

Derivative-Free Methods for Policy Optimization: Guarantees for Linear Quadratic Systems

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Abstract

We study derivative-free methods for policy optimization over the class of linear policies. We focus on characterizing the convergence rate of these methods when applied to linear-quadratic systems, and study various settings of driving noise and reward feedback. Our main theoretical result provides an explicit bound on the sample or evaluation complexity: we show that these methods are guaranteed to converge to within any pre-specified tolerance of the optimal policy with a number of zero-order evaluations that is an explicit polynomial of the error tolerance, dimension, and curvature properties of the problem. Our analysis reveals some interesting differences between the settings of additive driving noise and random initialization, as well as the settings of one-point and two-point reward feedback. Our theory is corroborated by simulations of derivative-free methods in application to these systems. Along the way, we derive convergence rates for stochastic zero-order optimization algorithms when applied to a certain class of non-convex problems.

Keywords: Derivative-Free Optimization, Linear Quadratic Control, Non-Convex Optimization.

1. Introduction

Recent years have witnessed a number of successes in applying modern reinforcement learning (RL) methods to many fields, including robotics (Tobin et al., 2017; Levine et al., 2016) and competitive gaming (Silver et al., 2016; Mnih et al., 2015). Impressively, most of these successes have been achieved by using general-purpose RL methods that are applicable to a host of problems. Prevalent general-purpose RL approaches can be broadly categorized into: (a) *model-based approaches* (Deisenroth et al., 2012; Gu et al., 2016; Lillicrap et al., 2015), in which an agent attempts to learn a model for the dynamics by observing the evolution of its state sequence; and (b) *model-free approaches*, including DQN (Mnih et al., 2015), and TRPO (Schulman et al., 2015)), in which the agent attempts to learn an optimal policy directly, by observing rewards from the environment. While model-free approaches

typically require more samples to learn a policy of equivalent accuracy, they are naturally more robust to model mis-specification.

A literature that is closely related to model-free RL is that of *zero-order or derivative-free* methods for stochastic optimization; see the book by Spall (2005) for an overview. Here, the goal is to optimize an unknown function from noisy observations of its values at judiciously chosen points. While most analytical results in this space apply to convex optimization, many of the procedures themselves rely on moving along randomized approximations to the directional derivatives of the function being optimized, and are thus applicable even to non-convex problems. In the particular context of RL, variants of derivative-free methods, including TRPO (Schulman et al., 2015), PSNG (Rajeswaran et al., 2017) and evolutionary strategies (Salimans et al., 2017), have been used to solve highly non-convex optimization problems and have been shown to achieve state-of-the-art performance on various RL tasks.

While many RL algorithms are easy to describe and run in practice, certain theoretical aspects of their behavior remain mysterious, even when they are applied in relatively simple settings. One such setting is the most canonical problem in continuous control, that of controlling a linear dynamical system with quadratic costs, a problem known as the linear quadratic regulator (LQR). A recent line of work (Abbasi-Yadkori and Szepesvári, 2011; Abbasi-Yadkori et al., 2018; Abeille and Lazaric, 2018; Cohen et al., 2018; Dean et al., 2017, 2018; Faradonbeh et al., 2017; Fazel et al., 2018; Tu and Recht, 2018a,b) has sought to delineate the properties and limitations of various RL algorithms in application to LQR problems. An appealing property of LQR systems from an analytical point of view is that the optimal policy is guaranteed to be linear in the states (Kalman, 1960; Whittle, 1996). Thus, when the system dynamics are known, as in classical control, the optimal policy can be obtained by solving the discrete-time algebraic Ricatti equation.

In contrast, methods in reinforcement learning target the case of unknown dynamics, and seek to learn an optimal policy on the basis of observations. A basic form of model-free RL for linear quadratic systems involves applying derivative-free methods in the space of linear policies. It can be used even when the only observations possible are the costs from a set of rollouts, each referred to as a sample¹, and when our goal is to obtain a policy whose cost is at most ϵ -suboptimal. The sample complexity of a given method refers to the number of samples, as a function of the problem parameters and tolerance, required to meet a given tolerance ϵ . With this context, we are led to the following concrete question: *What is the sample complexity of derivative-free methods for the linear quadratic regulator?* This question underlies the analysis in this paper. In particular, we study a standard derivative-free algorithm in an offline setting and derive explicit bounds on its sample complexity, carefully controlling the dependence on not only the tolerance ϵ , but also the dimension and conditioning of the underlying problem.

Our analysis treats two distinct forms of randomness in the underlying linear system. In the first setting—more commonly assumed in practice—the linear updates are driven by an additive noise term (Dean et al., 2017), whereas in the second setting, the initial state is chosen randomly but the linear dynamics remain deterministic (Fazel et al., 2018). We refer

1. Such an offline setting with multiple, restarted rollouts should be contrasted with an online setting, in which the agent interacts continuously with the environment, and no hard resets are allowed. In contrast to the offline setting, the goal in the online setting is to control the system for all time steps while simultaneously learning better policies, and performance is usually measured in terms of regret.

to these two settings, respectively, as the *additive noise setting*, and the *randomly initialized setting*. We are now in a position to discuss related work on the problem, and to state our contributions.

Related work: Quantitative gaps between model-based and model-free reinforcement learning have been studied extensively in the setting of finite state-action spaces (Agrawal and Jia, 2017; Dann et al., 2017; Azar et al., 2017), and several interesting questions here still remain open.

For continuous state-action spaces and in the specific context of the linear quadratic systems, classical system identification has been model-based, with a particular focus on asymptotic results (e.g., see the book by Ljung (1998) as well as references therein). Non-asymptotic guarantees for model-based control of linear quadratic systems were first obtained by Fiechter (1997), who studied the offline problem under additive noise and obtained non-asymptotic rates for parameter identification using nominal control procedures. In more recent work, Dean et al. (2017) proposed a robust alternative to nominal control, showing an improved sample complexity as well as better-behaved policies. The online setting for model-based control of linear quadratic systems has also seen extensive study, with multiple algorithms known to achieve sub-linear regret (Dean et al., 2018; Abbasi-Yadkori and Szepesvári, 2011; Abeille and Lazaric, 2018; Ibrahimi et al., 2012; Cohen et al., 2019).

In this paper, we study model-free control of these systems, a problem that has seen some recent work in both the offline (Fazel et al., 2018) and online (Abbasi-Yadkori et al., 2018) settings. Most directly relevant to our work is the paper of Fazel et al. (2018), who studied the offline setting for the randomly initialized variant of the LQR, and showed that a population version of gradient descent (and natural gradient descent), when run on the non-convex LQR cost objective, converges to the global optimum. In order to turn this into a derivative-free algorithm, they constructed near-exact gradient estimates from reward samples and showed that the sample complexity of such a procedure is bounded polynomially in the parameters of the problem; however, the dependence on various parameters is not made explicit in their analysis. We remark that Fazel et al. also show polynomially bounded sample complexity for a zero order algorithm which builds near exact estimates of the *natural* gradient, although this requires access to a stronger oracle than the one assumed in this paper.

Also of particular relevance to our paper is the extensive literature on zero-order optimization. Flaxman et al. (2005) showed that these methods can be analyzed for convex optimization by making an explicit connection to function smoothing, and Agarwal et al. (2010) improved some of these convergence rates. Results are also available for strongly convex (Jamieson et al., 2012), smooth (Ghadimi and Lan, 2013) and convex (Nesterov, 2011; Duchi et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2018b) functions, with Shamir characterizing the fundamental limits of many problems in this space (Shamir, 2013, 2017). Broadly speaking, all of the methods in this literature can be seen as variants of *stochastic search*: they proceed by constructing estimates of directional derivatives of the function from randomly chosen zero order evaluations. In the regime where the function evaluations are stochastic, different convergence rates are obtained based on whether such a procedure uses a *one-point estimate* that is obtained from a single function evaluation (Flaxman et al., 2005), or a *k-point estimate* (Agarwal et al., 2010) for some $k \geq 2$. There has also been some recent work on

zero-order optimization of non-convex functions satisfying certain smoothness properties that are motivated by statistical estimation (Wang et al., 2018a).

Our contributions In this paper, we study both randomly initialized and additive-noise linear quadratic systems in the offline setting through the lens of derivative-free optimization. We begin with a general result that characterizes the convergence behavior of a canonical derivative-free algorithm when applied to a general class of functions satisfying certain curvature conditions. In particular, our main contribution is to establish upper bounds on the sample complexity as a function of the dimension, error tolerance, and curvature parameters of the problem instance. We then specialize this result to a variety of LQR models. In contrast to prior work, the rates that we provide are explicit, and the algorithms that we analyze are standard and practical one-point and two-point variants of the random search heuristic. Our results reveal interesting dichotomies between the settings of one-point and two-point feedback, as well as the models involving random initialization and additive noise. Our main contribution is stated in the following informal theorem (to be stated more precisely in the sequel):

Main Theorem (informal). *With high probability, one can obtain an ϵ -approximate solution to any linear quadratic system from observing the noisy costs of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(1/\epsilon^2)$ trajectories from the system, which can be further reduced to $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(1/\epsilon)$ trajectories when pairs of costs are observed for each trajectory.*

In our theoretical statements, the multiplicative pre-factors are explicit lower-order polynomials of the dimension of the state space, and curvature properties of the cost function. From a technical standpoint, we build upon some known properties of the LQR cost function established in past work on randomly initialized systems (Fazel et al., 2018), and establish de novo some analogous properties for the additive noise setting. We also isolate and sharpen some key properties that are essential to establishing sharp rates of zero-order optimization; as an example, for the setting with random-initialization and one-point reward feedback studied by Fazel et al. (2018), establishing these properties allows us to analyze a natural algorithm that improves² the dependence of the bound on the error tolerance ϵ from at least $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^4)$ to $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon^2)$. Crucially, our analysis is complicated by the fact that we must ensure that the iterates are confined to the region in which the linear system is stable, and such stability considerations introduce additional restrictions on the parameters used in our optimization procedure.

2. Background and problem set-up

In this section, we discuss the background related to zero-order optimization and the setup for the linear quadratic control problem.

2. While the rates established by Fazel et al. (2018) are not explicit, their analysis is conservative and yields a bound of order $1/\epsilon^4$ up to logarithmic factors. To be clear, the properties that we establish also enable us to provide a sharper analysis of their algorithm; see Appendix E to follow.

2.1. Optimization background

We first introduce some standard optimization related background and assumptions, and make the zero-order setting precise.

Stochastic zero-order optimization: We consider optimization problems of the form

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} f(x) := \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim \mathcal{D}} [F(x, \xi)], \quad (1)$$

where ξ is a zero mean random variable³ that represents the noise in the problem, and the function f above can be non-convex in general with a possibly non-convex domain $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$.

In particular, we consider stochastic zero-order optimization methods with oracle access to noisy function evaluations. We operate under two distinct oracle models. The first is the one-point setting, in which the optimizer specifies a point $x \in \mathcal{X}$, and an evaluation consists of an instantiation of the random variable $F(x, \xi)$. The second is the two-point extension of such a setting, in which the optimizer specifies a pair of points (x, y) , then an instantiation of the random variable ξ occurs, and the optimizer obtains the values $F(x, \xi)$ and $F(y, \xi)$. Crucially, the function evaluations $F(x, \xi)$ and $F(y, \xi)$ share the same noise, so the two-point oracle cannot be reduced to querying the one-point oracle twice (where sharing the same noise across multiple function evaluations cannot be guaranteed). Such two-point settings are known in the optimization literature to enjoy reduced variance of gradient estimates (Agarwal et al., 2010; Duchi et al., 2015; Shamir, 2017).

Function properties: Before defining the optimization problems considered in this paper by instantiating the pair of functions (f, F) , let us precisely define some standard properties that make repeated appearances in the sequel.

Definition 1 (Locally Lipschitz Gradients) *A continuously differentiable function g with domain \mathcal{X} is said to have (ϕ, β) locally Lipschitz gradients at $x \in \mathcal{X}$ if*

$$\|\nabla g(y) - \nabla g(x)\|_2 \leq \phi \|y - x\|_2 \quad \text{for all } y \in \mathcal{X} \text{ with } \|x - y\|_2 \leq \beta. \quad (2)$$

We often say that g has locally Lipschitz gradients, by which we mean for each $x \in \mathcal{X}$ the function g has locally Lipschitz gradients, albeit with constants (ϕ, β) that may depend on x . This property guarantees that the function g has at most quadratic growth locally around every point, but the shape of the quadratic and the radius of the ball within which such an approximation holds may depend on the point itself.

Definition 2 (Locally Lipschitz Function) *A continuously differentiable function g with domain \mathcal{X} is said to be (λ, ζ) locally Lipschitz at $x \in \mathcal{X}$ if*

$$|g(y) - g(x)| \leq \lambda \|y - x\|_2 \quad \text{for all } y \in \mathcal{X} \text{ such that } \|x - y\|_2 \leq \zeta. \quad (3)$$

As before, when we say that the function g is locally Lipschitz, we mean that this condition holds for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$, albeit with parameters (λ, ζ) that may depend on x . The local Lipschitz property guarantees that the function g grows no faster than linearly in a local neighborhood around each point.

3. While the zero mean assumption on ξ is not strictly necessary for generic optimization, the canonical (additive noise) LQR settings that we specialize our results to require noise to be zero mean. So we make this assumption at the outset for convenience.

Definition 3 (PL Condition) *A continuously differentiable function g with domain \mathcal{X} and a finite global minimum g^* is said to be μ -PL if it satisfies the Polyak-Lojasiewicz (PL) inequality with constant $\mu > 0$, given by*

$$\|\nabla g(x)\|_2^2 \geq \mu (g(x) - g^*) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{X}. \quad (4)$$

The PL condition, first introduced by Polyak (1964) and Lojasiewicz (1963), is a relaxation of the notion of strong convexity. It allows for a certain degree of non-convexity in the function g . Note that inequality (4) yields an upper bound on the gap to optimality that is proportional to the squared norm of the gradient. Thus, while the condition admits non-convex functions, it requires that all first-order stationary points also be global minimizers. Karimi et al. (2016) recently showed that many standard first-order convex optimization algorithms retain their attractive convergence guarantees over this more general class.

2.2. Optimal control background

We now turn to some basic background on optimal control and reinforcement learning. An optimal control problem is specified by a dynamics model and a real-valued cost function. The dynamics model consists of a sequence of functions $\{h_t(s_t, a_t, z_t)\}_{t \geq 0}$, which models how the state vector s_t transitions to the next state s_{t+1} when a control input a_t is applied at a timestep t . The term z_t captures the noise disturbance in the system. The cost function $c_t(s_t, a_t)$ specifies the cost incurred by taking an action a_t in the state s_t . The goal of the control problem is to find a sequence of control inputs $\{a_t\}_{t \geq 0}$, dependent on the history of states $\mathcal{H}_t := (s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{t-1})$, so as to solve the optimization problem

$$\min \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{t \geq 0} \gamma^t c_t(s_t, a_t) \right] \quad \text{s.t. } s_{t+1} = h_t(s_t, a_t, z_t), \quad (5)$$

where the expectation above is with respect to the noise in the transition dynamics as well as any randomness in the selection of control inputs, and $0 < \gamma \leq 1$ represents a multiplicative discount factor. A mapping from histories \mathcal{H}_t to controls a_t is called a *policy*, and the above minimization is effectively over the space of policies.

There is a distinction to be made here between the classical fully-observed setting in stochastic control in which the dynamics model h_t is known—in this case, such a problem may be solved (at least in principle) by the Bellman recursion (Bertsekas, 2005), and the system identification setting in which the dynamics are completely unknown. We operate in the latter setting, and accommodate the further assumption that even the cost function c_t is unknown.

In this paper, we assume that the state space is m -dimensional, and the control space is k -dimensional, so that $s_t \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $a_t \in \mathbb{R}^k$. The linear quadratic system specifies particular forms for the dynamics and costs, respectively. In particular, the cost function obeys the quadratic form

$$c_t = s_t^\top Q s_t + a_t^\top R a_t$$

for a pair of positive definite matrices (Q, R) of the appropriate dimensions. Additionally, the dynamics model is linear in both states and controls, and takes the form

$$s_{t+1} = As_t + Ba_t + z_t,$$

where A and B are transition matrices of the appropriate dimension, and the random variable z_t models additive noise in the problem which is drawn i.i.d. for each t from a distribution \mathcal{D}_{add} . We call this setting the *noisy dynamics* model.

We also consider the *randomly initialized* linear quadratic system without additive noise, in which the state transitions obey

$$s_{t+1} = As_t + Ba_t,$$

and the randomness in the problem comes from choosing the initial state s_0 at random from a distribution \mathcal{D}_0 .

