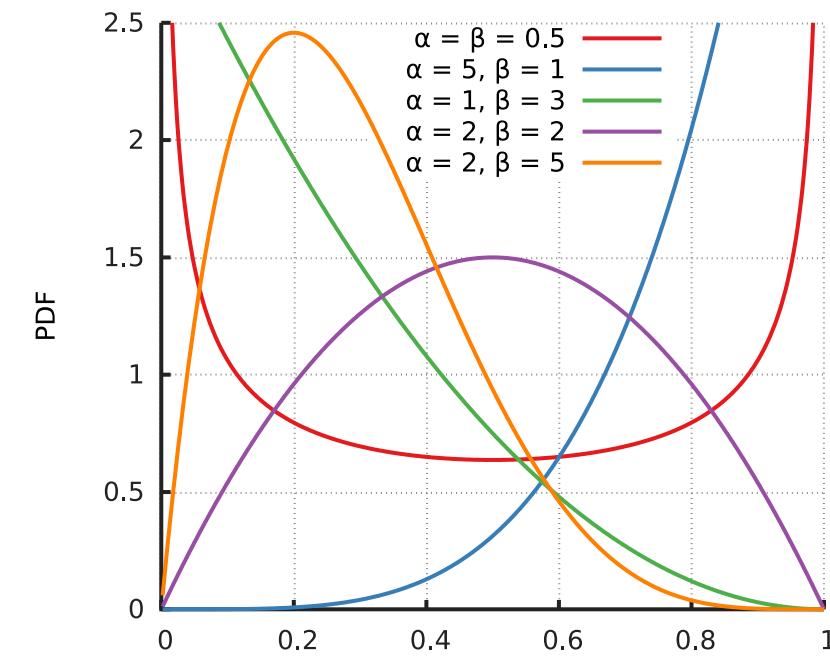
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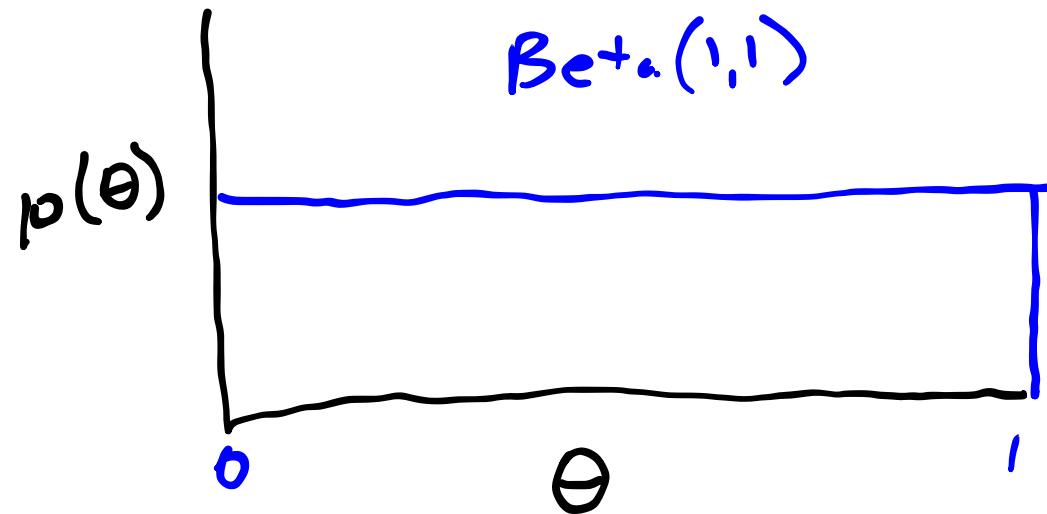
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Given a  $\text{Beta}(1, 1)$  prior distribution

