

Continuous Space MDPs

Last Time

- Neural Network Function Approximation

Guiding Questions

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- What tools do we have to solve MDPs with continuous S and A ?

Current Tool-Belt

Today: Four Tools

Notation: Continuous Random Variables

Term	Definition	Coinflip Example	Uniform Example						
$\text{support}(X)$ $x \in X$	All the values that X can take	$\{\text{h}, \text{t}\}$ or $\{0, 1\}$	$\text{Bernoulli}(0.5)$						
Distribution • Discrete: PMF • Continuous: PDF	Maps each value in the support to a real number indicating its probability	$P(X = 1) = 0.5$ $P(X = 0) = 0.5$ $P(X)$ is a table	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>x</th><th>P(x)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	x	P(x)	0	0.5	1	0.5
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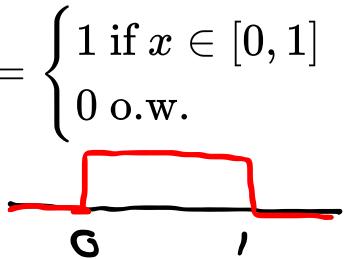
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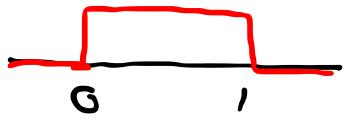
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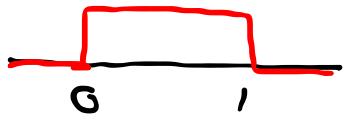
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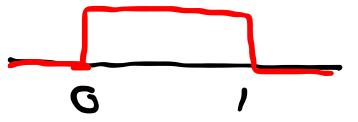
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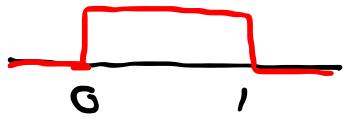
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- 1) a) $0 \leq P(X | Y) \leq 1$
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- 2) $P(X) = \sum_{y \in Y} P(X, y)$

Continuous

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Multivariate Gaussian Distribution

Joint Distribution

Conditional Distribution

Marginal Distribution

Continuous S and A

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The old rules still work!

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We will show that $U_h^*(s) = s^\top V_h s + q_h$ and $\pi_h^*(s) = -K_h s$ by induction.

Base: $U_1^*(s) = \max_a (s^\top R_s s + a^\top R_a a) = s^\top R_s s$

Inductive step: show that if $U_t^* = s^\top V_t s + q_t$, then $U_{t+1}^* = s^\top V_{t+1} s + q_{t+1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} U_{t+1}^*(s) &= \max_a (R(s, a) + \gamma E [U_t^*(s)]) \\ &= \max_a (s^\top R_s s + a^\top R_a a + \int p(w) U_t(T_s s + T_a a + w) dw) \\ &= s^\top R_s s + \max_a (a^\top R_a a + \int p(w) (T_s s + T_a a + w)^\top V_t (T_s s + T_a a + w) + q_t) dw \\ &= s^\top R_s s + s^\top T_s^\top V_t T_s s + \max_a (a^\top R_a a + 2s^\top T_s^\top V_t T_a a + a^\top T_a^\top V_t T_a a) + \int p(w) w^\top V_t w dw + q_t \end{aligned}$$

a^* is where $\nabla_a (\text{max term}) = 0$

$$0 = 2R_a a^* + 2T_a^\top V_t T_s s + 2T_a^\top V_t T_a a^*$$

$$a^* = -\underbrace{(R_a + T_a^\top V_t T_a)^{-1} T_a^\top V_t T_s s}_{K_t}$$

$$U_{t+1}^*(s) = s^\top \underbrace{\left(R_s + T_s^\top V_t T_s - (T_a^\top V_t T_s)^\top (R_a + T_a^\top V_t T_a)^{-1} (T_a^\top V_t T_s) \right)}_{V_{t+1}} s + \underbrace{\int p(w) w^\top V_t w dw + q_t}_{q_{t+1}}$$

$$U_{t+1}^*(s) = s^\top V_{t+1} s + q_{t+1} \quad \square$$

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As $h \rightarrow \infty$

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Practical Implication: If a continuous problem has roughly linear dynamics, a convex cost function, and roughly zero-mean additive noise, you can use *certainty-equivalent control*, i.e. control as if there is no noise.

