

Efficient-UCBV: An Almost Optimal Algorithm using Variance Estimates

Subhojyoti Mukherjee (IIT Madras)

Dr. K.P. Naveen (IIT Tirupati)

Dr. Nandan Sudarsanam (IIT Madras, RBC-DSAI)

Dr. Balaraman Ravindran (IIT Madras, RBC-DSAI)

IIT Madras

Feb 6, 2018

Overview

- 1 Stochastic Multi-Armed Bandit Problem
- 2 Problem Definition of SMAB
- 3 Contributions in SMAB
- 4 EUCBV Algorithm for SMAB
- 5 Theoretical Analysis of EUCBV
- 6 Experiments in SMAB
- 7 Conclusions

Stochastic Multi-Armed Bandit Problem (SMAB)

- A finite set of actions or arms belonging to set \mathbb{A} such that $|\mathbb{A}| = K$.

Stochastic Multi-Armed Bandit Problem (SMAB)

- A finite set of actions or arms belonging to set \mathbb{A} such that $|\mathbb{A}| = K$.
- The rewards for each of the arms are i.i.d random variables drawn from distribution specific to the arm which are fixed throughout the time horizon denoted by T .

Stochastic Multi-Armed Bandit Problem (SMAB)

- A finite set of actions or arms belonging to set \mathbb{A} such that $|\mathbb{A}| = K$.
- The rewards for each of the arms are i.i.d random variables drawn from distribution specific to the arm which are fixed throughout the time horizon denoted by T .
- The learner does not know the mean $r_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{A}$ of the distribution or the variance σ_i^2 .

Problem Definition of SMAB

- **Primary aim:** Minimize the cumulative regret by identifying the arm whose expected mean is r^* such that $r^* > r_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{A}$.

Problem Definition of SMAB

- **Primary aim:** Minimize the cumulative regret by identifying the arm whose expected mean is r^* such that $r^* > r_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{A}$.
- **Condition:** This has to be achieved within a finite T timesteps.

Problem Definition of SMAB

- **Primary aim:** Minimize the cumulative regret by identifying the arm whose expected mean is r^* such that $r^* > r_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{A}$.
- **Condition:** This has to be achieved within a finite T timesteps.
- The expected regret of an algorithm after T timesteps is give by,

$$\mathbb{E}[R_T] = \sum_{i=1}^K \mathbb{E}[z_i(T)] \Delta_i,$$

where $\Delta_i = r^* - r_i$ is the gap.

Contributions in SMAB

- We propose the Efficient-UCB-Variance (EUCBV) algorithm for the SMAB setting.

Contributions in SMAB

- We propose the Efficient-UCB-Variance (EUCBV) algorithm for the SMAB setting.
- EUCBV takes into account the empirical variances of the arms along with mean estimates to quickly find the optimal arm.

Contributions in SMAB

- We propose the Efficient-UCB-Variance (EUCBV) algorithm for the SMAB setting.
- EUCBV takes into account the empirical variances of the arms along with mean estimates to quickly find the optimal arm.
- It is the first variance-based arm elimination algorithm for the considered SMAB setting.

Contributions in SMAB

- We propose the Efficient-UCB-Variance (EUCBV) algorithm for the SMAB setting.
- EUCBV takes into account the empirical variances of the arms along with mean estimates to quickly find the optimal arm.
- It is the first variance-based arm elimination algorithm for the considered SMAB setting.
- It addresses an open problem discussed in Auer and Ortner (2010) of designing an algorithm that can eliminate arms based on variance estimates.

