

Online Learning and Solving Infinite Games with an ERM Oracle

Presentation by Maxwell Fishelson



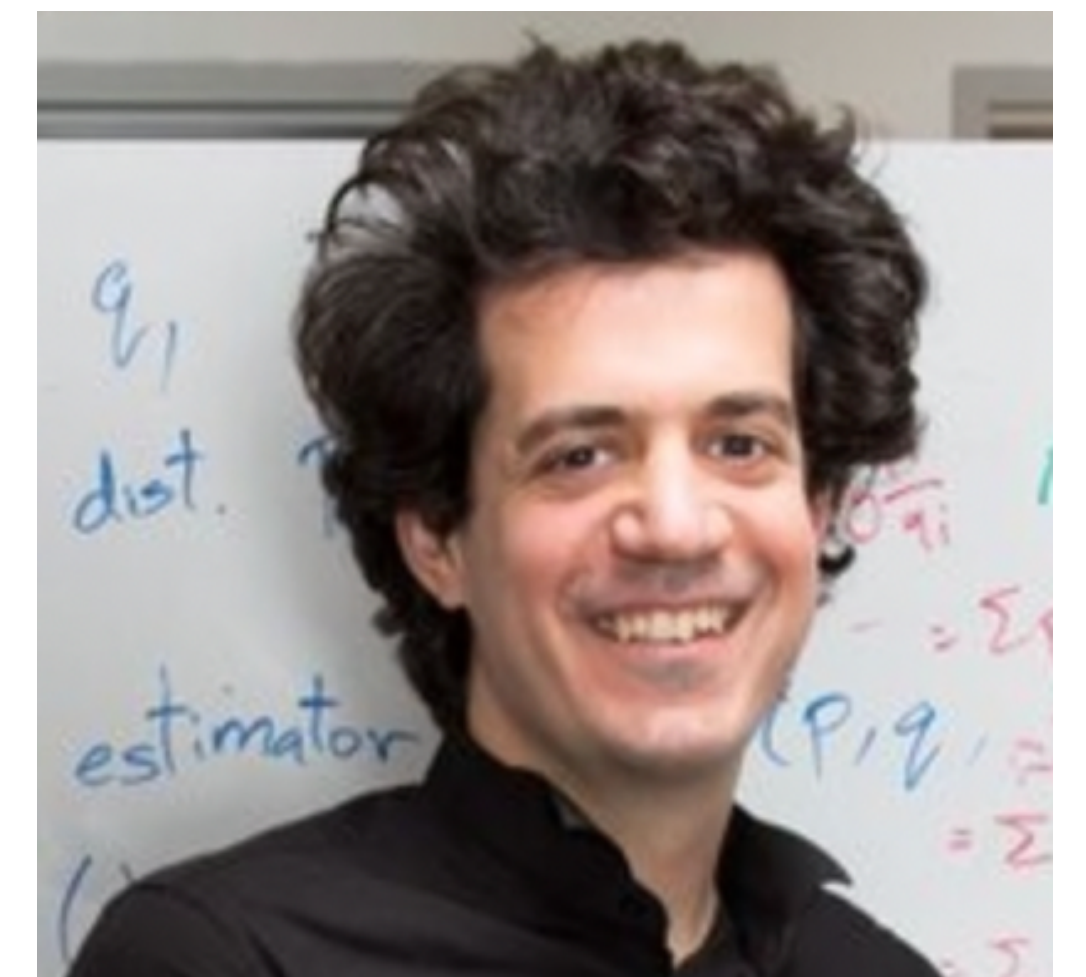
Angelos
Assos



Idan
Attias



Yuval
Dagan



Costis
Daskalakis

Online Learning

- Data sequence $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots$ $x_t \in \mathcal{X}, y_t \in \{0,1\}$
- At each time $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$, learner chooses $h_t : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$
- Then, (x_t, y_t) revealed
- **Goal:** $h_t(x_t) = y_t$
- Given: hypothesis class $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \{0,1\}^{\mathcal{X}}$

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- **Agnostic:** arbitrary sequence $\{(x_t, y_t)\}_{t=1}^T$

- Want: regret bound R_T

- $$\sum_{t=1}^T 1[h_t(x_t) \neq y_t] - \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \sum_{t=1}^T 1[h(x_t) \neq y_t] \leq R_T$$

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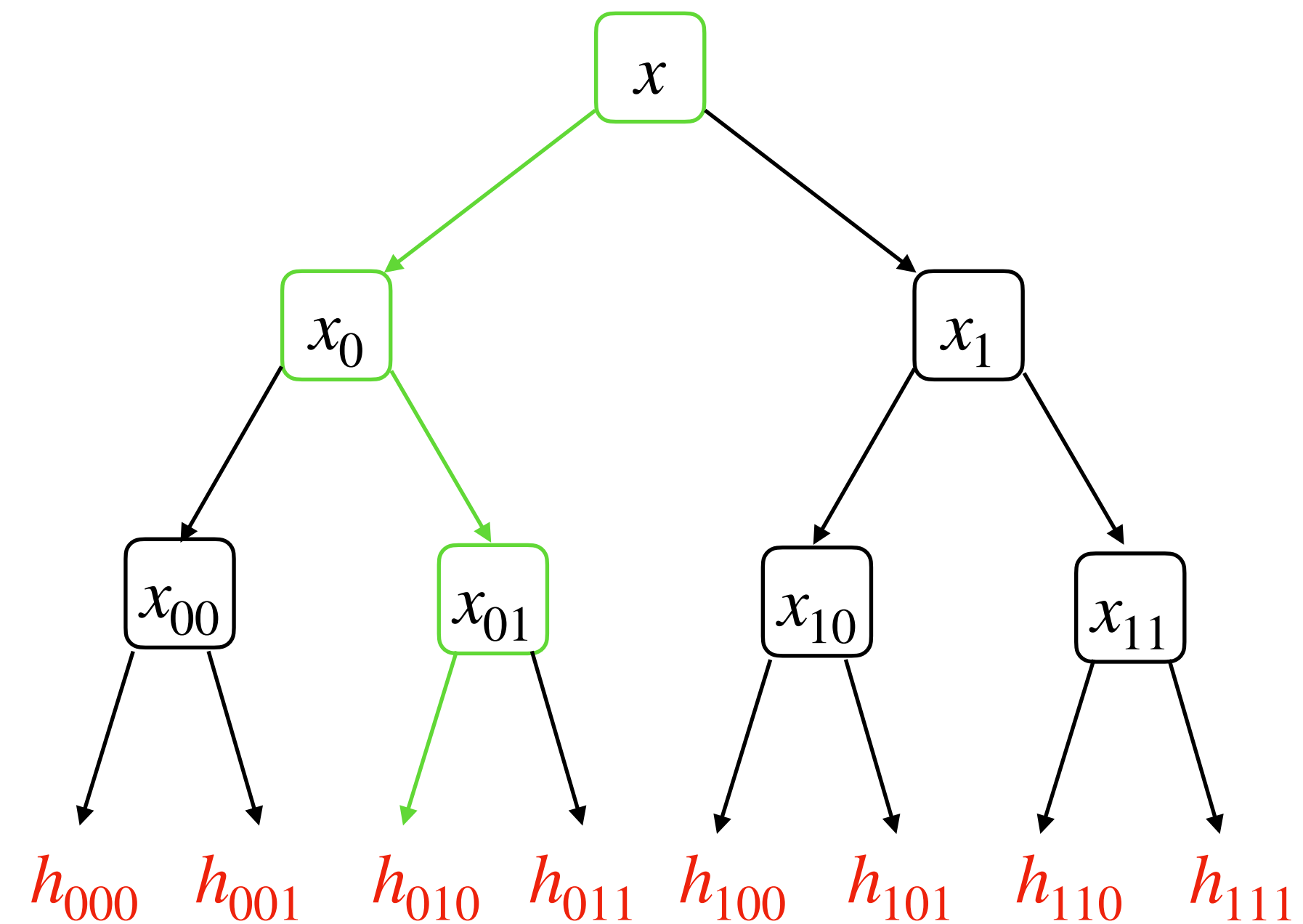
Necessary and sufficient: \mathcal{H} has finite **Littlestone Dimension** [Littlestone 88]

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Example: $h_{010}(x), h_{010}(x_0), h_{010}(x_{01}) = 0, 1, 0$

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This work: **ERM oracle**

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Empirical Risk Minimization (**ERM**):

Given $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_t, y_t)$: return $h \in \mathcal{H}$ with $h(x_\tau) = y_\tau$ for all τ

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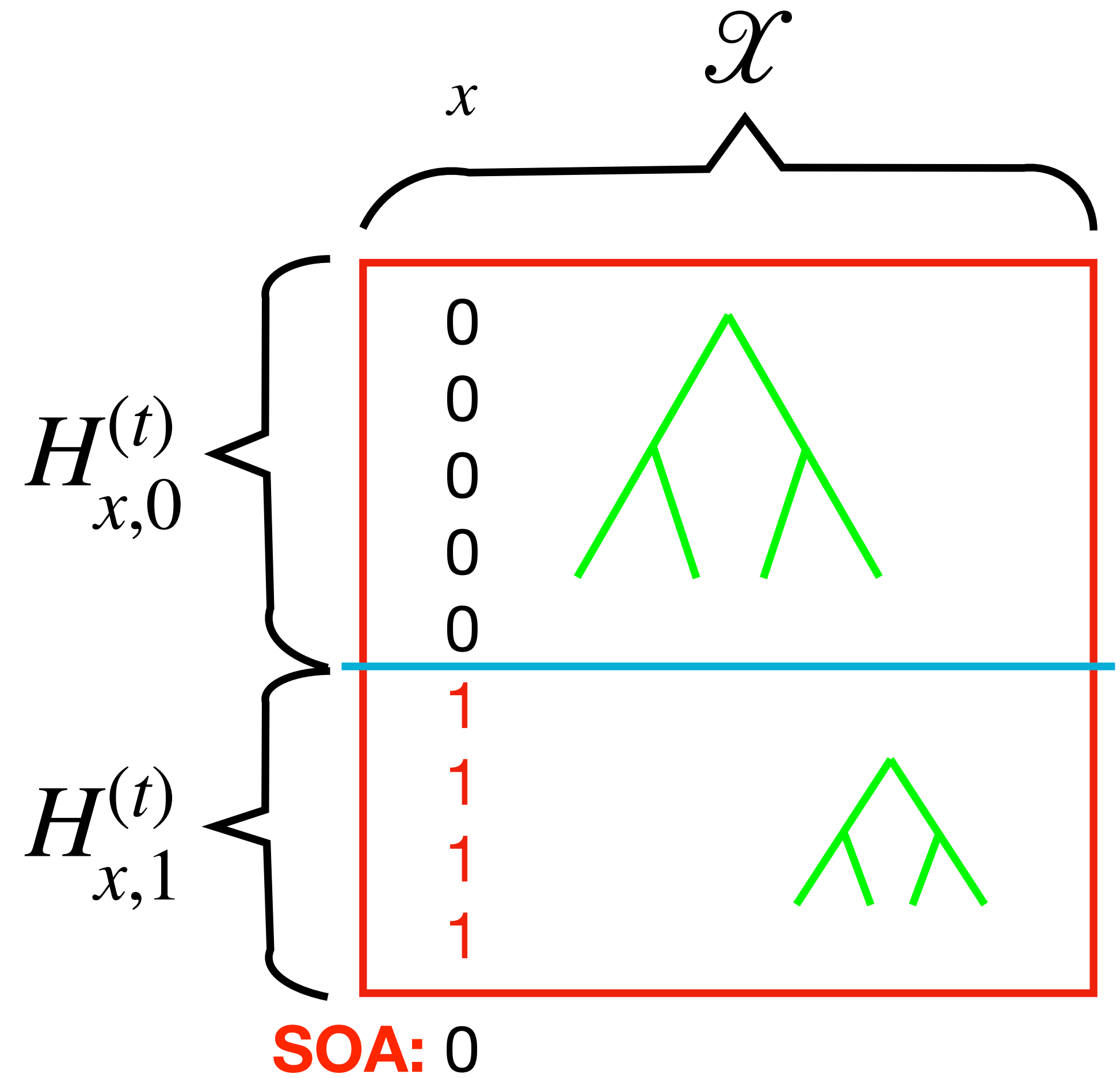
Given $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_t, y_t)$: find all consistent $H^{(t)} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$

$$H_{x,0}^{(t)} \subseteq \{h \in H^{(t)} \mid h(x) = 0\}$$

$$H_{x,1}^{(t)} \subseteq \{h \in H^{(t)} \mid h(x) = 1\}$$

Compute Lit: $H_{x,0}^{(t)} \times \mathcal{X}$ and $H_{x,1}^{(t)} \times \mathcal{X}$

Return $\arg \max_y \text{Lit}(H_{x,y}^{(t)} \times \mathcal{X})$ for all x



Why ERM?

