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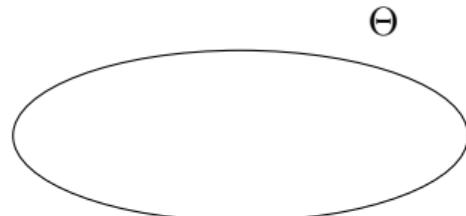
Policy Optimization as Online Learning with Mediator Feedback

Alberto Maria Metelli* Matteo Papini* Pierluca D'Oro Marcello Restelli

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Policy Optimization (PO)

- **Parameter space** $\Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$

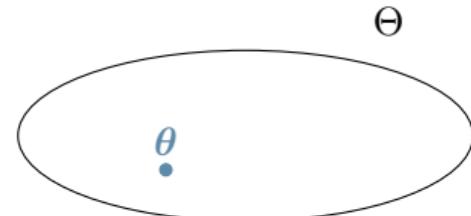


- A parametric **policy** for each $\theta \in \Theta$
- Each inducing a distribution p_θ over **trajectories**
- A **return** $\mathcal{R}(\tau)$ for every trajectory τ
- **Goal:** maximize the **expected return** (Deisenroth et al., 2013)

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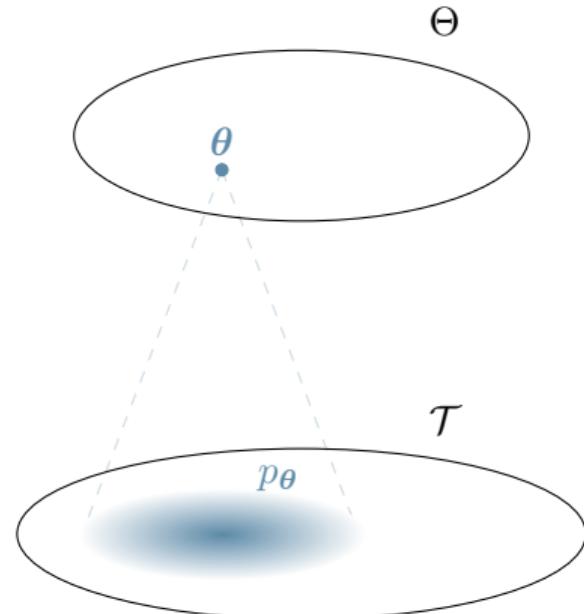


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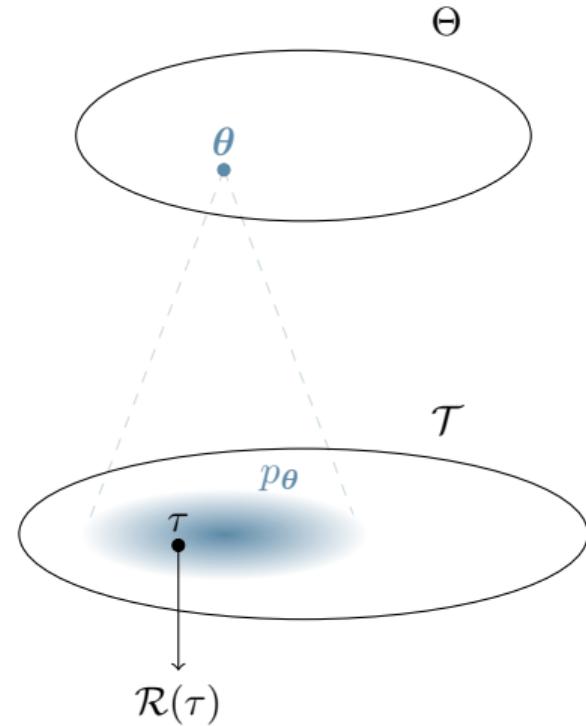
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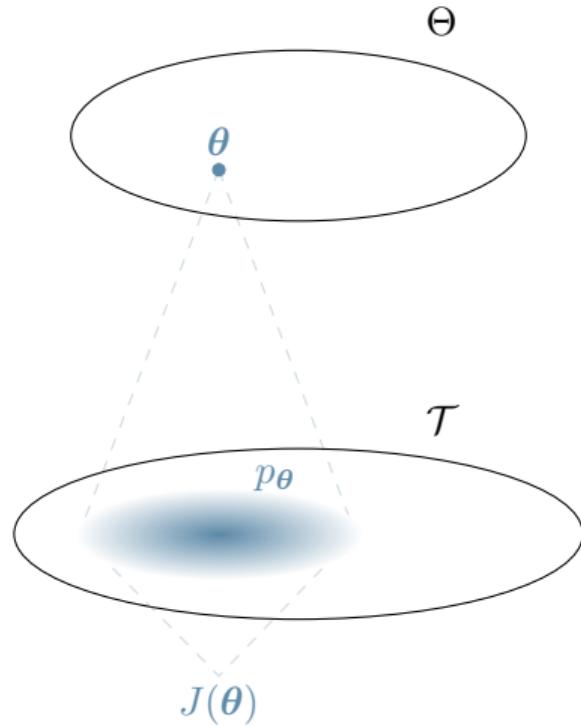
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Online PO with Bandit Feedback