Throughout this paper, we assume⁴ that for both distributions $\mathcal{D} \in \{\mathcal{D}_{\text{add}}, \mathcal{D}_0\}$ and for a random variable $v \sim \mathcal{D}$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[v] = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}[vv^\top] = I, \quad \text{and } \|v\|_2^2 \leq C_m \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (6)$$

While we assume boundedness of the distribution for convenience, our results extend straightforwardly to sub-Gaussian distributions by appealing to high-probability bounds for quadratic forms of sub-Gaussian random vectors (Hanson and Wright, 1971; Wright, 1973; Hsu et al., 2012) and standard truncation arguments. The final iteration complexity also changes by at most poly-logarithmic factors in the problem parameters; for brevity, we operate under the assumptions (6) throughout the paper and omit standard calculations for sub-Gaussian distributions.

By classical results in optimal control theory (Kalman, 1960; Whittle, 1996), the optimal controller for the LQR problem under both of these noise models takes the linear form $a_t = -K^*s_t$, for some matrix $K^* \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times m}$. When the system matrices are known, the controller matrix K^* can be obtained by solving the discrete-time algebraic Riccati equation (Riccati, 1724).

With the knowledge that the optimal policy is an invariant linear transformation of the state, one can re-parametrize the LQR objective in terms of the linear class of policies, and focus on optimization procedures that only search over the class of linear policies. Below, we define such a parametrization under the noise models introduced above, and make explicit the connections to the stochastic optimization model (1).

4. It is important to note that our assumption of identity covariance of the noise distributions can be made without loss of generality: for a problem with known, non-identity (but full-dimensional) covariance Σ , we may reparametrize the problem with the modifications

$$A' = \Sigma^{-1/2}A\Sigma^{1/2}, \quad B' = \Sigma^{-1/2}B, \quad \text{and } s'_t = \Sigma^{-1/2}s_t \text{ for all } t \geq 0,$$

in which case the new problem with states s'_t and the pair of transition matrices (A', B') is driven by noise satisfying the assumptions (6).

Random initialization For each choice of the (random) initial state s_0 , let $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)$ denote the cost of executing a linear policy K from initial state s_0 , so that

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0) := \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \left(s_t^\top Q s_t + a_t^\top R a_t \right), \quad (7)$$

where we have the noiseless dynamics $s_{t+1} = A s_t + B a_t$ and $a_t = -K s_t$ for each $t \geq 0$, and $0 < \gamma \leq 1$. While $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)$ is a random variable that denotes some notion of sample cost, our goal is to minimize the population cost

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K) := \mathbb{E}_{s_0 \sim \mathcal{D}_0} [\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)] \quad (8)$$

over choices of the policy K .

Noisy dynamics In this case, the noise in the problem is given by the sequence of random variables $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_t\}_{t \geq 0}$, and for every instantiation of $\mathcal{Z} \sim \mathcal{D}_{\text{add}}^{\mathbb{N}} := (\mathcal{D}_{\text{add}} \otimes \mathcal{D}_{\text{add}} \otimes \dots)$, our sample cost is given by the function

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z}) := \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \left(s_t^\top Q s_t + a_t^\top R a_t \right),$$

where we have $s_0 = 0$, random state evolution $s_{t+1} = A s_t + B a_t + z_t$ and action $a_t = -K s_t$ for each $t \geq 0$, and $0 < \gamma < 1$. In contrast to the random initialization setting, the discount factor in this setting obeys $\gamma < 1$, since this is required to keep the costs finite.

Once again, we are interested in optimizing the population cost function

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K) := \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{Z} \sim \mathcal{D}_{\text{add}}^{\mathbb{N}}} [\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z})]. \quad (9)$$

From here on, the word policy will always refer to a linear policy, and since we work with this natural parametrization of the cost function, our problem has effective dimension $D = m \cdot k$, given by the product of state and control dimensions.

A policy K is said to stabilize the system (A, B) if we have $\rho_{\text{spec}}(A - BK) < 1$, where $\rho_{\text{spec}}(\cdot)$ denotes the spectral radius of a matrix. We assume throughout that the LQR system to be optimized is controllable, meaning that there exists some policy K satisfying the condition $\rho_{\text{spec}}(A - BK) < 1$. Furthermore, we assume access to *some* policy K_0 with finite cost; this is a mild assumption that is can be satisfied in a variety of ways; see the related literature by Fazel et al. (2018) and Dean et al. (2018). We use such a policy K_0 as an initialization for our algorithms.

2.2.1. SOME PROPERTIES OF THE LQR COST FUNCTION

Let us turn to establishing properties of the pair of population cost functions $(\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K), \mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K))$ and their respective sample variants $(\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K, s_0), \mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z}))$, in order to place the problem within the context of optimization.

First, it is important to note that both the population cost functions $(\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K), \mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K))$ are non-convex. In particular, for any unstable policy, the state sequence blows up and the costs becomes infinite, but as noted by Fazel et al. (2018), the stabilizing region

$\{K : \rho_{\text{spec}}(A - BK) < 1\}$ is non-convex, thereby rendering our optimization problems non-convex.

In spite of this non-convexity, the cost functions exhibit many properties that make them amenable to fast stochastic optimization methods. Variants of the following properties were first established by Fazel et al. (2018) for the random initialization cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$. The following Lemma 4 and Lemma 5 require certain refinements of their claims, which we prove in Appendix A. Lemma 6 follows directly from Lemma 3 in Fazel et al. (2018). Lemma 7 relates the population cost of the noisy dynamics model to that of the random initialization model in a pointwise sense.

Lemma 4 (LQR Cost is locally Lipschitz) *Given any linear policy K , there exist positive scalars $(\lambda_K, \widetilde{\lambda}_K, \zeta_K)$, depending on the function value $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)$, such that for all policies K' satisfying $\|K' - K\|_F \leq \zeta_K$, and for all initial states s_0 , we have*

$$|\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K') - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)| \leq \lambda_K \|K' - K\|_F, \text{ and} \quad (10a)$$

$$|\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K'; s_0) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)| \leq \widetilde{\lambda}_K \|K' - K\|_F. \quad (10b)$$

Lemma 5 (LQR Cost has locally Lipschitz Gradients) *Given any linear policy K , there exist positive scalars (β_K, ϕ_K) , depending on the function value $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)$, such that for all policies K' satisfying $\|K' - K\|_F \leq \beta_K$, we have*

$$\|\nabla \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K') - \nabla \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)\|_F \leq \phi_K \|K' - K\|_F. \quad (11)$$

Lemma 6 (LQR satisfies PL) *There exists a universal constant $\mu_{\text{lqr}} > 0$ such that for all stable policies K , we have*

$$\|\nabla \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)\|_F^2 \geq \mu_{\text{lqr}} (\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K^*)),$$

where K^* is the global minimum of the cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$.

For the sake of exposition, we have stated these properties without specifying the various smoothness and PL constants. Appendix A collects explicit expressions for the tuple $(\lambda_K, \widetilde{\lambda}_K, \phi_K, \beta_K, \zeta_K, \mu_{\text{lqr}})$ as functions of the parameters of the LQR problem.

Lemma 7 (Equivalence of population costs up to scaling) *For all policies K , we have*

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K) = \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K).$$

Lemma 7 thus shows that, at least in a population sense, both the noisy dynamics and random initialization models behave identically when driven by noise with the same first two moments. Hence, the properties posited by Lemmas 4, 5, and 6 for the *population* cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)$ also carry over to the function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)$. In particular, the cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)$ is also $\left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \phi_K, \beta_K\right)$ locally smooth and $\left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \lambda_K, \zeta_K\right)$ locally Lipschitz, and also globally $\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \mu_{\text{lqr}}$ -PL. We stress that although the population costs are very similar, the observed costs in the two cases are quite different.

2.2.2. STOCHASTIC ZERO-ORDER ORACLE IN LQR

Let us now describe the form of observations that we make in the LQR system. Recall that we are operating in the derivative-free setting, where we have access to only (noisy) function evaluations and not the problem parameters; in particular, the tuple (A, B, Q, R) that parametrizes the LQR problem is unknown.

Our observations consist of the noisy function evaluations $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)$ or $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z})$. We consider both the one-point and two-point settings in the former case. In the one-point setting for the randomly initialized model, a *query* of the function at the point K obtains the noisy function value $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)$ for an initial state s_0 drawn at random from the distribution \mathcal{D}_0 . In the two-point setting, a query of the function at the points (K, K') obtains the pair of noisy function values $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K; s_0)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K'; s_0)$ for an initial state s_0 drawn at random; this setting has an immediate operational interpretation as running two policies with the same random initialization. The one-point query model is defined analogously for the noisy dynamics cost $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}$.

A few points regarding our query model merit discussion. First, note that in the context of the control objective, each query produces a noisy sample of the long term trajectory cost, and so our sample complexity is measured in terms of the number of *rollouts*, or trajectories. Such an assumption is reasonable since the “true” sample complexity that also takes into account the length of the trajectories is only larger by a small factor—the truncated, finite cost converges exponentially quickly to the infinite sum for stable policies.⁵ The offline nature of the query model also assumed access to restarts of the system, which can be obtained in a simulation environment. Second, we note that while the one-point query model was studied by Fazel et al. (2018) for the random initialization model—albeit with sub-optimal guarantees—we also study a two-point query model, which is known to lead to faster convergence rates in zero-order stochastic optimization (Duchi et al., 2015).

Finally, note that our setting of the problem—in which we are only given access to (noisy) evaluations of the cost of the policy and not to the state sequence—intentionally precludes the use of procedures that rely on observations of the state sequence. This setting allows us to distill the difficulties of truly ‘model-free’ control, since it prevents any possibility of constructing a dynamics model from our observations; the latter is, loosely speaking, the guiding principle of model-based control. This is not to suggest that practical applications of learning-based LQR control take this form, but rather to provide a concrete framework within which model-based and model-free algorithms can be separated, by endowing them with distinct information oracles. In doing so, we hope to lay the broader foundations for studying derivative-free methods in the context of model-free reinforcement learning.

5. To elaborate further on this point, note that the length of the rollout required to obtain a δ -accurate cost evaluation for policy K will depend on both δ as well as the eigen-structure of the matrix $A - BK$. However, assuming that this matrix has maximum eigenvalue $\rho < 1$ (which is a common assumption in the related literature Dean et al. (2018); Cohen et al. (2019)), the dependence on δ is quite mild: we only require a rollout of length $\mathcal{O}(\log(1/\delta))$, with the constant pre-factor depending on ρ (or equivalently, on $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$). Since we are interested in obtaining ϵ -approximations to the optimal policy, it suffices to obtain $\text{poly}(\epsilon)$ -approximate cost evaluations per trajectory to avoid a blow-up of the bias in our estimates (see, e.g., Fazel et al. (2018)), and this only adds another factor $\log(1/\epsilon)$ to our sample complexity when measured in terms of the number of iterations. To avoid tracking these additional factors, we work with the offline setting defined above.

3. Main results

We now turn to a statement of our main result, which characterizes the convergence rate of a natural derivative-free algorithm for any (population) function that satisfies certain PL and smoothness properties. We thus obtain, as corollaries, rates of zero-order optimization algorithms when applied to the functions $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}$; these corollaries are collected in Section 3.3.

3.1. Stochastic zero-order algorithm

We analyze a standard zero-order algorithm for stochastic optimization (Agarwal et al., 2010; Shamir, 2017) in application to the LQR problem. We begin by introducing some notation required to describe this algorithm, operating in the general setting where we want to optimize a function $f : \mathcal{X} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ of the form $f(x) = \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim \mathcal{D}}[F(x; \xi)]$. Here we assume the inclusion $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, and let \mathcal{D} denote a generic source of randomness in the zero-order function evaluation.

The zero-order algorithms that we study here use noisy function evaluations in order to construct near-unbiased estimates of the gradient. Let us now describe how such an estimate is constructed in the one-point and two-point settings. Let $\mathbb{S}^{d-1} = \{u \in \mathbb{R}^d : \|u\|_2 = 1\}$ denote the d -dimensional unit shell. Let $\text{Unif}(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})$ denote the uniform distribution over the set \mathbb{S}^{d-1} .

For a given scalar $r > 0$ and a random direction $u \sim \text{Unif}(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})$ chosen independently of the random variable ξ , consider the one point gradient estimate

$$g_r^1(x, u, \xi) := F(x + ru, \xi) \frac{d}{r} u, \quad (12a)$$

and its two-point analogue

$$g_r^2(x, u, \xi) := [F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)] \frac{d}{2r} u. \quad (12b)$$

Here ξ should be viewed as an instantiation of the underlying random variable; in the two point setting, we compute a gradient estimate with the *same instantiation* of the noise used to evaluate F at the points $x \pm ru$.

In both the one-point and two-point cases, the resulting ratios are almost unbiased approximations of the secant ratio that defines the derivative at x , and these approximations get better and better as the *smoothing radius* r gets smaller. On the other hand, small values of the radius r may result in estimates with large variance. Our algorithms make use of such randomized approximations in a sequence of rounds by choosing appropriate values of the radius r ; the general form of such an algorithm is stated below.

3.2. Convergence guarantees

We now turn to analyzing Algorithm 1 in the settings of interest. In particular, our first (main) theorem is stated as a generic optimization result for non-convex functions which are (locally) smooth and satisfy the PL inequality, which we then specialize to various LQR settings.

Algorithm 1 Stochastic Zero-Order Method

- 1: Given iteration number $T \geq 1$, initial point $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}$, step size $\eta > 0$ and smoothing radius $r > 0$
 - 2: **for** $t \in \{0, 1, \dots, T - 1\}$ **do**
 - 3: Sample $\xi_t \sim \mathcal{D}$ and $u_t \sim \text{Unif}(\mathbb{S}^{d-1})$
 - 4: $g(x_t) \leftarrow \begin{cases} g_r^1(x_t, u_t, \xi_t) & \text{if operating in one-point setting} \\ g_r^2(x_t, u_t, \xi_t) & \text{if operating in two-point setting.} \end{cases}$
 - 5: $x_{t+1} \leftarrow x_t - \eta g(x_t)$
- return** x_T
-

As mentioned before, the difficulty of optimizing the LQR cost functions is governed by multiple factors such as stability, non-convexity of the feasible set, and non-convexity of the objective. Furthermore, the Lipschitz gradient and Lipschitz properties for this cost function only hold locally with the radius of locality depending on the current iterate. Most crucially, the function is infinite outside of the region of stability, and so large steps can have disastrous consequences since we do not have access to a projection oracle that brings us back into the region of stability. It is thus essential to control the behavior of our stochastic, high variance algorithm over the entire course of optimization.

Our strategy to overcome these challenges is to perform a careful martingale analysis, showing that the iterates remain bounded throughout the course of the algorithm; the rate depends, among other things, on the variance of the gradient estimates obtained over the course of the algorithm. By showing that the algorithm remains within the region of finite cost, we can also obtain good bounds on the local Lipschitz constants and gradient smoothness parameters, so that our step-size can be set accordingly.

Let us now introduce some notation in order to make this intuition precise. We operate once again in the setting of general function optimization, i.e., we are interested in optimizing a function $f(x) = \mathbb{E}_\xi[F(x; \xi)]$ obeying the (global) PL inequality with constant μ , as well as certain local curvature conditions.

Recall that we are given an initial point x_0 with finite cost $f(x_0)$; the global upper bound on the cost that we target in the analysis is set according to the cost $f(x_0)$ of this initialization. Given the initial gap to optimality $\Delta_0 := f(x_0) - f(x^*)$, we define the set

$$\mathcal{G}^0 := \{x \mid f(x) - f(x^*) \leq 10\Delta_0\}, \quad (13)$$

corresponding to points x whose cost gap is at most ten times the initial cost gap Δ_0 .

Assume that the function f is (ϕ_x, β_x) locally smooth and (λ_x, ζ_x) locally Lipschitz at the point x . Thus, both of these properties hold simultaneously within a neighborhood of radius $\rho_x = \min\{\beta_x, \zeta_x\}$ of the point x . Now define the quantities

$$\phi_0 := \sup_{x \in \mathcal{G}^0} \phi_x, \quad \lambda_0 := \sup_{x \in \mathcal{G}^0} \lambda_x, \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_0 := \inf_{x \in \mathcal{G}^0} \rho_x.$$

By defining these quantities, we have effectively transformed the local properties of the function f into global properties that hold over the bounded set \mathcal{G}^0 . We also define a convenient functional of these curvature parameters $\theta_0 := \min\left\{\frac{1}{2\phi_0}, \frac{\rho_0}{\lambda_0}\right\}$, which simplifies

the statements of our results. Importantly, these smoothness properties only hold locally, and so we must also ensure that the steps taken by our algorithm are not too large. This is controlled by both the step-size as well as the norms of our gradient estimate g computed over the course of the algorithm. Define the uniform bounds

$$G_\infty = \sup_{x \in \mathcal{G}^0} \|g(x)\|_2, \quad \text{and} \quad G_2 = \sup_{x \in \mathcal{G}^0} \mathbb{E} [\|g(x) - \mathbb{E}[g(x) | x]\|_2^2]$$

on the point-wise gradient norm and its variance, respectively. Note that these quantities also depend implicitly on the smoothing radius r and on how the gradient estimate g is computed.