SOA Oracle (Strong)	ERM Oracle (Weak)

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SOA Oracle (Strong)

Cannot distinguish in poly time

$$\text{Lit}(\mathcal{H}) = \tilde{O}(1)$$

$$\text{Lit}(\mathcal{H}) = \tilde{\Omega}(\log |\mathcal{H}|)$$

[Manurangsi 22]

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Optimal: [Littlestone88] [FR98]

Realizable: $\text{Lit}(\mathcal{H})$ mistakes

Agnostic: $\sqrt{T \cdot \text{Lit}(\mathcal{H})}$ regret

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Yes! [AADD  23]

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SOA: Poly iterations, each iteration exp | **ERM:** Exp iterations, each iteration fast

Algorithm (Realizable Proper)

Stage j : finite $H_j \subseteq \mathcal{H}$

Lazy MWU on H_j : predict $\mu^{(t)} \in \Delta_{H_j}$

If $\mathbb{E}_{h \sim \mu^{(t)}}[|h(x_t) - y_t|] > \epsilon$, update $\mu_i^{(t+1)} \propto \mu_i^{(t)} \cdot \exp(|h_i(x_i) - y_i|)$

Otherwise $\mu_i^{(t+1)} = \mu_i^{(t)}$

Stage ends after $O\left(\frac{\log j}{\epsilon^2}\right)$ updates

ERM: $H_{j+1} \leftarrow H_j \cup \{\text{consistent } h\}$

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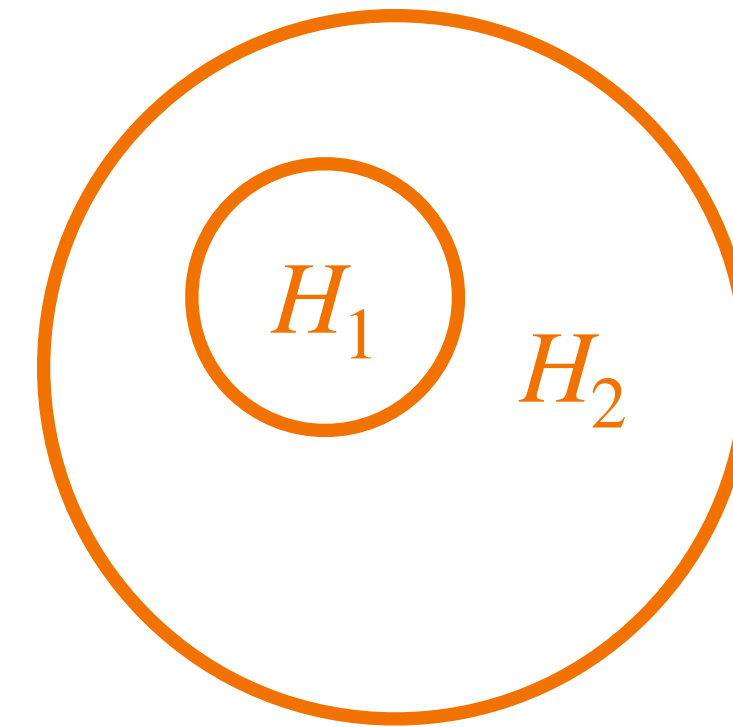
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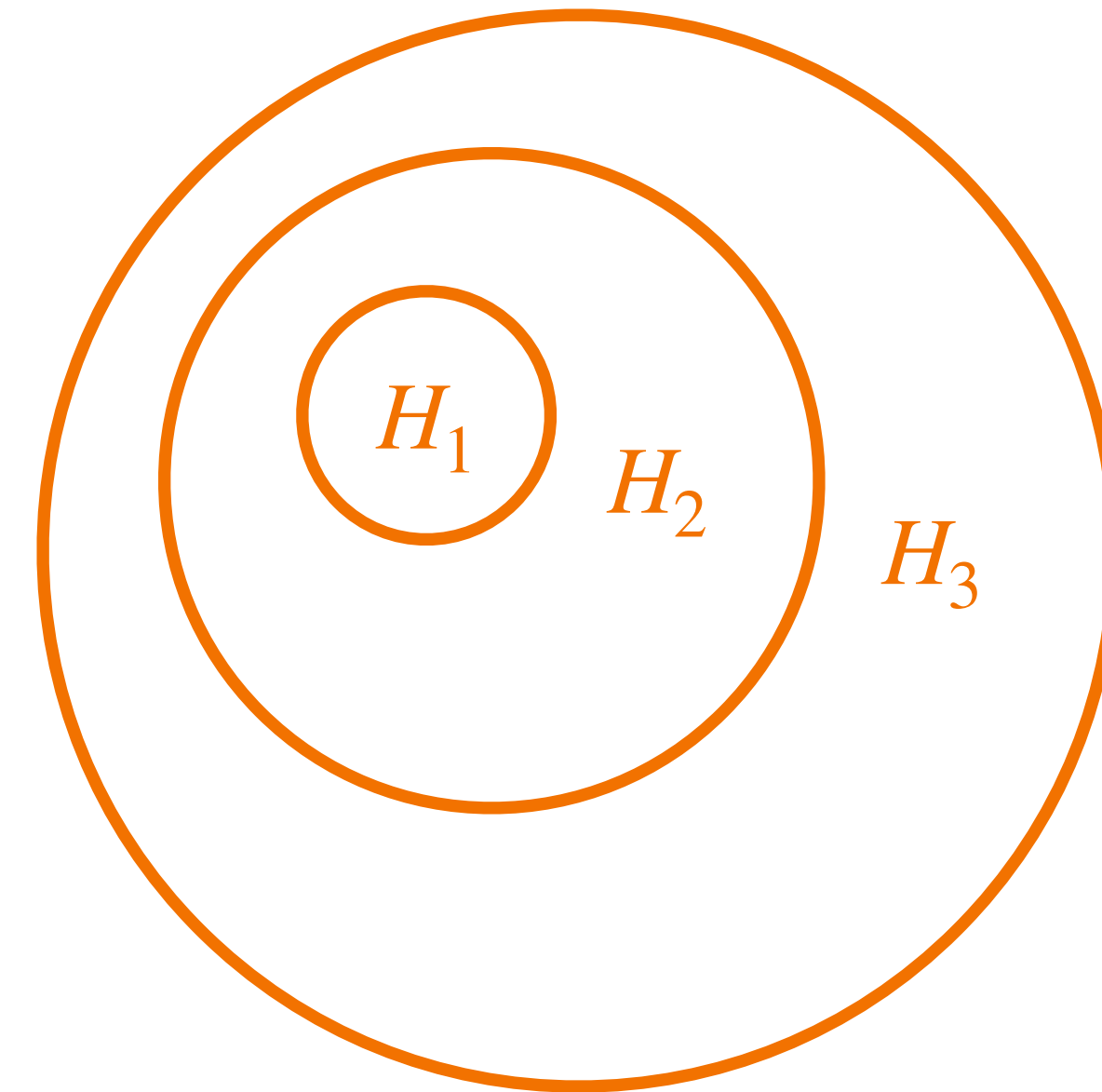
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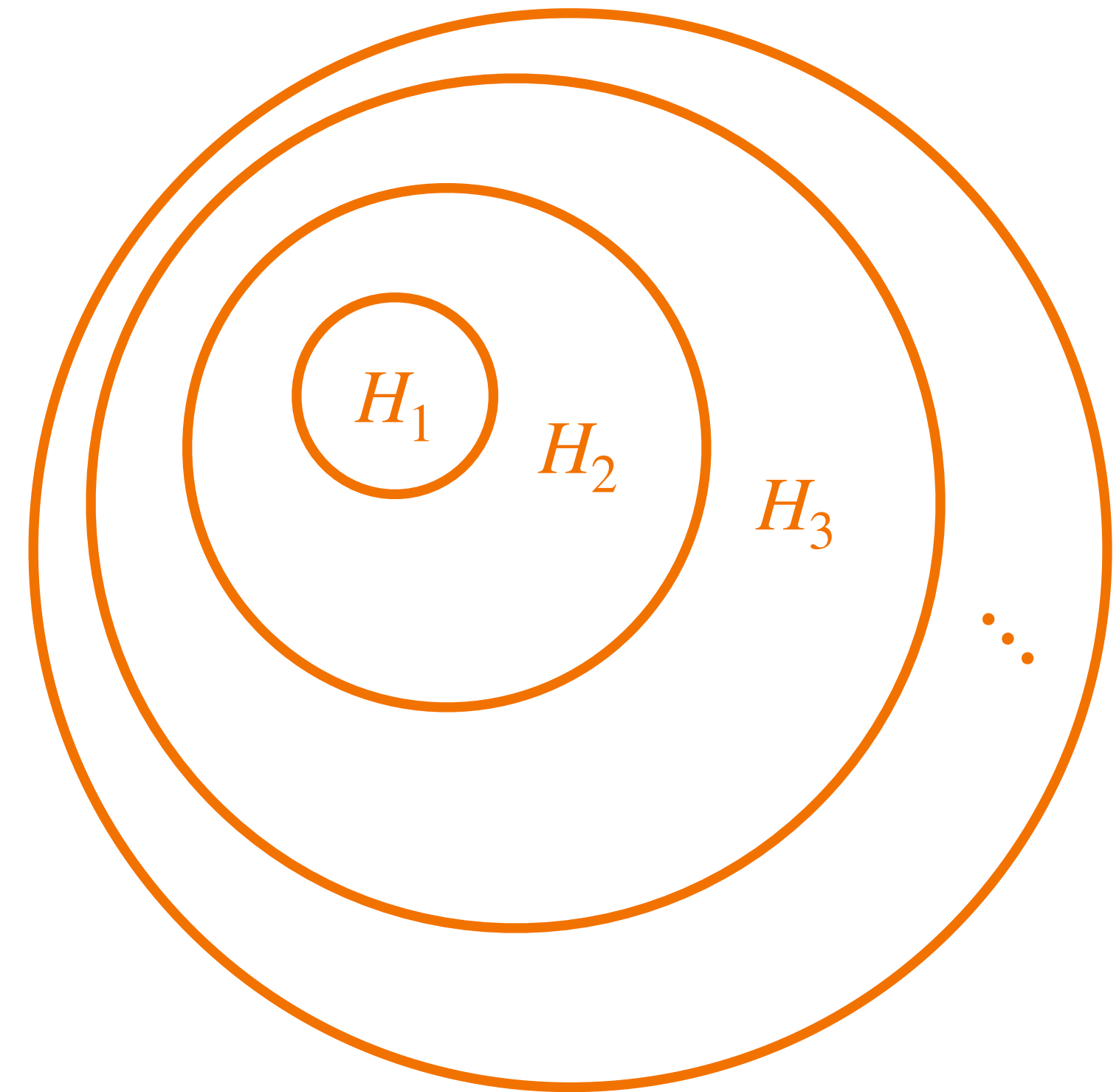
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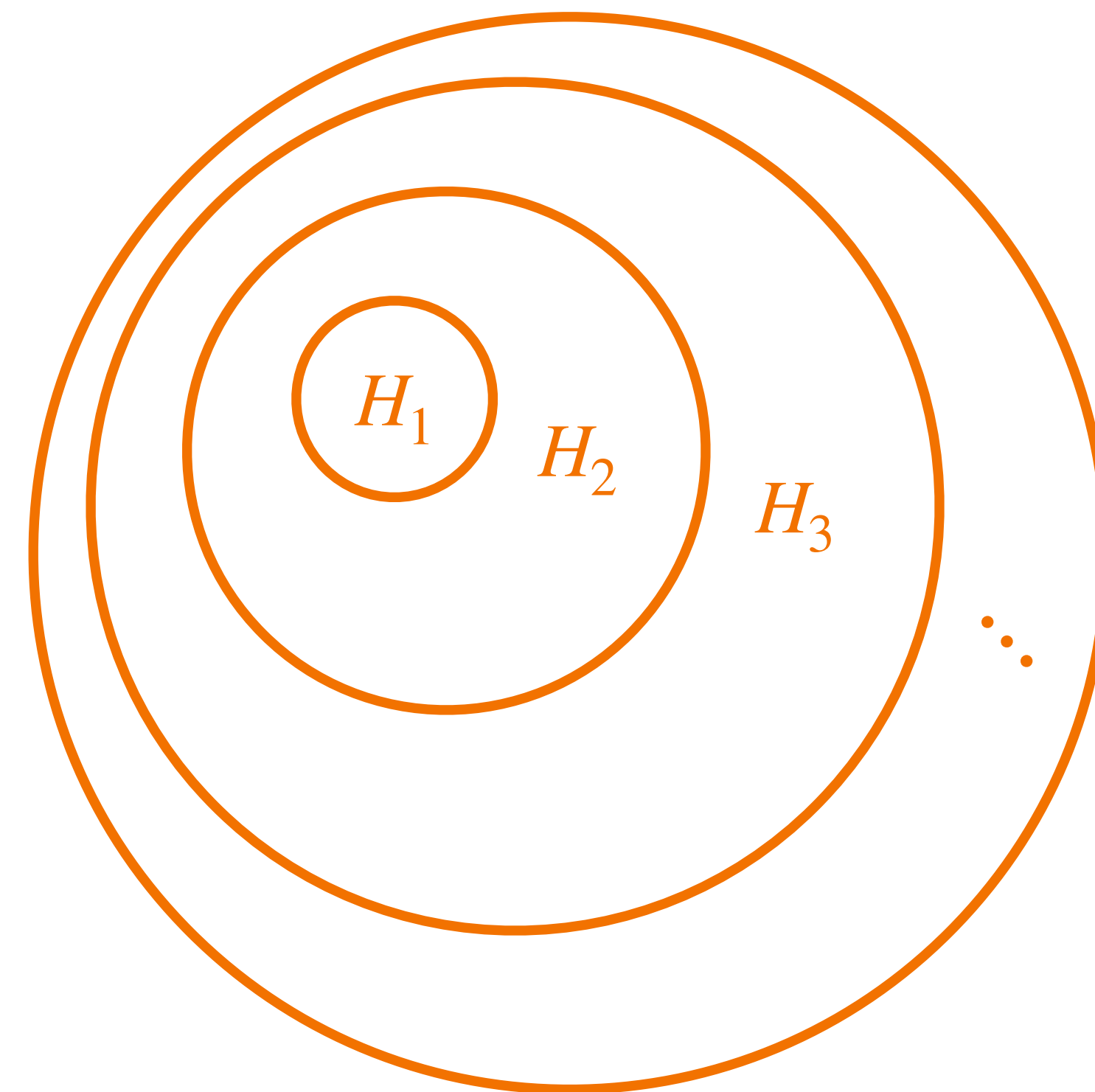
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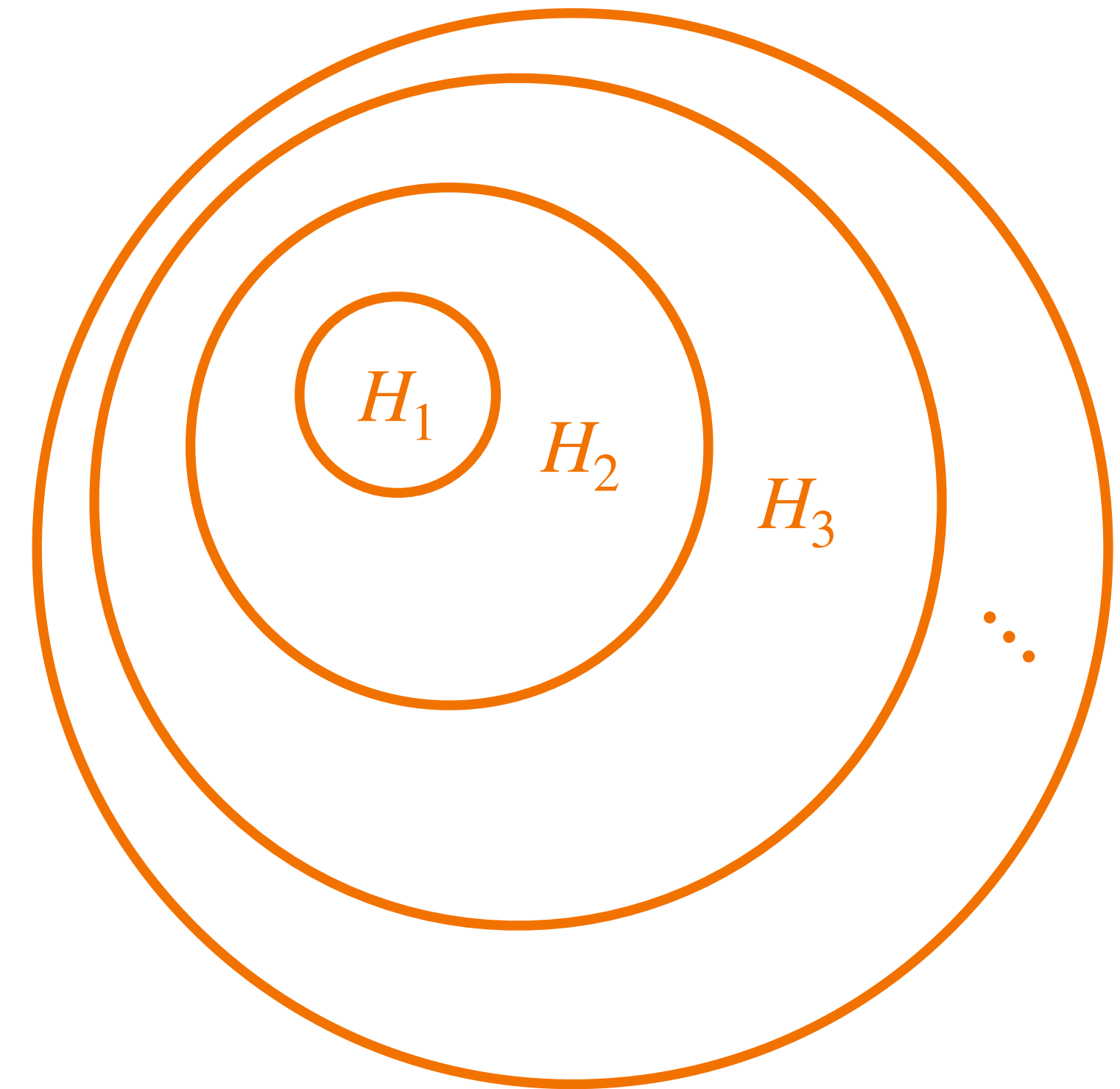
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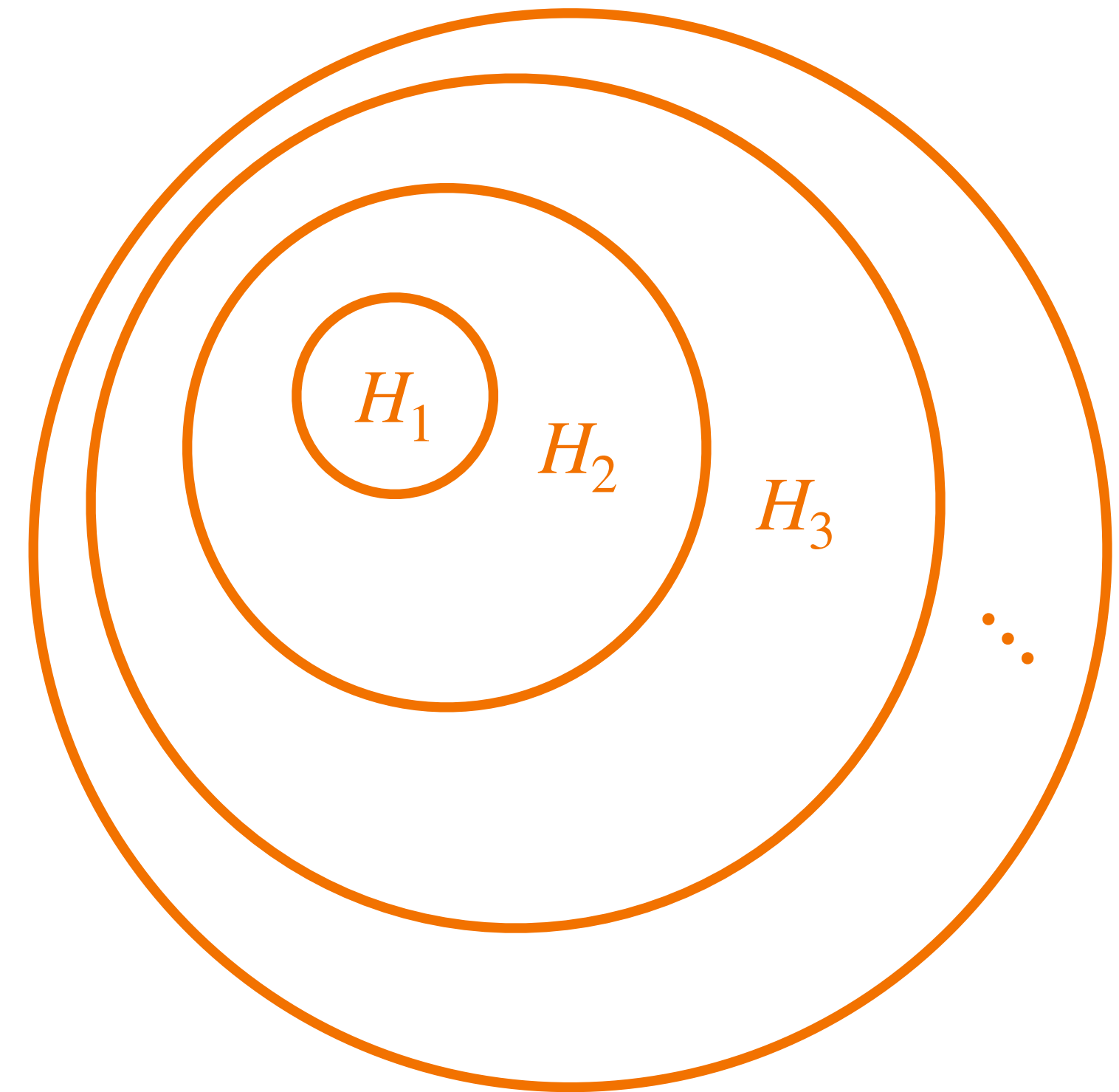
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too many stages: construct large Littlestone tree



