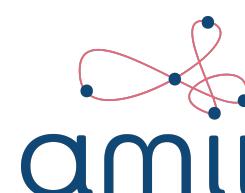


REINFORCEMENT LEARNING IN CONTINUING PROBLEMS USING AVERAGE REWARD

Defense Talk
28 March 2024

Abhishek Naik

with thanks to Rich, Yi, Janey, and many others



UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA



Additionally, problems of function approximation

- Remember, the policy improvement theorem does not hold in the function-approximation setting.
- In the tabular setting, we could compare two policies by a state-wise comparison of the value function.
- In the function-approximation setting, this cannot be done.



MY GOAL

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To develop simple and practical learning algorithms
from first principles for long-lived agents

TOPICS I WORKED ON DURING MY PH.D.

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1. *One-step average-reward methods*

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1. *One-step* average-reward methods
2. *Multi-step* average-reward methods

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1. One-step average-reward methods
2. Multi-step average-reward methods
3. An idea to improve *discounted-reward* methods

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Conclusions, limitations, and future work

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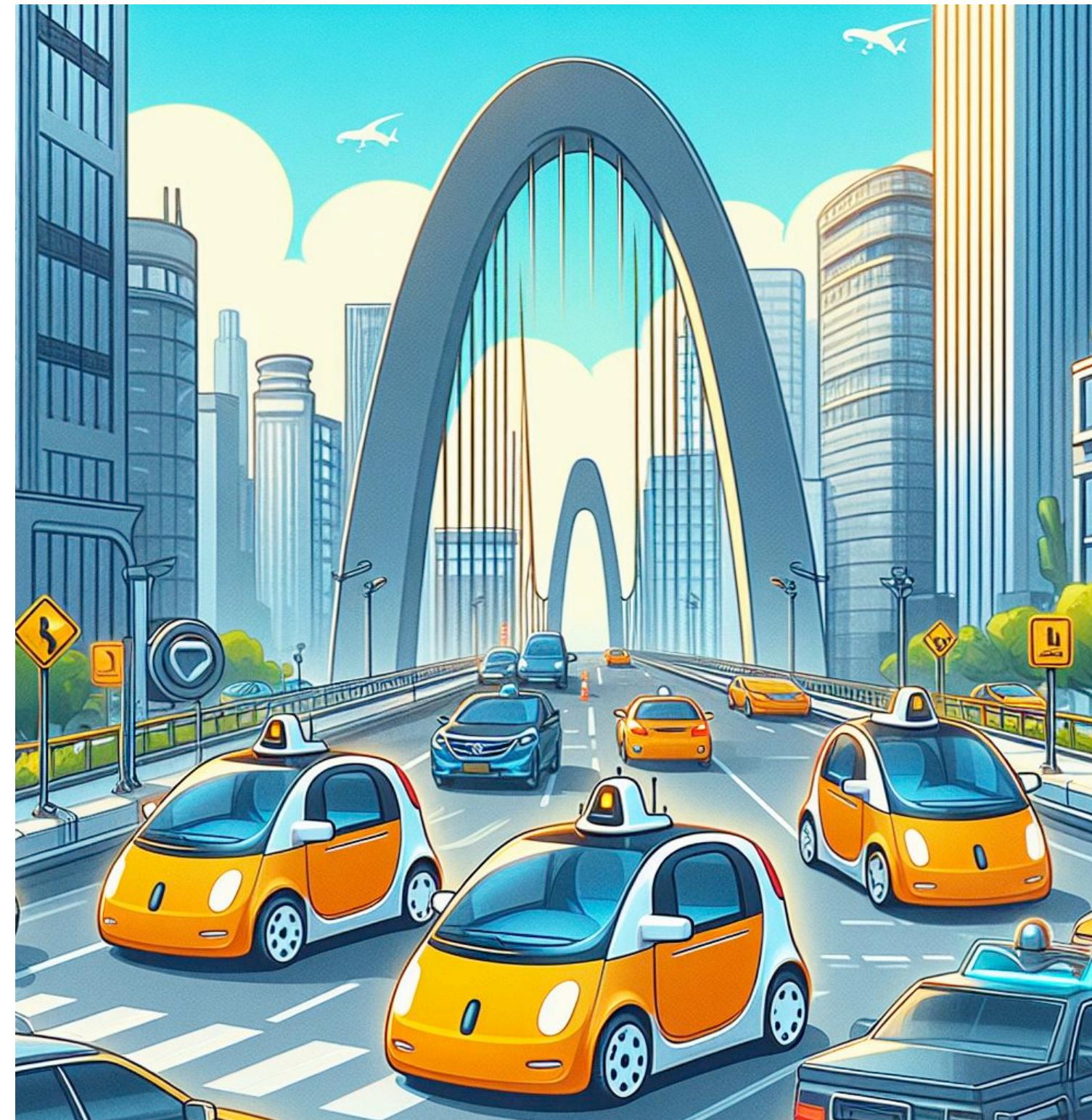