With this set-up, we are now ready to state the main result regarding the convergence rate of Algorithm 1 on the functions of interest. Note that here and throughout the rest of the paper, C denotes some universal constant (which may change from line to line). For two sequences g_n and h_n , we also use the standard notation $g_n \sim h_n$ and $g_n = \Theta(h_n)$ interchangeably, to mean that the sequences are within a (universal) constant multiplicative factor of each other.

Theorem 8 *Suppose that the step-size and smoothing radius are chosen so as to satisfy*

$$\eta \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon\mu}{240\phi_0 G_2}, \frac{1}{2\phi_0}, \frac{\rho_0}{G_\infty} \right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad r \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\theta_0\mu}{8\phi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{15}}, \frac{1}{2\phi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon\mu}{30}}, \rho_0 \right\}. \quad (14a)$$

Then for a given error tolerance ϵ such that $\epsilon \log(120\Delta_0/\epsilon) < \frac{10}{3}\Delta_0$, the iterate x_T of Algorithm 1 after $T = \frac{4}{\eta\mu} \log\left(\frac{120\Delta_0}{\epsilon}\right)$ steps satisfies the bound

$$f(x_T) - f(x^*) \leq \epsilon \quad (14b)$$

with probability greater than $3/4$.

A few comments on Theorem 8 are in order. First, notice that the algorithm is guaranteed to return an ϵ -accurate solution with constant probability $\frac{3}{4}$. This probability bound of $\frac{3}{4}$ in itself can be sharpened by a slightly more refined analysis with different constants. Additionally, by examining the proof, it can be seen that we establish a result (cf. Proposition 12 in Section 4) that is slightly stronger than Theorem 8, and then obtain the theorem from this more general result. The proof of the theorem itself is relatively short, and makes use of a carefully constructed martingale along with an appropriately defined stopping time. As mentioned before, the main challenge in the proof is to ensure that we have bounded iterates while still preserving the strong convergence properties of zero-order stochastic methods for smooth functions that satisfy the PL property.

It should be noted that Theorem 8 is a general guarantee: it characterizes the zero-order complexity of optimizing locally smooth functions that satisfy a PL inequality in terms of properties of the gradient estimates obtained over the course of the algorithm. In particular, two properties of these estimates appear: the variance of the estimate, as well as a uniform bound on its size. These quantities, in turn, depend on both the noise in the zero-order evaluations as well as our choice of query model. In the next section, we specialize Theorem 8 so as to derive particular consequences for the LQR models introduced above.

Parameter settings Query Model	Smoothing radius r	Variance G_2	Step-size η	#queries T
One-point LQR (Random initialization/ Noisy dynamics)	$\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{\epsilon})$	$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$	$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$	$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-2})$
Two-point LQR (Random initialization)	$\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{\epsilon})$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$	$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-1})$

Table 1. Derivative-free complexity of LQR optimization under the two query models, as a function of the final error tolerance ϵ . The multiplicative pre-factors are functions of the effective dimension D and curvature parameters, and differ in the three cases; see the statements of the corollaries below.

3.3. Consequences for LQR optimization

Theorem 8 yields immediate consequences for LQR optimization in various settings, and the dependence of the optimization rates on the tolerance ϵ is summarized by Table 1. We state and discuss precise versions of these results below.

First, let us consider the random initialization model. From the various lemmas in Section 2.2.1, we know that the population objective $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)$ is locally (ϕ_K, β_K) smooth and (λ_K, ζ_K) Lipschitz, and also globally μ_{lqr} -PL. By assumption, we are given a starting point K_0 having finite population cost $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)$. Proceeding as in the previous section, we may thus define the set

$$\mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}} := \{K \mid \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K^*) \leq 10\Delta_0\}, \quad (15)$$

corresponding to point x whose cost gap is at most ten times the initial cost gap to optimality $\Delta_0 = \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K^*)$.

Now define the quantities

$$\phi_{\text{lqr}} := \sup_{K \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}} \phi_K, \quad \lambda_{\text{lqr}} := \sup_{K \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}} \lambda_K, \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_{\text{lqr}} := \inf_{K \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}} \rho_K,$$

thereby transforming the local smoothness properties of the function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$ into global properties that hold over the bounded set \mathcal{G}^0 . Once again, let $\theta_{\text{lqr}} := \min\left\{\frac{1}{2\phi_{\text{lqr}}}, \frac{\rho_{\text{lqr}}}{\lambda_{\text{lqr}}}\right\}$ be a functional of these curvature parameters that simplifies the statements of our results.⁶

With this setup, we now establish the following corollaries for derivative-free policy optimization for linear quadratic systems.

Corollary 9 (One-point, Random initialization) *Suppose that the step-size and smoothing radius are chosen such that*

$$\eta \leq C \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon \mu_{\text{lqr}} r^2}{\phi_{\text{lqr}} C_m^2 D^2 [\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)]^2}, \frac{1}{\phi_{\text{lqr}}}, \frac{\rho_{\text{lqr}} r}{C_m D [\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)]} \right\}, \text{ and}$$

$$r \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\theta_{\text{lqr}} \mu_{\text{lqr}}}{8\phi_{\text{lqr}}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{15}}, \frac{1}{2\phi_{\text{lqr}}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu_{\text{lqr}}}{30}}, \rho_{\text{lqr}}, \frac{10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)}{\lambda_{\text{lqr}}} \right\},$$

6. Let us make a brief comment on the finiteness of these quantities in the absence of compactness. The quantity ϕ_{lqr} is finite, simply by definition of the set \mathcal{G}^{lqr} . In the sequel, we show that for any $K \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}$, ϕ_K can be bounded by a polynomial of $10\Delta_0$. Hence, ϕ_{lqr} can also be bounded by a polynomial of $10\Delta_0$, implying it is finite. A similar argument shows that λ_{lqr} is finite and $\rho_{\text{lqr}} > 0$.

for some universal constant C . Then for any error tolerance ϵ such that $\epsilon \log(120\Delta_0/\epsilon) < \frac{10}{3}\Delta_0$, running Algorithm 1 for $T = \frac{4}{\eta\mu} \log\left(\frac{120\Delta_0}{\epsilon}\right)$ iterations yields an iterate K_T such that

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_T) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K^*) \leq \epsilon$$

with probability greater than $3/4$.

Let us parse this result briefly. Treating the other parameters as constants, note that it is valid to choose $r \sim \epsilon^{1/2}$; the above result then shows that with a choice of step-size $\eta \sim \epsilon^2$, the canonical zero-order algorithm converges using $T \sim \eta^{-1} \log(1/\epsilon) = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-2})$ steps. This is in spite of the high-variance estimates obtained by the algorithm, and the theorem also guarantees stability of all the iterates with constant probability.

Interestingly, the result above (or more generally, Theorem 8) also yields an $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-2})$ convergence rate for the family of high-variance *minibatch* derivative-free algorithms, where k zero-order samples are used to estimate the gradient at any point, thereby reducing its variance. The canonical algorithm corresponds to the case $k = 1$, while that of Fazel et al. corresponds to the case of some large k . In particular, choosing a minibatch of size k results in the variance of the gradient G_2 being reduced by a factor k , allowing us to increase our step-size proportionally and converge in $1/k$ -fraction of the number of iterations (but with the same number of zero-order evaluations in total). For completeness, we provide an analysis tailored to the algorithm of Fazel et al. (2018) in Appendix E, which shows that our techniques can be used to sharpen their rates to guarantee ϵ -approximate policy optimization with $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-2})$ zero-order evaluations.

Let us also briefly discuss the upper bounds on the step-size that are required for the corollary to hold. As stated, the step-size is required to satisfy the bound $\eta \leq \frac{r\rho_{\text{lqr}}}{10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)}$, but this condition is an artifact of the analysis and can be removed (see Appendix E). In addition, the step-size is also required to be bounded by the curvature properties of the function. Operationally speaking, this means that for larger step-sizes, we are unable to guarantee stability of the policies obtained over the course of the algorithm. Such a bottleneck is in fact also observed in practice, as shown in Figure 1 for both the one-point and two-point settings.

We now turn to the two-point setting, in which we obtain two noisy evaluations per query.

Corollary 10 (Two-point, Random initialization) *Suppose that the step-size and smoothing radius are chosen so as to satisfy*

$$\eta \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon\mu_{\text{lqr}}}{240\phi_{\text{lqr}}D\lambda_{\text{lqr}}^2}, \frac{1}{2\phi_{\text{lqr}}}, \frac{\rho_{\text{lqr}}}{D\lambda_{\text{lqr}}} \right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad r \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\theta_{\text{lqr}}\mu_{\text{lqr}}}{8\phi_{\text{lqr}}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{15}}, \frac{1}{2\phi_{\text{lqr}}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon\mu_{\text{lqr}}}{30}}, \rho_{\text{lqr}} \right\}.$$

Then for any error tolerance ϵ such that $\epsilon \log(120\Delta_0/\epsilon) < \frac{10}{3}\Delta_0$, running Algorithm 1 for $T = \frac{4}{\eta\mu} \log\left(\frac{120\Delta_0}{\epsilon}\right)$ iterations yields an iterate K_T such that

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_T) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K^*) \leq \epsilon$$

with probability greater than $3/4$.

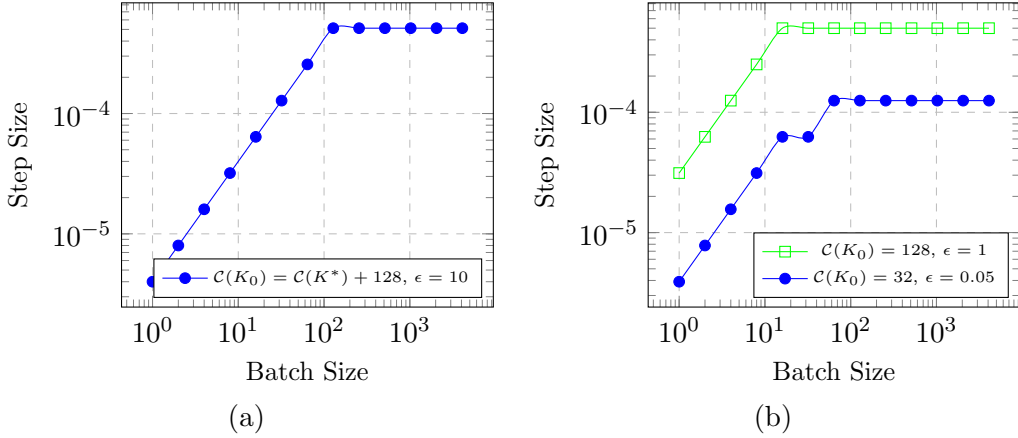


Figure 1. Plot of the maximum step-size that allows for convergence, plotted against the size of the mini-batch used to estimate the gradient in randomly initialized LQR with (a) one-point evaluations and (b) two-point evaluations. The step-size plateaus due to stability considerations, leading to a higher zero-order complexity in spite of the lower variance estimates afforded by large batch-sizes. Plots were obtained by averaging 20 runs of Algorithm 1. For more problem details, see Appendix D.

As known from the literature on zero-order optimization in convex settings (Duchi et al., 2015; Shamir, 2017), the two-point query model allows us to substantially reduce the variance of our gradient estimate, thus ensuring much faster convergence than with one-point evaluations. The most salient difference is the fact that we now converge with $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(1/\epsilon)$ iterations as opposed to the $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(1/\epsilon^2)$ iterations required in Corollary 9. This gap between the two settings is substantial and merits further investigation, but in general, it is clear that two-point evaluations should certainly be used if available. This gap, and other differences, are discussed shortly.

Let us now turn to establishing convergence results for the noisy dynamics model in the one-point setting. Note that Lemma 7 provides a way to directly relate the population costs of the random initialization and noisy dynamics models; furthermore, the set \mathcal{G}^{lqr} is exactly the same. In addition, since we look at a discounted cost $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}$ in this setting, the corresponding curvature parameters have an inherent dependence on γ which we denote using corresponding subscripts. With an additional computation of the variance and norm of the gradient estimates, we then obtain the following corollary for one-point optimization of the noisy dynamics model. Our statement involves the constants

$$G_{2,\text{lqr}} := \left(\frac{D}{r} \cdot \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \lambda_{\text{lqr},\gamma}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{20\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K_0)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^3 \quad \text{and}$$

$$G_{\infty,\text{lqr}} := \frac{D}{r} \cdot \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \lambda_{\text{lqr},\gamma}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \cdot \left(\frac{20\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K_0)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^{3/2}.$$

Corollary 11 (One-point, Noisy dynamics) *Suppose that the step-size and smoothing radius are chosen so as to satisfy*

$$\eta \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon \mu_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}}{240 \phi_{\text{lqr}, \gamma} G_{2, \text{lqr}}}, \frac{1}{2 \phi_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}}, \frac{\rho_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}}{G_{\infty, \text{lqr}}} \right\}, \text{ and}$$

$$r \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\theta_{\text{lqr}, \gamma} \cdot \mu_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}}{8 \phi_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{15}}, \frac{1}{2 \phi_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \cdot \mu_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}}{30}}, \rho_{\text{lqr}, \gamma} \right\}.$$

Then for any error tolerance ϵ such that $\epsilon \log(120 \Delta_0 / \epsilon) < \frac{10}{3} \Delta_0$, Algorithm 1 with $T = \frac{4}{\eta \mu_{\text{lqr}, \gamma}} \log\left(\frac{120 \Delta_0}{\epsilon}\right)$ iterations yields an iterate K_T such that

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}(K_T) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}(K^*) \leq \epsilon$$

with probability greater than 3/4.

Thus, we have shown that the one-point settings for both the random initialization and noisy dynamics models exhibit similar behaviors in the different parameters. Reasoning heuristically, such a behavior is due to the fact that the additional additive noise in the dynamics is quickly damped away by the discount factor, so that the cost is dominated by the noise in the initial iterates. The variance bound, however, is substantially different, and this leads to the differing dependence on the smoothness parameters and dimension of the problem.

Another interesting problem studied in the noisy dynamics model is one of bounding the regret of online procedures. Equipped with a high probability bound on convergence—as opposed to the constant probability bound currently posited by Corollary 11—the offline guarantee and associated algorithm can in principle be turned into a no-regret learner in the online setting. We leave this extension to future work.

Let us now briefly discuss the dependence of the various bounds on the different parameters of the LQR objective, in the various cases above.

Dependence on ϵ : Our bounds illustrate two distinct dependences on the tolerance parameter ϵ . In particular, the zero-order complexity scales proportional to ϵ^{-2} for both one-point settings (Corollaries 9 and 11), but proportional to ϵ^{-1} in the two-point setting (Corollary 10). As alluded to before, this distinction arises due to the lower variance of the gradient estimator in the two-point setting. Lemma 4 establishes the Lipschitz property of the LQR cost function for each instantiation of the noise variable s_0 , which ensures that the Lipschitz constant of our *sample* cost function is also bounded; therefore, the noise of the problem reduces as we approach the optimum solution. In contrast, the optimization problem with one-point evaluations becomes more difficult the closer we are to the optimum solution, since the noise remains constant, while the “signal” in the problem (measured by the rate of decrease of the population cost function) reduces as we approach the optimum. The $O(1/\epsilon^2)$ dependence in the one-point settings is reminiscent of the complexity required to optimize strongly convex and smooth functions (Agarwal et al., 2010; Shamir, 2013), and it would be interesting if a matching lower bound could also be proved in this LQR setting⁷. Even in the absence of such a lower bound, the one-point setting is strictly worse

7. Note that this lower bound follows immediately for the class of PL and smooth functions.

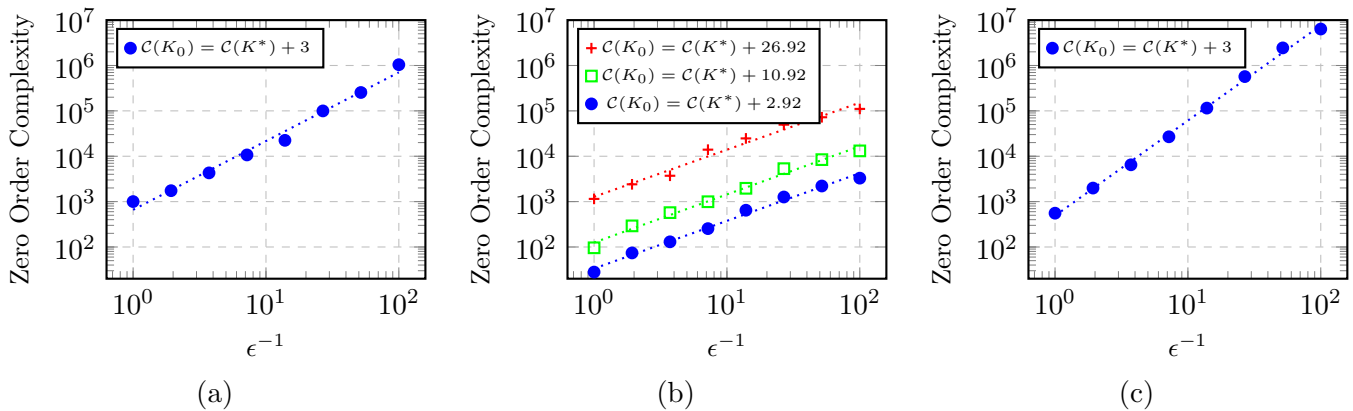


Figure 2. Number of samples required to reach an error tolerance of ϵ , plotted against $1/\epsilon$, for (a) Randomly initialized LQR with one-point evaluations (b) Randomly initialized LQR with two-point evaluations for differing values of the initial cost, and (c) Noisy dynamics LQR model with one-point evaluations. We use \mathcal{C} to denote the population cost in the various cases, and the plots were obtained by averaging 20 runs of Algorithm 1. Each dotted line represents the line of best fit for the corresponding data points. For more problem details, see Appendix D.

than the two-point setting even with respect to the other parameters of the problem, which we discuss next. Figure 2 shows the convergence rate of the algorithm in all three settings as a function of ϵ , where we confirm that scalings in practice corroborate our theory quite accurately. It is also worth noting that model-based algorithms for this problem require $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$ trajectory samples to return an ϵ -approximate policy in the noisy dynamics setting (see, e.g. Dean et al. (2017)). Thus, while a one-point zero-order method is outperformed by these algorithms—note that the comparison is not quite fair, since zero-order algorithms only require access to noise cost evaluations and not the state sequence—a two-point variant is similar to model-based methods in its dependence⁸ on ϵ .

