

Projection-free Online Learning over Strongly Convex Sets

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Abstract

Projection-free Online Learning (OFW) over strongly convex sets has been studied in the literature. The best known algorithm achieves a regret of $O(T^{3/4})$. In this paper, we propose a new algorithm that achieves a regret of $O(T^{2/3})$. Our algorithm is based on the Frank-Wolfe (FW) method and achieves a regret of $O(T^{2/3})$ over strongly convex sets. The regret of our algorithm is $O(\sqrt{T})$.

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Introduction

Online Convex Optimization (OCO) has been studied in the literature (Auer and Cesa-Bianchi, 2004, 2008; Auer and Cesa-Bianchi, 1999; Auer and Cesa-Bianchi, 2006; Lattas and Wainwright, 2018). In this paper, we study the OFW problem over strongly convex sets. The regret of OFW is defined as $R(T) = \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x})$. The OFW problem has been studied in the literature (Auer and Cesa-Bianchi, 2003; Auer and Cesa-Bianchi, 2007; Sridharan and Srebro, 2007).

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$$R(T) = \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x})$$

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A	E	C	L	E	C	\mathcal{K}	R	B
OFW								$O(T^{3/4})$
LLOO-OCO								$O(\bar{T})$
LLOO-OCO								$O(\log T)$
F OGD								$O(\bar{T})$
F OGD								$O(\log T)$
OSPF								$O(T^{2/3})$
OFW (L S)								$O(T^{2/3})$
SC-OFW								$O(T^{2/3})$
SC-OFW								$O(\bar{T})$

T 1: C (H 2016), LLOO-OCO (G H 2016), F OGD (L K 2019), OSPF (H M 2020), OFW (H K 2012);

OFW (SC-OFW) (2016) $O(\log T)$ $O(T^{2/3})$ $O(\bar{T})$

Related Work

OFW (H K 2012; H 2016) $O(T^{3/4})$ $O(\bar{T})$ $O(\log T)$ $O(T^{2/3})$

OFW (F M 2005; B 2015), $O(T^{4/5})$ $O(T^{3/4})$ $\tilde{O}(T^{2/3})$ $O(T)$

OFW (2019) $O(T)$ $O(\bar{T})$ $O(T^{3/4})$ $O(T^{2/3})$ $O(\bar{T})$

Main Results

OFW (SC-OFW) $O(T^{2/3})$ $O(\bar{T})$

Preliminaries

\mathcal{K} $x, y \in \mathcal{K}$ $\langle x, y \rangle$

(Bertsekas and Nedic, 2004),

Definition 1 Let $f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function over \mathcal{K} . It is called β -smooth over \mathcal{K} if for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{K}$

$$f(\mathbf{y}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x} \rangle + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2.$$

Definition 2 Let $f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function over \mathcal{K} . It is called α -strongly convex over \mathcal{K} if for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{K}$

$$f(\mathbf{y}) \geq f(\mathbf{x}) + \langle \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x} \rangle + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\|_2^2.$$

Let $f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be α -strongly convex and $\mathbf{x}^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} f(\mathbf{x})$. Then (2015)

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*\|_2^2 \leq f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*) \quad (1)$$

$$\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x})\|_2 \geq \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2} (f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*))}. \quad (2)$$

Let $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{E}$ be a convex set. Then (Liu et al., 1979; Gorbunov et al., 2015; Recht and Wright, 2019).

Definition 3 A convex set $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{E}$ is called α -strongly convex with respect to a norm $\|\cdot\|$ if for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{K}$, $\gamma \in [0, 1]$ and $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{E}$ such that $\|\mathbf{z}\| = 1$, it holds that

$$\gamma \mathbf{x} + (1 - \gamma) \mathbf{y} + \gamma(1 - \gamma) \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|^2 \mathbf{z} \in \mathcal{K}.$$

Assume $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ is α -strongly convex with respect to the ℓ_p norm. Then (2015),

$$\mathcal{K} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_p \leq r\}$$

where $r = \frac{(p-1)d^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}}}{\alpha}$ and $p \in (1, 2]$ (Gorbunov et al., 2015; OCO (Sridharan et al., 2011; Hesterberg et al., 2016)).

Assumption 1 The diameter of the convex decision set \mathcal{K} is bounded by D , i.e.,

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 \leq D$$

for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{K}$.

