

**CS6046: Multi-Armed Bandits**  
**Worksheet - 3**

- (1) Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  be  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  subgaussian respectively. Find an upper bound for  $\mathbb{P}(X_1 \geq \epsilon_1, X_2 \geq \epsilon_2)$  when (i)  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independent, and (ii)  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are not independent.
- (2) Consider a random variable  $X$  such that  $\mathbb{P}(X = -1) = 1/2$  and  $\mathbb{P}(X = +1) = 1/2$ . What is the sub-gaussian constant of this random variable.
- (3) Consider two random variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  with sub-gaussianity constants  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$ . Let us toss a fair coin and let  $Y$  be a random variable defined as follows:

$$Y = \begin{cases} X_1, & \text{if coin toss is head} \\ X_2, & \text{if coin toss is tail} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

How will you attempt to bound  $\mathbb{P}(Y \geq \epsilon)$ ?

- (4) Let  $\{X_1(t)\}$  be a sequence of i.i.d random variable such that  $\mathbb{P}(X_1(t) = -1) = 1/2$  and  $\mathbb{P}(X_1(t) = +1) = 1/2$  and  $\{X_2(t)\}$  be a sequence of i.i.d random variable such that  $\mathbb{P}(X_2(t) = -2) = 1/2$  and  $\mathbb{P}(X_2(t) = +2) = 1/2$ . Let  $C(t)$  be a i.i.d sequence of fair coin tosses. Let  $Y(t)$  be defined as

$$Y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{X_1(t)}{X_2(t)}, & \text{if } C(t) \text{ toss is head} \\ \frac{X_2(t)}{X_1(t)}, & \text{if } C(t) \text{ toss is tail} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

What is  $\mu = \mathbb{E}Y(t)$ ? and Let  $\hat{\mu}(t) = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^t Y(s)}{t}$ . How will you upper bound  $\mathbb{P}(|\mu(t) - \mu| \geq \epsilon)$ ?

- (5) Consider a bandit problem with  $k$  arms. Derive an upper bound for the regret for the UCB algorithm which plays the arm

$$A_t = \arg \max_{i=1, \dots, k} \hat{\mu}_i(t-1) + \sqrt{\frac{6 \log(t)}{T_i(t-1)}}$$

- (6) Consider a bandit problem with two arms with true means  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ . We know that  $\mu_1 > 0$  and  $\mu_2 > 0$  and that  $\mu_1 + \mu_2 = 1$ . How will you modify the UCB algorithm? If possible provide an upper bound for the regret in terms of the gap  $\Delta = |\mu_1 - \mu_2|$ .