- Select parameter θ and run π_θ
- Observe the trajectory τ
- Observe the return $\mathcal{R}(\tau)$

- Goal: minimize the regret (Auer et al., 2002)



$$\text{Regret}(n) = \sum_{t=1}^n J(\theta^*) - J(\theta_t) = \sum_{t=1}^n \Delta(\theta_t)$$

- The trajectory τ mediates between the parameter θ and the return $\mathcal{R}(\tau)$ (Papini et al., 2019)

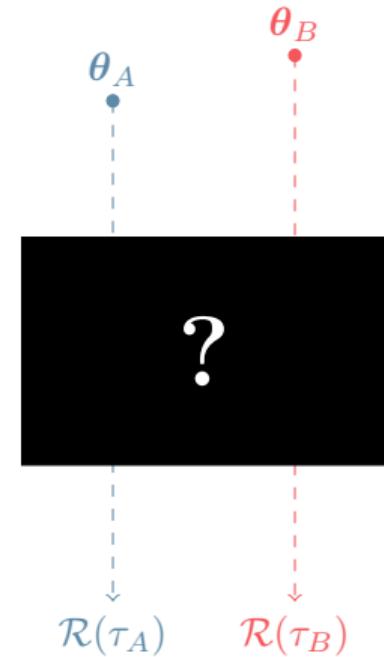
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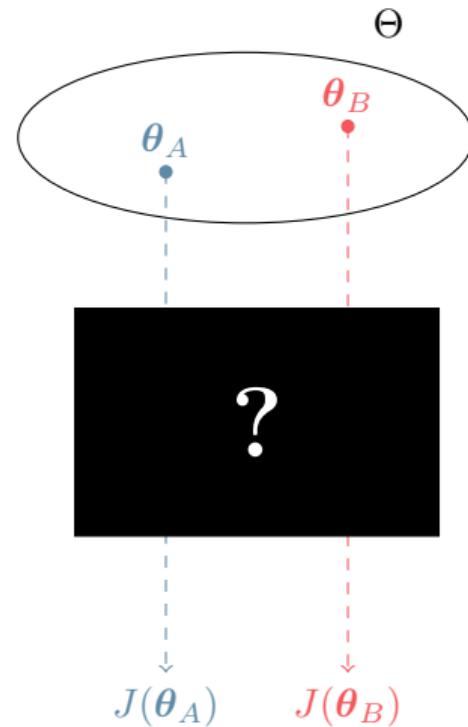