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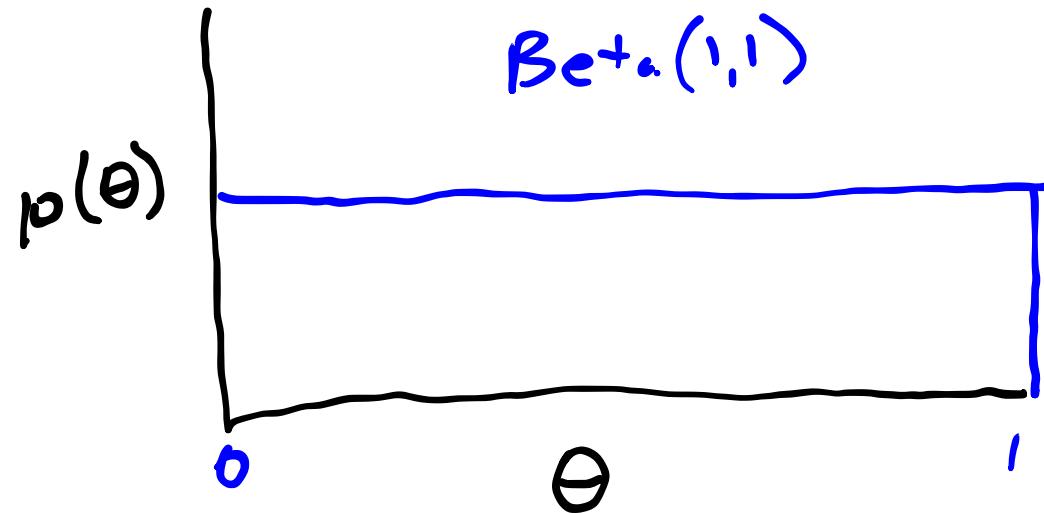
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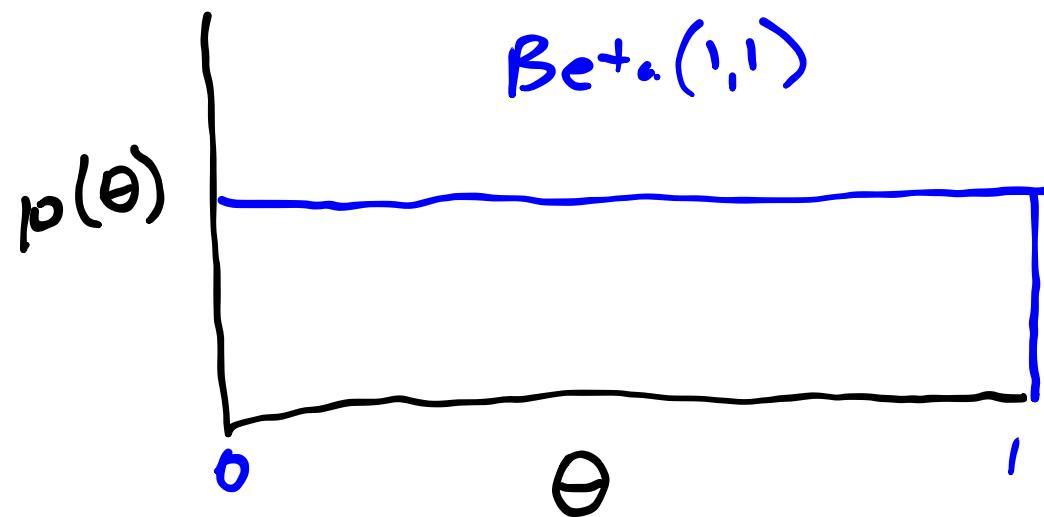
Given a  $\text{Beta}(1, 1)$  prior distribution

