# یادگیری برخط

جلسه بیستویکم: بندیت ترکیبیاتی یادآوری



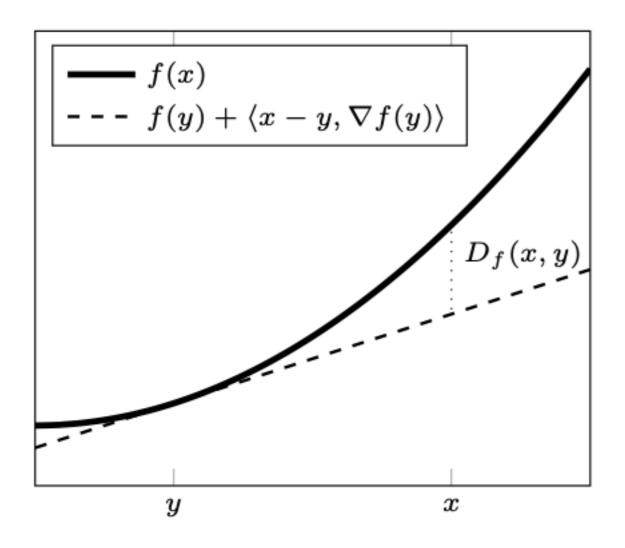
درس یادگیری برخط \_ ترم پاییز ۱۴۰۰-۱۴۰۱

#### تابع لژاندر

- (a) C is non-empty;
- (b) f is differentiable and strictly convex on C; and
- (c)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|\nabla f(x_n)\|_2 = \infty$  for any sequence  $(x_n)_n$  with  $x_n \in C$  for all n and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x$  and some  $x \in \partial C$ .

### دیورژانس برگمن

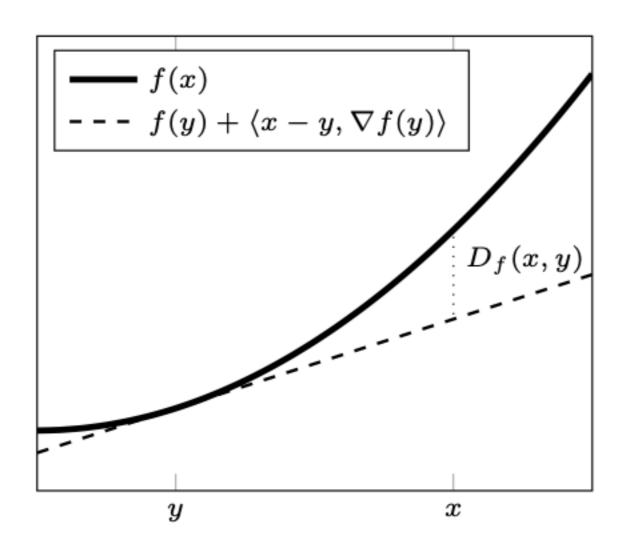
محدب f(x)



#### دیورژانس برگمن

محدب f(x)

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



$$f(x) = \sum_{i} x_i \log(x_i) - x_i \quad \operatorname{dom}(f) = [0, \infty)^d$$

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$$= \langle x, \log(x) \rangle - \langle x, 1 \rangle - \langle y, \log(y) \rangle + \langle y, 1 \rangle - \langle x, \log(y) \rangle + \langle y, \log(y) \rangle$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \log(x_{i}) - x_{i} \quad \operatorname{dom}(f) = [0, \infty)^{d}$$
 $\nabla f(x) = \log(x)$ 
 $p_{i}(x, y) = f(x) - f(y) - \langle x - y, \nabla f(y) \rangle$ 
 $= \langle x, \log(x) \rangle - \langle x, 1 \rangle - \langle y, \log(y) \rangle + \langle y, 1 \rangle - \langle x, \log(y) \rangle + \langle y, \log(y) \rangle$ 
 $= \sum_{i} x_{i} \log(x_{i}/y_{i})$ 

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

$$\langle x - y, u \rangle - \frac{D_f(x, y)}{\eta} \le \frac{\eta}{2} ||u||_{(\nabla^2 f(z))^{-1}}^2.$$

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$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} ax - bx^2 = a^2/(4b)$$

#### كاهش آينهاي

$$a_1 = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} F(a)$$

$$a_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} (\eta \langle a, y_t \rangle + D_F(a, a_t))$$

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ضيه:

$$R_n(a) \le \frac{F(a) - F(a_1)}{\eta} + \sum_{t=1}^n \langle a_t - a_{t+1}, y_t \rangle - \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{t=1}^n D(a_{t+1}, a_t).$$

$$R_n(a) \le \frac{1}{\eta} \left( F(a) - F(a_1) + \sum_{t=1}^n D(a_t, \tilde{a}_{t+1}) \right)$$

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

- 1: **Input** Legendre potential F, action set 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, ..., 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:

$$\bar{A}_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A} \cap \operatorname{dom}(F)} \eta \langle a, \hat{Y}_t \rangle + D_F(a, \bar{A}_t)$$
 (Mirror descent)

$$\bar{A}_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{a \in \mathcal{A} \cap \operatorname{dom}(F)} \eta \sum_{s=1}^{t} \langle a, \hat{Y}_s \rangle + F(a)$$
 (follow-the-regularised-leader)

8: end for

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Choose measure  $P_t$  on  $\mathcal{A}$  with mean  $\bar{A}_t$ 4:

Sample action  $A_t$  from  $P_t$  and observe  $\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ 5:

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Update: 7:

