

# Paper Critique

Shuvrajeet Das, DA24D402

**Course:** DA7400, Fall 2024, IITM

**Paper:** [LEARNING MULTI-LEVEL HINDSIGHT]

**Date:** [30-08-2024]

Make sure your critique Address the following points:

1. The problem the paper is trying to address
2. Key contributions of the paper
3. Proposed algorithm/framework
4. How the proposed algorithm addressed the described problem

Note: Be concise with your explanations. Unnecessary verbosity will be penalized. Please don't exceed 2 pages.

---

## 1 The problem the paper is trying to address

The core issue is that learning multiple levels of policies in parallel is inherently unstable because changes in a policy at one level can affect the transition and reward functions at higher levels. This makes it difficult to learn a hierarchy of policies jointly, especially in continuous state and action spaces.

The problem is exacerbated by non-stationary state transition functions in nested, multi-level hierarchies. When all policies within the hierarchy are trained simultaneously, the transition functions at higher levels continue to change as long as the policies below them are being updated.

## 2 Key contributions of the paper

The paper introduces a framework HAC or the Hierarchical Actor Critic Framework with the following properties:

- **Hierarchical Learning:** HAC allows agents to simultaneously and independently learn multiple levels of policies, addressing instability in nested hierarchies.
- **Efficient Learning:** By treating lower-level policies as optimal, HAC trains each level independently, speeding up learning in complex tasks with continuous states and actions.
- **Hindsight Techniques:** HAC introduces hindsight action and goal transitions, enabling the agent to learn from achieved states and goals during training, which is useful in sparse reward environments.
- **Subgoal Testing:** HAC features a mechanism to evaluate the achievability of subgoals, preventing the pursuit of unrealistic goals and fostering practical goal-setting.

### 3 Proposed algorithm/framework

---

**Algorithm 1** Hierarchical Actor-Critic (HAC)

---

**Require:** Key agent parameters: number of levels in hierarchy  $k$ , maximum subgoal horizon  $H$ , and subgoal testing frequency  $\lambda$ .

**Ensure:**  $k$  trained actor and critic functions  $\pi_0, \dots, \pi_{k-1}, Q_0, \dots, Q_{k-1}$

```

1: for  $M$  episodes do
2:    $s \leftarrow S_{\text{init}}, g \leftarrow G_{k-1}$ 
3:   train_level( $k - 1, s, g$ )
4:   Update all actor and critic networks
5: end for
6: function TRAIN-LEVEL( $i :: \text{level}, s :: \text{state}, g :: \text{goal}$ )
7:    $s_i \leftarrow s, g_i \leftarrow g$ 
8:   for  $H$  attempts or until  $g_n, i \leq n < k$  achieved do
9:      $a_i \leftarrow \pi_i(s_i, g_i) + \text{noise}$ 
10:    if  $i > 0$  then
11:      Determine whether to test subgoal  $a_i$ 
12:       $s'_i \leftarrow \text{train\_level}(i - 1, s_i, a_i)$ 
13:    else
14:      Execute primitive action  $a_0$  and observe next state  $s'_0$ 
15:    end if
16:    Replay Buffer $_i \leftarrow [s = s_i, a = a_i, r = \{-1, 0\}, s' = s'_i, g = g_i, \gamma = \{\gamma, 0\}]$ 
17:    if  $i > 0$  and  $a_i$  missed then then
18:      if  $a_i$  was tested then
19:        Replay Buffer $_i \leftarrow [s = s_i, a = a_i, r = \text{Penalty}, s' = s'_i, g = g_i, \gamma = 0]$ 
20:      end if
21:       $a_i \leftarrow s'_i$ 
22:    end if
23:    Replay Buffer $_i \leftarrow [s = s_i, a = a_i, r = TBD, s' = s'_i, g = g_i, \gamma = TBD]$ 
24:     $s_i \leftarrow s'_i$ 
25:  end for
26:  Replay Buffer $_i \leftarrow \text{Perform HER using HER\_Storage}_i \text{ transitions}$ 
27:  return  $s'_i$ 
28: end function

```

---

### 4 How the proposed algorithm addressed the problem

#### 1. Instability Due to Non-Stationary Transitions

- **Problem:** Higher-level policies become unstable as lower-level policies change during learning.
- **Solution:** HAC uses hindsight action transitions, treating the actual achieved state as if it were intended. This stabilizes higher-level policy learning by simulating an optimal lower-level policy.

#### 2. Difficulty in Parallel Learning

- **Problem:** Changes at one level can destabilize others, complicating parallel policy learning.
- **Solution:** HAC treats lower-level policies as optimal through hindsight transitions, allowing independent training of each level and stabilizing the overall process.