## FOLLOW THE REGULARIZED

solves Gradient generalizes Optimization Descent K generalizes Follow the Linear Regulacized solves perogramming Multiplicative C gene ralizes Weights Simplex Solvie Max Flow Min Cut O Sum Games J generalizes Matching

Analysis of FTL

Theorem

Regret 
$$T = \sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x^{(k)}) - \min_{x \in K} \sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x)$$
 $\sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x^{(k)}) - f_k(x^{(k+1)})$ 

We want to prove

 $\sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x^{(k)}) \leq \min_{x \in K} \sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x)$ 
 $\sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x^{(k+1)}) \leq \min_{x \in K} \sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x)$ 

Voletination of  $f_k(x)$ 
 $f_k(x) = \arg\min_{x \in K} f_k(x)$ 

Assume  $f_k(x) = f_{k+1}(x^{(k+1)}) + \sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x^{(k+1)}) + \sum_{k=1}^{T} f_k(x^{$ 

Follon the Regularized Leader Algorithm

Define a function R:K->R

Algorithm  $\times^{(t)} = argmin f_1(x) + --+ f_{t-1}(x) + R(x)$ 

 $x \in K$ 

Analysis of FTRL Theorem: for every x

 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}f_{k}(x^{(k)})\right)-\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}f_{k}(x)\right)$ 

 $\leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{7} f_{\varepsilon}(x^{(\varepsilon)}) - f_{\varepsilon}(x^{(\varepsilon+1)}) + R(x) - R(x')\right)$ 

I magine a game where FTL plays for T+1 rounds, with R() first cost function FI -- FT Subsequent function

$$K = \text{probability distribution}$$
 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{16} l(x_i) + l(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{16} l(x_i) + l(x_i) = l(x_i) = l(x_i)$ 

Choose  $R(-)$ 

Entropy of a distribution

 $l(x_i) = l(x_i) + l(x_i) = l(x_i)$ 

$$H(x_{1}-x_{n}):=\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \log \frac{1}{x_{i}}$$
  
 $H(\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3})=3\cdot (\frac{1}{3}\log 3)=\log 3$ 

$$H(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = 3 \cdot (\frac{1}{3} \log_3 3) = \log_3 3$$

$$H(0,1,0) = 1 \cdot \log_1 = 0$$

$$H(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0) = \frac{1}{3} \log_3 3 + \frac{2}{3} \log_1 5$$

$$0 \le H(x) \le \log_1 6$$

$$(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0) = \frac{1}{3} \log_1 7$$

$$R(x) = +c.\sum_{i=1}^{n} \times_{i} \ln x_{i}$$

Follow the Regularized Leader with Negative Entropy Regularizer

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} e^{(1)} \times + e^{(2)} \times - + e^{(4-1)} + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \ln x_{i}$$

$$\times : \sum_{i \to i=1}^{n} x_{i} \times \cdot \cdot = e^{(1)} \times + - + e^{(4-1)} \times + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \ln x_{i} + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - 1)$$

$$= e^{(1)} \times + - + e^{(4-1)} \times + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \ln x_{i} + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - 1)$$

$$= e^{(1)} \times + - + e^{(4-1)} \times + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \ln x_{i} + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - 1)$$

$$= e^{(1)} \times + - + e^{(4-1)} \times + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \ln x_{i} + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - 1)$$

$$f_{\lambda} = e^{(i)} \times + --+ e^{(k-1)} \times + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} \times_{i} e_{i} \times_{i} + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} \times_{i} -1)$$

$$\nabla f_{\lambda}(x) = e^{(2)} + --+ e^{(k-1)} + c \cdot (---, e_{i} \times_{i} + 1, ...)$$

$$+ \lambda \cdot (1 - - 1) = 0$$

$$\times_{i} = e^{-\frac{1}{c} (e_{i}^{1} + -- e_{i}^{k-1})} \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda}{c} - 1}$$

$$\times_{i} = e^{-\frac{1}{c} (e_{i}^{1} + --+ e_{i}^{k-1})}$$

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$$= e^{(1)} \times + --+ e^{(t-1)} \times + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} \times i \ln x_i + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \ln x_i) + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \ln x_i + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \ln x_i) + \lambda \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \ln x_i)$$

$$(t) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\ell_{i}^{1} + \dots + \ell_{i}^{t-1})}{2}$$

$$\times i = \frac{e}{2} \left(\ell_{j}^{1} + \dots + \ell_{j}^{t-1}\right)$$

$$w_{i}^{(t)} = e^{-\frac{1}{c}(\ell_{i})} = e^{-\frac{1}{c}(\ell_{i})}$$

$$w_{i}^{(t)} = 1 \qquad w_{i}^{(t+1)} = e^{-\frac{1}{c}(\ell_{i})} = e^{-\frac{1}{c}(\ell_{i})}$$

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$$x_{i}^{(t)} = w_{i}^{(t)} = e^{-\frac{1}{c}(\ell_{i})} = e^{-\frac{1}{c}(\ell_{i})}$$

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= 2 /T. lnn

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ell^{(k)} \times \ell^{(k)}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{T} \ell^{(k)} \times^{(k)} - \ell^{(k)}$$

 $\frac{\xi = \ell}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \ell^{(k)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{C} \cdot \times^{(k)}\right)} + c \ln n$ 

Techno

 $C = \sqrt{\frac{7}{e_{12}}}$ 

 $\leq T.\frac{1}{c}.2 + cenn$ 

Gradient Bescent

K = IRn f, (x) = lt.x for some lt  $R(x) = c \cdot \|x\|^2$  $\times$  (6+1) = argmin  $\ell^{(1)} \times + --+ \ell^{(1)} \times + c-11 \times 11^{2}$ × ERn  $\nabla \left( \sum_{i=1}^{L} \ell^{(i)} \times + c \| \times \|^2 \right)$ = ("+ --.+ (16) + 2cx

 $x^{(\ell+1)} = -\frac{1}{2C} \cdot (\ell^{(1)} + \cdots + \ell^{(16)})$  $\times^{(\xi+1)} = \times^{(\xi)} - \frac{1}{2C} \cdot \ell^{(\xi)}$ Regret

g: R" - R convex, we want to 50 ppose minimi Zo When algorithm X(E)

give loss function Vg(x10)