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Fitted Value Iteration

while not converged

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta'$$

$$\hat{V}' \leftarrow B_{\text{approx}}[V_\theta]$$

$$\theta' \leftarrow \text{fit}(\hat{V}')$$

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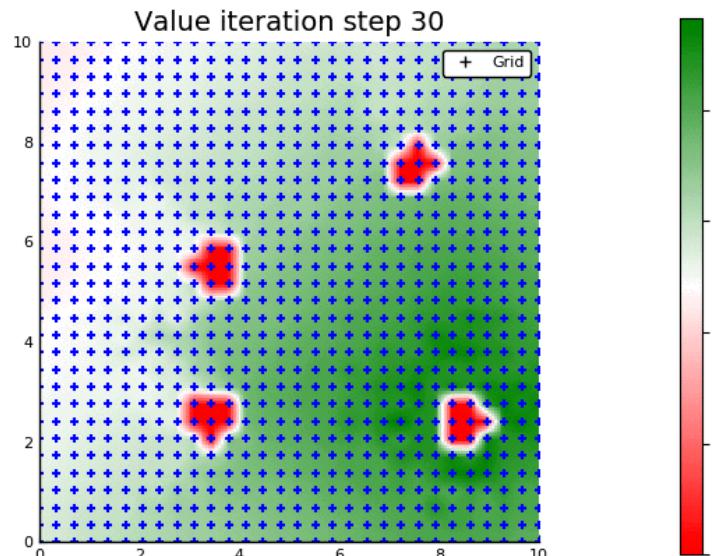
