



# Banker Online Mirror Descent

— A Universal Approach for Delayed Online Bandit Learning

Jiatai Huang \*

Tsinghua University

[hjt18@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:hjt18@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn)

Yan Dai \*

Tsinghua University

[yan-dai20@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:yan-dai20@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn)

Longbo Huang

Tsinghua University

[longbohuang@tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:longbohuang@tsinghua.edu.cn)

# Motivative Setting: Delayed Adversarial MAB



# Motivative Setting: Delayed Adversarial MAB

- Delays  $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_T)$  are chosen before-hand, but are kept unknown to the agent at all time



# Motivative Setting: Delayed Adversarial MAB

- Delays  $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_T)$  are chosen before-hand, but are kept unknown to the agent at all time
- Loss vectors  $l_1, l_2, \dots, l_T$  are adversarial chosen, but all entries are  $[0,1]$ -bounded (i.e.,  $l_t \in [0,1]^A$ )



# Motivative Setting: Delayed Adversarial MAB

- Delays  $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_T)$  are chosen before-hand, but are kept unknown to the agent at all time
- Loss vectors  $l_1, l_2, \dots, l_T$  are adversarial chosen, but all entries are  $[0,1]$ -bounded (i.e.,  $l_t \in [0,1]^A$ )
- Agent picks action  $A_t$  at each round  $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$ , but only observes  $(t, l_{t, A_t})$  at the end of round  $t + d_t$



# Motivative Setting: Delayed Adversarial MAB

- Delays  $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_T)$  are chosen before-hand, but are kept unknown to the agent at all time
- Loss vectors  $l_1, l_2, \dots, l_T$  are adversarial chosen, but all entries are  $[0,1]$ -bounded (i.e.,  $l_t \in [0,1]^A$ )
- Agent picks action  $A_t$  at each round  $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$ , but only observes  $(t, l_{t, A_t})$  at the end of round  $t + d_t$
- **Optimal regret achieved by Zimmert et al. (2020):**  
$$O(\sqrt{KT} + \sqrt{D \log K}).$$



# Motivation of Our Work

# Motivation of Our Work

- Delay model easily generalize to other problems



# Motivation of Our Work

- Delay model easily generalize to other problems
  - Linear bandits
  - Combinatorial bandits
  - ...

# Motivation of Our Work

- Delay model easily generalize to other problems
  - Linear bandits
  - Combinatorial bandits
  - ...
- Mostly studied on MABs (**Bistriz et al., 2019; Thune et al., 2019; Zimmert et al., 2020**).

# Motivation of Our Work

- Delay model easily generalize to other problems
  - Linear bandits
  - Combinatorial bandits
  - ...
- Mostly studied on MABs (**Bistriz et al., 2019; Thune et al., 2019; Zimmert et al., 2020**).
  - $O(\sqrt{KT} + \sqrt{D \log K})$  optimal regret **already achieved**

# Motivation of Our Work

- Delay model easily generalize to other problems
  - Linear bandits
  - Combinatorial bandits
  - ...
- Mostly studied on MABs (**Bistriz et al., 2019; Thune et al., 2019; Zimmert et al., 2020**).
  - $O(\sqrt{KT} + \sqrt{D \log K})$  optimal regret **already achieved**
  - But... crucially depend on negative-entropy regularizer
  - Also task specific — not generalize to other problems

# Motivation of Our Work

- Delay model easily generalize to other problems
  - Linear bandits
  - Combinatorial bandits
  - ...
- Mostly studied on MABs (**Bistriz et al., 2019; Thune et al., 2019; Zimmert et al., 2020**).
  - $O(\sqrt{KT} + \sqrt{D \log K})$  optimal regret **already achieved**
  - But... crucially depend on negative-entropy regularizer
  - Also task specific — not generalize to other problems
- Want **a universal approach** to handle delays robustly!

# Classical Framework: OMD

# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)

# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)
  - Solves many online learning problems



# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)
  - Solves many online learning problems
  - ..... and their bandit-feedback versions

# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)
  - Solves many online learning problems
  - ..... and their bandit-feedback versions
  - ..... and their adversarial-loss versions

# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)
  - Solves many online learning problems
  - ..... and their bandit-feedback versions
  - ..... and their adversarial-loss versions
  - OMD Algorithm  $\approx$  Regularizer + Step-sizes:

$$x_{t+1} = \arg \min_{x \in A} (\eta \langle \tilde{l}_t, x \rangle + D_{\Psi}(x, x_t)), \quad \forall t.$$

# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)
  - Solves many online learning problems
  - ..... and their bandit-feedback versions
  - ..... and their adversarial-loss versions
  - OMD Algorithm  $\approx$  Regularizer + Step-sizes:

$$x_{t+1} = \arg \min_{x \in A} (\eta \langle \tilde{l}_t, x \rangle + D_{\Psi}(x, x_t)), \quad \forall t.$$

- “Greedy pick an action w.r.t. estimated loss, while keeping close to the last step”

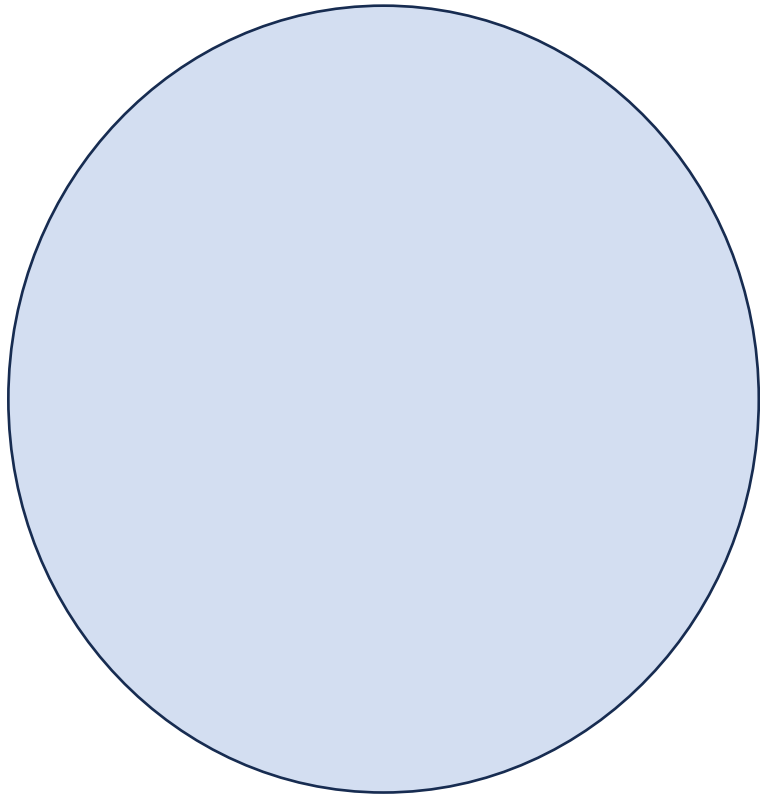
# Classical Framework: OMD

- Online Mirror Descent (OMD)
  - Solves many online learning problems
  - ..... and their bandit-feedback versions
  - ..... and their adversarial-loss versions
  - OMD Algorithm  $\approx$  Regularizer + Step-sizes:
$$x_{t+1} = \arg \min_{x \in A} (\eta \langle \tilde{l}_t, x \rangle + D_{\Psi}(x, x_t)), \quad \forall t.$$
  - “Greedy pick an action w.r.t. estimated loss, while keeping close to the last step”
- Sadly, vanilla OMD cannot handle delays