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Two-player zero-sum game

Action sets: \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}

Utility $u : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

Player 1 chooses $a \in \mathcal{A}$

Player 2 chooses $b \in \mathcal{B}$

Receive reward/loss $u(a, b)$

ϵ -minmax: $\mu_a \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}, \mu_b \in \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}$

$$u(\mu_a, \mu_b) \geq \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} u(a, \mu_b) - \epsilon$$

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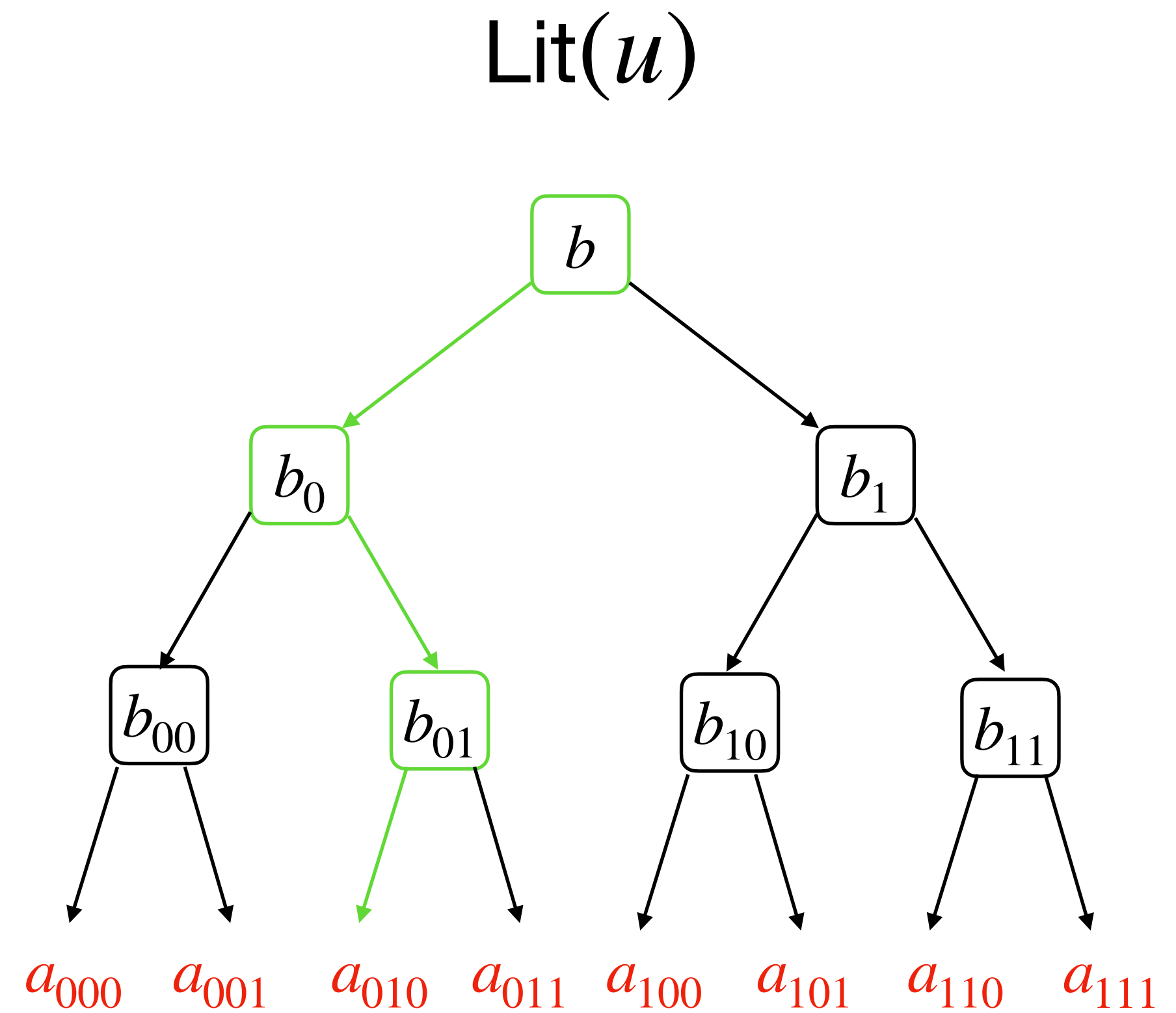
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Example: $u(a_{010}, b), u(a_{010}, b_0), u(a_{010}, b_{01}) = 0, 1, 0$

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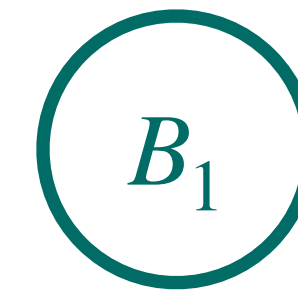
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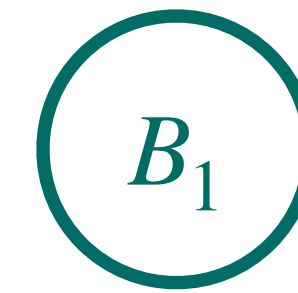
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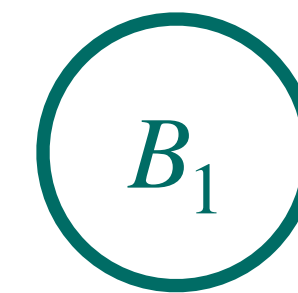
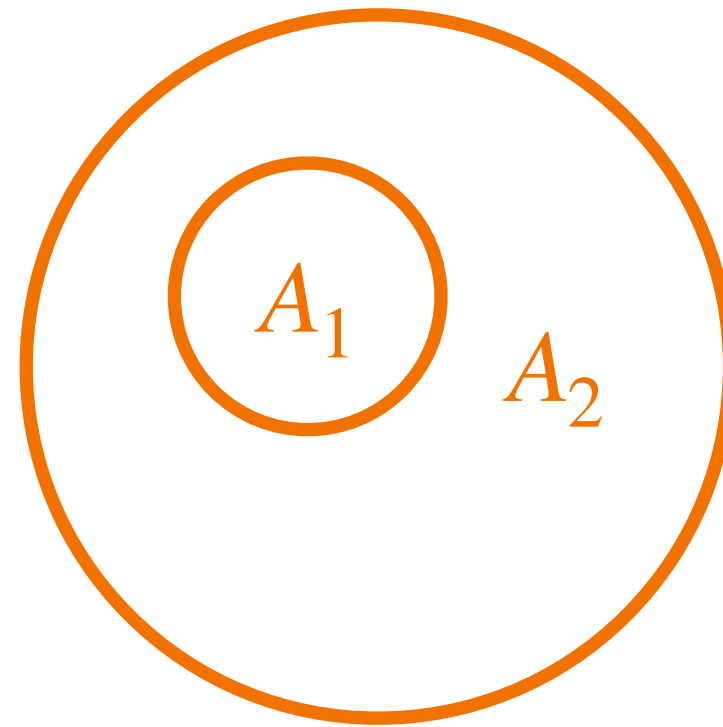


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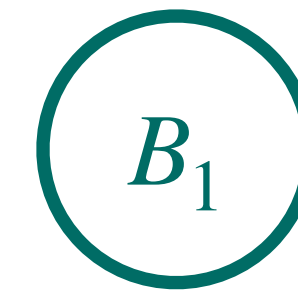
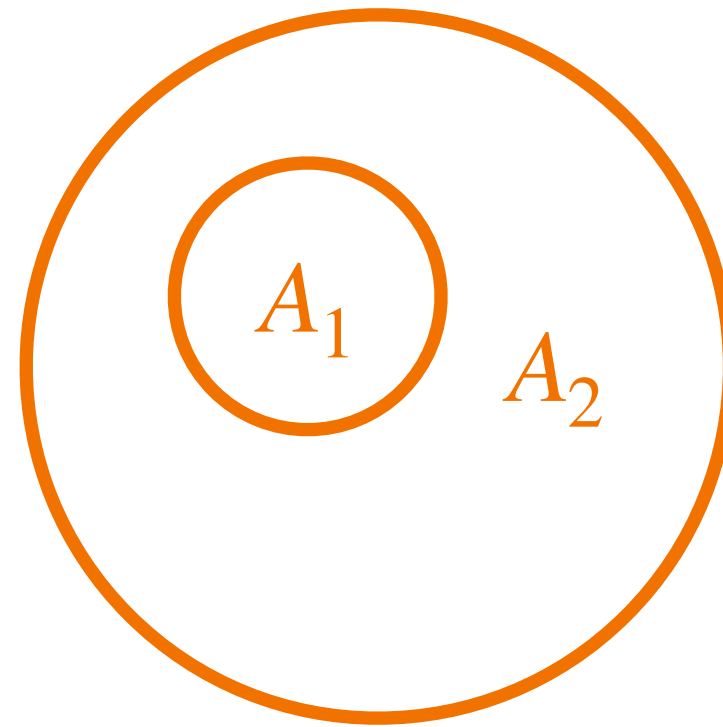


