

# 1 Regret Analysis

## 1.1 Martingale Sequence

A sequence of random variables is called Martingale if the conditional expectation of next variable w.r.t all the previous variables is equal to present variable

$$E(X_{t+1}|X_t, \dots, X_2, X_1) = X_t$$

General expectation must also be bounded

$$E(X_i) \leq C$$

## 1.2 Azuma Hoeffding Inequality

If  $Y_t$  is Martingale and difference between consecutive terms is bounded i.e.  $|Y_t - Y_{t-1}| \leq c$  then we can say that

$$P\left[Y_t > c\sqrt{2t \log \frac{1}{\gamma}}\right] \leq \gamma \quad (1)$$

This is simpler version of the original inequality and can also be viewed as -  $Y_t \leq c\sqrt{2t \log \frac{1}{\gamma}}$  holds with probability  $1 - \gamma$

## 1.3 Continuation

We can write the final equation of Regret Analysis as -

$$reg_t \leq \frac{a \cdot \beta_t}{b + c \cdot \beta_t}$$

Consider  $Y_t = \sum_{s=1}^t reg_s = \sum_{s=1}^t (R \cdot (x_s - x_t))$  as Martingale. This makes sense because in any bandit problem involving building we construct confidence sets using all the previous variables and pick next action i.e.  $x_t$  is a function of  $x_1, \mu_1, \dots, x_{t-1}, \mu_{t-1}$ . To strengthen this statment few bandit papers just solve for regret assuming martingale and in Improved Algorithms paper he says a similar term to be martingale. We also know that -

$$|Y_t - Y_{t-1}| = reg_t \leq \frac{a \cdot \beta_t}{b + c \cdot \beta_t} \leq \frac{a \cdot \beta_T}{b + c \cdot \beta_T}$$

By using above described inequality with confidence  $\delta$

$$P\left[Y_T > \frac{a \cdot \beta_T}{b + c \cdot \beta_T} \cdot \sqrt{2T \log \frac{1}{\delta}}\right] \leq \delta$$

So we can say with confidence  $1 - 2\delta$  - As we have used  $\delta$  confidence already to get bound on  $reg_t$

$$R(T) = Y_T \leq \frac{a \cdot \beta_T}{b + c \cdot \beta_T} \cdot \sqrt{2T \log \frac{1}{\delta}}$$

# 2 Referred Papers

1. Aldo Pacchiano, Stochastic Bandits with Linear Constraints  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.10185.pdf>
2. Yasin Abbasi-Yadkor, Improved Algorithms for Linear Stochastic Banditsm  
<https://papers.nips.cc/paper/2011/file/eld5be1c7f2f456670de3d53c7b54f4a-Paper.pdf>