Dependence on dimension: The dependence on dimension enters once again via our bound on the variance of the gradient estimate, as is typical of many derivative-free procedures (Duchi et al., 2015; Shamir, 2017). The two-point setting gives rise to the best dimension dependence (linear in D), and the reason is similar to why this occurs for convex optimization (Shamir, 2017). It is particularly interesting to compare the dimension dependence to results in model-based control. There, in the noisy dynamics model, the sample complexity scales with the sum of state and control dimensions $m + k$, whereas the dependence in the two-point setting is on their product $D = m \cdot k$. However, each observation in that setting consists of a state vector of length m , while here we only get access to scalar cost values, and so in that loose sense, the complexities of the two settings are comparable.

In the one-point setting, the dependence on dimension is significantly poorer, and at least quadratic. This of course ignores other dimension-dependent factors such as C_m , as well as the curvature parameters $(\phi_{\text{lqr}}, \lambda_{\text{lqr}}, \mu)$ (see the discussion below).

8. Note that the comparison is inherently imprecise, since we are comparing upper bounds to upper bounds. In practice, one would certainly prefer the use of a model-based method when provided access to the state sequence.

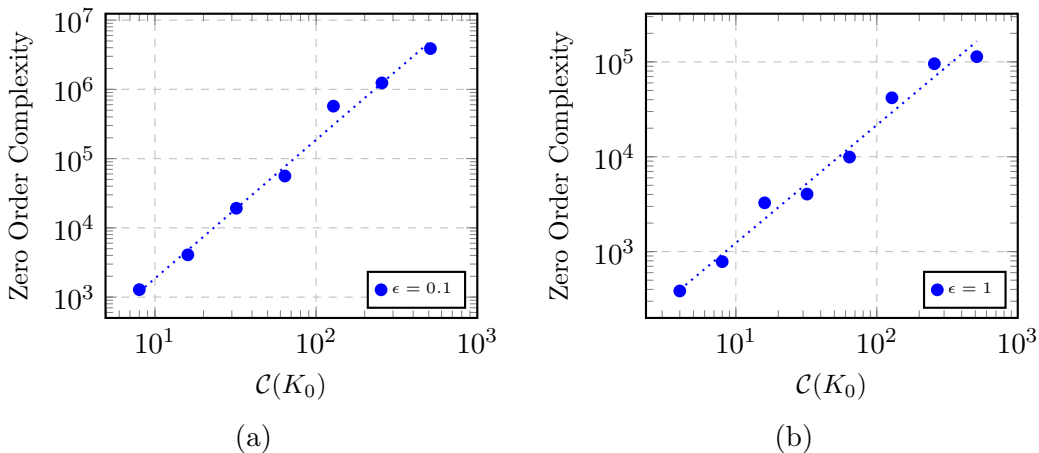


Figure 3. Number of samples required to reach a fixed error tolerance of ϵ , plotted against the cost of the initialization K_0 , for (a) Randomly initialized LQR with two-point evaluations (b) Noisy dynamics LQR with one-point evaluations. The plots were obtained by averaging 20 runs of Algorithm 1. Each dotted line represents the line of best fit for the corresponding data points. For more problem details, see Appendix D.

Dependence on curvature parameters: The iteration complexity scales linearly in the smoothness parameter of the problem ϕ_{lqr} , and quadratically in the other curvature parameters. See Appendix A.3 for precise definitions of these parameters for the LQR problem. In particular, it is worth noting that our tightest bounds for these quantities depend on the dimension of the problem implicitly for some LQR instances, and are actually lower-order polynomials of the initial cost. In practice, however, it is likely that much sharper bounds can be proved on these parameters, e.g., in simulation (see Figure 3), the dependence of the sample complexity on the initial cost is in fact relatively weak—of the order $\mathcal{C}(K_0)^2$ —and our bounds are clearly not sharp in that sense.

4. Proofs of main results

In this section, we provide proofs of Theorem 8, and Corollaries 9, 10, and 11. The proofs of the corollaries require many technical lemmas, whose proofs we postpone to the appendix.

4.1. Proof of Theorem 8

Recall that by assumption, the population function f has domain $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ and satisfies the following properties over the restricted domain $\mathcal{G}^0 \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, previously defined in equation (15):

- (a) It has (ϕ_0, ρ_0) -locally Lipschitz gradients,
- (b) It is (λ_0, ρ_0) -locally Lipschitz, and
- (c) It is globally μ -PL.

Recall the values of the step-size η , smoothing radius r , and iteration complexity T posited by Theorem 8. For ease of exposition, it is helpful to run our stochastic zero-order method on this problem for $2T$ iterations; we thus obtain a (random) sequence of iterates $\{x_t\}_{t=0}^{2T}$.

For each $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, we define the cost error $\Delta_t = f(x_t) - f(x^*)$, as well as the stopping time

$$\tau := \min \left\{ t \mid \Delta_t > 10\Delta_0 \right\}. \quad (16)$$

In words, the time τ is the index of the first iterate that exits the bounded region \mathcal{G}^0 . The gradient estimate g at any point $x \in \mathcal{G}^0$ is assumed to satisfy the bounds

$$\text{var}(g(x)) \leq G_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \|g(x)\|_2 \leq G_\infty \text{ almost surely.}$$

With this set up in place, we now state and prove a proposition that is stronger than the assertion of Theorem 8.

Proposition 12 *With the parameter settings of Theorem 8, we have*

$$\mathbb{E}[\Delta_T 1_{\tau > T}] \leq \epsilon/20,$$

and furthermore, the event $\{\tau > T\}$ occurs with probability greater than $4/5$.

Let us verify that Proposition 12 implies the claim of Theorem 8. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\{\Delta_T \geq \epsilon\} &\leq \mathbb{P}\{\Delta_T 1_{\tau > T} \geq \epsilon\} + \mathbb{P}\{1_{\tau \leq T}\} \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{E}[\Delta_T 1_{\tau > T}] + \mathbb{P}\{1_{\tau \leq T}\} \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} 1/20 + 1/5 \\ &\leq 1/4, \end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows from Markov's inequality, and step (ii) from Proposition 12. Thus, Theorem 8 follows as a direct consequence of Proposition 12, and we dedicate the rest of the proof to establishing Proposition 12.

Let \mathbb{E}^t to represent the expectation conditioned on the randomness up to time t . The following lemma bounds the progress of one step of the algorithm:

Lemma 13 *Given any function satisfying the previously stated properties, suppose that we run Algorithm 1 with smoothing radius $r \leq \rho_0$, and with a step-size η such that $\|\eta g^t\|_2 \leq \rho_0$ almost surely. Then for any $t = 0, 1, \dots$ such that $x_t \in \mathcal{G}^0$, we have*

$$\mathbb{E}^t [\Delta_{t+1}] \leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right) \Delta_t + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}. \quad (17)$$

The proof of the lemma is postponed to Section 4.1.1. Taking it as given, let us now establish Proposition 12.

Proposition 12 has two natural parts; let us focus first on proving the bound on the expectation. Let \mathcal{F}_t denote the σ -field containing all the randomness in the first t iterates. Conditioning on this σ -field yields

$$\mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} 1_{\tau > t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] \leq \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} 1_{\tau > t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] \stackrel{(i)}{=} \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] 1_{\tau > t},$$

where step (i) follows since τ is a stopping time, and so the random variable $1_{\tau > t}$ is determined completely by the sigma-field \mathcal{F}_t .

We now split the proof into two cases.

Case 1: Assume that $\tau > t$, so that we have the inclusion $x_t \in \mathcal{G}^0$. In addition, note that the iterate x_{t+1} is obtained after a stochastic zero-order step whose size is bounded as

$$\|\eta g^t\|_2 \leq \eta G_\infty \leq \rho_0,$$

where we have used the fact that $\eta \leq \frac{\rho_0}{G_\infty}$.

We may thus apply Lemma 13 to obtain

$$\mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] \leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right) \Delta_t + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}. \quad (18a)$$

Case 2: In this case, we have $\tau \leq t$, so that

$$\mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] 1_{\tau > t} = 0. \quad (18b)$$

Now combining the bounds (18a) and (18b) from the the two cases yields the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] 1_{\tau > t} &\leq \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right) \Delta_t + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120} \right\} 1_{\tau > t} \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right) \Delta_t 1_{\tau > t} + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Taking expectations over the sigma-field \mathcal{F}_t and then arguing inductively yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} 1_{\tau > t+1}] &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right)^{t+1} \Delta_0 + \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}\right) \sum_{i=0}^t \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right)^i \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right)^{t+1} \Delta_0 + 2 \frac{\eta}{\mu} \phi_0 G_2 + \frac{4\epsilon}{120}. \end{aligned}$$

Setting $t + 1 = T$ then establishes the first part of the proposition with substitutions of the various parameters.

We now turn to establishing that $\mathbb{P}\{\tau > T\} \geq 4/5$. We do so by setting up a suitable super-martingale on our iterate sequence and appealing to classical maximal inequalities. Recall that we run the algorithm for $2T$ steps for convenience, and thereby obtain a set of $2T$ random variables $\{\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_{2T}\}$. With the stopping time τ defined as before (16), define the stopped process

$$Y_t := \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} + (2T - t) \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120} \right) \quad \text{for each } t \in [2T].$$

Note that by construction, each random variable Y_t is non-negative and almost surely bounded by the locally Lipschitz nature of the function.

We claim that $\{Y_t\}_{t=0}^{2T}$ is a super-martingale. In order to prove this claim, we first write

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] = \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge (t+1)} 1_{\tau \leq t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] + \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge (t+1)} 1_{\tau > t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] + (2T - (t + 1)) \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120} \right). \quad (20)$$

Beginning by bounding the first term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge (t+1)} 1_{\tau \leq t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] = \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge t} 1_{\tau \leq t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] = \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} 1_{\tau \leq t}. \quad (21a)$$

As for the second term, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge (t+1)} 1_{\tau > t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] &= \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} 1_{\tau > t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] 1_{\tau > t} \\ &\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right) \Delta_t 1_{\tau > t} + \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}\right) 1_{\tau > t} \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{4}\right) \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} 1_{\tau > t} + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}, \end{aligned} \quad (21b)$$

where step (iii) follows from using inequality (19).

Substituting the bounds (21a) and (21b) into our original inequality (20), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Y_{t+1} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] &= \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge (t+1)} 1_{\tau \leq t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] + \mathbb{E}[\Delta_{\tau \wedge (t+1)} 1_{\tau > t} \mid \mathcal{F}_t] + (2T - (t+1)) \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}\right) \\ &\leq \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} 1_{\tau \leq t} + (1 - \eta\mu/4) \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} 1_{\tau > t} + \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}\right) + (2T - (t+1)) \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}\right) \\ &\stackrel{(iv)}{\leq} \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} + (2T - t) \left(\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}\right) \\ &= Y_t, \end{aligned}$$

where step (iv) follows from the inequality $\eta\mu \Delta_{\tau \wedge t} \geq 0$. We have thus verified the super-martingale property.

Finally, applying Doob's maximal inequality for super-martingales (see, e.g. Durrett, 2010) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\{\max_{t \in [2T]} Y_t \geq \nu\} &\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[Y_0]}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{1}{\nu} \left(\Delta_0 + 2T \left\{ \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta\mu \frac{\epsilon}{120} \right\} \right) \\ &\stackrel{(v)}{=} \frac{1}{\nu} \left(\Delta_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{5} \log(120\Delta_0/\epsilon) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where step (v) follows from the substitutions $T = \frac{4}{\eta\mu} \log(120\Delta_0/\epsilon)$, and $\eta \leq \frac{\epsilon\mu}{240\phi_0 G_2}$. As long as ϵ is sufficiently small so as to ensure that $\epsilon \log(120\Delta_0/\epsilon) < 5\Delta_0$, setting $\nu = 10\Delta_0$ completes the proof.

4.1.1. PROOF OF LEMMA 13

Recall that the domain of the function f is $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$. For a scalar $r > 0$, the smoothed version $f_r(x)$ is given by $f_r(x) := \mathbb{E}[f(x + rv)]$, where the expectation above is taken with respect to the randomness in v , and v has uniform distribution on a d -dimensional ball \mathbb{B}^d

of unit radius. The estimate g of the gradient ∇f_r at x is given by

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} F(x + ru, \xi) \frac{d}{r} u & \text{if operating in one-point setting} \\ [F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)] \frac{d}{2r} u & \text{if operating in two-point setting,} \end{cases}$$

where u has a uniform distribution on the shell of the sphere \mathbb{S}^{d-1} of unit radius, and ξ is sampled at random from \mathcal{D} . The following result summarizes some useful properties of the smoothed version of f , and relates it to the gradient estimate g .

Lemma 14 *The smoothed version f_r of f with smoothing radius r has the following properties:*

$$(a) \quad \nabla f_r(x) = \mathbb{E}[g(x)].$$

$$(b) \quad \|\nabla f_r(x) - \nabla f(x)\|_2 \leq \phi_0 r.$$

Versions of these properties have appeared in past work (Flaxman et al., 2005; Agarwal et al., 2010; Shamir, 2017), but we provide proofs in Appendix C for completeness.

Taking Lemma 14 as given, we now prove Lemma 13. Let \mathcal{F}_t denote the sigma field generated by the randomness up to iteration t , and \mathbb{E} denote the total expectation operator. We define $\mathbb{E}^t := \mathbb{E}[\cdot | \mathcal{F}_t]$ as the expectation operator conditioned on the sigma field \mathcal{F}_t . Recall that the function f is smooth with smoothness parameter ϕ_0 , and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^t [f(x_{t+1}) - f(x_t)] &\leq \mathbb{E}^t \left[\langle \nabla f(x_t), x_{t+1} - x_t \rangle + \frac{\phi_0}{2} \|x_{t+1} - x_t\|_2^2 \right] \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{=} -\langle \eta \nabla f(x_t), \nabla f_r(x_t) \rangle + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \mathbb{E}^t [\|g(x_t)\|_2^2] \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{=} -\eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \mathbb{E}^t [\|g(x_t)\|_2^2]. \end{aligned}$$

Steps (i) and (ii) above follow from parts (a) and (b), respectively, of Lemma 14. Now make the observation that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}^t [\|g(x_t)\|_2^2] &= \text{var}(g(x_t)) + \|\nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \text{var}(g(x_t)) + 2\|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\|\nabla f_r(x_t) - \nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 \\ &\leq G_2 + 2\|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2(\phi_0 r)^2. \end{aligned}$$

In addition, since the function is locally smooth at the point x_t , we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta - \theta^2 \phi_0 / 2) \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 &\leq f(x_t) - f(x_t - \theta \nabla f(x_t)) \\ &\leq f(x_t) - f(x^*), \end{aligned}$$

for some parameter θ chosen small enough such that the relation $\theta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 \leq \rho_0$ holds. We may thus set $\theta = \theta_0 = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2\phi_0}, \frac{\rho_0}{\lambda_0} \right\}$ and recall the notation $\Delta_t = f(x_t) - f(x^*)$ to

obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}^t [\Delta_{t+1} - \Delta_t] &\leq -\eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \frac{2}{\theta_0} \Delta_t^{1/2} + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \phi_0 \eta^2 (\|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + (\phi_0 r)^2) \\
&\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} -\frac{\eta \mu}{2} \Delta_t + 2 \frac{\eta \phi_0 r}{\theta_0} \Delta_t^{1/2} + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \phi_0 \eta^2 (\phi_0 r)^2, \\
&\stackrel{(iv)}{\leq} -\frac{\eta \mu}{2} \Delta_t + \frac{\eta \mu}{4} \Delta_t + 4 \frac{\eta (\phi_0 r)^2}{\mu \theta_0^2} + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \phi_0 \eta^2 (\phi_0 r)^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where step (iii) follows from applying the PL inequality and using the fact that $\eta \leq \frac{1}{2\phi_0}$, and step (iv) from the inequality $2ab \leq a^2 + b^2$ which holds for any pair of scalars (a, b) .