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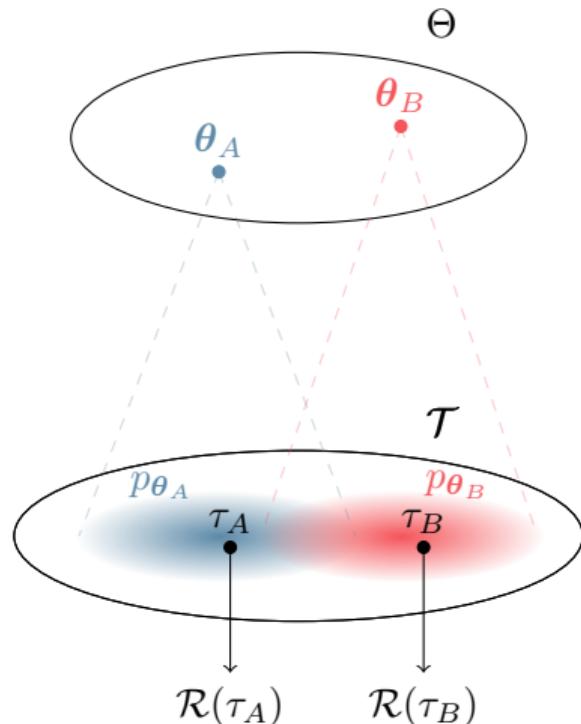
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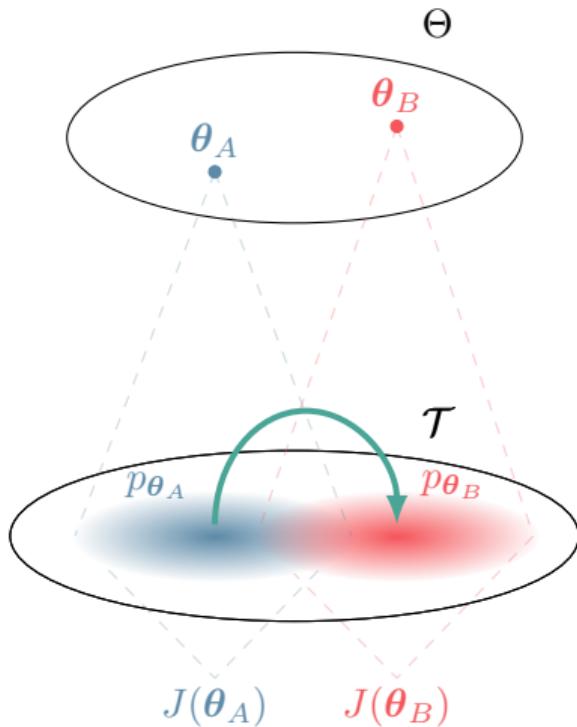
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Contributions

- Regret Lower Bounds with Mediator feedback
- Importance Sampling for Mediator feedback
- New Randomized Algorithm: RANDOMIST and Regret Analysis
- Numerical Simulations

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Regret Lower Bounds with Mediator Feedback

$\Theta = \{\boldsymbol{\theta}_A, \boldsymbol{\theta}_B\}$ with $\Delta = J(\boldsymbol{\theta}_A) - J(\boldsymbol{\theta}_B)$

- If $D_{KL}(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_A} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_B}) < \infty$ and $D_{KL}(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_B} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_A}) < \infty$ \implies constant regret

$$\mathbb{E} \text{Regret}(n) \geq O\left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)$$

- If $D_{KL}(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_A} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_B}) = \infty$ or $D_{KL}(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_B} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_A}) = \infty$ \implies logarithmic regret

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Importance Sampling for Mediator Feedback

- Idea: use **all** the samples to estimate the expected return of **any** policy

$$\hat{J}_t(\theta) = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \underbrace{\omega_{\theta,t}(\tau_i)}_{\text{multiple importance sampling}} \mathcal{R}(\tau_i)$$

(Veach and Guibas, 1995)

- Heavy-tail behavior, only **polynomial concentration** (Metelli et al., 2018, 2020):