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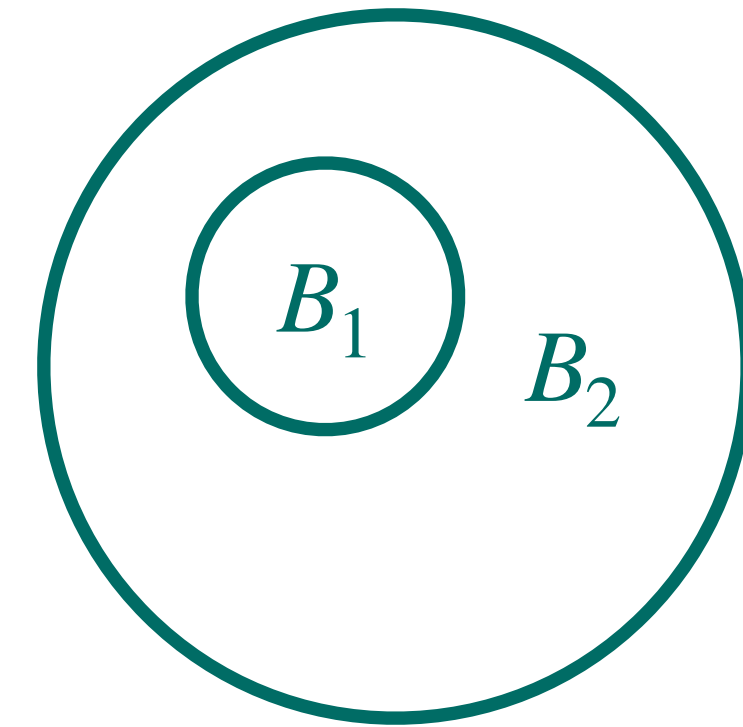
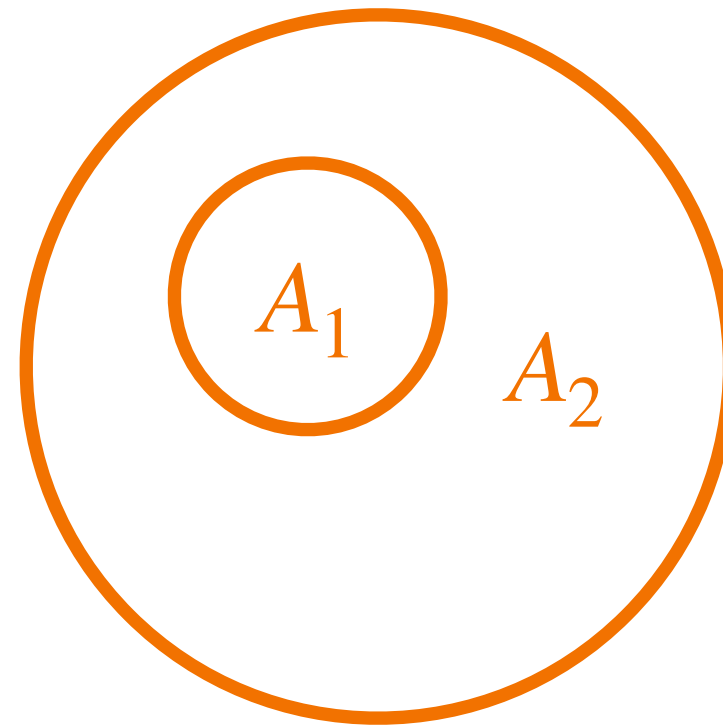
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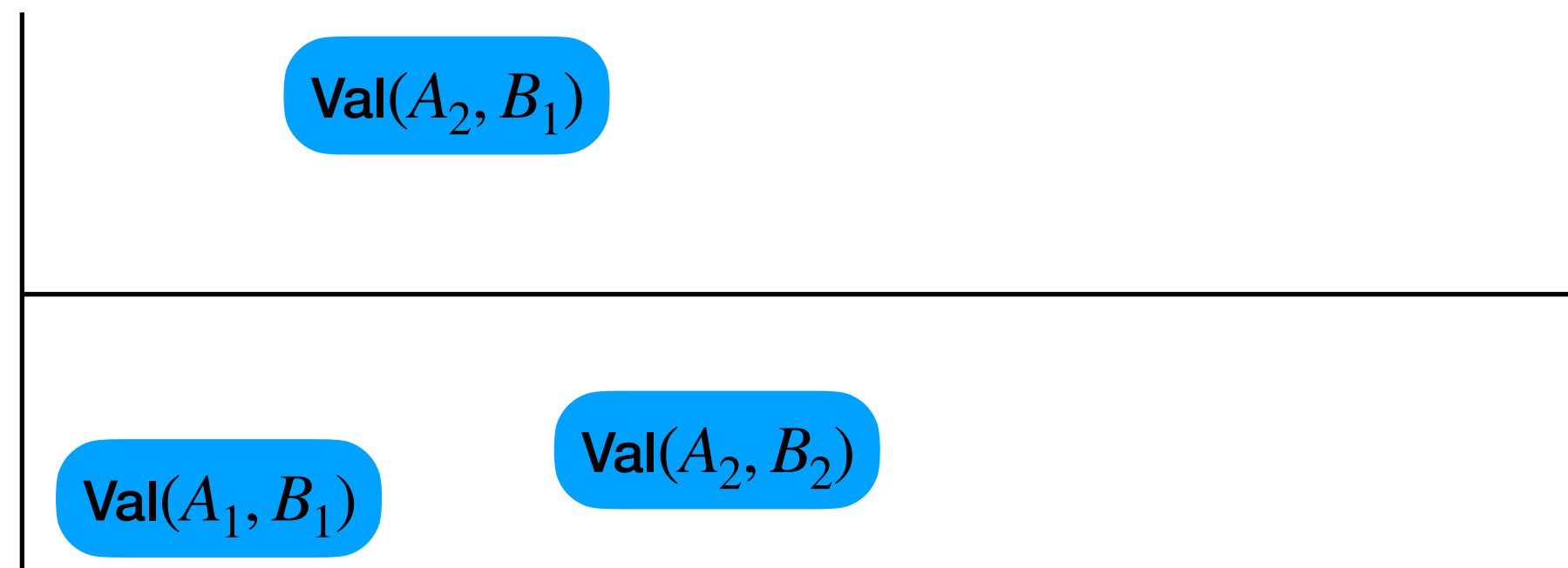
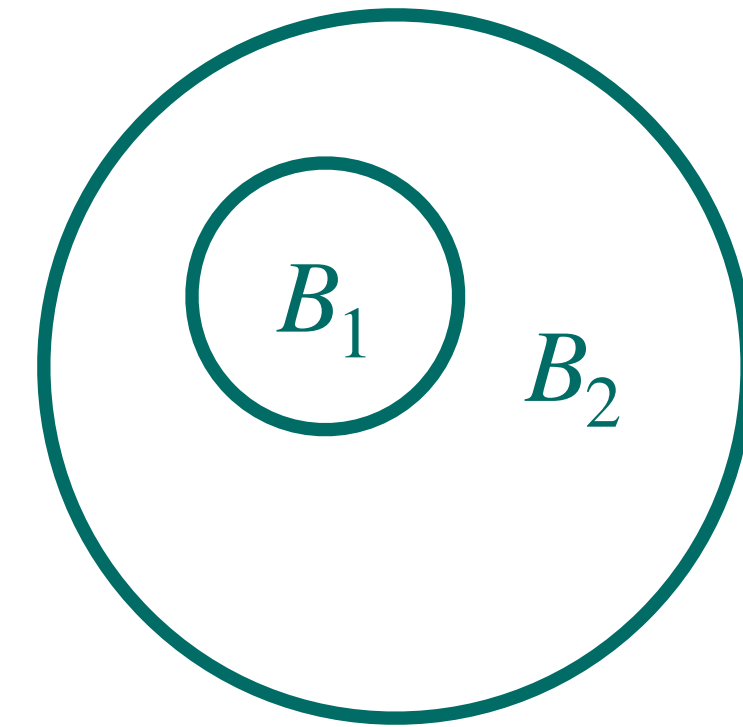
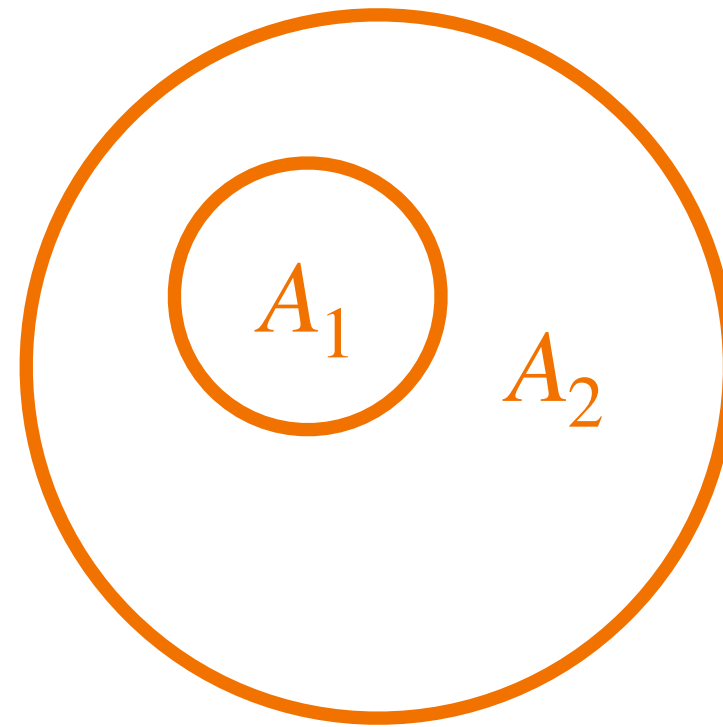
