



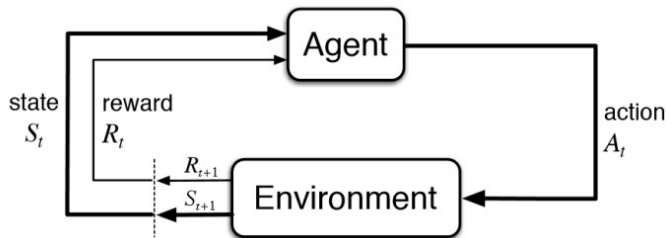
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# Optimistic Policy Optimization via Multiple Importance Sampling

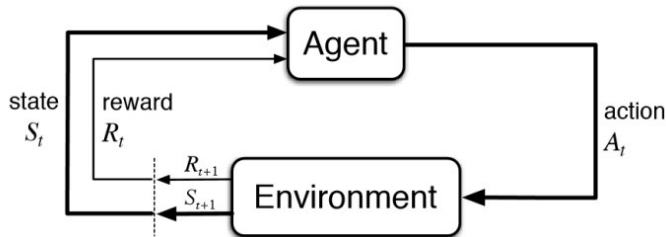
**Matteo Papini**    Alberto Maria Metelli  
Lorenzo Lupo    Marcello Restelli

19th September 2019

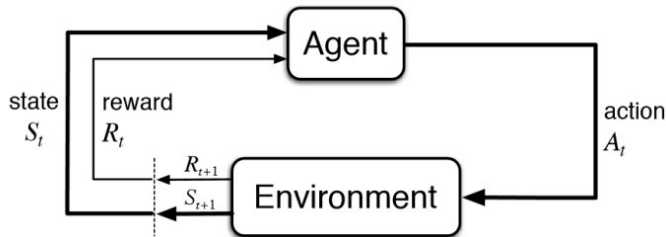
Markets, Algorithms, Prediction and Learning Workshop, Politecnico di Milano, Milano, Italy



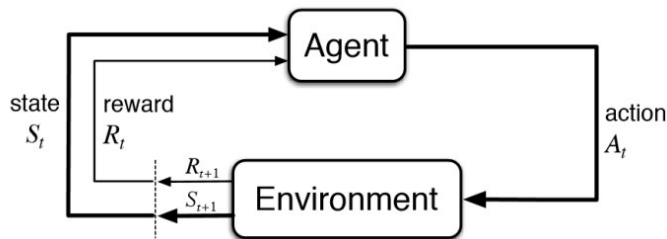
- Policy  $\pi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \Delta(\mathcal{A})$
- Trajectories  $\tau = (s_0, a_0, r_1, s_1, \dots)$
- Return  $R(\tau) = \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \gamma^t r_{t+1}$
- Goal:  $\max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{\pi} [R(\tau)]$



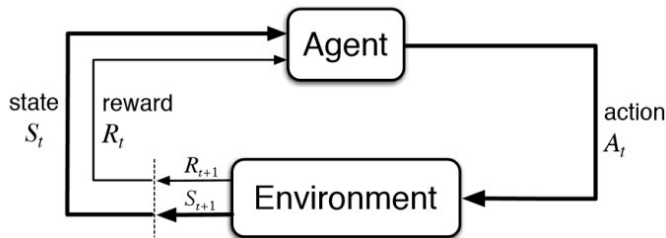
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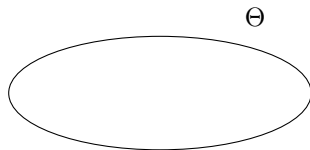
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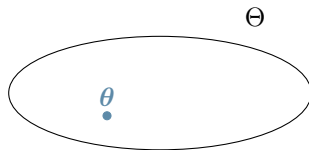




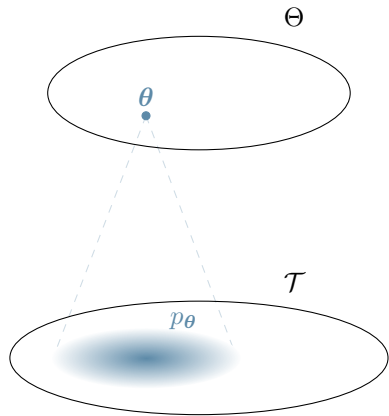
- **Parameter space**  $\Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$
- A **parametric policy**  $\pi_\theta$  for each  $\theta \in \Theta$
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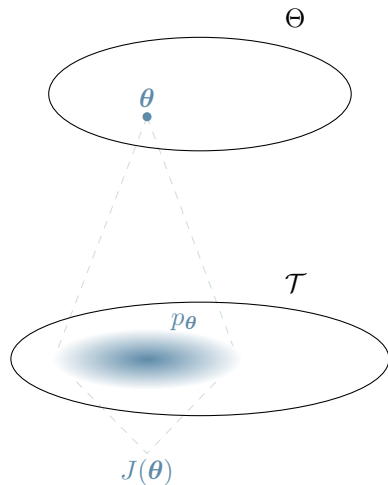
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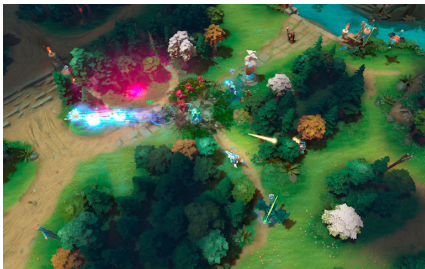
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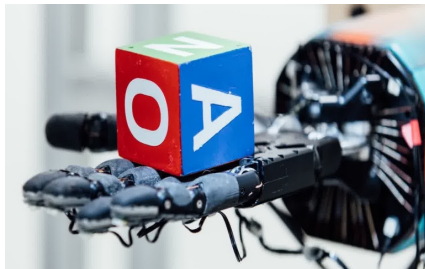
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*Dota 2 [OpenAI, 2018]*