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8: end for

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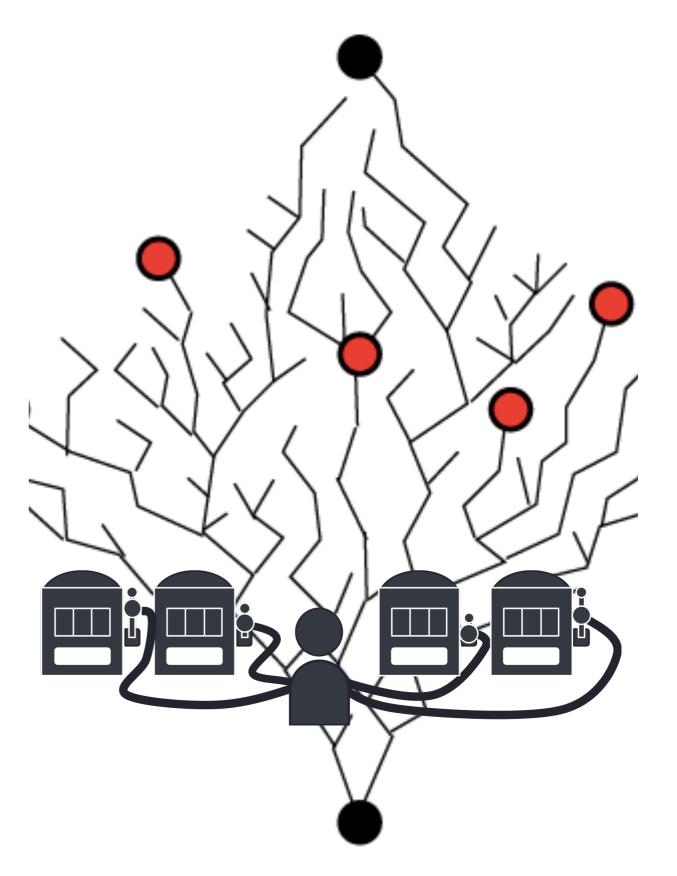
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#### 8: end for

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  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  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

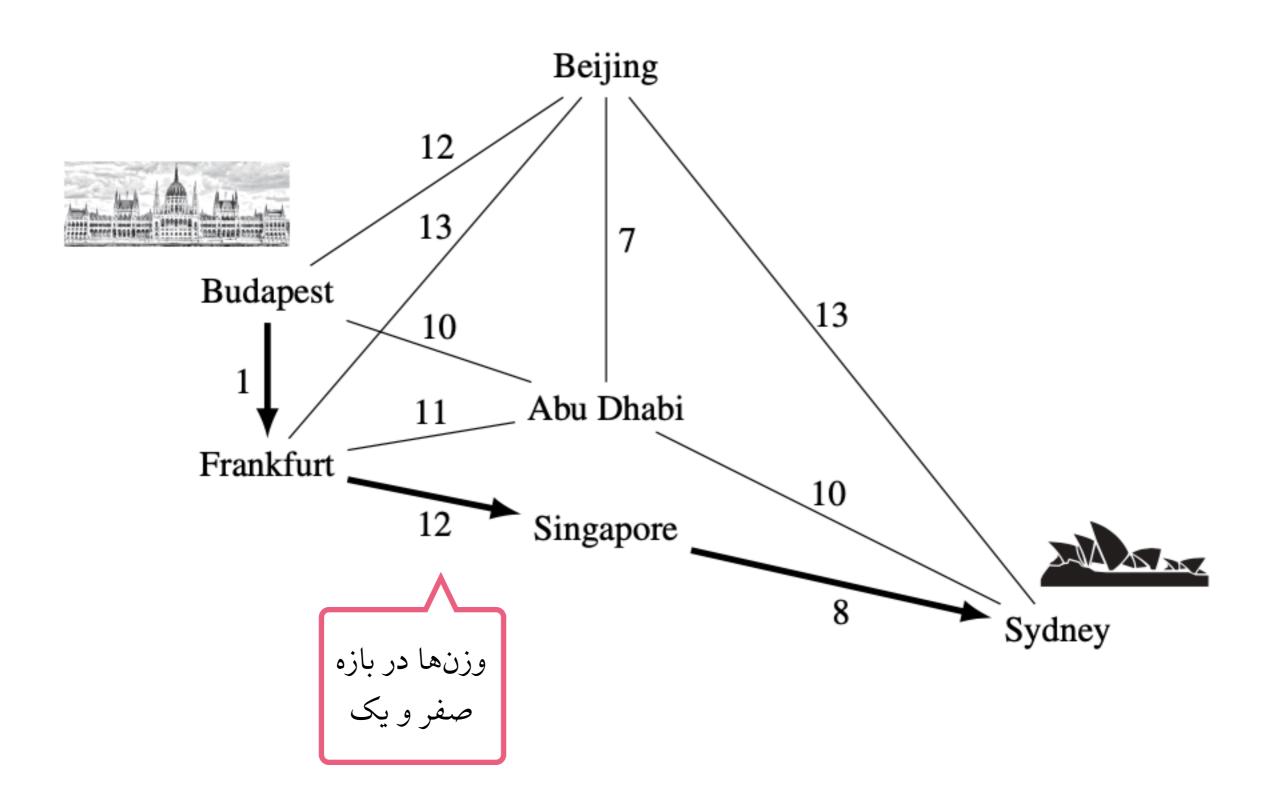
$$R_n(a) \le \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{F(a) - F(\bar{A}_1)}{\eta} + \sum_{t=1}^n \langle \bar{A}_t - \bar{A}_{t+1}, \hat{Y}_t \rangle - \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{t=1}^n D(\bar{A}_{t+1}, \bar{A}_t)\right].$$

#### بندیت ترکیبیاتی



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#### مثال ۱: کوتاهترین مسیر بندیتی



#### تعریف بندیت ترکیبیاتی

$$\mathcal{A} \subset \{0,1\}^d$$

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

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 $\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ 

 $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \left\{a \in \{0,1\}^d : \|a\|_1 \le m\right\}$  $y_t \in [0,1]^d$  $|\langle A_t, y_t \rangle| \leq m$ 