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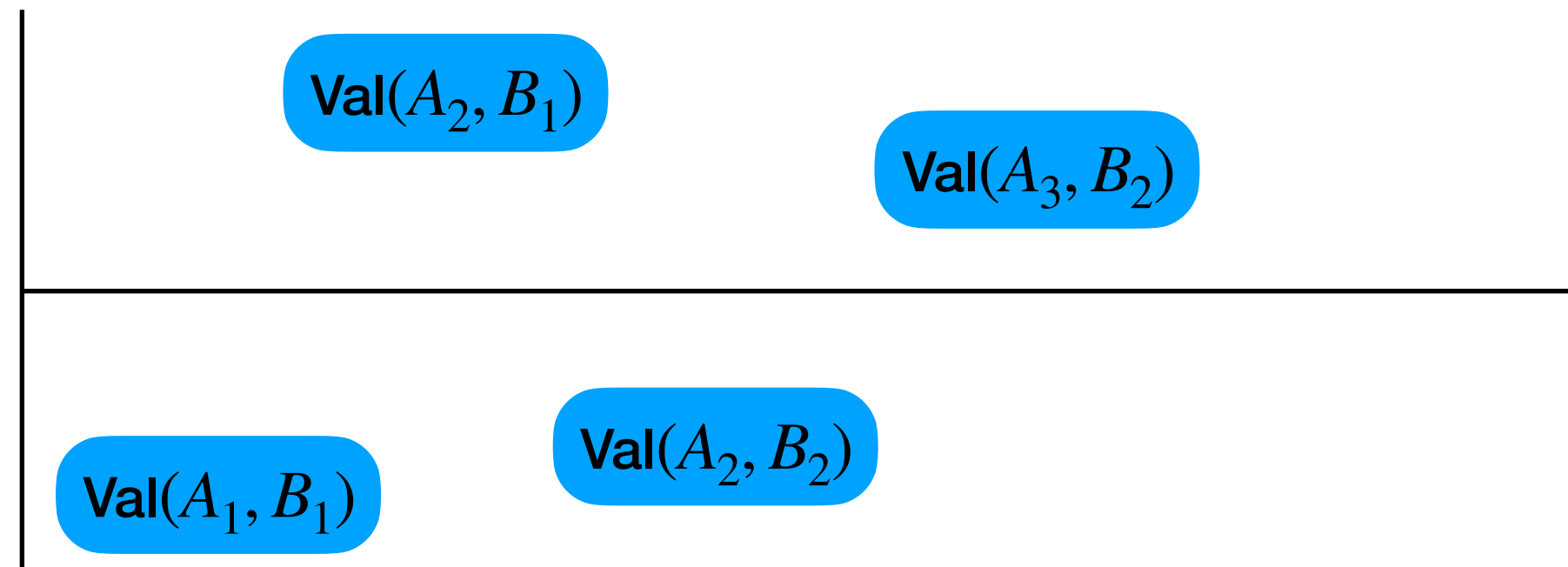
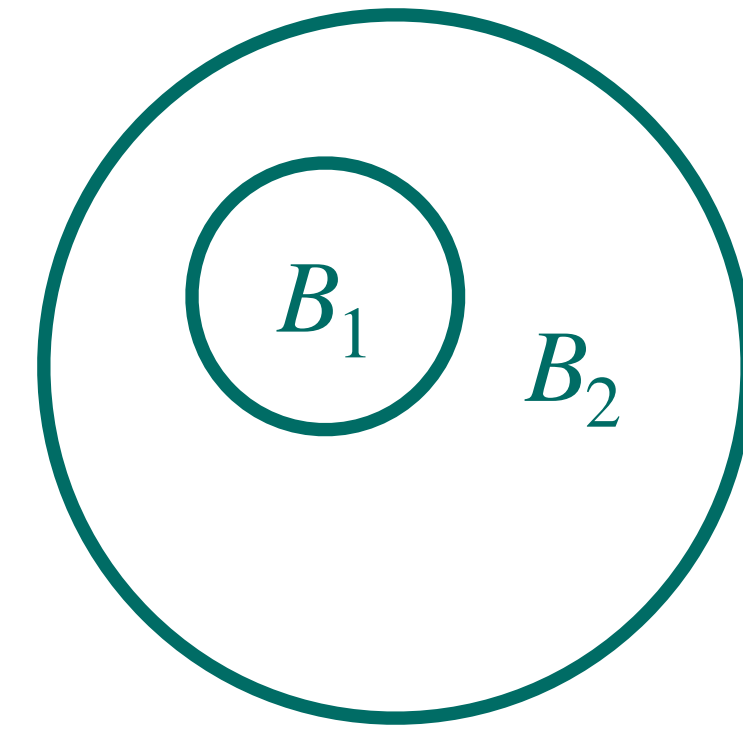
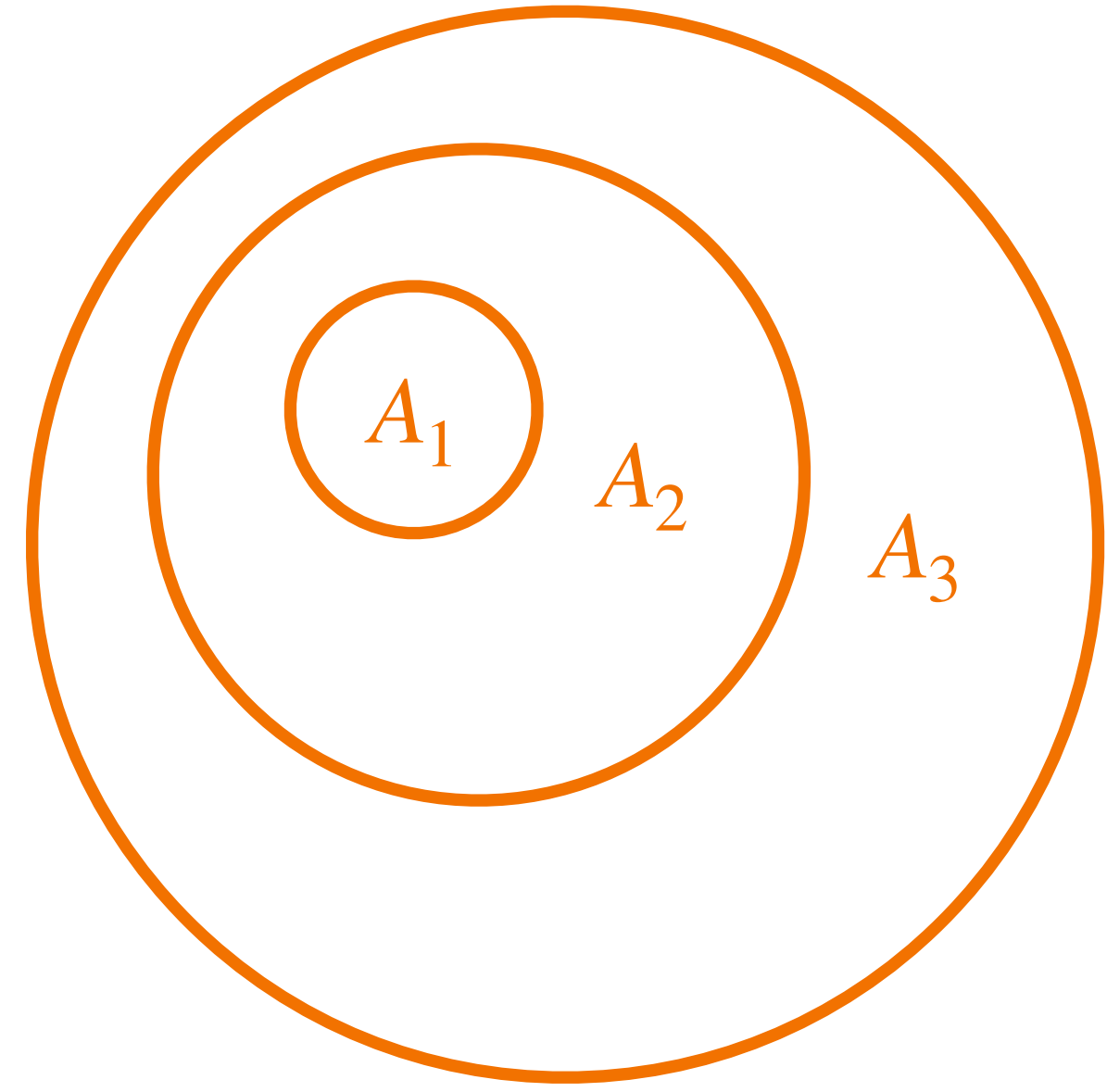
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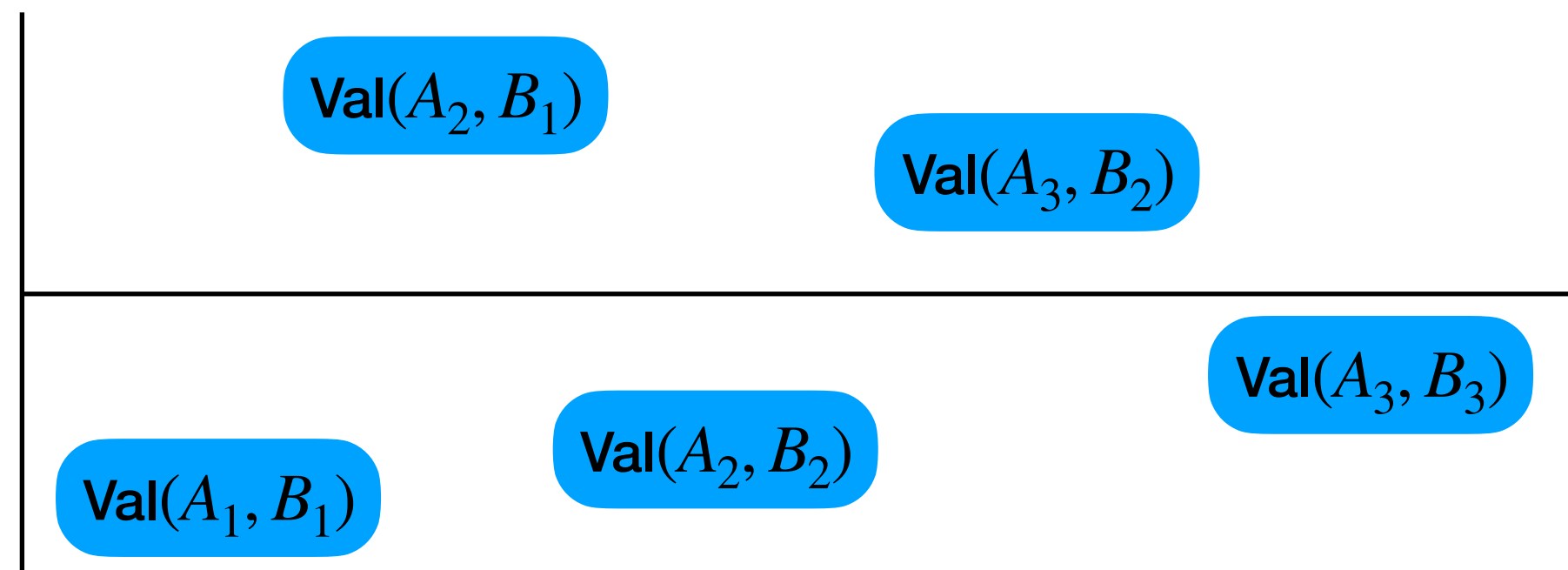
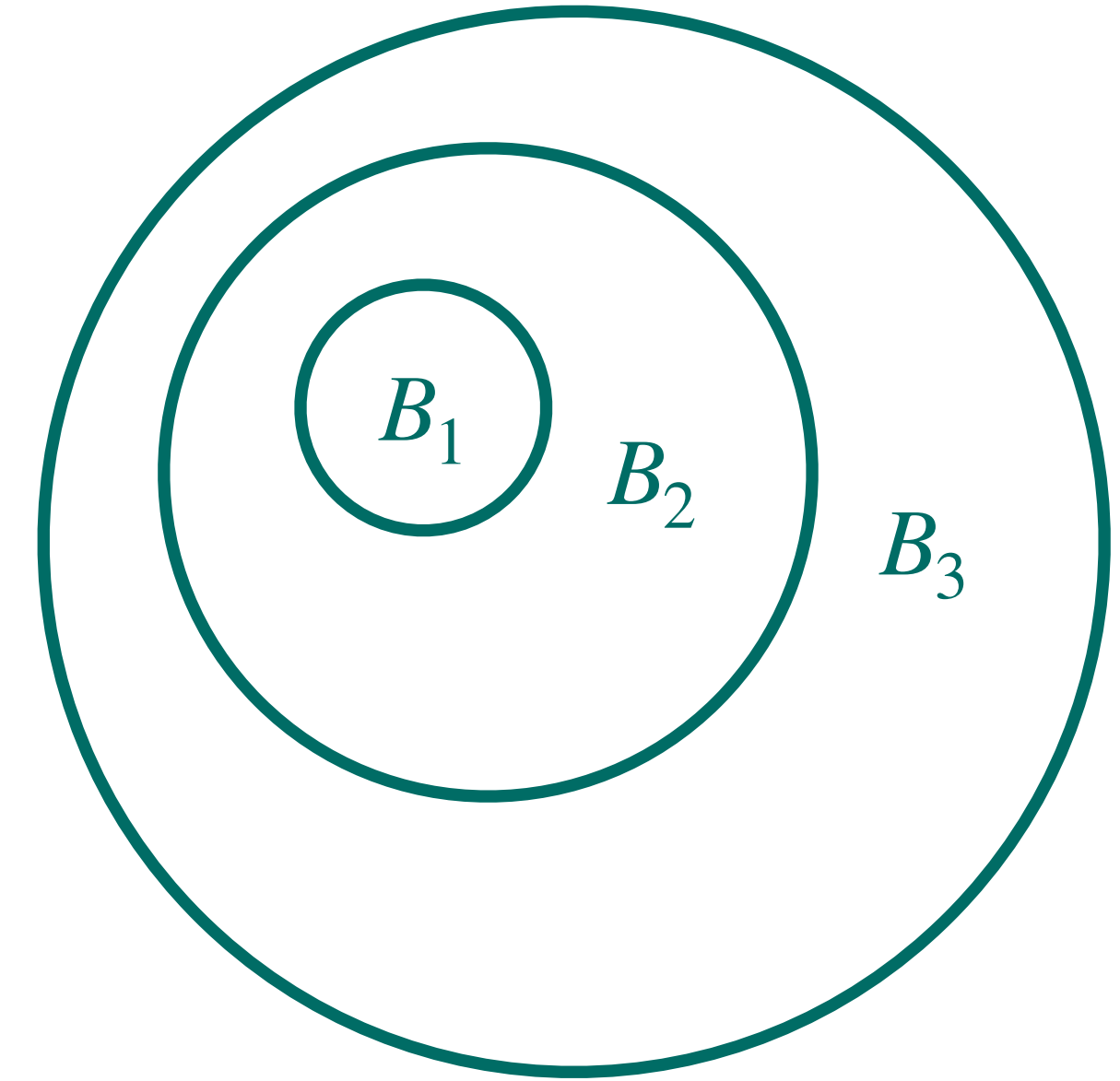
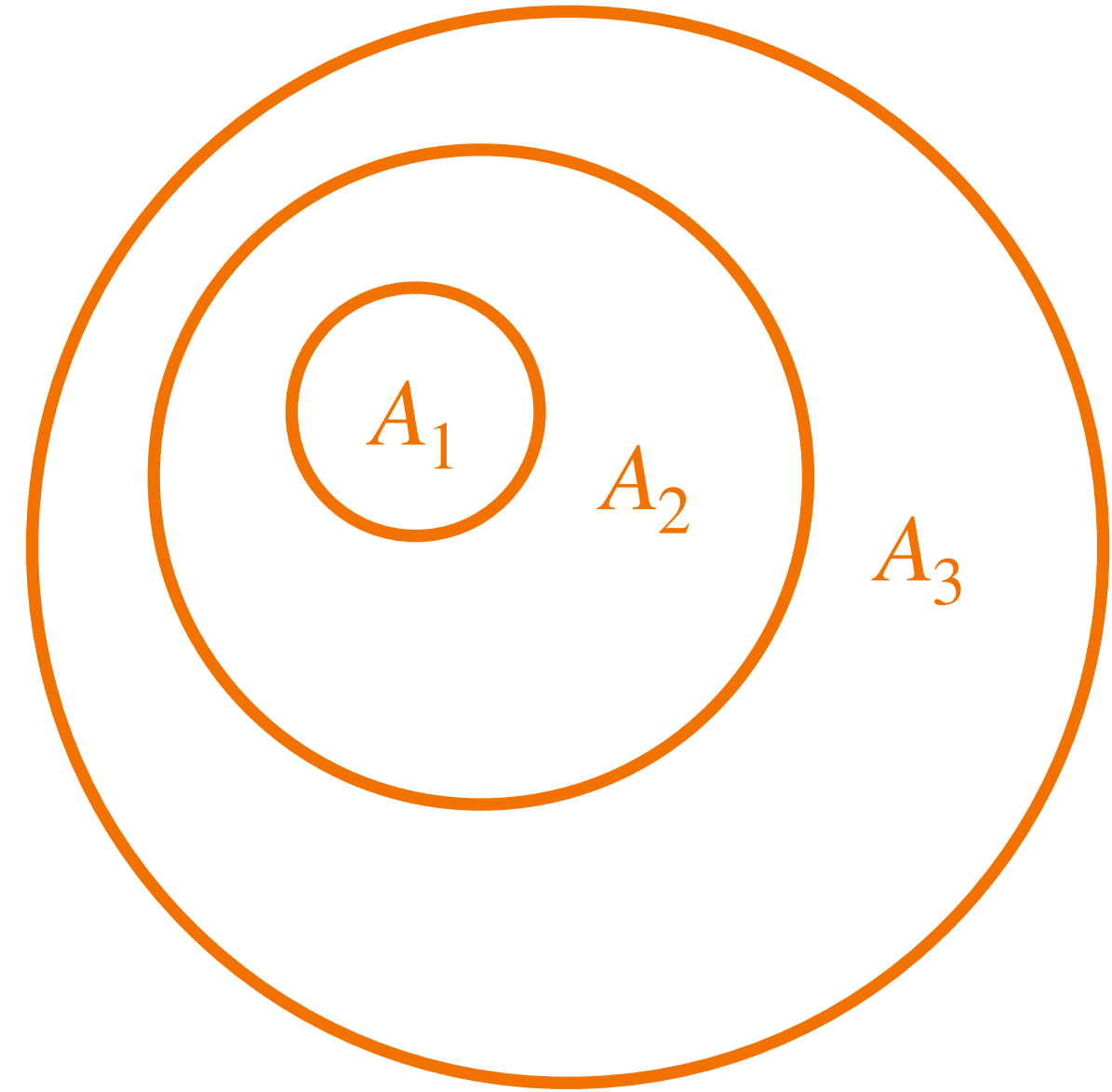
