



# **“Calibeating”: Beating Forecasters at Their Own Game**

**Sergiu Hart**

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# “Calibeating”: Beating Forecasters at Their Own Game

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**Joint work with**

***Dean P. Foster***

**University of Pennsylvania &  
Amazon Research NY**

# Papers

- Sergiu Hart  
“Calibration: The Minimax Proof”, 1995 [2021]  
[www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-minmax](http://www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-minmax)

- Sergiu Hart  
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[www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-minmax](http://www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-minmax)
- Dean P. Foster and Sergiu Hart  
“Smooth Calibration, Leaky Forecasts, Finite Recall, and Nash Dynamics”  
*Games and Economic Behavior* 2018  
[www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-eq](http://www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-eq)

# Papers

- Dean P. Foster and Sergiu Hart  
“Forecast Hedging and Calibration”  
*Journal of Political Economy* 2021

[www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-int](http://www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-int)



- Dean P. Foster and Sergiu Hart  
“Forecast Hedging and Calibration”  
*Journal of Political Economy* 2021  
[www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-int](http://www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-int)
- Dean P. Foster and Sergiu Hart  
“ ‘Calibeating’: Beating Forecasters at Their Own Game”  
*Theoretical Economics* 2023  
[www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-beat](http://www.ma.huji.ac.il/hart/publ.html#calib-beat)

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(or: is close to  $p$  in the long run)

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# Calibration

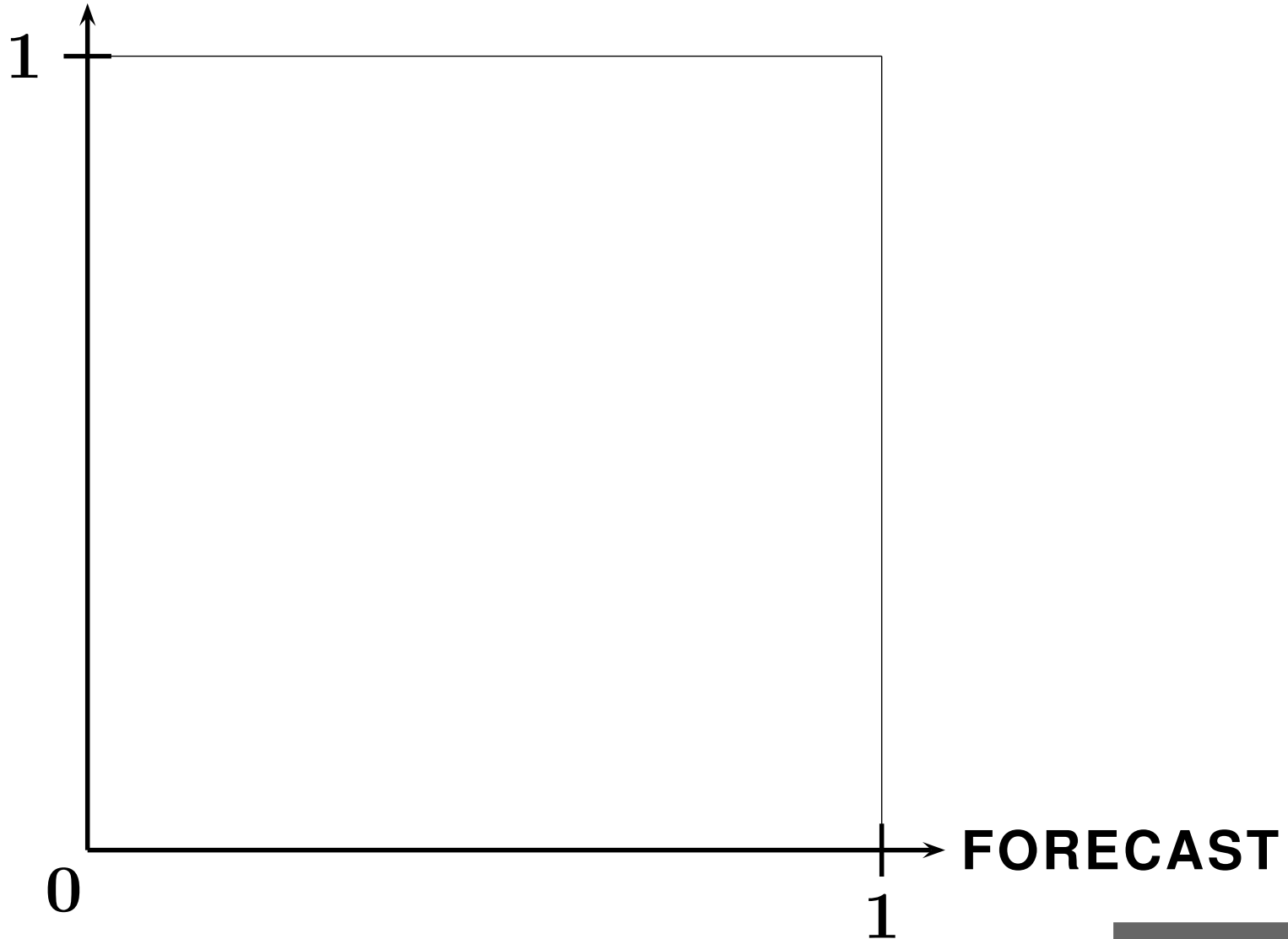
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- Foster and Hart 2016 [publ 2021]: simplest  
procedure, by "Forecast Hedging"