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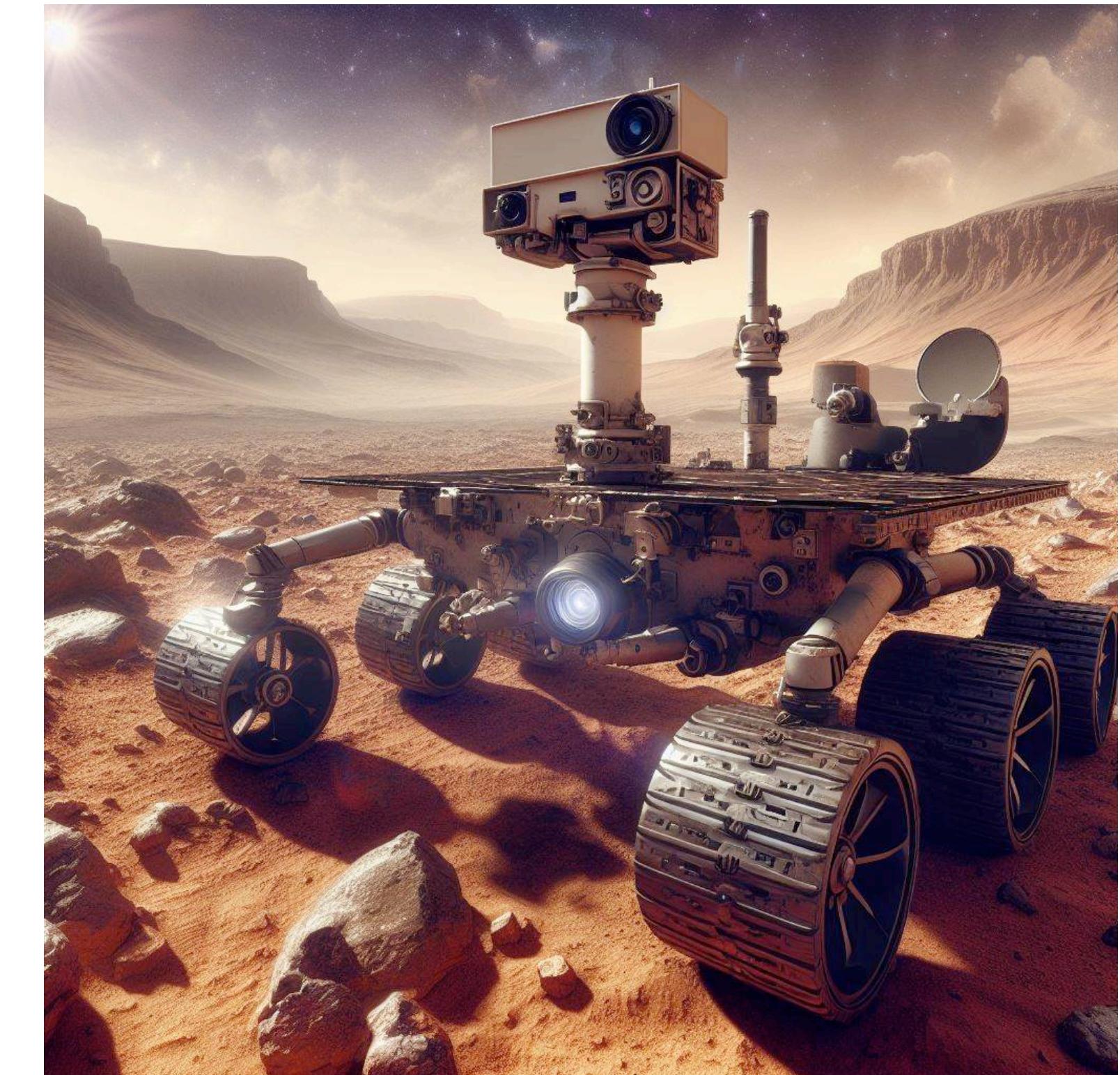
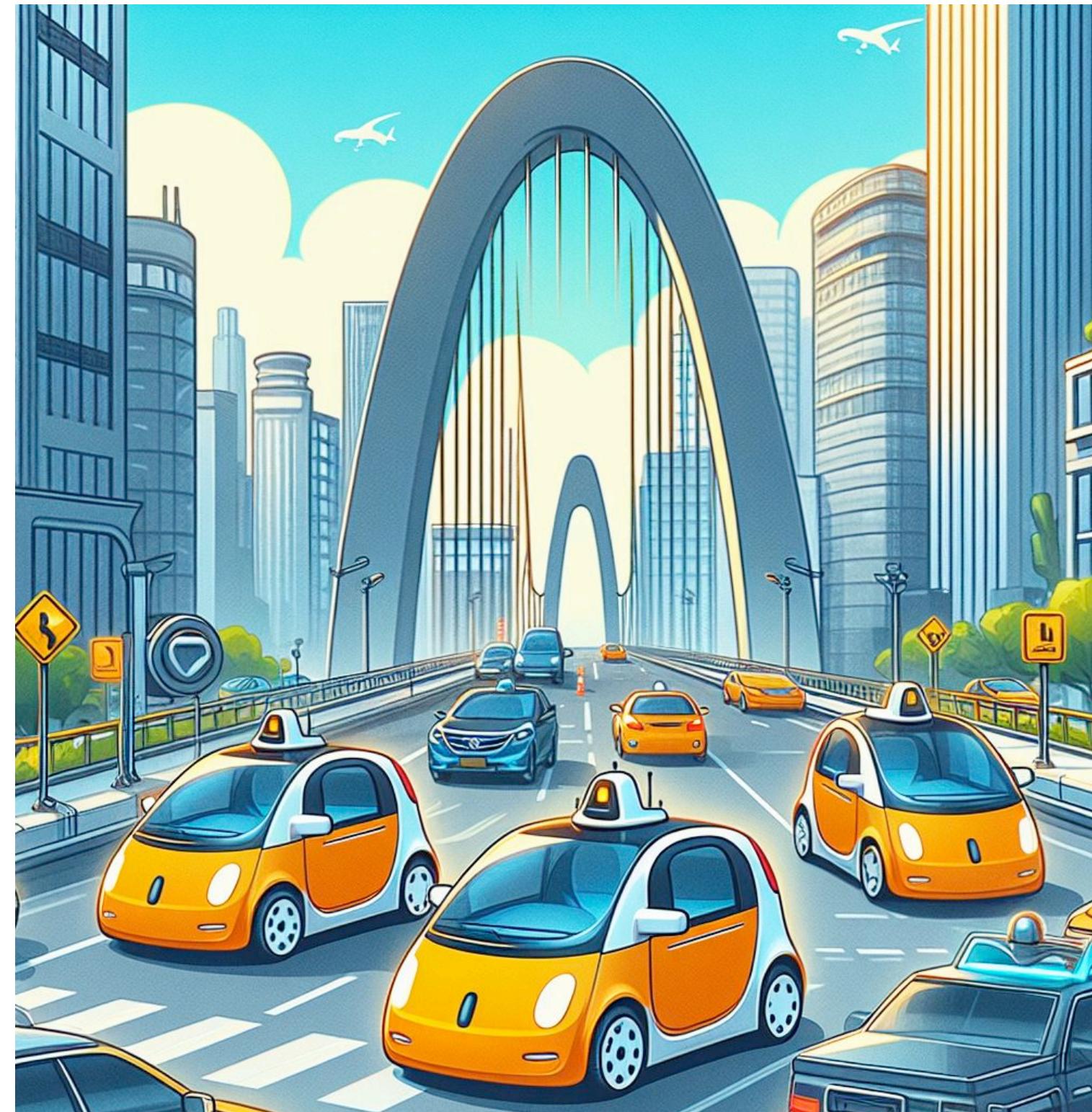
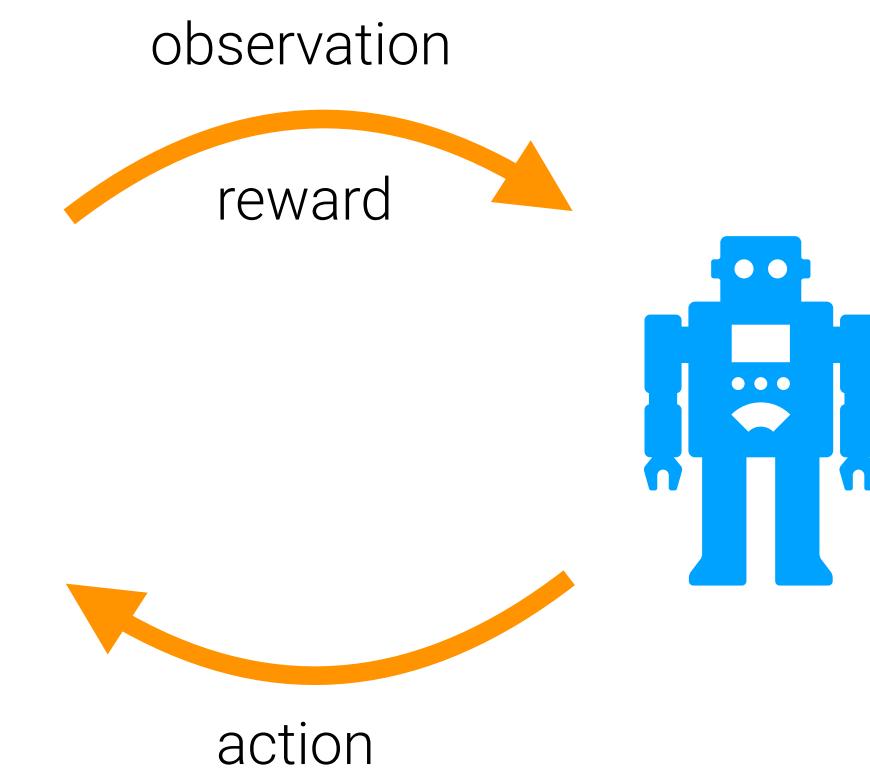
PROBLEM SETTING
CONTINUING PROBLEMS



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PROBLEM SETTING

CONTINUING PROBLEMS



PROBLEM SETTING

CONTINUING PROBLEMS: FORMULATIONS

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Estimate $r(\pi)$ and \tilde{v}_π

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Find π that maximizes $r(\pi)$

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Estimate $r(\pi)$ and \tilde{v}_π
while behaving according to b

The Control Problem

Find π that maximizes $r(\pi)$
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Estimate $r(\pi)$ and \tilde{v}_π
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Find π that maximizes $r(\pi)$
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off-policy

OUTLINE

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ONE-STEP AVERAGE-REWARD LEARNING METHODS

WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON THE OFF-POLICY CONTROL SETTING

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- ▶ Abounadi, Bertsekas, & Borkar (2001): *a big step forward*

ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

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If $\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t \delta_t$ then $\bar{R}_\infty \rightarrow r(\pi)$

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$$\tilde{q}_\pi(s, a) \doteq \mathbb{E}_\pi[R_{t+1} - r(\pi) + R_{t+2} - r(\pi) + \dots | S_t = s, A_t = a]$$

$$q_*^\gamma(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r | s, a) \left[r + \gamma \max_{a'} q_*^\gamma(s', a') \right]$$

$$\tilde{q}_*(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r | s, a) \left[r - \bar{r} + \max_{a'} \tilde{q}_*(s', a') \right]$$

Discounted Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

$$\delta_t^\gamma$$

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t \left[R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

```
new_estimate = old_estimate + stepsize*(new_target - old_estimate)
```

ESTIMATING THE VALUES FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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$$\delta_t$$

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ESTIMATING THE VALUES FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

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$$\delta_t$$

```
new_estimate = old_estimate + stepsize*(new_target - old_estimate)
```

ESTIMATING THE VALUES FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

δ_t^γ

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t \left[R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

δ_t

$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t \delta_t$$

```
new_estimate = old_estimate + stepsize*(new_target - old_estimate)
```

ESTIMATING THE VALUES FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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Discounted Q-learning

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δ_t^γ

Differential Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t \left[R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

δ_t

$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t \delta_t$$

```
new_estimate = old_estimate + stepsize*(new_target - old_estimate)
```

ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

Differential Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$
$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t \delta_t$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\delta_t}$

```
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```

ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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$$\tilde{q}_*(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r - \bar{r} + \max_{a'} \tilde{q}_*(s', a')]$$

```
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ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t \delta_t$$

δ_t

$$\tilde{q}_*(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \max_{a'} \tilde{q}_*(s', a')] - \bar{r}$$

```
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```

ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$
$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t \delta_t$$

δ_t

$$\bar{r} = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \max_{a'} \tilde{q}_*(s', a')] - \tilde{q}_*(s, a)$$

```
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```

ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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δ_t

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ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

Differential Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

δ_t

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$$\bar{r} = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \max_{a'} \tilde{q}_*(s', a') - \tilde{q}_*(s, a)]$$