The posterior distribution of  $\theta$  is  
 $\text{Beta}(w + 1, l + 1)$

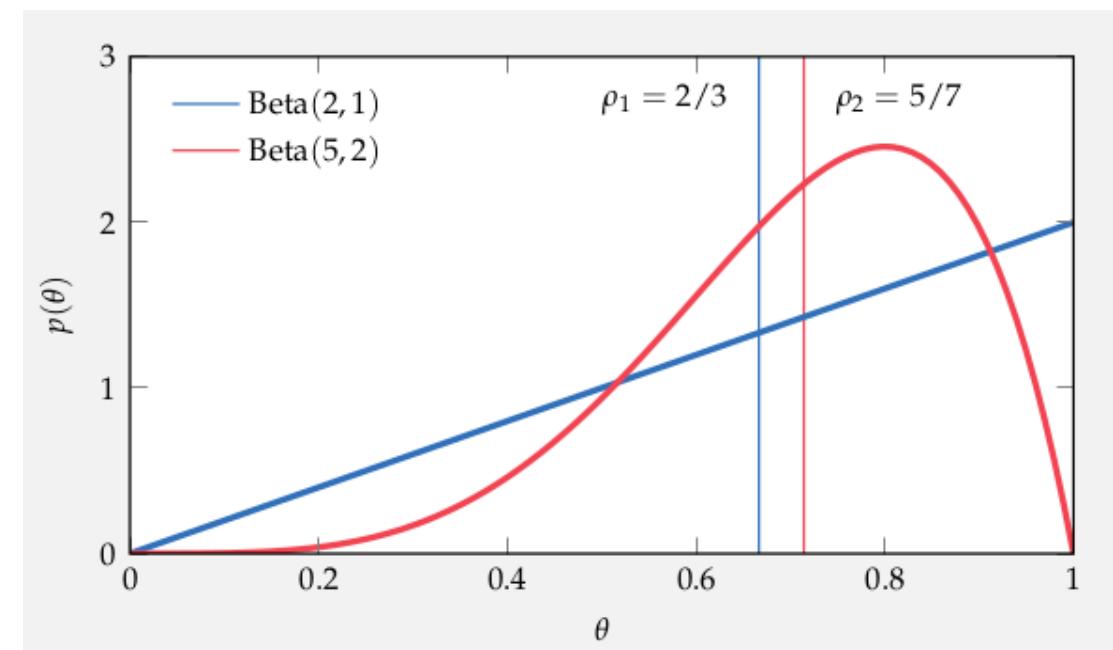


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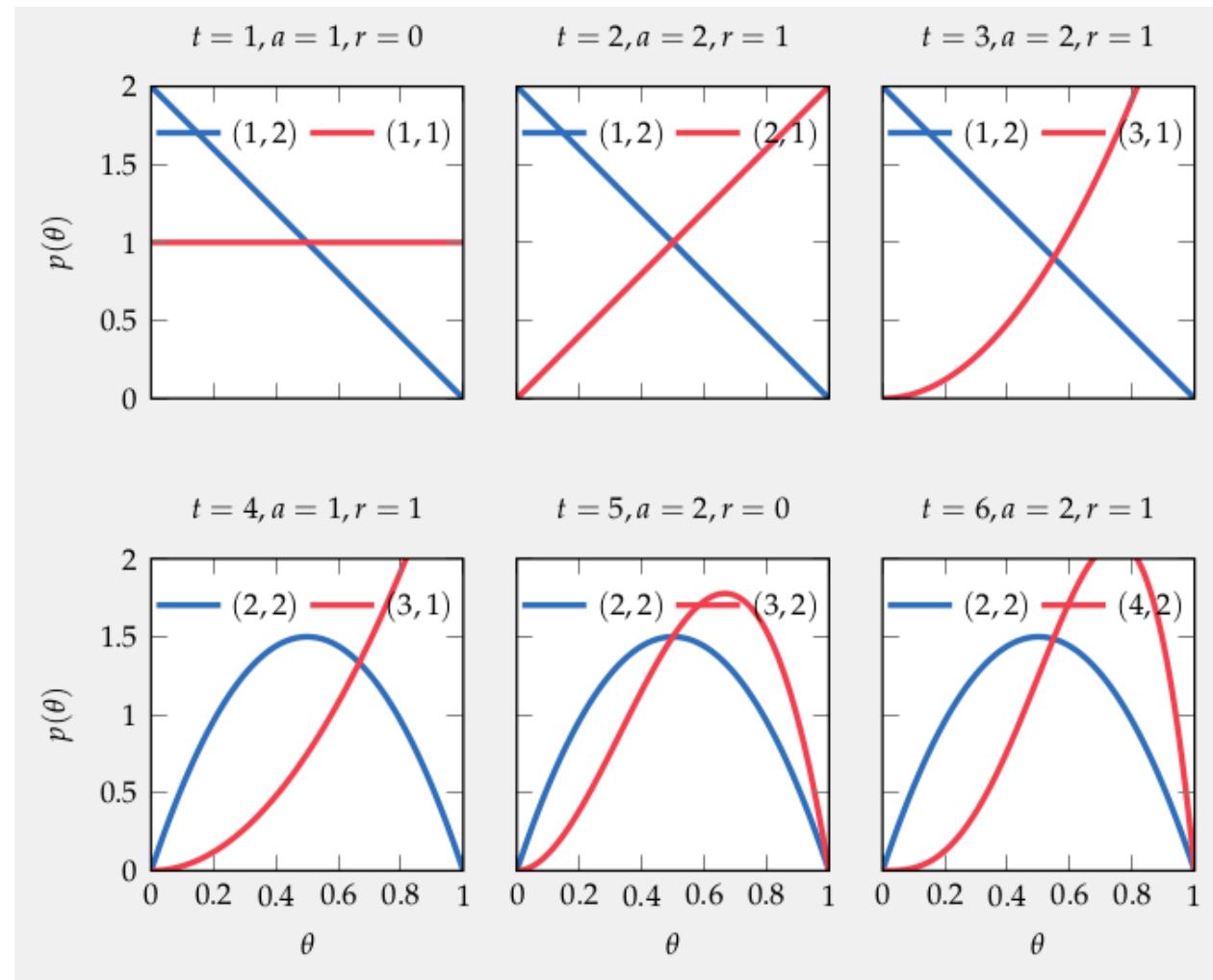
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# Bayesian Estimation