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$$\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$$

$$(A_{t1}y_{t1},\ldots,A_{td}y_{td})$$
نیمه\_بندیت

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نیمه\_بندیت

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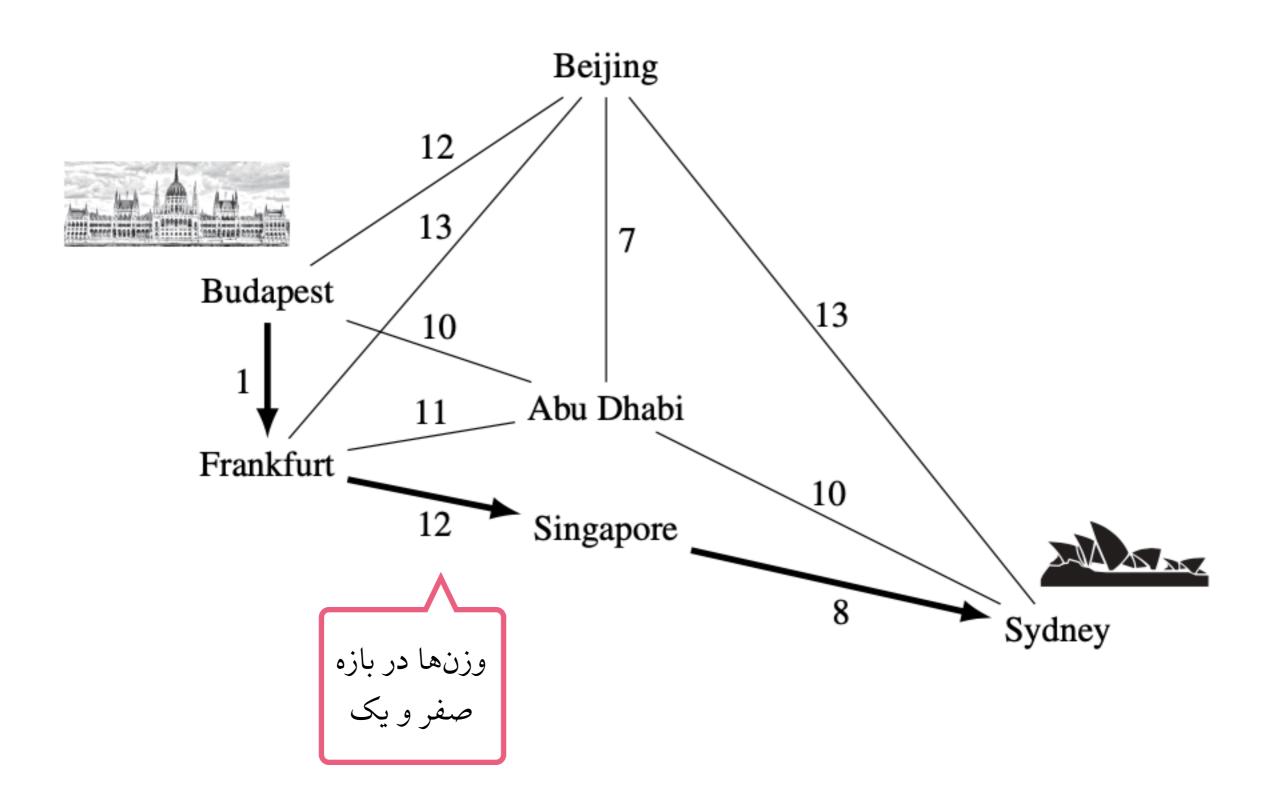
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#### مثال ۱: کوتاهترین مسیر بندیتی