$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \beta_t (R_{t+1} + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t) - \bar{R}_t)$$

```
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```

ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

Differential Q-learning

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ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

Differential Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

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ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE REWARD FROM DATA

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$$\delta_t$$

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```

(CONVERGENT) ALGORITHMS FOR OFF-POLICY CONTROL

Differential Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$
$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \eta \alpha_t \delta_t$$

(CONVERGENT) ALGORITHMS FOR OFF-POLICY CONTROL

Differential Q-learning

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VI Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - f(Q_t) + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

(CONVERGENT) ALGORITHMS FOR OFF-POLICY CONTROL

Differential Q-learning

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(CONVERGENT) ALGORITHMS FOR OFF-POLICY CONTROL

Differential Q-learning

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Examples of f :

(CONVERGENT) ALGORITHMS FOR OFF-POLICY CONTROL

Differential Q-learning

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Examples of f :

- ▶ value of a single state-action pair

(CONVERGENT) ALGORITHMS FOR OFF-POLICY CONTROL

Differential Q-learning

$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

$$\bar{R}_{t+1} \doteq \bar{R}_t + \frac{\eta \alpha_t \delta_t}{\beta_t}$$

VI Q-learning

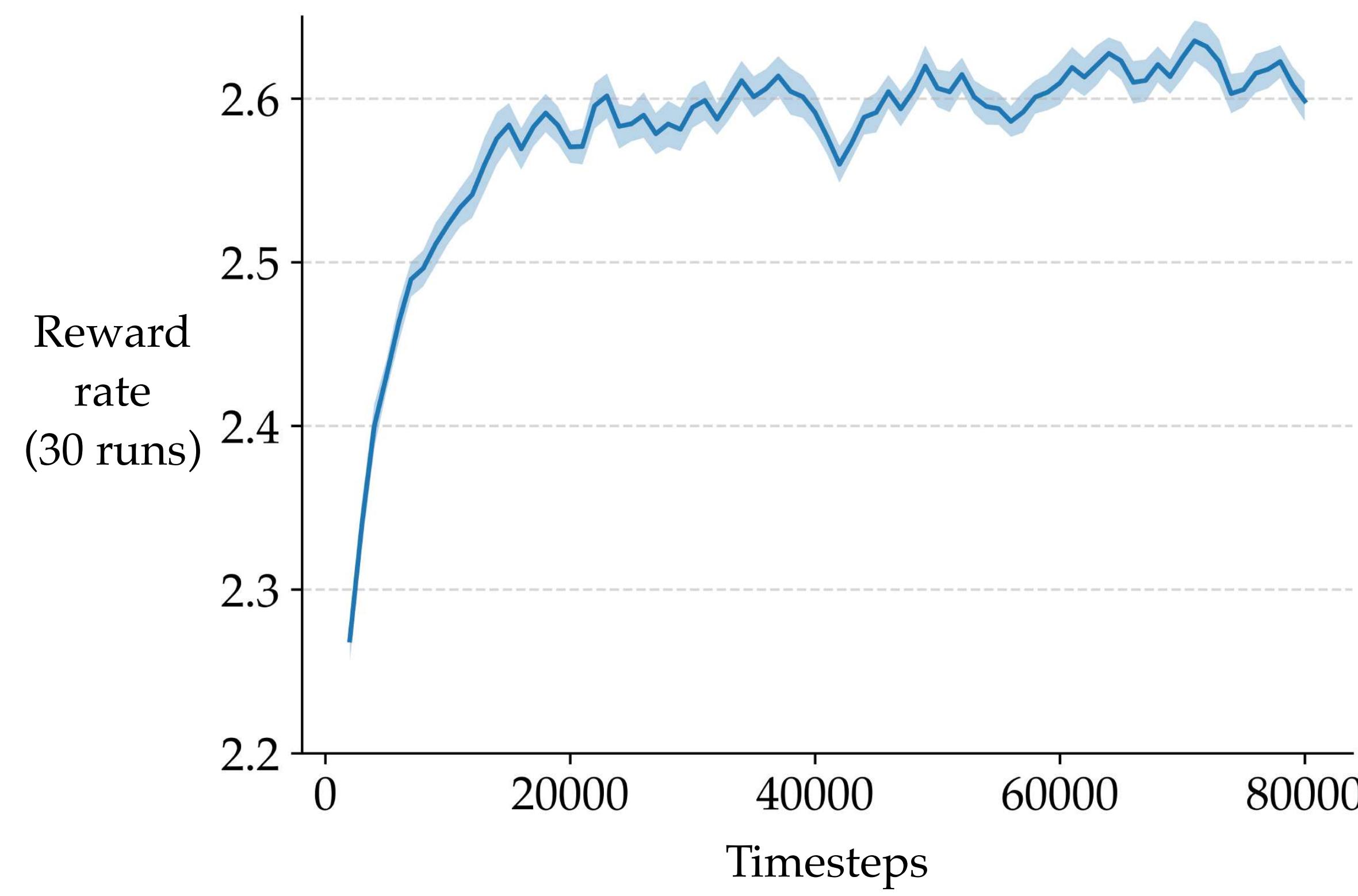
$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - f(Q_t) + \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

Examples of f :

- ▶ value of a single state-action pair
- ▶ average of values of all state-action pairs

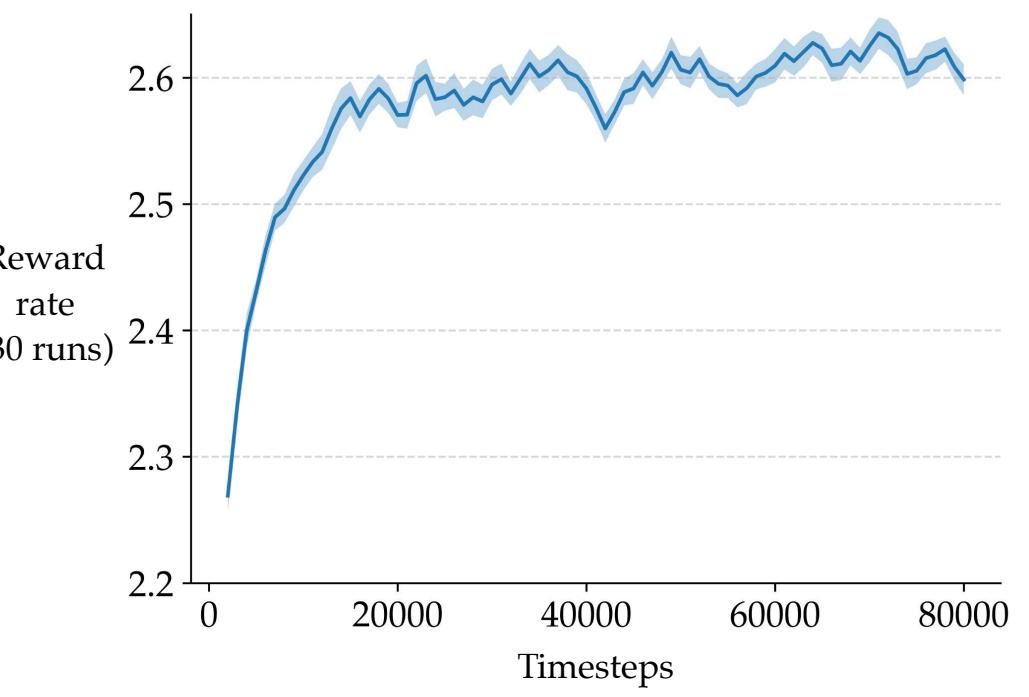
PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON



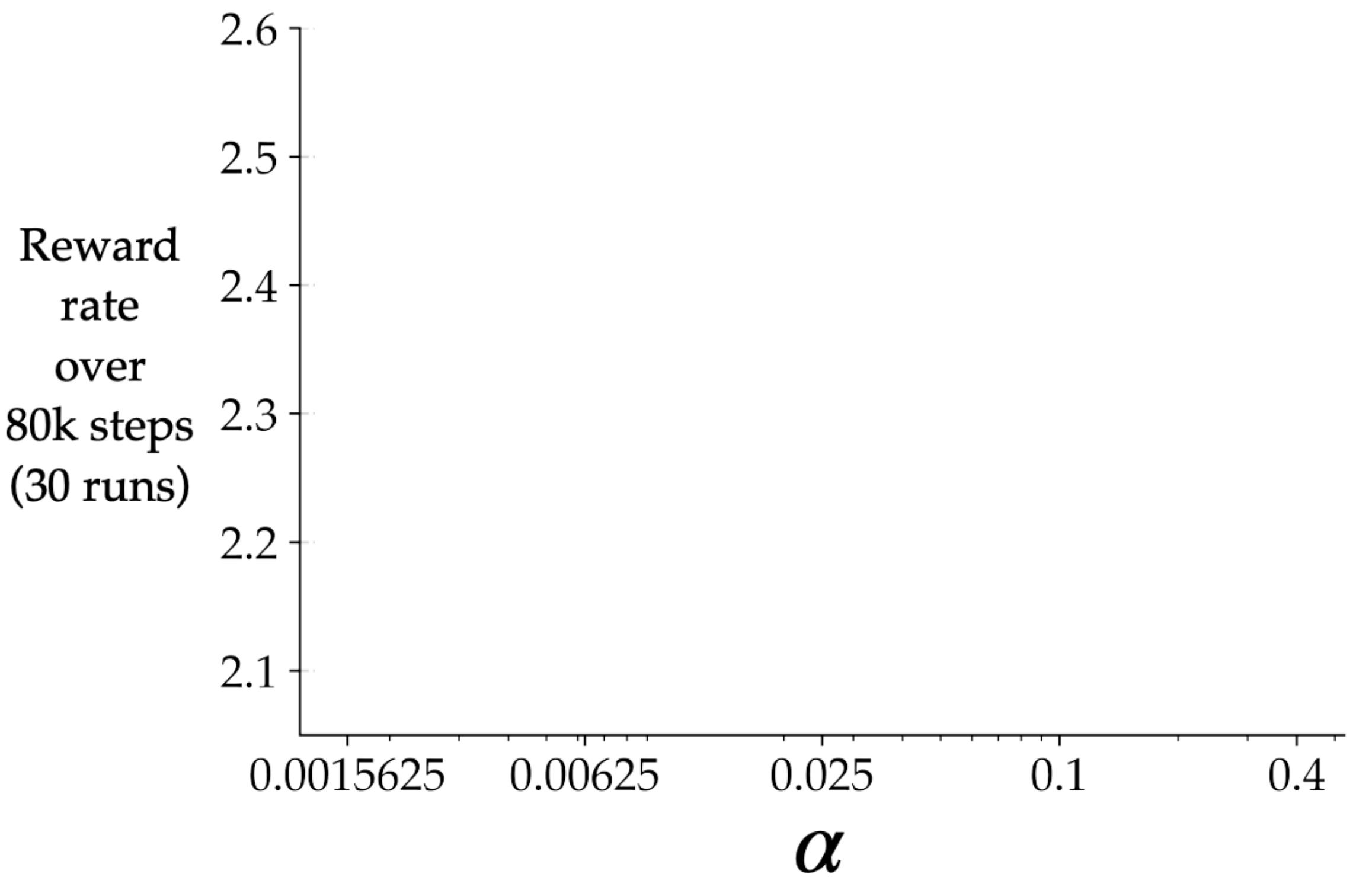
AccessControl

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

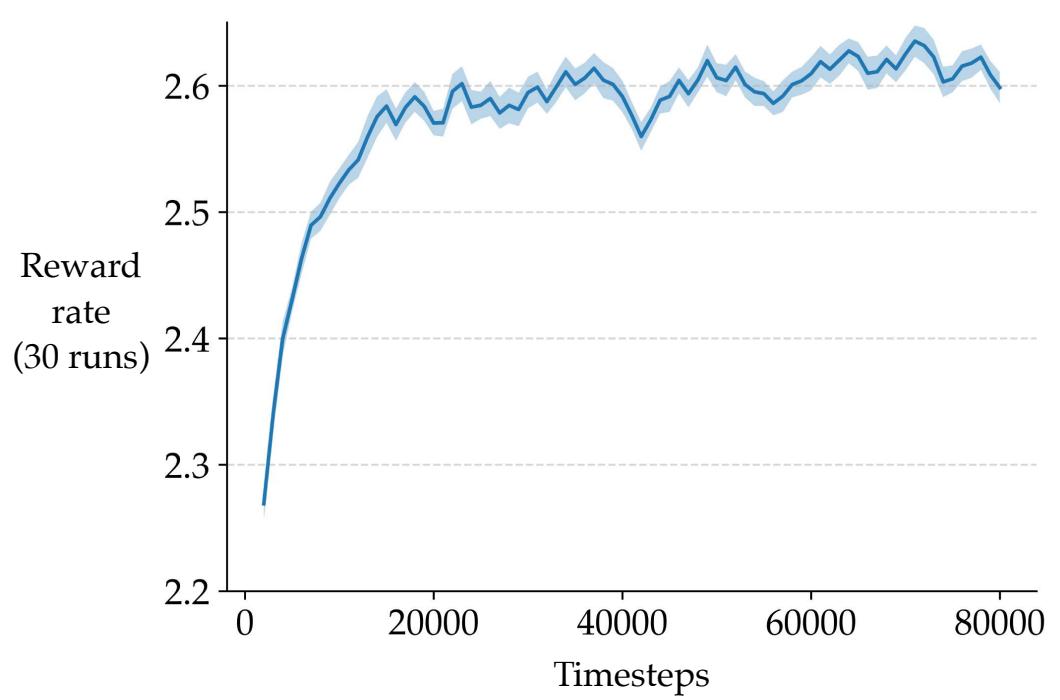


AccessControl

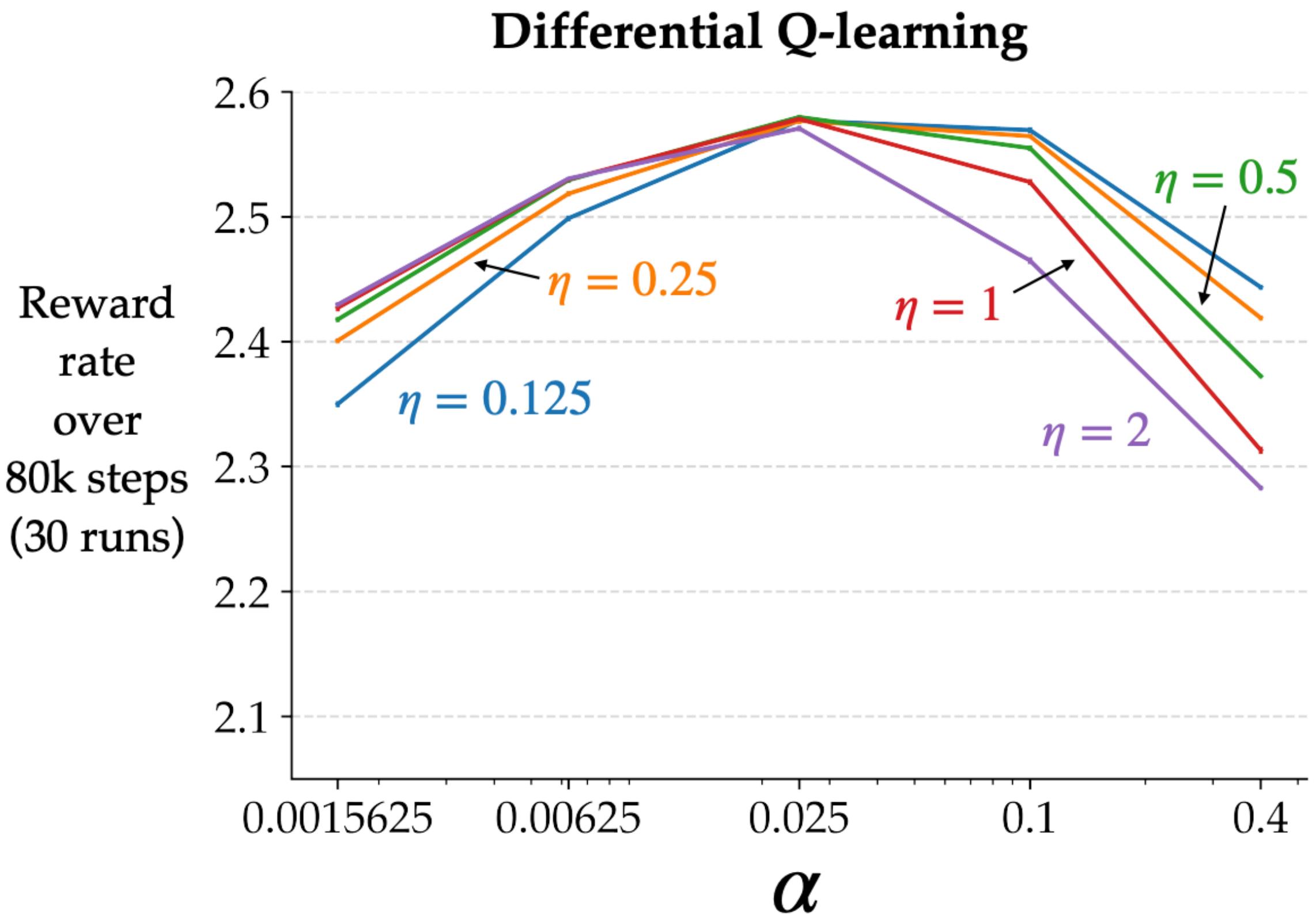
PERFORMANCE COMPARISON



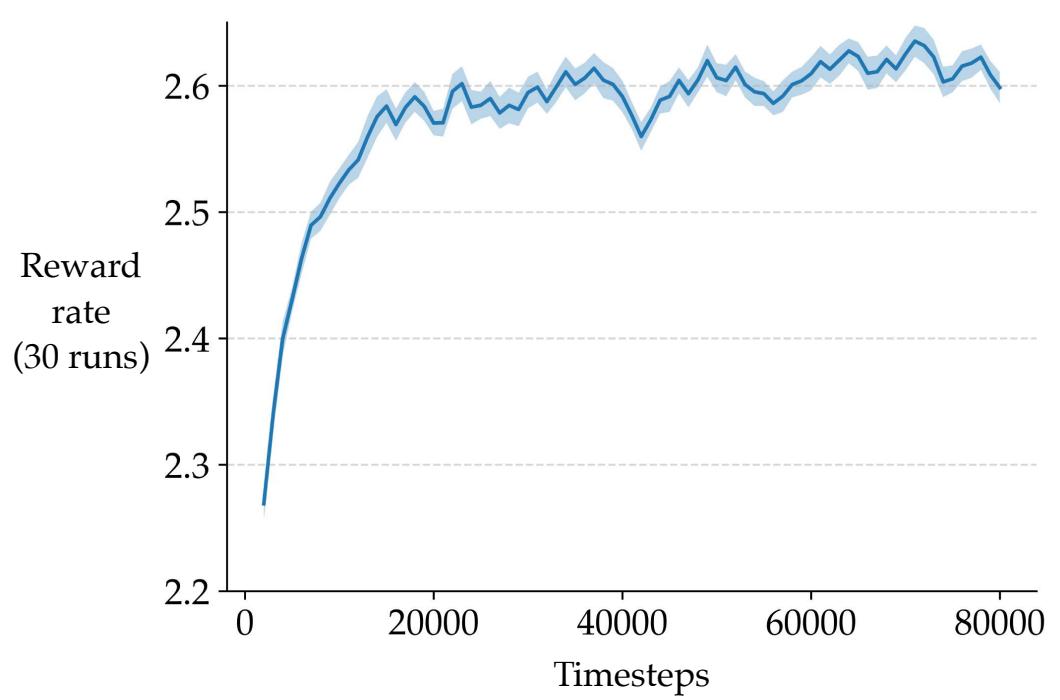
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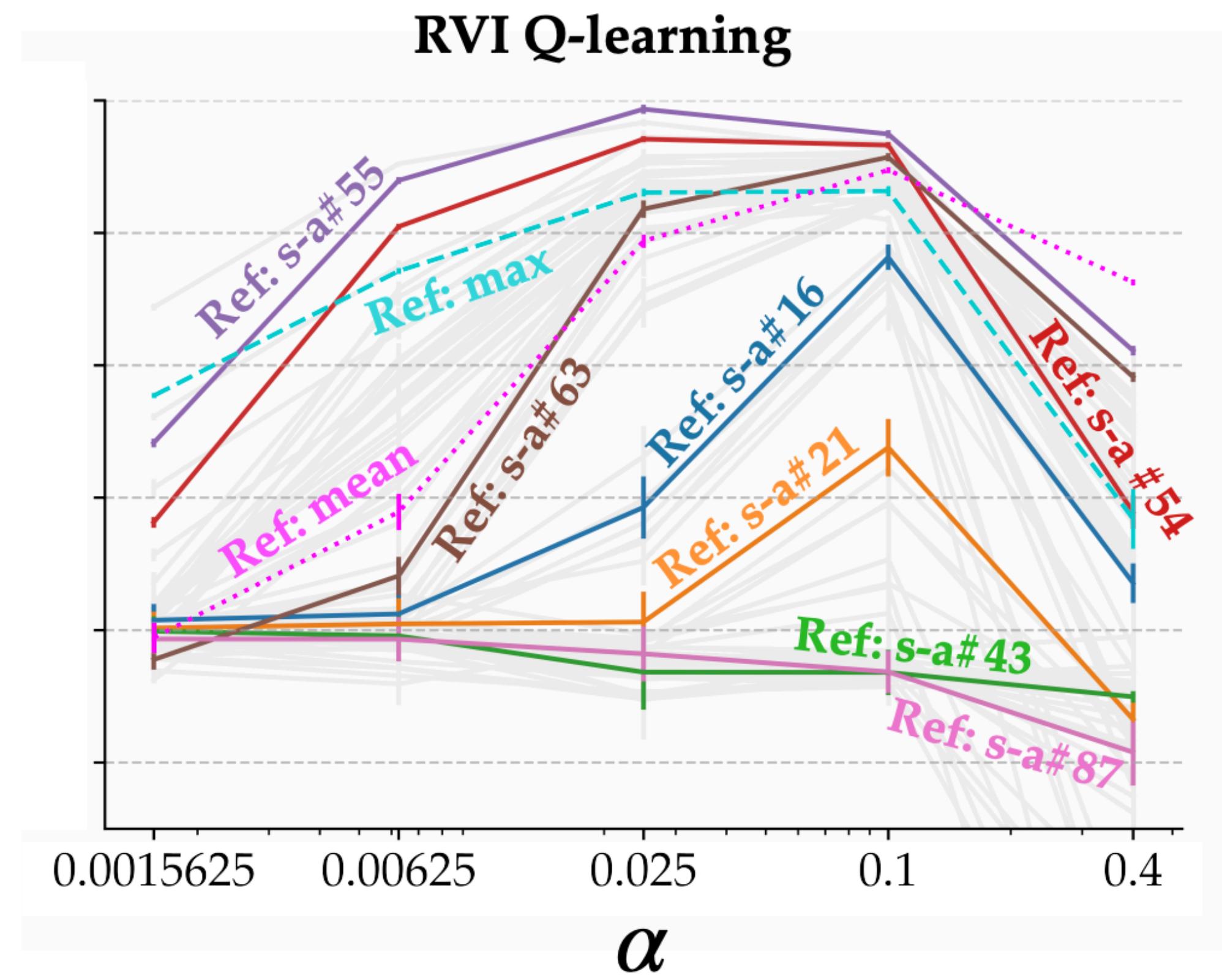
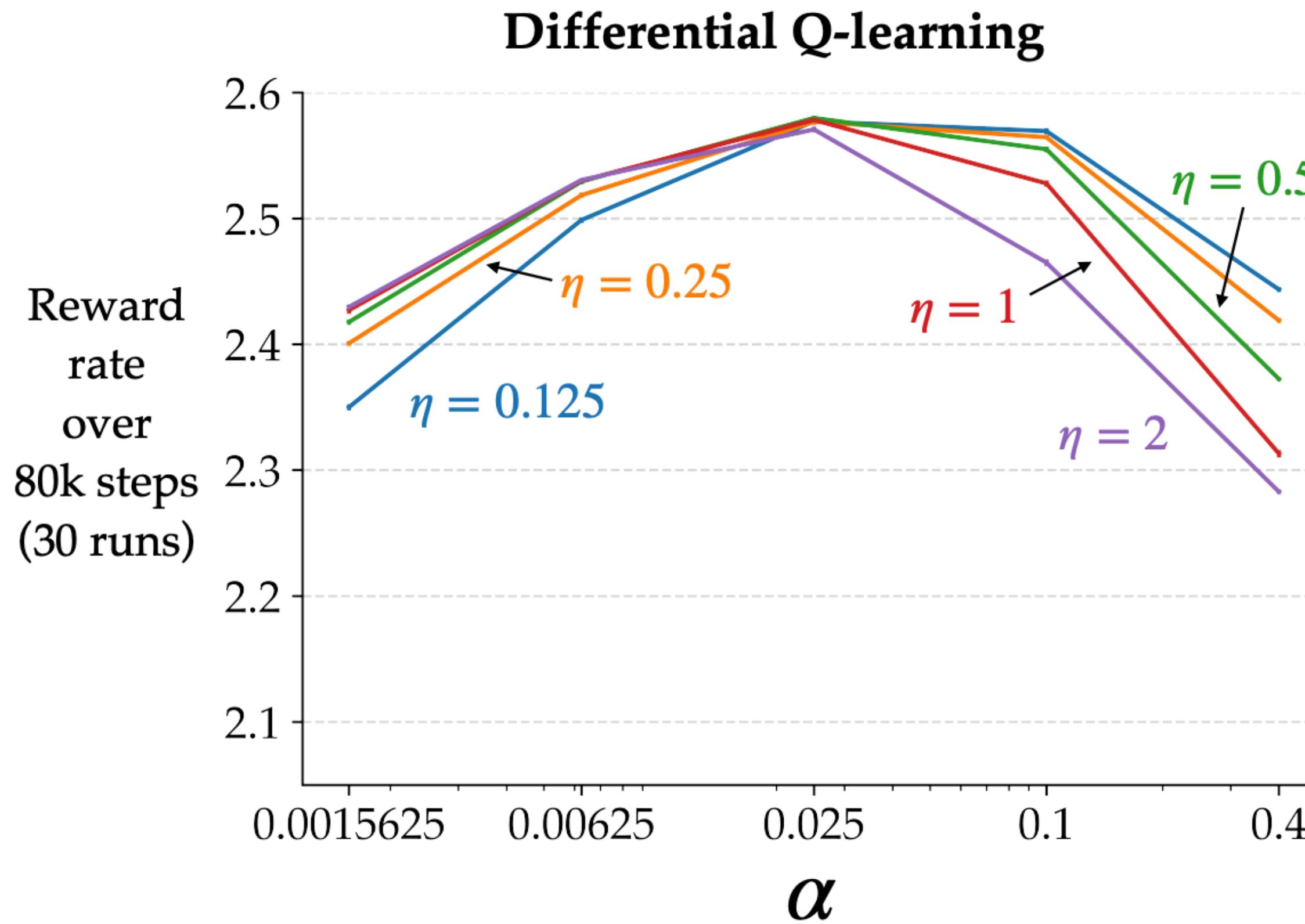
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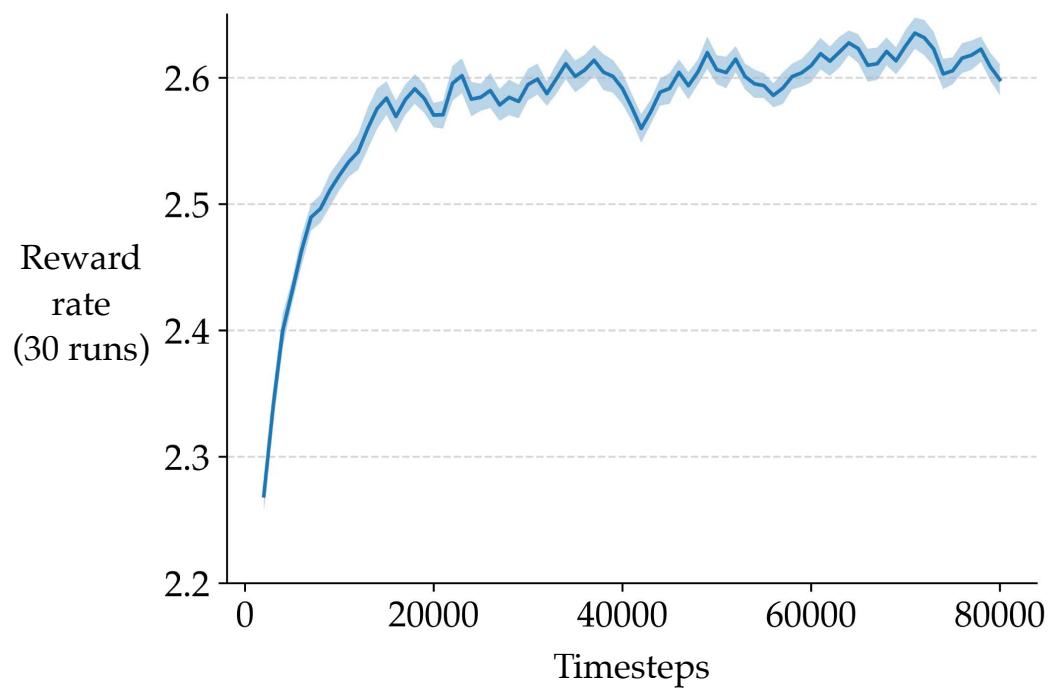
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PERFORMANCE COMPARISON



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OUTLINE

Problem setting

1. *One-step average-reward methods*
