

A REDUCTION OF IMITATION LEARNING AND STRUCTURED PREDICTION TO NO-REGRET ONLINE LEARNING (DAGGER)

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논문이 풀고자 하는 문제 (제목을 이해해보자)

Imitation Learning when expert policy exists!

- Reduction: Imitation Learning 문제를 근사하여 다른 문제로 바꾸는 것
- Regret: 매 순간순간 최선의 선택을 하는 것
(cf. 헛된 일(Exploration)을 하면 후회 함)
- Online Learning: 모델이 전체 데이터를 보지 않고, 순차적으로 데이터를 받아들이는 학습 방법

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \ell_i(\pi_i) - \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \ell_i(\pi) \quad (1)$$

Regret 정의

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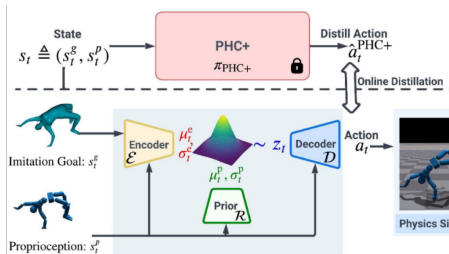
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그래서, 어디에 쓸모가 있을까?

네트워크 구조를 바꾸면서 이전 네트워크의 knowledge를 유지하고 싶을 때

- Catch & Carry (영상)
- Progressive RL (영상)
- PULSE, Neural Categorical Prior(NCP)
- Offline RL이 왜 잘 안되는지 이해할 수 있음



PULSE 학습 과정

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NAÏVE APPROACH OF IMITATION LEARNING

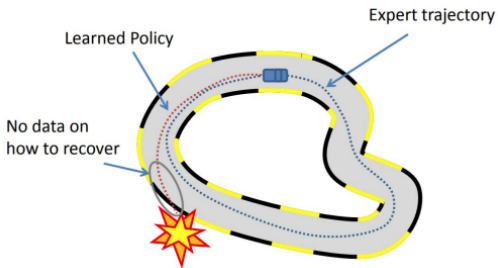
Def. (Supervised Learning)

π 와 π^* 이 동일한 state($s \sim d_{\pi^*}$)에서 활동한다고 가정하면,

$$\hat{\pi}_{sup} = \arg \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi^*}} [\ell(s, \pi)] \quad (2)$$

학습된 $\hat{\pi}$ 는 π^* 와 학습 오차로 인해 state의 분포가 다르고,

벗어난 경로를 회복하는 action을 보지 못하여 trajectory 발산



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NOTATIONS

- T the task horizon
- d_{π}^t t 시점의 state의 분포
- $d_{\pi} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T d_{\pi}^t$ states의 평균
- $C(s, a)$ cost
- $C_{\pi}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi(s)}[C(s, a)]$ C 의 정의에서 π 고정
- C is bounded in $[0, 1]$
- $J(\pi) = \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi}^t}[C_{\pi}(s)] = T \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi}}[C_{\pi}(s)]$
 π 에 의한 state에 대한 전체 cost
- ℓ surrogate loss, C 와 같을수도, 다를수도 있음
 $\Rightarrow \hat{\pi}_{sup}$ 은 π^* 의 state에 대해 ℓ 을 최소화하는 π

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NAÏVE APPROACH

Theorem (Naïve Quadratic Loss)

$\ell(s, \pi)$ loss of π with respect to π^*

$\mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi^*}} [\ell(s, \pi)] = \epsilon$ (학습 과정에서 발생한 최대 오차)

$$J(\pi) \leq J(\pi^*) + T^2 \epsilon \quad (3)$$

Horizon 길이의 제곱에 비례하는 오차가 발생 (tight bound)

Proof

Let, $\ell(s, \hat{\pi}) = I(\hat{\pi}(s) \neq \pi^*(s))$ $\hat{\pi}$ 의 실수(mistake)에 대한 0-1 오차

확률 p_t : π 가 첫 t -step 동안 π^* 에 대해 실수를 하지 않음

d_t : $\hat{\pi}$ 이 실수를 하지 않았을 때 state의 분포

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Proof (cont'd)

d'_t : $\hat{\pi}$ 이 적어도 한번 이상 실수 했지만, π^* 를 따라갈 때 분포

π 가 π^* 을 따라가면, 실수를 하거나, 하지 않으므로,

정리하면, $d_{\pi^*}^t = p_t d_t + (1 - p_{t-1}) d'_t$

실수를 할때 cost의 상한은 1, 실수를 하지 않으면 $\mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^\pi(s))$

$$\text{따라서, } J(\pi) \leq \sum_{t=1}^T [p_{t-1} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^\pi(s)) + (1 - p_{t-1})].$$