Recall the assumed bounds on our parameters, namely

$$\eta \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon \mu}{240 \phi_0}, \frac{1}{2\phi_0} \right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad r \leq \frac{1}{2\phi_0} \min \left\{ \theta_0 \mu \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{240}}, \frac{1}{\phi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu}{30}} \right\}.$$

Using these bounds, we have

$$\mathbb{E}^t [\Delta_{t+1} - \Delta_t] \leq -\frac{\eta \mu}{4} \Delta_t + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta \mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}.$$

Finally, rearranging yields

$$\mathbb{E}^t [\Delta_{t+1}] \leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta \mu}{4}\right) \Delta_t + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} G_2 + \eta \mu \frac{\epsilon}{120}, \quad (22)$$

which completes the proof of Lemma 13.

4.2. Proof of Corollary 9

Recall the properties of the LQR cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init}, \gamma}$ that were established in Lemmas 4 through 6. Taking these properties as given (see Appendix A for the proofs of the lemmas), the only remaining detail is to establish the bounds

$$G_2 \leq C \left(\frac{D}{r} C_m \mathcal{C}_{\text{init}, \gamma}(K_0) \right)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad G_\infty \leq C \frac{D}{r} C_m \mathcal{C}_{\text{init}, \gamma}(K_0). \quad (23)$$

In fact, it suffices to prove the second bound in equation (23), since we have $G_2 \leq G_\infty^2$.

Given a unit vector u , the norm of the gradient estimate can be bounded as

$$\begin{aligned}
\|g_t\|_2 &= \frac{D}{r} \mathcal{C}_{\text{init}, \gamma}(K_t + ru; s_0) \\
&\stackrel{(i)}{=} \frac{D}{r} s_0^\top P_K s_0 \\
&\leq \frac{D}{r} \|s_0\|_2^2 \|P_K\|_2 \\
&\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} C_m \frac{D}{r} \mathcal{C}_{\text{init}, \gamma}(K_t + ru),
\end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows from the relation (26), and step (ii) from the relation (27), since P_K is a PSD matrix. Finally, since $r \leq \rho_{\text{lqr}}$, the local Lipschitz property of the function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t + ru) &\leq \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t) + r\lambda_K \\ &\leq \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t) + r\lambda_{\text{lqr}} \\ &\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} 10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0) + 10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0), \end{aligned}$$

where step (iii) uses the fact that $K_t \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}$ so that $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t) \leq 10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)$, and the upper bound $r \leq \frac{10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)}{\lambda_{\text{lqr}}}$. Putting together the pieces completes the proof.

4.3. Proof of Corollary 10

As before, establishing Corollary 10 requires bounds on the values of the pair (G_2, G_∞) , since the remaining properties are established in Lemmas 4 through 6.

In particular, let us establish bounds on these quantities for general optimization of a function with a two-point gradient estimate. The following computations closely follow those of Shamir (2017).

Second moment control: Using the law of iterated expectations, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| d \frac{F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)}{2r} u \right\|_2^2 \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| d \frac{F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)}{2r} u \right\|_2^2 \middle| \xi \right] \right].$$

Define the placeholder variable q and now evaluate:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| d \frac{F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)}{2r} u \right\|_2^2 \middle| \xi \right] &= \frac{d^2}{4r^2} \mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi))^2 \|u\|_2^2 \middle| \xi \right]. \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{=} \frac{d^2}{4r^2} \mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi))^2 \middle| \xi \right] \\ &= \frac{d^2}{4r^2} \mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - q - F(x - ru, \xi) + q)^2 \middle| \xi \right] \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \frac{d^2}{2r^2} \mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - q)^2 + (F(x - ru, \xi) - q)^2 \middle| \xi \right], \end{aligned}$$

where equality (i) follows from the fact that u is a unit vector and inequality (ii) follows from the inequality $(a - b)^2 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2)$. We further simplify this to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| d \frac{F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)}{2r} u \right\|_2^2 \middle| \xi \right] &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{d^2}{r^2} \mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - q)^2 \middle| \xi \right] \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \frac{d^2}{r^2} \sqrt{\mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - q)^4 \middle| \xi \right]}, \end{aligned}$$

where inequality (i) follows from the symmetry of the uniform distribution on the sphere, and inequality (ii) follows from Jensen's inequality. For a fixed ξ , we now define $q =$

$\mathbb{E}[F(x + ru, \xi)|\xi]$. Substituting this expression yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| d \frac{F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)}{2r} u \right\|_2^2 \middle| \xi \right] &\leq \frac{d^2}{r^2} \sqrt{\mathbb{E} \left[(F(x + ru, \xi) - \mathbb{E}[F(x + ru, \xi)|\xi])^4 \middle| \xi \right]} \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{d^2}{r^2} \frac{(\lambda r)^2}{d} \\ &= d\lambda^2, \end{aligned}$$

where inequality (i) follows directly from Lemma 9 in Shamir (2017). The lemma can be applied since we are conditioning on ξ , and all the randomness lies in the selection of u . We have thus established the claim in part (c).

Gradient estimates are bounded: Note that smoothing radius r satisfies $r \leq \rho_0$, where ρ_0 is the radius within which the function is Lipschitz. Consequently, the local Lipschitz property of F implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \|g_t\|_2 &:= \left\| d \frac{F(x_t + ru_t, \xi_t) - F(x_t - ru_t, \xi_t)}{2r} u_t \right\|_2 \\ &\leq \left\| d \frac{F(x_t + ru_t; \xi_t) - F(x_t; \xi_t)}{2r} u_t \right\|_2 + \left\| d \frac{F(x_t; \xi_t) - F(x_t - ru_t; \xi_t)}{2r} u_t \right\|_2 \\ &\leq d\lambda_0 \frac{2\|ru_t\|_2}{2r} = d\lambda_0. \end{aligned}$$

4.4. Proof of Corollary 11

As in Section 4.2, we establish bounds on the values G_2 and G_∞ for the noisy LQR dynamics model. In particular, we derive a bound on G_∞ and use the fact that $G_2 \leq G_\infty^2$ to establish the bound on G_2 . For deriving these bounds, we use properties of the cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}$ and its connections with $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init}, \gamma}$ which are established in Lemma 7 and Lemma 19; the proofs of these are deferred to Appendix B.

In particular, we establish the bounds

$$\begin{aligned} G_2 &\leq \left(\frac{D}{r} \cdot \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \lambda_{\text{qr}, \gamma}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{20\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}(K_0)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^3, \text{ and} \\ G_\infty &\leq \frac{D}{r} \cdot \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \lambda_{\text{qr}, \gamma}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \cdot \left(\frac{20\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}(K_0)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^{3/2}. \end{aligned}$$

For any unit vector u , we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \|g_t\|_2 &= \frac{D}{r} \mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}(K_t + ru; \mathcal{Z}) \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{D}{r} \cdot \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \lambda_{\text{qr}, \gamma}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn}, \gamma}(K_t + ru)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^{3/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where (i) follows from using the bound in Lemma 19, as well as the explicit choice of $\lambda_{\text{qr}, \gamma}$ made using Lemma 17. Finally, using Lemma 7 and since $r \leq \rho_{\text{qr}, \gamma}$, the local Lipschitz

property of the function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K_t + ru) &\leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \cdot \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t + ru) \\
 &\leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \cdot (\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t) + r\lambda_{K,\gamma}) \\
 &\leq \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \cdot (\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t) + r\lambda_{\text{lqr},\gamma}) \\
 &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \cdot (10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0) + 10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)), \tag{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

where step (i) uses the fact that $K_t \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}$ so that $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_t) \leq 10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)$, and the upper bound $r \leq \frac{10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0)}{\lambda_{\text{lqr},\gamma}}$. Putting together the pieces completes the proof.

5. Discussion

In this paper, we studied the model-free control problem over linear policies through the lens of derivative-free optimization. We derived quantitative convergence rates for various zero-order methods when applied to learn optimal policies based on data from noisy linear systems with quadratic costs. In particular, we showed that one-point and two-point variants of a canonical derivative-free optimization method achieve fast rates of convergence for the non-convex LQR problem. Notably, our proof deals directly with some additional difficulties that are specific to this problem and do not arise in the analysis of typical optimization algorithms. More precisely, our proof involves careful control of both the (potentially) unbounded nature of the cost function, and the non-convexity of the underlying domain. Interestingly, our proof only relies on certain local properties of the function that can be guaranteed over a bounded set; for this reason, the optimization-theoretic result in this paper (stated as Theorem 8) is more broadly applicable beyond the RL setting.

While this paper analyzes a canonical zero-order optimization algorithm for model-free control of linear quadratic systems, many open questions remain. One such question concerns lower bounds for LQR problems in the model-free setting, thereby showing quantitative gaps between such a setting and that of model-based control. While we conjecture that the convergence bounds of Corollaries 9, 10, and 11 are sharp in terms of their dependence on the error tolerance ϵ , establishing this rigorously will require ideas from the extensive literature on lower bounds in zero-order optimization (Shamir, 2013). Another important direction is establish the sharpness (or otherwise) of our bounds in terms of the dimension of the problem, as well as to obtain tight characterizations of the local curvature parameters of the problem around a particular policy K in terms of the cost at K .

We also mention that our sharp characterizations of the cost function are likely to be useful in sharpening analyses⁹ of the natural gradient algorithm (Fazel et al., 2018) as well as in analyzing the popular REINFORCE algorithm as applied to the LQR problem. We leave these interesting questions to future work.

In the broader context of model-free reinforcement learning as well, there are many open questions. First, a derivative-free algorithm over linear policies is reasonable even in other

9. Here again, the techniques of Fazel et al. (2018) yield a bound of the order $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-4})$, but we conjecture that this bound should be improvable at least to $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-2})$.

systems; can we establish provable guarantees over larger classes of problems? Second, there is no need to restrict ourselves to linear policies; in practical RL systems, derivative-free algorithms are run for policies that parametrized in a much more complex fashion. How does the sample complexity of the problem change with the class of policies over which we are optimizing?

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Appendix A. Properties of the randomly initialized LQR problem

In this section, we establish some fundamental properties of the cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$, and provide proofs of Lemmas 4 and 5. As part of these proofs, we provide explicit bounds for the local curvature parameters $(\tilde{\lambda}_{\text{lqr}}, \lambda_{\text{lqr}}, \rho_{\text{lqr}}, \phi_{\text{lqr}}, \mu_{\text{lqr}})$. We make frequent use of results established by Fazel et al. (2018), and as mentioned before, Lemmas 4 and 5 are refinements of their results.

Notation: In this section, we introduce some shorthand to reduce notational overhead. Throughout, we assume that $\gamma = 1$; the general case is straightforward to obtain with the substitutions

$$A \mapsto \sqrt{\gamma}A, \text{ and } B \mapsto \sqrt{\gamma}B.$$

We also use the shorthand $\mathcal{C}(K) := \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K)$ for this section. Much (but not all) of the notation we use overlaps with the notation used in Fazel et al. (2018).

We define the matrix P_K as the solution to the following fixed point equation:

$$P_K = Q + K^\top R K + (A - BK)^\top P_K (A - BK),$$

and we define the state correlation matrix Σ_K as:

$$\Sigma_K = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} s_t s_t^\top \right] \quad \text{such that} \quad s_t = (A - BK)s_{t-1}. \quad (25)$$

It is straightforward to see that we have

$$\mathcal{C}(K) = \mathbb{E}[s_0^\top P_K s_0], \quad (26)$$

and we make frequent use of this representation in the sequel.

Recall that we have $\mathbb{E}[s_0 s_0^\top] = I$, so that

$$\mathcal{C}(K) = \text{tr}(P_K). \quad (27)$$

Moreover, under this assumption, the cost function \mathcal{C} satisfies the PL inequality with PL constant $\frac{\|\Sigma_{K^*}\|_2}{\sigma_{\min}(R)}$, see Lemma 3 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018).

Also define the *natural gradient* of the cost function as

$$E_K := 2(R + B^\top P_K B)K - B^\top P_K A,$$

so that we have $\nabla \mathcal{C}(K) = E_K \Sigma_K$. For any symmetric matrix X , the perturbation operators $\mathcal{T}_K(\cdot)$ and $\mathcal{F}_K(\cdot)$ are defined as

$$\mathcal{T}_K(X) = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} (A - BK)^t X [(A - BK)^\top]^t, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_K(X) = (A - BK)X(A - BK)^\top.$$

Finally, the operator norms of the operators $\mathcal{T}_K(\cdot)$ and $\mathcal{F}_K(\cdot)$ are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2 &= \sup_X \frac{\|\mathcal{T}_K(X)\|_2}{\|X\|_2} \quad \text{and} \\ \|\mathcal{F}_K\|_2 &= \sup_X \frac{\|\mathcal{F}_K(X)\|_2}{\|X\|_2}. \end{aligned}$$

USEFUL CONSTANTS:

We now define several polynomials of $\mathcal{C}(K)$, which are useful in various proofs in this section.

- $c_{K_0} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\min}(R)} (\sqrt{(\|R\|_2 + \|B\|_2^2 \mathcal{C}(K))(\mathcal{C}(K) - \mathcal{C}(K^*))} + \|B\|_2 \|A\|_2 \mathcal{C}(K))$
- $c_{K_1} = \max\left\{ \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \sqrt{(\|R\|_2 + \|B\|_2^2 \mathcal{C}(K))(\mathcal{C}(K) - \mathcal{C}(K^*))}, c_{K_0} \right\}$
- $c_{K_2} = 4 \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 \|Q\|_2 \|B\|_2 (\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1)$
- $c_{K_3} = 8 \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 (c_{K_1})^2 \|R\|_2 \|B\|_2 (\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1)$
- $c_{K_4} = 2 \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 (c_{K_1} + 1) \|R\|_2$
- $c_{K_5} = \sqrt{(\|R\|_2 + \|B\|_2^2 \mathcal{C}(K))(\mathcal{C}(K) - \mathcal{C}(K^*))}$
- $c_{K_6} = \|R\|_F + \|B\|_F^2 (c_{K_1} + 1)(c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4}) + \|B\|_F^2 \mathcal{C}(K) + \|B\|_F \|A\|_2 (c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4})$
- $c_{K_7} = 5c_{K_6} \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} + 4c_{K_5} \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 \|B\|_2 (\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1}) + c_{K_1}$.
- $c_{K_8} = C_m (c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4})$.
- $c_{K_9} = \min \left\{ \frac{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}{4\mathcal{C}(K)\|B\|_2(\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1)}, 1 \right\}$.

With these definitions at hand, we are now in a position to establish Lemmas 4 and 5.

A.1. Proof of Lemma 4

Let us restate a precise version of the lemma for convenience.

Lemma 15 *For any pair (K', K) such that $\|K' - K\|_F \leq c_{K_9}$, we have*

$$|\mathcal{C}(K') - \mathcal{C}(K)| \leq \left(\frac{m}{C_m}\right) c_{K_8} \|K' - K\|_F, \text{ and}$$

$$|\mathcal{C}(K', s_0) - \mathcal{C}(K, s_0)| \leq c_{K_8} \|K' - K\|_F.$$

Comparing Lemma 15 with the statement of Lemma 4, we have therefore established that

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_K &= c_{K_9}, \\ \lambda_K &= \left(\frac{m}{C_m}\right) c_{K_8}, \text{ and} \\ \tilde{\lambda}_K &= c_{K_8}. \end{aligned}$$

are valid choices for the local radius and Lipschitz constants respectively. Note that we have $\lambda_K \leq \tilde{\lambda}_K$, since $m \leq C_m$. Let us now prove Lemma 15.