# Forecast-Hedging

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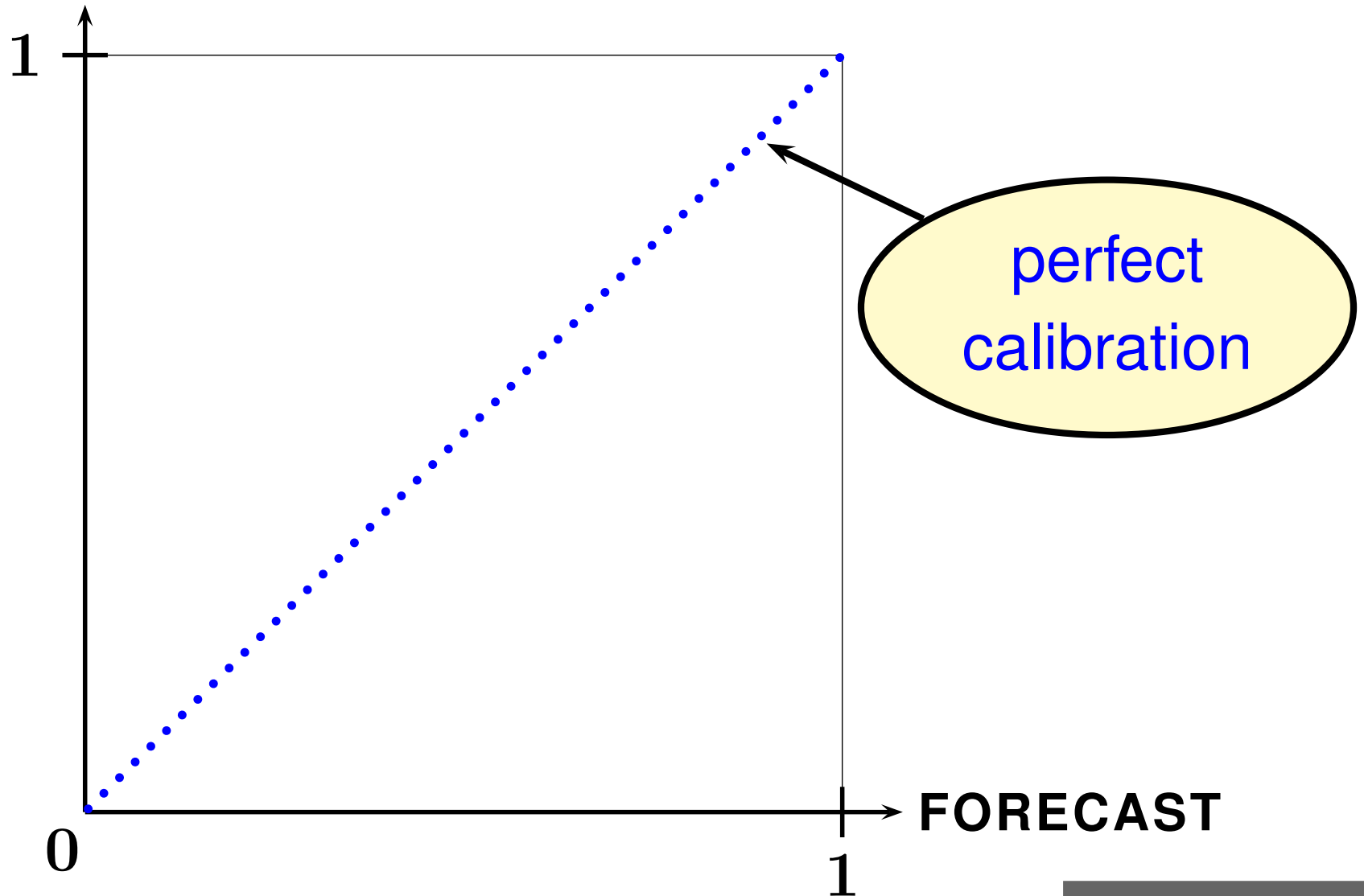
**AVERAGE ACTION (= frequency of rain)**