Let, $\epsilon_i = \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi^*}^i}[\ell(s, \hat{\pi})]$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, T$

π^* 의 state에 대한 $\hat{\pi}$ 의 i 시점에서 오차

(ℓ 의 정의에 의해 $\hat{\pi}$ 을 따라갈 때 t 시점에서 실수할 확률과 같음)

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cont'd.

e_t / e'_t : state d_t / d'_t 에서 π 가 실수할 확률 (ϵ_i 와 다르다)

t 시점에 π 는 실수를 하거나, 하지 않으므로,

$$\mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^\pi(s)) \leq \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^*(s)) + \epsilon_t,$$

또한, $\epsilon_t = p_{t-1}e_t + (1 - p_{t-1})e'_t \rightarrow p_{t-1}e_t \leq \epsilon_t$

추가로, $p_t = (1 - e_t)p_{t-1}$

그런데, 앞선 $d_t^{\pi^*}$ 계산식에 의하면,

$J(\pi^*) = \sum_{t=1}^T [p_{t-1} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^*(s)) + (1 - p_{t-1}) \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^*(s))]$ 이고

$$\implies \sum_{t=1}^T p_t - 1 \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi}(C_t^*(s)) \leq J(\pi^*).$$

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정리하면:

$$\begin{aligned} J(\pi) &\leq \sum_{t=1}^T \left[p_{t-1} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_t^\pi} (C_t^\pi(s)) + (1 - p_{t-1}) \right] \\ &\leq J(\pi^*) + \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i \\ &\leq J(\pi^*) + T \sum_{t=1}^T \epsilon_t = J(\pi^*) + T^2 \epsilon. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

($\epsilon = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T \epsilon_i$: 학습 오차의 평균)

이 증명은 논문에 포함된 6개 증명 중 하나로서
가장 쉬운(!) 증명이다.

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FORWARD TRAINING

Data: π_1^0, \dots, π_T^0 to query and execute π^* .

for $i = 1$ to T **do**

Sample T -step trajectories by following π^{i-1} ;

Get dataset $\mathcal{D} = \{(s_i, \pi^*(s_i))\}$ of states, actions taken by expert at step i ;

Train classifier $\pi_j^i = \arg \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim \mathcal{D}} (\epsilon_{\pi}(s))$;

$\pi_j^i = \pi_j^{i-1}$ for all $j \neq i$;

end

return π_1^T, \dots, π_T^T ;

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FORWARD TRAINING

i 가 작을때는, $s \pi^*$ 위주로 학습하고,
 i 가 커질수록 π^{i-1} 에 의해 학습된 데이터를 이용하여 학습

- $J(\pi) \leq J(\pi^*) + uT\epsilon$ (u 는 대개 상수, T 에 선형)
- π 에 의한 오차를 π^* 으로 복구하는 방법 학습
- T 개의 classifier를 학습하므로, T 가 큰 경우에 비효율적
- Motion VAE에서 Autoregressive하게 훈련하는 것은 $\pi_j^i = \pi_j^{i-1}$ 조건을 무시한 것으로 볼 수 있음

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STOCHASTIC MIXING ITERATIVE LEARNING (SMILE)

이전 policy를 stochastic하게 혼합하여 학습

Data: π^0 expert π^* 로 초기화

for $i = 1$ to N **do**

 Execute π^{i-1} to get $\mathcal{D} = \{(s, \pi^*(s))\}$

 Train classifier $\hat{\pi}^i = \arg \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim \mathcal{D}} (\epsilon \pi(s))$

$$\pi^i = (1 - \alpha)^i \pi^* + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^i (1 - \alpha)^{i-j} \hat{\pi}^j$$

end

Remove expert queries: $\tilde{\pi}^N = \frac{\pi^N - (1-\alpha)^N \pi^*}{1 - (1-\alpha)^N}$ (정규화)

return $\tilde{\pi}^N$

- Normalize하여 결국 π_0 제거
- T에 선형인 오차 bound
- 임의의 N을 사용할 수 있어 feasible한 알고리즘

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CAN WE DO BETTER?

