

## Assignment 10

Issued: 06.07.2021

Due: 13.07.2021, 10:00h

### Exercise 10.1 *Unknown time horizon*

(4 points)

All no-regret algorithms presented in the lecture assumed that the time horizon  $T$  is known. Indeed, they also work for unknown time horizons by applying a slight modification: Restart the original no-regret algorithm repeatedly, where each restart marks a new phase. Phase  $\Pi_k$ ,  $k \geq 0$ , consists of steps  $2^k, \dots, 2^{k+1} - 1$ , i.e.,  $2^k$  steps in total. At the beginning of each phase, restart the original no-regret algorithm with  $T' = 2^k$ . This process ends when the unknown time horizon  $T$  is reached. In case the last phase is not completed, the remaining steps of the phase yield zero costs.

Assume that the original algorithm (that knows  $T$ ) has a regret of at most  $\alpha\sqrt{T}$  on any sequence of length  $T$ . Show that the modified algorithm has regret of at most  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1}\alpha\sqrt{T}$ .

*Remark: For RWM for EXPERTS, we would set  $\alpha = 2\sqrt{\ln n}$ , for Exp3  $\alpha = 3\sqrt{n \ln n}$ . In both cases, we lose only a constant factor in the regret.*

### Exercise 10.2 *Follow the Leader*

(3 points)

Construct an instance of ONLINE CONVEX OPTIMIZATION such that the regret of Follow-the-leader (FTL) is linear in  $T$  after  $T > 0$  rounds. Proof correctness of your answer.

### Exercise 10.3 *FTRL with Entropical regularization*

(5 points)

Recall that in the ONLINE CONVEX OPTIMIZATION problem experts are vectors  $\mathbf{v}$  in a convex and compact set  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ . In what follows, consider  $D = \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid v_i \geq 0 \text{ for all } i, \sum_{i=1}^d v_i = 1\}$ . The Follow-the-regularized-leader (FTRL) algorithm picks in each round  $t$  a vector  $\mathbf{w}^{(t)} \in D$  that minimizes the cost  $R(\mathbf{w}^{(t)}) + \sum_{t'=1}^{t-1} c_{t'}(\mathbf{w}^{(t)})$ . Here, consider linear cost functions, i.e.,  $c_{t'}(\mathbf{w}^{(t)}) = \sum_{i=1}^d \ell_i^{(t')} w_i^{(t)}$  where  $\ell_i^{(t')}$  is the cost of expert  $i$  in round  $t'$ . For non-negative vectors  $\mathbf{v} \in D$ , Entropical regularization is defined by  $R(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_{i=1}^d v_i \ln v_i$ , where  $\eta > 0$  is a scaling factor.

Show that FTRL over  $D$  with Entropical regularization leads to choices of  $\mathbf{w}^{(t)}$  exactly such that element  $w_k^{(t)}$  is proportional to  $\exp\left(-\eta \sum_{t'=1}^{t-1} \ell_k^{(t')}\right)$  for all  $0 < k \leq d$ .

*Hint: Use the method of Lagrange multipliers which, in this case, works as follows: For  $\mathbf{v} \in D$  to be a local optimum of some objective function  $F : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  subject to some condition  $g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  (here,  $g := \sum_{i=1}^d v_i = 1$ ), there must exist a Lagrange multiplier  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $\mathbf{v}$  is a stationary point of  $F(\mathbf{v}) + \lambda g(\mathbf{v})$  with respect to  $v_i$ , for all  $i$ .*

*Remark: By only changing the parametrization in the RWM algorithm for EXPERTS, one can show that it actually uses exactly the same update rule.*

**Exercise 10.4** *FTL for web search*

(3 points)

Consider an algorithm  $\Gamma$  that faces the following problem motivated by web search: Suppose there are  $n$  users that all search for the same keyword. There are  $k$  different results that they might be interested in. Whenever a user arrives,  $\Gamma$  displays these  $k$  results in a chosen order. Afterwards, it is revealed to  $\Gamma$  which of the  $k$  results the user was interested in and  $\Gamma$  incurs a cost of  $j$  if this result was the  $j^{\text{th}}$  result in the displayed order.

Model this problem as an ONLINE CONVEX OPTIMIZATION problem so that  $\Gamma$  can be realized by a Follow-the-leader (FTL) algorithm.

**Exercise 10.5**  *$\sigma$ -strong convexity*

(3 points)

Prove the following statement: If regularizer  $R$  is  $\sigma$ -strongly convex and cost functions  $c_1, c_2, \dots$  are convex, then  $R + \sum_t c_t$  is  $\sigma$ -strongly convex.

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The assignments and further information on the course are provided on our website:  
<http://algo.cs.uni-frankfurt.de/lehre/oau/sommer21/oau21.shtml>

Contacts for submissions and questions: `{koglin,wilhelmi}@em.uni-frankfurt.de`.