Proof We have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{C}(K') - \mathcal{C}(K)| &= \text{tr}(P_{K'}) - \text{tr}(P_K) \\ &\leq m \|P_{K'} - P_K\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the sample cost satisfies the relation

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{C}(K', s_0) - \mathcal{C}(K, s_0)| &= |s_0^\top P_{K'} s_0 - s_0^\top P_K s_0| \\ &= |\text{tr}(s_0^\top (P_{K'} - P_K) s_0)| \\ &\leq \|P_{K'} - P_K\|_2 \|s_0\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \|P_{K'} - P_K\|_2 C_m. \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

Hence, it remains to bound $\|P_{K'} - P_K\|_2$. To this end, substituting the definition of the linear operator \mathcal{T}_K , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_{K'} - P_K\|_2 &= \|\mathcal{T}_{K'}(Q + (K')^\top RK') - \mathcal{T}_K(Q + K^\top RK)\|_2 \\ &= \|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)(Q + (K')^\top RK') - \mathcal{T}_K(K^\top RK - (K')^\top RK')\|_2 \\ &\leq \|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)Q\|_2 + \|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)((K')^\top RK')\|_2 \\ &\quad + \|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2 \|K^\top RK - (K')^\top RK'\|_2. \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

We provide upper bounds for the three terms above as follows:

$$\|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)(K')^\top RK'\|_2 \leq c_{K_3} \|K - K'\|_2 \tag{30a}$$

$$\|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)Q\|_2 \leq c_{K_2} \|K - K'\|_2 \tag{30b}$$

$$\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2 \|K^\top RK - (K')^\top RK'\|_2 \leq c_{K_4} \|K - K'\|_2. \tag{30c}$$

Taking the above bounds as given at the moment, we have from equation (29) that

$$\|P_{K'} - P_K\|_2 \leq (c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4}) \|K' - K\|_2, \tag{31}$$

Putting together the pieces completes the proof of Lemma 4. \blacksquare

It remains to prove the upper bounds (30a)- (30c).

Auxiliary bounds: Proofs of the bounds (30a) through (30c) are based on the following intermediate bounds:

$$\|(K')^\top RK' - K^\top RK\|_2 \leq (c_{K_1} + 1)\|R\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 \quad (32a)$$

$$\|\mathcal{F}_{K'} - \mathcal{F}_K\|_2 \leq 2\|B\|_2(\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1)\|K' - K\|_2 \quad (32b)$$

$$\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2 \leq \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \quad (32c)$$

$$\|K^\top RK\|_2 \leq c_{K_1}^2 \|R\|_2. \quad (32d)$$

We prove these bounds at the end, but let us complete the rest of the proofs assuming these auxiliary bounds.

Proof of the bound (30a): The proof of this upper bound is based on Lemma 20 from the paper by Fazel et al. (2018). Accordingly, we start by verifying the following condition for Lemma 20:

$$\|\mathcal{F}_K - \mathcal{F}_{K'}\|_2 \|(K')^\top RK'\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}. \quad (33)$$

Note that $\|K\|_2 \leq c_{K_1}$ (see Lemma 22 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018). Also, observe that our assumption $\|K' - K\|_F \leq c_{K_9}$, satisfies the assumption of Lemma 10 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018), whence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|B\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \|B\|_2 \frac{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}{4\mathcal{C}(K)\|B\|_2(\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1)} \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \frac{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}{4\mathcal{C}(K)(\|A - BK\|_2 + 1)} \\ &\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} \frac{1}{4}, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

where step (i) follows by substituting the value of c_{K_9} , and step (ii) follows since $\|A - BK\|_2 \leq \|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1$ (since $\|K\|_2 \leq c_{K_1}$, see Lemma 22 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018). Step (iii) above follows since $\mathcal{C}(K) \geq \sigma_{\min}(Q)$. Combining the inequality (34) with Lemma 19 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{F}_{K'} - \mathcal{F}_K\|_2 &\leq 2\|A - BK\|_2\|B\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 + \|B\|_2^2\|K' - K\|_2^2 \\ &\stackrel{(iv)}{\leq} 2\|B\|_2(\|A - BK\|_2 + 1)\|K' - K\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

where step (iv) follows from the bound (34) we derived above. Finally, invoking Lemma 14 from the paper by Fazel et al. (2018) guarantees that $\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2 \leq \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}$, and we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2\|\mathcal{F}_{K'} - \mathcal{F}_K\|_2 &\leq \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} 2\|B\|_2(\|A - BK\|_2 + 1)\|K' - K\|_2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the assumption $\|K' - K\|_F \leq c_{K_9}$.

Now that we have verified that condition 33, invoking Lemma 20 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)(K')^\top RK'\|_2 &\leq 2\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2^2\|\mathcal{F}_K - \mathcal{F}_{K'}\|_2\|(K')^\top RK'\|_2 \\
 &\leq 2\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2^2\|\mathcal{F}_K - \mathcal{F}_{K'}\|_2\|K^\top RK\|_2 \\
 &\quad + 2\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2^2\|\mathcal{F}_K - \mathcal{F}_{K'}\|_2\|(K')^\top RK' - K^\top RK\|_2 \\
 &\leq c_{K_3}\|K - K'\|_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last step above follows by substituting the bounds (32a)- (32d).

Proof of the bounds (30b) and (30c): The proof of the bound (30b) is similar to the part (30a) and is based on Lemma 20 from the paper by Fazel et al. (2018). More concretely, we have

$$\|(\mathcal{T}_{K'} - \mathcal{T}_K)Q\|_2 \leq 2\|\mathcal{T}_K\|_2^2\|\mathcal{F}_K - \mathcal{F}_{K'}\|_2\|Q\|_2 \leq c_{K_2}\|K - K'\|_2$$

where the last step above follows from the bounds (32b) and (32c). The proof of the bound (30c) is a direct consequence of the bounds (32a) and (32c).

A.1.1. PROOFS OF THE AUXILIARY BOUNDS

In this section we prove the auxiliary bounds (32a) through to (32d).

Bound (32a): Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|K^\top RK - (K')^\top RK'\|_2 &= \|(K' - K)^\top R(K' - K) + (K')^\top RK + K^\top R(K') - 2K^\top RK\|_2 \\
 &\leq (2\|R\|_2\|K\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 + \|R\|_2\|K' - K\|_2^2) \\
 &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} (2\|K\|_2 + 1)\|R\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 \\
 &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} (2c_{K_1} + 1)\|R\|_2\|K' - K\|_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows since $\|K - K'\|_2 \leq 1$ by assumption, and step (ii) follows since $\|K\|_2 \leq c_{K_1}$ (see Lemma 22 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018). This completes the proof of bound (32a).

Bound (32b): In order to prove bound (32b), we invoke Lemma 19 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\mathcal{F}_{K'} - \mathcal{F}_K\|_2 &\leq 2\|A - BK\|_2\|B\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 + \|B\|_2^2\|K' - K\|_2^2 \\
 &\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} 2\|A - BK\|_2\|B\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 + \frac{1}{4}\|B\|_2\|K' - K\|_2 \\
 &\leq 2\|B\|_2(\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2c_{K_1} + 1)\|K' - K\|_2
 \end{aligned}$$

where step (iii) above follows from the upper bound (34). This completes the proof of the bound (32b).

Bound (32c) and (32d): The bound (32c) above follows from Lemma 17 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018), whereas the bound (32d) follows from the fact that $\|K\|_2 \leq c_{K_1}$ (see Lemma 22 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018).

Having established all of our auxiliary bounds, let us now proceed to a proof of Lemma 5.

A.2. Proof of Lemma 5

Lemma 5 is a consequence of the following result.

Lemma 16 *If $\|K' - K\|_F \leq c_{K_9}$, then*

$$\|\nabla\mathcal{C}(K') - \nabla\mathcal{C}(K)\|_F \leq c_{K_7}\|K' - K\|_F.$$

Indeed, comparing Lemmas 16 and 5, we have that

$$\beta_K = c_{K_9} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_K = c_{K_7},$$

are valid choices for the local radius and smoothness constant respectively.

Let us now prove Lemma 16.

Proof We start by noting that from Lemma 4 we have that the cost function $\mathcal{C}(K)$ is locally Lipschitz in a ball of ζ_K around the point K . Before moving into the main argument, we mention a few auxiliary results that are helpful in the sequel. We start by invoking Lemma 13 from the paper by Fazel et al. (2018), whence we have

$$\|P_K\|_2 \leq \mathcal{C}(K) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\Sigma_K\|_2 \leq \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}.$$

We also have

$$\|A - BK\|_2 \leq \|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2\|K\|_2 \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} \quad \text{and} \quad (35a)$$

$$\|\Sigma_{K'}\|_2 \leq \|\Sigma_K\|_2 + \|\Sigma_{K'} - \Sigma_K\|_2 \stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} 5 \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}. \quad (35b)$$

Step (i) above follows since $\|K\|_2 \leq c_{K_1}$ (see Lemma 22 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018), whereas step (ii) follows since $\|\Sigma_{K'} - \Sigma_K\|_2 \leq 4 \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)}$ (see Lemma 16 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018).

Recalling the gradient expression $\nabla\mathcal{C}(K) = E_K \Sigma_K$. Let K' be a policy such that $\|K' - K\|_F \leq c_{K_9}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla\mathcal{C}(K') - \nabla\mathcal{C}(K)\|_F &= \|(E_{K'} - E_K)\Sigma_{K'} + E_K(\Sigma_{K'} - \Sigma_K)\|_F \\ &\leq \|(E_{K'} - E_K)\|_F \|\Sigma_{K'}\|_2 + \|E_K\|_F \|\Sigma_{K'} - \Sigma_K\|_2 \\ &\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} 5c_{K_6} \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \|K' - K\|_F \\ &\quad + 4c_{K_5} \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 \frac{\|B\|_2 (\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1})}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma_0)} \|K' - K\|_F. \end{aligned}$$

The upper bound in step (iii) on the term $\|(E_{K'} - E_K)\|_{\mathbb{F}} \|\Sigma_{K'}\|_2$ follows from equation (35b) and from the following upper bound which we prove later:

$$\|E_{K'} - E_K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq c_{K_6} \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \text{ provided } \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq c_{K_9}. \quad (36)$$

The upper bound on the term $\|E_K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \|(\Sigma_{K'} - \Sigma_K)\|_2$ in step (iii) follows from the fact that $\|E_K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq c_{K_5}$ (see Lemma 11 in the paper by Fazel et al., 2018) and from the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\Sigma_{K'} - \Sigma_K)\|_2 &\stackrel{(iv)}{\leq} 4 \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 \frac{\|B\|_2 (\|A - BK\|_2 + 1)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma_0)} \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \\ &\stackrel{(v)}{\leq} 4 \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 \frac{\|B\|_2 (\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1)}{\sigma_{\min}(\Sigma_0)} \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}}, \end{aligned}$$

where step (iv) follows from Lemma 16 in the paper by Fazel et al. (2018), and step (v) follows from inequality (35a).

Putting together the pieces, we conclude that the function $\nabla \mathcal{C}(K)$ is Lipschitz with constant ϕ_K , where ϕ_K is given by

$$\phi_K = 5c_{K_6} \frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} + 4c_{K_5} \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \right)^2 \|B\|_2 (\|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2 c_{K_1} + 1) = c_{K_7}. \quad \blacksquare$$

It remains to prove inequality (36).

Proof of inequality (36): From the definition of E_K , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{K'} - E_K\|_{\mathbb{F}} &= 2 \|(R + B^\top P_{K'} B)K' - B^\top P_{K'} A - (R + B^\top P_K B)K + B^\top P_K A\|_{\mathbb{F}} \\ &= 2\|R(K' - K) + B^\top (P_{K'} - P_K)BK' + B^\top P_K B(K' - K) - B^\top (P_{K'} - P_K)A\|_{\mathbb{F}} \\ &\leq 2\|R\|_{\mathbb{F}} \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}} + 2\|B^\top (P_{K'} - P_K)BK'\|_{\mathbb{F}} \\ &\quad + 2\|B^\top P_K B(K' - K)\|_{\mathbb{F}} + 2\|B^\top (P_{K'} - P_K)A\|_{\mathbb{F}} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

We provide upper bounds for the three terms above as follows. First, we have

$$\|B^\top (P_{K'} - P_K)BK'\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq \|B\|_{\mathbb{F}}^2 (c_{K_1} + 1)(c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4}) \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}},$$

which follows from the bound (31), since $\|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq c_{K_9}$, and the relation $\|K'\|_2 \leq \|K\|_2 + \|K' - K\|_2 \leq c_{K_1} + 1$. The same reasoning also yields the bound

$$\|B^\top (P_{K'} - P_K)A\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq \|B\|_{\mathbb{F}} \|A\|_2 (c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4}) \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}},$$

Finally, since $\|P_K\|_2 \leq \mathcal{C}(K)$, we have

$$\|B^\top P_K B(K' - K)\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq \|B\|_{\mathbb{F}}^2 \mathcal{C}(K) \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}}.$$

Combining the above upper bounds with the upper bound (37) we conclude that

$$\|E_{K'} - E_K\|_{\mathbb{F}} \leq c_{K_6} \|K' - K\|_{\mathbb{F}},$$

where c_{K_6} is given by

$$c_{K_6} = 2 \left[\|R\|_{\mathbb{F}} + \|B\|_{\mathbb{F}} \|A\|_2 (c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4}) + \|B\|_{\mathbb{F}}^2 ((c_{K_1} + 1)(c_{K_2} + c_{K_3} + c_{K_4}) + \mathcal{C}(K)) \right].$$

A.3. Explicit choices for the parameters $(\rho_{\text{lqr}}, \lambda_{\text{lqr}}, \phi_{\text{lqr}})$

In order to ease notation, we define constants \widetilde{c}_{K_7} , \widetilde{c}_{K_8} and \widetilde{c}_{K_9} by replacing the scalar $\mathcal{C}(K)$ by $10\mathcal{C}(K_0) - 9\mathcal{C}(K^*)$ in the definitions of c_{K_7} , c_{K_8} and c_{K_9} respectively (see Section A).

Lemma 17 *The parameters ρ_{lqr} , λ_{lqr} , ϕ_{lqr} can be picked as follows*

$$\rho_{\text{lqr}} = \widetilde{c}_{K_9}, \quad \phi_{\text{lqr}} = \widetilde{c}_{K_7} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{\text{lqr}} = \widetilde{c}_{K_8}.$$

Proof Observe that from the definition of the set \mathcal{G}^{lqr} we have that for all $K \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}$, the function value $\mathcal{C}(K)$ is upper bounded as $\mathcal{C}(K) \leq 10\mathcal{C}(K_0) - 9\mathcal{C}(K^*)$. Consequently, for any $K \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{lqr}}$ and any K' such that $\|K' - K\|_F \leq \widetilde{c}_{K_9}$, we can use Lemma 5 and Lemma 4 respectively to show that the cost function $\mathcal{C}(K)$ has locally Lipschitz gradients with parameter \widetilde{c}_{K_8} and the function $\mathcal{C}(K)$ has locally Lipschitz function values parameter \widetilde{c}_{K_7} . Combining the last observation with the definitions of ρ_{lqr} , λ_{lqr} and ϕ_{lqr} we have that $\rho_{\text{lqr}} \geq \widetilde{c}_{K_9}$, $\phi_{\text{lqr}} \leq \widetilde{c}_{K_7}$ and $\lambda_{\text{lqr}} \leq \widetilde{c}_{K_8}$. This completes the proof. \blacksquare

Appendix B. Properties of the LQR problem with noisy dynamics

Recall that we consider the infinite horizon discounted LQR problem where the cost function $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z})$ and the state transition dynamics are given by

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z}) := \sum_{t \geq 0} \gamma^t \left(s_t^\top Q s_t + a_t^\top R a_t \right) \quad (39)$$

$$s_t = (A - BK)s_{t-1} + z_t, \quad \text{where} \quad s_0 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad z_t \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{D}_{\text{add}},$$

where $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ denotes the discount factor. Also recall that the distribution \mathcal{D}_{add} has zero mean, identity covariance, and obeys the relation $\sup \|z_t\|_2^2 \leq C_m$ almost surely.

The goal of this section is two-fold: to prove Lemma 7 that relates the cost functions $\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}$, and to establish properties of the gradient estimate in the noisy dynamics setting required to prove Corollary 11. In particular, our main results are stated below, with Lemma 7 reproduced for convenience.

Lemma 18 (Equivalence of population costs up to scaling) *For any policy K , we have*

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K) = \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma} \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K).$$

Lemma 19 *For any policy K , we have the uniform bound*

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z}) \leq \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 c_{K_1}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^{3/2}.$$

Before moving to the proofs of these lemmas, let us now define some additional notation to facilitate the proofs. Let

$$M := Q + K^\top R K, \quad G := (A - BK) \quad \text{and} \quad c_j := \gamma^j \left(\sum_{i=1}^j G^{j-i} z_i \right)^\top M \left(\sum_{i=1}^j G^{j-i} z_i \right).$$

Also define the cumulative cost up to time t by $\mathcal{C}^t = \sum_{j=1}^t c_j$, so that a simple computation yields the relation $\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K; \mathcal{Z}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{C}^t$.

