

$$R = \sqrt{n} \frac{T}{n},$$

$\epsilon \leq T \cdot \mathbb{P}(-R/\sqrt{n}) = n.$
 For any $\epsilon > 0$, we can choose n large enough so that $O(n) \leq \epsilon$.
 Then, for any $\epsilon > 0$, we can choose n large enough so that $O(n) \leq \epsilon$.
 $O(\epsilon \cdot R^2) = O(n \cdot nT^2).$
 For any $\epsilon > 0$, we can choose n large enough so that $O(n) \leq \epsilon$.
 $\sum_{i=1}^T \ell(u_i, f'_i(\cdot))$ is larger than $\frac{T}{n} \cdot n = \left(\frac{T}{n}\right).$
 $O(n \cdot nT^2) = O(n^2 T^2).$

B. Proof of Lemma 1

Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a bounded martingale difference sequence with respect to the filtration $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ and with

C. Proof of Lemma 2

We first prove the upper bound. Let X_t be the input sequence. We consider the sequence $\{X_t\}_{t=1}^T$ and the sequence $\{Y_t\}_{t=1}^T$. We define the sequence $\{Z_t\}_{t=1}^T$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\tau \geq \sqrt{GA_T \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau \right) \\
 &= \left(\tau \geq \sqrt{GA_T \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau, A_T \leq G_1 T \right) \\
 &= \left(\tau \geq \sqrt{GA_T \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau, \frac{2}{T} \leq GA_T, A_T \leq G_1 T \right) \\
 &\leq \left(\tau \geq \sqrt{GA_T \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau, \frac{2}{T} \leq GA_T, A_T \leq \bar{T} \right) \\
 &\quad \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\tau \geq \sqrt{GA_T \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau, \frac{2}{T} \leq GA_T, \frac{i-1}{T} < A_T \leq \frac{i}{T} \right) \\
 &\leq \left(A_T \leq \bar{T} \right) \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\tau \geq \sqrt{\frac{G}{T} \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau, \frac{2}{T} \leq \frac{G}{T} \right) \\
 &\leq \left(A_T \leq \bar{T} \right) m e^{-\frac{1}{2}} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $m = \lceil \log_2(G_1 T^2) \rceil$ and $\tau = n(m/\delta)$. We have $A_T \leq \bar{T}$ and $\tau \geq \sqrt{\frac{G}{T} \tau} - \frac{2}{3} K \tau$.