

# یادگیری برخط

جلسه بیست و سوم:  
بندیت ترکیباتی (۳)

# الگوریتم کاهش آینده‌ای/پیروی از پیش‌روی منظم شده برای بندیت

- 1: **Input** Legendre potential  $F$ , action set  $\mathcal{A}$  and learning rate  $\eta > 0$
- 2: Choose  $\bar{A}_1 = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A} \cap \operatorname{dom}(F)} F(a)$
- 3: **for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**
- 4:     Choose measure  $P_t$  on  $\mathcal{A}$  with mean  $\bar{A}_t$
- 5:     Sample action  $A_t$  from  $P_t$  and observe  $\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$
- 6:     Compute estimate  $\hat{Y}_t$  of the loss vector  $y_t$
- 7:     Update:  
$$\bar{A}_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A} \cap \operatorname{dom}(F)} \eta \langle a, \hat{Y}_t \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_t) \quad (\text{Mirror descent})$$
$$\bar{A}_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A} \cap \operatorname{dom}(F)} \eta \sum_{s=1}^t \langle a, \hat{Y}_s \rangle + F(a) \quad (\text{follow-the-regularised-leader})$$
- 8: **end for**

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- 8: **end for**

**THEOREM 28.10** (Regret of Mirror-Descent and FTRL with bandit feedback). *Suppose that Algorithm 16 is run with Legendre potential  $F$ , convex action set  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  and learning rate  $\eta > 0$  such that the loss estimators are unbiased:  $\mathbb{E}[\hat{Y}_t \mid \bar{A}_t] = y_t$  for all  $t \in [n]$ . Then the regret for either variant of Algorithm 16, provided that they are well defined, is bounded by*

$$R_n(a) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{F(a) - F(\bar{A}_1)}{\eta} + \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \bar{A}_t - \bar{A}_{t+1}, \hat{Y}_t \rangle - \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{t=1}^n D(\bar{A}_{t+1}, \bar{A}_t) \right].$$

بندیت معمولی

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بندیت ترکیبیاتی

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$$\mathcal{A} \subseteq \{a \in \{0, 1\}^d : \|a\|_1 \leq m\}$$

مجموعه اعمال

## بندیت معمولی

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$$y_t \in \{y : \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} |\langle a, y \rangle| \leq 1\}$$

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$$y_t \in [0, 1]^d,$$



$$|\langle A_t, y_t \rangle| \leq m$$

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مجموعه اعمال

بازخورد



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$$(A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td})$$

نیمه - بندیت

مجموعه اعمال

بازخورد

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$$R_n = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^n \langle A_t - a, y_t \rangle \right]$$

مجموعه اعمال

بازخورد

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مجموعه اعمال

بازخورد

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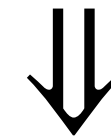
$$\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$$

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مجموعه اعمال

بازخورد

پشیمانی

# صورت ۲: نیمه-بندیت + کاهش آینه‌ای

بازخورد:  $(A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td})$

## صورت ۲: نیمه-بندیت + کاهش آینده‌ای

بازخورد:  $(A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td})$

$$\hat{Y}_{ti} = \frac{A_{ti}y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}}$$

$$\bar{A}_{ti} = \mathbb{E}[A_{ti} | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$$

## صورت ۲: نیمه-بندیت + کاهش آینده‌ای

بازخورد:  $(A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td})$

$$\Leftarrow \hat{Y}_{ti} = \frac{A_{ti}y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}}$$

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## صورت ۲: نیمه-بندیت + کاهش آینده‌ای

بازخورد:  $(A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td})$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{Y}_{ti}] = \sum_{a \in A} P[a] \frac{a_i y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}} \iff \hat{Y}_{ti} = \frac{A_{ti} y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}}$$

$$\bar{A}_{ti} = \mathbb{E}[A_{ti} | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$$



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$$= \frac{y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}} \sum_{a \in A} P[a] a_i$$

$$\bar{A}_{ti} = \mathbb{E}[A_{ti} | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$$

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$$= \frac{y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}} \sum_{a \in A} P[a] a_i$$

$$= \frac{y_{ti}}{\bar{A}_{ti}} \mathbb{E}[A_{ti}]$$

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$$\bar{A}_{ti} = \mathbb{E}[A_{ti} | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{Y}_t | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] = y_t$$

# الگوریتم کاهش آینه‌ای برای بندیت، با تابع لژاندر منفی آنروپی

**Input**  $\mathcal{A}, \eta, F$

$\bar{A}_1 = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} F(a)$

**for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**

Choose distribution  $P_t$  on  $\mathcal{A}$  such that  $\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a)a = \bar{A}_t$

Sample  $A_t \sim P_t$  and observe  $A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td}$