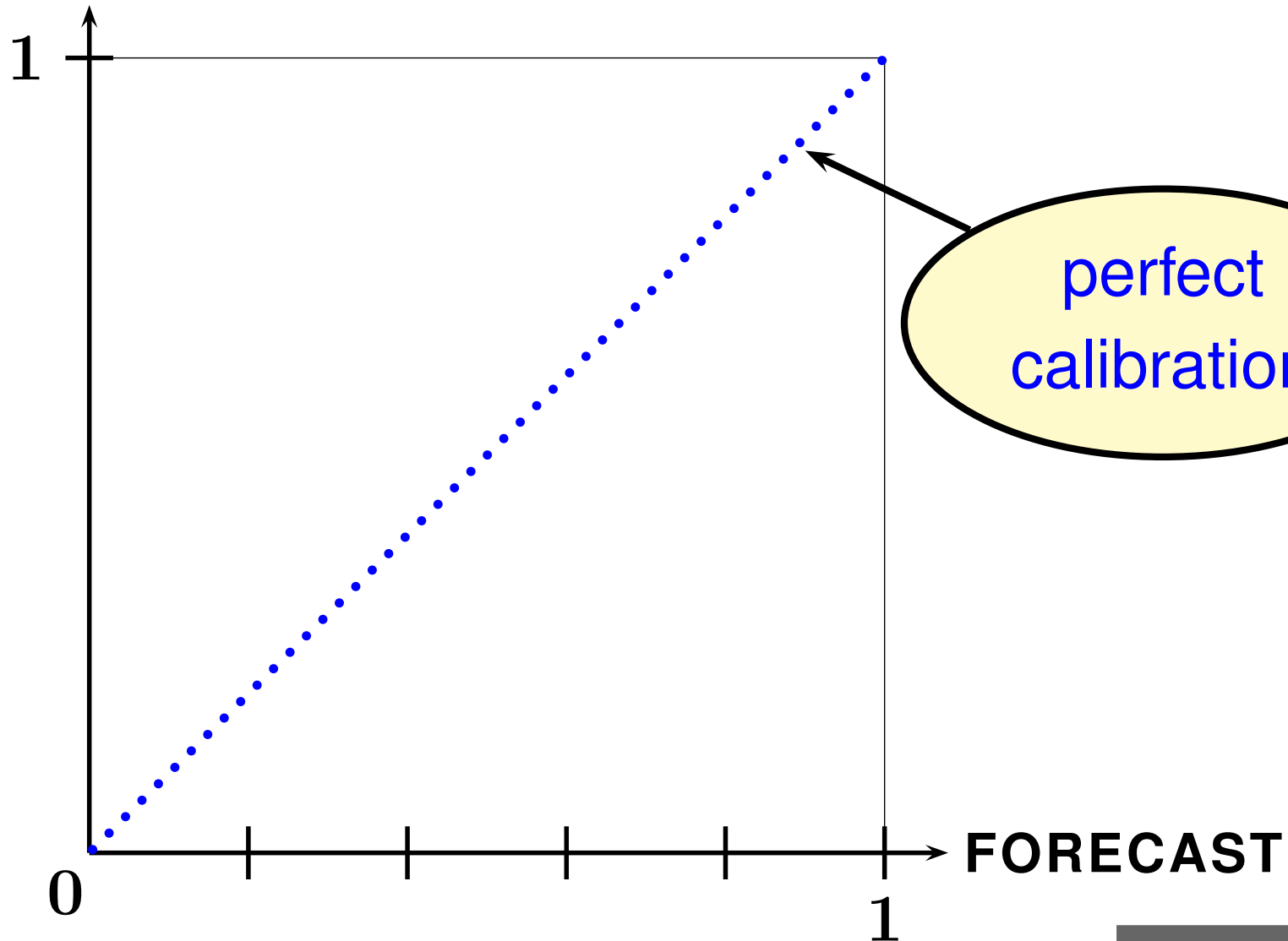
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