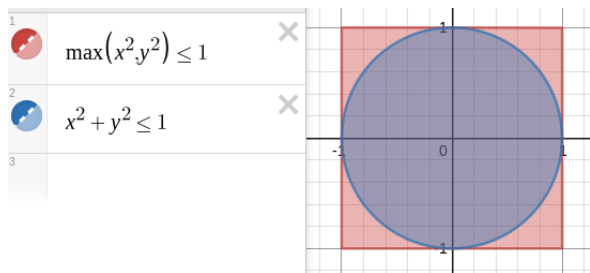




Exploiting Structure of Uncertainty for Efficient Matroid Semi-Bandits

Pierre Perrault (INRIA Lille — CMLA, ENS PS)
Vianney Perchet (CMLA, ENS PS — Criteo AI Lab)
Michal Valko (INRIA Lille)

Semi-bandits confidence regions



	
$\max_i \{(\delta_i - \bar{\mu}_{i,t-1})^2 N_{i,t-1}\} \leq \log(t)$	$\sum_i (\delta_i - \bar{\mu}_{i,t-1})^2 N_{i,t-1} \leq \log(t)$
Not very accurate	Accurate



Efficiency

Algorithms use the OFU principle:

$$A_t \in \arg \max_{A \in \mathcal{A}, \mu \in \mathcal{C}_t} \mathbf{e}_A^\top \boldsymbol{\mu} = \arg \max_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \underbrace{\mathbf{e}_A^\top \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{t-1}}_{L(A)} + \underbrace{\max_{\mu \in \mathcal{C}_t - \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{t-1}} \mathbf{e}_A^\top \boldsymbol{\mu}}_{F(A)}.$$

Theorem (Perrault et al.)

 : F linear,  : F submodular.

	
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Not very accurate	Accurate
Efficient	Inefficient

NEW: Approximation for matroid

Assume non-negative rewards. \mathcal{A} is the family of independent sets.

GREEDY:

$$\frac{L(S) + F(S)}{1 - 1/e} \geq L(O) + F(O), \quad \forall O \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Gives **linear regret**. We expect a constant close to 1 for F small.

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Theorem (Perrault et al.)

GREEDY for maximizing $L + F$ gives S such that

$$L(S) + 2F(S) \geq L(O) + F(O), \quad \forall O \in \mathcal{A}.$$

When reward can be negative...

LOCAL SEARCH based algorithm.

Theorem (Perrault et al.)

$$L(S) + 2(1 + \varepsilon)F(S) \geq L(O) + F(O), \quad \forall O \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Time complexity per round: $\mathcal{O}(m^2 n \log(mt)/\varepsilon)$

- Start from the greedy solution $S_{\text{init}} \in \arg \max_A L(A)$.
- Then, repeatedly try three basic operations in order to improve the current solution.
- Improvements greater than $\frac{\varepsilon}{m} F(S)$.

Thank you! Poster: Pacific Ballroom #53

Extension to budgeted bandit, where we want to minimize

$$\left(\frac{L_1 - F_1}{L_2 + F_2} \right)^+$$

Solution uses NEW concept: *Approximation Lagrangian*

$$\mathcal{L}_\kappa(\lambda, S) \triangleq L_1(S) - \kappa F_1(S) - \lambda(L_2(S) + \kappa F_2(S)),$$

Experiments

