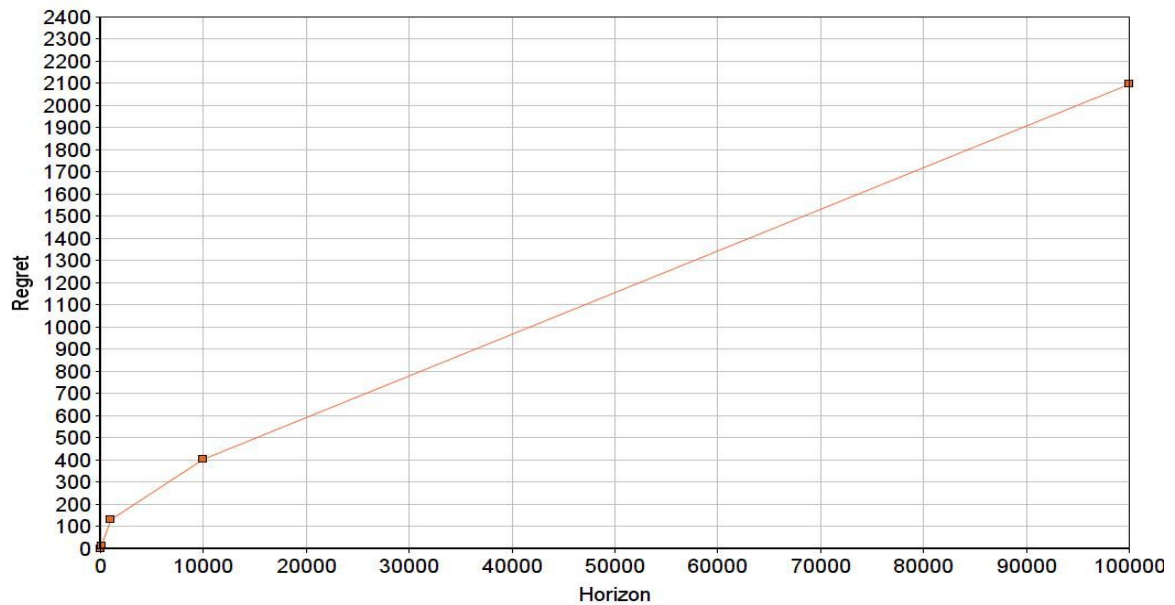


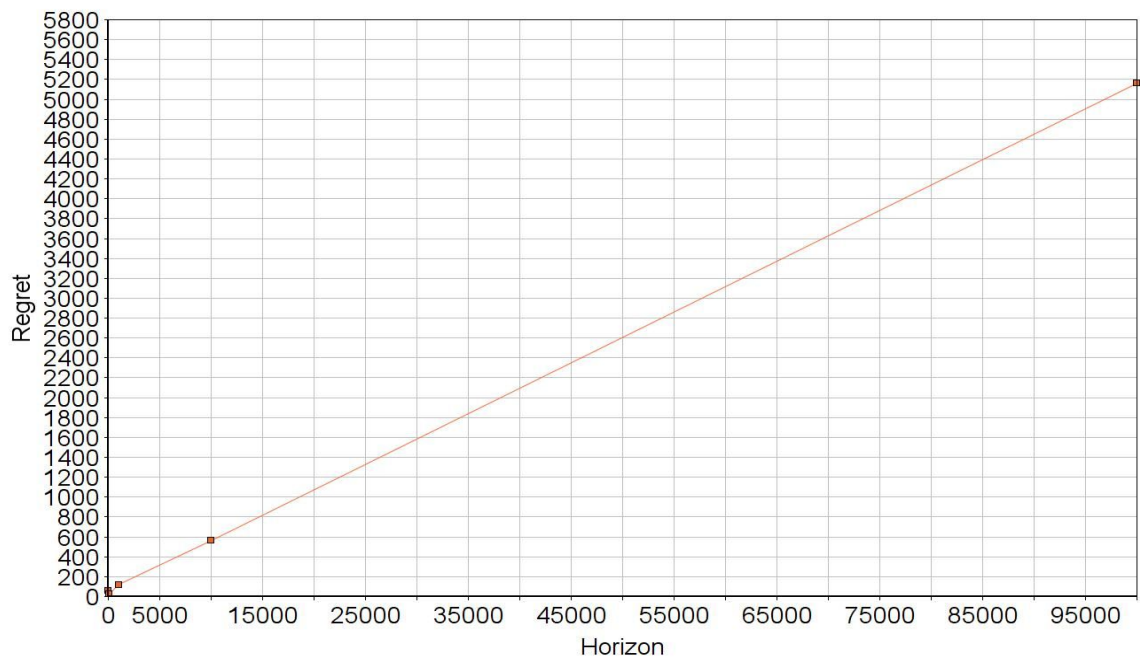
The resulting graphs are as follows: (The results are only for one run)