Additionally, define the matrix $X_{K,t}$ via its partition into t^2 blocks $X_{K,t}^{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ for each pair $(i, j) \in [t] \times [t]$, as

$$X_{K,t} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{K,t}^{1,1} & X_{K,t}^{1,2} & \cdots & X_{K,t}^{1,t} \\ X_{K,t}^{2,1} & X_{K,t}^{2,2} & \cdots & X_{K,t}^{2,t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{K,t}^{t,1} & X_{K,t}^{t,2} & \cdots & X_{K,t}^{t,t} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Each sub-block $X_{K,t}^{i,j}$ of $X_{K,t}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} X_{K,t}^{i,j} &= \sum_{k=j}^t \gamma^k (G^{k-i})^\top M G^{k-j} \text{ if } j \geq i, \\ X_{K,t}^{i,j} &= \sum_{k=i}^t \gamma^k (G^{k-i})^\top M G^{k-j} \text{ if } j < i. \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

Using this matrix notation, a simple computation yields

$$\mathcal{C}^t = \sum_{\substack{i \in [t] \\ j \in [t]}} z_i^\top X_{K,t}^{i,j} z_j.$$

Finally, define the discounted state correlation matrix as

$$\Sigma_{K,\gamma} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\sqrt{\gamma}A - \sqrt{\gamma}BK)^k ((\sqrt{\gamma}A - \sqrt{\gamma}BK)^k)^\top,$$

and note that this matrix is equal to Σ_K from equation (25) in Appendix A with the pair of matrices (A, B) replaced by $(\sqrt{\gamma}A, \sqrt{\gamma}B)$. For ease in notation define $G_\gamma = \sqrt{\gamma}G$.

The following technical lemma is required for the argument.

Lemma 20 *For any policy K and discount factor $\gamma \in (0, 1)$, we have*

$$\text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}] = \text{tr} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_\gamma^k (G_\gamma^k)^\top \right] \leq \frac{\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \right), \tag{41a}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|G_\gamma^j\|_2^2 \leq \frac{\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \right), \text{ and} \tag{41b}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|\gamma^j G^j\|_2 \leq \frac{(\text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}])^{1/2}}{1-\sqrt{\gamma}}. \tag{41c}$$

See Section B.3 for the proof of this auxiliary claim.

With this set-up, we are now equipped to prove Lemmas 7 and 19.

B.1. Proof of Lemma 7

Working with the cumulative cost, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{C}^t] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{\substack{i \in [t] \\ j \in [t]}} \text{tr}(X_{K,t}^{i,j} z_j z_i^\top) \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^t \text{tr} \left(X_{K,t}^{i,i} \right),\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that $\mathbb{E}[z_j z_i^\top] = \mathbb{I}_{i=j} I$.

Substituting the definition of the matrix $X_{K,t}^{i,i}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{C}^t] &= \sum_{i=1}^t \text{tr} \left[\sum_{k=i}^t \gamma^k (G^{k-i})^\top M G^{k-i} \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^t \gamma^i \text{tr} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{t-i} (G_\gamma^k)^\top M G_\gamma^k \right].\end{aligned}$$

Now for each fixed summand above, taking $t \rightarrow \infty$ yields

$$\text{tr} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (G_\gamma^k)^\top M G_\gamma^k \right] = \text{tr} [M \Sigma_{K,\gamma}],$$

where we have used the cyclic property of the trace.

Putting together the pieces, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \gamma^i \text{tr} [M \Sigma_{K,\gamma}] \\ &= \left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \right) \text{tr} [M \Sigma_{K,\gamma}] \\ &= \left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \right) \cdot \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K),\end{aligned}$$

thereby establishing Lemma 7.

B.2. Proof of Lemma 19

As before, let us begin by analyzing the cumulative cost up to time t , and write

$$\mathcal{C}^t = \sum_{\substack{i \in [t] \\ j \in [t]}} z_i^\top X_{K,t}^{i,j} z_j \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} C_m \sum_{\substack{i \in [t] \\ j \in [t]}} \|X_{K,t}^{i,j}\|_2 = C_m \left(\sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j \geq i} \|X_{K,t}^{i,j}\|_2 + \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{i > j} \|X_{K,t}^{i,j}\|_2 \right), \quad (42)$$

where in step (i), we have used the fact that $\|z_i\|_2 \|z_j\|_2 \leq C_m$.

Bounding the first term on the RHS of equation (42), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j \geq i} \|X_{K,t}^{i,j}\|_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=i}^t \left\| \sum_{k=j}^t \gamma^k (G^{k-i})^\top M G^{k-j} \right\|_2 \\
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=i}^t \|\gamma^j G^{j-i}\|_2 \cdot \left\| \sum_{k=j}^t \gamma^{k-j} (G^{k-j})^\top M G^{k-j} \right\|_2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=i}^t \|\gamma^j G^{j-i}\|_2 \cdot \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{t-j} (G_\gamma^k)^\top M G_\gamma^k \right\|_2.
\end{aligned}$$

By symmetry, an identical argument bounds the second term of equation (42) to yield the uniform bound

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}^t &\leq 2C_m \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=i}^t \|\gamma^j G^{j-i}\|_2 \cdot \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{t-j} (G_\gamma^k)^\top M G_\gamma^k \right\|_2 \\
&\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} 2C_m \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{j=i}^t \|\gamma^j G^{j-i}\|_2 \cdot \text{tr} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (G_\gamma^k)^\top M G_\gamma^k \right) \\
&\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} 2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \mathcal{C}_{K_1}^2) C_m \cdot \left(\frac{(\text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}])^{1/2}}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right) \\
&\stackrel{(iv)}{\leq} \frac{2(\|Q\|_2 + \|R\|_2 \mathcal{C}_{K_1}^2) C_m}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K)}{\sigma_{\min}(Q)} \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right)^{3/2},
\end{aligned}$$

where in step (ii), we have used the PSD nature of the matrices being summed, and steps (iii) and (iv) follow from inequalities (41a) and (41c) of Lemma 20, respectively. Since the above relation holds for all t , we can take the limit $t \rightarrow +\infty$ on the left-hand side so as to obtain the claim of Lemma 19.

B.3. Proof of Lemma 20

In this section we prove the auxiliary bounds (41a) through (41c).

Proof of the bound (41a): Following the proof of Lemma 7, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}_{\text{dyn},\gamma}(K) &= \left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \right) \text{tr} \left[M \Sigma_{K,\gamma} \right] \\
&= \left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \right) \text{tr} \left[(Q + K^\top R K) \Sigma_{K,\gamma} \right] \\
&\stackrel{(i)}{\geq} \left(\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma} \right) \sigma_{\min}(Q) \text{tr}(\Sigma_{K,\gamma}),
\end{aligned}$$

where (i) follows from Von Neumann's trace inequality. Multiplying both sides above by $\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma \cdot \sigma_{\min}(Q)}$ completes the proof.

Proof of the bound (41b): Observe that for any j , there exists some unit vector v_j such that $\|G_\gamma^j\|_2 = \|G_\gamma^j v_j\|_2$. Using this fact, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|G_\gamma^j\|_2^2 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|G_\gamma^j v_j\|_2^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \text{tr} \left[(G_\gamma^j)^\top G_\gamma^j v_j v_j^\top \right] \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \text{tr} \left[(G_\gamma^j)^\top G_\gamma^j \right] \cdot \|v_j v_j^\top\|_2 \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{=} \text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}] \end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows from Von Neumann's trace inequality and (ii) follows from the definition of $\Sigma_{K,\gamma}$. Applying the bound from equation (41a) completes the proof.

Proof of the bound (41c): Similar to the proof of (41b), observe that,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|\gamma^j G^j\|_2 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{j/2} \left(\text{tr} \left[(G_\gamma^j)^\top G_\gamma^j v_j v_j^\top \right] \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{j/2} \left(\text{tr} \left[(G_\gamma^j)^\top G_\gamma^j \right] \right)^{1/2} \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{j/2} (\text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}])^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{(\text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}])^{1/2}}{1 - \sqrt{\gamma}}, \end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows from using $\text{tr} \left[(G_\gamma^j)^\top G_\gamma^j \right] \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \text{tr} \left[(G_\gamma^j)^\top G_\gamma^j \right] = \text{tr} [\Sigma_{K,\gamma}]$.

Appendix C. Proof of Lemma 14

We now provide the proof of Lemma 14, splitting our analysis into the two separate claims.

C.1. Proof of part (a)

Unwrapping the definition of $\nabla f_r(x)$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f_r(x) &\stackrel{(i)}{=} \frac{d}{r} \mathbb{E}[f(x + ru)u] \\ &= \frac{d}{2r} (\mathbb{E}[f(x + ru)u] + \mathbb{E}[f(x - ru)u]) \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{=} \frac{d}{2r} (\mathbb{E}[f(x + ru)u] - \mathbb{E}[f(x - ru)u]) \\ &= \frac{d}{2r} \mathbb{E}[f(x + ru)u - f(x - ru)u], \end{aligned}$$

where equality (i) follows from Lemma 1 in Flaxman et al. (2005), and equality (ii) follows from the symmetry of the uniform distribution on the shell \mathbb{S}^{d-1} . Now observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[F(x + ru, \xi)u - F(x - ru, \xi)u] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[F(x + ru, \xi) - F(x - ru, \xi)u|u]\right] \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{=} \mathbb{E}\left[f(x + ru)u - f(x - ru)u\right], \end{aligned}$$

where equality (i) follows from the assumption that $f(x) = \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim \mathcal{D}}[F(x, \xi)]$. Putting the equations together establishes the claim in part (a). \blacksquare

Proof of Lemma 14, part (b) Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla f_r(x) - \nabla f(x)\|_2 &= \|\nabla \mathbb{E}[f(x + rv)] - \nabla f(x)\|_2 \\ &= \|\mathbb{E}[\nabla[f(x + rv) - \nabla f(x)]]\|_2 \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla[f(x + rv) - \nabla f(x)]\|_2] \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \phi_0 r, \end{aligned}$$

where inequality (i) above follows from Jensen's inequality, whereas step (ii) follows since $r \leq \rho$ and ∇f is locally Lipschitz continuous with parameter ϕ_0 . \blacksquare

Appendix D. Experimental Details & Additional Experiments

For each LQR problem used, the initial K_0 was picked by randomly perturbing the entries of K^* . The step size was tuned manually and the smoothing radius was always chosen to be the minimum of $\sqrt{\epsilon}$ and the largest value required to ensure stability. The rollout length was also tuned manually until the cost from a rollout converged arbitrarily close to the true value.

D.1. Details of Experiments from Section 3

To generate the plot in Figure 1 (a), we used the following one dimensional LQR problem:

$$A = 5, \quad B = 0.33, \quad Q = 1, \quad R = 1,$$

where we operated in the one-point random initialization setting, the initial state was sampled uniformly at random from the set $\{4, 5, 6\}$, and the discount factor was set to 1.

To generate the plots in Figure 1 (b), Figure 2 (b) and Figure 3 (a), we used the following LQR problem:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -10 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

where we operated in the two-point random initialization setting, the initial state was sampled uniformly at random from the canonical basis vectors, and the discount factor was set to 1.

To generate the plots in Figure 2 (a) and 2 (c), we used the following LQR problem:

$$A = 0.1 \times I \quad B = 0.01 \times I \quad Q = 100 \times I \quad R = 100 \times I,$$

where I represents the 3×3 identity matrix. For Figure 2 (a) we operated in the random initialization setting, and used initial states which were sampled uniformly at random from the rows of the matrix $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{25} \times I$. For Figure 2 (c), we operated in the one-point additive noise setting. Here the initial state was set to the zero vector, and we used additive noise at each timestep sampled from a zero mean Gaussian with covariance matrix $\frac{1}{25} \times I$. In both settings, the discount factor was set to 0.9. For this example, the population level costs in the two settings are equal up to a constant scaling factor.

To generate the plot in Figure 3 (b), we used the following LQR problem:

$$A = 0.1 \times I \quad B = 0.01 \times I \quad Q = 25 \times I \quad R = 25 \times I,$$

where I represents the 3×3 identity matrix. We operated in the one-point additive noise setting. The initial state was set to the zero vector, and we used additive noise at each timestep sampled from a zero mean Gaussian with covariance matrix $\frac{1}{25} \times I$. The discount factor was set to 0.9.

D.2. Additional Experiments

In the two point random initialization setting, we performed experiments on several additional LQR instances to test the robustness of the behavior observed in Figures 1 and 3. For ease in notation, we use \mathcal{C} to denote the population cost for the remainder of this section. Note that for all figures shown in this section, each dotted line represents the line of best fit for its corresponding data points, as in Figures 2 and 3. Using the same example used to generate the plots in Figure 2 (b) and Figure 3 (a), we tested the performance of our two-point algorithm with different values of ϵ and $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$.

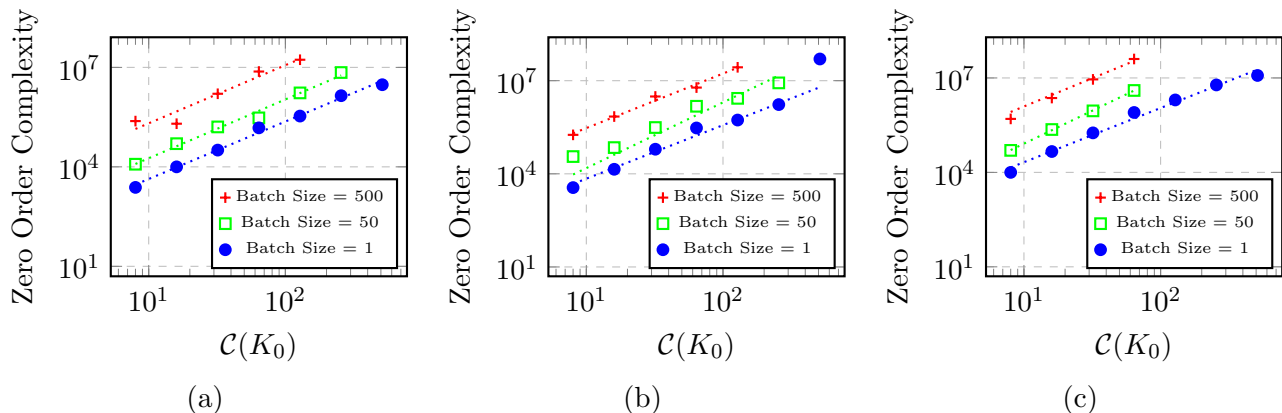


Figure 4. Scaling of complexity vs. $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$ while using minibatches of size 1, 50 and 500, to achieve an error tolerance of (a) $\epsilon = 0.1$, (b) $\epsilon = 0.05$ and (c) $\epsilon = 0.01$. Due to the prohibitive complexity when using batches of size 50 and 500, we omit data points for large values of $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$.

In Figure 4 (a) (b) and (c), we plot the scaling of the zero-order complexity with $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$ for different values of the tolerance ϵ , and each figure additionally contains plots for different

values of the batch-size. We observe that the scaling of our algorithm with respect to $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$ is approximately on the order of $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}(K_0)^2)$, suggesting that our bounds for the Lipschitz and smoothness constants are not sharp in this respect. The same plots also demonstrate that using larger batch sizes is often suboptimal: while the step size can be increased with increasing batch-size, it eventually plateaus due to stability considerations, leading to higher overall zero-order complexity.

We also ran our algorithm on the following problem introduced by Dean et al. (2017), who used this example in their study of model based control methods for the LQR problem. Consider the LQR problem defined by:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.01 & 0.01 & 0 \\ 0.01 & 1.01 & 0.01 \\ 0 & 0.01 & 1.01 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = I, \quad Q = 10^{-3} \times I, \quad R = I.$$

For three different values of $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$, we picked 8 evenly spaced (logarithmic scale) values of ϵ in the interval $(0.005, 1)$. The initial state was sampled uniformly at random from $\{[5, 0, 0], [5, 5, 5], [0, 0, 5]\}$. The cost of the optimal policy in our example was $\mathcal{C}(K^*) = 2.36$. We then measured the total zero order complexity required to attain ϵ convergence. These results are plotted in Figure 5.

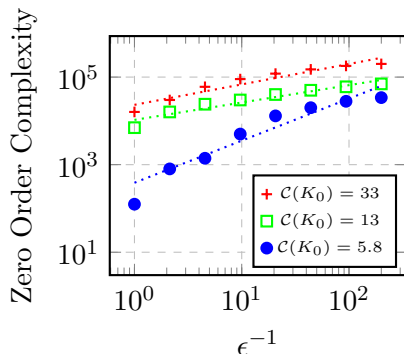


Figure 5. Scaling of complexity vs. ϵ^{-1} in LQR instance from Dean et al. (2017)

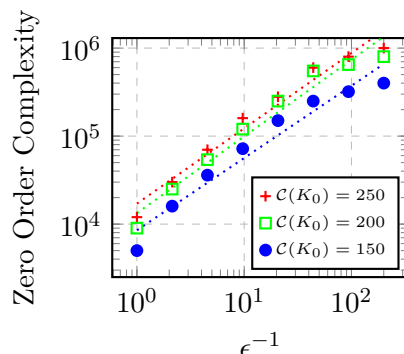


Figure 6. Scaling of complexity vs. ϵ^{-1} in randomly generated 8×8 example.

