

Internal Regret and Calibration

Yoav Freund

January 23, 2011

Outline

External and Internal Regret

Outline

External and Internal Regret

Calibration

Outline

External and Internal Regret

Calibration

Using an external regret algorithm to minimize internal regret

External regret

- ▶ L_i - The cumulative loss of action i

External regret

- ▶ L_i - The cumulative loss of action i
- ▶ L_A - The cumulative loss of the algorithm.

External regret

- ▶ L_i - The cumulative loss of action i
- ▶ L_A - The cumulative loss of the algorithm.
- ▶ External Regret $R_i = L_A - L_i$

External regret

- ▶ L_i - The cumulative loss of action i
- ▶ L_A - The cumulative loss of the algorithm.
- ▶ External Regret $R_i = L_A - L_i$
- ▶ We seek a uniform bound on the regret: hold simultaneously for all $R_i, i = 1 \dots N$

External regret

- ▶ L_i - The cumulative loss of action i
- ▶ L_A - The cumulative loss of the algorithm.
- ▶ External Regret $R_i = L_A - L_i$
- ▶ We seek a uniform bound on the regret: hold simultaneously for all $R_i, i = 1 \dots N$
- ▶ For the bounded loss $\ell_i^y \in [0, 1]$ we have
 $\max_i R_i^n = O(\sqrt{n \ln N})$

External regret

- ▶ L_i - The cumulative loss of action i
- ▶ L_A - The cumulative loss of the algorithm.
- ▶ External Regret $R_i = L_A - L_i$
- ▶ We seek a uniform bound on the regret: hold simultaneously for all $R_i, i = 1 \dots N$
- ▶ For the bounded loss $\ell_i^y \in [0, 1]$ we have $\max_i R_i^n = O(\sqrt{n \ln N})$
- ▶ For log loss we have $\max_i R_i^n = O(\ln N)$

Internal regret

- ▶ $R_{(i,j),n}$ regret for not taking action j instead of each action i during iterations $1 \dots n$

Internal regret

- ▶ $R_{(i,j),n}$ regret for not taking action j instead of each action i during iterations $1 \dots n$
- ▶ We want an algorithm such that $\max_{(i,j)} R_{(i,j),n} = o(n)$

Calibration

- Observe a binary sequence y_1, \dots, y_{t-1} and make prediction q_t for the probability that $y_t = 1$

Calibration

- ▶ Observe a binary sequence y_1, \dots, y_{t-1} and make prediction q_t for the probability that $y_t = 1$
- ▶ Average outcomes:

$$\rho_n^\epsilon(x) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n y_t \mathbf{1}[q_t \in (x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)]}{\sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{1}[q_t \in (x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)]}$$

Calibration

- ▶ Observe a binary sequence y_1, \dots, y_{t-1} and make prediction q_t for the probability that $y_t = 1$
- ▶ Average outcomes:

$$\rho_n^\epsilon(x) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n y_t \mathbf{1}[q_t \in (x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)]}{\sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{1}[q_t \in (x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)]}$$

- ▶ ϵ -calibrated predictions:

$$\forall x \in [0, 1]; \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\rho_n^\epsilon(x) - x| \leq \epsilon$$

Calibration

- ▶ Observe a binary sequence y_1, \dots, y_{t-1} and make prediction q_t for the probability that $y_t = 1$
- ▶ Average outcomes:

$$\rho_n^\epsilon(x) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n y_t \mathbf{1}[q_t \in (x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)]}{\sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{1}[q_t \in (x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)]}$$

- ▶ ϵ -calibrated predictions:

$$\forall x \in [0, 1]; \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\rho_n^\epsilon(x) - x| \leq \epsilon$$

- ▶ No deterministic algorithm can be calibrated for all sequences.

Calibration through bounded internal regret

- ▶ Consider only the predictions $0, \frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N}, \dots, \frac{N}{N}$ for $N > 1$

Calibration through bounded internal regret

- ▶ Consider only the predictions $0, \frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N}, \dots, \frac{N}{N}$ for $N > 1$
- ▶ Use the square loss (Brier Loss) $\sum_t (q_t - y_t)^2$

Calibration through bounded internal regret

- ▶ Consider only the predictions $0, \frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N}, \dots, \frac{N}{N}$ for $N > 1$
- ▶ Use the square loss (Brier Loss) $\sum_t (q_t - y_t)^2$
- ▶ Use a prediction algorithm that minimizes internal regret.

Calibration through bounded internal regret

- ▶ Consider only the predictions $0, \frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N}, \dots, \frac{N}{N}$ for $N > 1$
- ▶ Use the square loss (Brier Loss) $\sum_t (q_t - y_t)^2$
- ▶ Use a prediction algorithm that minimizes internal regret.
- ▶ If the prediction is not ϵ calibrated, then the internal regret has to be large.

- └ Using an external regret algorithm to minimize internal regret

From External to internal Regret

- At time t we need to produce a distribution \mathbf{p}_t over N actions, so that the internal regret is small.

From External to internal Regret

- ▶ At time t we need to produce a distribution \mathbf{p}_t over N actions, so that the internal regret is small.
- ▶ For each action pair $i \neq j$ we define a *modified strategy* $\mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$ by setting the i th coordinate in \mathbf{p}_t to 0 and adding that mass to the j th coordinate.

From External to internal Regret

- ▶ At time t we need to produce a distribution \mathbf{p}_t over N actions, so that the internal regret is small.
- ▶ For each action pair $i \neq j$ we define a *modified strategy* $\mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$ by setting the i th coordinate in \mathbf{p}_t to 0 and adding that mass to the j th coordinate.
- ▶ We use **Hedge**(η) to combine the $N(N-1)$ modified strategies. $\sum_{i \neq j} \Delta_{(i,j),t} \mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$

From External to internal Regret

- ▶ At time t we need to produce a distribution \mathbf{p}_t over N actions, so that the internal regret is small.
- ▶ For each action pair $i \neq j$ we define a *modified strategy* $\mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$ by setting the i th coordinate in \mathbf{p}_t to 0 and adding that mass to the j th coordinate.
- ▶ We use **Hedge**(η) to combine the $N(N-1)$ modified strategies. $\sum_{i \neq j} \Delta_{(i,j),t} \mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$
- ▶ But we need a distribution over N actions not $N(N-1)$ modified strategies.

From External to internal Regret

- ▶ At time t we need to produce a distribution \mathbf{p}_t over N actions, so that the internal regret is small.
- ▶ For each action pair $i \neq j$ we define a *modified strategy* $\mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$ by setting the i th coordinate in \mathbf{p}_t to 0 and adding that mass to the j th coordinate.
- ▶ We use **Hedge**(η) to combine the $N(N - 1)$ modified strategies. $\sum_{i \neq j} \Delta_{(i,j),t} \mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$
- ▶ But we need a distribution over N actions not $N(N - 1)$ modified strategies.
- ▶ We solve the fixed point equation

$$\mathbf{p}_t = \sum_{i \neq j} \Delta_{(i,j),t} \mathbf{p}_t^{i \rightarrow j}$$