Compute  $\hat{Y}_{ti} = A_{ti}y_{ti} / \bar{A}_{ti}$  for all  $i \in [d]$

Update  $\bar{A}_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} \eta \langle a, \hat{Y}_t \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_t)$

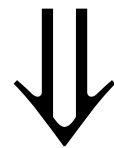
**end for**

# کران پشیمانی الگوریتم کاهش آینه‌ای برای بندیت، با تابع لژاندر منفی آنروپی

قضیه:

$$F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^d (a_i \log(a_i) - a_i) \quad a \in [0, \infty)^d$$
$$F(a) = \infty \quad \text{otherwise.}$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{2m(1 + \log(d/m))/(nd)},$$



$$R_n \leq \sqrt{2nmd(1 + \log(d/m))}$$

# برای مسئله کوتاه‌ترین مسیر نیمه-بندیتی

**Input**  $\mathcal{A}, \eta, F$

$\bar{A}_1 = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} F(a)$

**for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**

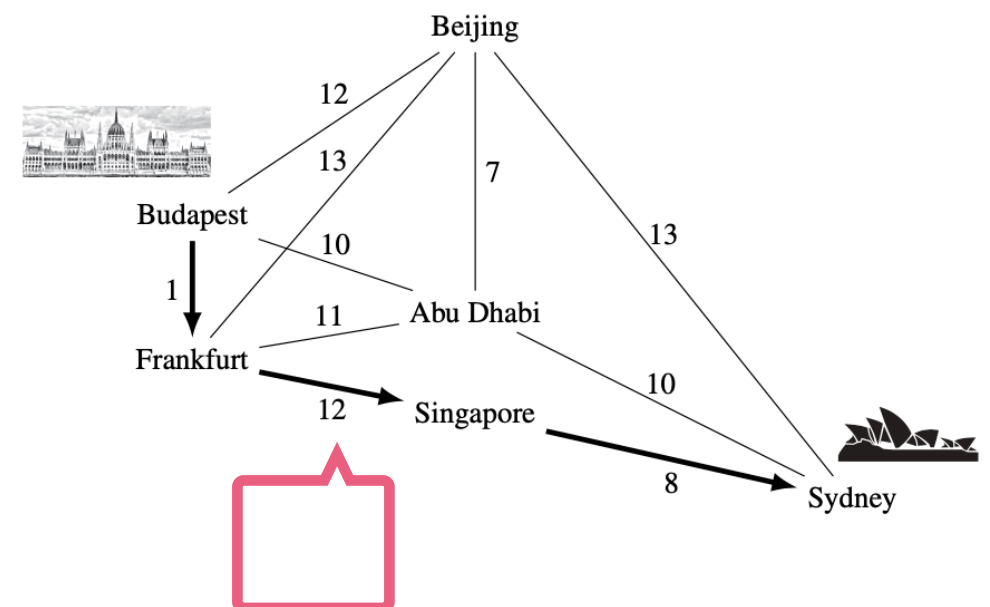
Choose distribution  $P_t$  on  $\mathcal{A}$  such that  $\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a)a = \bar{A}_t$

Sample  $A_t \sim P_t$  and observe  $A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td}$

Compute  $\hat{Y}_{ti} = A_{ti}y_{ti} / \bar{A}_{ti}$  for all  $i \in [d]$

Update  $\bar{A}_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} \eta \langle a, \hat{Y}_t \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_t)$

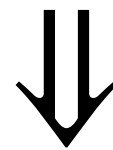
**end for**



# کران پایین و الگوریتم کلی؟!!

قضیه:

کران پشیمانی الگوریتم کاهش آینه‌ای برای  
بندیت، با تابع لژاندر منفی آنروپی



$$R_n \leq \sqrt{2nmd(1 + \log(d/m))}$$

● اگر الگوریتم بندیتی با پشیمانی  $Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^\alpha$  برای مسئله بزرگ‌ترین مسیر روی گراف داشته باشیم،

● زمان اجرای آن چند جمله‌ای نیست

صورت ۳: نیمه-بندیت + پیروی از پیش روی آشفته



صورت ۳: نیمه-بندیت + پیروی از پیش روی آشفته

$$a^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, y \rangle$$



## صورت ۳: نیمه-بندیت + پیروی از پیش روی آشفته

$$a^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, y \rangle$$



**Input**  $\mathcal{A}, n, \eta, \beta, Q$

$\hat{L}_0 = \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^d$

**for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**

محاسبه  $A_t$  بر حسب  $\hat{L}_t$

Observe  $A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td}$

محاسبه  $\hat{Y}_t$

$\hat{L}_t = \hat{L}_{t-1} + \hat{Y}_t$

**end for**

پیروی از پیش روی آشفته:

$$\hat{L}_{t-1} = \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s$$

$$\sim Q$$

$$A_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} - Z_t \rangle,$$

$$\hat{L}_{t-1} = \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s$$

$$\sim Q$$

$$A_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} - Z_t \rangle,$$

**Input**  $\mathcal{A}, n, \eta, \beta, Q$

$$\hat{L}_0 = \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

**for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**

Sample  $Z_t \sim Q$

Compute  $A_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, Z_t - \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} \rangle$