$t$  = time

$a$  = arm pulled

$r$  = reward

# Bayesian Bandit Algorithms

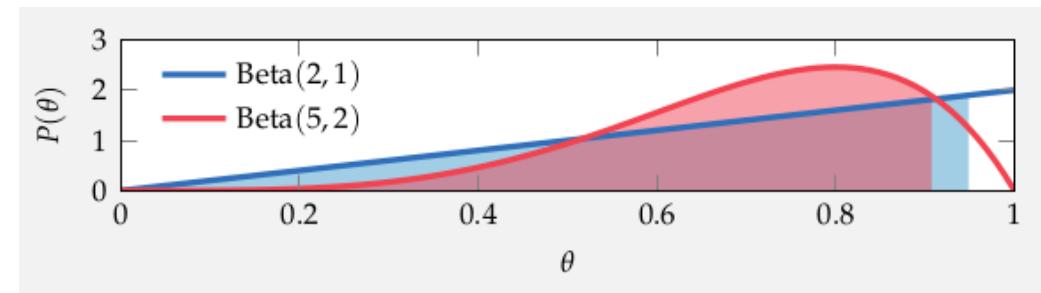
# Bayesian Bandit Algorithms

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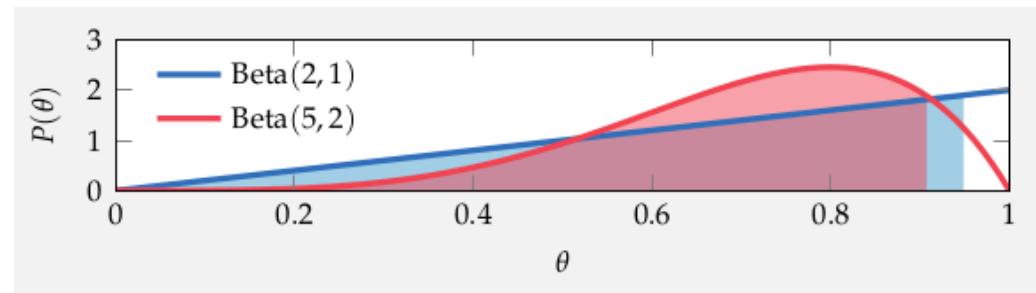
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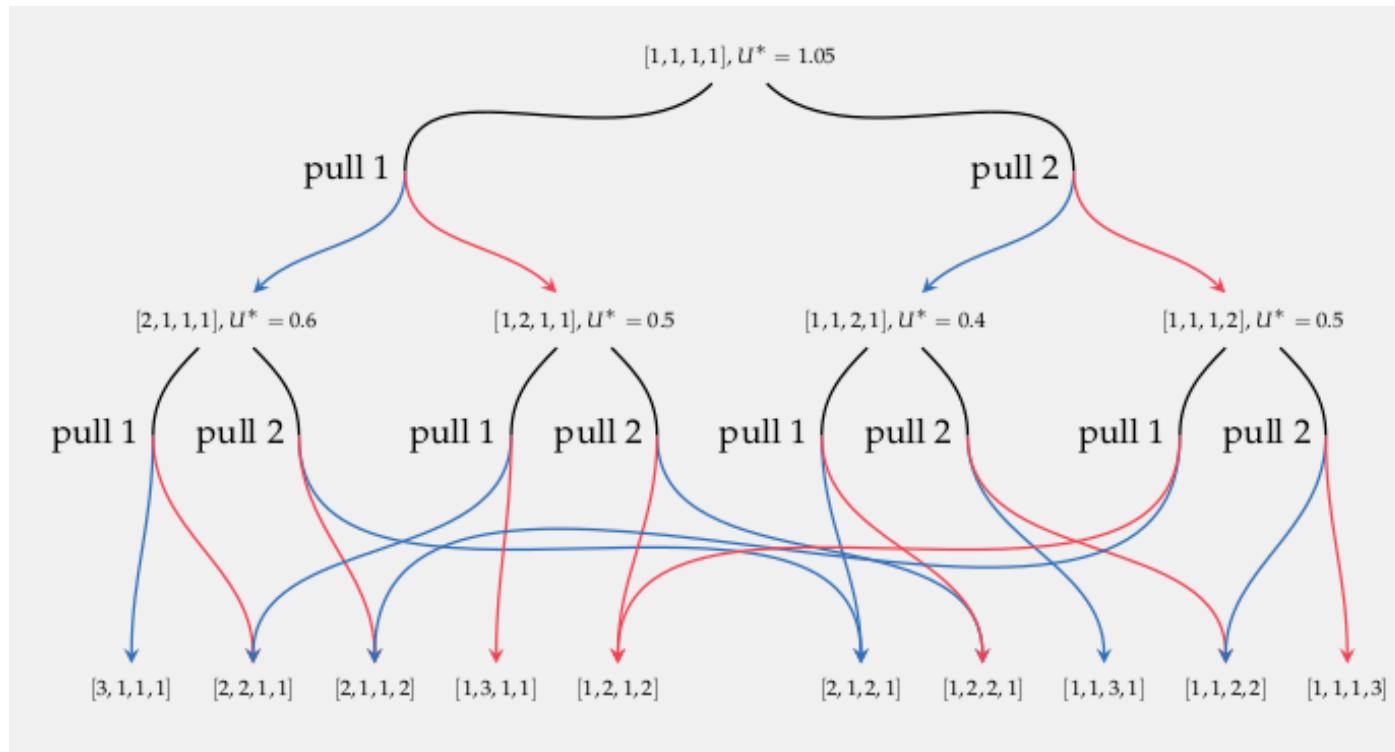
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- Thompson Sampling  
Sample  $\hat{\theta}$   
Choose  $\operatorname{argmax}_a \hat{\theta}_a$

# Optimal Algorithm - Dynamic Programming



# Regret Analysis

Roughly:

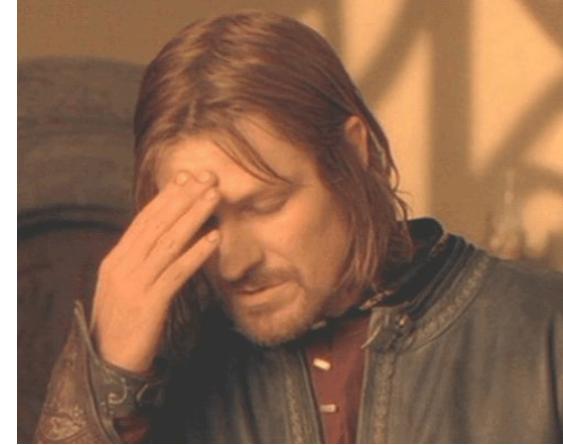
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Recall:  $f(n) = O(g(n))$  means that there exists a  $C > 0$  and  $N > 0$  such that  $f(n) < C g(n)$  for all  $n > N$ .

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Roughly:

- $O(n)$  regret means you might keep picking the wrong arm forever
- $O(\log(n))$  regret means that you keep learning

# Review

# Guiding Questions

- What are the best ways to trade off Exploration and Exploitation