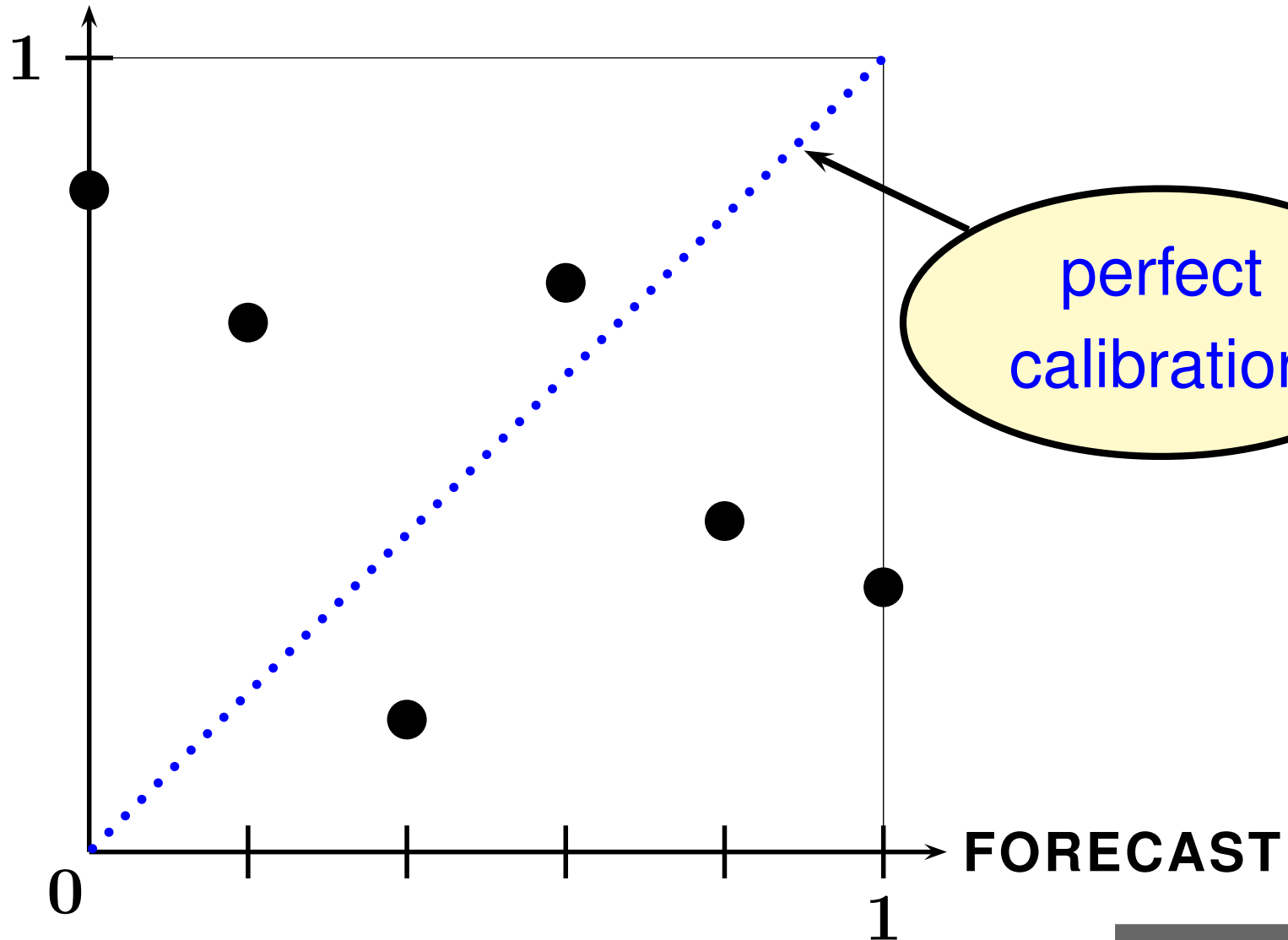
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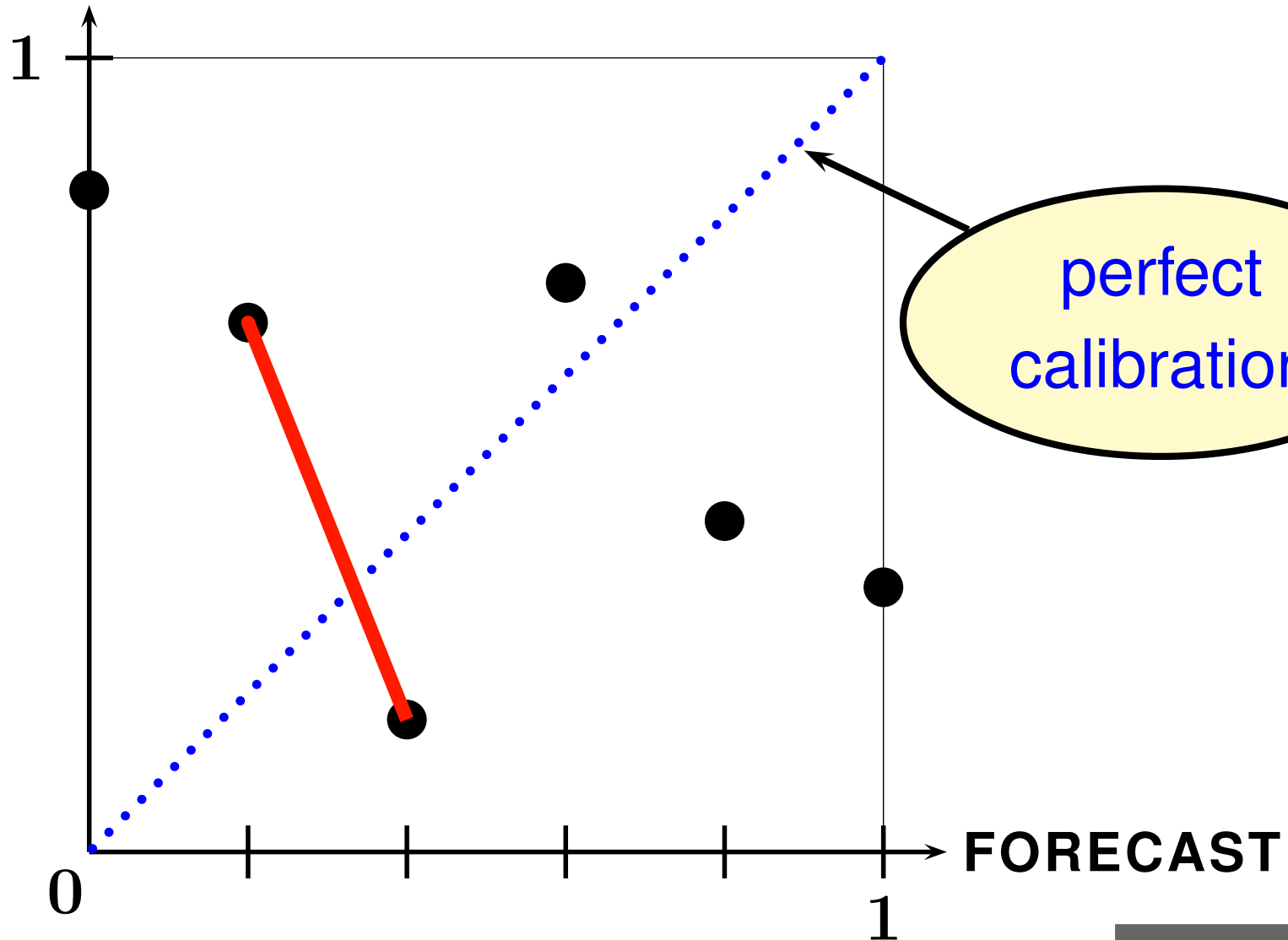