Assumption 2 At each round t , the loss function $f_t(\mathbf{x})$ is G -Lipschitz over \mathcal{K} , i.e.,

$$f_t(\mathbf{x}) - f_t(\mathbf{y}) \leq G \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2$$

for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{K}$.

Algorithm 1 OFW (Liu et al., 2016)

- 1: **Input:** \mathcal{K}, η
- 2: **Initialization:** $\mathbf{x}_1 \in \mathcal{K}$
- 3: **for** $t = 1, \dots, T$ **do**
- 4: Determine $F_t(\mathbf{x}) = \eta \sum_{\tau=1}^t \langle f_\tau(\mathbf{x}_\tau), \mathbf{x} \rangle + \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1\|_2^2$
- 5: $\mathbf{v}_t \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \langle \nabla F_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x} \rangle$
- 6: $\sigma_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{\sigma \in [0,1]} (\sigma \langle \nabla F_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{v}_t - \mathbf{x}_t \rangle + \sigma^2 \|\mathbf{v}_t - \mathbf{x}_t\|_2^2)$
- 7: $\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t + \sigma_t (\mathbf{v}_t - \mathbf{x}_t)$
- 8: **end for**

OFW with Line Search

Let $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ be a convex set. Then (2016),

$$\mathbf{v} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \langle \nabla F_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x} \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_t + \sigma_t (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{x}_t)$$

$$F_t(\mathbf{x}) = \eta \sum_{\tau=1}^t \langle f_\tau(\mathbf{x}_\tau), \mathbf{x} \rangle + \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1\|_2^2 \quad (3)$$

Then (2016), OFW with line search achieves $\sigma_t = O(t^{-1/2})$ and $\eta = O(T^{-3/4})$. Then $\sigma_t = O(t^{-1/2})$ and $\eta = O(T^{-3/4})$. Then (2015),

$$\sigma_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{\sigma \in [0,1]} (\sigma \langle \nabla F_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{v}_t - \mathbf{x}_t \rangle + \sigma^2 \|\mathbf{v}_t - \mathbf{x}_t\|_2^2).$$

Then (2016), OFW with line search achieves $\sigma_t = O(t^{-1/2})$ and $\eta = O(T^{-3/4})$. Then (2015),

Lemma 1 Let \mathcal{K} be an α_K -strongly convex set with respect to the ℓ_2 norm. Let $\mathbf{x}_t^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x})$ for any $t \in [T + 1]$, where $F_t(\mathbf{x})$ is defined in (3). Then, for any $t \in [T + 1]$, Algorithm 1 with $\eta = \frac{D}{2G(T+2)^{2/3}}$ has

$$F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t) - F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*) \leq \epsilon_t = \frac{C}{(t+2)^{2/3}}$$

where $C = \max\left(4D^2, \frac{4096}{3\alpha_K^2}\right)$.

Then (2016), OFW with line search achieves $\sigma_t = O(t^{-2/3})$ and $\eta = O(1/t)$. Then (2016, Liu et al., 2016),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}^*) \\
& \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle \\
& = \underbrace{\sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}_t^* \rangle}_{:=A} + \underbrace{\sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle}_{:=B}.
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Lemma 3 (Lemma 6.6 of Garber and Hazan (2016)) Let $\{f_t(\mathbf{x})\}_{t=1}^T$ be a sequence of loss functions and let $\mathbf{x}_t^* \in \arg\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{\tau=1}^t f_\tau(\mathbf{x})$ for any $t \in [T]$. Then, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned}
A & = \sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}_t^* \rangle \\
& \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \|f_t(\mathbf{x}_t)\|_2 \|\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}_t^*\|_2 \\
& \leq \sum_{t=1}^T G \sqrt{F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t) - F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*)} \\
& \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{G \bar{C}}{(t+2)^{1/3}} \leq \frac{3G \bar{C}(T+2)^{2/3}}{2}
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^T (t+2)^{-1/3} \leq 3(T+2)^{2/3}/2.$$

Lemma 3 (Lemma 6.6 of Garber and Hazan (2016)) Let $\{f_t(\mathbf{x})\}_{t=1}^T$ be a sequence of loss functions and let $\mathbf{x}_t^* \in \arg\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{\tau=1}^t f_\tau(\mathbf{x})$ for any $t \in [T]$. Then, it holds that

$$\sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}_t^*) - \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0.$$