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DAGGER ALGORITHM

$\hat{\pi}$ 가 실수할 수 있는 경로를 모두 합집합(Aggregate)한 데이터셋(\mathcal{D})을 이용하여 학습

Data: Initial dataset $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \emptyset$.

Data: Initial policy $\hat{\pi}_1 \in \Pi$. (말그대로 임의의 policy)

for $i = 1$ **to** N **do**

Let $\pi_i = \beta_i \pi^* + (1 - \beta_i) \hat{\pi}_i$;

Sample T -step trajectories using π_i ;

Get dataset $\mathcal{D}_i = \{(s, \pi^*(s))\}$ of visited states by π_i ;

Aggregate datasets: $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}_i$;

Train classifier $\hat{\pi}_{i+1}$ on \mathcal{D} ;

end

Result: Best $\hat{\pi}_i$ on validation

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DAGGER ALGORITHM

- 이전(*Forward, SMILe*)은 \mathcal{D} 를 한번 사용하고 버렸지만, DAgger는 계속해서 사용
- 일반적으로 $\beta_i = p^{i-1}$ 로 설정 (π_1 을 임의로 설정)
- No Regret (Asymptotic Optimal, Stable)
 \Leftrightarrow Immediate/Expected Loss minimization

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \ell_i(\pi_i) - \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \ell_i(\pi) \leq \gamma_N \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (5)$$

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DAGGER IS NO REGRET

Theorem (Follow the Leader(FTL))

$$\pi_N = \operatorname{argmin} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \ell_i(\pi)$$

FTL is no regret algorithm (다른 paper에서 증명)

Dagger은 전체 데이터셋을 optimize하여 학습하므로,

FTL을 따르면서 학습하므로 No Regret 성질을 가짐

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DAGGER ALGORITHM은 EXPERT에 수렴 (PROOF)

Let $\epsilon_N = \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi_i}} [\ell(s, \pi)]$

the true loss of the best policy in hindsight.

(돌이켜 봤을 때 가장 좋은 policy(student+expert mix)의 loss)

Theorem (Student loss는 ϵ_N 에 수렴)

For DAGGER, if N is $\tilde{O}(T)$, $\exists \hat{\pi} \in \hat{\pi}_{1:N}$ s.t.

$$\mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\hat{\pi}}} [\ell(s, \hat{\pi})] \leq \epsilon_N + O(1/T)$$

($\tilde{O}(T)$ 는 $\exists k$ s.t. $N = O(T \cdot \log^k(T))$, polylogarithmic in T)

Theorem (Total Cost역시 수렴)

if N is $\tilde{O}(uT)$, $\exists \hat{\pi} \in \hat{\pi}_{1:N}$ s.t.

$$J(\hat{\pi}) \leq J(\pi^*) + uT\epsilon_N + O(1).$$

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DAGGER ALGORITHM - FINITE SAMPLE (PROOF)

Trajectory를 모두 sample 할 수 없음 (finite sample, m)

$\Rightarrow \hat{\epsilon}_N$ 에 대해 앞선 부등식 증명 가능

앞선 부등식을 만족하는 π 은 확률적으로 존재

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DAGGER ALGORITHM - ONLINE LEARNING (PROOF)

DAGGER의 No Regret 성질로 more tight upper bound

$\Rightarrow \pi_{1:N}$ 중에 가장 좋은 policy와 비슷한 성능

Theorem (State 분포의 차이는 Bounded)

$$\|d_{\pi_i} - d_{\hat{\pi}_i}\|_1 \leq 2T\beta_i$$

Theorem (Dagger Upper Bound)

$\exists \hat{\pi} \in \hat{\pi}_{1:N} \text{ s.t.}$

$$\mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\hat{\pi}}}[\ell(s, \hat{\pi})] \leq \epsilon_N + \gamma_N + \frac{2\ell_{\max}}{N}[n_{\beta} + T \sum_{i=n_{\beta}+1}^N \beta_i],$$

($\gamma_N = \text{average regret of } \hat{\pi}_{1:N}$)