Observe  $A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td}$

محاسبه  $\hat{Y}$

$$\hat{L}_t = \hat{L}_{t-1} + \hat{Y}_t$$

**end for**

پیروی از پیش روی آشفته:

$$A_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} - Z_t \rangle,$$

$$\hat{Y}_{ti} = A_{ti} y_{ti} / P_{ti}$$

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$$P_{ti} = \mathbb{P}(A_{ti} = 1 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}) = \bar{A}_{ti}$$

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$$\bar{A}_t = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) a$$

$$P_t(a) = \mathbb{P}(a(Z_t - \eta \hat{L}_{t-1}) = a \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1})$$



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?

محاسبه  $P_{t,i}$ ؟

محاسبه  $P_{t,i}$  برای

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مطلوب:  $1/P_{t,i}$

محاسبه  $P_{t,i}$  برای

$$\hat{Y}_{ti} = A_{ti} y_{ti} / P_{ti}$$

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$$P_{ti} = \mathbb{P}(A_{ti} = 1 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}) = \bar{A}_{ti}$$

مطلوب:  $1/P_{t,i}$

LEMMA 30.3. Let  $U \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$  be geometrically distributed with parameter  $\theta \in [0, 1]$  so that  $\mathbb{P}(U = j) = (1 - \theta)^{j-1} \theta$ . Then  $\mathbb{E}[U] = 1/\theta$ .

$$P_{ti} = \mathbb{P}(A_{ti} = 1 \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}) = \bar{A}_{ti}$$

Geometric( $P_{ti}$ )

$$\hat{Y}_{ti} = \min(\beta, K_{ti}) A_{ti} y_{ti}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[K_{ti} A_{ti} y_{ti} \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1}] = y_{ti}$$

پیروی از پیش روی آشفته:

**Input**  $\mathcal{A}, n, \eta, \beta, Q$

$\hat{L}_0 = \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^d$

**for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**

    Sample  $Z_t \sim Q$

    Compute  $A_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, Z_t - \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} \rangle$

    Observe  $A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td}$

    For each  $i \in [d]$  sample  $K_{ti} \sim \text{Geometric}(P_{ti})$

    For each  $i \in [d]$  compute  $\hat{Y}_{ti} = \min(\beta, K_{ti}) A_{ti}y_{ti}$

$\hat{L}_t = \hat{L}_{t-1} + \hat{Y}_t$

**end for**

# کاهش آینده‌ای = پیش‌روی آشفته

پیروی از پیش‌روی آشفته:

$$\hat{L}_{t-1} = \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s$$

$$\sim Q$$

$$A_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} - Z_t \rangle,$$

کاهش آینده‌ای:

؟

$$\bar{A}_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} \langle a, \eta \hat{Y}_{t-1} \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_{t-1}).$$

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$$D_f(x, y) = f(x) - f(y) - \langle x - y, \nabla f(y) \rangle$$



$$\bar{A}_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} \langle a, \eta \hat{Y}_{t-1} \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_{t-1}).$$

$$D_f(x, y) = f(x) - f(y) - \langle x - y, \nabla f(y) \rangle$$

$$\nabla(\dots) = 0$$

$$\bar{A}_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} \langle a, \eta \hat{Y}_{t-1} \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_{t-1}).$$

$$D_f(x, y) = f(x) - f(y) - \langle x - y, \nabla f(y) \rangle$$

$$\nabla(\dots) = 0 \implies \eta \hat{Y}_{t-1} + \nabla F(\bar{A}_t) - \nabla F(\bar{A}_{t-1}) = 0$$

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$$\nabla F^*(-\eta \hat{L}_{t-1}) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \operatorname{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, Z_t - \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} \rangle \mid \mathcal{F}_{t-1} \right]$$

$$\nabla F^*(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \operatorname{argmax}_{a \in \operatorname{co}(\mathcal{A})} \langle a, x + z \rangle dQ(z)$$

$$\nabla \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(x + z) dQ(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} a(x + z) dQ(z)$$

$$\phi(x) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, x \rangle$$

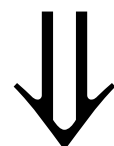
$$a(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, x \rangle$$

$$F^*(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(x + z) dQ(z)$$

قضیه: (پشمانی پیروی از پیش روی آشفته)

$$Q: q(z) = 2^{-d} \exp(-\|z\|_1)$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{2(1 + \log(d))}{(1 + e^2)dnm}} \quad \beta = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\eta m} \right\rceil$$



$$R_n \leq m \sqrt{2(1 + e^2)nd(1 + \log(d))}.$$

# اثبات

$$R_n(a) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^n \langle A_t - a, y_t \rangle \right]$$