Lemma 3 (Lemma 6.6 of Garber and Hazan (2016)) Let $\{f_t(\mathbf{x})\}_{t=1}^T$ be a sequence of loss functions and let $\mathbf{x}_t^* \in \arg\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{\tau=1}^t f_\tau(\mathbf{x})$ for any $t \in [T]$. Then, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{t=1}^T \tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*) - \sum_{t=1}^T \tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}^*) \leq 0 \\
& \sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^* - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle \\
& \leq (\|\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x}_1\|_2^2 - \|\mathbf{x}_2^* - \mathbf{x}_1\|_2^2) / \eta \\
& \leq D^2 / \eta.
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}_2^* - \mathbf{x}_1\|_2^2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*\|_2^2 \\
& \leq F_t(\mathbf{x}_t^*) - F_t(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*) \\
& = F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*) - F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*) + \eta \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^* \rangle \\
& \leq \eta \|f_t(\mathbf{x}_t)\|_2 \|\mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*\|_2 \\
& \|\mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*\|_2 \leq \eta \|f_t(\mathbf{x}_t)\|_2 \leq \eta G.
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$\eta = \frac{D}{2G(T+2)^{2/3}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B & = \sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle \\
& = \sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^* - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle \\
& \quad + \sum_{t=1}^T \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^* \rangle \\
& \leq \frac{D^2}{\eta} + \sum_{t=1}^T \|f_t(\mathbf{x}_t)\|_2 \|\mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*\|_2 \\
& \leq \frac{D^2}{\eta} + \eta T G^2 \\
& \leq 2DG(T+2)^{2/3} + \frac{DG(T+2)^{1/3}}{2} \\
& \leq G \bar{C}(T+2)^{2/3} + \frac{G \bar{C}(T+2)^{2/3}}{4}
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$D \leq \bar{C}/2 \quad (T+2)^{1/3} \geq (T+2)^{2/3} \quad T \geq \frac{D}{\bar{C}}.$$

Proof of Theorem 2

Let $\tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}) = \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x} \rangle + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_t\|_2^2$, $t \in [T]$
 $\mathbf{x}_t^* = \arg\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x})$, $t = 2, \dots, T+1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\mathbf{x}^*) \\
& \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}^* \rangle - \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}^*\|_2^2 \right) \\
& = \sum_{t=1}^T (\tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}^*)) \\
& = \underbrace{\sum_{t=1}^T (\tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*))}_{:=A} + \underbrace{\sum_{t=1}^T (\tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*) - \tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}^*))}_{:=B}.
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3 (Lemma 6.6 of Garber and Hazan (2016)) Let $\{f_t(\mathbf{x})\}_{t=1}^T$ be a sequence of loss functions and let $\mathbf{x}_t^* \in \arg\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \sum_{\tau=1}^t f_\tau(\mathbf{x})$ for any $t \in [T]$. Then, it holds that

Lemma 4 (Lemma 6.7 of Garber and Hazan (2016)) For any $t \in [T]$, the function $\tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}) = \langle f_t(\mathbf{x}_t), \mathbf{x} \rangle + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_t\|_2^2$ is $(G + \lambda D)$ -Lipschitz over \mathcal{K} .

$$\text{B} \quad \text{L} \quad 4, \mathbf{i} \quad t = 3, \dots, T + 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^*) - F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*) \\ &= F_{t-2}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^*) - F_{t-2}(\mathbf{x}_t^*) + \tilde{f}_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^*) - \tilde{f}_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*) \\ &\leq (G + \lambda D) \|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^* - \mathbf{x}_t^*\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{M} \quad , \quad \sim \quad \sim \quad F_t(\mathbf{x}) \quad t\lambda \quad \sim \quad , \quad \mathbf{i} \\ t = 3, \dots, T + 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^* - \mathbf{x}_t^*\|_2^2 &\leq \frac{2(F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^*) - F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*))}{(t-1)\lambda} \\ &\leq \frac{2(G + \lambda D) \|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^* - \mathbf{x}_t^*\|_2}{(t-1)\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{T} \quad \mathbf{i} \quad , \quad \mathbf{i} \quad t = 3, \dots, T + 1,$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^* - \mathbf{x}_t^*\|_2 \leq \frac{2(G + \lambda D)}{(t-1)\lambda}. \quad (11)$$

