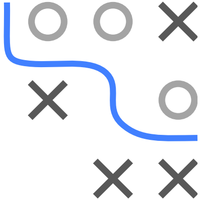
ONLINE CONVEX OPTIMIZATION



- One of the most relevant instantiations of the online learning problem is the problem of *online convex optimization* (OCO), which is characterized by a loss function

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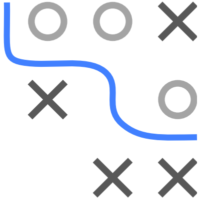

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- Note that both OLO and OQO belong to the class of online convex optimization problems:
  - *Online linear optimization (OLO) with convex action spaces:*

$$(a, z) = a^\top z$$

    is a convex function in $a \in \mathcal{A}$, provided $\mathcal{A}$ is convex.
  - *Online quadratic optimization (OQO) with convex action spaces:*

$$(a, z) = \frac{1}{2} ||a - z||_2^2$$

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ONLINE GRADIENT DESCENT: MOTIVATION

- We have seen that the FTRL algorithm with the $_2$ norm regularization $\psi(a) = \frac{1}{2\eta} \, ||a||_2^2$ achieves satisfactory results for online linear optimization (OLO) problems, that is, if $(a, z) = L^{\mathtt{lin}}(a, z) := a^\top z$, then we have
  - *Fast updates* — If $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{R}^d$, then

$$a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{FTRL}} = a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}} - \eta \, z_t, \qquad t = 1, \ldots, T;$$

  - *Regret bounds* — By an appropriate choice of η and some (mild) assumptions on $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{Z}$, we have

$$R_T^{\mathtt{FTRL}} = o(T).$$

ONLINE GRADIENT DESCENT: MOTIVATION

Apparently, the nice form of the loss function $L^{\mathtt{lin}}$ is responsible for the appealing properties of FTRL in this case. Indeed, since $\nabla_a L^{\mathtt{lin}}(a, z) = z$ note that the update rule can be written as

$$a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{FTRL}} = a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}} - \eta\, z_t = a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}} - \eta\, \nabla_a L^{\mathtt{lin}}(a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}}, z_t).$$

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Interpretation: In each time step $t + 1$, we are following the direction with the steepest decrease of the most recent loss (represented by $-\nabla L^{\mathtt{lin}}(a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}}, z_t)$) from the current ”position” $a_t^{\mathtt{FTRL}}$ with the step size η

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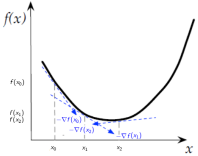

$\Rightarrow$ Gradient Descent.

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\begin{aligned}
f : S \to \mathbb{R} \text{ is convex } &\Leftrightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) + (y - x)^\top \nabla f(x) \text{ for any } x, y \in S \\
&\Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(y) \leq (x - y)^\top \nabla f(x) \text{ for any } x, y \in S.
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- This means if we are dealing with a loss function $\ : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{Z} \to \mathbb{R}$, which is convex and differentiable in its first argument ($\mathcal{A}$ has also to be convex), then

$$
(a, z) - (\tilde{a}, z) \leq (a - \tilde{a})^\top \nabla_a (a, z), \quad \forall a, \tilde{a} \in \mathcal{A}, z \in \mathcal{Z}.
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Conclusion: The regret of a learner with respect to a differentiable and convex loss function is bounded by the regret corresponding to an online linear optimization problem with environmental data $\tilde{z}_t = \nabla_a(a_t, z_t)$.

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- **We know:** Online linear optimization problems can be tackled by means of the FTRL algorithm!

$\rightsquigarrow$ Incorporate the substitution $\tilde{z}_t = \nabla_a(a_t, z_t)$ into the update formula of FTRL with squared L2-norm regularization.

ONLINE GRADIENT DESCENT: DEFINITION

- The corresponding algorithm which chooses its action according to these considerations is called the *Online Gradient Descent* (OGD) algorithm with step size $\eta > 0$. It holds in particular,

$$a_{t+1}^{\mathtt{OGD}} = a_t^{\mathtt{OGD}} - \eta \nabla_a (a_t^{\mathtt{OGD}}, z_t), \quad t = 1, \ldots T. \tag{1}$$

(Technical side note: For this update formula we assume that $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{R}^d$. Moreover, the first action $a_1^{\mathtt{OGD}}$ is arbitrary.)