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$$R_n(a) \leq \frac{\text{diam}_F(\mathcal{A})}{\eta} + \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{t=1}^n D_F(\bar{A}_t, \bar{A}_{t+1}) \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \bar{A}_t - a, y_t - \hat{Y}_t \rangle \right]$$

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$$\leq m(1 + \log(d))$$



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$$\leq m(1 + \log(d))$$

$$\leq \frac{e^2 m d \eta^2}{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{d n m \eta}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &\leq \frac{m(1 + \log(d))}{\eta} + \frac{e^2 d n m \eta}{2} + \frac{d n m \eta}{2} \\ &\leq m \sqrt{2(1 + e^2) n d (1 + \log(d))} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(a) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} (\langle a, x \rangle - F^*(x))$$

$$= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} (\langle a, x \rangle - \mathbb{E}[\max_{b \in \mathcal{A}} \langle b, x + Z \rangle])$$

$$\geq -\mathbb{E}[\max_{b \in \mathcal{A}} \langle b, Z \rangle]$$

$$\geq -m \mathbb{E}[\|Z\|_\infty]$$

$$= -m \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{1}{d} \geq -m(1 + \log(d))$$

$x=0$

به جای همه درایه‌ها  
بیشترین

تمرین

$$\text{diam}_F(\mathcal{A}) = \max_{a, b \in \mathcal{A}} F(a) - F(b) \leq m(1 + \log(d))$$

نامثبت

$$D_F(\bar{A}_t, \bar{A}_{t+1}) = D_{F^*}(\nabla F(\bar{A}_{t+1}), \nabla F(\bar{A}_t))$$

$$= D_{F^*}(-\eta \hat{L}_{t-1} - \eta \hat{Y}_t, -\eta \hat{L}_{t-1})$$

$$= \frac{\eta^2}{2} \|\hat{Y}_t\|_{\nabla^2 F^*(\xi)}^2 \quad \left\{ \xi = -\eta \hat{L}_{t-1} - \alpha \eta \hat{Y}_t \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{e^2 \eta^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d P_{ti} \hat{Y}_{ti} \sum_{j=1}^d \hat{Y}_{tj} \quad \left\{ \nabla^2 F^*(\xi)_{ij} \leq e^2 P_{ti} \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{e^2 \eta^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d P_{ti} K_{ti} A_{ti} K_{tj} A_{tj}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[D_F(\bar{A}_t, \bar{A}_{t+1})] &\leq \frac{e^2 \eta}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d P_{ti} K_{ti} A_{ti} K_{tj} A_{tj} \right] \\ &= \frac{e^2 \eta^2}{2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d \frac{A_{ti} A_{tj}}{P_{tj}} \right] \leq \frac{e^2 m d \eta^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\hat{Y}_{ti} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] &= \mathbb{E}[\min(\beta, K_{ti})A_{ti}y_{ti} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] = A_{ti}y_{ti}\mathbb{E}[\min(\beta, K_{ti}) \mid \mathcal{F}_t] \\ &= y_{ti} \frac{A_{ti}}{P_{ti}}(1 - (1 - P_{ti})^\beta),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \bar{A}_t - a, y_t - \hat{Y}_t \rangle \right] &\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \bar{A}_t, y_t - \hat{Y}_t \rangle \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^d y_{ti} P_{ti} (1 - P_{ti})^\beta \right] \leq \frac{dn}{2\beta} = \frac{dnm\eta}{2}\end{aligned}$$

پیروی از پیش روی آشفته:

**Input**  $\mathcal{A}, n, \eta, \beta, Q$

$\hat{L}_0 = \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^d$

**for**  $t = 1, \dots, n$  **do**

Sample  $Z_t \sim Q$

$$q(z) = 2^{-d} \exp(-\|z\|_1)$$

Compute  $A_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \langle a, Z_t - \eta \hat{L}_{t-1} \rangle$

Observe  $A_{t1}y_{t1}, \dots, A_{td}y_{td}$

For each  $i \in [d]$  sample  $K_{ti} \sim \text{Geometric}(P_{ti})$

For each  $i \in [d]$  compute  $\hat{Y}_{ti} = \min(\beta, K_{ti}) A_{ti}y_{ti}$

$\hat{L}_t = \hat{L}_{t-1} + \hat{Y}_t$

**end for**

$$\beta = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\eta m} \right\rceil$$

