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NEURAL INFORMATION
PROCESSING SYSTEMS



RL³

Tightening Regret Lower and Upper Bounds in Restless Rising Bandits

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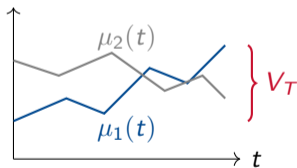
The Thirty-Ninth Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2025)

Setting

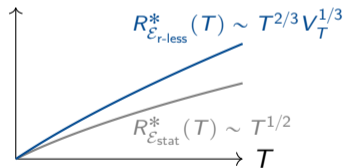
- In the **standard** *Multi-Armed Bandit* setting, the expected rewards μ_i of the K available actions do not change with time.
- *Restless* (Tekin et al., 2012) (a.k.a. *non-stationary*) bandits **relax** this **assumption**, **increasing** the **complexity** of the setting.
- This is captured by the **order of growth** of the *minimax regret* $R_{\mathcal{E}}^*(T)$.



Stationary



Restless



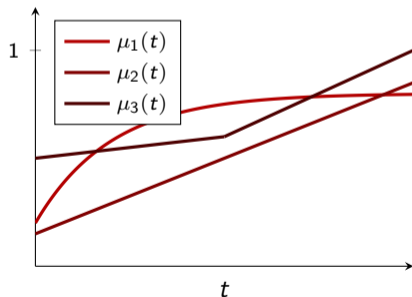
Regret Growth

Restless Rising Bandits

- This work studies the **restless rising** and **restless rising concave** classes of bandits.

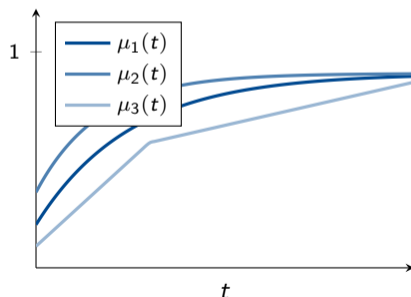
Non-Decreasing:

$$\gamma_i(t) := \mu_i(t+1) - \mu_i(t) \geq 0$$



Non-Decreasing: $\gamma_i(t) \geq 0$

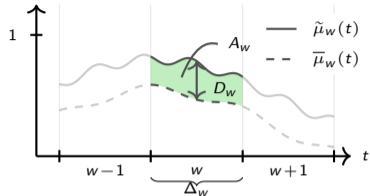
Concave: $\gamma_i(t) \geq \gamma_i(t+1)$



Lower Bounds

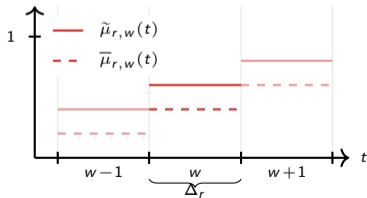
GENERAL RECIPE

$$R^*(T) = \Omega \left(\sum_{w=1}^W \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{D_w}{K}} \right) A_w \right)$$



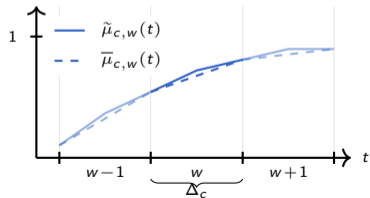
RESTLESS RISING

$$R^*(T) = \Omega \left(T^{\frac{2}{3}} \min\{1, V_T\}^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)$$



RESTLESS RISING CONCAVE

$$R^*(T) = \Omega \left(T^{\frac{3}{5}} \min\{1, V_T\}^{\frac{1}{5}} \right)$$



Algorithm for Restless Rising Concave Bandits

Algorithm RC-BE(α).

Let $w \leftarrow 1$ be the **window index**

RESTART:

Let $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \llbracket K \rrbracket$ be the set of **alive arms**,

$d \leftarrow 1$ the **round index** in the **current window**,

$\hat{S}_i \leftarrow 0$ for $i \in \llbracket K \rrbracket$ the **cumulative reward**

While $d \leq \Delta_w^{(\alpha)} := \lceil w^\alpha \rceil$:

If $|\mathcal{A}| > 1$: **If** $|\mathcal{A}| > 1$:

Play each arm in \mathcal{A}

once, **Play** each arm in \mathcal{A} once,

increment d (**stop** if $d >$

$\Delta_w^{(\alpha)}$) **increment** d (**stop** if $d > \Delta_w^{(\alpha)}$)

Remove from \mathcal{A} all i

s.t. $\hat{S}_i + B_w^{(\alpha)} < \hat{S}^* := \max_{i \in \llbracket K \rrbracket} \hat{S}_i$

If $\mathcal{A} = \{\hat{i}^*\}$ **If** $\mathcal{A} = \{\hat{i}^*\}$

Commit to the remaining arm

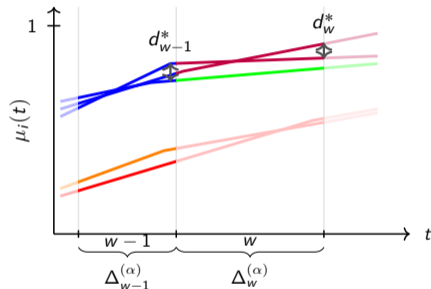
\hat{i}^* **Commit** to the remaining arm \hat{i}^*

Increment d **Increment** d

Increment w

GOTO RESTART

- RC-BE(α) adapts BE (Jia et al., 2023) to the **rising concave** setting.



REGRET UPPER BOUND

$$R^*(T) = \tilde{O}\left(T^{\frac{7}{11}} V_T^{\frac{2}{11}}\right)$$

Setting

Lower Bound

Rising Rising

$$\Omega(T^{1/2})$$

(Lattimore et al., 2020)

$$\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3} V_T^{1/3}) \Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3} V_T^{1/3})$$

(This Work) (This Work)

Rising Concave Rising Concave

$$\Omega(T^{1/2})$$

(Lattimore et al., 2020)

$$\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{3/5} V_T^{1/5}) \Rightarrow \Omega(T^{3/5} V_T^{1/5})$$

(This Work) (This Work)

References

-  Besbes, Omar, Yonatan Gur, and Assaf Zeevi (2014). “Stochastic multi-armed-bandit problem with non-stationary rewards”. In: *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS)*.
-  Jia, Su et al. (2023). “Smooth Non-stationary Bandits”. In: *International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML)*.
-  Lattimore, Tor and Csaba Szepesvári (2020). *Bandit Algorithms*. Cambridge University Press.
-  Metelli, Alberto M. et al. (2022). “Stochastic Rising Bandits”. In: *International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML)*.
-  Tekin, Cem and Mingyan Liu (2012). “Online Learning of Rested and Restless Bandits”. In: *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* 58.8, pp. 5588–5611.