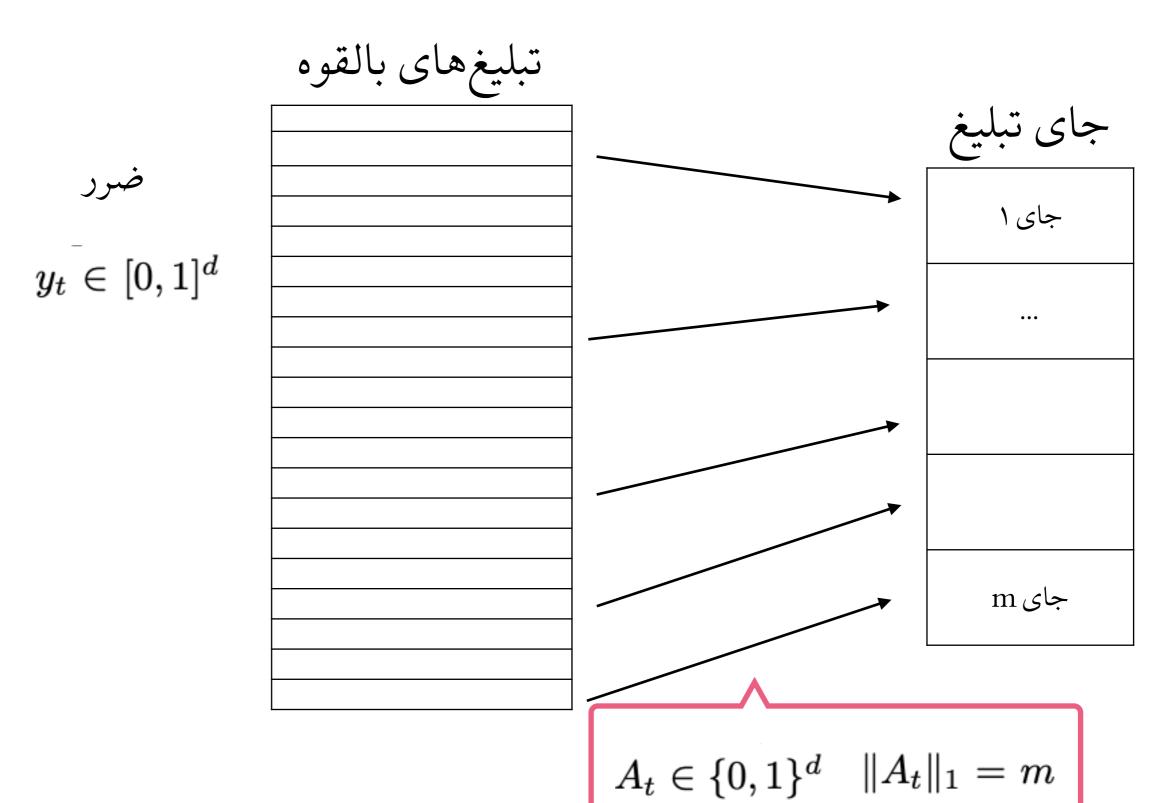


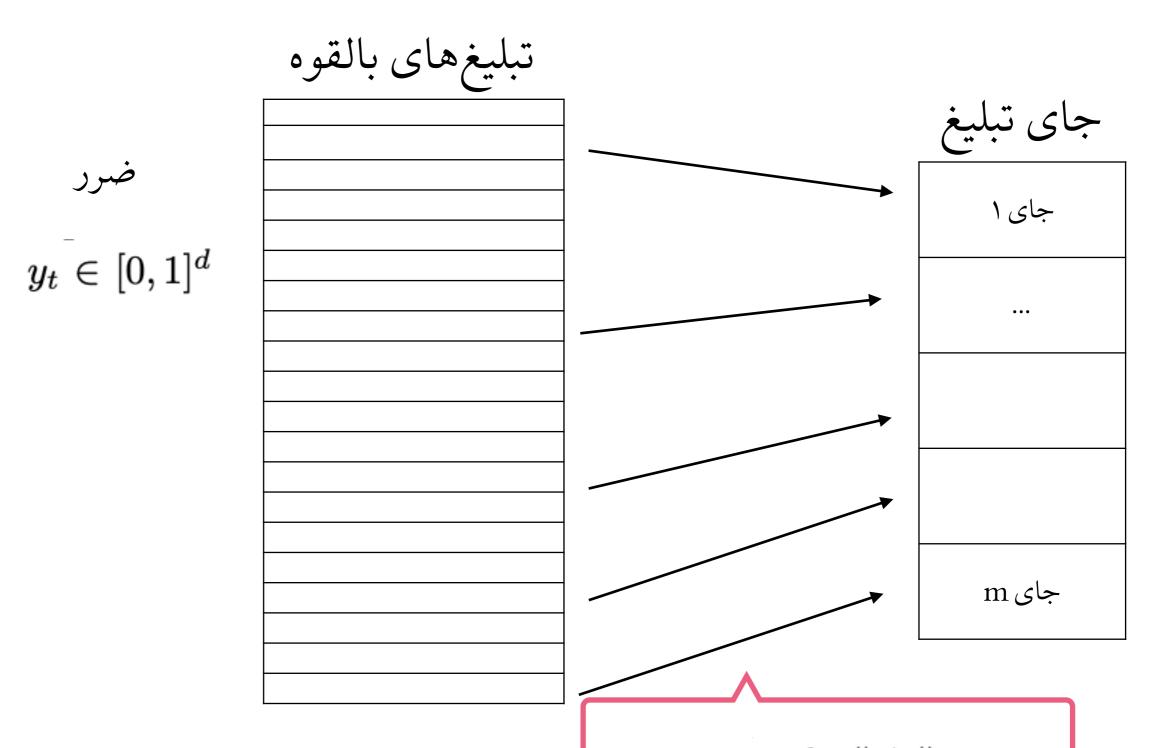
تبليغهاى بالقوه

	جاي تبليغ
	جای ۱
	•••
	جای m

تبليغهاى بالقوه

	جاي تبليغ
	جای ۱
*	جای m
$A_t \in \{0,1\}^d  \ A_t$	$\ _1=m$

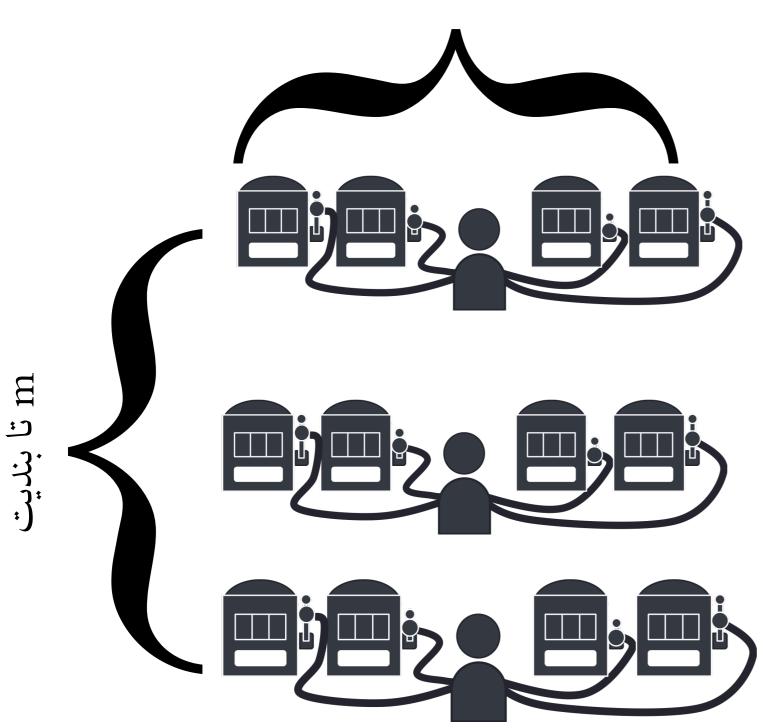




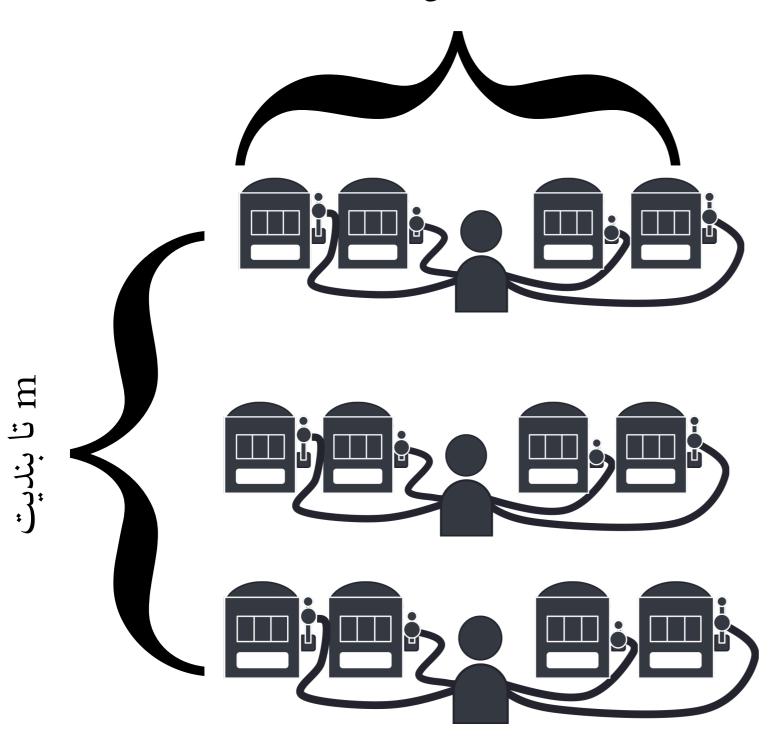
 $\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$ 

 $A_t \in \{0,1\}^d \quad ||A_t||_1 = m$ 

تعداد k عمل (دسته)



مثال ۳: بندیت چندوظیفگی تعداد k عمل (دسته)



 $\mathcal{A} = \left\{ a \in \{0, 1\}^d : \sum_{i=1}^k a_{i+kj} = 1 \text{ for all } 0 \le j < m \right\}$ 

مثال ۳: بندیت چندوظیفگی

بندیت ترکیبیاتی

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

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



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

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

$$\langle A_t, y_t \rangle$$

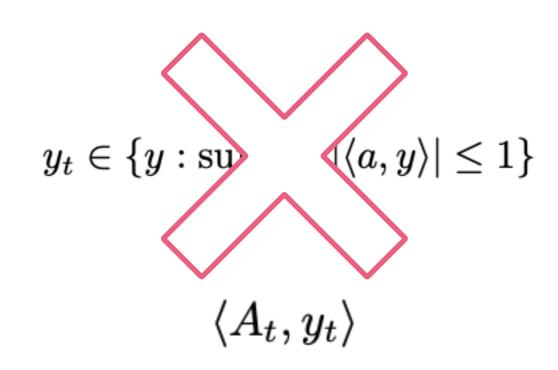
$$(A_{t1}y_{t1},\ldots,A_{td}y_{td})$$

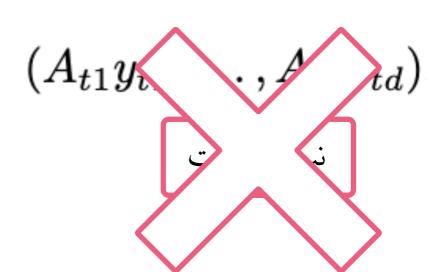
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 $y_t \in [0,1]^d$ 

**U** 

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





مجموعه اعمال

بازخورد

EXP3: 
$$R_n \leq 2\sqrt{3dn\log(k)}$$
.