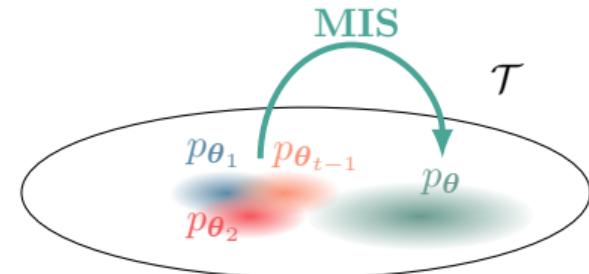
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multiple importance sampling
with balance heuristic
(Owen, 2013)



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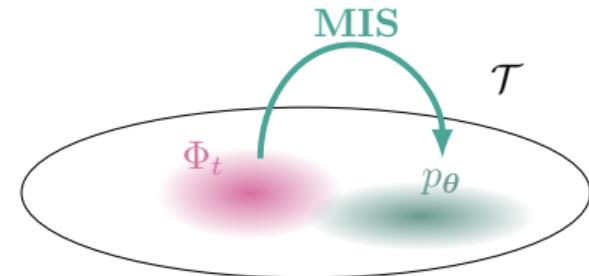
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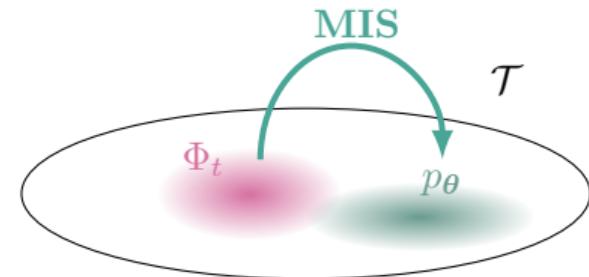
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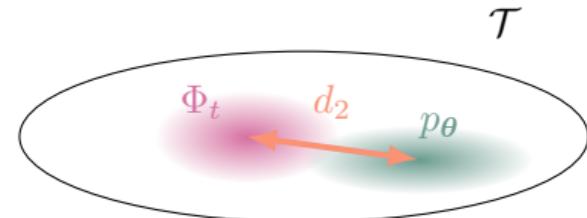
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Truncated Importance Sampling for Mediator Feedback

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$$\check{J}_t(\theta) = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \underbrace{\check{\omega}_{\theta,t}(\tau_i)}_{\text{truncated multiple importance sampling}} \mathcal{R}(\tau_i)$$

truncated multiple
importance sampling
(Ionides, 2008)

- If $M_t(\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{(t-1)d_2(p_\theta \parallel \Phi_t)}{\log \frac{1}{\delta}}}$,
- we get **exponential concentration** (Papini et al., 2019; Metelli et al., 2020):

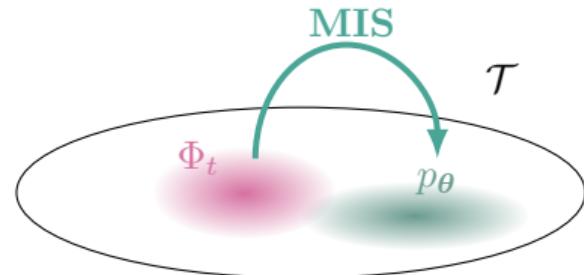
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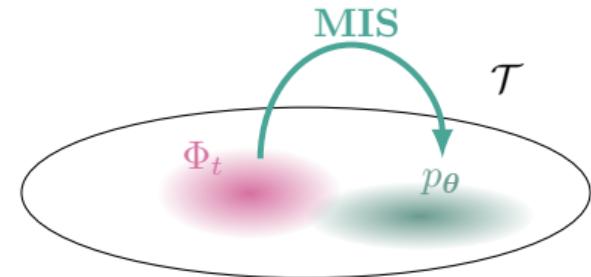
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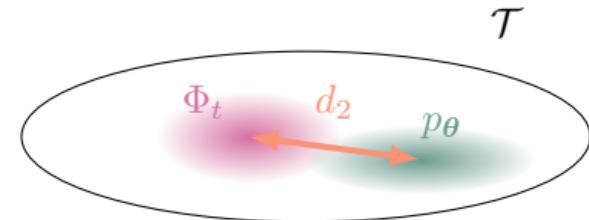
Renyi divergence

