FOLLOW THE REGULARIZED LEADER

- To overcome the shortcomings of the FTL algorithm, one can incorporate a regularization function $\psi : \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R}_+$ into the action choice of FTL, which leads to more stability.
- To be more precise, let for $t \geq 1$

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(Technical side note: if there are more than one minimum, then one of them is chosen.)

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- Obviously, the behavior of the FTRL algorithm is depending heavily on the choice of the regularization function ψ. If $\psi \equiv 0$, then FTRL equals FTL.

REGULARIZATION IN ONLINE LEARNING VS. BATCH LEARNING

- Note that in the batch learning scenario, the learner seeks to optimize an objective function which is the sum of the training loss and a regularization function:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y^{(i)}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \lambda \, \psi(\boldsymbol{\theta}),$$

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- However, in the online learning scenario the regularization function does (usually) not appear in the regret the learner seeks to minimize, but the regularization function is only part of the action/decision rule at each time step.

REGRET ANALYSIS OF FTRL: A HELPFUL LEMMA

- **Lemma:** Let $a_1^{\texttt{FTRL}}, a_2^{\texttt{FTRL}}, \ldots$ be the sequence of actions coming used by the FTRL algorithm for the environmental data sequence $z_1, z_2, \ldots$. Then, for all $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
R_T^{\texttt{FTRL}}(\tilde{a}) &= \sum_{t=1}^{T} \big((a_t^{\texttt{FTRL}}, z_t) - (\tilde{a}, z_t)\big) \\
&\leq \psi(\tilde{a}) - \psi(a_1^{\texttt{FTRL}}) + \sum_{t=1}^{T} \big((a_t^{\texttt{FTRL}}, z_t) - (a_{t+1}^{\texttt{FTRL}}, z_t)\big) .
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- *Interpretation*: the regret of the FTRL algorithm is bounded by the difference of cumulated losses of itself compared to its one-step lookahead cheater version and an additional regularization difference term.

$\Rightarrow$ We have seen an analogous result for FTL!

(The proof is similar.)

FTRL FOR ONLINE LINEAR OPTIMIZATION

- In the following, we analyze the FTRL algorithm for the linear loss $(a, z) = a^\top z$ for online linear optimization (OLO) problems.
- For this purpose, the squared L2-norm regularization will be used:

$$\psi(a) = \frac{1}{2\eta}\,||a||_2^2 = \frac{a^\top a}{2\eta},$$

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  Interpretation: $-z_t$ is the *direction* in which the update of $a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}}$ to $a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{FTRL}}$ is conducted with *step size* η in order to reduce the loss.

FTRL FOR OLO: THEORETICAL GUARANTEES

- **Proposition:** Using the FTRL algorithm with the squared L2-norm regularization on any online linear optimization (OLO) problem with $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ leads to a regret of FTRL with respect to any action $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ of

$$R_T^{FTRL}(\tilde{a}) \leq \frac{1}{2\eta} ||\tilde{a}||_2^2 + \eta \sum_{t=1}^{T} ||z_t||_2^2 .$$

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- We will show the result only for the case $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{R}^d$.
- For the more general case, where $\mathcal{A}$ is a strict subset of $\mathbb{R}^d$, we need a slight modification of the update formula above:

$$a_t^{\text{FTRL}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{A}}\Big(-\eta \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{t-1} z_i \Big) = \arg\min_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \left|\left| a - \eta \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{t-1} z_i \right|\right|_2^2 .$$

In words, the action of the FTRL algorithm has to be projected onto the set $\mathcal{A}$. Here, $\Pi_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathcal{A}$ is the projection onto $\mathcal{A}$.

(The proof is essentially the same, except that the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality is used in between.)

FTRL FOR OLO: THEORETICAL GUARANTEES

- **Proof:**

Reminder (1): $R_T^{\mathtt{FTRL}}(\tilde{a}) \leq \psi(\tilde{a}) - \psi(a_1^{\mathtt{FTRL}}) + \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left((a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}}, z_t) - (a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{FTRL}}, z_t) \right) .$

Reminder (2): $a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{FTRL}} = a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}} - \eta \, z_t, \qquad t = 1, \ldots, T-1.$

