یادگیری برخط

جلسه هفدهم: بنديت خطى

- $y_t \in \mathbb{R}^d$ انتخاب بردارهای ullet
 - در زمان t:
- $A_t \in \mathcal{A}$ انتخاب یک
 - $\langle A_t, y_t \rangle =$ زیان \bullet

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- $y_t \in [0,1]^k$ ماتریس
 - در مرحله t:
- $A_t \in [k]$ انتخاب عمل
 - y_{t,A_t} دریافت نتیجه

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حالت خاص!

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فرض:

 $y_t \in \mathcal{L} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} |\langle a, x \rangle| \le 1 \right\}$

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- \mathscr{A} روی P_t توزیع
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خایی

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● ایده اول: احتمال متناسب با تابع نمایی

$$\tilde{P}_t(a) \propto \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s(a)\right)$$

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● ایده دوم: + کمی گشت و گذار

$$P_t(a) = (1 - \gamma)\tilde{P}_t(a) + \gamma \pi(a)$$

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 $Y_t := \langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ دریافت نتیجه $Y_t := \langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ تخمین \bullet

 $Y_t = \langle A_t, y_t
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$$\mathbb{E}_t[\hat{Y}_t] = R_t \mathbb{E}_t[A_t A_t^\top] y_t$$

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$$\mathbb{E}_t[\hat{Y}_t] \ = R_t \mathbb{E}_t[A_t A_t^\top] y_t = R_t \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) a a^\top \right) y_t$$

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$$\mathbb{E}_t[\hat{Y}_t] = R_t \mathbb{E}_t[A_t A_t^\top] y_t = R_t \underbrace{\left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) a a^\top\right)}_{Q_t} y_t$$

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وارونپذير

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وارونپذیر => Q_t وارونپذیر

الگوريتم EXP3 براي بنديت خطي

- 1: Input Finite action set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, learning rate η , exploration distribution π , exploration parameter γ
- 2: **for** $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$ **do**
- 3: Compute sampling distribution:

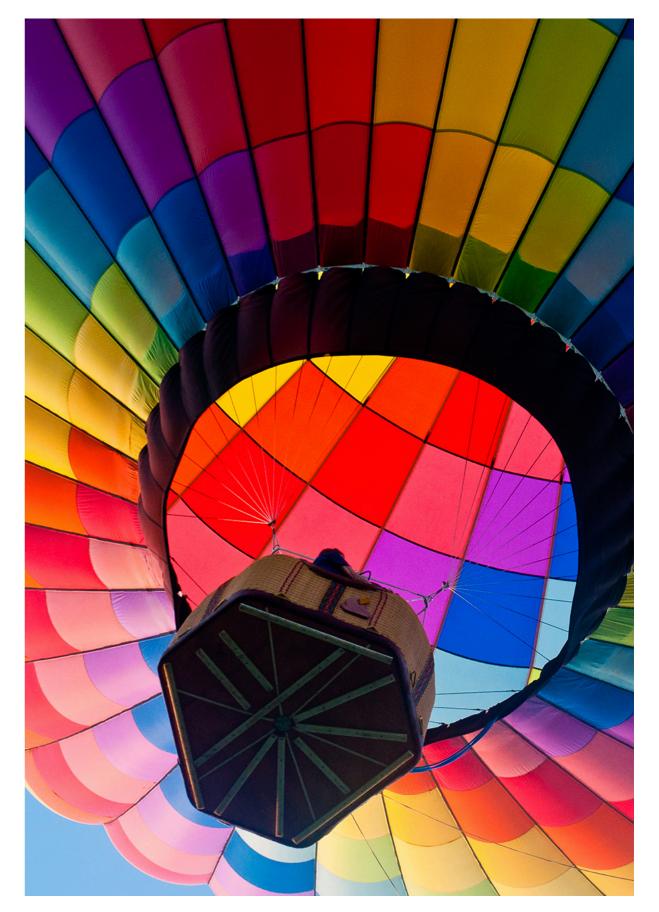
$$P_t(a) = \gamma \pi(a) + (1 - \gamma) \frac{\exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s(a)\right)}{\sum_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s(a')\right)}.$$

- 4: Sample action $A_t \sim P_t$
- 5: Observe loss $Y_t = \langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ and compute loss estimates:

$$\hat{Y}_t = Q_t^{-1} A_t Y_t$$
 and $\hat{Y}_t(a) = \langle a, \hat{Y}_t \rangle$.