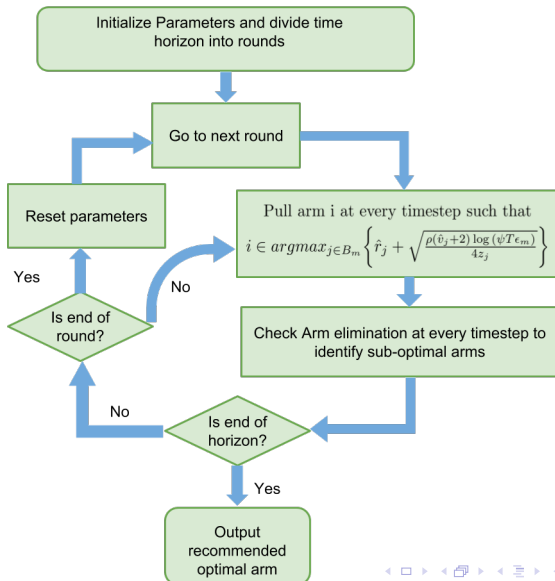
Contributions in SMAB

- We propose the Efficient-UCB-Variance (EUCBV) algorithm for the SMAB setting.
- EUCBV takes into account the empirical variances of the arms along with mean estimates to quickly find the optimal arm.
- It is the first variance-based arm elimination algorithm for the considered SMAB setting.
- It addresses an open problem discussed in Auer and Ortner (2010) of designing an algorithm that can eliminate arms based on variance estimates.
- Theoretically it achieves an order-optimal regret bound, the first for an arm elimination algorithm in SMAB setting.

Contributions in SMAB

- We propose the Efficient-UCB-Variance (EUCBV) algorithm for the SMAB setting.
- EUCBV takes into account the empirical variances of the arms along with mean estimates to quickly find the optimal arm.
- It is the first variance-based arm elimination algorithm for the considered SMAB setting.
- It addresses an open problem discussed in Auer and Ortner (2010) of designing an algorithm that can eliminate arms based on variance estimates.
- Theoretically it achieves an order-optimal regret bound, the first for an arm elimination algorithm in SMAB setting.
- Empirically, it outperforms all the state-of-the-art algorithms for the considered environments.

EUCBV Algorithm for SMAB



Expected Regret of EUCBV

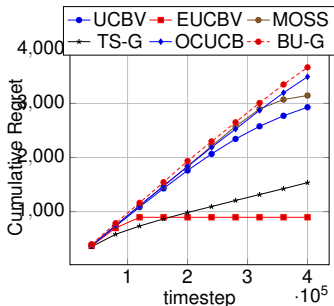
Corollary (*Gap-Independent Bound*)

The regret of EUCBV is upper bounded by the following gap-independent expression:

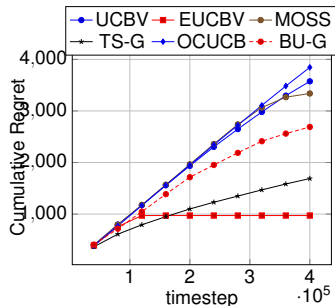
$$\mathbb{E}[R_T] \leq \frac{C_3 K^5}{T^{\frac{1}{4}}} + 80\sqrt{KT}.$$

Algorithm	GD Bound	GI Bound	Var
EUCBV	$O\left(\frac{K\sigma_{\max}^2 \log(\frac{T\Delta^2}{K})}{\Delta}\right)$	$O(\sqrt{KT})$	Yes
UCBV	$O\left(\frac{K\sigma_{\max}^2 \log T}{\Delta}\right)$	$O(\sqrt{KT \log T})$	Yes
MOSS	$O\left(\frac{K^2 \log(T\Delta^2/K)}{\Delta}\right)$	$O(\sqrt{KT})$	No
OCUCB	$O\left(\frac{K \log(T/H_i)}{\Delta}\right)$	$O(\sqrt{KT})$	No

Experiments in SMAB



(a) Expt-3: Failure of TS



(b) Expt-4: 3 Group Variance

Conclusions

- We proposed the EUCBV algorithm for the SMAB setting which uses variance and mean estimation along with arm elimination to find the optimal arm.

Conclusions

- We proposed the EUCBV algorithm for the SMAB setting which uses variance and mean estimation along with arm elimination to find the optimal arm.
- Theoretically, EUCBV achieves an order-optimal regret guarantees, but further studies are required to reduce the constants.

Conclusions

- We proposed the EUCBV algorithm for the SMAB setting which uses variance and mean estimation along with arm elimination to find the optimal arm.
- Theoretically, EUCBV achieves an order-optimal regret guarantees, but further studies are required to reduce the constants.
- A more detailed analysis of the non-uniform arm selection and parameter selection is also required for EUCBV.

Thank You