1. **Epsilon Greedy** on instance-5.txt and instance-25.txt

Epsilon Greedy on instance-5.txt



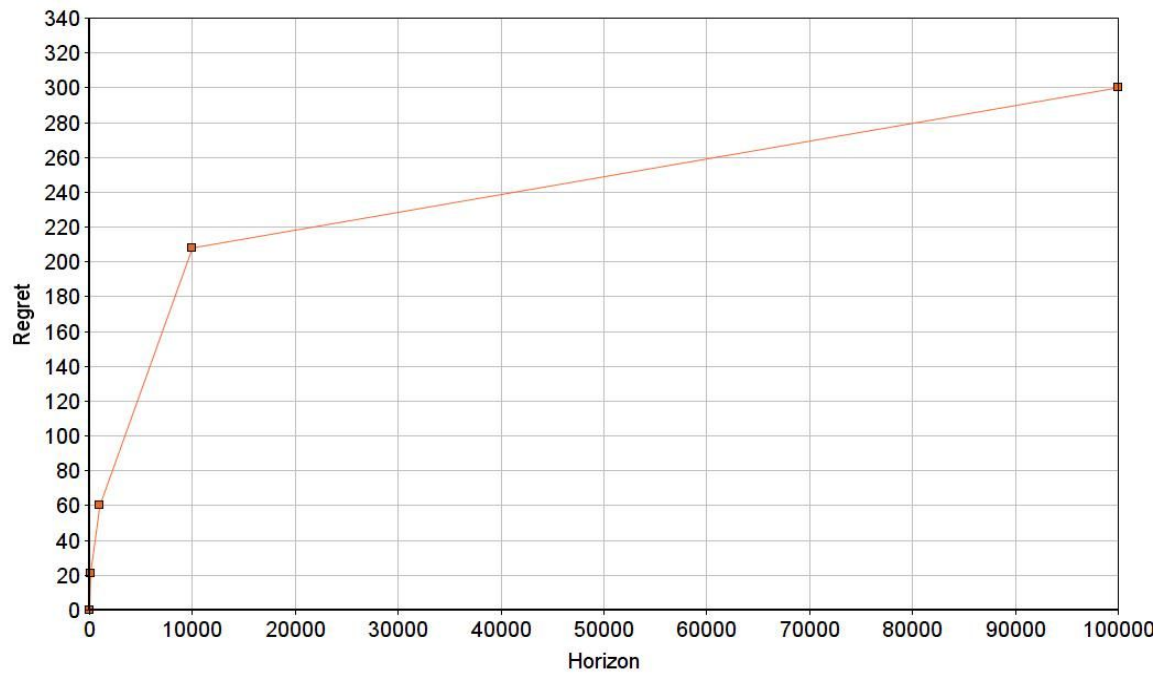
Epsilon Greedy on instance-25.txt



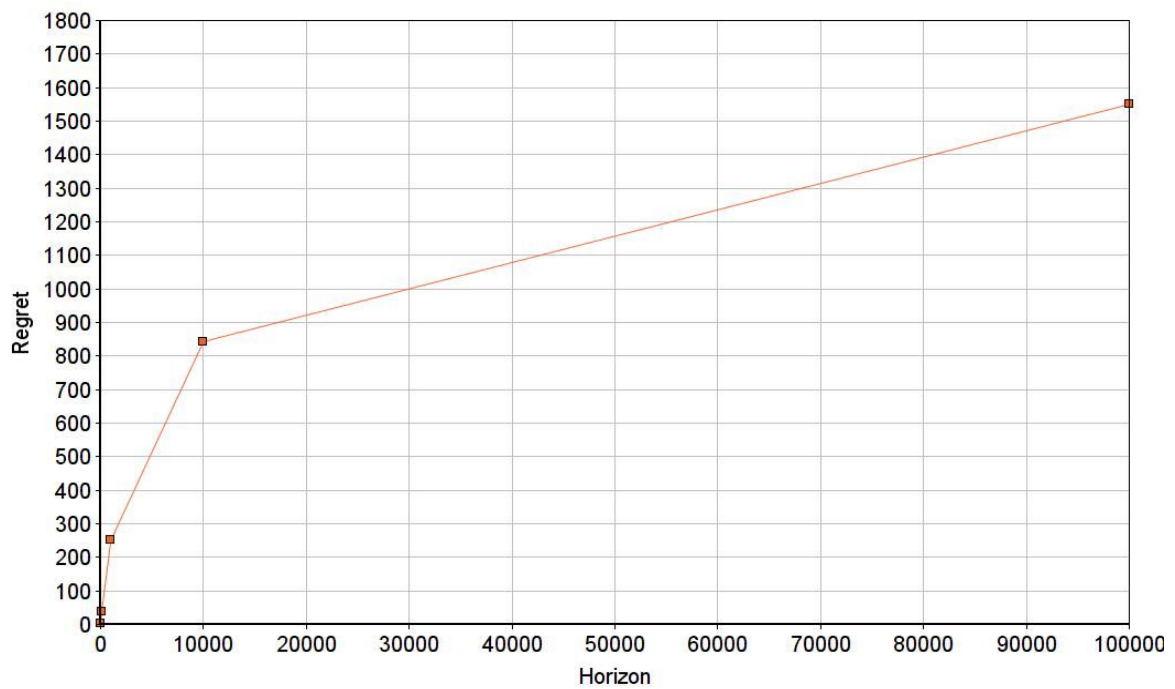
We can see the resulting plot for the Epsilon Greedy algorithm above. Given more number of horizons, we can establish that the regret becomes an approximate constant.