6: end for

تحليل الگوريتم



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الگوریتم EXP3 برای بندیت خطی

$$P_t(a) = (1 - \gamma)\tilde{P}_t(a) + \gamma \pi(a)$$

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ight]$ حرانی برای این قسمت

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$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{t}} \left[\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) \hat{Y}_t^2(a) \right] \leq \operatorname{trace} \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) a a^\top Q_t^{-1} \right) = d.$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) \hat{Y}_t^2(a) \right] \le nd$$

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$$R_n \le \frac{\log k}{\eta} + 2\gamma n + \eta \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P_t(a) \hat{Y}_t^2(a)\right]$$

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$$g(\pi) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} ||a||_{Q^{-1}(\pi)}^2$$

$$\gamma = \eta g(\pi)$$
 $|\eta \hat{Y}_t(a)| \le 1$

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$$R_n \le \frac{\log k}{\eta} + \eta n(2g(\pi) + d) = 2\sqrt{(2g(\pi) + d)n\log(k)}$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\log(k)}{(2g(\pi) + d)n}}$$

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$$\leq 2\sqrt{3dn\log(k)}$$
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.

THEOREM 27.1. Assume that A is non-empty and let k = |A|. For any exploration distribution π , for some parameters η and γ , for all $(y_t)_t$ with $y_t \in \mathcal{L}$, the regret of Algorithm 15 satisfies

$$R_n \le 2\sqrt{(2g(\pi) + d)n\log(k)},\tag{27.1}$$

where $g(\pi) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \|a\|_{Q^{-1}(\pi)}^2$. Furthermore, there exists an exploration distribution π and parameters η and γ such that $g(\pi) \leq d$, and hence $R_n \leq 2\sqrt{3dn \log(k)}$.

پيوسته



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 $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ تقریب \mathscr{A} با

$$\sup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \min_{b \in \mathcal{C}} \sup_{y \in \mathcal{L}} \left| \langle a - b, y \rangle \right| \leq 1/n.$$

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همیشه با $(6dn)^d$ تا بردار میتوان

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.

$$R_n = O(d\sqrt{n\log(nd)}).$$

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همیشه با $(6dn)^d$ تا بردار می توان

$$R_n \le 2\sqrt{3dn\log(k)}$$
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مسكل: زمان اجرا

$$R_n = O(d\sqrt{n\log(nd)}).$$

روش دوم، EXP3 پیوسته

 \mathscr{A} یک توزیع روی

$$P_t = (1 - \gamma)\tilde{P}_t + \gamma \pi,$$

$$\tilde{P}_t(B) = \frac{\int_B \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s(a)\right) da}{\int_{\mathcal{A}} \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \hat{Y}_s(a)\right) da}.$$

Theorem 27.3. Assume that A is compact, convex and has volume $vol(A) = \int_A da > 0$. Then an appropriately tuned instantiation of the continuous exponential weights algorithm with Kiefer–Wolfowitz exploration has regret bounded by

$$R_n \le 2d\sqrt{3n(1+\log_+(2n/d))}.$$

الگوريتم

$$\mathscr A$$
یک توزیع روی

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- \mathscr{A} روی P_t توزیع
- $A_t \sim P_t$ انتخاب عمل •
- $Y_t := \langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ دریافت نتیجه

$$\underbrace{\left(\sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}}P_t(a)aa^\top\right)}_{Q_t}$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = Q_t^{-1} A_t Y_t$$

 y_t تخمین

نمونه گرفتن از Pt؟

THEOREM 27.2. Let $p(a) \propto \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{A}}(a) \exp(-f(a))$ be a density with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathcal{A} such that $f: \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a convex function. Then there exists a polynomial-time algorithm for sampling from p, provided one can compute the following efficiently:

- 1 (First-order information): $\nabla f(a)$ where $a \in A$.
- 2 (Euclidean projections): $\operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathcal{A}} ||x y||_2$ where $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

روش سوم، BGD:

Theorem 27.3. Assume that A is compact, convex and has volume $vol(A) = \int_A da > 0$. Then an appropriately tuned instantiation of the continuous exponential weights algorithm with Kiefer–Wolfowitz exploration has regret bounded by

$$R_n \le 2d\sqrt{3n(1+\log_+(2n/d))}.$$

کاهش گرادیان بندیتی؟ $R \leq O(n^{2/3}D^{3/2})$

توزیع Kiefer-Wolfowitz

$$g(\pi) \doteq \max_{v \in \mathcal{A}} v^ op Q^{-1}(\pi) v$$
 .