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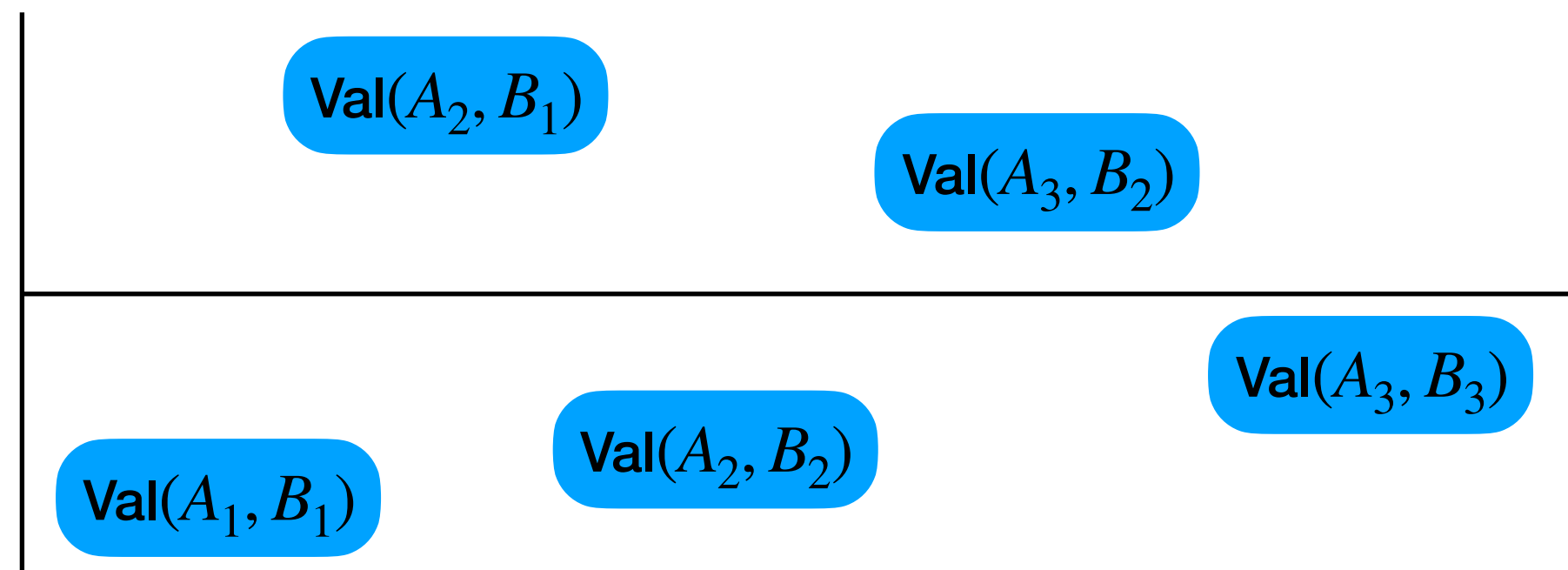
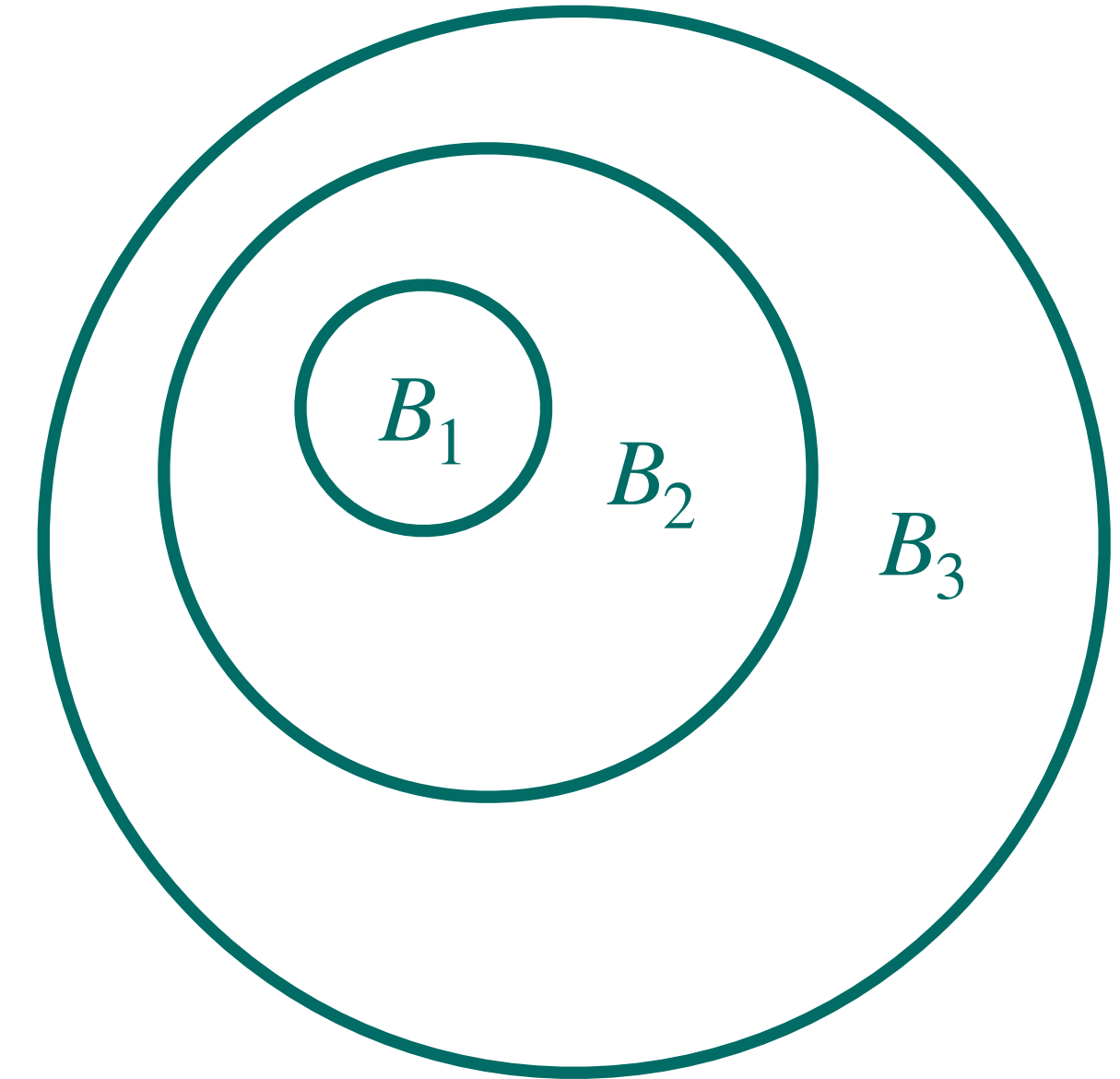
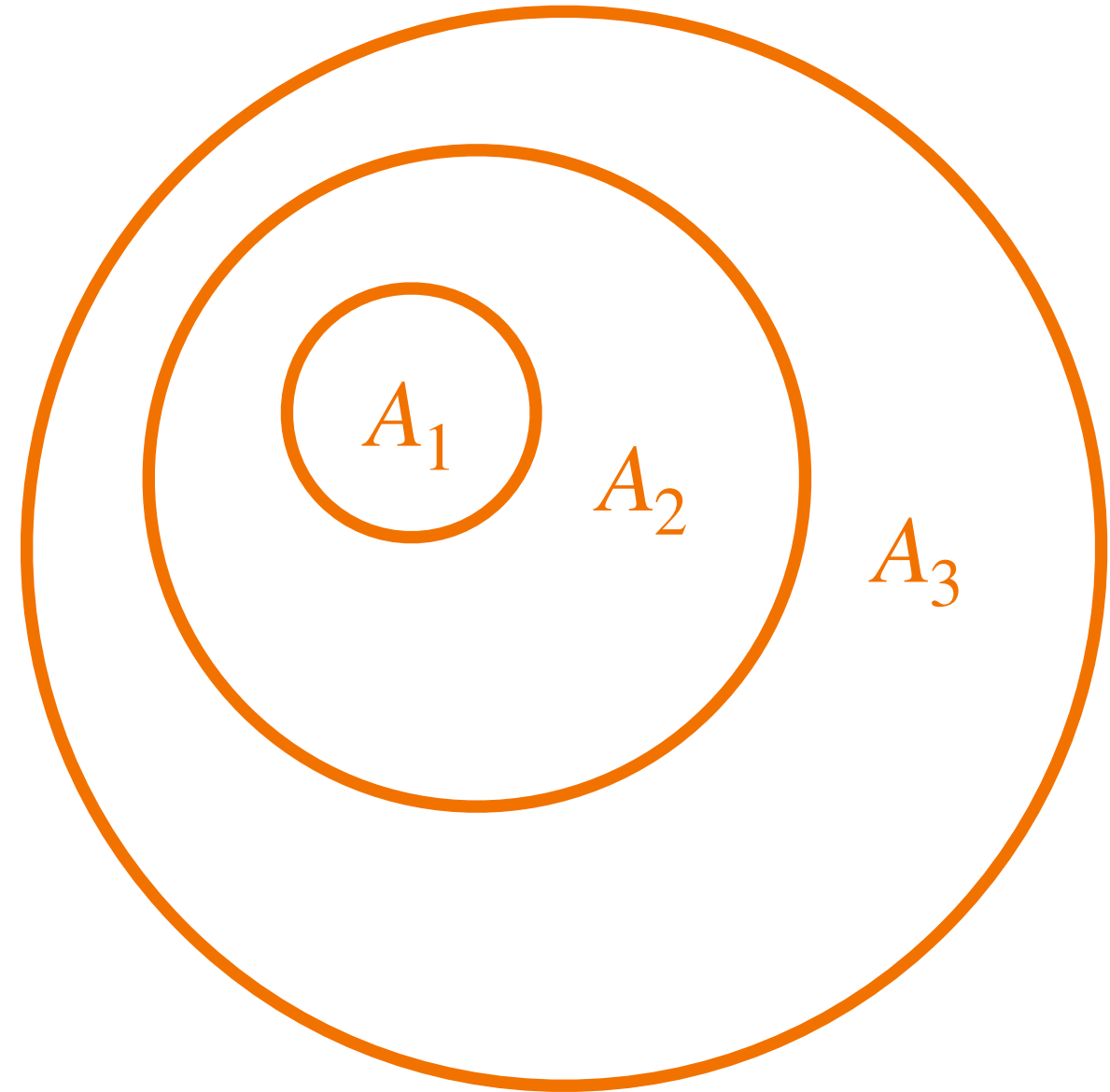
$$A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$
$$B_1 \subseteq B_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{B}$$