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- **Idea:** perturb the estimate $\check{J}_t(\theta)$ (Kveton et al., 2019)

- For **finite** policy spaces:

- Compute expected return $\check{J}_t(\theta)$

- Generate perturbation $U_t(\theta)$

- Select $\theta_t \in \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \check{J}_t(\theta) + U_t(\theta)$

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- For **compact** policy spaces, the arg max cannot be computed
- Sample from the distribution of being the max (D'Eramo et al., 2017) with MCMC (Beskos and Stuart, 2009):

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$$v = \max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}' \in \Theta} d_2(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}'}) \text{ and } \Delta = \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \neq \boldsymbol{\theta}^*} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*) - J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Algorithm	Exploration	$\mathbb{E} \text{Regret}(n)$	
		$v = \infty$	$v < \infty$
Greedy	-	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Delta} \log \frac{v}{\Delta^2}\right)$
UCB1 (Auer et al., 2002)	deterministic	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$
OPTIMIST (Papini et al., 2019)	deterministic	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Delta} \log \frac{v}{\Delta^2}\right)$
RANDOMIST	randomized	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Delta} \log \frac{v}{\Delta^2}\right)$
Lower Bound	-	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log(\Delta^2 n)\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)$

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		$v = \infty$	$v < \infty$
Greedy	-	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Delta} \log \frac{v}{\Delta^2}\right)$
UCB1 (Auer et al., 2002)	deterministic	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$
OPTIMIST (Papini et al., 2019)	deterministic	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Delta} \log \frac{v}{\Delta^2}\right)$
RANDOMIST	randomized	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log n\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Delta} \log \frac{v}{\Delta^2}\right)$
Lower Bound	-	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \log(\Delta^2 n)\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)$

Finite Policy Space

$$v = \max_{\theta, \theta' \in \Theta} d_2(p_\theta \| p_{\theta'}) \text{ and } \Delta = \min_{\theta \neq \theta^*} J(\theta^*) - J(\theta)$$

Algorithm	Exploration	$\mathbb{E} \text{Regret}(n)$	
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Compact Policy Space

$$\Theta = [-D, D]^d \text{ and } v = \sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}' \in \Theta} d_2(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}'})$$

Algorithm	Approach	Complexity	\mathbb{E} Regret(n)
OPTIMIST (Papini et al., 2019)	discretization	$t^{1+\frac{d}{2}}$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{vdn}\right)$
RANDOMIST	MCMC sampling	dt^2	?

Compact Policy Space

$$\Theta = [-D, D]^d \text{ and } v = \sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}' \in \Theta} d_2(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}'})$$