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- Expected payoff  $\mu(a)$
- Goal:  $\min \text{Regret}(T) = \sum_{t=1}^T [\mu(a^*) - \mu(a_t)]$
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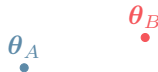
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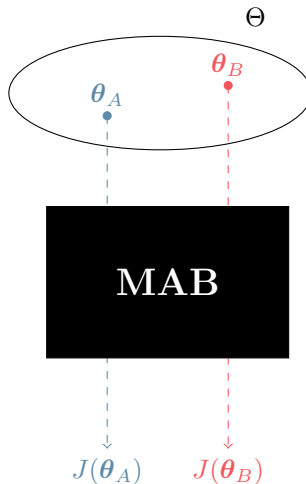
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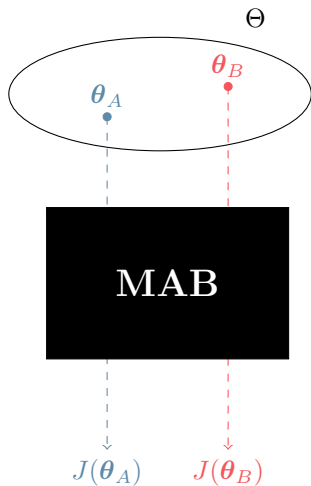


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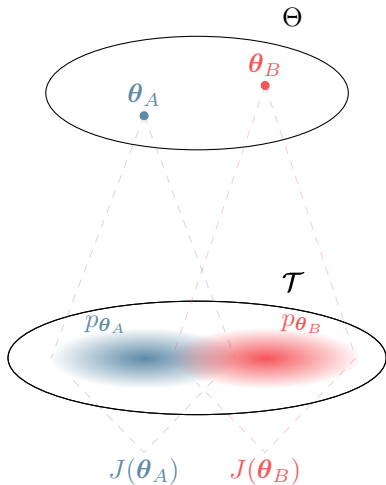






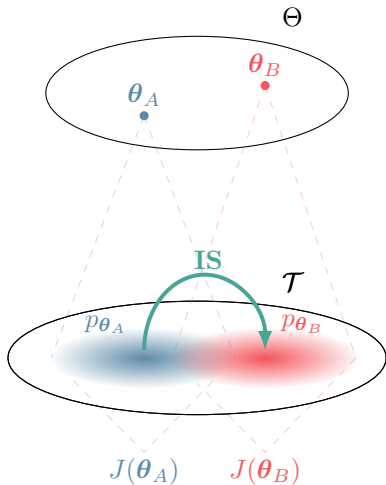
- Arms correlate through overlapping trajectory distributions
- Use **Importance Sampling (IS)** to transfer information

$$J(\theta_B) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_{\theta_A}} \left[ \frac{p_{\theta_B}(\tau)}{p_{\theta_A}(\tau)} R(\tau) \right]$$



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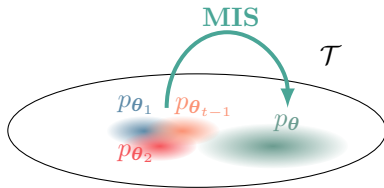
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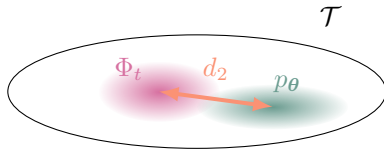
$$\theta_t = \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \underbrace{\check{J}_t(\theta)}_{\text{ESTIMATE}}$$

a **robust multiple**  
importance sampling estimator



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$$\theta_t = \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \underbrace{\check{J}_t(\theta)}_{\substack{\text{ESTIMATE} \\ \text{a robust multiple} \\ \text{importance sampling estimator}}} + \underbrace{C \sqrt{\frac{d_2(p_\theta \| \Phi_t) \log \frac{1}{\delta_t}}{t}}}_{\substack{\text{EXPLORATION BONUS:} \\ \text{distributional distance} \\ \text{from previous solutions}}}$$