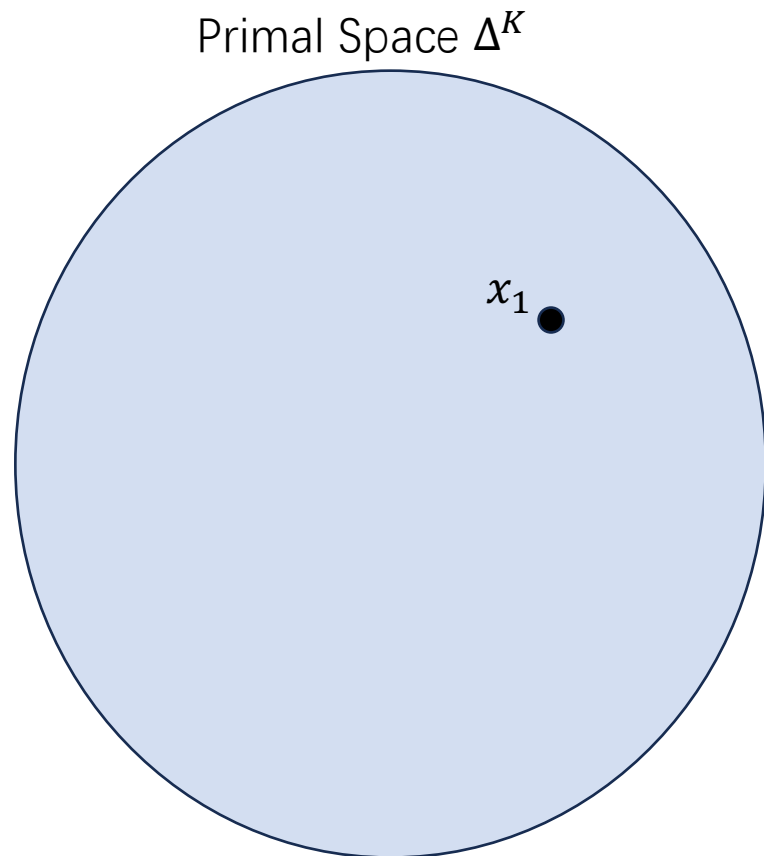
# Vanilla OMD

# Vanilla OMD

Primal Space  $\Delta^K$



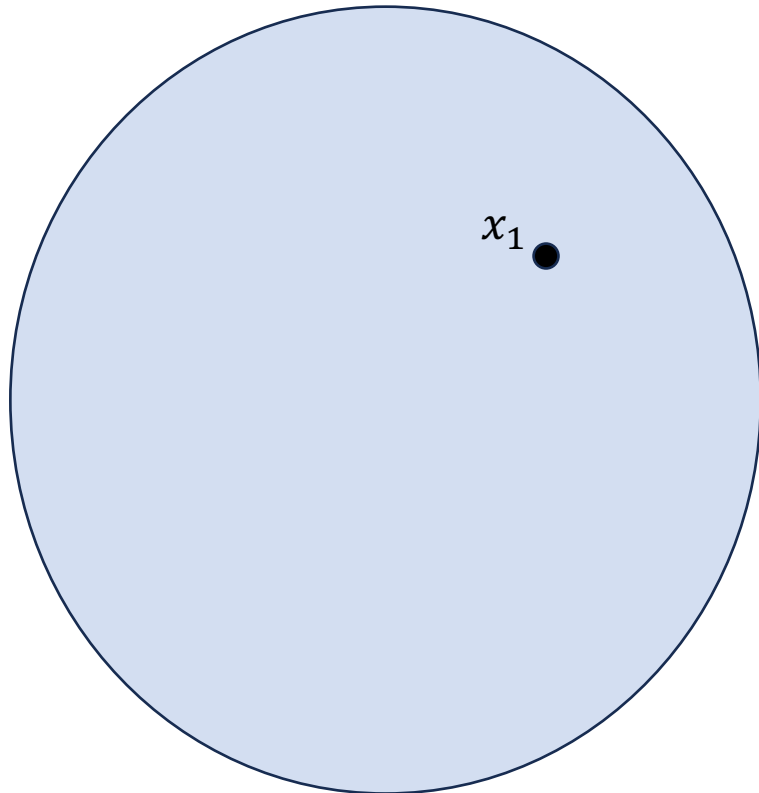
# Vanilla OMD



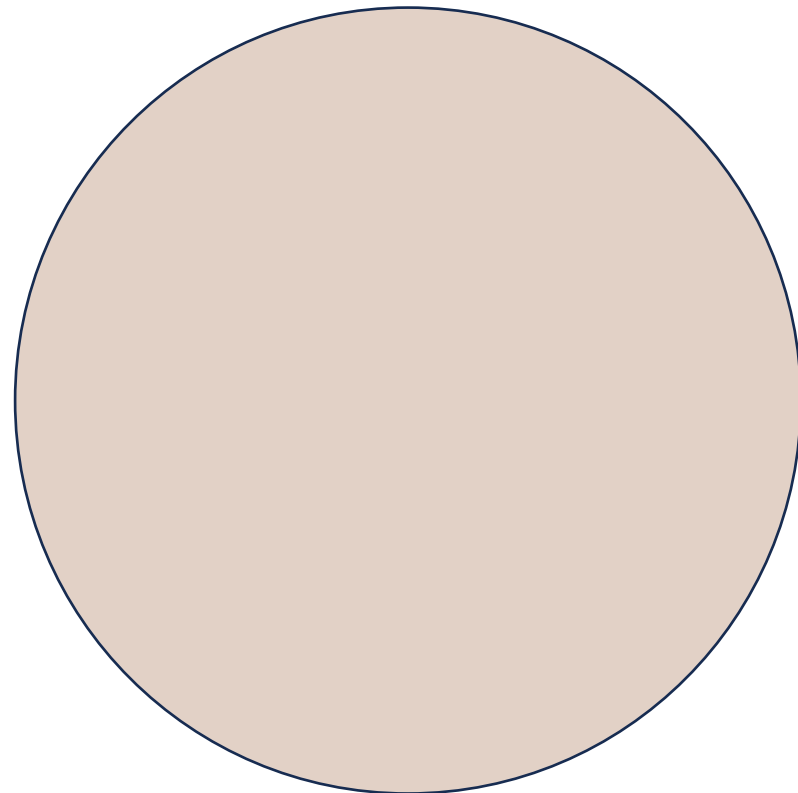


# Vanilla OMD

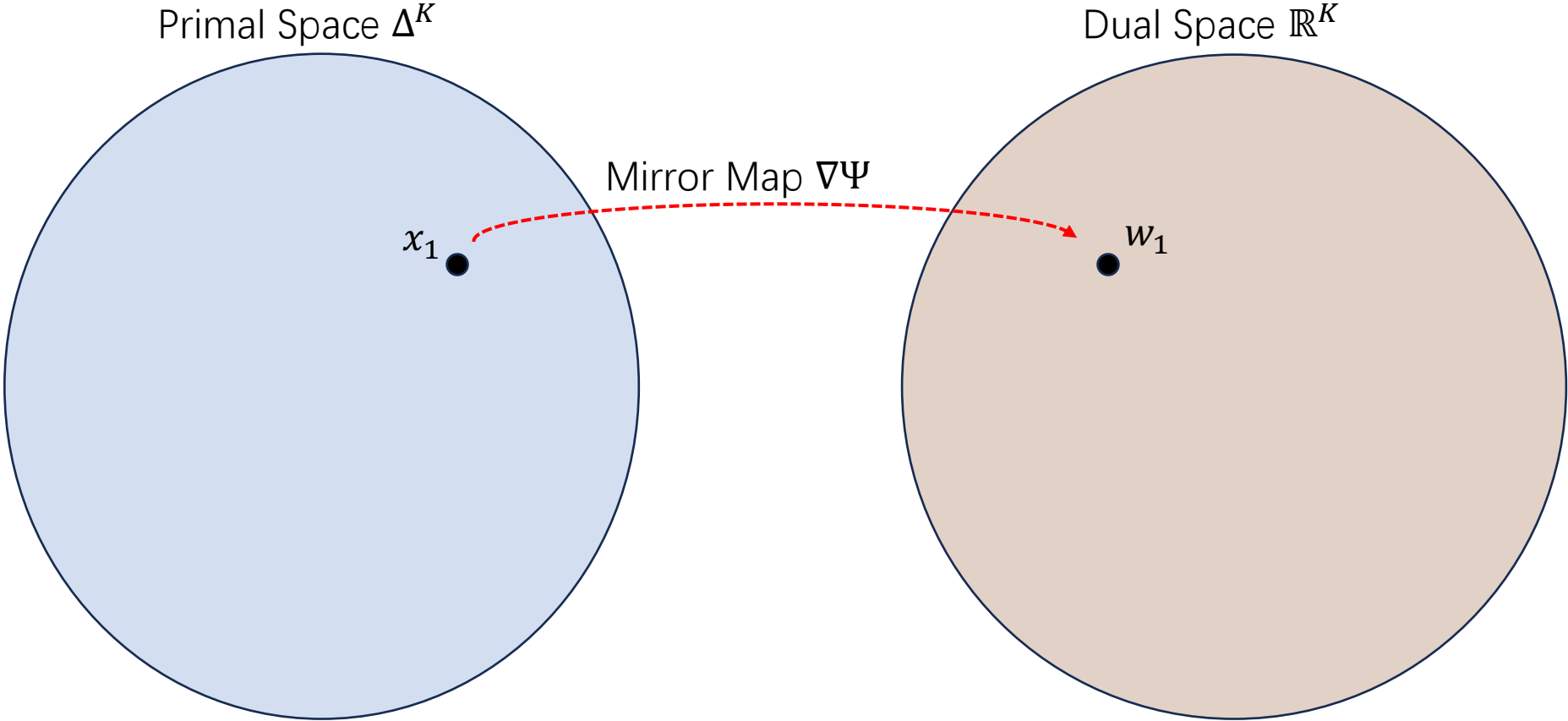
Primal Space  $\Delta^K$



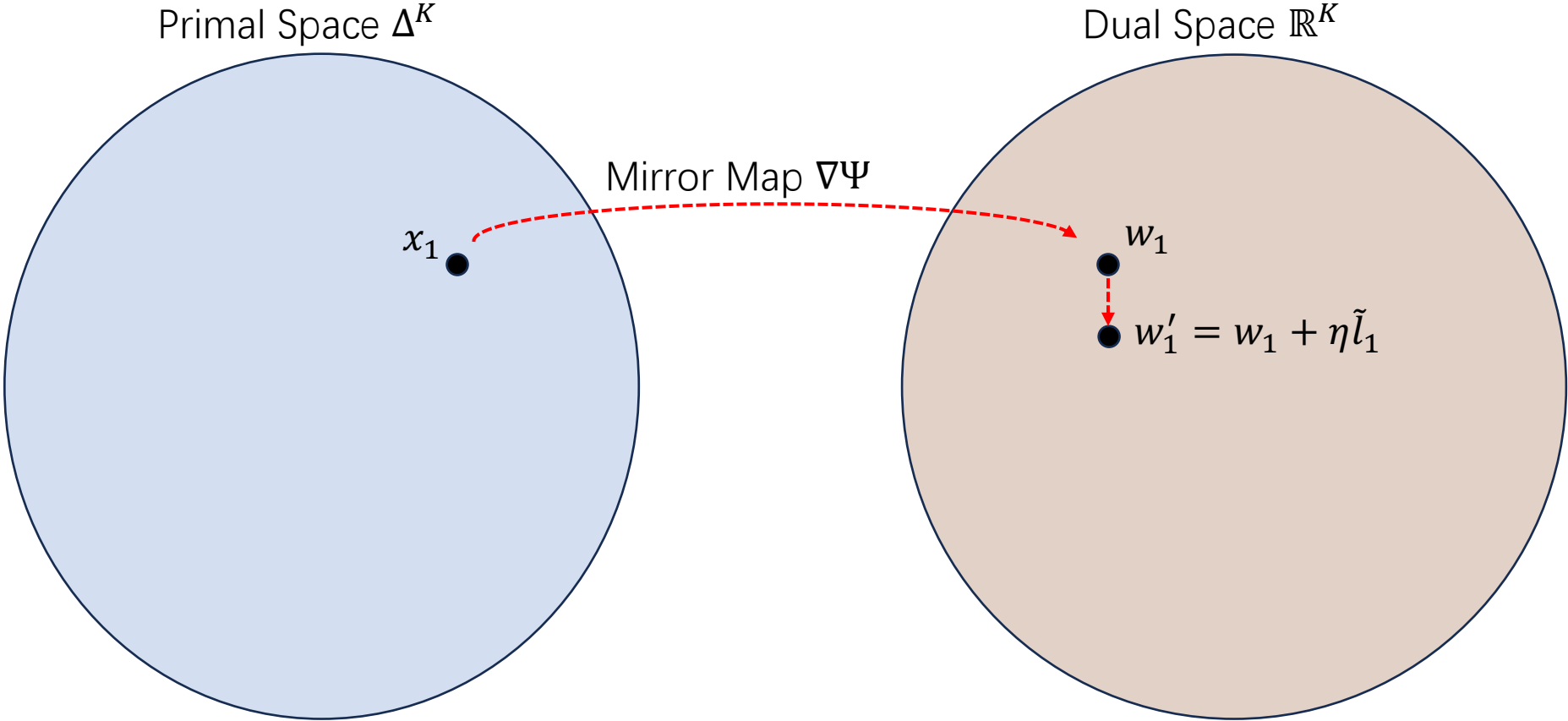
Dual Space  $\mathbb{R}^K$



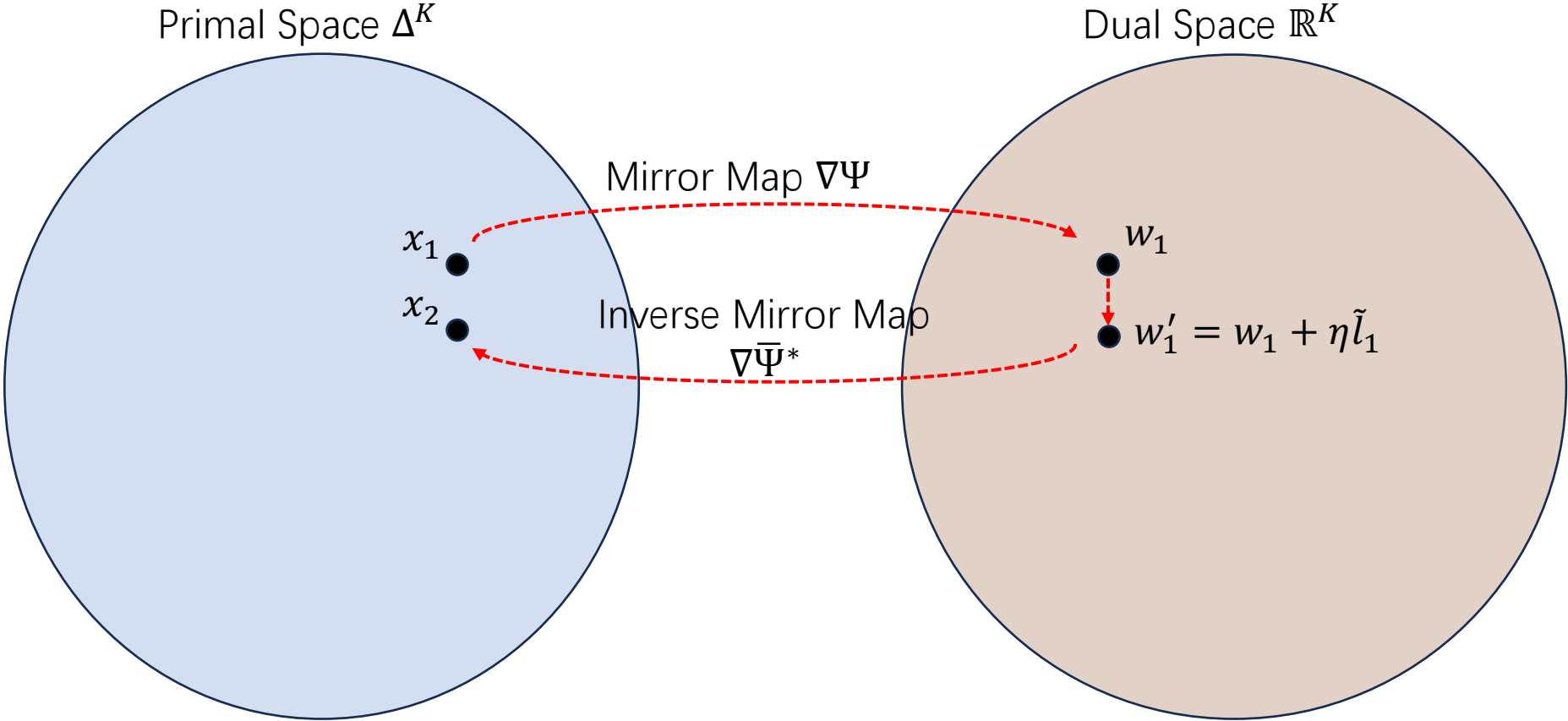
# Vanilla OMD



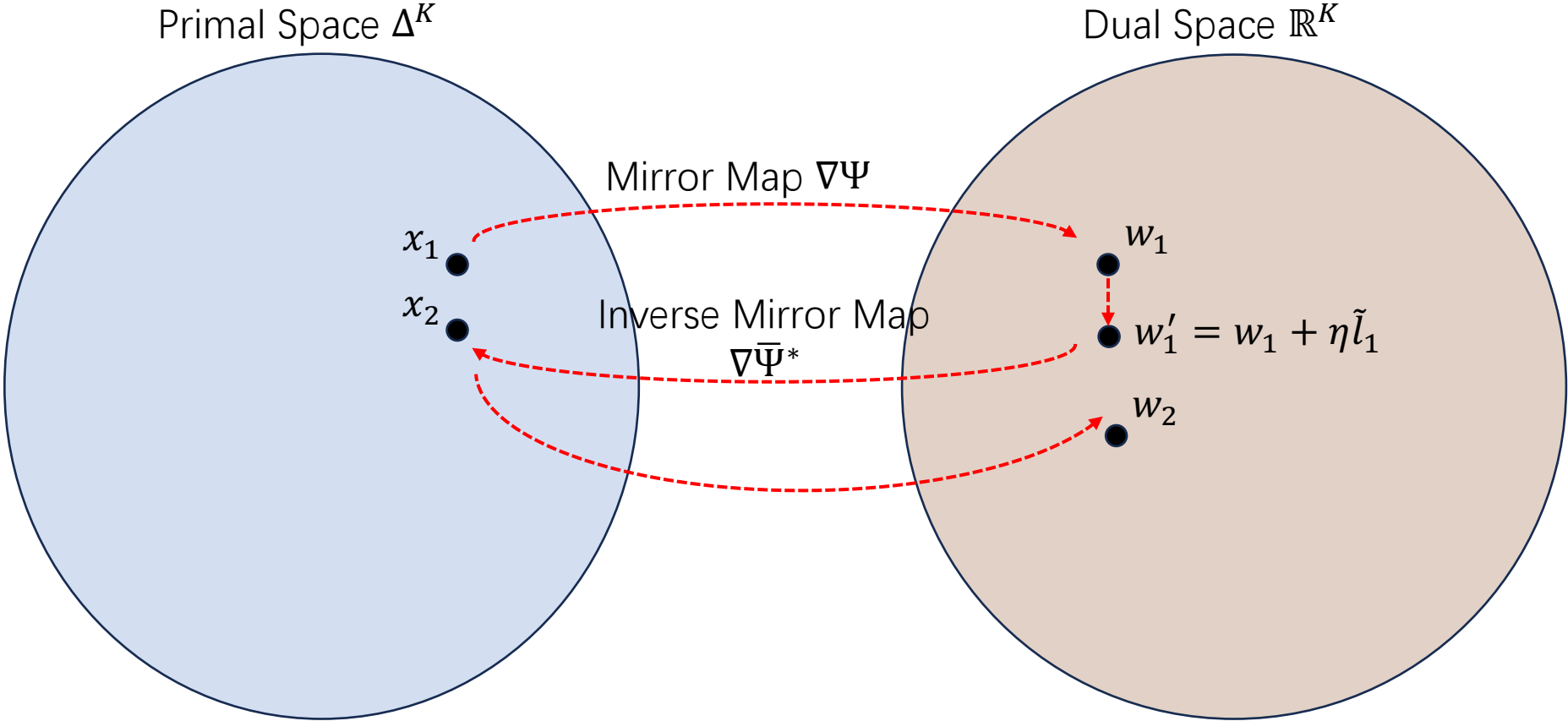
# Vanilla OMD



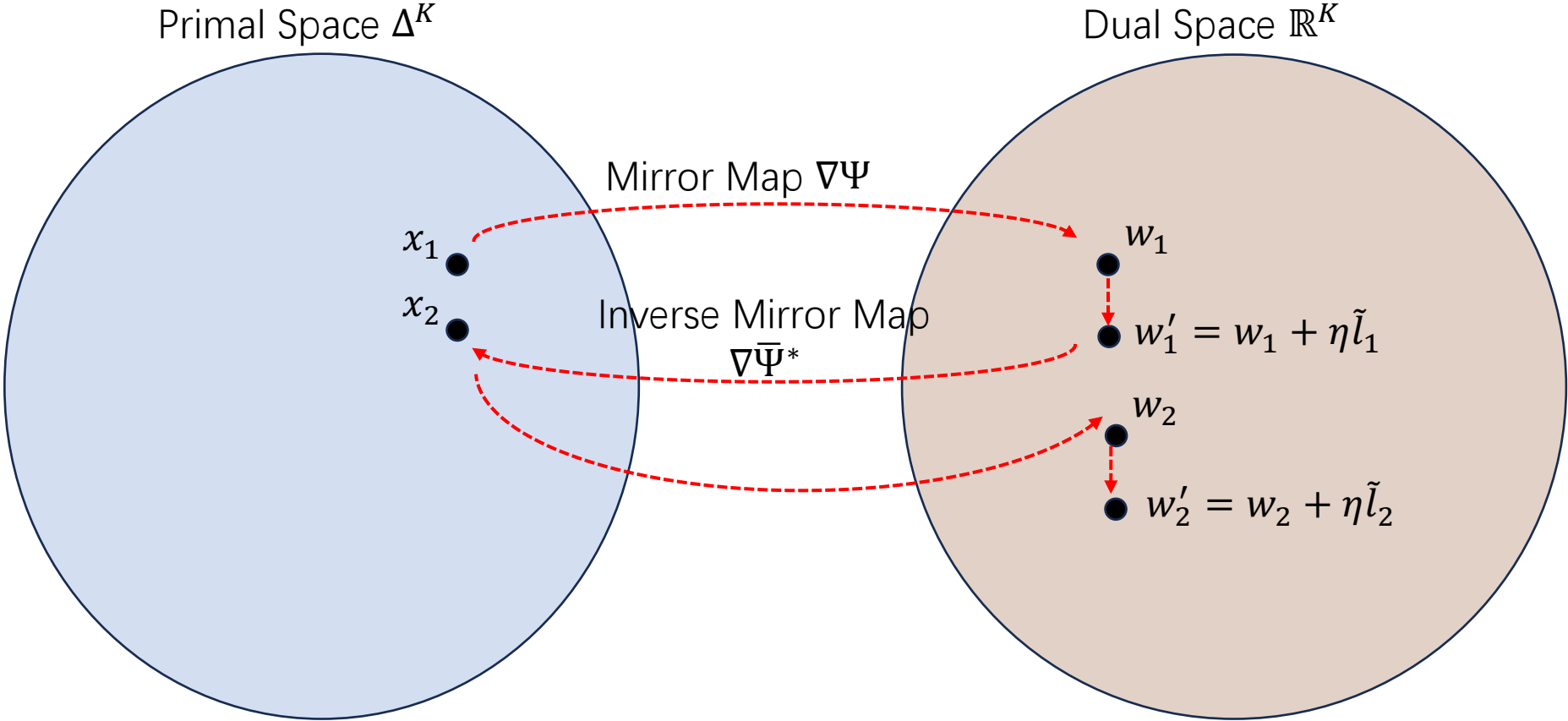
# Vanilla OMD



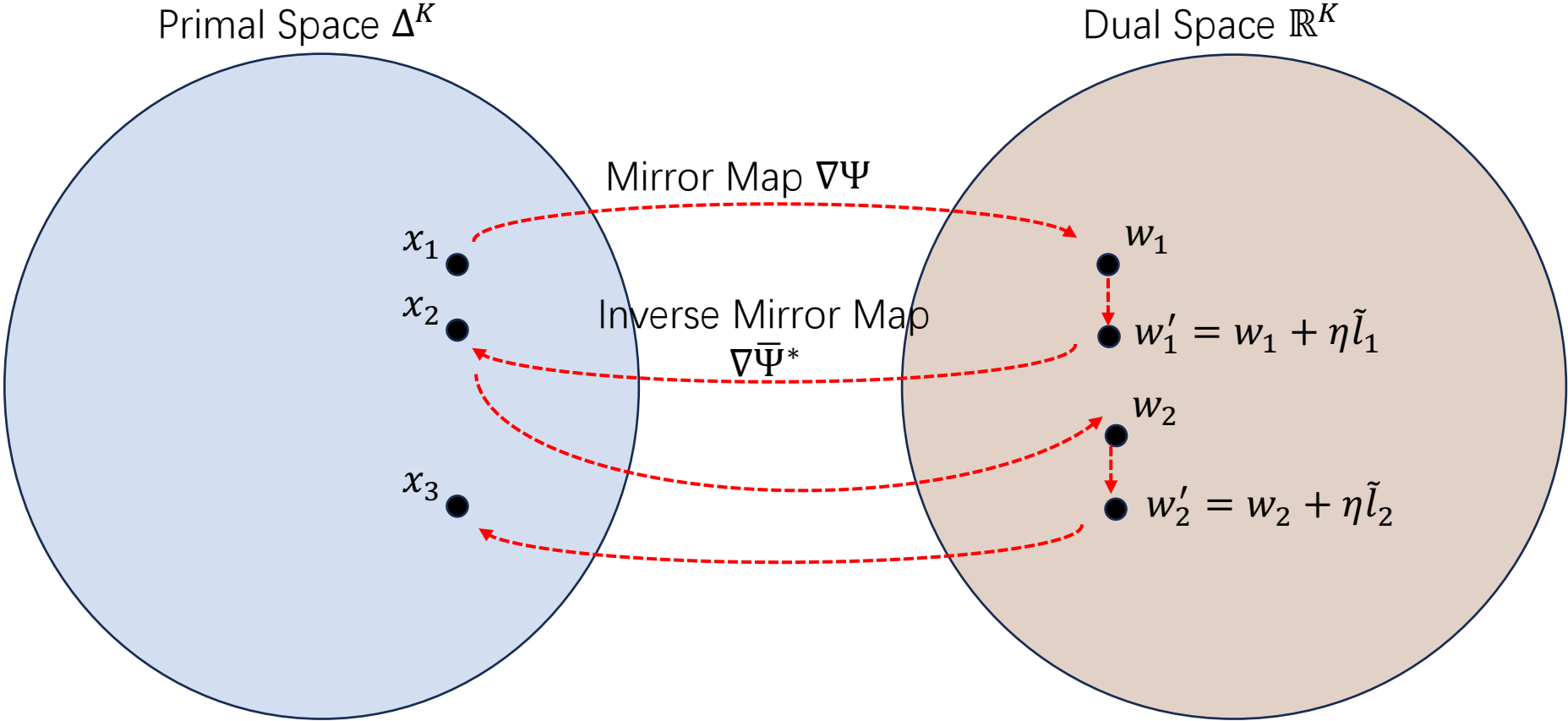
# Vanilla OMD



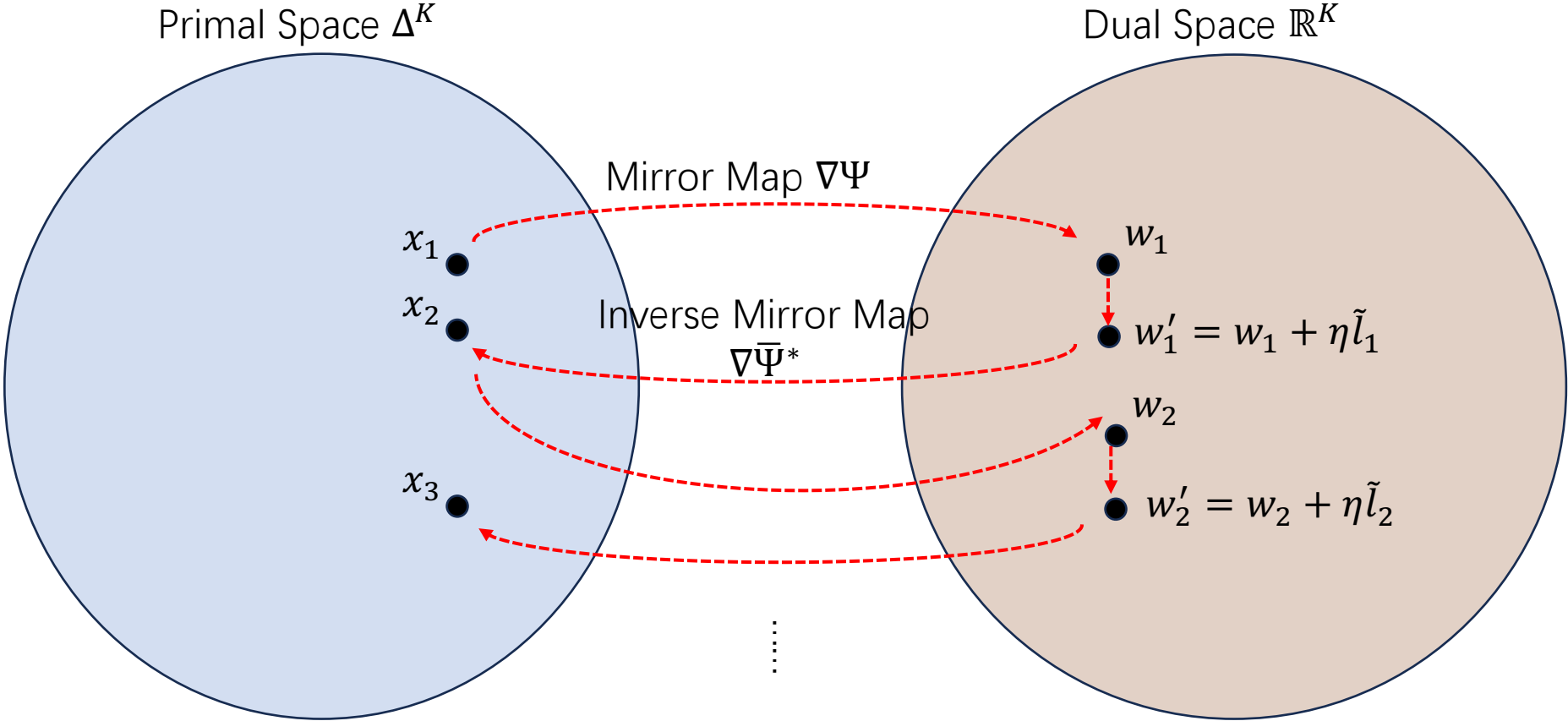
# Vanilla OMD



# Vanilla OMD



# Vanilla OMD

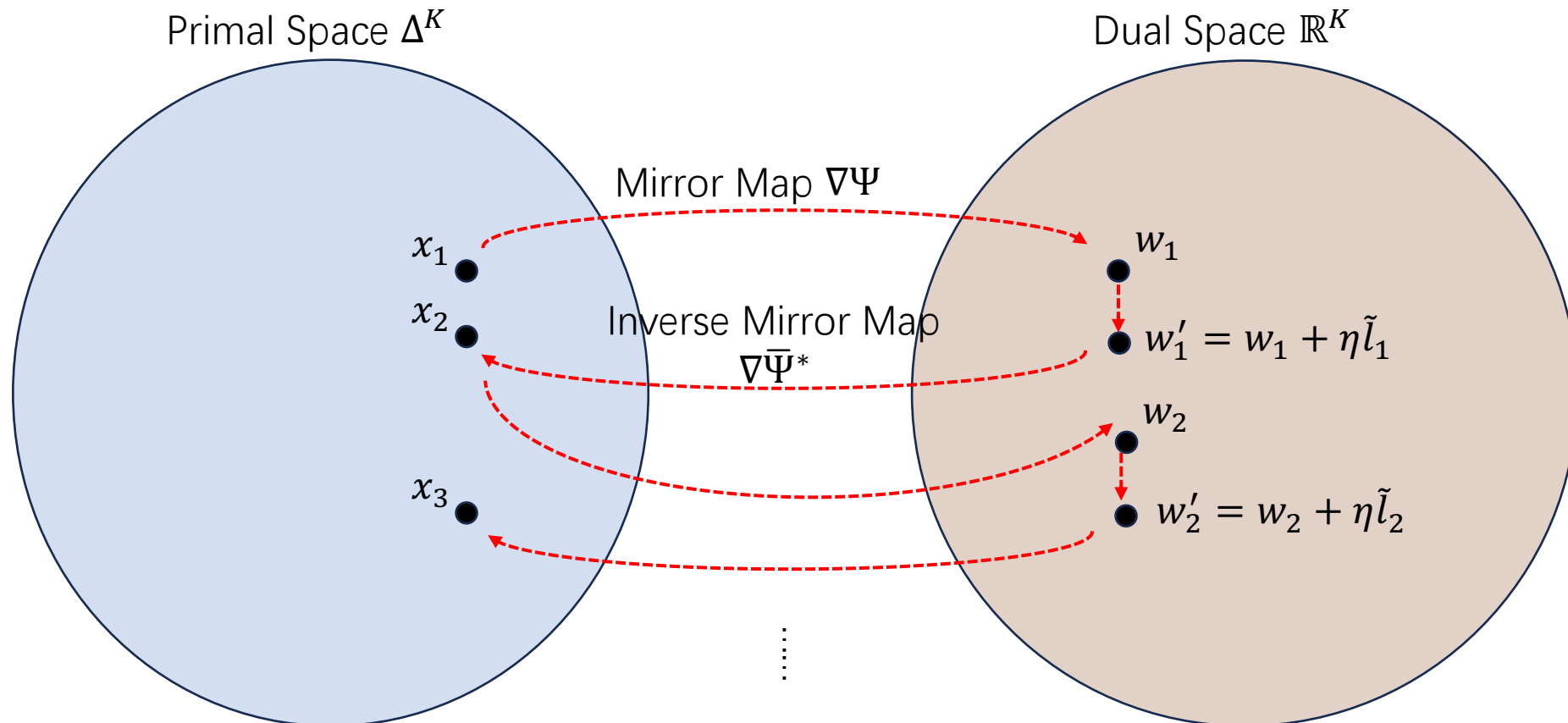




# Vanilla OMD

- Single-step OMD lemma:

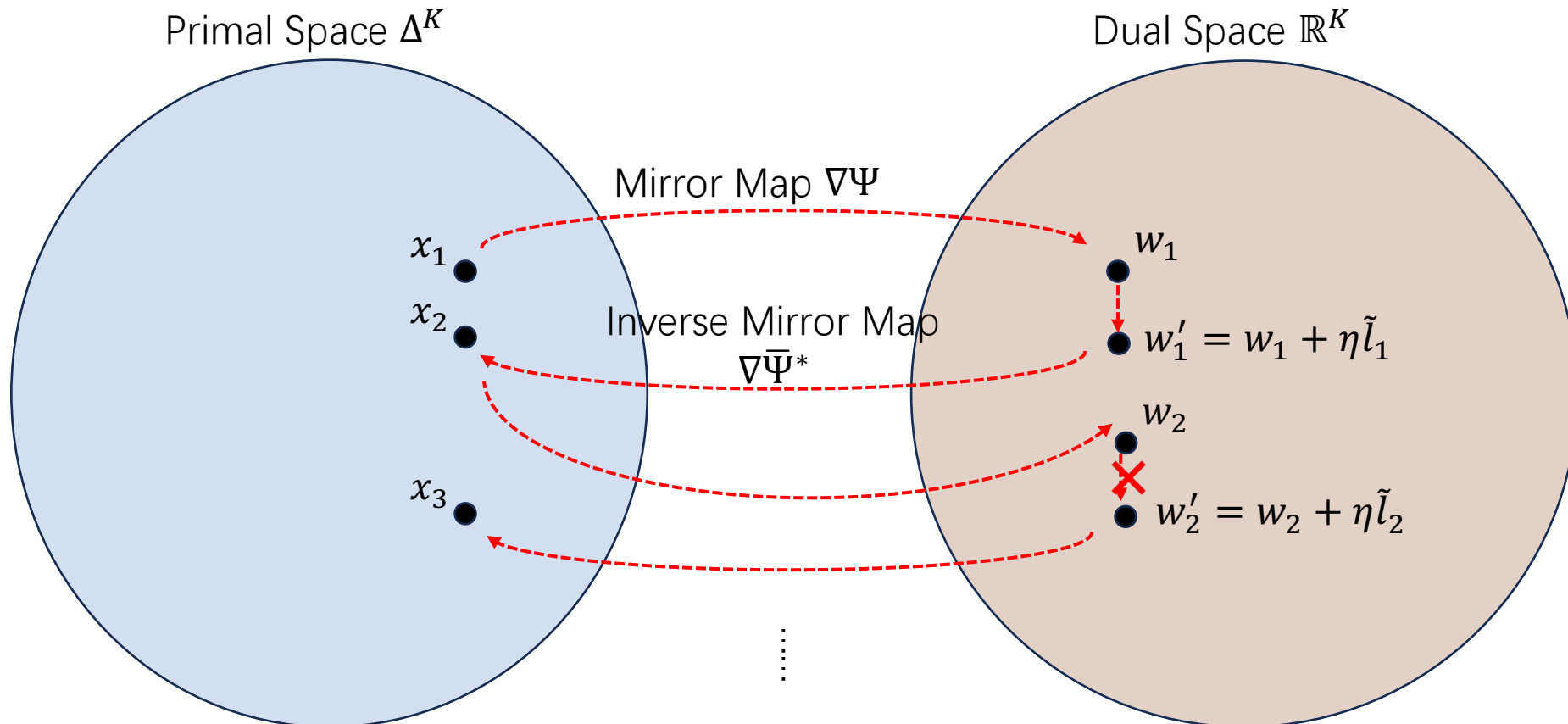
$$\langle x_t - y, \tilde{l}_t \rangle \leq \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi}(y, x_t) - \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi}(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w'_t)) + \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi^*}(w'_t, w_t).$$



# Vanilla OMD

- Single-step OMD lemma:

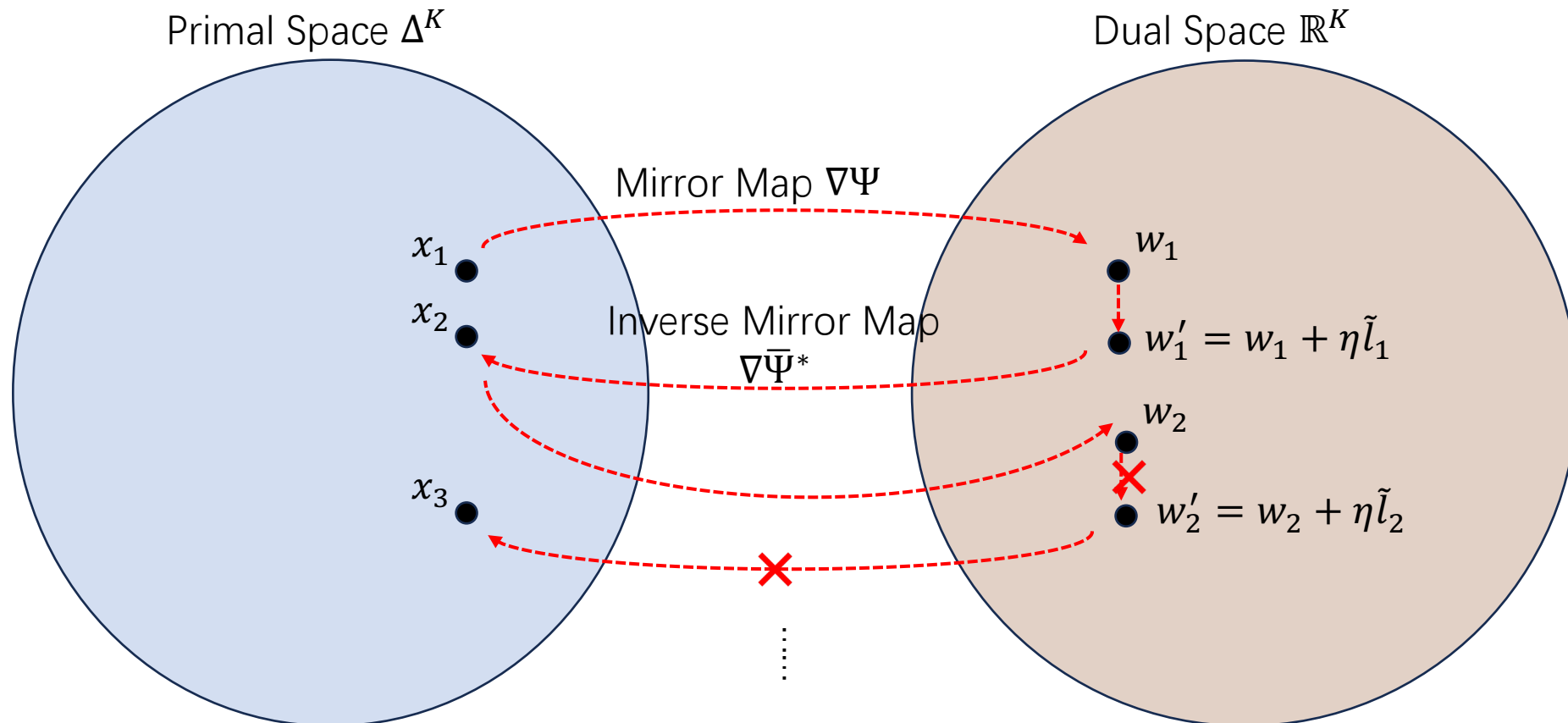
$$\langle x_t - y, \tilde{l}_t \rangle \leq \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi}(y, x_t) - \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi}(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w'_t)) + \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi^*}(w'_t, w_t).$$



# Vanilla OMD

- Single-step OMD lemma:

$$\langle x_t - y, \tilde{l}_t \rangle \leq \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi}(y, x_t) - \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi}(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w'_t)) + \eta^{-1} D_{\Psi^*}(w'_t, w_t).$$



# Banker-OMD



# Banker-OMD



- A novel framework, generalizing vanilla OMD

# Banker-OMD



- A novel framework, generalizing vanilla OMD
- No assumptions on feedback delays and arrival order

# Banker-OMD



- A novel framework, generalizing vanilla OMD
- No assumptions on feedback delays and arrival order
  - No words like “feedback of last action”

# Banker-OMD



- A novel framework, generalizing vanilla OMD
- No assumptions on feedback delays and arrival order
  - No words like “feedback of last action”
- No assumptions on monotonicity of learning rates



# Banker-OMD



- A novel framework, generalizing vanilla OMD
- No assumptions on feedback delays and arrival order
  - No words like “feedback of last action”
- No assumptions on monotonicity of learning rates
- Why Banker?