### صورت ۱: بازخورد بندیتی

- 1: **Input** Finite action set  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ , learning rate  $\eta$ , exploration distribution  $\pi$ , exploration parameter  $\gamma$
- 2: **for** t = 1, 2, ..., 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

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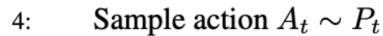
THEOREM 30.1. Consider the setting of  $\binom{d}{m} \le \left(\frac{ed}{m}\right)^m$  Algorithm 15 is run on action set  $\binom{d}{m} \le \left(\frac{ed}{m}\right)^m$ 

$$R_n \le 2m\sqrt{3dn\log|\mathcal{A}|} \le m^{3/2}\sqrt{12dn\log\left(\frac{ed}{m}\right)}.$$

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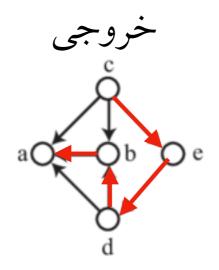
6: end for

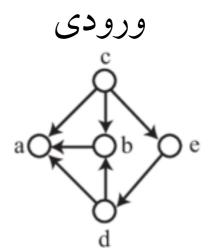
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# مسئله مهم زمان اجرا!

تعریف مسئله: (سبکترین دور همیلتونی در گراف جهتدار)



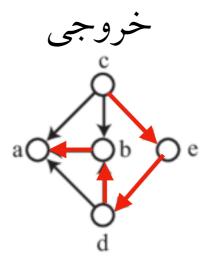


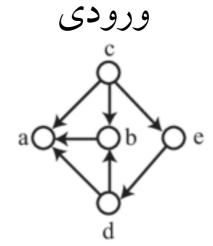
کنشها (A) = دورهای همیلتونی در گراف

$$\langle x, a \rangle =$$
 ضرر

# مسئله مهم زمان اجرا!

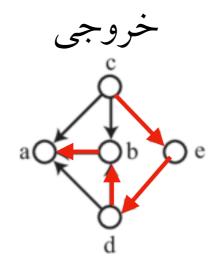
تعریف مسئله: (سبکترین دور همیلتونی در گراف جهتدار)