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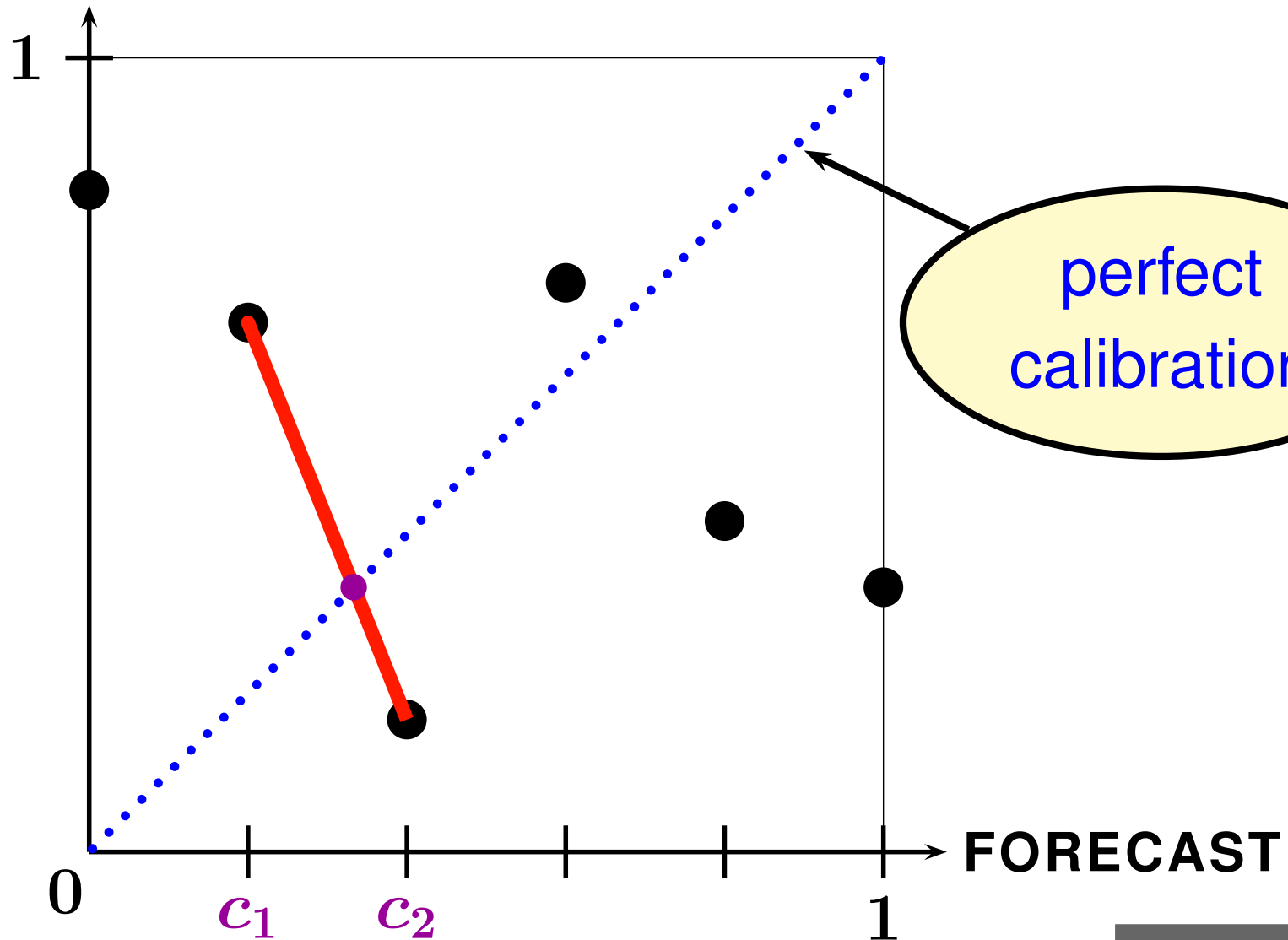