# Banker-OMD



- A novel framework, generalizing vanilla OMD
- No assumptions on feedback delays and arrival order
  - No words like “feedback of last action”
- No assumptions on monotonicity of learning rates
- Why Banker?
  - Fine-grained analysis of potential terms due to OMD steps

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives
- Step-dependent learning rate  $\eta_t = \sigma_t^{-1}$

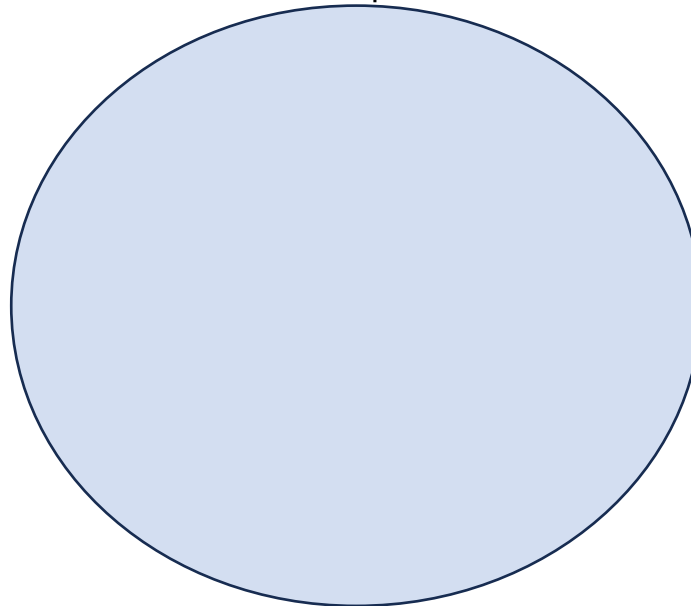
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives
- Step-dependent learning rate  $\eta_t = \sigma_t^{-1}$ 
  - $\sigma_t$  “action scale”

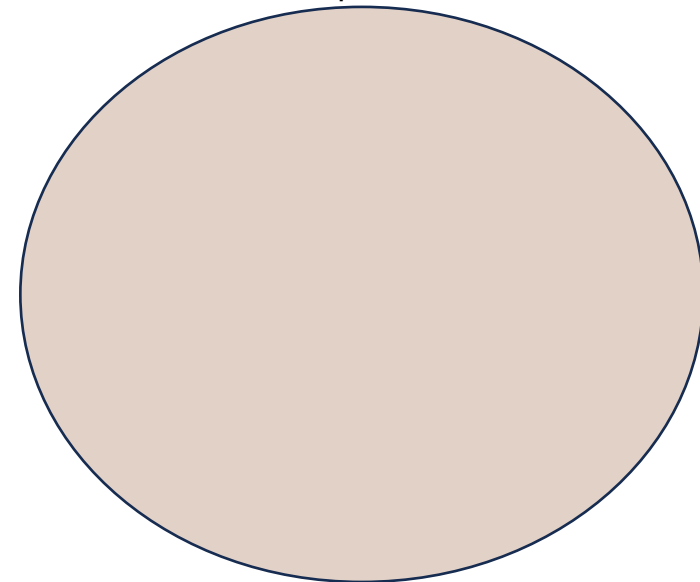
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives
- Step-dependent learning rate  $\eta_t = \sigma_t^{-1}$ 
  - $\sigma_t$  “action scale”

Primal Space  $\Delta^K$

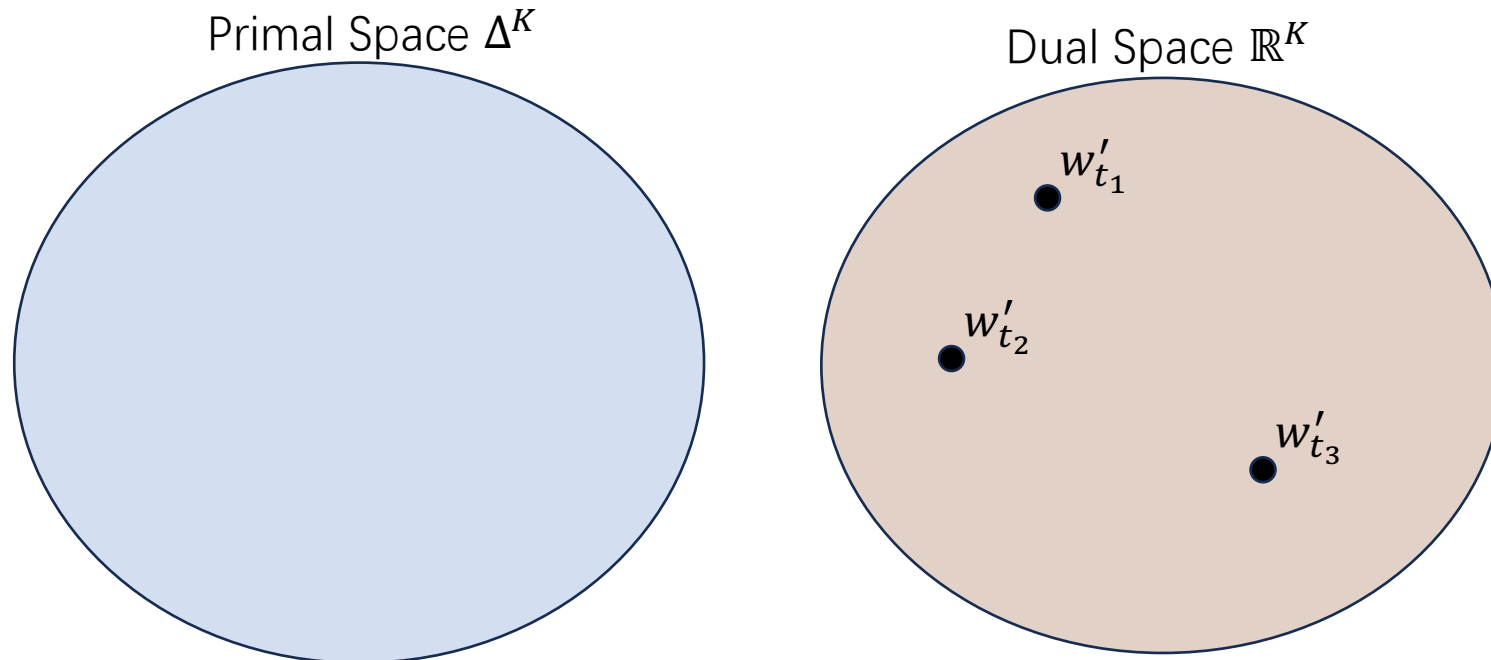


Dual Space  $\mathbb{R}^K$



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

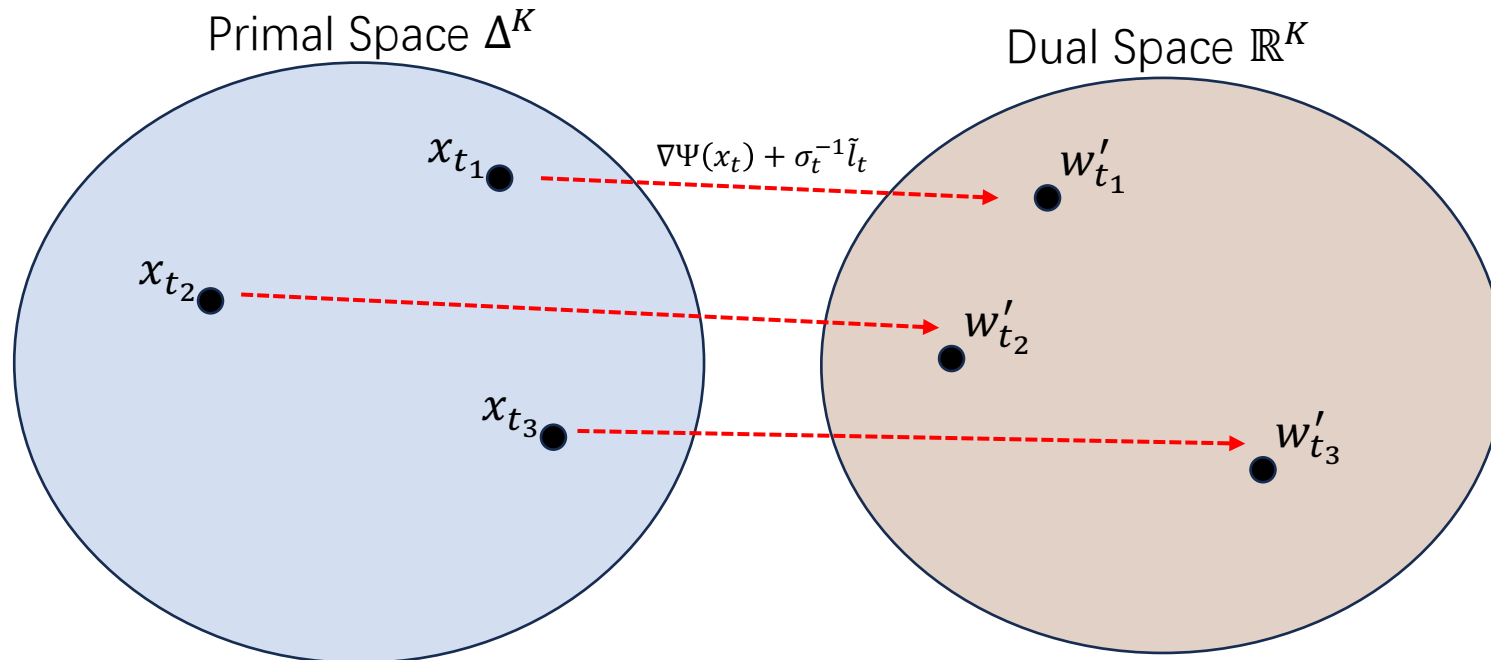
- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives
- Step-dependent learning rate  $\eta_t = \sigma_t^{-1}$ 
  - $\sigma_t$  “action scale”





# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

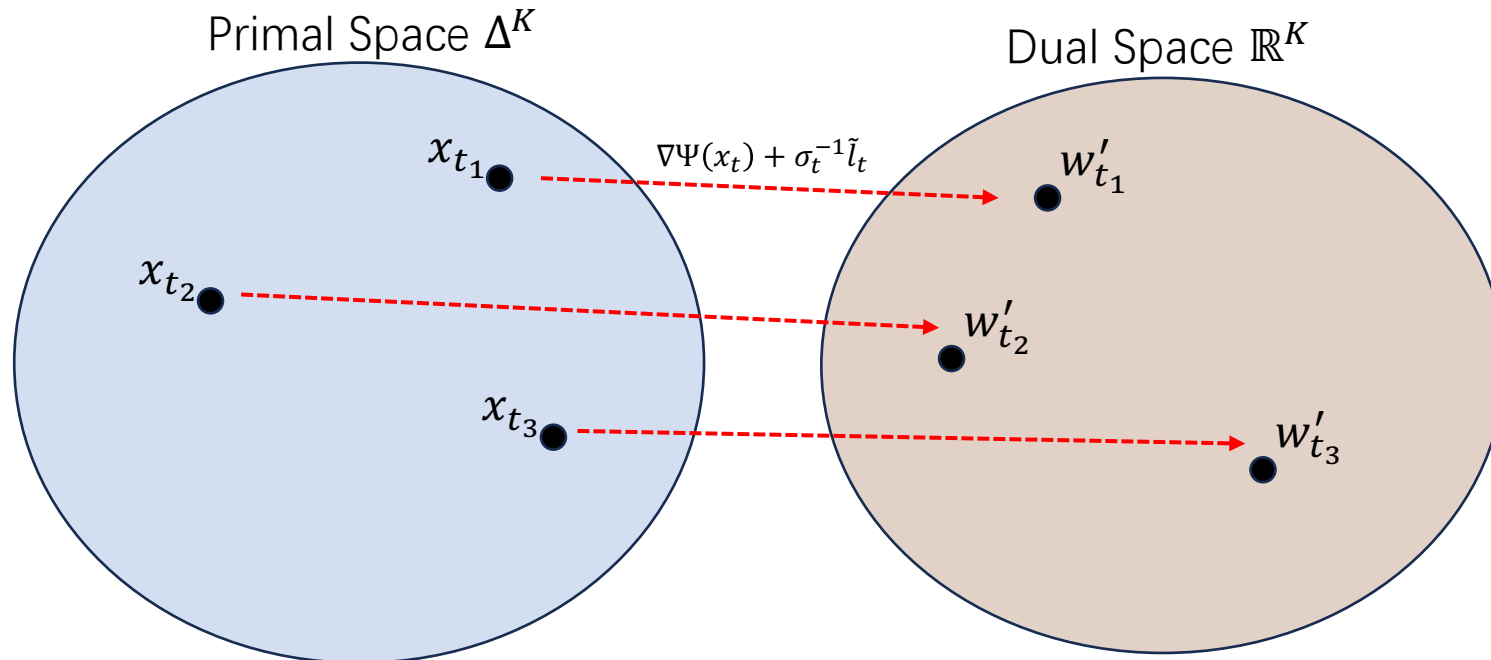
- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives
- Step-dependent learning rate  $\eta_t = \sigma_t^{-1}$ 
  - $\sigma_t$  “action scale”



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Calculate  $w'_t$  after feedback arrives
- Step-dependent learning rate  $\eta_t = \sigma_t^{-1}$ 
  - $\sigma_t$  “action scale”
- Single-step OMD lemma still holds:

$$\langle x_t - y, \tilde{l}_t \rangle \leq \sigma_t D_{\Psi}(y, x_t) - \sigma_t D_{\Psi}(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w'_t)) + \sigma_t D_{\Psi^*}(w'_t, w_t).$$



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

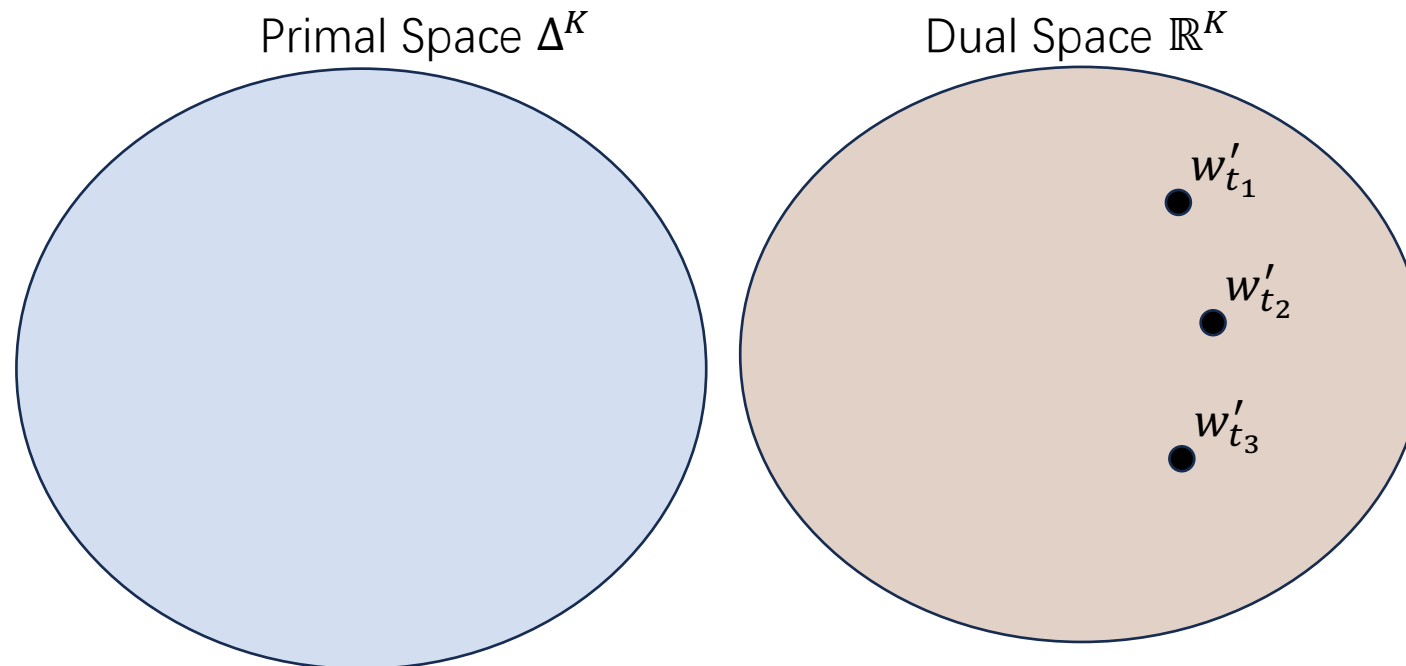
- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