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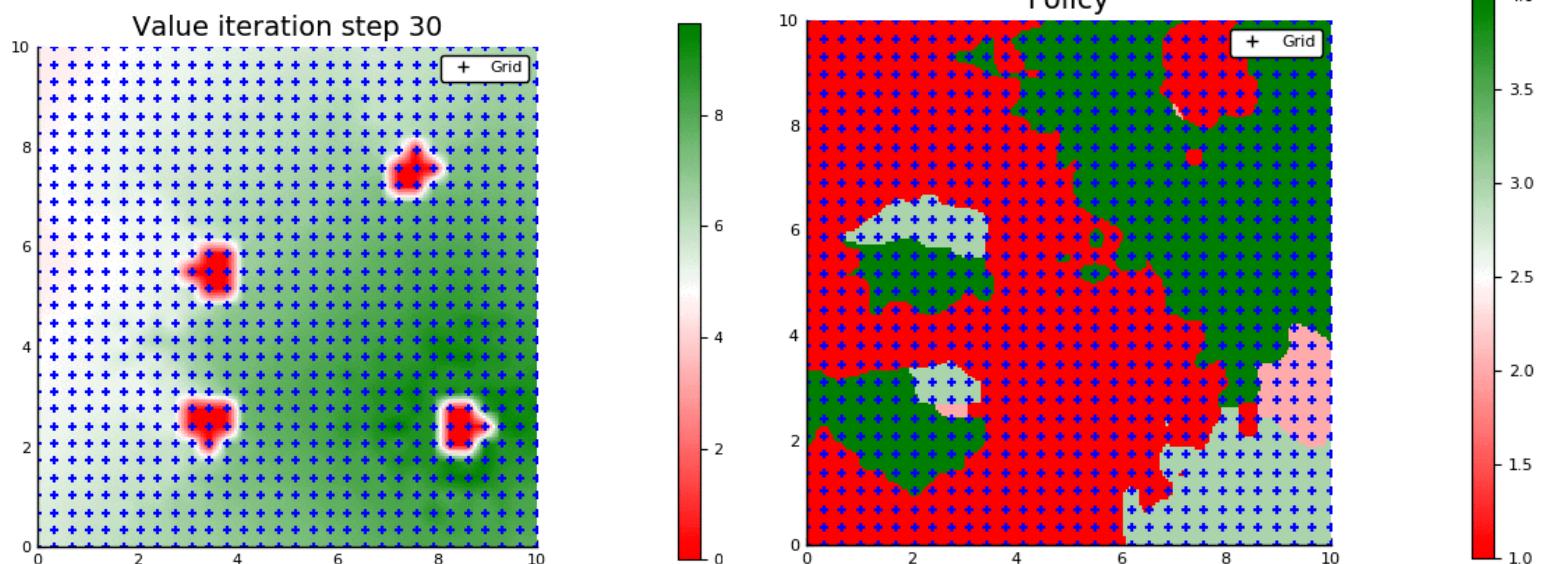
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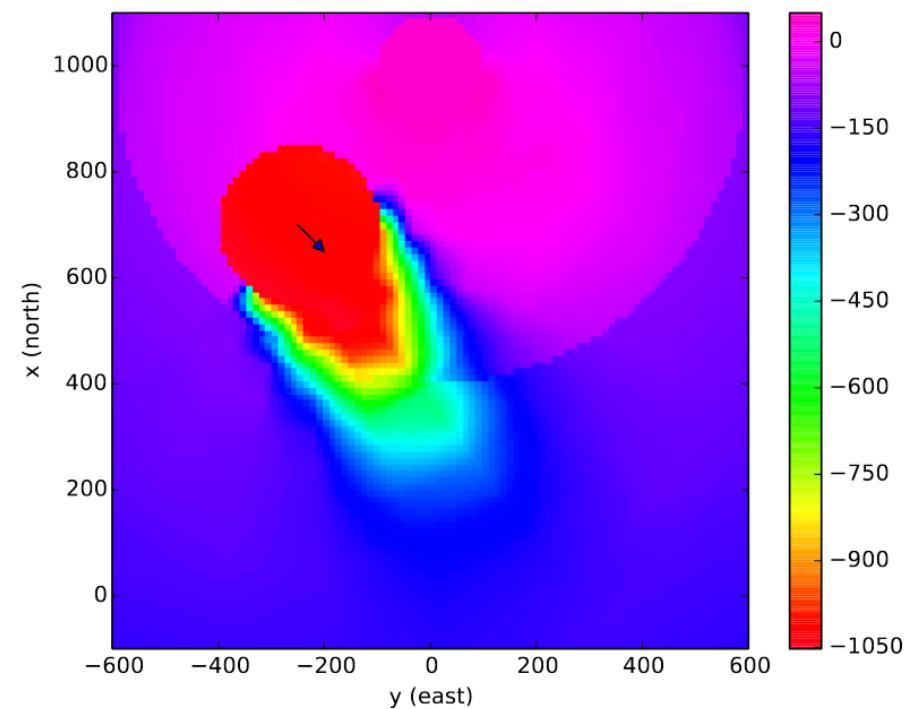
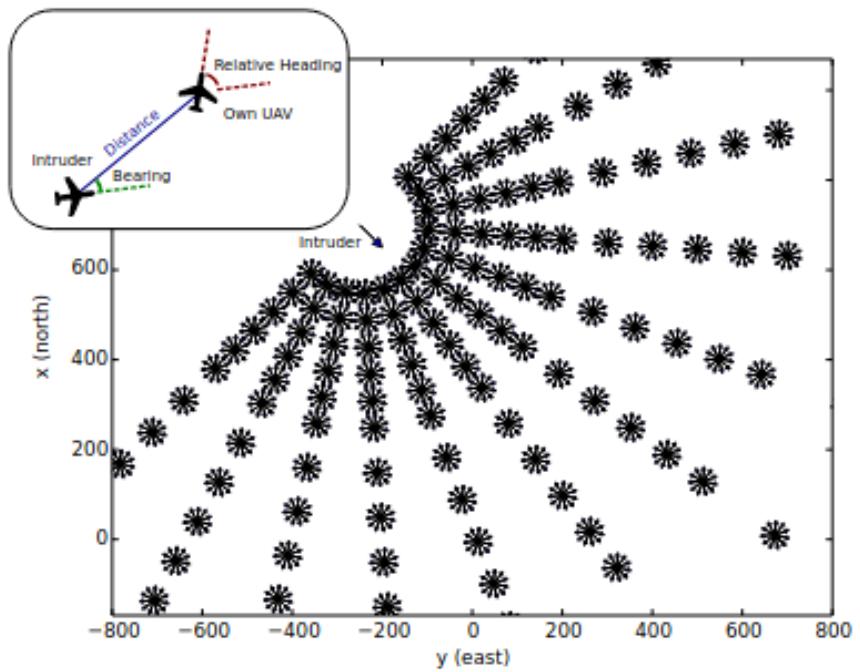
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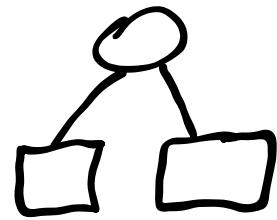