- Use **Multiple** Importance Sampling (MIS) [Veach and Guibas, 1995] to reuse *all* past experience
- Use **dynamic truncation** to prevent **heavy-tails** [Bubeck et al., 2013, Metelli et al., 2018]

$$\hat{J}_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} \underbrace{\frac{p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\tau_k)}{\Phi_t(\tau_k)}}_{\text{MIS weight}} R(\tau_k), \quad \underbrace{\Phi_t(\tau) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_k}(\tau)}_{\text{mixture}}$$

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$$M_t = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{td_2(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \parallel \Phi_t)}{\log(1/\delta_t)}}}_{\text{threshold}}$$

- Measure novelty with the *exponentiated Rényi divergence* [Cortes et al., 2010, Metelli et al., 2018]

$$d_2(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \parallel \Phi_t) = \int \left( \frac{dp_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}{d\Phi_t} \right)^2 d\Phi_t$$

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- Difficult index optimization  $\implies$  discretization
- Computational time can be traded-off with regret

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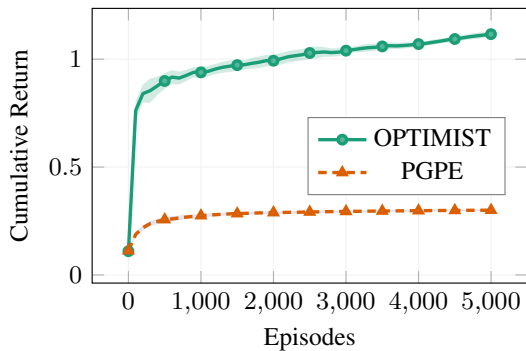
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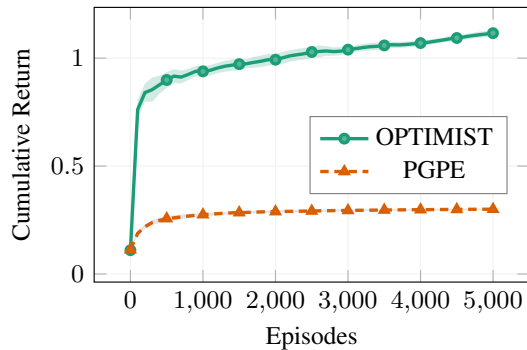
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## River Swim

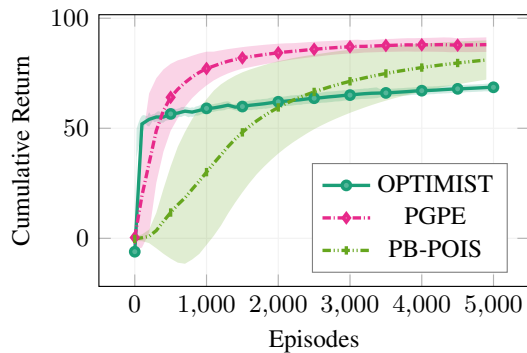




## River Swim



## Mountain Car

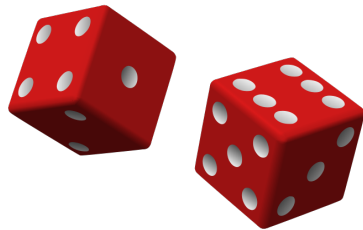


- Extend to action-based exploration
- Improve index optimization
- Posterior sampling [Thompson, 1933]

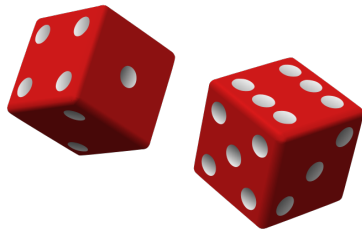
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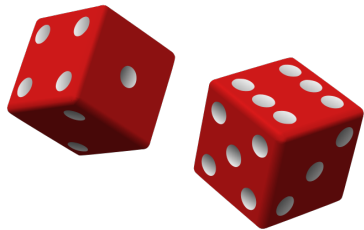
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- Decision set  $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \Delta(\mathcal{Z})$
- Payoff  $f : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- $\max_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p} [f(z)]$



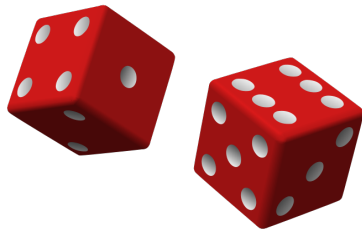
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# Thank you for your attention!

*Papini, Matteo, Alberto Maria Metelli, Lorenzo Lupo, and Marcello Restelli.  
"Optimistic Policy Optimization via Multiple Importance Sampling." In International  
Conference on Machine Learning, pp. 4989-4999. 2019.*

Code: `github.com/WolfLo/optimist`

Contact: `matteo.papini@polimi.it`

Web page: `t3p.github.io/icml19`



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