

# Decision Making in Changing Environments: Robustness, Query-Based Learning, and Differential Privacy

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The Decision-Estimation Coefficient (DEC) (Foster et al., 2021, 2023) has been recently shown to capture the difficulty of exploration in a wide range of problems in which a learning agent interacts with an unknown environment by making decisions and observing outcomes.<sup>1</sup> Such problems include structured bandits, contextual bandits, and reinforcement learning, among others. The interaction protocol, termed *Decision Making with Structured Observations* (DMSO) in (Foster et al., 2021), assumes that the unknown model is fixed over the length of the interaction. In this paper, we study a setting that interpolates between the stochastic and adversarial DMSO (Foster et al., 2022). This interpolation is achieved by placing constraints on the way the model may change over time. Within the constraint set, the model is allowed to change arbitrarily, and we refer to the setting as that of *constrained adversaries*, or *hybrid DMSO*. In parallel with such constraints on the adversary, we additionally study constraints placed on the information received by the decision-maker, for instance due to privacy requirements or a specific oracle model of computation. The specification of constraints allows us to study—under the same umbrella—decision making with Statistical Queries (SQ) (Kearns, 1998), local differential privacy (LDP) (Kasiviswanathan et al., 2011; Duchi et al., 2013), robustness with respect to model corruption (Huber, 1965; Huber and Ronchetti, 2011), and smooth decision making (Rakhlin et al., 2011).

Our approach begins with the *hybrid DEC* formulation that yields both lower and upper bounds for PAC learning and no-regret learning under hybrid DMSO. Then, by investigating the specific information structures, we derive the corresponding DEC and the statistical guarantees for the aforementioned (and seemingly disparate) settings. As such, the unified viewpoint leads to a systematic “recipe” for analyzing new problems under the hybrid DMSO setting; this is illustrated on numerous examples throughout the paper. What is perhaps even more surprising, all the upper bounds are achieved by only two algorithmic approaches: a generalization of the Exploration-by-Optimization Algorithm (Lattimore and Szepesvári, 2020; Lattimore and Gyorgy, 2021; Foster et al., 2022) and a variant of the Estimation-to-Decision Algorithm (Foster et al., 2021, 2023).

In addition, we show that our framework significantly generalizes other previously studied notions of complexity measures, including SQ dimension (Feldman, 2017) that characterizes the optimal SQ-query complexity of *distribution search problems*, the local-minimax complexity of LDP learning (Duchi and Ruan, 2024), and the representation dimension (Beimel et al., 2013). Further, as a concrete application, our framework provides a near-optimal  $\sqrt{T}$ -regret for linear contextual bandits with local privacy (without well-conditioned assumptions), settling the open problem of the optimal regret in this setting (Zheng et al., 2020; Han et al., 2021; Li et al., 2024).

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