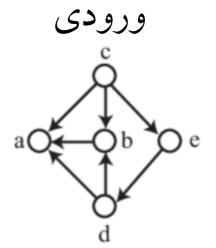




# مسئله مهم زمان اجرا!

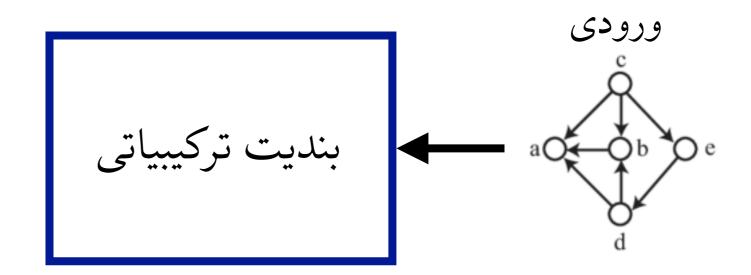
#### تعریف مسئله: (سبکترین دور همیلتونی در گراف جهتدار)

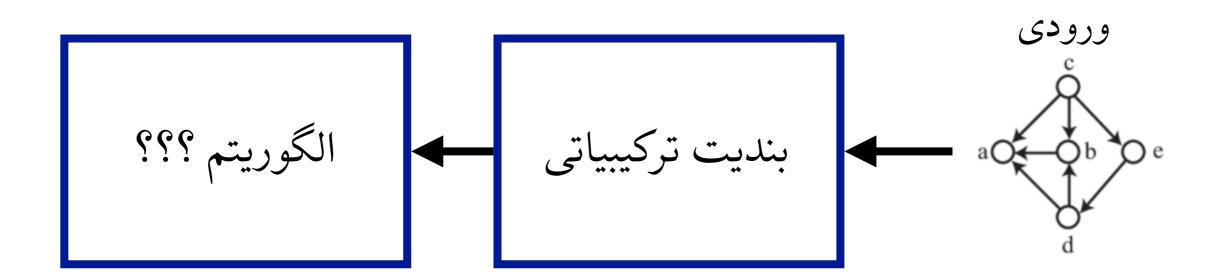


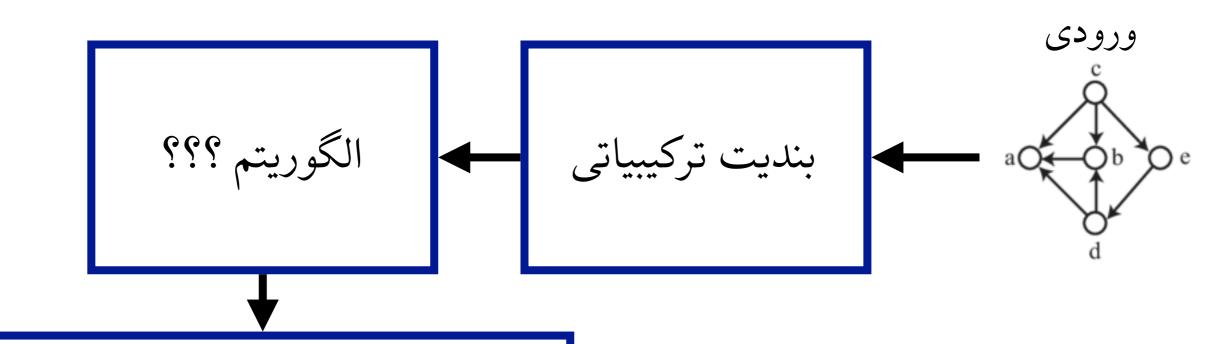


#### قضیه: تقریبناپذیری مسئله سبکترین دور هملیتونی در گراف جهتدار

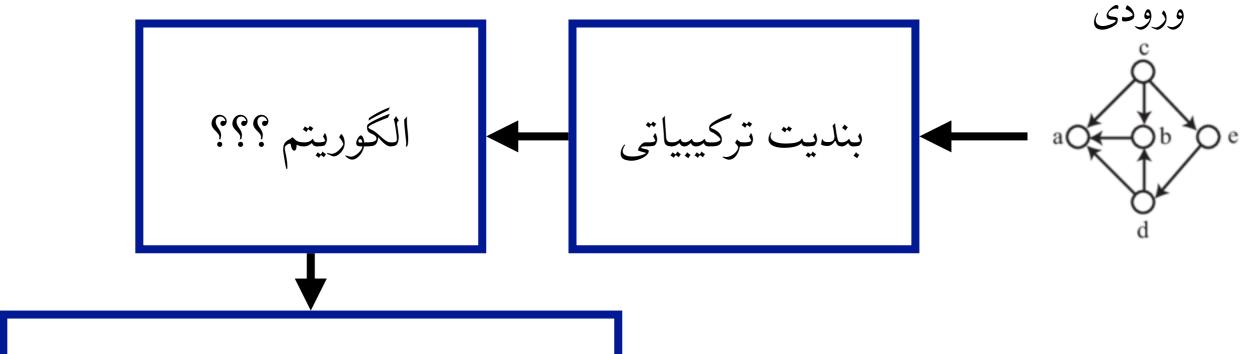
اگر P = NP هیچ الگوریتم تقریبی (با زمان چندجملهای) با ضریب تقریب  $\Lambda/V$  برای مسئله سبکترین دور همیلتونی در گراف جهت دار با وزنهای ۱ و ۲ وجود ندارد.