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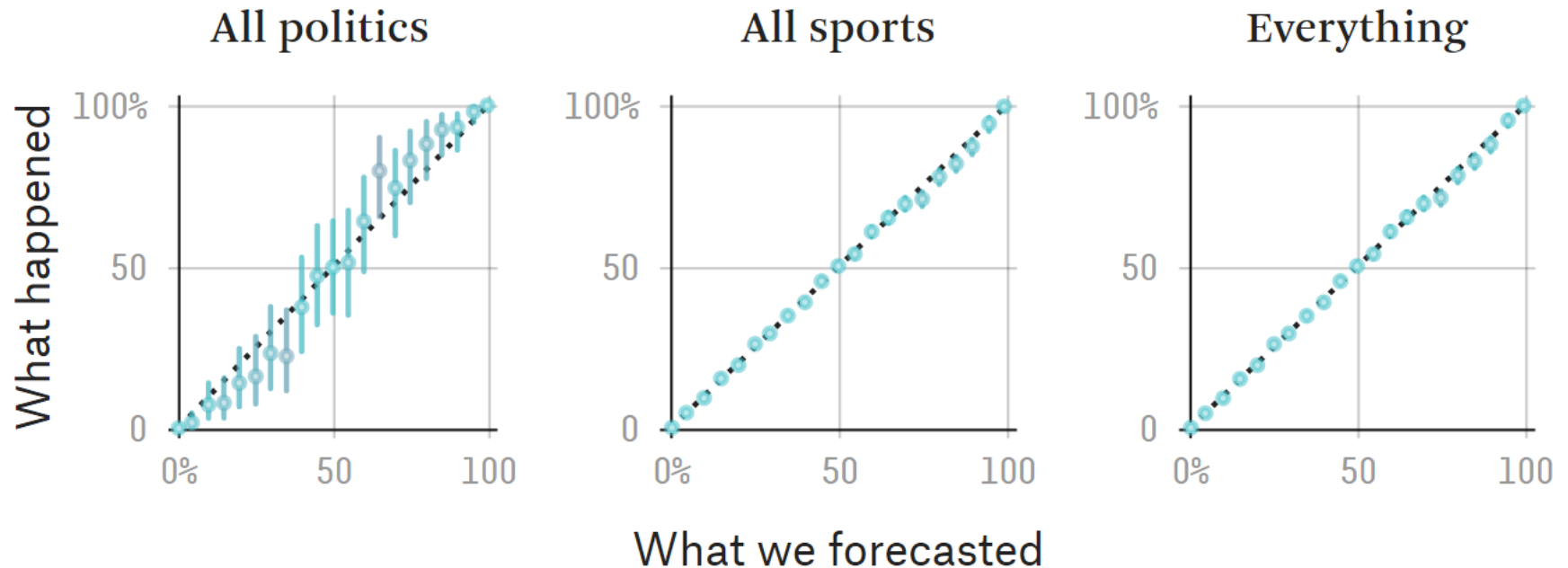
