

Vovk's algorithm

Mixable and unmixable loss functions

Yoav Freund

February 2, 2006

Outline

Review

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The general prediction game

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Outline

Review

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Vovk's algorithm

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Outline

Review

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Vovk's algorithm

mixable loss functions

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Outline

Review

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Some useful loss functions

Vovk's algorithm

mixable loss functions

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Outline

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Some useful loss functions

Vovk's algorithm

mixable loss functions

The convexity condition

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Outline

Review

The general prediction game

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Summary table

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 - ▶ Algorithm generates its own prediction \mathbf{p}_A^t
 - ▶ \mathbf{c}^t is revealed.
- ▶ **Goal:** minimize regret:

$$-\sum_{t=1}^T \log p_A^t(\mathbf{c}^t) + \min_{i=1, \dots, N} \left(-\sum_{t=1}^T \log p_i^t(\mathbf{c}^t) \right)$$

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- Prediction of algorithm A

$$\mathbf{p}_A^t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t \mathbf{p}_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t}$$

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EQUALITY not bound!

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4. Each expert incurs loss $\ell_i^t = \lambda(\omega^t, \gamma_i^t)$
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$$(a, c) \in [0, \infty), \quad L_A \leq aL_{\min} + c \ln N$$

For any sequence of events.

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- ▶ We say that the pair (a, c) is **achievable**.

The set of achievable bounds

- Fix loss function $\lambda : \Omega \times \Gamma \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

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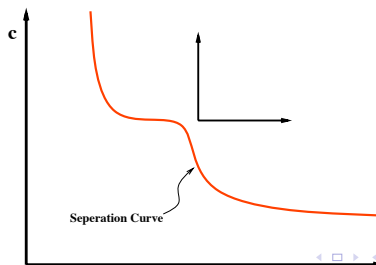
- ▶ Fix loss function $\lambda : \Omega \times \Gamma \rightarrow [0, \infty)$
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- ▶ No triangle inequality
 $\exists p_1, p_2, p_3 \ \lambda(p_1, p_3) > \lambda(p_1, p_2) + \lambda(p_2, p_3)$

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- ▶ Corresponds to regression.

Hellinger Loss



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optimal prediction $\gamma^t = q$
- ▶ Loss is bounded.
- ▶ Defines a metric.
- ▶ $\lambda_{\text{hel}}(p, q) \approx \lambda_{\text{ent}}(p, q)$ when $p \approx q$ and $p, q \in (0, 1)$

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- ▶ Probability of making a mistake if predicting 0 or 1 using a biased coin
- ▶ If $P[\omega^t = 1] = q$, $P[\omega^t = 0] = 1 - q$, then the optimal prediction is

$$\gamma^t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q > 1/2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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- ▶ Which losses behave like **entropy loss** and which behave like **hedge loss**?

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- ▶ There is **no universally optimal prediction**
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2. Choose γ_t so that, for all $\omega^t \in \Omega$:

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$$\sum_t \lambda(\omega^t, \gamma^t) \leq -c \ln \sum_i W_i^{T+1} \leq a L_{\min} + c \ln N$$

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$$\sum_t \lambda(\omega^t, \gamma^t) \leq -c \ln \sum_i W_i^{T+1} \leq a L_{\min} + c \ln N$$

- Vovk's result: **yes!** a good choice for γ_t always exists!

Vovk's algorithm is the the highest achiever [Vovk95]

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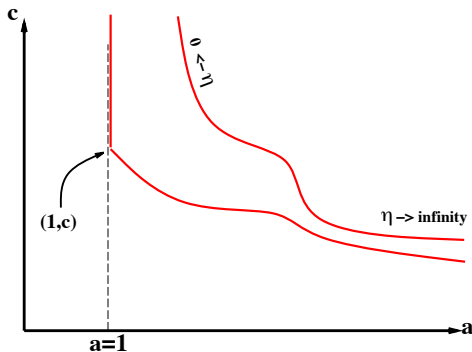
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- ▶ Equivalently - the image of the set Γ under the mapping $F(\gamma) = \langle e^{-\eta \lambda(\omega, \gamma)} \rangle_{\omega \in \Omega}$ is concave.

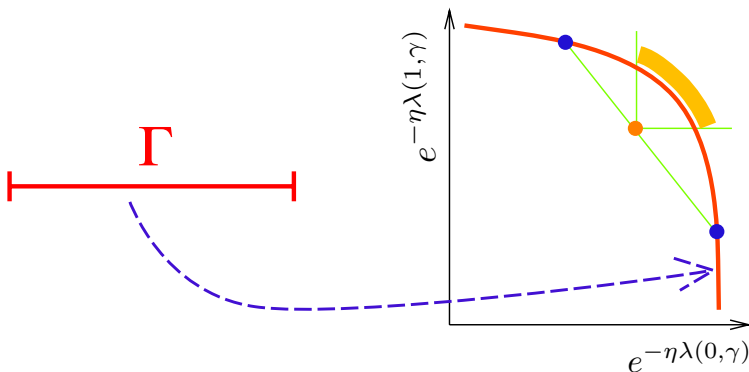
convexity condition: Pictorially

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- ▶ We are back to the online Bayes algorithm.

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- ▶ Which yields the bound

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Summary of bounds for mixable losses

TRACKING THE BEST EXPERT

Loss Functions:	c values: ($\eta = 1/c$)	
	$\text{pred}_{\text{wmean}}(v, x)$	$\text{pred}_{\text{Vovk}}(v, x)$
$L_{\text{sq}}(p, q)$	2	$1/2$
$L_{\text{ent}}(p, q)$	1	1
$L_{\text{hel}}(p, q)$	1	$1/\sqrt{2}$

Figure 2. $(c, 1/c)$ -realizability: c values for loss and prediction function pairings