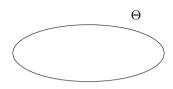


Optimistic Policy Optimization via Multiple Importance Sampling

Matteo Papini Alberto Maria Metelli Lorenzo Lupo Marcello Restelli

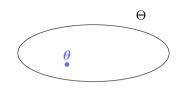
11th June 2019 Thirty-sixth International Conference on Machine Learning, Long Beach, CA, USA

- **■** Parameter space $\Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$
- A parametric **policy** for each $\theta \in \Theta$



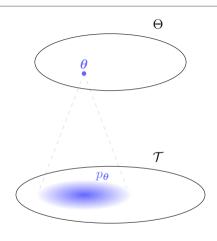
- Each inducing a distribution p_{θ} over **trajectories**
- **A return** $R(\tau)$ for every trajectory τ
- Goal: $\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} \left[R(\tau) \right]$
- Iterative optimization (e.g., gradient ascent)

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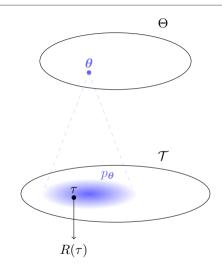


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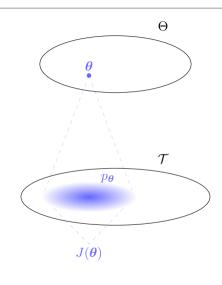
- Parameter space $\Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$
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- lacksquare A **return** R(au) for every trajectory au
- Goal: $\max_{\theta \in \Theta} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_{\theta}} [R(\tau)]$
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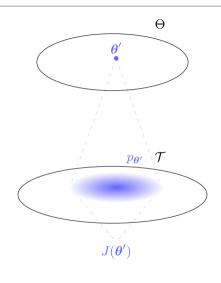
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- Continuous decision process ⇒ difficult
- Policy gradient methods tend to be greedy (e.g., TRPO [6], PGPE [7])
- Mainly undirected (e.g., entropy bonus [2])
- Lack of theoretical guarantees

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If only this were a Multi-Armed Bandit...

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If only this were a Correlated Multi-Armed Bandit...

Arms: parameters θ

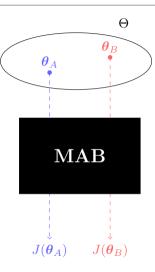
- $oldsymbol{ heta}_A$
- $oldsymbol{ heta}_B$

- **Payoff:** expected return $J(\theta)$
- Continuous MAB [3]: we need structure
- Arm correlation [5] through trajectory distributions
- Importance Sampling (IS)

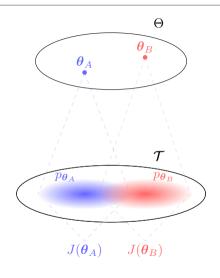
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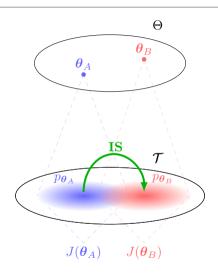
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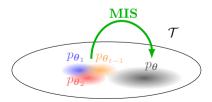


OPTIMIST ⁴

A UCB-like index [4]:

$$B_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \underbrace{\check{J}_t(\boldsymbol{\theta})}_{\text{ESTIMATE}}$$

a truncated multiple importance sampling estimator [8, 1]

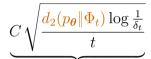


OPTIMIST ⁴

A UCB-like index [4]:

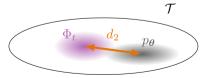
$$B_t(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \underbrace{\check{J}_t(\boldsymbol{\theta})}_{ extbf{ESTIMATE}} +$$

a truncated multiple importance sampling estimator [8, 1]



EXPLORATION BONUS:

distributional distance from previous solutions

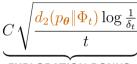


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EXPLORATION BONUS:

distributional distance from previous solutions

■ Select
$$\theta_t = \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} B_t(\theta)$$

$$Regret(T) = \sum_{t=0}^{T} J(\boldsymbol{\theta}^*) - J(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t)$$

- Compact, d-dimensional parameter space ⊖
- Under mild assumptions on the policy class, with high probability:

$$Regret(T) = \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}\left(\sqrt{dT}\right)$$

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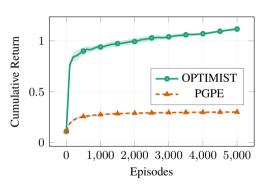
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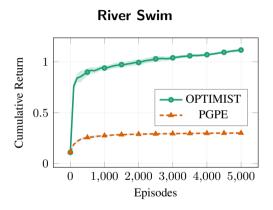
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Empirical Results







Caveats

- Easy implementation only for parameter-based exploration [7]
- Difficult optimization⇒ discretization
- ...

Thank You for Your Attention!

Poster **#103**

Code: github.com/WolfLo/optimist

Contact: matteo.papini@polimi.it

Web page: t3p.github.io/icml19



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