

# Sequential Monte Carlo Bandits:

A flexible framework for complex and dynamic bandits

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# Multi-armed bandit

## Practical challenges

- Reward generating process might change in practice

### **Dynamic time-varying models**

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- Can't compute parameter posterior and/or their sufficient statistics

### **Approximate inference**

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- Reward generating process might change in practice

### **Dynamic time-varying models**

- Reward specific algorithms

### **A flexible framework for complex models**

- Can't compute parameter posterior and/or their sufficient statistics

### **Approximate inference**

## Our proposed approach

Sequential Monte Carlo for Bayesian MAB algorithms

# Multi-armed bandit

## Problem formulation

$$\theta_t^* \sim p(\theta_t^* | \theta_{t-1}^*)$$

In-time transition density

$$y_t \sim p_{a_t}(Y | x_t, \theta_t^*)$$

Context-dependent parametric reward model

# Multi-armed bandit

## Problem formulation

$$\begin{cases} \theta_t^* \sim p(\theta_t^* | \theta_{t-1}^*) & \text{In-time transition density} \\ y_t \sim p_{a_t}(Y | x_t, \theta_t^*) & \text{Context-dependent parametric reward model} \end{cases}$$

## Optimal MAB policy

$$a_t^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} \mu_{t,a'}(x_t, \theta^*), \text{ where } \mu_{t,a}(x_t, \theta^*) = \mathbb{E} \{Y | a, x_t, \theta^*\}$$

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## Compute parameter posterior

$$p(\theta_t | \mathcal{H}_{1:t}) \propto p_{a_t}(y_t | x_t, \theta_t) p(\theta_t | \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1})$$

as we observe history  $\mathcal{H}_{1:t} = \{x_{1:t}, a_{1:t}, y_{1:t}\}$

$$x_{1:t} \equiv (x_1, \dots, x_t), \quad a_{1:t} \equiv (a_1, \dots, a_t), \quad y_{1:t} \equiv (y_{1,a_1}, \dots, y_{t,a_t})$$



# Bayesian MAB algorithms

## Upper-confidence bounds

$$a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} q_{t,a'}(\alpha_t)$$

Quantile value of interest  $q_{t,a}(\alpha_t)$ , i.e.,

$$\Pr [\mu_{t,a} > q_{t,a}(\alpha_t)] = \alpha_t$$

Computed by integrating out unknown parameters

$$p(\mu_{t,a}) = \int p(\mu_{t,a} | x_t, \theta_t) p(\theta_t | \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1}) d\theta_t$$

# Bayesian MAB algorithms

## Thompson sampling

$$a_t \sim \mathbb{P}(a = a_t^* | x_t, \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1})$$

Computed via

$$\mathbb{P}(a = a_t^* | x_t, \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1}) = \int \mathbb{1} \left[ a = \operatorname{argmax}_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} \mu_{t,a'}(x_t, \theta_t) \right] p(\theta_t | \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1}) d\theta_t$$

with (sampled) approximation

$$a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} \mu_{t,a'}(x_t, \theta_t^{(s)}) \text{ , with } \theta_t^{(s)} \sim p(\theta_t | \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1})$$

# Challenge in Bayesian MAB algorithms

No analytical solution

$$p(\theta_t | \mathcal{H}_{1:t}) \propto p_{a_t}(y_t | x_t, \theta_t) p(\theta_t | \theta_{t-1}) p(\theta_{t-1} | \mathcal{H}_{1:t-1})$$

in complex and dynamic MAB models

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in complex and dynamic MAB models

Approximate solution

with sequential Monte Carlo (SMC) methods

# Sequential Monte Carlo

## (Sequential) Importance Sampling

- 1 A proposal distribution that factorizes over time

$$\pi(\varphi_{0:t}) = \pi(\varphi_t | \varphi_{1:t-1}) \pi(\varphi_{1:t-1}) = \prod_{\tau=1}^t \pi(\varphi_{\tau} | \varphi_{1:\tau-1}) \pi(\varphi_0)$$

- 2 Recursive evaluation of the importance weights

$$w_t^{(m)} \propto \frac{p(\varphi_t | \varphi_{1:t-1})}{\pi(\varphi_t | \varphi_{1:t-1})} w_{t-1}^{(m)}$$

- 3 Resample the random measure over time

$$\bar{\varphi}_t^{(m)} = \varphi_t^{(m')}$$

with  $m'$  drawn with replacement according to importance weights

$$w_t^{(m')} \sim \text{Cat} \left( w_t^{(m)} \right)$$

# Sequential Monte Carlo for latent MAB parameters

Sequentially updated parameter posterior approximation

## Sequential Importance Resampling

$$p(\theta_{t,a}|\mathcal{H}_{1:t}) \approx p_M(\theta_{t,a}|\mathcal{H}_{1:t}) = \sum_{m_{t,a}=1}^M w_{t,a}^{(m_{t,a})} \delta\left(\theta_{a,t} - \theta_{a,t}^{(m_{t,a})}\right)$$

where

$$\theta_{t,a}^{(m_{t,a})} \sim p(\theta_{t,a}|\bar{\theta}_{t-1,a}^{(m_{t,a})}) \quad \forall a \in \mathcal{A}$$

and

$$w_{t,a_t}^{(m_{t,a_t})} \propto p_{a_t}\left(y_t|x_t, \theta_{t,a_t}^{(m_{t,a_t})}\right)$$

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Approximation

with convergence guarantees!