$$\text{B} \quad \text{L} \quad 2 \quad 4,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{t=2}^T (\tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_t) - \tilde{f}_t(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*)) \\ &\leq \sum_{t=2}^T (G + \lambda D) \|\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*\|_2 \\ &\leq (G + \lambda D) \sum_{t=2}^T \|\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{x}_t^*\|_2 \\ &\quad + (G + \lambda D) \sum_{t=2}^T \|\mathbf{x}_t^* - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^*\|_2 \\ &\leq (G + \lambda D) \sum_{t=2}^T \sqrt{\frac{2(F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t) - F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_t^*))}{(t-1)\lambda}} \\ &\quad + (G + \lambda D) \sum_{t=2}^T \frac{2(G + \lambda D)}{t\lambda} \\ &\leq (G + \lambda D) \sum_{t=2}^T \sqrt{\frac{2C}{t}} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5 (Derived from Lemma 1 of Garber and Hazan (2015)) Let $f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and β_f -smooth function, where \mathcal{K} is α_K -strongly convex with respect to the ℓ_2 norm. Moreover, let $\mathbf{x}_{\text{in}} \in \mathcal{K}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{\text{out}} = \mathbf{x}_{\text{in}} + \sigma'(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{in}})$, where $\mathbf{v} \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} \langle f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{in}}), \mathbf{x} \rangle$ and $\sigma' = \operatorname{argmin}_{\sigma \in [0,1]} \langle \sigma(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{in}}), f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{in}}) + \frac{\sigma^2 \beta_f}{2} \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{in}}\|_2^2 \rangle$. For any $\mathbf{x}^* \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}} f(\mathbf{x})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{out}}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*) \\ & \leq (f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{in}}) - f(\mathbf{x}^*)) \max \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{\alpha_K \|f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{in}})\|_2}{8\beta_f} \right). \end{aligned}$$

W $f(\mathbf{x}) = F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x})$ $t \in [T+1]$. B $\mathbf{x}_{\text{in}} = \mathbf{x}_{t-1}$, $\mathbf{x}_{\text{out}} = \mathbf{x}_t$, $t \in [T+1]$.

$$h_t \leq h_t(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) \max \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{\alpha_K \|F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})\|_2}{16} \right). \quad (17)$$

B (16) , (17) $1 + \frac{1}{2(t+1)^{1/3}} \leq \frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\alpha_K \|\nabla F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})\|_2}{16}$,

$$\begin{aligned} h_t & \leq \frac{3}{4} \epsilon_{t-1} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{C}{(t+1)^{2/3}} \\ & = \frac{C}{(t+2)^{2/3}} \frac{3(t+2)^{2/3}}{4(t+1)^{2/3}} \\ & \leq \frac{C}{(t+2)^{2/3}} = \epsilon_t \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$t \geq 2$. B $\frac{3(t+2)^{2/3}}{4(t+1)^{2/3}} \leq 1$. T $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{\alpha_K \|\nabla F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})\|_2}{16}$. F $h_t(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) \leq \frac{3C}{4(t+1)^{2/3}}$.

$$h_t \leq h_t(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) \leq \frac{3C}{4(t+1)^{2/3}} \leq \epsilon_t \quad (19)$$

S $h_t(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) \geq \frac{3C}{4(t+1)^{2/3}}$, (18).

$$\begin{aligned} & h_t \\ & \leq h_t(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_K \|F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})\|_2}{16} \right) \\ & \leq \epsilon_{t-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_K \|F_{t-1}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})\|_2}{16} \right) \\ & \leq \epsilon_{t-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_K \sqrt{h_t(\mathbf{x}_{t-1})}}{16} \right) \\ & \leq \epsilon_t \frac{(t+2)^{2/3}}{(t+1)^{2/3}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_K \sqrt{3C}}{32(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

B (2). B

$$\begin{aligned} & (t+2)^{2/3} \leq (t+1)^{2/3} + 1 \quad t \geq 0, \\ & \frac{(t+2)^{2/3}}{(t+1)^{2/3}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_K \sqrt{3C}}{32(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \\ & \leq \epsilon_t \left(1 + \frac{2}{(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_K \sqrt{3C}}{32(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \\ & \leq \epsilon_t \left(1 + \frac{2}{(t+1)^{1/3}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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