Tracking the best Expert

Yoav Freund

February 25, 2025

Based on "Tracking the best linear predictor" and "Tracking the best expert" by Herbster and Warmuth. Also, section 11.5 in Prediction learning and Games.

Switching experts setup

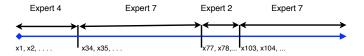
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- ▶ Requires maintaining $O(n^{k+1}(\frac{el}{k})^k)$ weights.

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- There is an exponential weights algorithm with learning rate η that achieves (in the non-switching case) a bound

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► Then using the partition-expert algorithm for the switching-experts case we get a bound on the regret $\frac{1}{n}((k+1)\log n + k\log \frac{1}{k} + k)$

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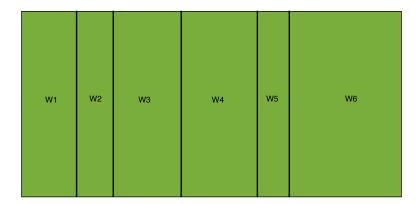
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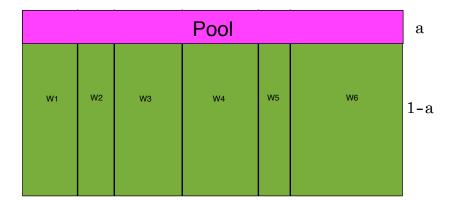
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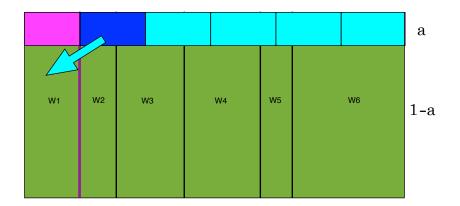
- Share update: redistribute the weights
- ► Fixed-share:

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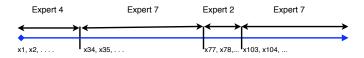
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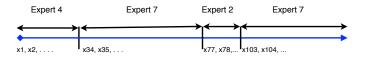
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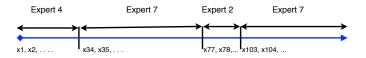
► The harder question is how to lower bound $\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i+1,i}^{s}$



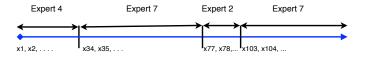
Fix some switching experts sequence:



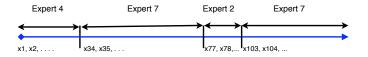
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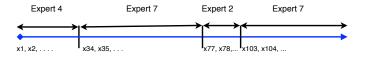
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 - $ightharpoonup \frac{\alpha}{n-1}$ on iterations where a switch occurs.

Bound for arbitrary α

Combining we lower bound the final weight of the last expert in the sequence

$$w_{l+1,e_k}^s \ge \frac{1}{n} e^{-\eta L_*} (1-\alpha)^{l-k-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{n-1}\right)^k$$

Where L_* is the cumulative loss of the switching sequence of experts.

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 Combining the upper and lower bounds we get that for any sequence

$$L_A \leq L_* + \frac{1}{\eta} \left(\ln n + (l-k-1) \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + k \left(\ln \frac{1}{\alpha} + \ln(n-1) \right) \right)$$

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Where

$$H(\alpha^*) = -\alpha^* \ln \alpha^* - (1 - \alpha^*) \ln(1 - \alpha^*)$$

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- Not so for square loss!

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- The regret depends on the length of the sequence.
- The algorithm does not concentrate only on the best expert, even if the last switch is in the distant past.

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- Requires that the loss be bounded.
- Works for square loss, but not for log loss!

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Variable-share

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Shares the weight quickly if $\ell_{t,i} > 0$



Bound for variable share

$$L_A - L_* \leq \frac{1}{\eta} \ln n + \left(1 + \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)\eta}\right) L_* + k \left(1 + \frac{1}{\eta} \left(\ln n - 1 + \ln \frac{1}{\alpha} + \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right)\right)$$

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- ▶ there is no dependence on *I* the length of the sequence.

Some Experiments

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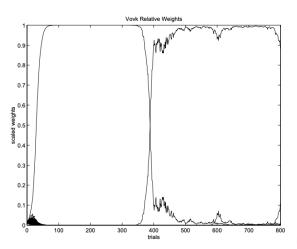
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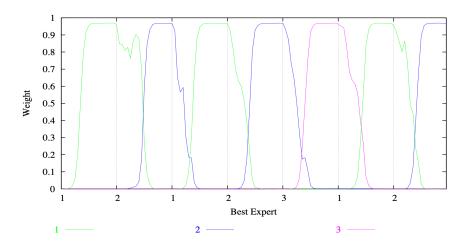
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- 2-3 expeerts
- time is divided into equal length segments
- In each segment a different expert is good.

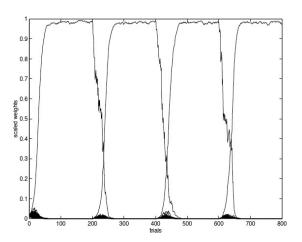
An experiment using static experts



An experiment using fixed share



An experiment using variable share



Analysis using Bregman divergences

Mirror Descent (non-switching)

$$w_{t+1} = \arg\min_{w} \left[\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t} \langle w, z_s \rangle + D_R(w \| w_1) \right]$$

Regret Bound:

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} \langle w_t - w^*, z_t \rangle \leq D_R(w^* || w_1) + \sum_{t=1}^{T} D_R(w_t || w_{t+1}).$$

A Pythagorean Theorem [Br,Cs,A,HW] W w^* is projection of w onto convex set W w.r.t. Bregman divergence Δ_F : $\boldsymbol{w}^* = \operatorname{argmin} \Delta_F(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{w})$ Theorem: $\Delta_F(\boldsymbol{u}, w) \geq \Delta_F(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{w}^*) + \Delta_F(\boldsymbol{w}^*, \boldsymbol{w})$

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Incorporating Switching:

▶ Switching is controlled by $D_R(w_{t+1} \parallel w_t)$.

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Incorporating Switching:

- Switching is controlled by $D_R(w_{t+1} \parallel w_t)$.
- \triangleright The total regret depends on the regularizer R(w).

Fixed Share Algorithm

Fixed Share Update:

$$w_{t+1}^i = (1 - \alpha) \frac{w_t^i e^{-\eta z_t^i}}{\sum_j w_t^j e^{-\eta z_t^j}} + \frac{\alpha}{N}.$$

Impact on Pythagorean Inequality:

$$D_R(w^*||w_t) \geq D_R(w^*||w_{t+1}) + D_R(w_{t+1}||w_t).$$

Modification: The divergence $D_R(w_{t+1}||w_t)$ increases due to the uniform mixing factor α .

Regret Bound:

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} \langle w_t - w^*, z_t \rangle \leq D_R(w^* || w_1) + \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left[D_R(w_t || w_{t+1}) + \alpha D_{KL}(w_t || u) \right].$$

Variable Share Algorithm

Variable Share Update:

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1}^i = (1 - \alpha_t) \frac{\mathbf{w}_t^i \mathbf{e}^{-\eta \mathbf{z}_t^i}}{\sum_j \mathbf{w}_t^j \mathbf{e}^{-\eta \mathbf{z}_t^j}} + \alpha_t \mathbf{S}_t^i.$$

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Modification: The divergence term now depends on α_t , making it adaptive rather than constant.

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