Break

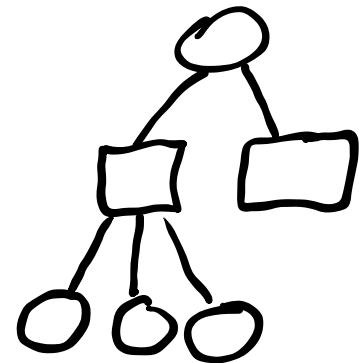
What will a Monte Carlo Tree Search tree look like if run on a problem with continuous spaces?

3. Sparse Tree Search/Progressive Widening

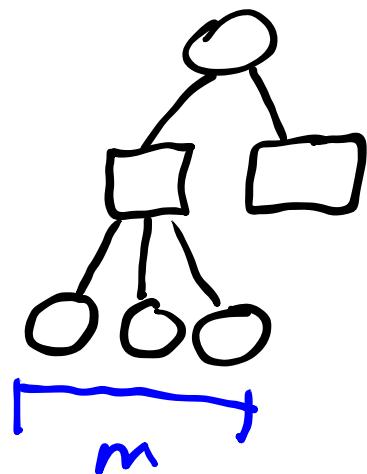
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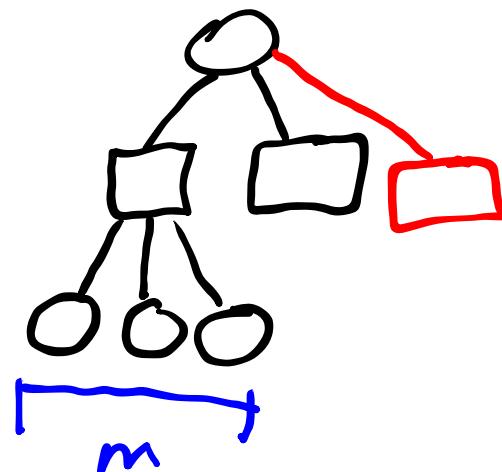
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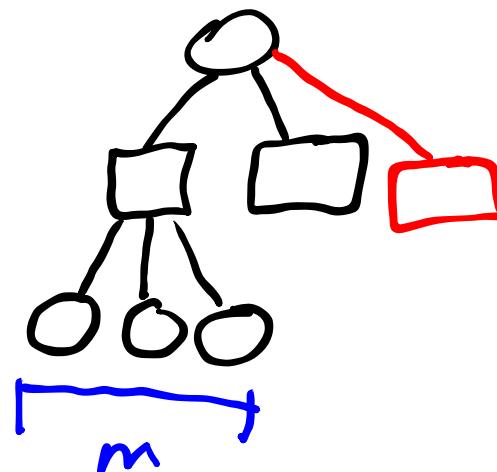
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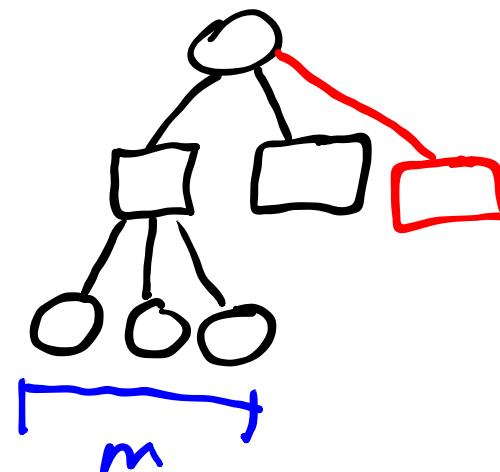


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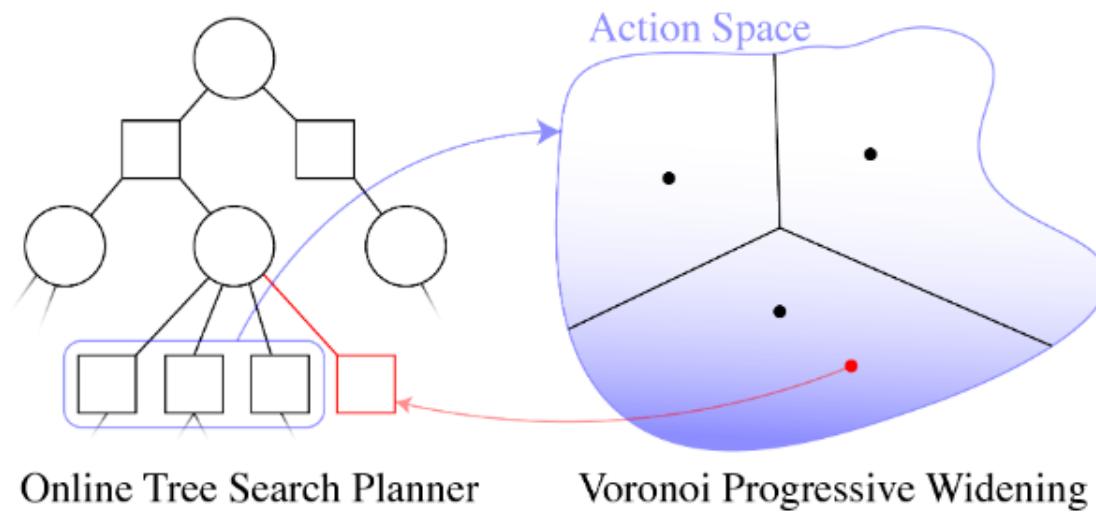


add new branch if $C < kN^\alpha$ ($\alpha < 1$)

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Online Tree Search Planner

Voronoi Progressive Widening

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(Use off-the-shelf optimization software, e.g. Ipopt)

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Open-Loop

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{a_{1:d}, s_{1:d}^{(1:m)}}{\text{maximize}} \quad \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^d \gamma^t R(s_t^{(i)}, a_t) \\ & \text{subject to} \quad s_{t+1} = G(s_t^{(i)}, a_t, w_t^{(i)}) \quad \forall t, i \end{aligned}$$

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Hindsight
Optimization

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Guiding Questions

- What tools do we have to solve MDPs with continuous S and A ?