# SMC-based framework

Use SMC posterior  $p_M(\theta_{t,a}|\mathcal{H}_{1:t})$

To estimate sufficient statistics of the MAB policy



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Thompson sampling

$$\theta_{t+1,a}^{(s)} \sim p\left(\theta_{t+1,a}|\theta_{t,a}^{(s)}\right), \text{ with } s \sim \text{Cat}\left(w_{t,a}^{(m_{t,a})}\right)$$
$$a_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} \mu_{t+1,a'}\left(x_{t+1}, \theta_{t+1,a'}^{(s)}\right)$$

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Bayes-UCB

$$\theta_{t+1,a}^{(m'_a)} \sim p\left(\theta_{t+1,a}|\theta_{t,a}^{(m'_a)}\right), \text{ with } m'_a \sim \text{Cat}\left(w_{t,a}^{(m_{t,a})}\right)$$

Compute  $q_{t+1,a}(\alpha_{t+1}) := \max\{\mu \mid \sum_m |\mu_{t+1,a}^m| > \mu, w_{t,a}^m \geq \alpha_{t+1}\}$

$$a_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmax}_{a' \in \mathcal{A}} q_{t+1,a'}(\alpha_{t+1})$$

# SMC-based framework for dynamic models

## General linear dynamics

$$\theta_{t,a} = L_a \theta_{t-1,a} + \epsilon_a, \quad \epsilon_a \sim \mathcal{N}(\epsilon_a | 0, \Sigma_a),$$

results in transition densities

$$\theta_{t,a} \sim \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}(\theta_{t,a} | L_a \theta_{t-1,a}, \Sigma_a) & \text{with known parameters} \\ \mathcal{T}(\theta_{t,a} | \nu_{t,a}, m_{t,a}, R_{t,a}) & \text{with unknown parameters} \end{cases}$$

# SMC-based framework for complex models

## Complex reward models

Likelihood function known up to proportionality constant

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$$p_a(Y|x, \theta) = \mathcal{N}\left(Y|x^\top w_a, \sigma_a^2\right) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(y-x^\top w_a)^2}{2\sigma_a^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_a^2}}$$

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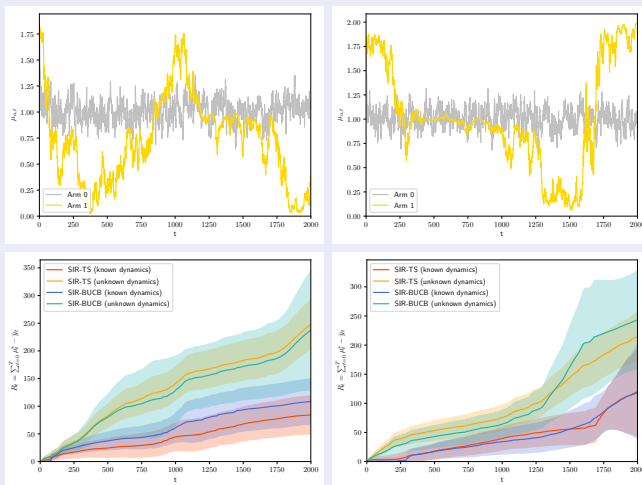
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## Categorical-softmax rewards

$$p_a(Y = c|x, \theta_a) = \frac{e^{(x^\top \theta_{a,c})}}{\sum_{c'=1}^C e^{(x^\top \theta_{a,c'})}}$$

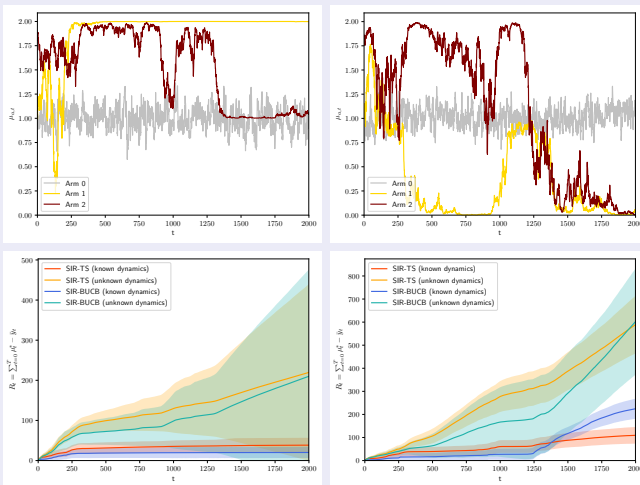
# SMC-based framework in simulated MABs

## Two-armed contextual 3-categorical bandit



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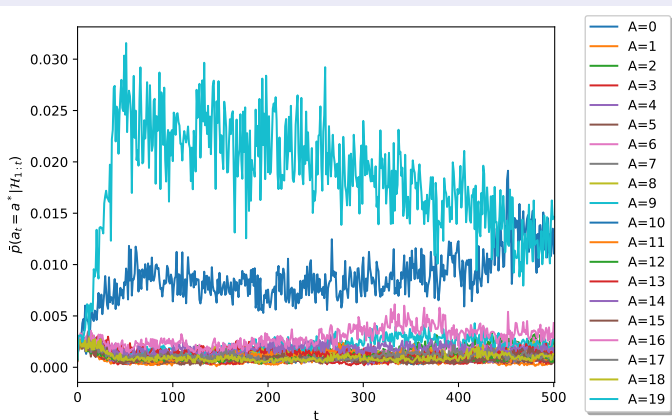
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# SMC-based framework in real MABs

## Yahoo News Recommendation data



# Contribution

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- Time-varying parameter models that we can sample from

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## SMC-based MAB method

- Approximates parameter posteriors with random measures
- Reward function known only up to a proportionality constant
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## A flexible MAB framework

For solving a rich class of MAB problems,  
such as dynamic and nonlinear bandits

# Open questions

Regret bounds

SMC posterior convergence, but...

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Dynamics of the MAB problem

Optimal arm changes

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## Regret bounds

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## Dimensionality of the MAB problem

Dependency on number of arms

# Thanks

Questions?