Algorithm	Approach	Complexity	\mathbb{E} Regret(n)
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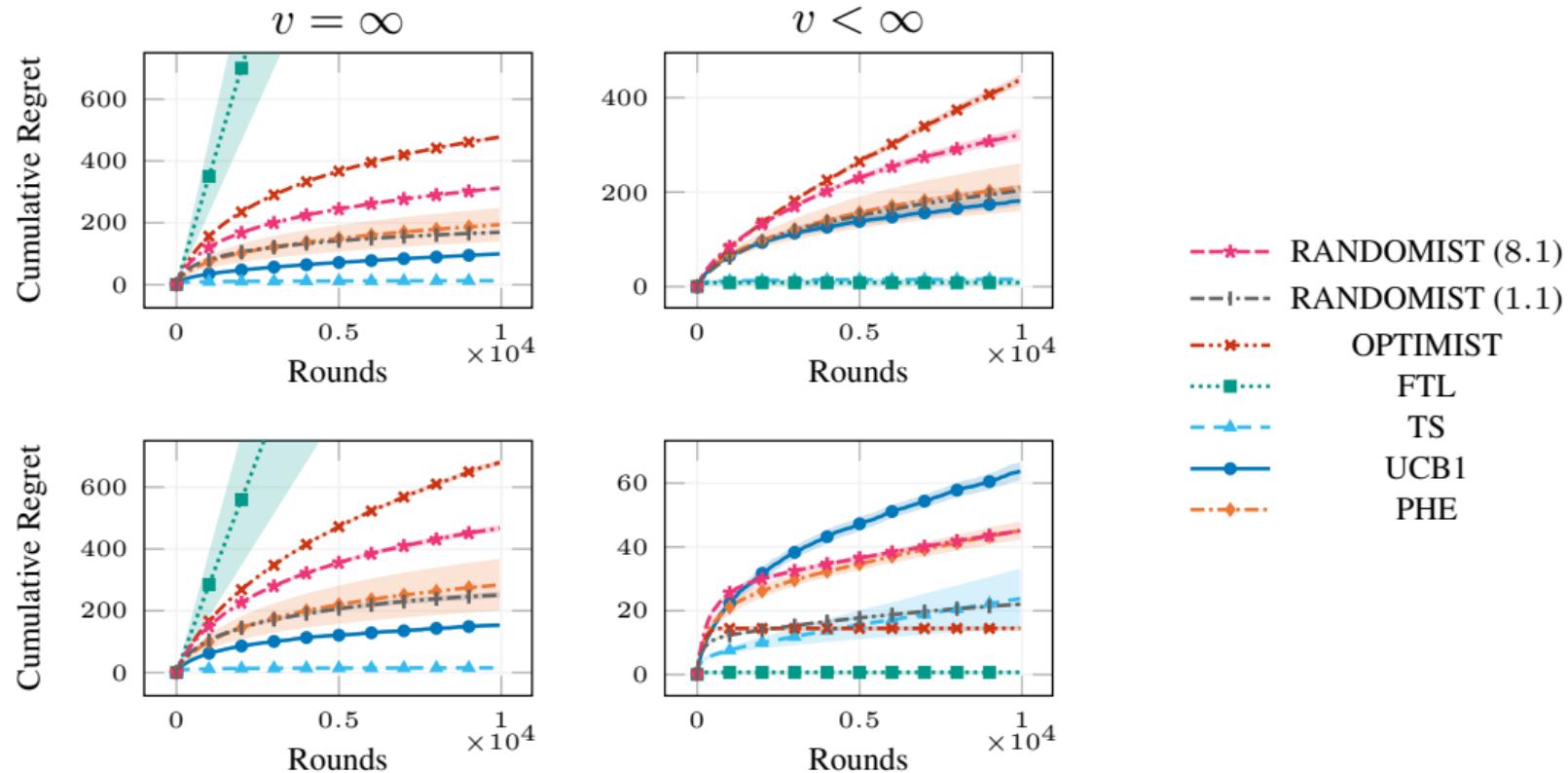
Compact Policy Space

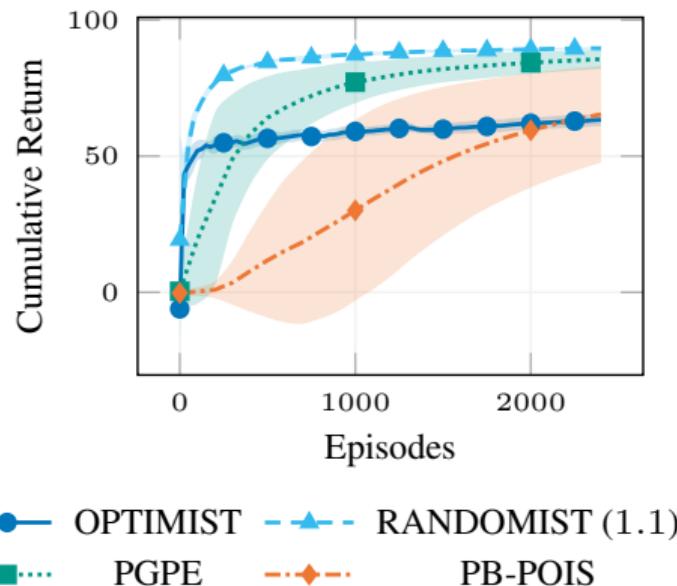
$$\Theta = [-D, D]^d \text{ and } v = \sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}' \in \Theta} d_2(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \| p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}'})$$