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Proof idea

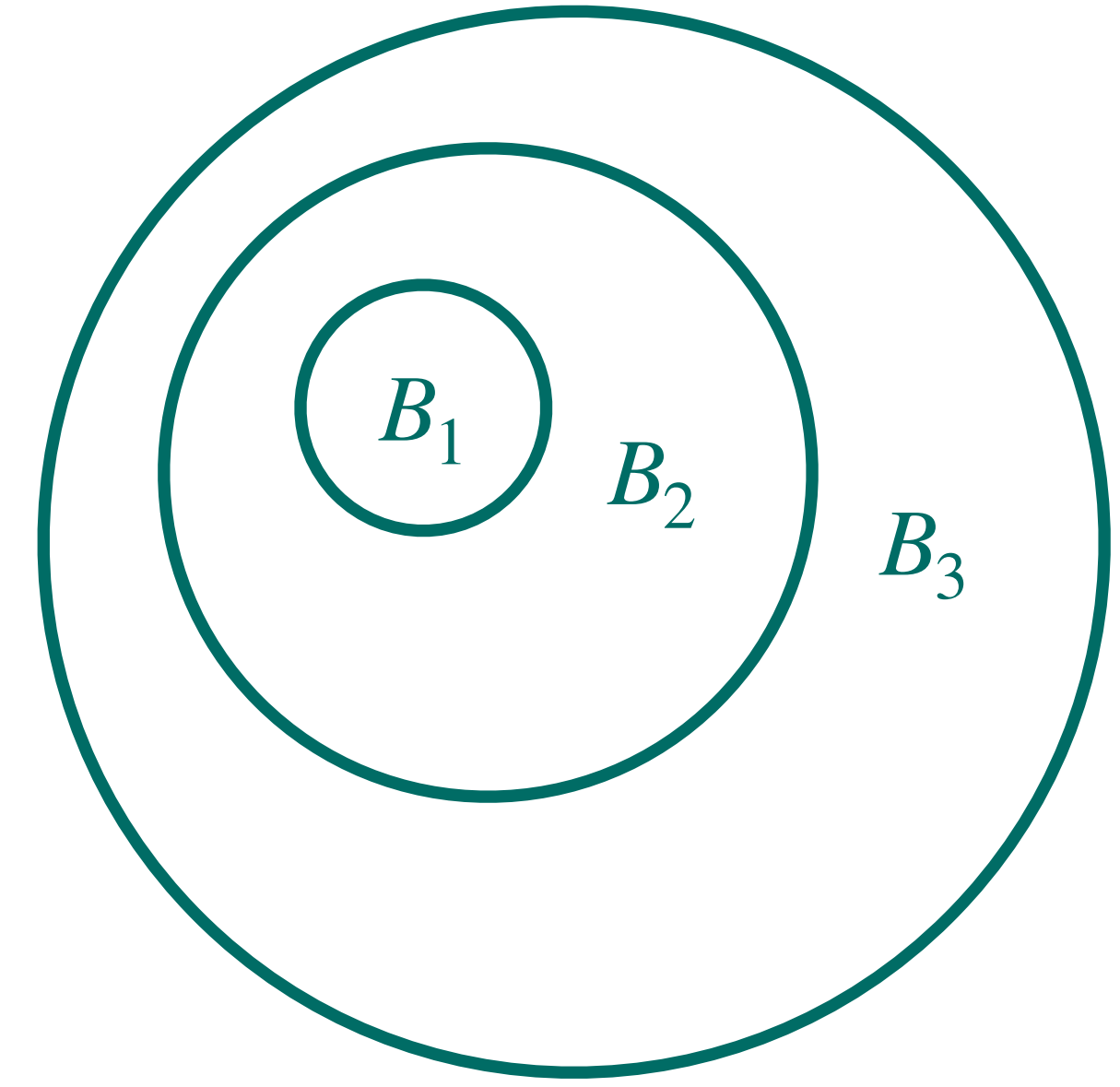
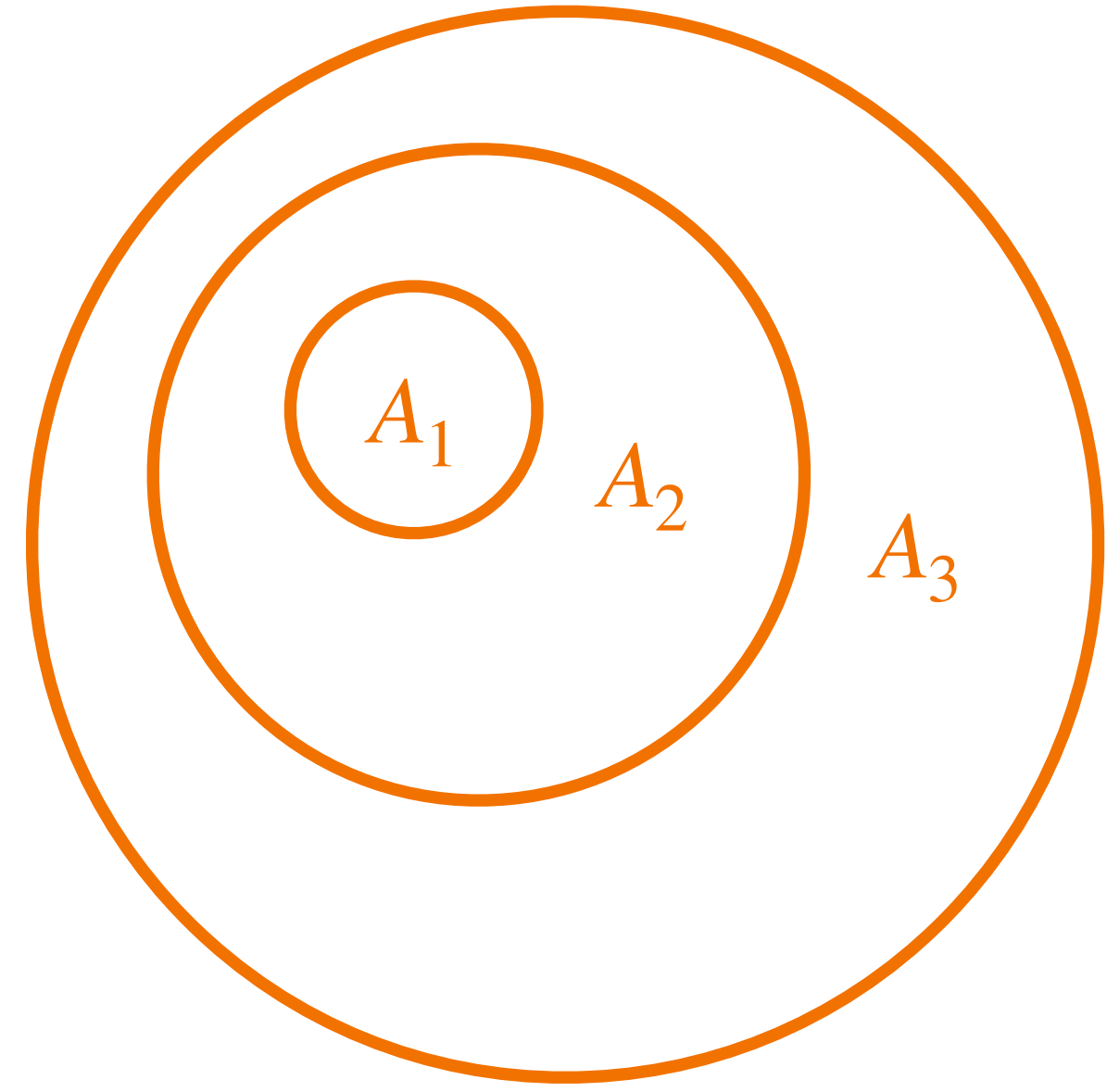
Nobody can increase value: equilibrium

Too many stages: construct large Littlestone tree

Algorithm (Two Player Zero Sum Games)

Game $u : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ with finite Littlestone Dimension

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Double Oracle Algorithm:

Blotto [AHKK20]

MARL [DeepMind]

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Double Oracle Algorithm:
 Blotto [AHKK20]
 MARL [DeepMind]

	0-1 valued games	real valued games
2-player zero-sum ϵ -minmax	$\mathcal{C} \text{Lit}(\mathcal{H}) / \epsilon^2$	$\mathcal{C} \text{sfat}(\mathcal{H}, \epsilon) / \epsilon^2$
k -player general-sum ϵ -CCE	$\mathcal{C}^k \cdot \text{Lit}(\mathcal{H}) / \epsilon^3$	$\mathcal{C}^k \cdot \text{sfat}(\mathcal{H}, \epsilon) / \epsilon^3$

Questions?

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- [Littlestone 88] Learning quickly when irrelevant attributes abound: A new linear-threshold algorithm.
- [Manurangsi 22] <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.01443.pdf>
- [Hanneke, Livni, Moran 21] <https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.01646>
- [AHKK20] <https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.12185>
- [DeepMind] http://mlanctot.info/files/papers/Lanctot_MARL_RLSS2019_Lille.pdf
- [FR98] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890540198927092>