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Lecture 25: Online Convex Optimization

Lecturer: Kirthe *Scribed by: Xindi Lin, Tony Chang Wang*

In this lecture, we wi x optimization. We will first introduce two motivating examples, the online linear classification, and the expert problem, and give a `unified framework` for online convex optimization. Then, we will discuss two methods, `Follow the Leader`(FTL), and `Follow the Regularized Leader`(FTRL). Finally, we will use several examples to show how to `choose the regularizer`.

1 Examples and Unified Framework

We will first present two examples to show what is online convex optimization. The online linear classification, and the expert problem.

Example 1 (online linear classification)**.** Let $\Theta\left\{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|\theta\|_2 \leq 1\right\}$. On each round, the learner chooses some $\theta_t \in \Theta$. Simultaneously, the environment picks an instance $\{x_t, y_t\} \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ where the domain $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}$. Then, the learner incurs the hinge loss $\ell_t(\theta_t) = \max\{0, 1 - y_t\theta_t^\top x_t\}$. Finally, the learner observes the instance $\{x_t, y_t\}$, and hence knows the loss for all $\theta \in \Theta$. The regret is defined as follows

$$R_T\left(\pi, \{x_t, y_t\}_{t=1}^T\right) = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(\theta_t) - \min_{\theta\in\Theta} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(\theta)$$

Example 2 (The Expert Problem)**.** Given K arms, and denote $\Delta^K = \{p \in \mathbb{R}_+^K : p^\top \mathbf{1} = 1\}$. On each round t, the learner chooses some $p_t \in \Delta^K$. Simultaneously, the environment picks a loss vector $\ell_t \in [0,1]^K$. Then, the learner incurs the loss $p_t^\top \ell_t$. Finally, the learner observes the loss vector ℓ_t, and hence knows the loss for all $p \in \Delta^K$. The regret is defined as follows

$$R_T\left(\pi, \underline{\ell}\right) = \sum_{t=1}^T p_t^\top \ell_t - \min_{a\in[K]} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(a) = \sum_{t=1}^T p_t^\top \ell_t - \min_{p\in\Delta^K} \sum_{t=1}^T p^\top \ell_t$$

where $\min_{p\in\Delta^K} \sum_{t=1}^T p^\top \ell_t = \min_{a\in[K]} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(a)$ is easy to see if we take derivative w.r.t. each coordinates of p in $\sum_{t=1}^T p^\top \ell_t$.

We will now present a unified framework for *online convex optimization*.

Definition 1 (Online convex optimization)**.** *Consider the following frame. A learner is given a weight space $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. On each round t , the learner chooses a weight vector $w_t \in \Omega$. Simultaneously, the environment chooses a loss function $f_t : w \to \mathbb{R}$, a mapping from weight space to real line. Then the linear incurs the loss $f_t(w_t)$. Finally, the learner observes the loss function f_t, and hence knows the value of $f_t(w)$ for all $w \in \Omega$.*

In the above framework, if (1) the weight space Ω is convex and compact, and (2) the loss function f_t at every round is convex, the framework is called online convex optimization.

Given a horizon T. The goal is to minimize the regret against the best-fixed weight vector in Ω w.r.t. the policy π of choosing the weight vector at each round.

$$R_T\left(\pi, \underline{f}\right) = \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(w_t) - \min_{w\in[\Omega]} \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(w)$$

In example 1, the ℓ_2-ball is convex and compact, and the hinge loss is convex. In 2, Δ^K is convex and compact, and the loss $p_t^T \ell_t$ is a linear function of p_t and thus convex.

2 Follow the Regularized Leader

A most straightforward ... **Leader**(FTL). The weight w_t is chosen by

$$\arg\min_{w\in\Omega} \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} f_s(w)$$

which is the best we... the observed loss function. However, this is often a bad idea, as the chosen weight co... d to round. Therefore, we will stabilize the FTL by adding a regularized term $\Lambda(w)$

$$w_t \in \arg\min_{w\in\Omega} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} f_s(w) + \Lambda(w) \right\}$$

We call the above policy with the regularized term **Follow the Regularized Leader**(FTRL), and we will give its regret upper bound.