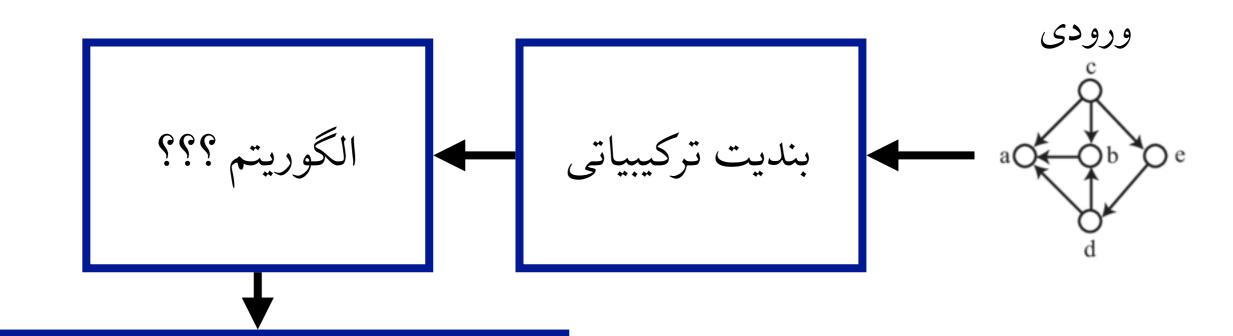


$$R(n) = \sum \langle a - A_t, x_t \rangle \le C n^{1 - \epsilon} m^{\alpha}$$



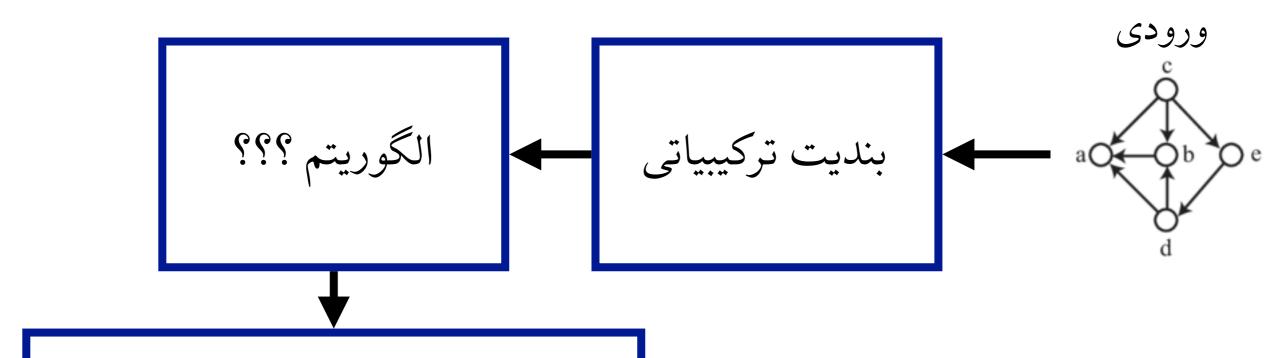
$$R(n) = \sum \langle a - A_t, x_t \rangle \le C n^{1 - \epsilon} m^{\alpha}$$

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$



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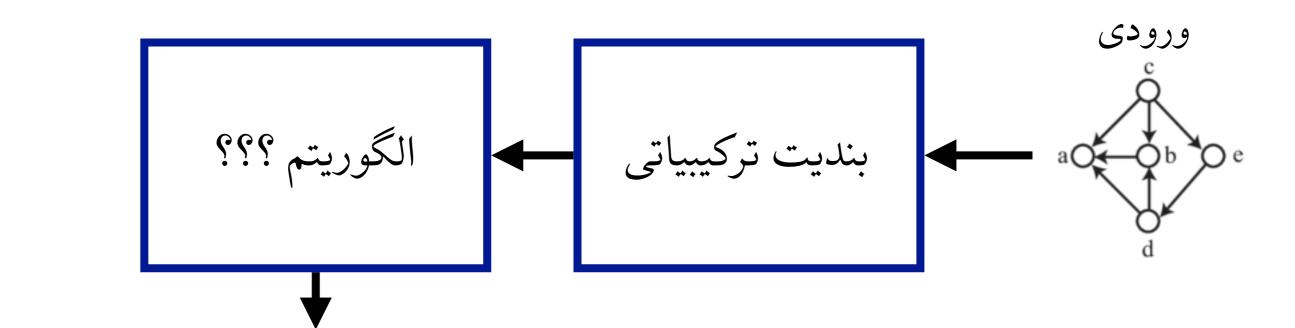
$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$
$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A$$



$$R(n) = \sum \langle a - A_t, x_t \rangle \le C n^{1 - \epsilon} m^{\alpha}$$

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$

$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A \qquad m - Cm^{\alpha}/n^{\epsilon} \le A/n$$

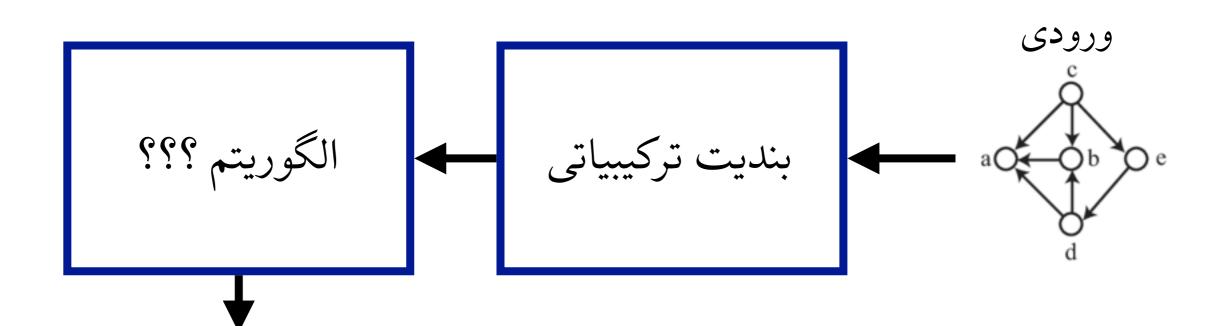


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ضريب تقريب الگوريتم

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$

$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A \qquad m - Cm^{\alpha}/n^{\epsilon} \le A/n$$