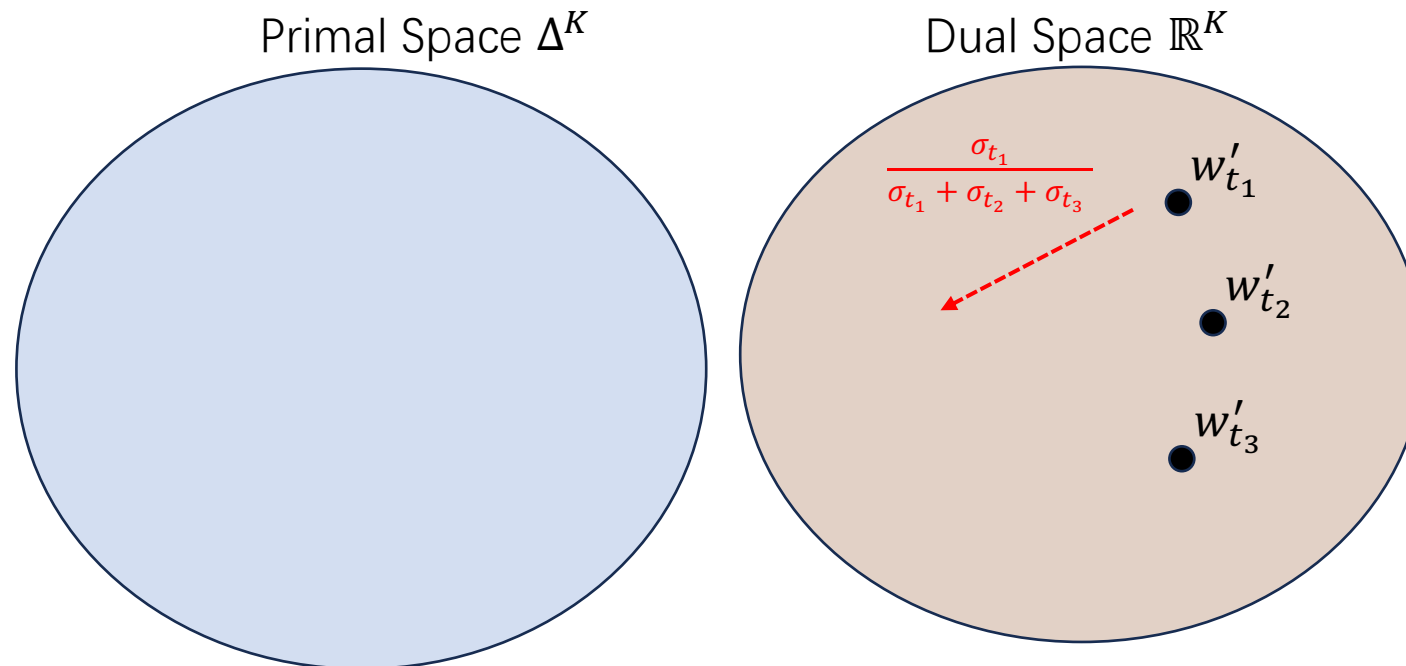
$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$

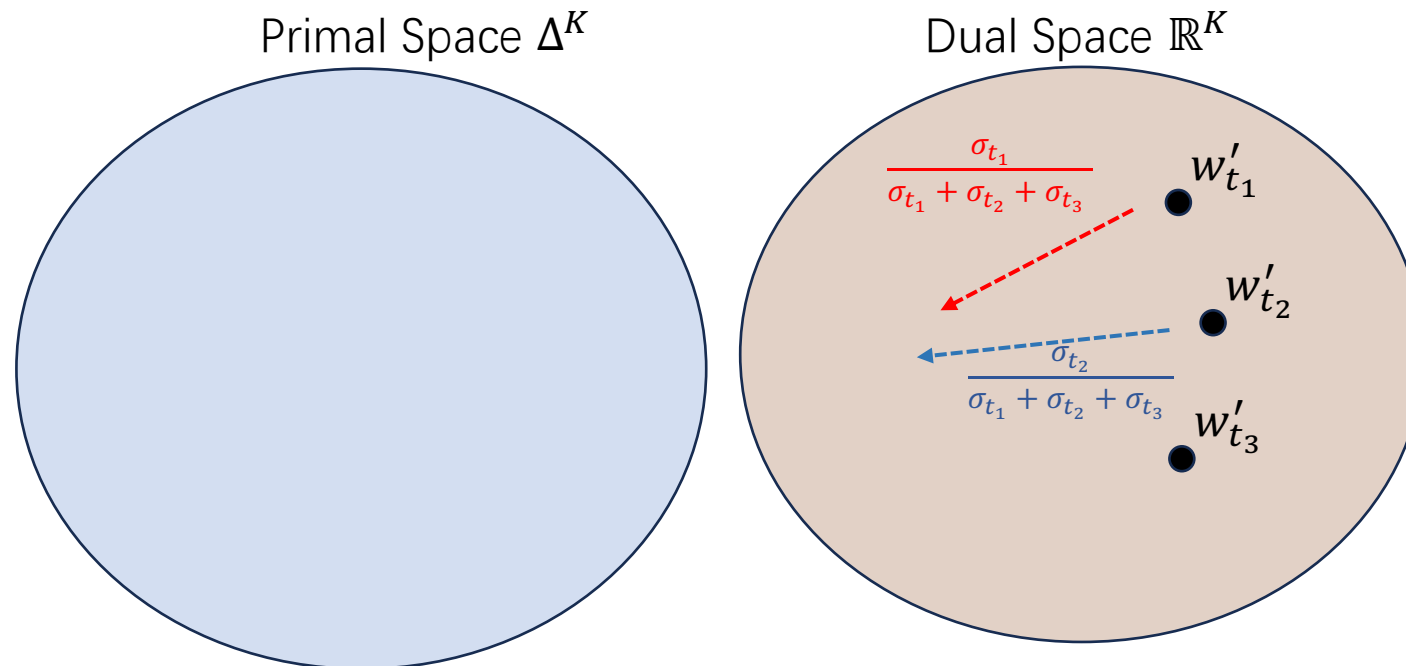




# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

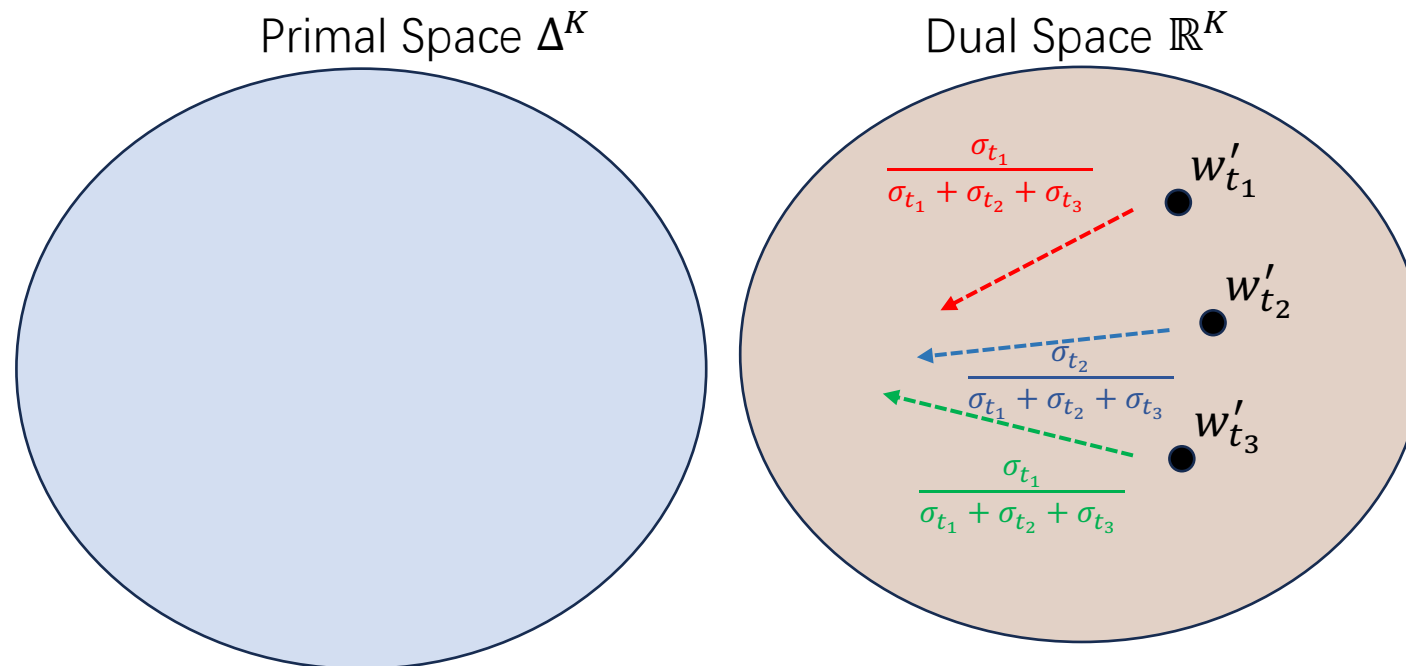
$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

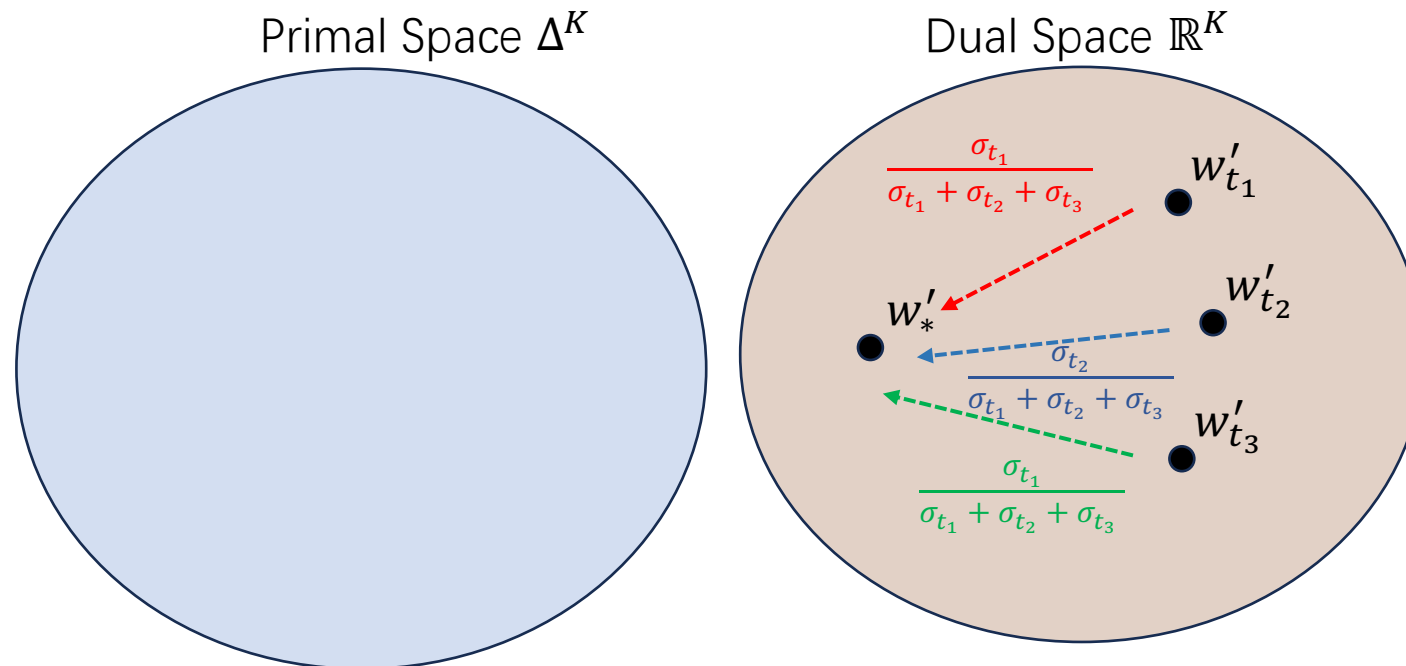
$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:
  - Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$

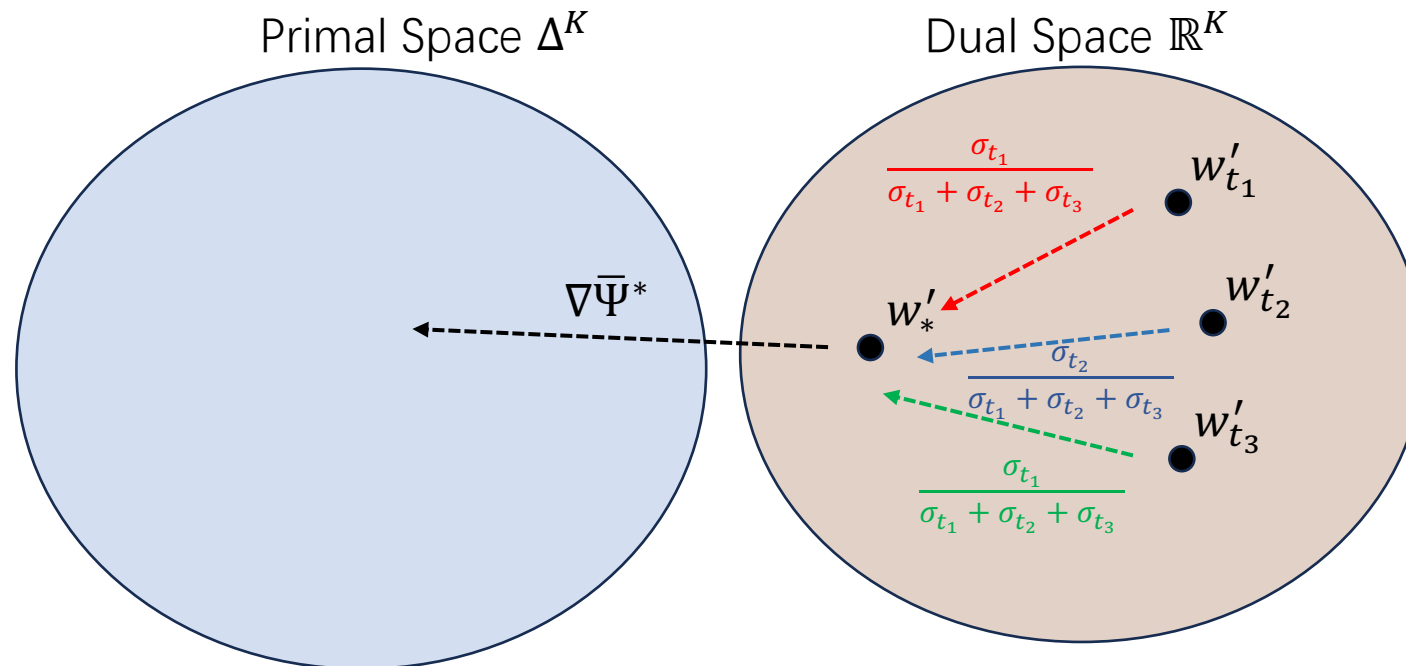


# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:

- Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$

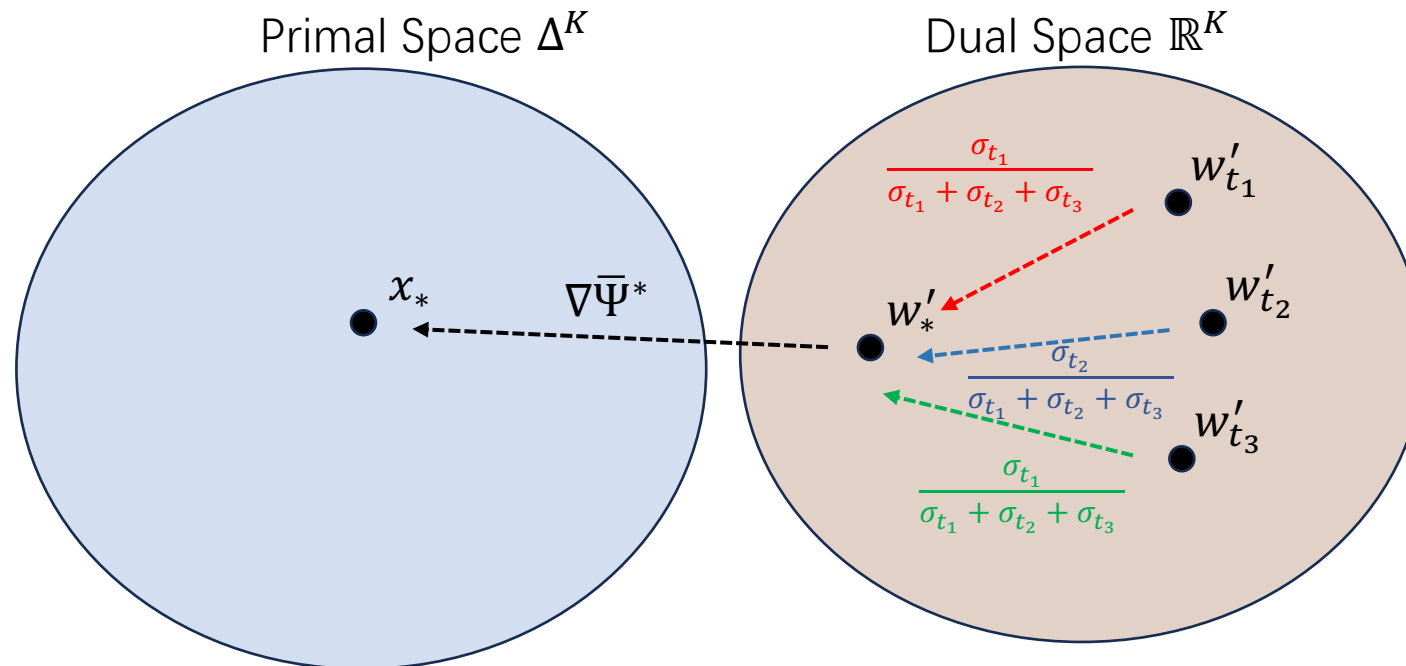


# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:

- Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$

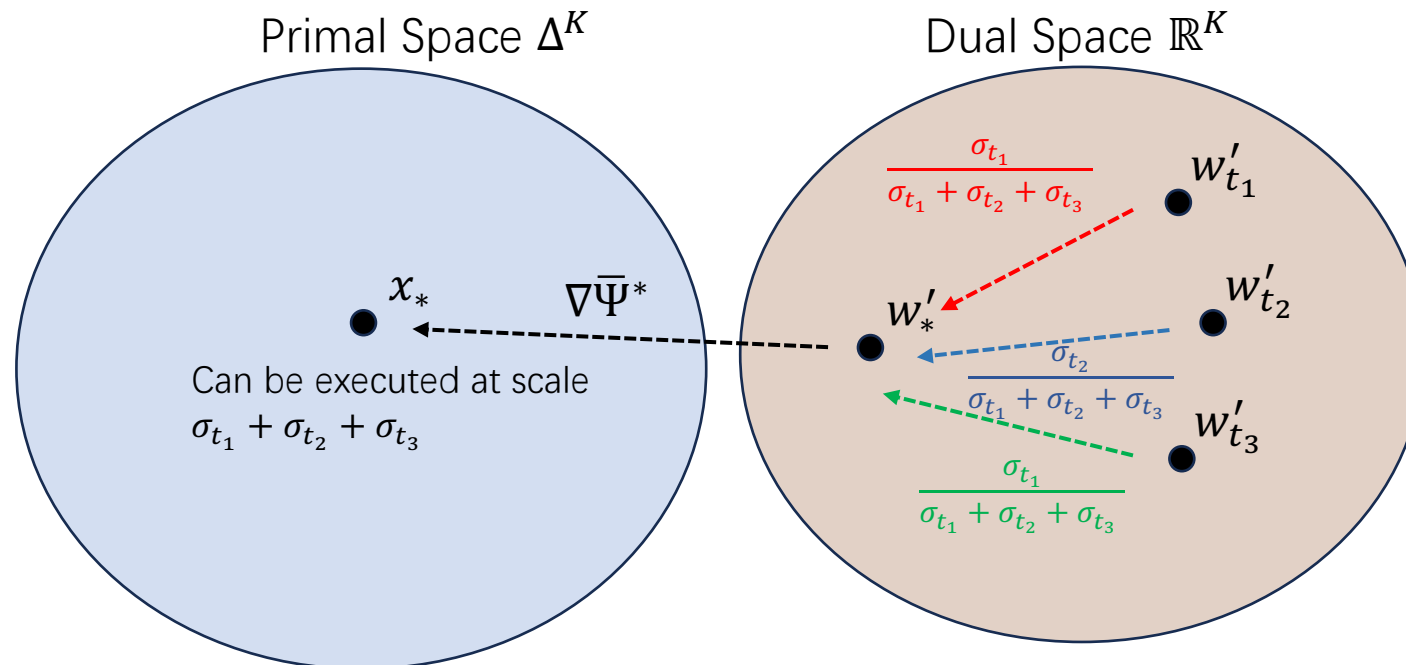


# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:

- Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$



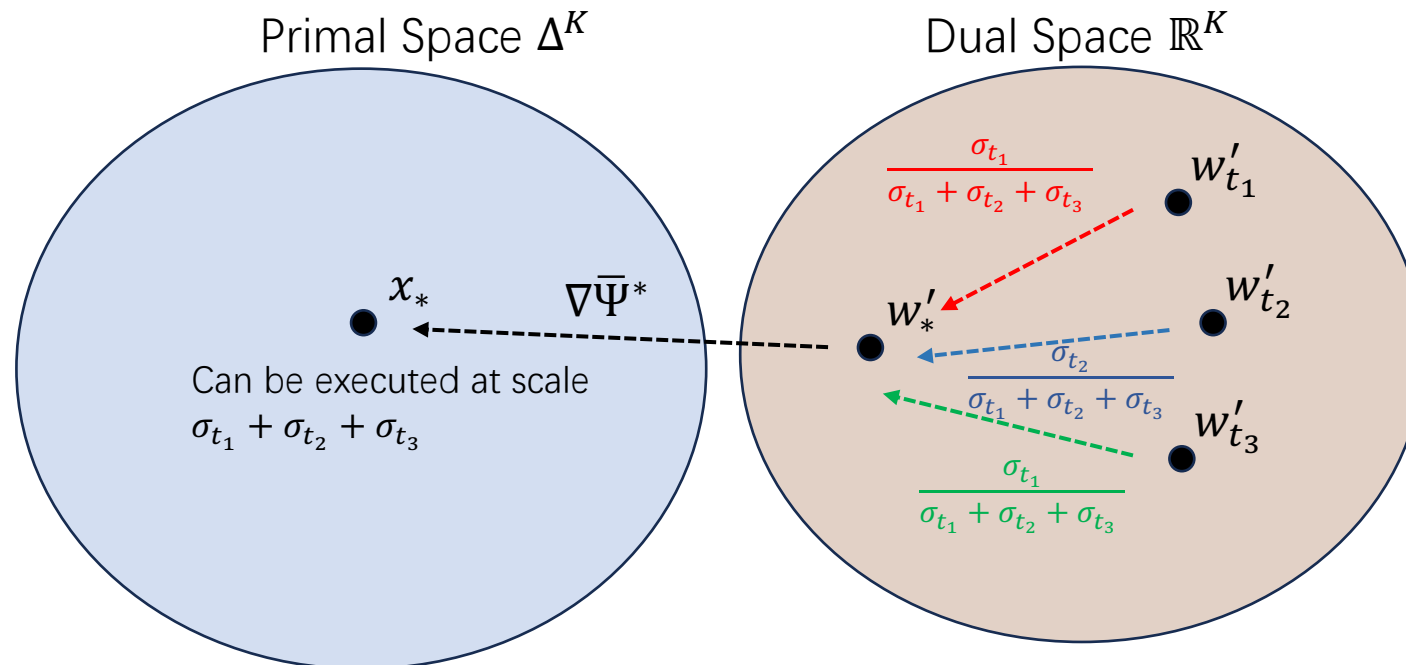
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Core observation:

- Convex combination on dual space keeps balance of bookkeeping:  $\forall t_1, t_2, \dots, t_I$ , we have

$$\sum_i \sigma_{t_i} D_{\Psi} \left( y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* (w'_{t_i}) \right) \geq \sigma_{\Sigma} D_{\Psi} (y, x_*), \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\Sigma} = \sum_i \sigma_{t_i}, x_* = \nabla \bar{\Psi}^* \left( \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{t_i}}{\sigma_{\Sigma}} w'_{t_i} \right).$$

- We are allowed to execute  $x^*$  at scale  $\sigma_{\Sigma}$  “free of charge”!



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

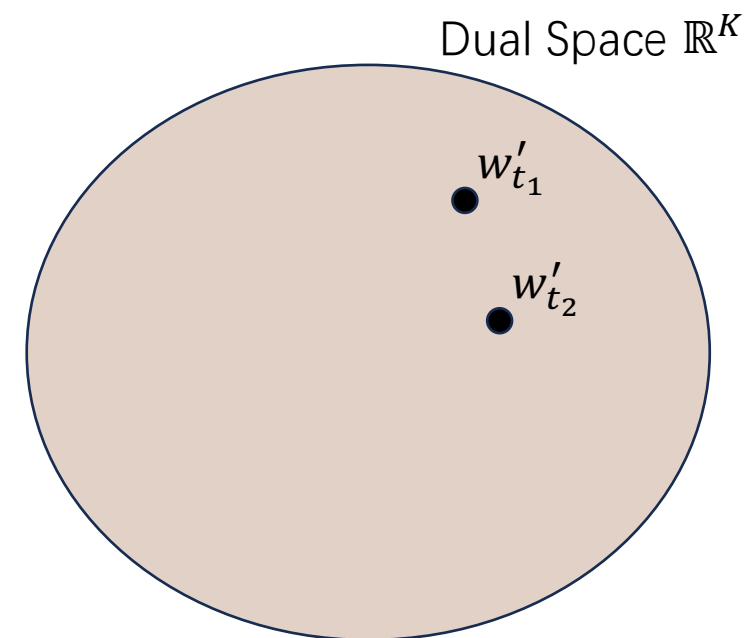
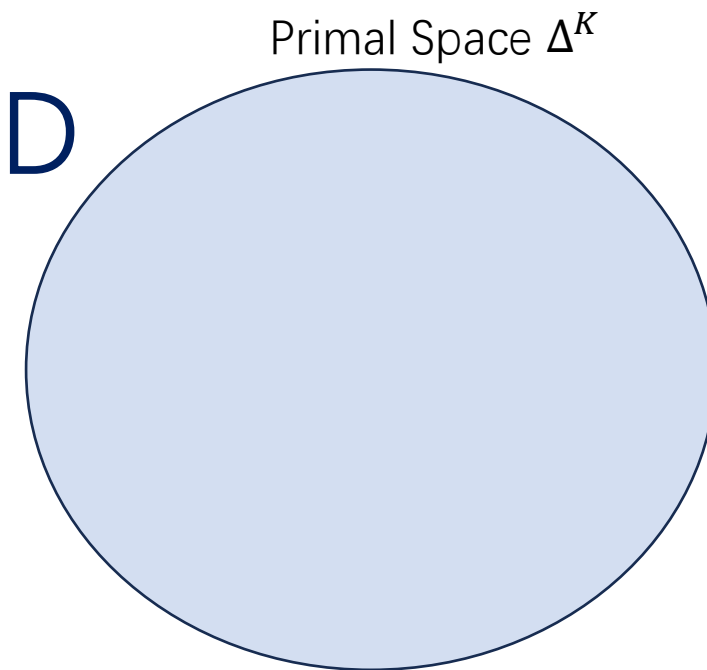


# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:

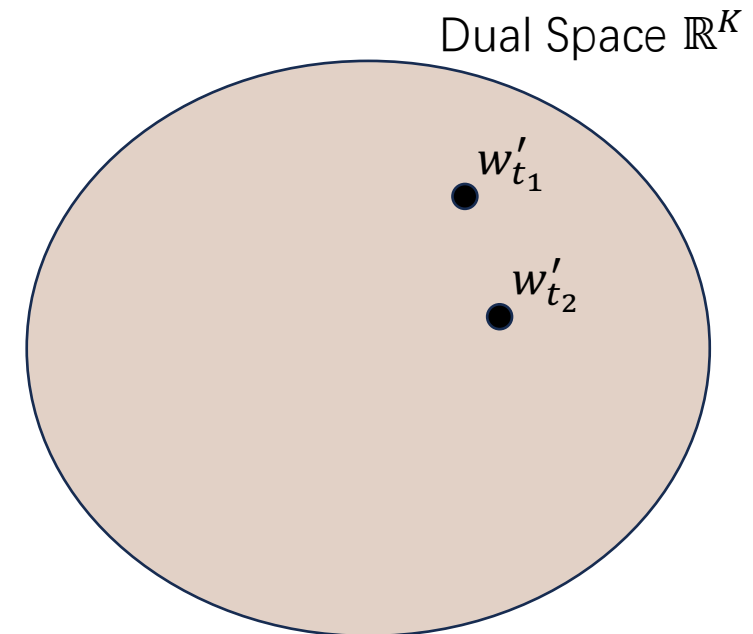
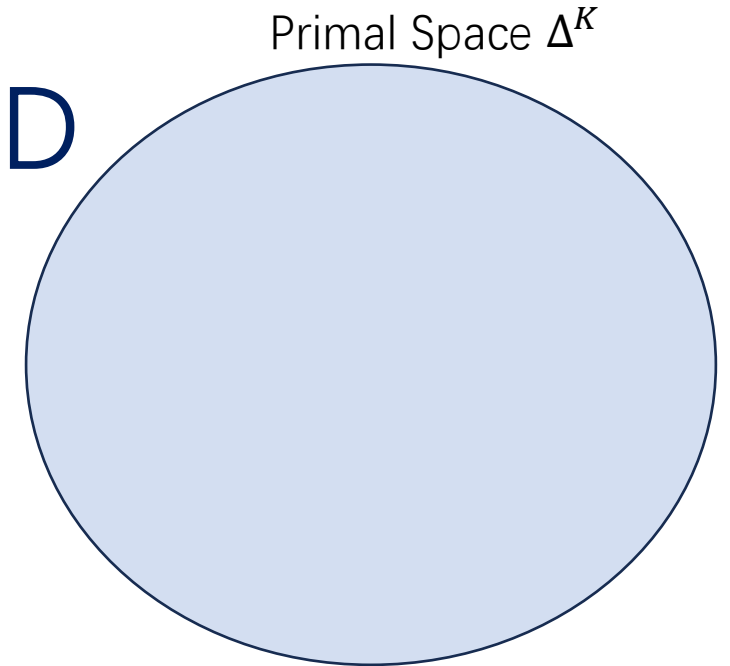
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

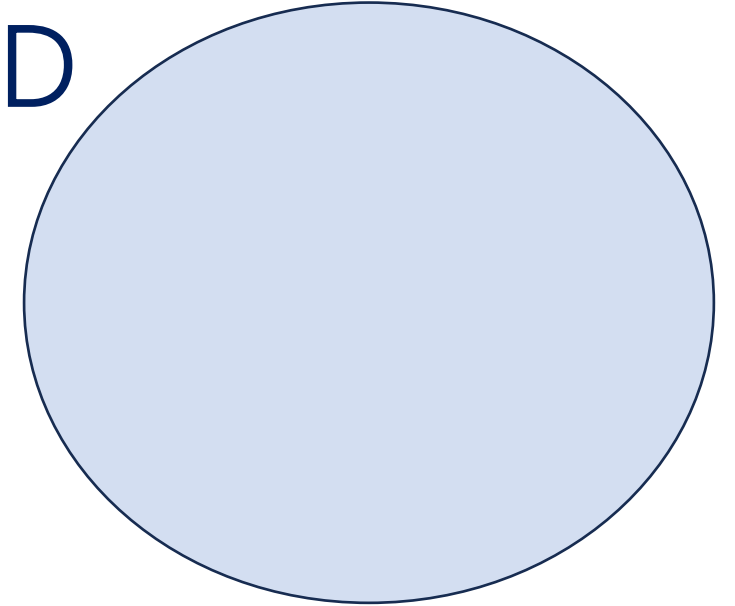
- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?



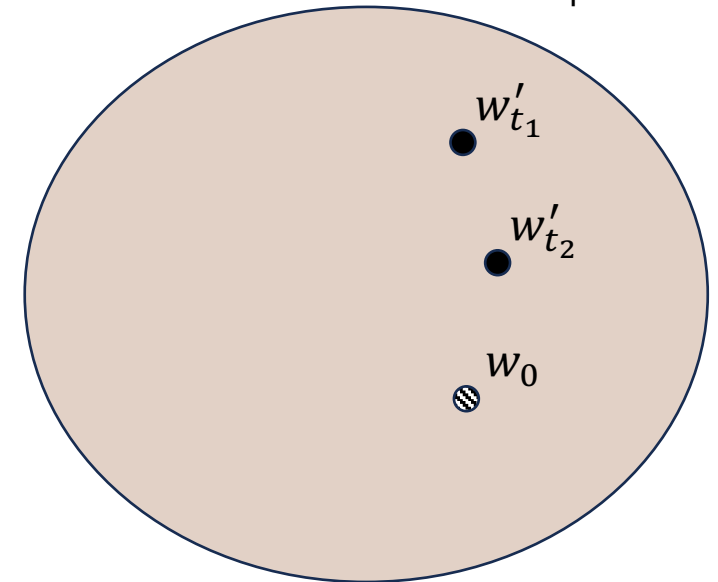
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )