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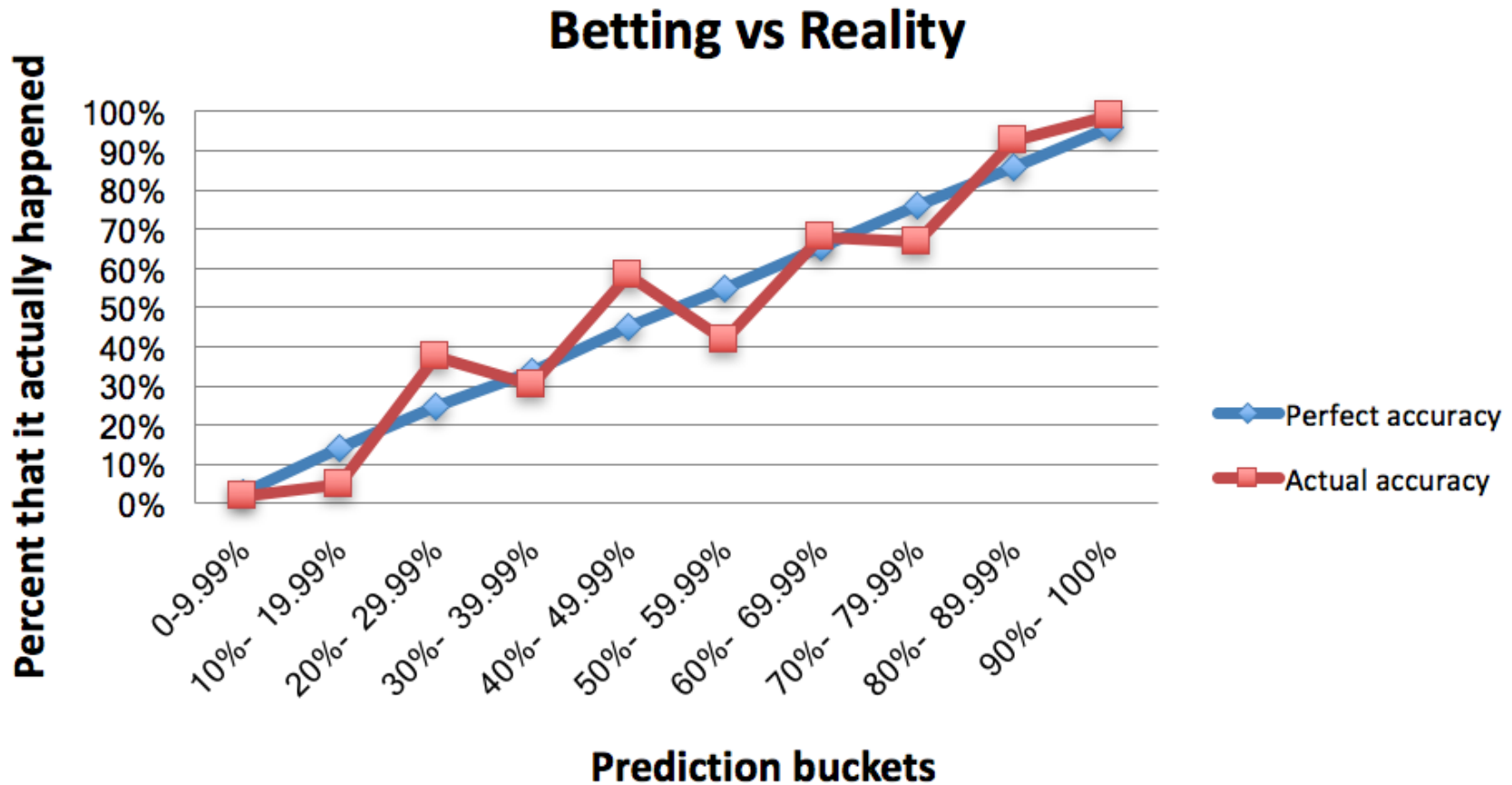
# Calibration in Practice