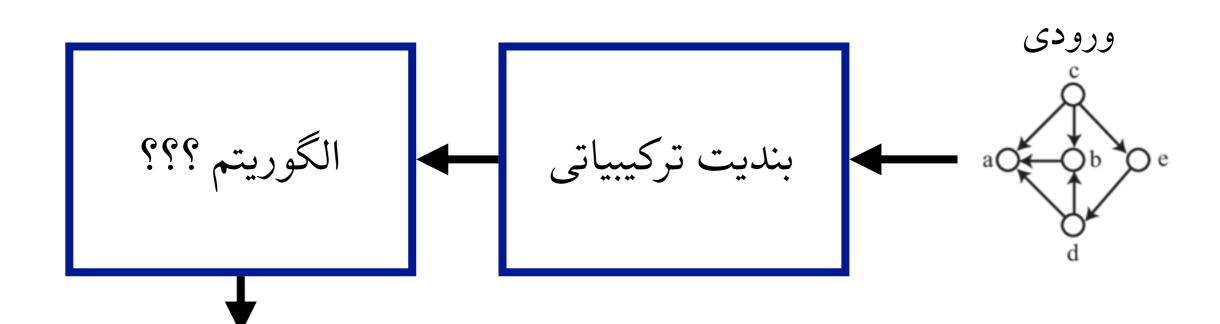
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ضريب تقريب الگوريتم

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$

$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A$$
  $m - Cm^{\alpha}/n^{\epsilon} \le A/n$ 

 $n := C^{1/\epsilon} m^{(\alpha+\beta-1)/\epsilon}$ 



$$R(n) = \sum \langle a - A_t, x_t \rangle \le C n^{1 - \epsilon} m^{\alpha}$$

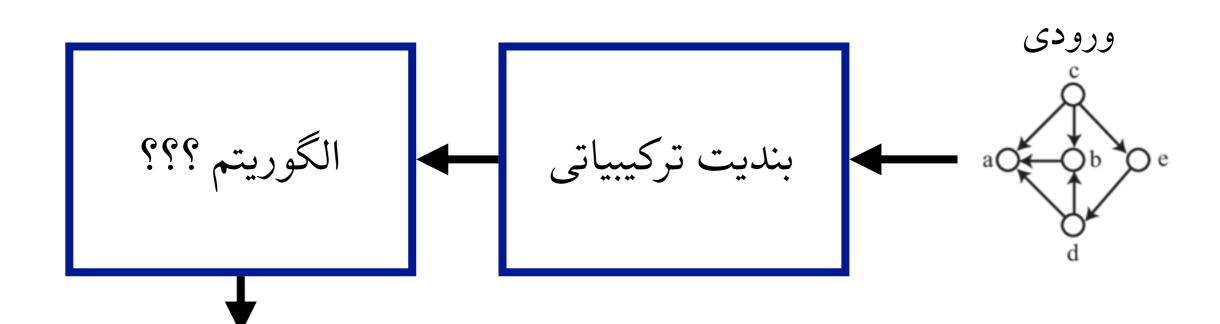
ضريب تقريب الگوريتم

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$

$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A$$
  $m - Cm^{\alpha}/n^{\epsilon} \le A/n$ 

$$n := C^{1/\epsilon} m^{(\alpha+\beta-1)/\epsilon}$$

$$m - m^{1 - \beta} \le A/n$$



$$R(n) = \sum \langle a - A_t, x_t \rangle \le C n^{1 - \epsilon} m^{\alpha}$$

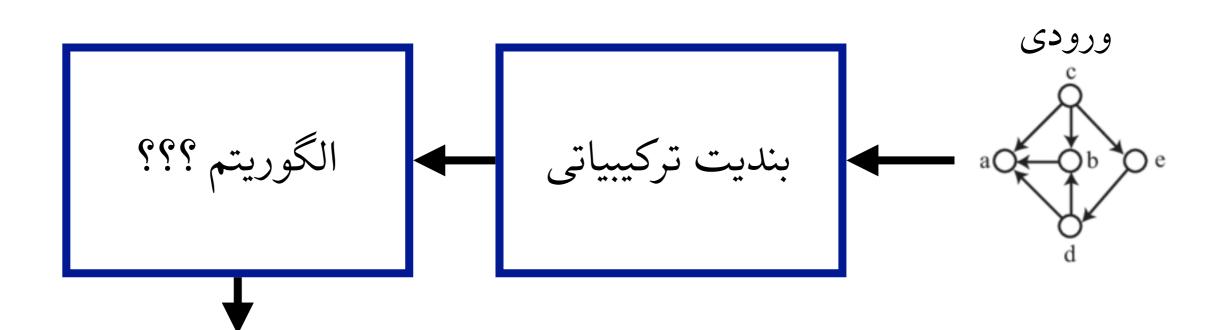
ضريب تقريب الگوريتم

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$

$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A$$
  $m - Cm^{\alpha}/n^{\epsilon} \le A/n$ 

 $n := C^{1/\epsilon} m^{(\alpha+\beta-1)/\epsilon}$ 

$$m - m^{1-\beta} \le A/n \qquad m(1 - m^{-\beta}) \le A/n$$



$$R(n) = \sum \langle a - A_t, x_t \rangle \le C n^{1 - \epsilon} m^{\alpha}$$

ضريب تقريب الگوريتم

$$R(n) = nm - A \le Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha}$$

$$nm - Cn^{1-\epsilon}m^{\alpha} \le A$$
  $m - Cm^{\alpha}/n^{\epsilon} \le A/n$ 

$$n := C^{1/\epsilon} m^{(\alpha+\beta-1)/\epsilon}$$

$$m - m^{1-\beta} \le A/n$$
  $m(1 - m^{-\beta}) \le A/n$   $\frac{9}{10}m \le A/n$ 

## مسئله زمان اجرا

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

• زمان اجرای آن چند جملهای نیست

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• زمان اجرای آن چند جملهای نیست

 $n:=C^{1/\epsilon}m^{(\alpha+\beta-1)/\epsilon}$ يا تعداد مراحل چندجملهای نیست ullet

# مسئله زمان اجرا

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 $n:=C^{1/\epsilon}m^{(\alpha+\beta-1)/\epsilon}$ یا تعداد مراحل چندجملهای نیست lacktriangle

● یا مراحل محاسبه چندجملهای نیست

اگر  $\alpha$  و  $\alpha$  ثابت باشند.