Primal Space  $\Delta^K$

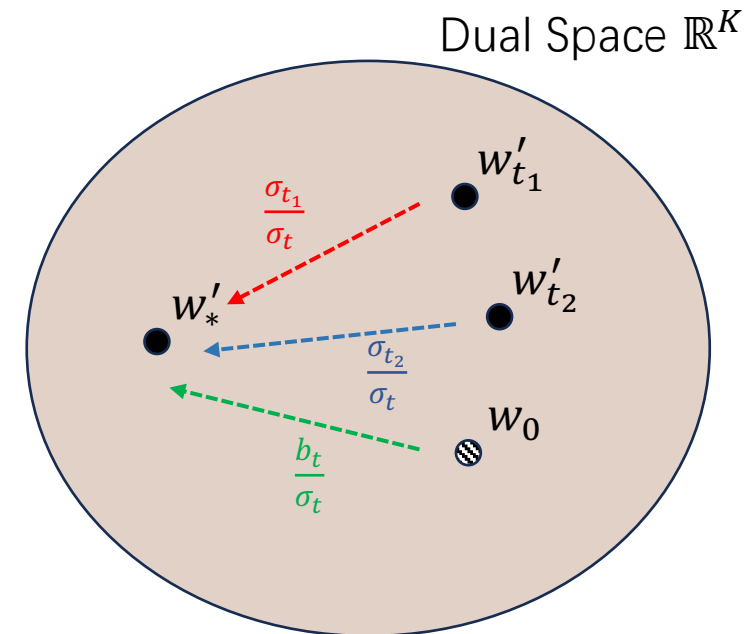
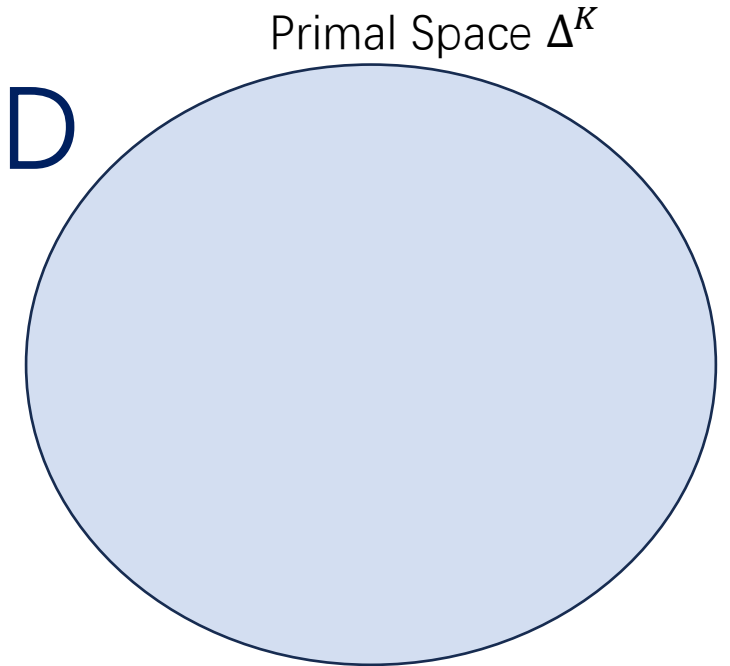


Dual Space  $\mathbb{R}^K$



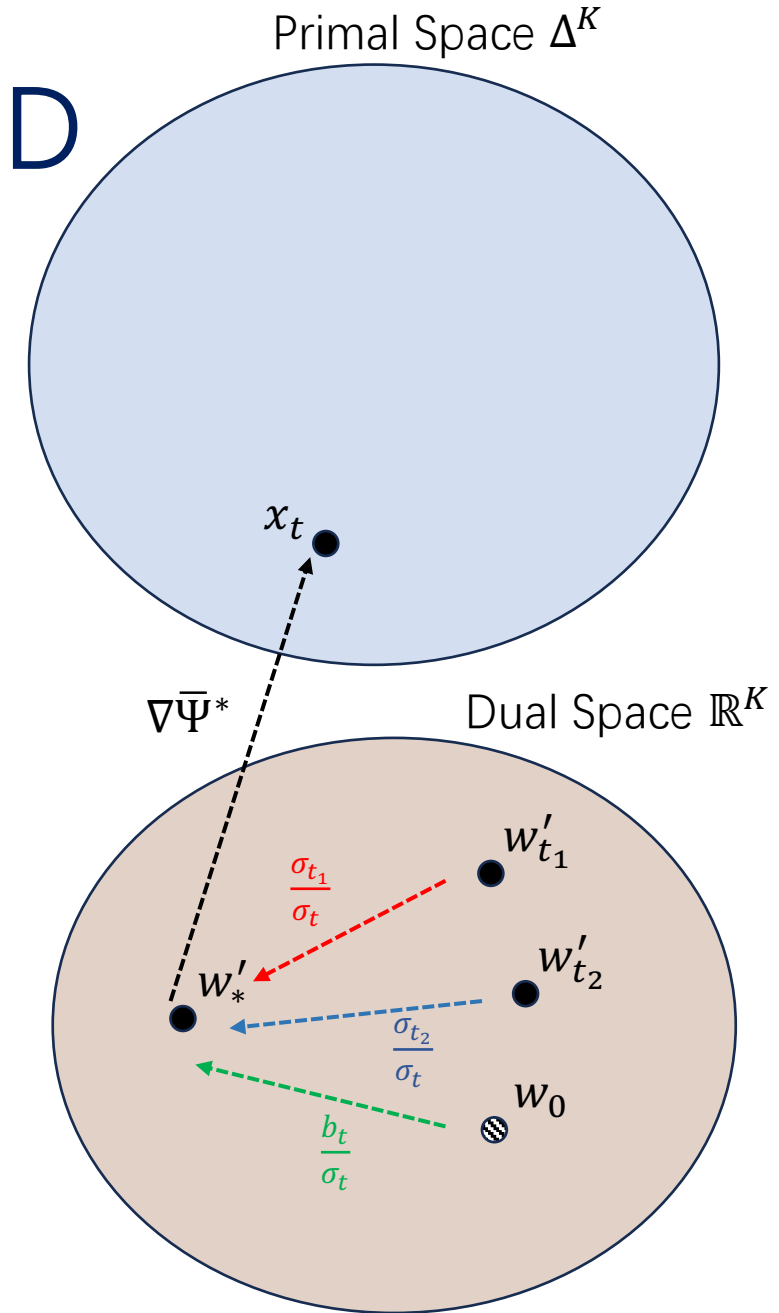
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$



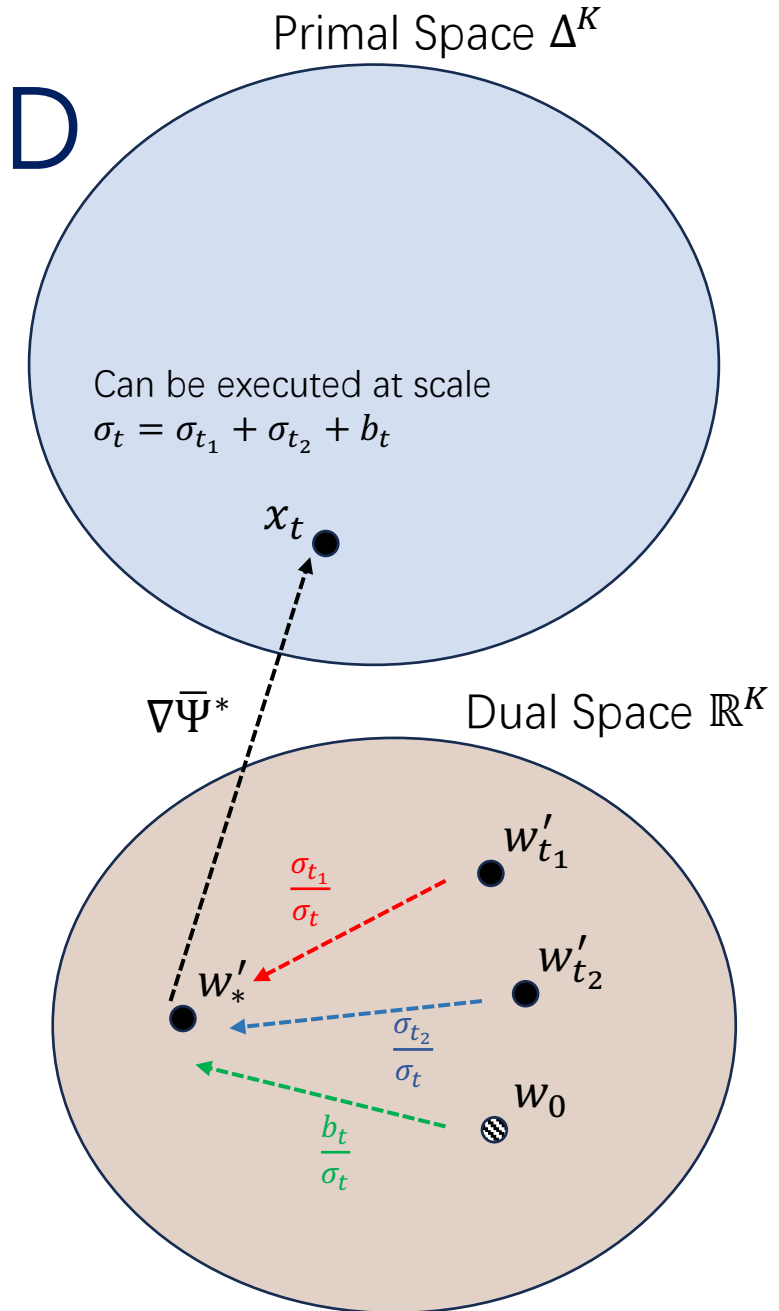
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$



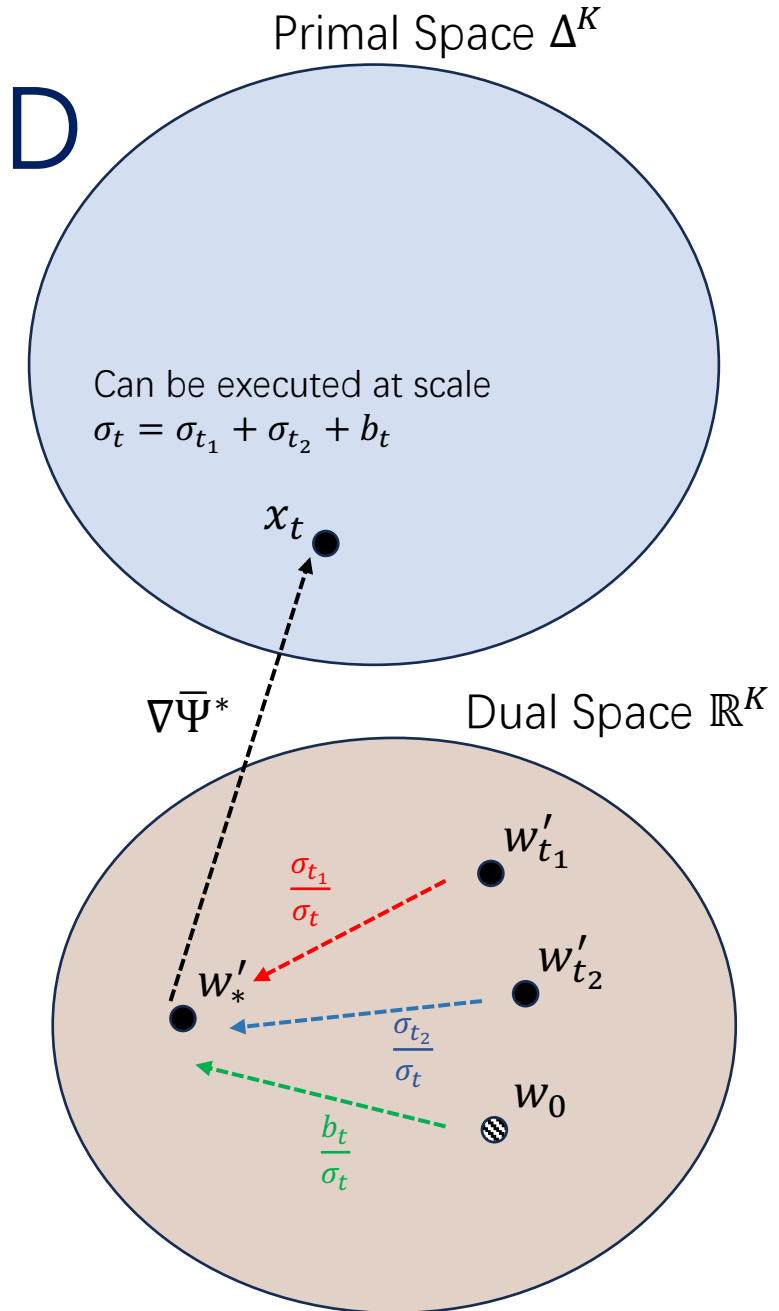
# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

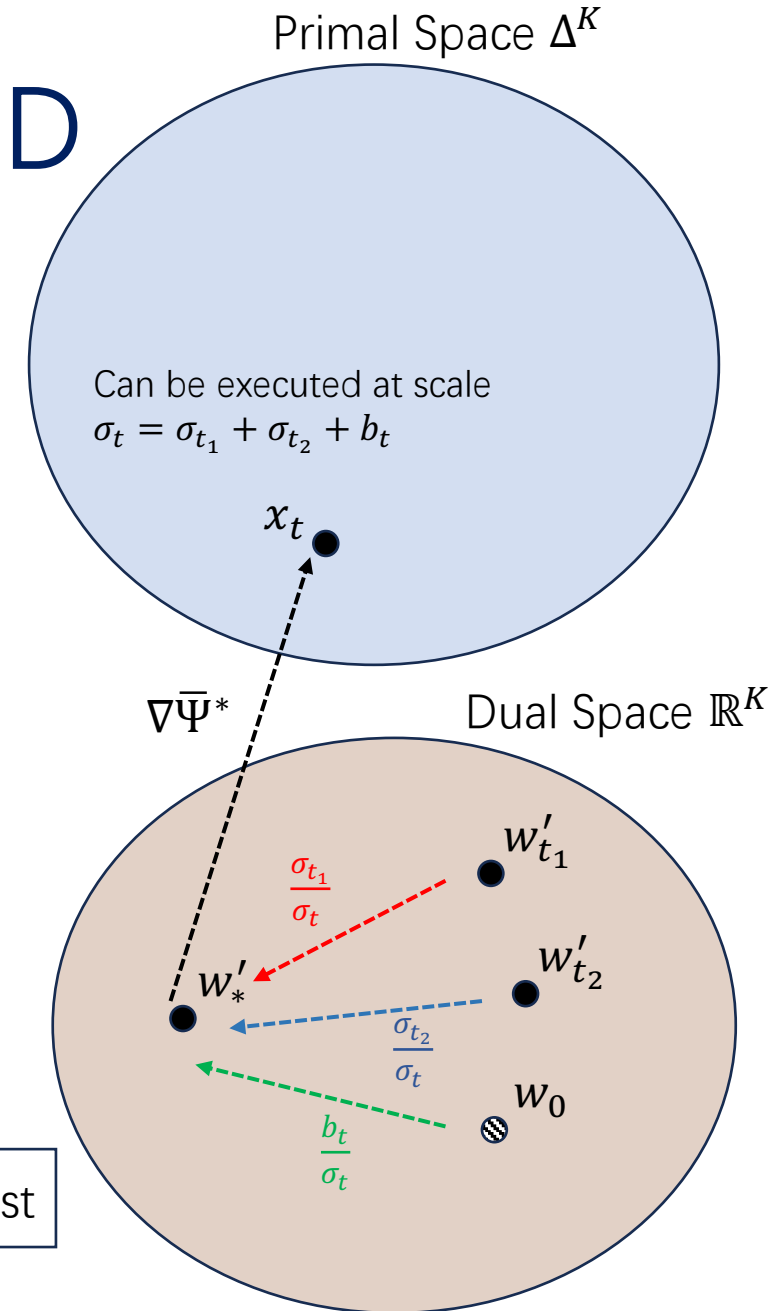
- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$
  - “Imaginary”  $b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0) - b_t D_\Psi(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w_0))$  terms





# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

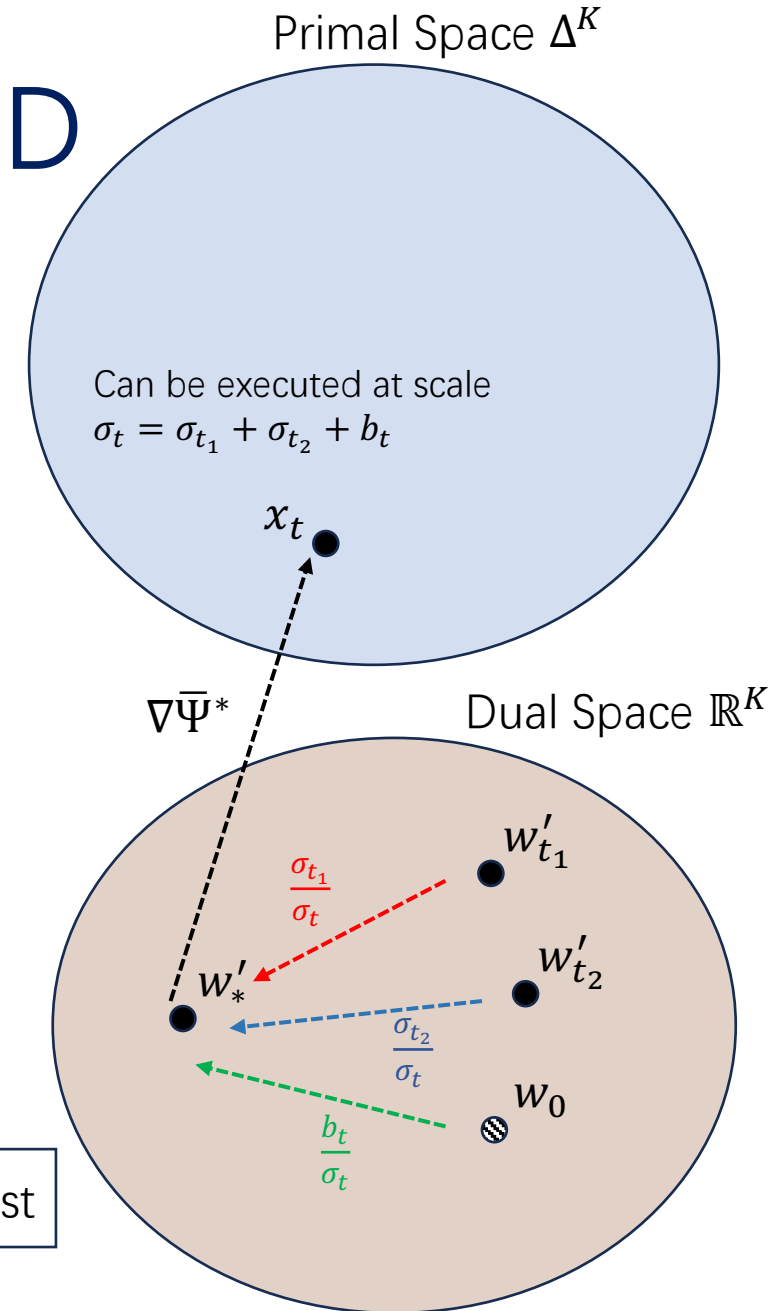
- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$
  - “Imaginary”  $b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0) - b_t D_\Psi(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w_0))$  terms



