

Predictors that Specialize

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Outline

The specialists setup

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bounding cumulative loss using relative entropy

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Applications of specialists

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- ▶ Gives the designer a lot of flexibility.
- ▶ Generalizes the switching experts setup.

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- ▶ Adversary chooses a set $E^t \subseteq \{1, \dots, N\}$ of **awake** specialists.

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- ▶ Algorithm suffers loss. Specialists in E^t suffer loss. Sleeping specialists suffer no loss.

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- ▶ Average loss w.r.t. \mathbf{u} : $\ell_{\mathbf{u}}^t \doteq \frac{\sum_{i \in E^t} u_i \ell_i^t}{\sum_{i \in E^t} u_i}$

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- ▶ Goal: $L_A \leq \min_{\mathbf{u}} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_{\mathbf{u}}^t + \text{something small}$

Ideas

- ▶ We focus on **normalized** weights:

$$v_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^t}, \quad \mathbf{v}^t = \frac{\mathbf{w}^t}{W^t}$$

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- ▶ In particular: total weight is always **1**.

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- ▶ ℓ_i^t defined similarly for expert i

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where E_t is the set of awake specialists.

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$$\text{if } i \notin E_t : \quad p_{t+1,i} = p_{t,i}$$

Bound for SBayes

- For any sequence of awake specialists E_1, \dots, E_T , specialist predictions and outcomes, and for any comparator \mathbf{u} :

$$\sum_{t=1} u(E^t) \ell_A^t \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in E^t} u_i \ell_i^t + \text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{v}^1)$$

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- ▶ $u(E^t) \doteq \sum_{i \in E^t} u_i$
- ▶ If we assume that $u(E^t) = U$ is constant, we get

$$L_A \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_{\mathbf{u}}^t + \frac{\text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{v}^1)}{U}$$

Proof of Bound (1)

Lemma:

$$\text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel p_t) - \text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel p_{t+1}) = u(E_t)L(\hat{y}_t, y_t) - \sum_{i \in E_t} u_i L(x_{t,i}, y_t)$$

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If $y_t = 1$ the RHS is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in E_t} u_i \ln \frac{x_{t,i}}{\hat{y}_t} &= \sum_{i \in E_t} u_i \ln x_{t,i} - u(E_t) \ln \hat{y}_t \\ &= - \sum_{i \in E_t} u_i L(x_{t,i}, y_t) + u(E_t) L(\hat{y}_t, y_t) \end{aligned}$$

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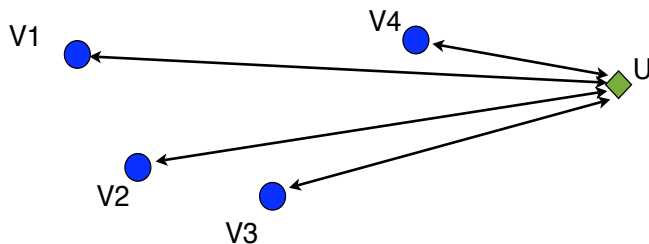
Similarly for $y_t = 0$

Visual intuition

$$\text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{v}^t) - \text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{v}^{t+1}) = \ell_A^t - \mathbf{u} \cdot \ell^t$$

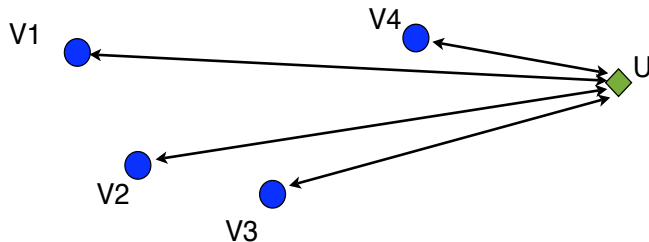
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\mathbf{v}^{t+1} is chosen to minimize $\text{RE}(\mathbf{v}^{t+1} \parallel \mathbf{v}^t) + \mathbf{v}^{t+1} \cdot \ell^t$

Proof of Bound (2)

Summing over $t = 1, \dots, T$:

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We get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel p_1) &\geq \text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel p_1) - \text{RE}(\mathbf{u} \parallel p_{T+1}) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^T u(E_t)L(\hat{y}_t, y_t) - \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in E_t} u_i L(x_{t,i}, y_t) \end{aligned}$$

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- ▶ For any mixable loss, $a = 1$, using $\mathbf{u} = \langle 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{v}^1 = \langle 1/N, \dots, 1/N \rangle$ we get the old bound: $L_A \leq \min_i L_i + c \log N$

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- ▶ But much easier to generalize.

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- ▶ Is it possible to achieve, using specialists?
- ▶ I don't know, could not find in the literature.