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Calibration plots of FiveThirtyEight.com  
(as of June 2019)

# Calibration in Practice



Calibration plot of ElectionBettingOdds.com  
(2016 – 2018)



# Example

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time	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

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$$\bar{a}(x) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T \mathbf{1}_x(c_t) a_t}{\sum_{t=1}^T \mathbf{1}_x(c_t)}$$

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*Proof.*

$$\mathbb{E}[(X - c)^2] = \text{Var}(X) + (\bar{X} - c)^2$$

where  $c$  is a constant and  $X$  is a random variable with  $\bar{X} = \mathbb{E}[X]$

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# “Experts”

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## Testing experts:

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**LOW REFINEMENT SCORE**

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- Can one decrease  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{R} + \mathcal{K}$  by  $\mathcal{K}$  ?



# “Expertise” and Calibration

- Can one decrease  $\beta$  by  $\kappa$  ?

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Question:

Can one do this ONLINE ?





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$$\mathcal{B}_T^c \leq \mathcal{B}_T^b - \mathcal{K}_T^b + o(1) \quad \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty$$

for **ALL** sequences  $a_t$  and  $b_t$  (uniformly)

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$c$  “BEATS”  $b$  by  $b$ ’s CALIBRATION score



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- **GUARANTEED** for **ALL** sequences of actions and forecasts

# Example

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time	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
rain	1	0	1	0	1	0	
<i>b</i>	80%	40%	80%	40%	80%	40%	

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rain	1	0	1	0	1	0	
$b$	80%	40%	80%	40%	80%	40%	

$b$ :  $\mathcal{K}^b = 0.1$     $\mathcal{R}^b = 0$     $\mathcal{B}^b = 0.1$

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time	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
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$$b: \mathcal{K}^b = 0.1 \quad \mathcal{R}^b = 0 \quad \mathcal{B}^b = 0.1$$

$$c: \mathcal{K}^c = 0 \quad \mathcal{R}^c = 0 \quad \mathcal{B}^c = 0$$

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**$c$  calibeats  $b$ :  $\mathcal{B}^c \leq \mathcal{B}^b - \mathcal{K}^b$**

# Calibeating

time	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
rain	1	0	1	0	1	0	
$b$	80%	40%	80%	40%	80%	40%	
$c$	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	

$$b: \mathcal{K}^b = 0.1 \quad \mathcal{R}^b = 0 \quad \mathcal{B}^b = 0.1$$

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# Calibrating

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(that was easy ...)

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*Can one **CALIBEAT** in general, non-stationary, situations ?*

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- **ONLINE**
- **GUARANTEED** (even against adversary)

# Calibrating

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## Theorem

There exists a **CALIBEATING** procedure

# A Way to Calibeat

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## Theorem

The procedure

$$c_t = \bar{a}_{t-1}^b(b_t)$$

**GUARANTEES b-CALIBEATING**



# A Simple Way to Calibeat

## Theorem

The procedure

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**GUARANTEES b-CALIBEATING**

**Forecast the average action  
of the current  $b$ -forecast**



# Proof

# Proof

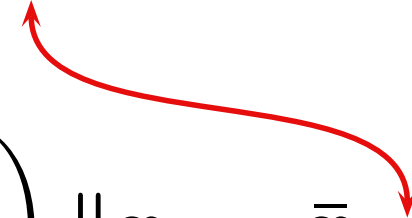
$$\text{Var} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \|\mathbf{x}_t - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_T\|^2$$



# Proof

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var} &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \|\mathbf{x}_t - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_T\|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right) \|\mathbf{x}_t - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1}\|^2\end{aligned}$$

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---

$$(*) \quad \mathbf{o}(1) = \mathbf{O}\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{t}\right) = \mathbf{O}\left(\frac{\log T}{T}\right)$$

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# Proof: “Online Variance”

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# Proof: “Online Variance”

$$\text{Var} = \widetilde{\text{Var}} - o(1)$$



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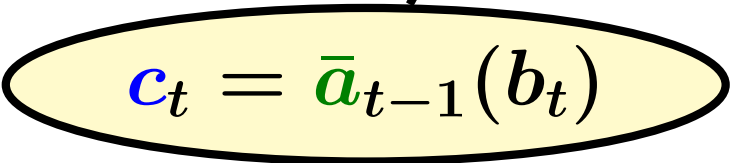
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$\mathcal{B}^c$

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# Calibeating

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**GUARANTEES b-CALIBEATING:**

$$\underline{\mathcal{B}^c} \leq \mathcal{B}^b - \mathcal{K}^b$$

# Self-Calibrating

## Theorem

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- **Obtained by solving a MINIMAX problem (LP)**
- Moreover: solving a **FIXED POINT** problem yields a probability distribution  $\eta$  that is **ALMOST DETERMINISTIC**: its support is included in a ball of size  $\delta$

# Calibrating

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## Theorem

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*Note.*  $\delta$ -**CALIBRATION**

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*Proof.* Calibeat the **joint** binning of  $b$  and  $c$ , by the Outgoing Minimax theorem

# Continuous-Calibrated Calibeating

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# Multi-Calibeating

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## Theorem

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	<b>CALIBRATION</b>	
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<b>Procedure</b>	<i>stochastic</i>	

# ... and Continuous Calibration

In all the results above:

	<b>CALIBRATION</b>	<b>CONTINUOUS CALIBRATION</b>
<b>Obtained by</b>	<i>Minimax</i>	<i>Fixed Point</i>
<b>Procedure</b>	<i>stochastic</i>	<i>deterministic</i>

# Successful Economic Forecasting

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***“We have correctly forecasted  
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