$b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0)$  extra cost

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$
  - “Imaginary”  $b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0) - b_t D_\Psi(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w_0))$  terms
- Banker-OMD:



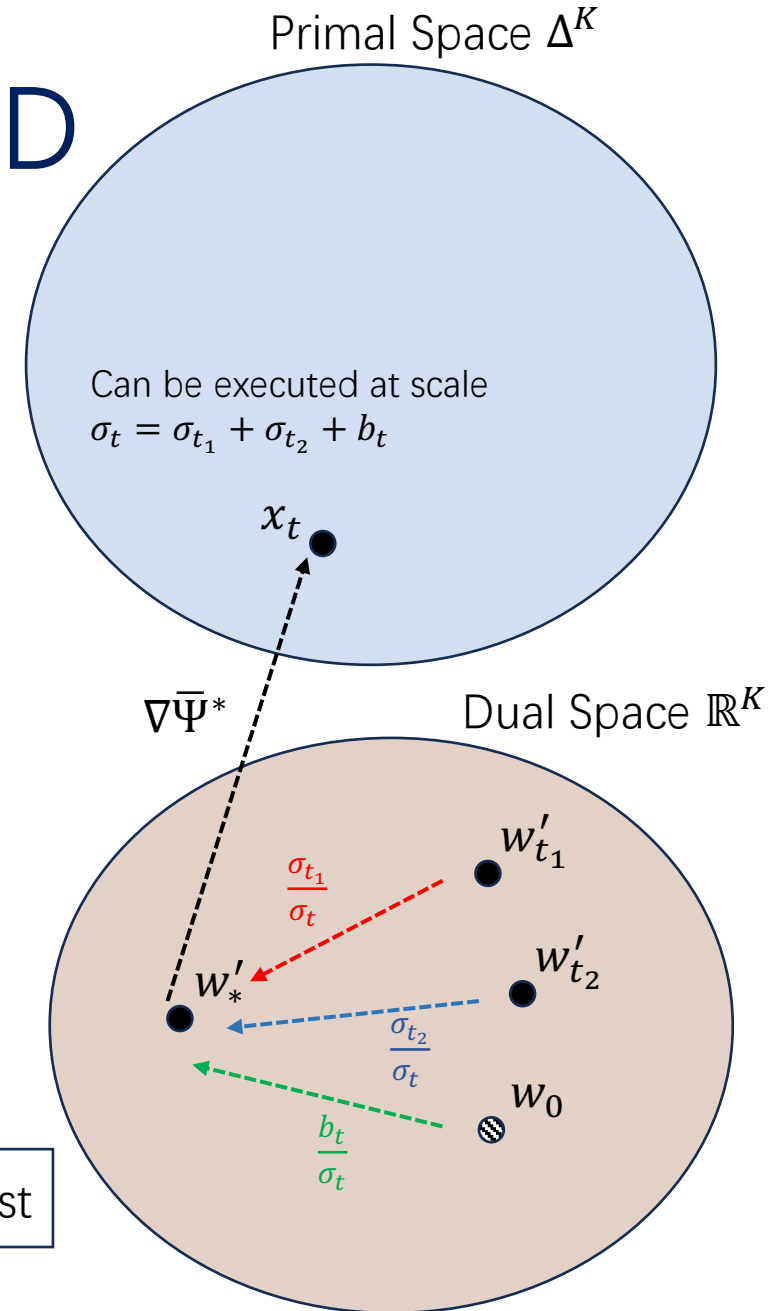
$b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0)$  extra cost

# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$
  - “Imaginary”  $b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0) - b_t D_\Psi(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w_0))$  terms
- Banker-OMD:
  - Consistent rule for regret bookkeeping, ensuring

$$\text{Regret}_T \leq \sum_t b_t \cdot D_\Psi(y, x_0) + \sum_t \sigma_t D_{\Psi^*}(w'_t, w_t) !$$

$b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0)$  extra cost



# High-Level Ideas of Banker-OMD

- Overdrafting:
  - Want if we want larger scale  $\sigma_t > \sigma_\Sigma = \sigma_{t_1} + \sigma_{t_2}$  ?
  - Apply a “default investment”  $x_0 = \left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right)$  (with mirror image  $w_0$ )
  - Required “investment” on  $x_0$ :  $b_t = \sigma_t - \sigma_\Sigma$
  - “Imaginary”  $b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0) - b_t D_\Psi(y, \nabla \bar{\Psi}^*(w_0))$  terms

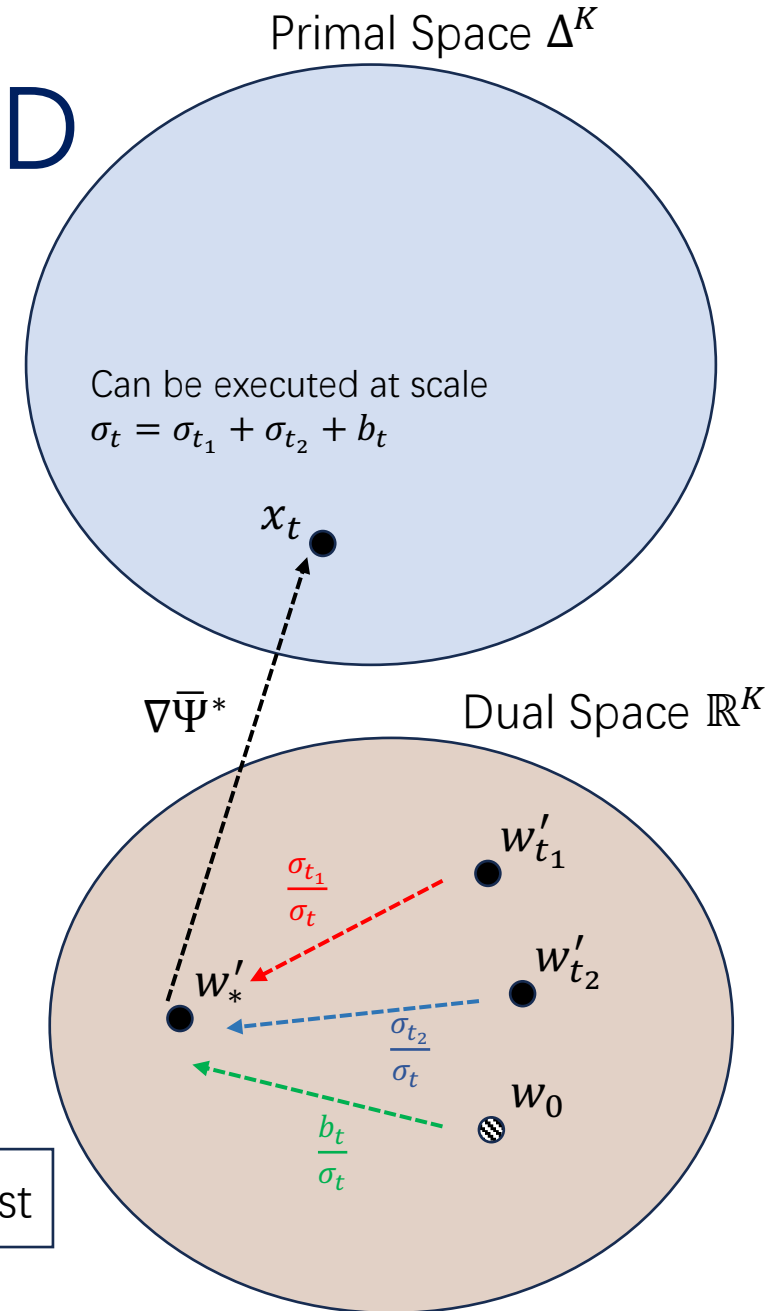
- Banker-OMD:
  - Consistent rule for regret bookkeeping, ensuring

$$\text{Regret}_T \leq \sum_t b_t \cdot D_\Psi(y, x_0) + \sum_t \sigma_t D_{\Psi^*}(w'_t, w_t) !$$

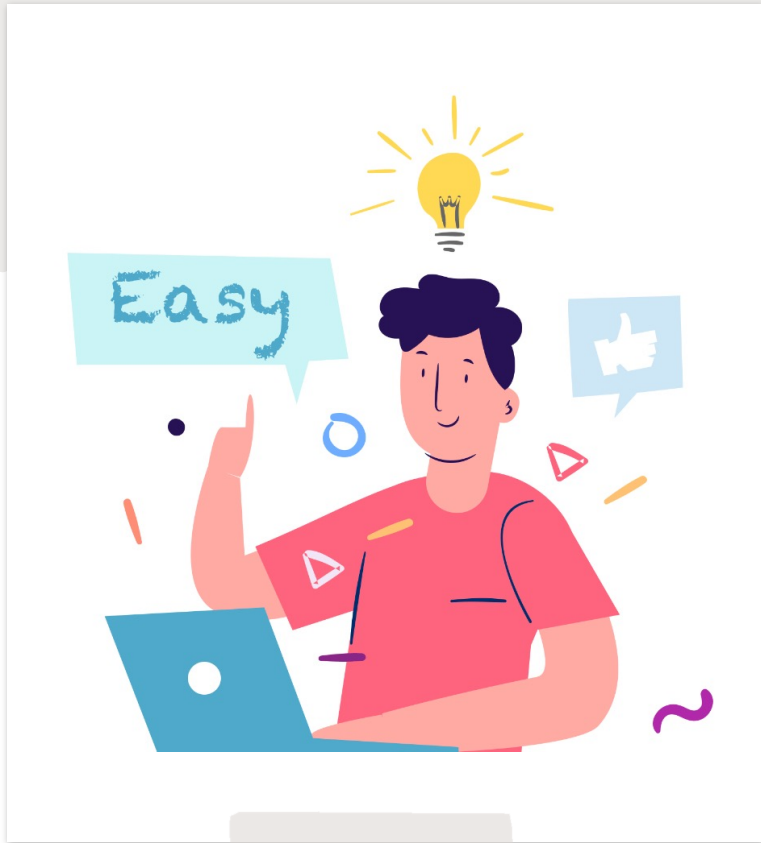
- And... provides general scale rule to deal with delays!

$$\tilde{O}(\sqrt{D + T}) - \text{style bounds made easy!}$$

$b_t D_\Psi(y, x_0)$  extra cost

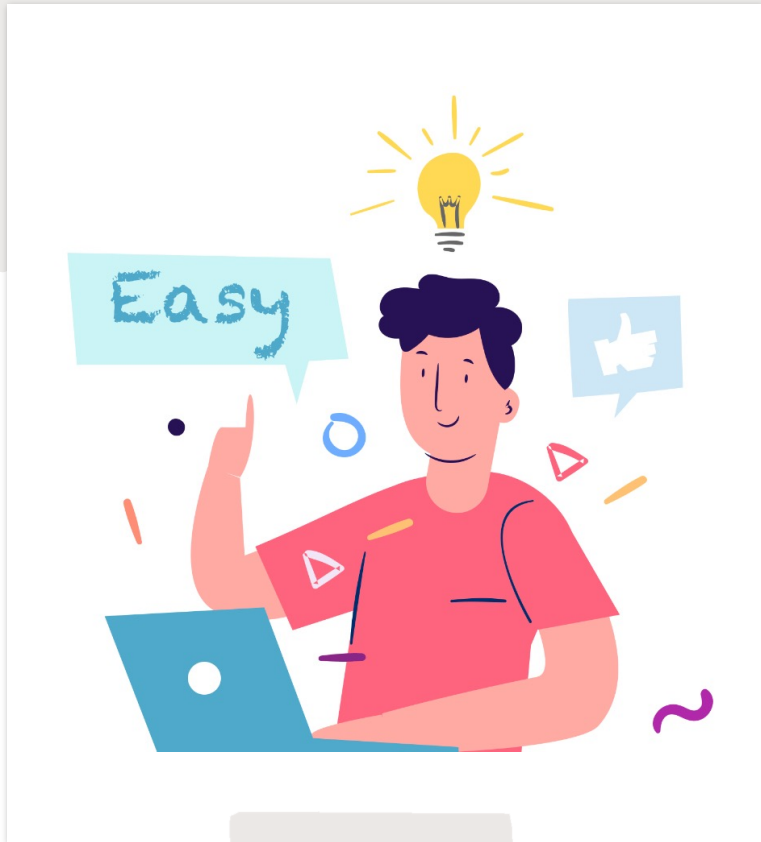


# Main Theorem of Banker-OMD



- Given a practical algorithm based on vanilla OMD with  $\mathcal{O}(C\sqrt{T})$  regret for non-delayed adversarial bandit problem, there is a Banker-OMD based version using the same regularizer, guaranteeing  $\mathcal{O}(C\sqrt{T} + C'\sqrt{D \log D})$  regret in the delayed-feedback setting.

# Main Theorem of Banker-OMD



- Given a practical algorithm based on vanilla OMD with  $\mathcal{O}(C\sqrt{T})$  regret for non-delayed adversarial bandit problem, there is a Banker-OMD based version using the same regularizer, guaranteeing  $\mathcal{O}(C\sqrt{T} + C'\sqrt{D \log D})$  regret in the delayed-feedback setting.
  - **Non-delayed** Algorithm  $\approx$  **OMD** + Regularizer + Step-sizes
  - **Delay-robust** Algorithm  $\approx$  **Banker-OMD** + Same regularizer + Modified step-sizes

# New Results of Banker-OMD



# New Results of Banker-OMD

- BOLO (Abernethy et al., 2008) ensures regret  $O(n^{1.5}\sqrt{T \log T})$  for  $n$ -dim adversarial linear bandits.





# New Results of Banker-OMD

- BOLO (Abernethy et al., 2008) ensures regret  $O(n^{1.5}\sqrt{T \log T})$  for  $n$ -dim adversarial linear bandits.
- Banker-BOLO (**Ours**) ensures regret  $O(n^{1.5}\sqrt{\log T} (\sqrt{T} + \sqrt{D \log D}) + n^2\sqrt{D} \log T)$  for  $n$ -dim delayed adversarial linear bandits.



# New Results of Banker-OMD



- BOLO (Abernethy et al., 2008) ensures regret  $\mathcal{O}(n^{1.5}\sqrt{T \log T})$  for  $n$ -dim adversarial linear bandits.
- Banker-BOLO (**Ours**) ensures regret  $\mathcal{O}(n^{1.5}\sqrt{\log T} (\sqrt{T} + \sqrt{D \log D}) + n^2\sqrt{D} \log T)$  for  $n$ -dim delayed adversarial linear bandits.
- State-of-the-art regret bound for non-delayed scale-free MABs (**Ours**):  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{KTL} \log T + L \log L)$ .

# New Results of Banker-OMD



- BOLO (Abernethy et al., 2008) ensures regret  $O(n^{1.5}\sqrt{T \log T})$  for  $n$ -dim adversarial linear bandits.
- Banker-BOLO (**Ours**) ensures regret  $O(n^{1.5}\sqrt{\log T}(\sqrt{T} + \sqrt{D \log D}) + n^2\sqrt{D} \log T)$  for  $n$ -dim delayed adversarial linear bandits.
- State-of-the-art regret bound for non-delayed scale-free MABs (**Ours**):  $O(\sqrt{KTL} \log T + L \log L)$ .
- Banker version regret bound for delayed scale-free MABs (**Ours**):  $\tilde{O}(\sqrt{K(D+T)L})$ .

# The End

- Thank for listening!

# References

- Putta S R, Agrawal S. Scale-Free Adversarial Multi Armed Bandits[C]//International Conference on Algorithmic Learning Theory. PMLR, 2022: 910-930.
- Bistritz I, Zhou Z, Chen X, et al. Online exp3 learning in adversarial bandits with delayed feedback[J]. Advances in neural information processing systems, 2019, 32.
- Abernethy J D, Hazan E, Rakhlin A. An efficient algorithm for bandit linear optimization[C]//21st Annual Conference on Learning Theory. 2008.
- Zimmert J, Seldin Y. An optimal algorithm for adversarial bandits with arbitrary delays[C]//International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics. PMLR, 2020: 3285-3294.
- Thune T S, Cesa-Bianchi N, Seldin Y. Nonstochastic multiarmed bandits with unrestricted delays[J]. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2019, 32.