$N \rightarrow \infty$ 일때, 두번째, 세번째 항은 0으로 수렴

Finite Sample에서도 $\hat{\pi}$ 는 ϵ_N 에 수렴

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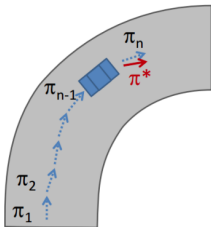
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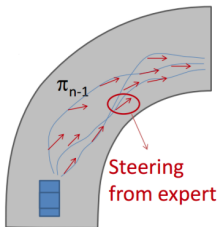
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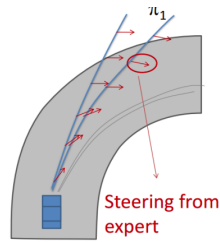
VISUALIZE



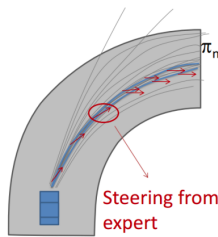
(a) Forward Training



(b) SMILe



(c) Initial DAgger



(d) Last DAgger

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TASKS

Imitation Learning 문제와 라벨링 문제

- Super Tux Kart: (Image) \rightarrow (Joystick)
- 슈퍼 마리오: (Image) \rightarrow (4 방향)
- Handwriting 인식: (Image) \rightarrow (Class)



(a) Super Tux Kart (b) Super Mario

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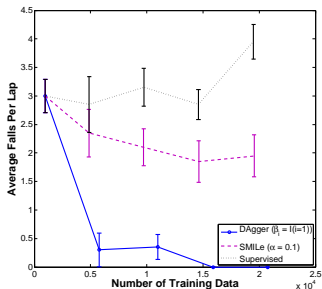
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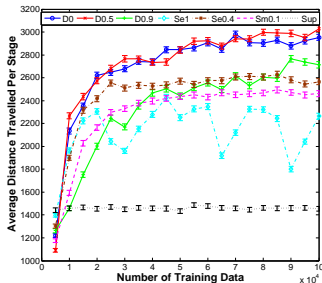
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RESULTS

DAgger(파란색)가 다른 방법보다 더 나은 성능을 보임



(a) Super Tux Kart
(Falls Per Lap)



(b) Super Mario
(Travelled Stage)

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AGGREVATE (RL VERSION)

Current Cost 뿐만 아니라 Future Cost까지 고려한 학습 (Cost-to-go)

Data: Initialize $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \emptyset, \hat{\pi}_1$ to any policy in Π .

for $i = 1$ **to** N **do**

Let $\pi_j = \beta_j \pi^* + (1 - \beta_j) \hat{\pi}_j$ **for** $j = 1$ **to** m **do**

Sample $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, T\}$;

Start new trajectory from initial state distribution;

Execute π_j up to time $t - 1$;

Exploration action a_t ;

Execute expert from $t + 1$ to T ;

Estimate of cost-to-go \hat{Q} from t ;

end

Dataset $\mathcal{D}_i = \{(s, t, a, \hat{Q})\}$ (이후 Dagger과 동일) ;

end

return best $\hat{\pi}_i$ on validation.

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BY THE WAY, HOW WE HANDLED THE PROBLEM OF IMITATION LEARNING?

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GAIL

(GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL IMITATION LEARNING)

AMP, ASE, PHC... 등이 사용하는 방법으로,
GAN의 reward를 통해 expert trajectory로 guide

문제

1. RL을 사용하려면
2. GAN의 mode-collapse로 인해 diversity ↓

⇒ GAIL은 dataset만 가지고 있을 때,

π^* 를 생성하는 문제에 대한 방법론임

∴ expert를 가지고 있을 때에는 굳이 사용할 필요 없음

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SUPERVISED LEARNING

MotionVAE, ControlVAE 등이 사용하는 방법으로,
autoregressive하게 네트워크의 출력을 입력으로 주어
그 결과가 dataset을 따라가게 gradient 부여

⇒ DAgger은 π^* 를 가지고 있을 때
Supervised Learning을 잘 하기 위한 방법
(이렇게 할 일이 있을까?)

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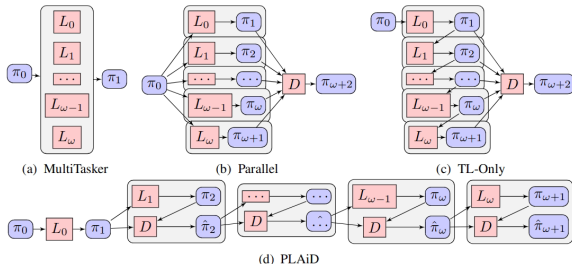
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EXPERT를 가지고 있을 때에는?