## 2. UCB on instance-5.txt and instance-25.txt

UCB on instance-5.txt



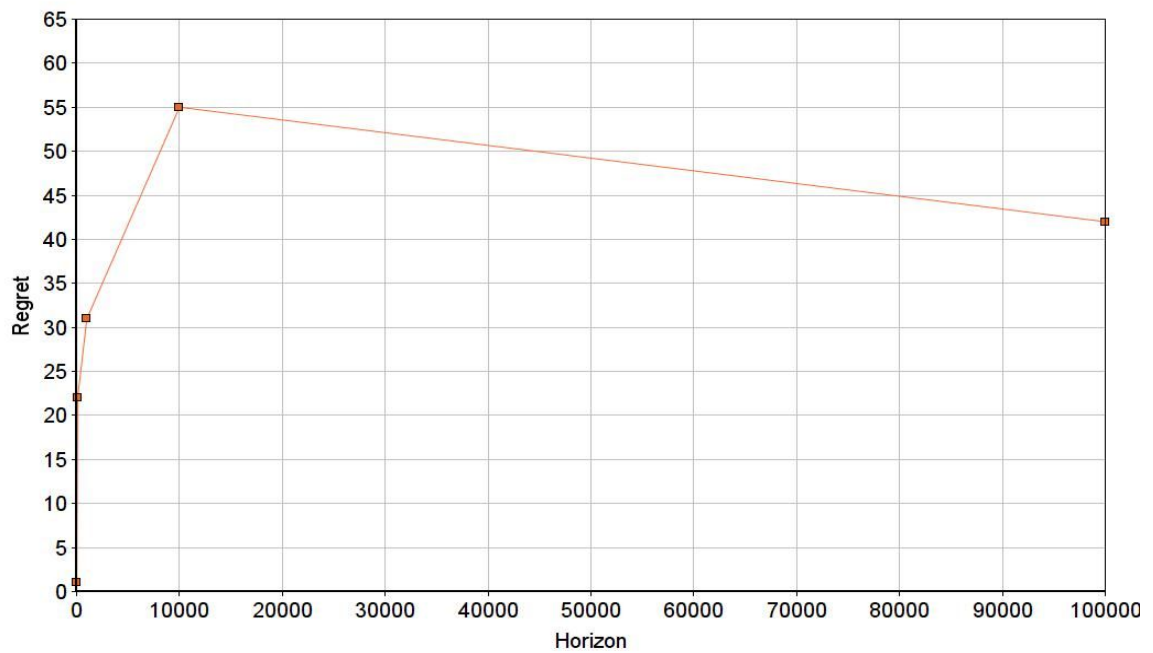
UCB on instance-25.txt



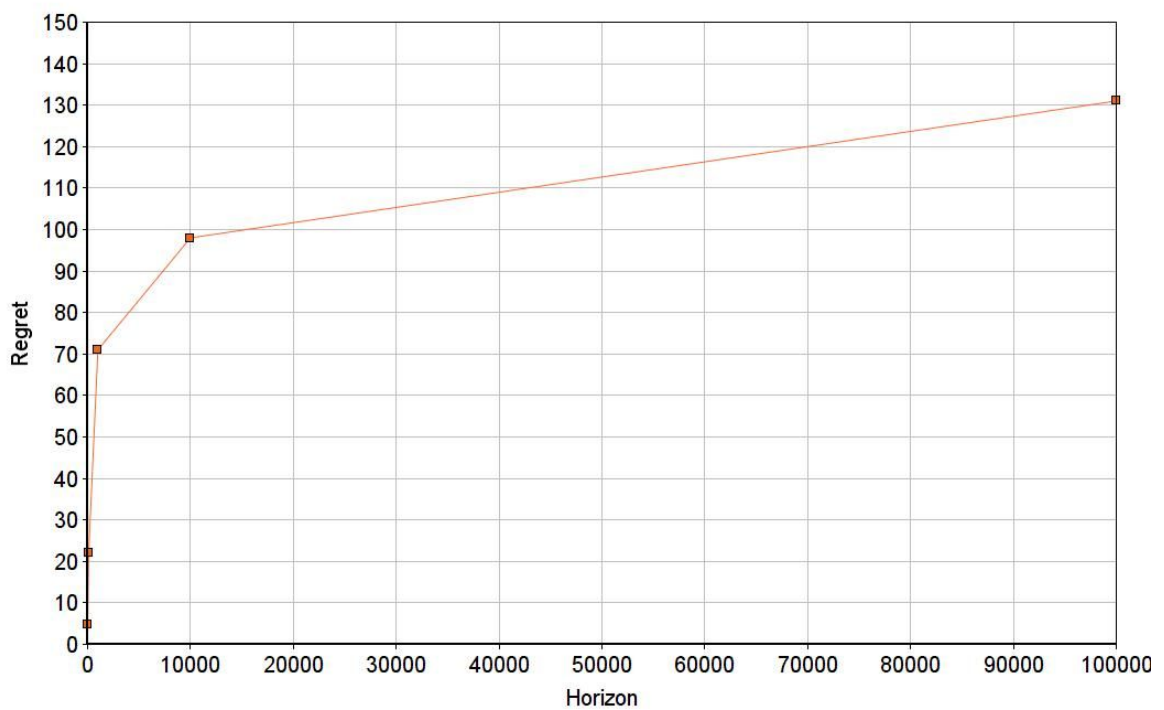
We can see the resulting plot for the UCB algorithm above. Given more number of horizons, we can establish that the regret becomes an approximate constant.

