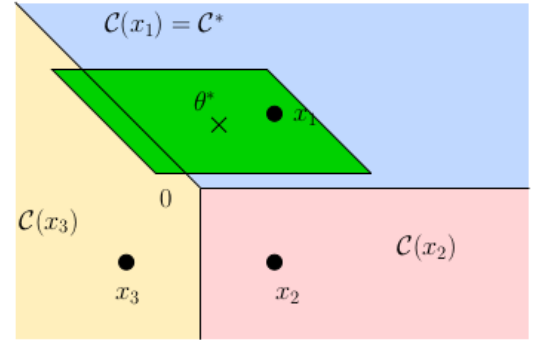


Project Report

1. Illustration of confidence set converging into the cone

1) Compute the confidence set {a set which encapsulates the predicted theta and original theta with a given regret bound} at each phase of the algorithm .

2) And therefore show as a result how the confidence set changes and converges into the cone of the optimal arm.



2. G/XY - static algorithm.

Min-max optimization problem.

Let f be,

$$x'^T (A + xx^T)^{-1} x'$$

then as shown in the RHS, to implement G-allocation strategy, we need to min-max f. This can be implemented as shown below

Input: decision space $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, confidence $\delta > 0$
Set: $t = 0$; $Y = \{y = (x - x'); x \neq x' \in \mathcal{X}\}$;
while Eq. 11 is not true **do**
 if G-allocation **then**
 $x_t = \arg \min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \max_{x' \in \mathcal{X}} x'^T (A + xx^T)^{-1} x'$
 else if XY-allocation **then**
 $x_t = \arg \min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \max_{y \in Y} y^T (A + xx^T)^{-1} y$
 end if
 Update $\hat{\theta}_t = A_t^{-1} b_t$, $t = t + 1$
end while
Return arm $\Pi(\hat{\theta}_t)$

Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be the arms given.

Figure 2: Static allocation algorithms

X_1	<table><tr><td>X_2 => f_12</td></tr><tr><td>X_3 => f_13</td></tr></table>	X_2 => f_12	X_3 => f_13	T1 =Max { f_12, f_13 }	Min { T1, T2, T3 }
X_2 => f_12					
X_3 => f_13					
X_2	<table><tr><td>X_1 => f_21</td></tr><tr><td>X_3 => f_23</td></tr></table>	X_1 => f_21	X_3 => f_23	T1 =Max { f_21, f_23 }	
X_1 => f_21					
X_3 => f_23					
X_3	<table><tr><td>X_1 => f_31</td></tr><tr><td>X_2 => f_32</td></tr></table>	X_1 => f_31	X_2 => f_32	T2 =Max { f_31, f_32 }	
X_1 => f_31					
X_2 => f_32					

3. XY – adaptive algorithm

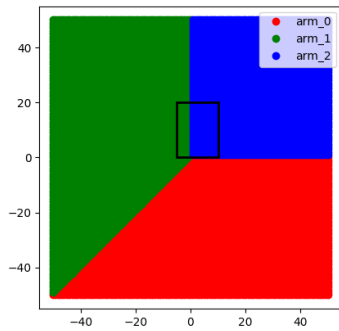
Let X_hat_j => Set of potentially optimal arms in phase j

Algorithm:

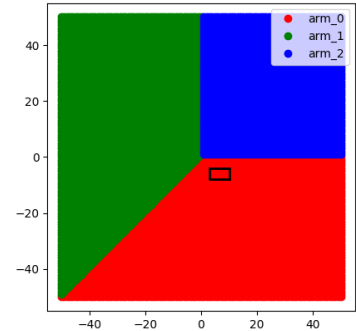
1. In each phase we implement XY iterative algo.
2. The phase length is determined by the uncertainty present in estimating the active directions between successive phases.
3. Once a phase ends then we compute theta_hat using OLS method.
4. We then use the sub-optimal condition to remove the arms from X_hat_j.
5. And loop over the above steps until | X_hat_j | = 1

Results obtained:

Visualization of confidence set

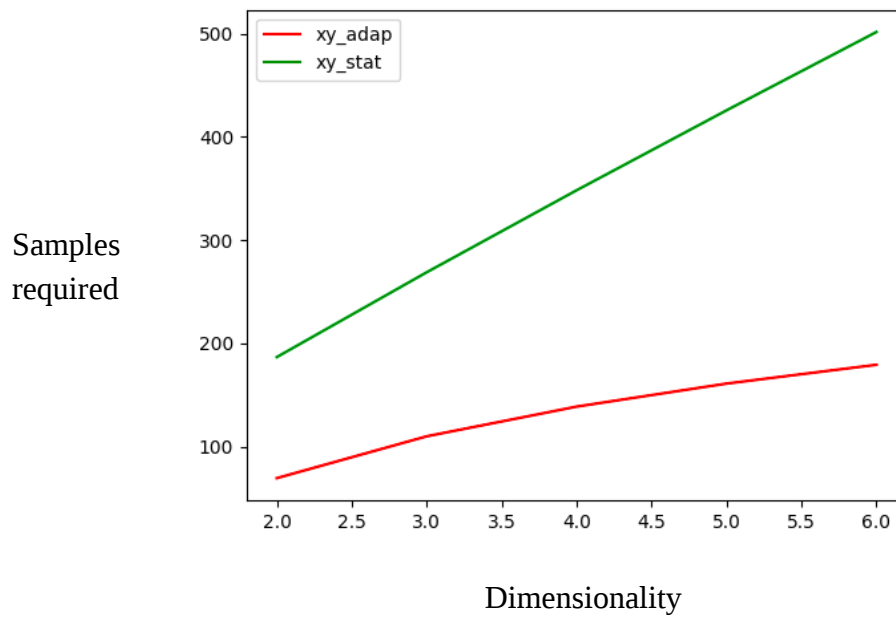


Initial phase of the algorithm



After completion of the algorithm

Plot of Samples required vs Dimensionality over an average of 15 runs



Observations: A sample run of the program, shows that XY-adaptive algorithm eliminates the dominated arms at initial phases leading it to find the best arm in lesser no.of samples when compared to XY-static which samples across all the arms evenly.

Samples/arm	\mathcal{XY} -adaptive	\mathcal{XY}
x_1	195	30124
x_2	48382	29517
x_3	5	31024
x_4	1	32014
x_5	1	28092
x_6	5	3
Budget	48589	118760