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- With this,

$$\begin{aligned}
R_T^{FTRL}(\tilde{a}) &\leq \psi(\tilde{a}) - \psi(a_1) + \sum\nolimits_{t=1}^{T} \left((a_t, z_t) - (a_{t+1}, z_t) \right) && \text{(Reminder (1))} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2\eta} ||\tilde{a}||_2^2 + \sum\nolimits_{t=1}^{T} (a_t^\top z_t - a_{t+1}^\top z_t) && (\psi(a_1) \geq 0 \text{ and definition of } \psi) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\eta} ||\tilde{a}||_2^2 + \sum\nolimits_{t=1}^{T} (a_t^\top - a_{t+1}^\top) z_t && \text{(Distributivity)} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\eta} ||\tilde{a}||_2^2 + \eta \sum\nolimits_{t=1}^{T} ||z_t||_2^2 . && \text{(Reminder (2))}
\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

FTRL FOR OLO: THEORETICAL GUARANTEES

- Interpretation of the terms in the proposition, i.e., of

$$R_T^{FTRL}(\tilde{a}) \leq \frac{1}{2\eta} ||\tilde{a}||_2^2 + \eta \sum_{t=1}^{T} ||z_t||_2^2 :$$

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  - $||\tilde{a}||_2^2$ represents a *bias term:* The regret upper bound of FTRL is always biased by the term $||\tilde{a}||_2^2$. The impact of the bias term can be reduced by a higher regularization magnitude, i.e., a higher choice of η.

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  - $\sum_{t=1}^{T} ||z_t||_2^2$ represents a *"variance" term*: The more the environment data z_t varies, the larger this term. Hence, for a high variance a smaller regularization magnitude is needed, i.e., a smaller choice of η.

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- Thus, we have a trade-off for the optimal choice of η : Making η large, leads to a smaller bias but at the expense of a higher variance and making η small leads to a smaller variance at the expense of a higher bias.

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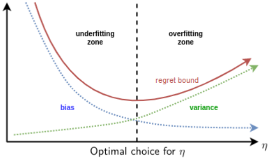
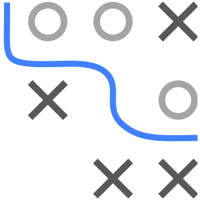
- Thus, we have a trade-off for the optimal choice of η : Making η large, leads to a smaller bias but at the expense of a higher variance and making η small leads to a smaller variance at the expense of a higher bias.

$\Rightarrow$ With the right choice of η, we can prevent the instability of FTRL for an online linear optimization (OLO) problem.

FTRL FOR OLO: THEORETICAL GUARANTEES

- Under certain assumptions we can balance the trade-off induced by the bias and the variance by choosing η appropriately.





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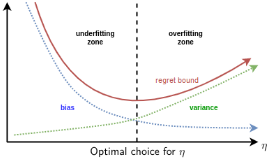

- **Corollary:** Suppose we use the FTRL algorithm with the squared L2-norm regularization on an online linear optimization problem with $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that
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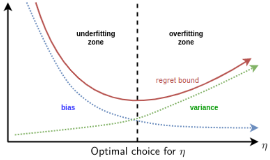

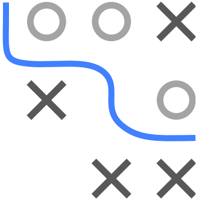

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  Then, by choosing the step size η for FTRL as $\eta = \frac{B}{V\sqrt{2T}}$ it holds that

$$R_T^{FTRL} \leq BV\sqrt{2T}.$$

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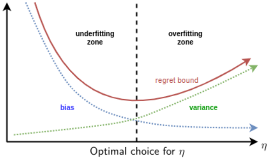

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- Note that the (optimal) parameter η depends on the time horizon T, which is oftentimes not known in advance. However, there are some tricks (i.e., the *doubling trick*), which can help in such cases.

FTRL FOR OLO: THEORETICAL GUARANTEES

- **Proof:**
  - By the latter proposition and the assumptions

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\begin{aligned}
R_T^{FTRL}(\tilde{a}) &\leq \frac{1}{2\eta}\,||\tilde{a}||_2^2 &&+ \eta \sum_{t=1}^{T} ||z_t||_2^2 \\
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  - Plugging this minimizer into the latter display leads to the asserted inequality. $\square$

DESIRED RESULTS

- With the FTRL algorithm we can cope with
  - online quadratic optimization (OQO) problems by using no regularity ($\psi \equiv 0$). In this case, we have satisfactory regret guarantees and also a quick update rule for $a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{FTRL}}$ (It is just the empirical average over all data points seen till t),

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$\Rightarrow$ But what about other online learning problems or rather other loss functions?

- What we wish to have is an approach such that we can achieve for a large class of loss functions the advantages of FTRL for OLO and OCO problems:

  (a) reasonable regret upper bounds;
  (b) a quick update formula.