Finally, we also obtained data for the scaling with respect to ϵ on an example in slightly higher dimensions, to empirically verify the fact that our algorithm can be used for LQR problems larger than 3×3 . We randomly generated A , B , Q and R as 8×8 matrices. Each entry of A was independently sampled from the Gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(2, 1)$, and each entry of B was independently sampled from the Gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. To generate each of Q and R , we generated a matrix where each entry was independently sampled from the Gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(5, 1)$, then symmetrized the matrix by adding it to its transpose, finally adding $10I$ to ensure positive definiteness. The initial states were sampled uniformly at random from the columns of the 8×8 identity matrix. For three different values of $\mathcal{C}(K_0)$, we picked 8 evenly spaced (logarithmic scale) values of ϵ in the interval $(0.005, 1)$. We then measured the total zero order complexity required to attain ϵ convergence. These results are plotted in Figure 6.

Appendix E. Improved analysis of minibatching algorithm from Fazel et al. (2018)

At the suggestion of an anonymous reviewer, we now use our techniques to analyze the minibatching algorithm that was proposed by Fazel et al. (2018). In this analysis, each “iteration” involves averaging a large number of one-point zero-order evaluations in order to obtain a (low-variance) estimate of the gradient at that point, followed by taking a step along the estimated gradient.

More precisely, for a given point x , consider the k -sample minibatched gradient estimate

$$\mathbf{g}(x) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{g}_i(x), \quad (43)$$

where each \mathbf{g}_i is an i.i.d. copy of the random variable $\mathbf{g}_r^1(x, u, \xi)$ defined in equation (12a). This introduces yet another hyperparameter k within the procedure, in addition to the tuple (r, η, T) . Note that the total number of zero-order evaluations made by this algorithm when run for T iterations is $k \cdot T$.

The following theorem holds under the same setup as in Section 3.2.

Theorem 21 *Given an error tolerance ϵ in the interval $(0, \min\{1, \frac{1}{\mu}, \rho_0^2\} \frac{\Delta_0}{10})$, suppose that the step size and smoothing radius are chosen such that*

$$\eta \leq \min \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{8\phi_0}, \frac{\rho_0}{\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{32} + \phi_0 + \lambda_0} \right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad r \leq \frac{1}{8\phi_0} \min \left\{ \theta_0 \mu \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{240}}, \frac{1}{\phi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu}{30}} \right\},$$

and we use the minibatch size $k = \left(\frac{D}{r} (10f(x_0) + \frac{\lambda_0}{\rho_0}) \sqrt{\log(\frac{2D}{\delta})} \right)^2 \frac{1024}{\mu \epsilon}$. Then running the algorithm for $T = \frac{8}{\eta \mu} \log(\frac{2}{\epsilon})$ iterations yields an output x_T such that

$$f(x_T) - f^* \leq \epsilon$$

with probability at least $1 - T\delta$.

Note that, as before, we require a smoothing radius $r \sim \sqrt{\epsilon}$, but now, the step-size can be chosen to be an ϵ -independent constant. The number of zero-order evaluations needed to obtain an ϵ -approximate solution with probability $\frac{3}{4}$ —ignoring parameters not dependent on ϵ —is then given by

$$k \cdot T \sim \epsilon^{-2} \log(1/\epsilon) \cdot \log \log(1/\epsilon),$$

where the doubly logarithmic term arises from setting $\delta \sim T^{-1}$. Such a guarantee is thus essentially the same as that provided by Theorem 8 for the high-variance zero-order algorithm.

In this setting, it is straightforward to obtain a high probability guarantee. Indeed, suppose that we set $\delta = T^{-1}\delta'$ for some $\delta' \in (0, 1)$, and note that the number of zero-order evaluations required to obtain an ϵ -approximate solution with probability $1 - \delta'$ is of the order $\epsilon^{-2} \log(1/\epsilon) \cdot \log \log(1/\epsilon) \cdot \log(1/\delta')$. As will be clear from the proof, this is a

consequence of the fact that stability—meaning that the algorithm stays within the bounded set \mathcal{G}^0 —can be guaranteed with exponentially high probability. Such a guarantee was not possible for the high-variance analogue of the algorithm.

As a corollary of Theorem 21, we have the following guarantee on LQR control with one-point feedback.

Corollary 22 *Given an error tolerance ϵ in the interval $(0, \min\{1, \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{lqr}}}, \rho_{\text{lqr}}^2 \frac{\Delta_0}{10}\})$, suppose that the step size and smoothing radius are chosen such that*

$$\eta \leq \min \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{8\phi_{\text{lqr}}}, \frac{\rho_{\text{lqr}}}{\frac{\sqrt{\mu_{\text{lqr}}}}{32} + \phi_{\text{lqr}} + \lambda_{\text{lqr}}} \right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad r \leq \frac{1}{8\phi_{\text{lqr}}} \min \left\{ \theta_{\text{lqr}} \mu_{\text{lqr}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{240}}, \frac{1}{\phi_{\text{lqr}}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu_{\text{lqr}}}{30}} \right\},$$

and that we use a minibatch size $k = \left(\frac{D}{r} (10\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_0) + \frac{\lambda_{\text{lqr}}}{\rho_{\text{lqr}}}) \sqrt{\log(\frac{2D}{\delta})} \right)^2 \frac{1024}{\mu_{\text{lqr}}\epsilon}$. Then running the algorithm for $T = \frac{8}{\eta\mu_{\text{lqr}}} \log(\frac{2}{\epsilon})$ iterations yields an estimate K_T such that

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K_T) - \mathcal{C}_{\text{init},\gamma}(K^*) \leq \epsilon$$

with probability exceeding $1 - T\delta$.

Thus, the algorithm of Fazel et al. (2018) also enjoys the same $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-2})$ convergence rate—measured in the number of total zero-order evaluations—as the canonical zero-order algorithm. At this juncture, we stress that this is a consequence of the sharpened bounds that we establish for this problem; the analysis of Fazel et al.—as mentioned in footnote 2—only certifies an $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-4})$ convergence rate.

The corollary is an immediate consequence of the theorem. We therefore dedicate the rest of this section to a proof of Theorem 21.

E.1. Proof of Theorem 21

We begin with an elementary lemma that guarantees exponential concentration of the averaged gradient estimate \mathbf{g} around its mean.

Lemma 23 *For any $r \in (0, \rho_0)$, the k -sample minibatch gradient estimate (43) satisfies the bound*

$$\|\mathbf{g}(x) - \nabla f_r(x)\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \cdot \frac{D}{r} \left(f(x) + \frac{\lambda_0}{\rho_0} \right) \sqrt{\log \left(\frac{2D}{\delta} \right)}$$

with probability at least $1 - \delta$.

Proof This lemma is an immediate application of Corollary 7 in Jin et al. (2019) on concentration for i.i.d. bounded random vectors. To verify the required assumptions, note that for a value of smoothing radius $r \leq \rho_0$, we have $f(x + ru) \leq f(x) + \frac{\lambda_0}{\rho_0}$ by the locally-Lipschitz property of the function. So each gradient estimate satisfies the bound

$$\|\mathbf{g}_i(x)\|_2 = \left\| \frac{D}{r} f(x + ru_i) u \right\|_2 \leq \frac{D}{r} \left(f(x) + \frac{\lambda_0}{\rho_0} \right)$$

almost surely, thus satisfying the norm sub-Gaussian condition discussed in Jin et al. (2019). In addition, applying part (a) of Lemma 14 yields $\mathbb{E}[g_i(x)] = \nabla f_r(x)$. Applying Corollary 7 of Jin et al. (2019) then yields the claim. \blacksquare

We are now ready to prove Theorem 21. First, recall the notation $\Delta_t = f(x_t) - f^*$ and assume that the point x satisfies $f(x) - f^* \leq 10\Delta_0$. Suppose that we use a minibatch of size $k = \left(\frac{D}{r}(f(x_t)) + \frac{\lambda_0}{\rho_0}\right)\sqrt{\log\left(\frac{2D}{\delta}\right)}\frac{1024}{\mu\epsilon}$ to estimate the gradient. Lemma 23 then ensures that

$$\|g(x) - \nabla f_r(x)\|_2 \leq \frac{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{32} \quad (44)$$

with probability $1 - \delta$. Conditioned on this event, we have the following sequence of bounds

$$\begin{aligned} \|\eta g(x)\|_2 &= \eta \|g(x) - \nabla f_r(x) + \nabla f_r(x) - \nabla f(x) + \nabla f(x)\|_2 \\ &\leq \eta \|g(x) - \nabla f_r(x)\|_2 + \eta \|\nabla f_r(x) - \nabla f(x)\|_2 + \eta \|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{32} + \eta \|\nabla f_r(x) - \nabla f(x)\|_2 + \eta \|\nabla f(x)\|_2 \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \eta \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{32} + \phi_0 \sqrt{\epsilon} + \lambda_0 \right) \\ &\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} \eta \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{32} + \phi_0 + \lambda_0 \right), \end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows from equation (44), step (ii) follows from part (b) of Lemma 14 and step (iii) follows from our assumption on the error tolerance $\epsilon \leq 1$. Now recall our assumption $\eta \leq \rho_0 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{32} + \phi_0 + \lambda_0\right)^{-1}$, which ensures that the RHS is further bounded by ρ_0 . In effect, this ensures that the “size” of the step $\eta g(x)$ is always smaller than the radius ρ_0 within which our Lipschitz and smoothness properties hold.

Since the function f is smooth with smoothness parameter ϕ_0 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{t+1}) - f(x_t) &\leq \langle \nabla f(x_t), x_{t+1} - x_t \rangle + \frac{\phi_0}{2} \|x_{t+1} - x_t\|_2^2 \\ &= -\langle \eta \nabla f(x_t), g(x_t) \rangle + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|g(x_t)\|_2^2 \\ &= -\langle \eta \nabla f(x_t), g(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t) \rangle - \langle \eta \nabla f(x_t), \nabla f_r(x_t) \rangle + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|g(x_t)\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 \|g(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2 - \langle \eta \nabla f(x_t), \nabla f_r(x_t) \rangle + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|g(x_t)\|_2^2 \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 \|g(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2 - \eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|g(x_t)\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Here step (i) follows from part (b) of Lemma 14. Now applying the AM-GM Inequality to the first term of the RHS, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{t+1}) - f(x_t) &\leq \frac{\eta}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \frac{\eta}{2} \|g(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 - \eta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|g(x_t)\|_2^2 \\ &= -\frac{\eta}{2} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \frac{\eta}{2} \|g(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 + \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|g(x_t)\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

We now turn our attention to bounding the last term on the RHS:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} \|\mathbf{g}(x_t)\|_2^2 &= \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} (\|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t) + \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2) \\
&\leq \frac{\phi_0 \eta^2}{2} (2\|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\|\nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2) \\
&= \phi_0 \eta^2 \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + \phi_0 \eta^2 \|\nabla f_r(x_t) - \nabla f(x_t) + \nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 \\
&\leq \phi_0 \eta^2 \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\phi_0 \eta^2 (\|\nabla f_r(x_t) - \nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2) \\
&\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \phi_0 \eta^2 \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\phi_0 \eta^2 (\phi_0^2 r^2 + \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2)
\end{aligned}$$

where step (i) follows from part (b) of Lemma 14. Putting together the pieces, we have

$$f(x_{t+1}) - f(x_t) \leq \left(-\frac{\eta}{2} + 2\phi_0 \eta^2\right) \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \left(\frac{\eta}{2} + \phi_0 \eta^2\right) \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 + 2\phi_0^3 \eta^2 r^2.$$

In addition, since the function is locally smooth at the point x_t , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(\theta - \theta^2 \phi_0 / 2) \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 &\leq f(x_t) - f(x_t - \theta \nabla f(x_t)) \\
&\leq f(x_t) - f(x^*),
\end{aligned}$$

for some parameter θ chosen small enough such that the relation $\theta \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2 \leq \rho_0$ holds. We may thus set $\theta = \theta_0 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2\phi_0}, \frac{\rho_0}{\lambda_0}\right\}$ and recall the notation $\Delta_t = f(x_t) - f(x^*)$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}^t [\Delta_{t+1} - \Delta_t] &\leq \left(-\frac{\eta}{2} + 2\phi_0 \eta^2\right) \|\nabla f(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \phi_0 r \frac{2}{\theta_0} \Delta_t^{1/2} + \left(\frac{\eta}{2} + \phi_0 \eta^2\right) \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\phi_0^3 \eta^2 r^2 \\
&\stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} -\frac{\eta \mu}{4} \Delta_t + 2\frac{\eta \phi_0 r}{\theta_0} \Delta_t^{1/2} + \eta \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\phi_0^3 \eta^2 r^2, \\
&\stackrel{(iv)}{\leq} -\frac{\eta \mu}{4} \Delta_t + \frac{\eta \mu}{8} \Delta_t + 8\frac{\eta(\phi_0 r)^2}{\mu \theta_0^2} + \eta \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + 2\phi_0^3 \eta^2 r^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where step (iii) follows from applying the PL inequality and using the fact that $\eta \leq \frac{1}{8\phi_0}$, and step (iv) from the inequality $2ab \leq a^2 + b^2$ which holds for any pair of scalars (a, b) .

Recall the assumed bounds on our parameters, namely

$$\eta \leq \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{8\phi_0}\right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad r \leq \frac{1}{8\phi_0} \min\left\{\theta_0 \mu \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{240}}, \frac{1}{\phi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu}{30}}\right\}.$$

Using these bounds, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{t+1} - \Delta_t &\leq -\frac{\eta \mu}{8} \Delta_t + \eta \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \mu \frac{\epsilon}{120} + \eta^2 \frac{\epsilon \mu}{30 \phi_0} \\
&\leq -\frac{\eta \mu}{8} \Delta_t + \eta \|\mathbf{g}(x_t) - \nabla f_r(x_t)\|_2^2 + \eta \mu \frac{\epsilon}{60}.
\end{aligned}$$

In conjunction with equation (44), we now have the key inequality

$$\Delta_{t+1} \leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta \mu}{8}\right) \Delta_t + \eta \frac{\mu \epsilon}{16}. \tag{45}$$

In order to complete the proof, we now demonstrate how to unroll this recursion using strong induction. For each time step $i = 1, 2, \dots, T$, denote by \mathcal{E}_i the event that $\Delta_i \leq 10\Delta_0$ and $\Delta_i \leq (1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8})\Delta_{i-1} + \eta\frac{\mu\epsilon}{16}$. We claim that for each $t \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\Pr \left\{ \bigcap_{i=1}^t \mathcal{E}_i \right\} \geq 1 - \delta t.$$

Let us establish this claim via induction.

Base case: Applying Lemma 23 and equation (45), we obtain with probability $1 - \delta$ the inequality $\Delta_1 \leq (1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8})\Delta_0 + \eta\frac{\mu\epsilon}{16}$. Further, by our assumption $\epsilon \leq \min\{1, \frac{1}{\mu}\} \frac{\Delta_0}{10}$, we have $\Delta_1 \leq 10\Delta_0$, so we have shown the base case that event \mathcal{E}_1 holds with probability exceeding $1 - \delta$.

Induction step: Fix an integer t , and assume, by the induction hypothesis, that the event $\bigcap_{i=1}^t \mathcal{E}_i$ holds with probability exceeding $1 - \delta t$. Let us condition on this event. In addition, applying Lemma 23 and equation (45) yields, with probability $1 - \delta$, the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{t+1} &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right) \Delta_t + \eta\frac{\mu\epsilon}{16} \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right)^{t+1} \Delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^t \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right)^i \eta\frac{\mu\epsilon}{16} \\ &\leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right)^{t+1} \Delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right)^i \eta\frac{\mu\epsilon}{16} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right)^{t+1} \Delta_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Once again, by our assumption $\epsilon \leq \min\{1, \frac{1}{\mu}\} \frac{\Delta_0}{10}$, we have $\Delta_{t+1} \leq 10\Delta_0$. Putting together the pieces with a union bound then implies that the event $\bigcap_{i=1}^{t+1} \mathcal{E}_i$ holds with probability exceeding $1 - \delta(t+1)$, thereby establishing the induction hypothesis.

Finally, at time T , we condition on the event $\bigcap_{i=1}^T \mathcal{E}_i$, thereby obtaining the bound

$$\Delta_T \leq \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu}{8}\right)^T \Delta_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$

We complete the proof by substituting our choice of the tuple (η, T) .

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