Distillation을 사용한 작업들

	목적
Catch&Carry	Policy input: marker \rightarrow Image
Progressive RL	Adapt Terrain
NCP	Posterior(future frame) \rightarrow Prior(no future)
PULSE	Policy structure: MoE \rightarrow VAE



Progressive RL 학습 Curriculum (D: distillation, L: learning)

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CASE STUDY: PULSE

Function TrainPULSE($\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}, \hat{Q}, \pi_{\text{PHC}^+}$):

Input: Ground truth motion dataset \hat{Q} , pretrained PHC+ π_{PHC^+} , encoder \mathcal{E} , decoder \mathcal{D} , and prior \mathcal{R} ;

while not converged do

$M \leftarrow \emptyset$ initialize sampling memory ;

while M not full **do**

$\hat{Q}_{1:T}, s_t^p \leftarrow$ sample motion and initial state from \hat{Q} ;

for $t \leftarrow 1 \dots T$ **do**

$s_t \leftarrow (s_t^p, s_t^{\text{g-mimic}})$;

$\mu_t^e, \sigma_t^e \leftarrow \mathcal{E}(z_t | s_t^p, s_t^{\text{g-mimic}})$ // encode latent;

$z_t \sim \mathcal{N}(z_t | \mu_t^e, \sigma_t^e)$ // reparameterization trick for sampling latents;

$a_t \leftarrow \mathcal{D}(a_t | s_t^p, z_t)$ // decode action;

$s_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathcal{T}(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t)$ // simulation;

 store s_t into memory M ;

$a_t^{\text{PHC}^+} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{PHC}^+}(a_t^{\text{PHC}^+} | s_t)$ Annotate collected states in M using π_{PHC^+} ;

$\mu_t^p, \sigma_t^p \leftarrow \mathcal{R}(z_t | s_t^p)$ Compute prior distribution based on proprioception ;

$\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E} \leftarrow$ supervised update for encoder, decoder, and prior using pairs of $(a_t, a_t^{\text{PHC}^+}, \mu_t^p, \sigma_t^p, \mu_t^e, \sigma_t^e)$ and Eq.3.

return $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}$;

Pulse를 비롯한 다른 응용들은 DAgger과 다르게

π^* 을 사용하지 않고 $\hat{\pi}$ 에서만

Trajectory를 생성 (Why?)

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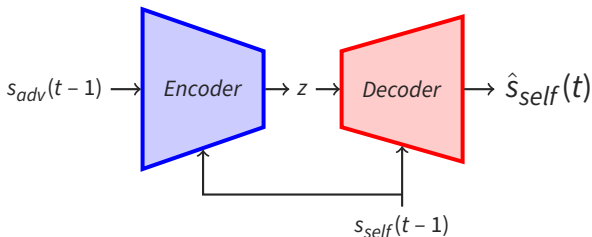
Application

나의 연구에 어떻게 적용할 수 있을까?

목적: 두 캐릭터에 대해 캡처된 모션을 사용하여

1. N 캐릭터가 상호작용 하는 모션 생성 혹은
2. 상대 캐릭터 행동에 적절한 반응을 하는 모션 생성

현재 구상하는 구조



하나의 네트워크로 학습하면, 결과가 좋지 못하다.

Posterior collapse + 동작 6개 학습하는데 8시간 소요

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ABULATION STUDY ON PULSE

PULSE에서는 π_{PHC+} 를 distill 하여 π_{PULSE} 를 학습
Distill하지 않고, naïve하게 학습한 결과

AMASS-Train*						AMASS-Test*				
Distill	Succ ↑	$E_{g-mpipe}$ ↓	E_{mpipe} ↓	E_{acc} ↓	E_{vel} ↓	Succ ↑	$E_{g-mpipe}$ ↓	E_{mpipe} ↓	E_{acc} ↓	E_{vel} ↓
✗	72.0%	76.7	52.8	3.5	8.0	32.6%	98.4	79.4	9.9	16.2
✓	99.8 %	39.2	35.0	3.1	5.2	97.1%	54.1	43.5	7.0	10.3

(논문 주장) Latent와 Recon이 동시에 학습이 잘 안됨
⇒ 나의 연구에도 시사하는 바가 있음,

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