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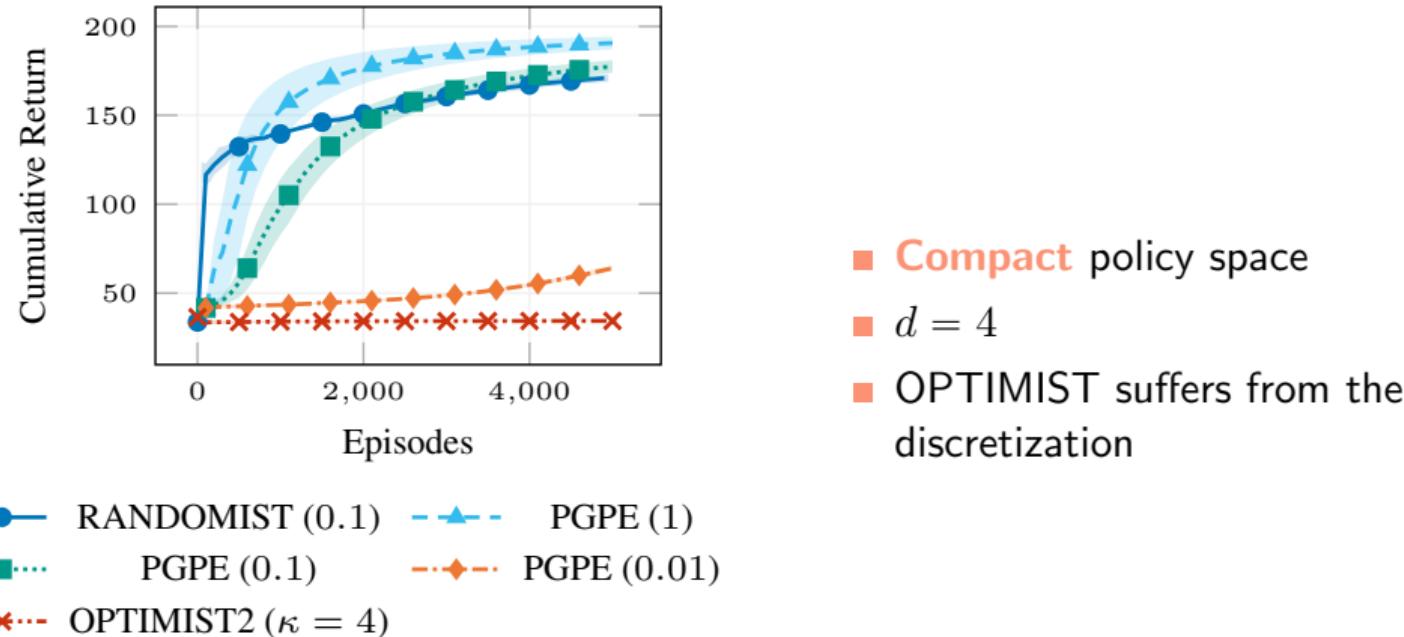
Numerical Simulations

Illustrative Examples ($\mathcal{T} = \mathbb{R}$)





- Compact policy space
- $d = 2$
- Parameter-based exploration (Sehnke et al., 2008)
- Gaussian hyperpolicy
- MCMC with Metropolis-Hastings



Discussion and Conclusions

Contributions

- Formalization of **mediator feedback** and regret lower bounds
- Novel regret minimization algorithm **RANDOMIST**, its analysis and numerical simulations

Future works

- Improve/Match the lower bound
- Other perturbations for RANDOMIST
- Other applications of **mediator feedback** (e.g., variational inference, Bayesian networks)

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Thank You for Your Attention!

Paper: arxiv.org/pdf/2012.08225.pdf

Code: github.com/proceduralia/randomist

Contact: albertomaria.metelli@polimi.it

Web page: t3p.github.io/aaai



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