### 3. KL-UCB on instance-5.txt and instance-25.txt

KL-UCB on instance-5.txt



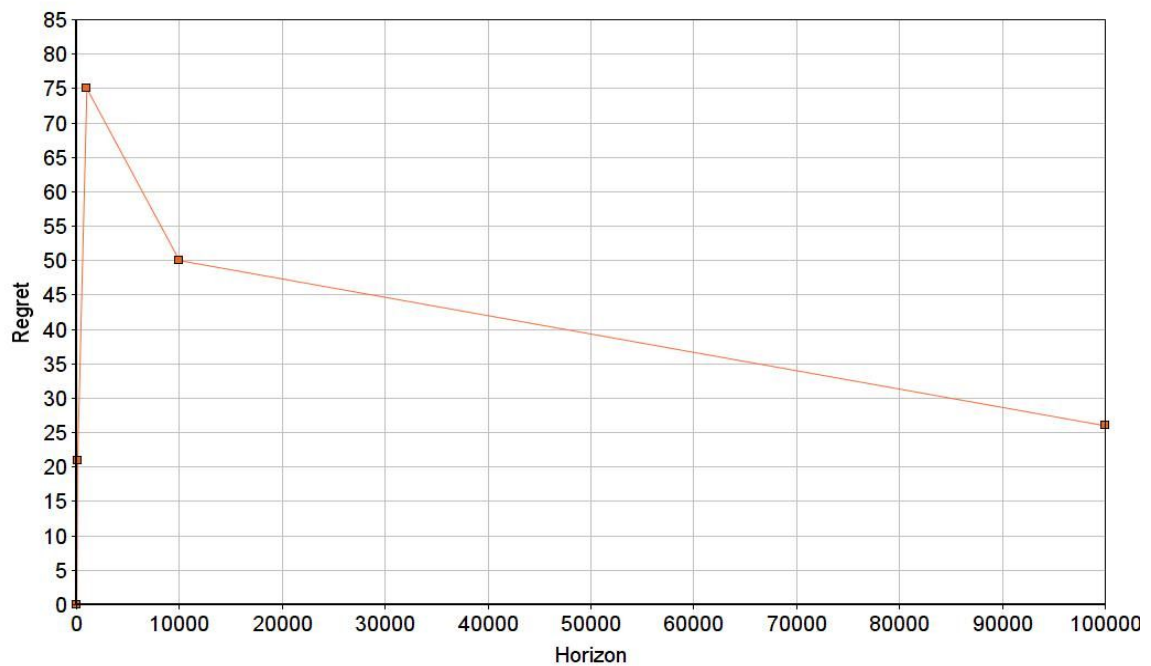
KL-UCB on instance-25.txt



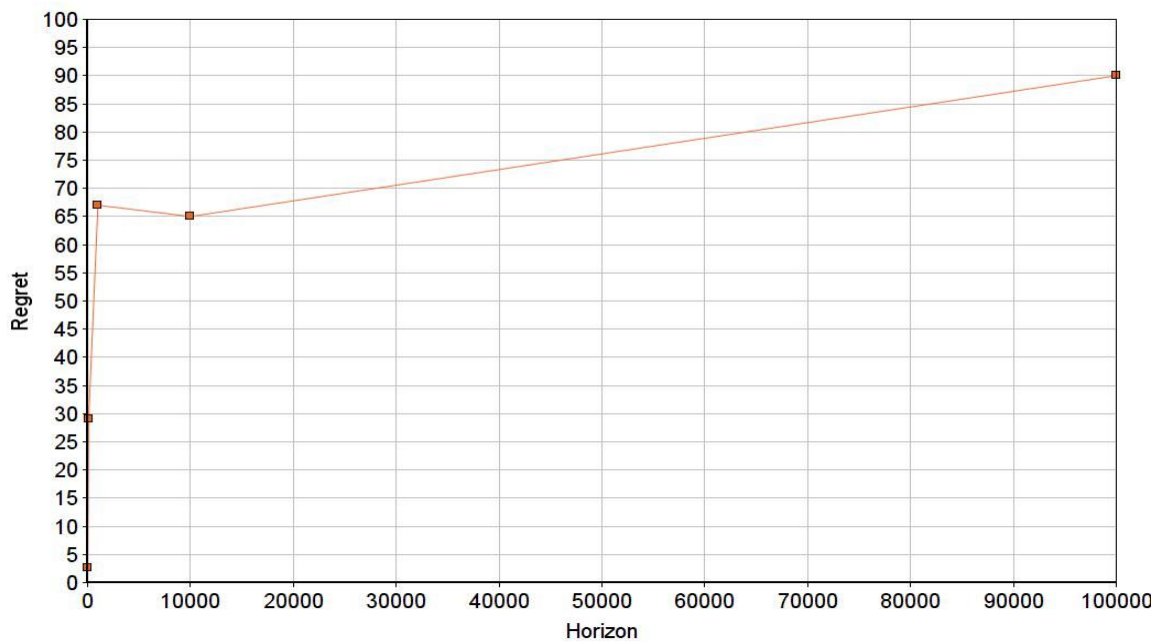
This graph is the most unpredictable till now. For instance-25.txt, the graph behaves as predicted but the value of regret decreases in case of instance-5.txt

#### 4. Thompson Sampling on instance-5.txt and instance-25.txt

Thompson Sampling on instance-5.txt



Thompson Sampling on instance-25.txt



In case of instance-5.txt the regret increases in the beginning and goes on to decrease as we increase the horizons. Similarly, for instance-25.txt, the regret takes a little drop before increasing for good.

**References Used:**

To simulate the Beta distribution, code from the following link was used:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15165202/random-number-generator-with-beta-distribution>

Ideas for KL-UCB algorithm:

<https://perso.limsi.fr/cappe/Research/Talks/11-gatsby.pdf>