- We would like to thank all reviewers for their time and feedback.
- 2 Reviewer #1: We will add the theorem statement from [21] to the appendix. You are right, this should be Eq. (5).
- 3 From Eq. (5) we bound

$$\operatorname{stab}_t(X_t, \eta) \le \operatorname{ess\,sup}\left(\operatorname{stab}(\mathscr{A})\right)$$

- 4 and plug in the learning rate according to Eq. (8).
- 5 **Reviewer #2:** We would like to thank the reviewer again for their detailed comments and observations.
- 6 Reviewer #7:

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- In TS, the posterior distribution of the losses is used to compute the posterior of A^* from which the algorithm samples. In MTS, there is an extra step where we calculate the mean of the posterior and then potentially use a different sampling rule with the same mean. This remark basically says that if the selected sampling rule is actually the posterior of A^* , then we can skip the calculation of the mean and the algorithm reduces to regular TS.
 - We will clarify Line 80.
 - The functions g_t and f_t after Line 133 are intentionally defined for any $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and not only X_t , this is necessary to properly define the stability coefficients.
- You are correct, we will add the clarification for Figure 1.