Theorem 3 (Regret Upper Bound for FTRL). *For any $u \in \Omega$, FTRL satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} R_T(\mathrm{FTRL}, \underline{f}) &\le \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(w_t) - \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(u) \\ &\le \sum_{t=1}^{T} (f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1})) + \Lambda(u) - \min_{w\in\Omega} \Lambda(w) \end{aligned}$$

N.B. We have not assumed convexity of Ω, f_t, or Λ in the theorem.

Proof The first inequality is by the definition of regret. For the proof of the second inequality, we denote

$$F_t(w) = \sum_{s=1}^{t} f_s(w) + \Lambda(w)$$

and let

$$\Phi_t = \min_{w\in\Omega} F_t(w) = F_t(w_{t+1})$$

Consider $\Phi_{t-1} - \Phi_t$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{t-1} - \Phi_t &= F_{t-1}(w_t) - F_t(w_{t+1}) \\ &= F_{t-1}(w_t) - (F_{t-1}(w_{t+1}) + f_t(w_{t+1})) \\ &= (F_{t-1}(w_t) - F_{t-1}(w_{t+1})) - f_t(w_{t+1})) \\ &\le -f_t(w_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

since $F_{t-1}(w_t) \le F_{t-1}(w_{t+1})$, Then we will have

$$\Phi_{t-1} - \Phi_t + f_t(w_t) \le f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1})$$

by adding $f_t(w_t)$ to both sides of the equation. Then we sum both sides from $t = 1, .., T$, and we will have

$$\Phi_0 - \Phi_T + \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(w_t) \le \sum_{t=1}^{T} (f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1}))$$

We can compute the values of Φ_T, Φ_0 as follows:

$$\ldots(w) + \Lambda(w)\Big) \le \sum_{s=1}^{T} f_s(u) + \Lambda(u)$$

$$\Phi_0 = \min_{w\in\Omega} \Lambda(w)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(w_t) - \sum_{s=1} f_s(u) - \Lambda(u) + \min_{w\in\Omega} \Lambda(w) \le \sum_{t=1}^{T} (f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1}))$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} R_T(\text{FTRL}, \underline{f}) &\le \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(w_t) - \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(u) \\ &\le \sum_{t=1}^{T} (f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1})) + \Lambda(u) - \min_{w\in\Omega} \Lambda(w) \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark:

- The above theorem implies that for follow the leader (FTL),

$$R_T(\text{FTRL}, \underline{f}) \le \sum_{t=1}^{T} (f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1})) \, .$$

- If w_t fluctuates frequently, the regret of FTRL/FTL will be bad.

- The purpose of the regularized term $\Lambda(w)$ is to stabilize the chosen weight w_t.

3 Examples Analysis: How a regularizer is Chosen

To motivate how a regularizer is chosen, we will consider 3 examples for FTL with $\Omega = [0,1]$ and $f_t : [0,1] \to [0,1]$

3.1 Example 1: FTL with linear losses

First, Let $\Omega = [0,1]$. Then we define $f_t(w)$ $\forall w \in \Omega$:

$$f_t(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}w & \text{if } t = 1 \\ w & \text{if } t \text{ is odd, } t > 1 \\ 1 - w & \text{if } t \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

We have:

$$F_t(w) = \sum_{s=1}^{t} f_s(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}w + \frac{t-1}{2} & \text{if } t \text{ is odd} \\ -\frac{1}{2}w + \frac{t}{2} & \text{if } t \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Hence, we have the following:

$$w_t = \arg\min_{w\in[0,1]} F_{t-1}(w) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t \text{ is even} \\ 1 & \text{if } t \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, we obtain the Upper Bound from the Thm 3:

$$R_T \le \ldots \sum_{t \text{ s.t } t \text{ is odd}} (1-0) + \sum_{t \text{ s.t } t \text{ is even}} (1-0) \simeq T.$$

The bound given by the ... eover, it is not hard to see that the actual regret is also large. The total loss of FTL i ... est action in hindsight will have loss at most $\frac{T}{2}$. Therefore, we have **Regret** $\geq \frac{T}{2} -$ ... t the Bound on R_T is pretty tight. The linear losses are bad use case for FTL.

3.2 Example 2: FTL with quadratic losses

Let $\Omega = [0,1]$, and we define $f_t(w), \forall w \in \Omega$ as following:

$$f_t(w) = \begin{cases} w^2 & \text{if } w \text{ is odd} \\ (1-w)^2 & \text{if } w \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Similar to the previous example, the best action for a given round oscillates between 0 and 1. However, we will see that the regret is not large.

First note that the sum of losses can be written as:

$$F_t(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{t+1}{2} w^2 + \frac{t-1}{2}(1-w)^2 & \text{if } t \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{t}{2}(w^2 + (1-w)^2) & \text{if } t \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Hence we have,

$$w_t = \arg\min_{w\in[0,1]} F_{t-1}(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } t \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2t} & \text{if } t \text{ is evens} \end{cases}$$

We see that the choices made by FTL do not oscillate much, with $w_t \to \frac{1}{2}$ as $t \to \infty$. We have the following upper bound:

$$\begin{aligned} R_T &\le \sum_{t=1}^{T} f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1}) \\ &= \sum_{t \text{ s.t } t \text{ is odd}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2t}\right)^2 + \sum_{t \text{ s.t } t \text{ is even}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2t}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{1}{2t} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \\ &\in \mathcal{O}\left(\log T\right) \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Example 3: FTRL with Linear losses

For our final example, we will revisit the linear losses in the first example, but will add a regularizer to stabilize the fluctuations. Since quadratic losses achieved small regret, let us try $\Lambda(w) = \frac{1}{\eta}(w - \frac{1}{2})^2$ (η will be chosen later). We define f_t same as in example 1, namely: $\forall w \in \Omega = [0,1]$:

$$f_t(w) = \begin{cases} 1/2w & \text{if } t = 1 \\ w & \text{if } t \text{ is odd, } t > 1 \\ 1-w & \text{if } t \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Then we have $F_t(w)$:

$$F_t(w) = \sum_{s=1}^{t} f_s(w) + \Lambda(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}w + \frac{t-1}{2} + \frac{1}{\eta}(w-1)^2 & \text{if } t \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{\eta}(w - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}w + \frac{t}{2} & \text{if } t \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Hence we got:

$$[\text{illegible}]_{1}(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\eta}{4} & \text{if } t \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\eta}{4} & \text{if } t \text{ is evens} \end{cases}$$

Then we have the follow [illegible] regret. Define $B := \max_{w\in[0,1]} \frac{1}{\eta}\left(w - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \min_{w\in[0,1]} \frac{1}{\eta}\left(w - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4\eta}$. We have,

$$\begin{aligned} R_T &\leq \left(\sum_{t=1} f_t(w_t) - f_t(w_{t+1})\right) + B \\ &= \sum_{t \text{ s.t } t \text{ is odd}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\eta}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\eta}{4}\right) + \sum_{t \text{ s.t } t \text{ even}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\eta}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\eta}{4}\right) + B \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\eta}{2} + \frac{1}{4\eta} \end{aligned}$$

Next, we decide to choose $\eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$. Based on the regret's UB we just showed, we have:

$$R_T \in \mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{T}\right)$$

Some take-aways from the examples above:

- Linear functions have bad behaviour in FTL due to the instability of the chose w_t
- We should add a "nice" regulizer to stabilize oscillations ("nice" means strong convexity here)