2. *Multi-step average-reward methods*
3. An idea to improve *discounted-reward* methods

Conclusions, limitations, and future work

Acknowledgments

OUTLINE

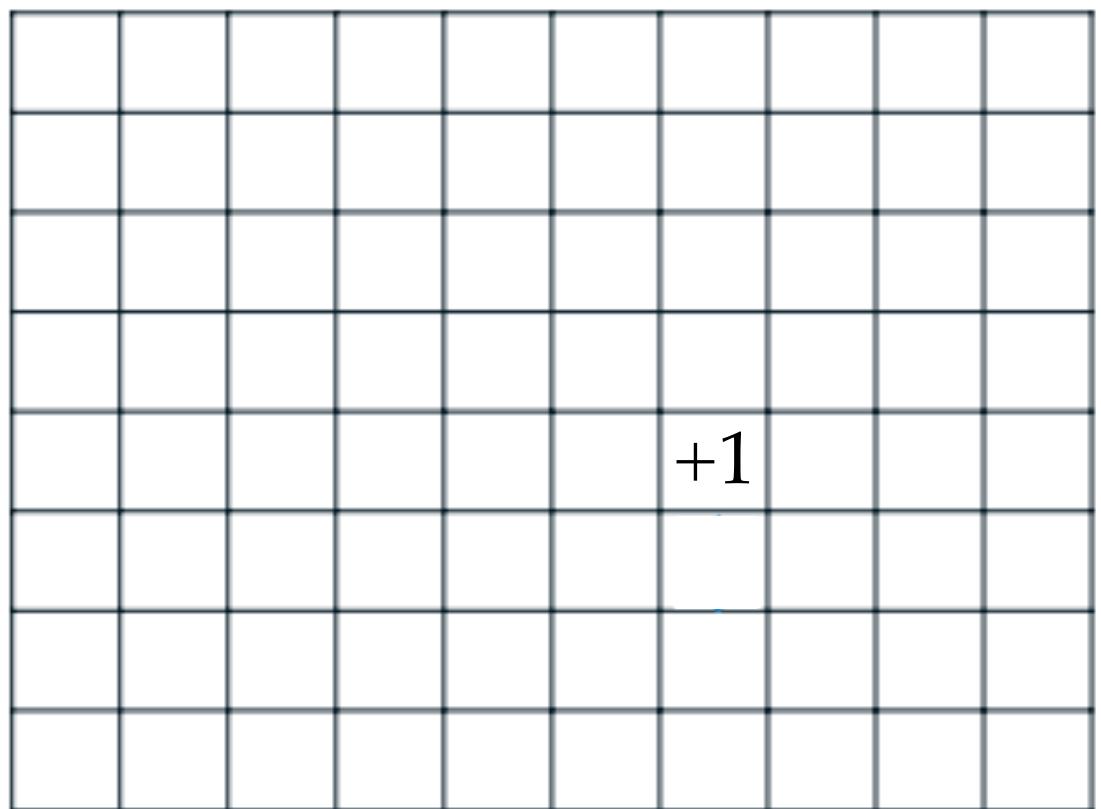
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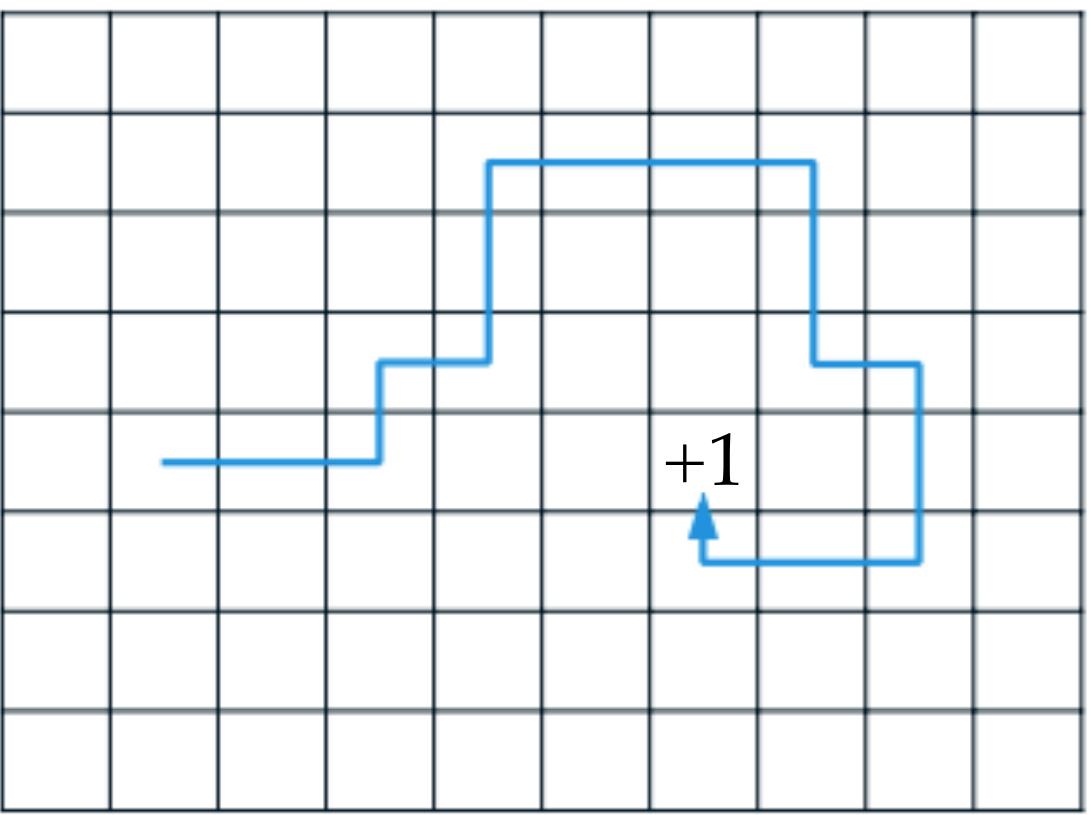
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Acknowledgments

MULTI-STEP UPDATES CAN BE MORE EFFICIENT

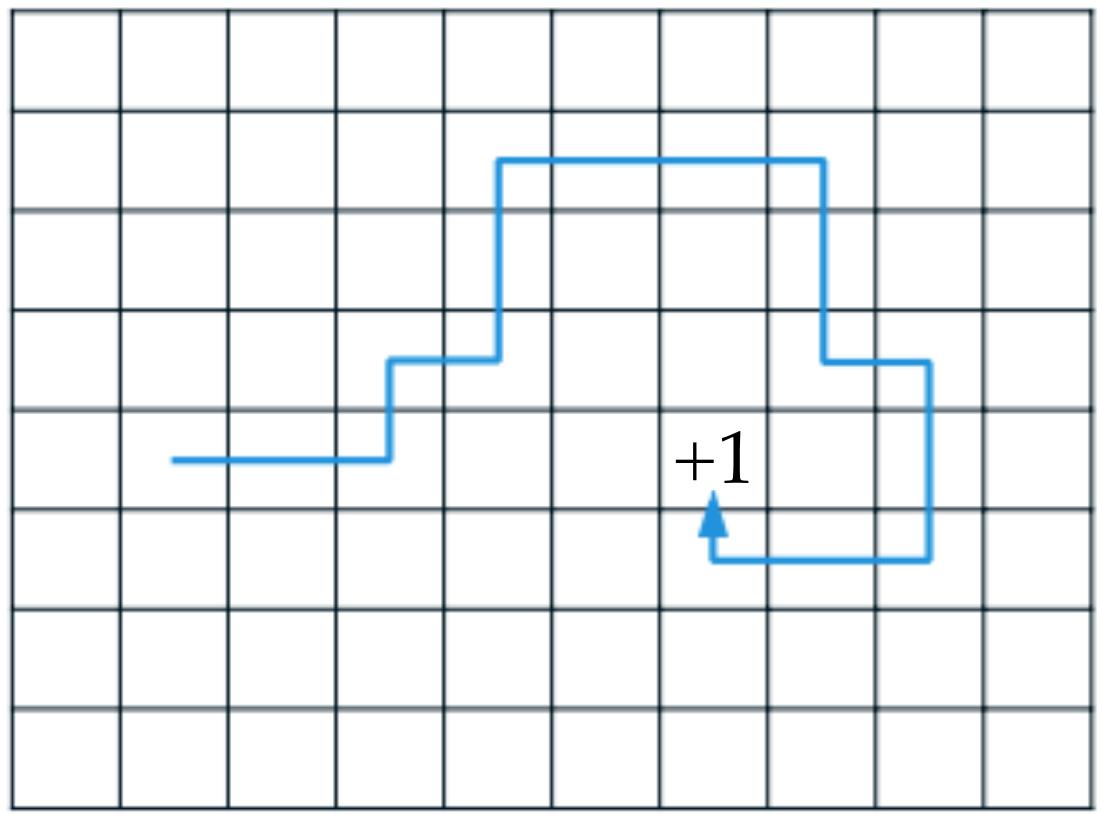


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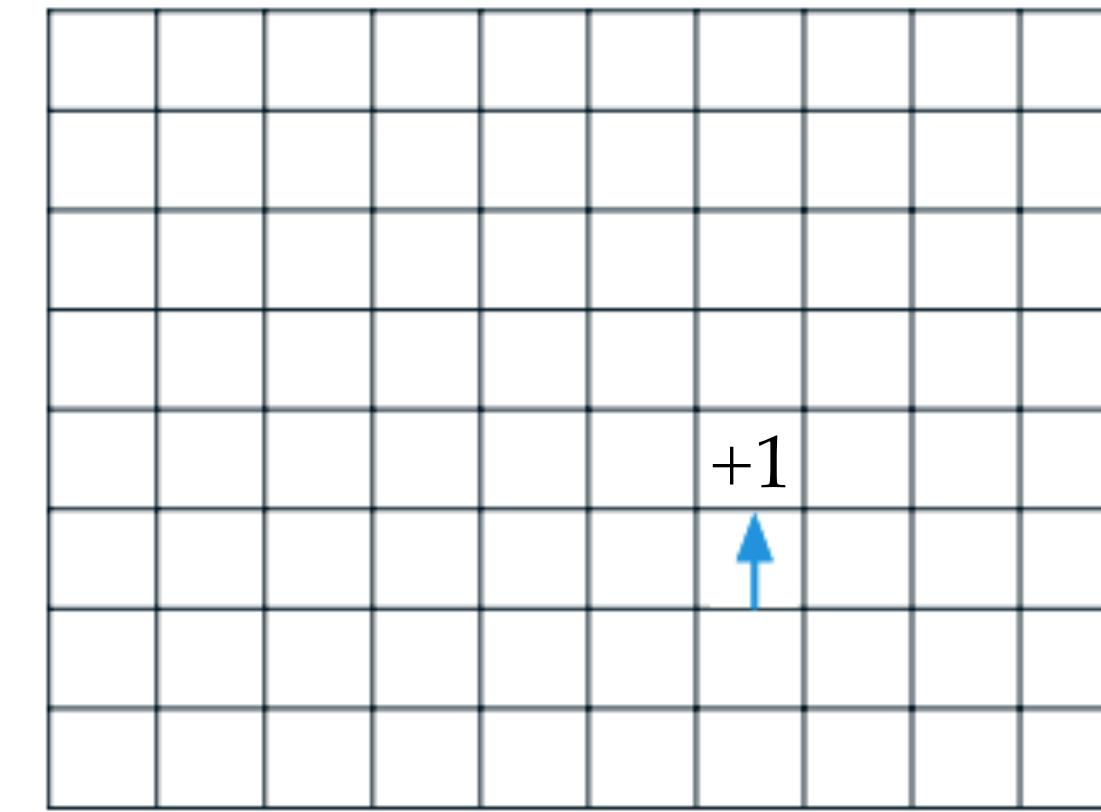
Trajectory

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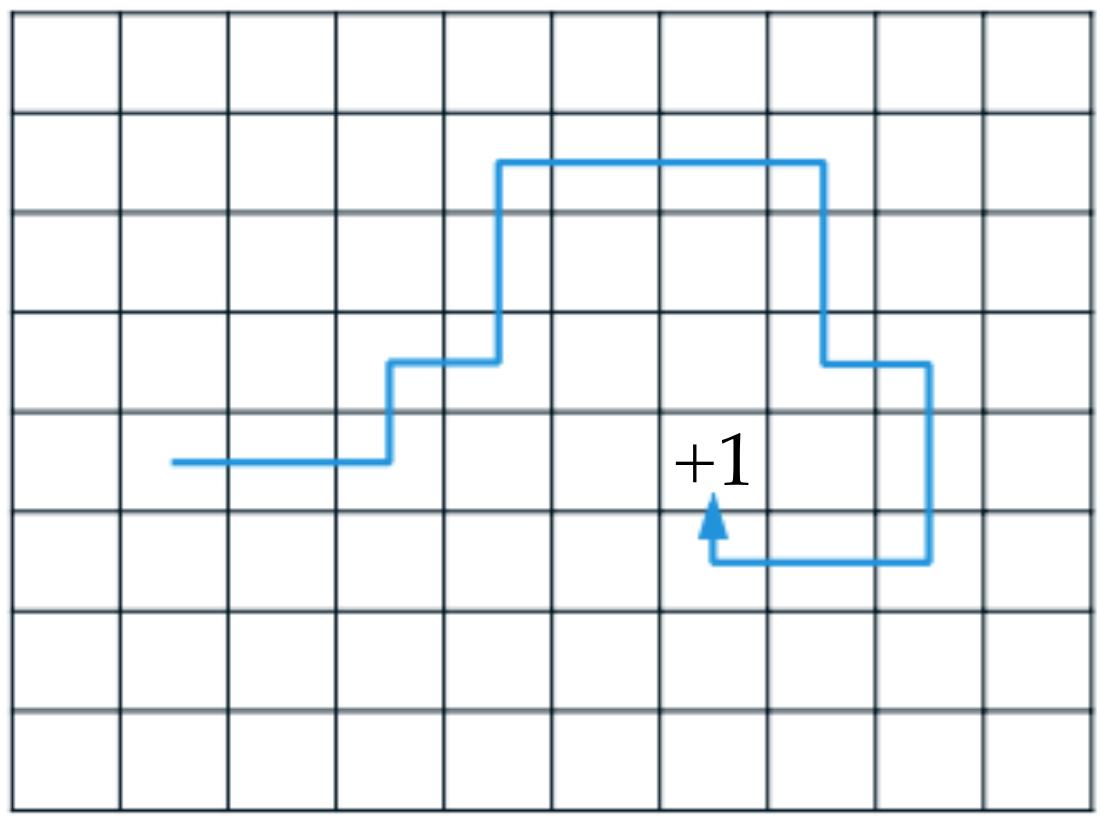
Trajectory

One-step
update



Learned values / policy

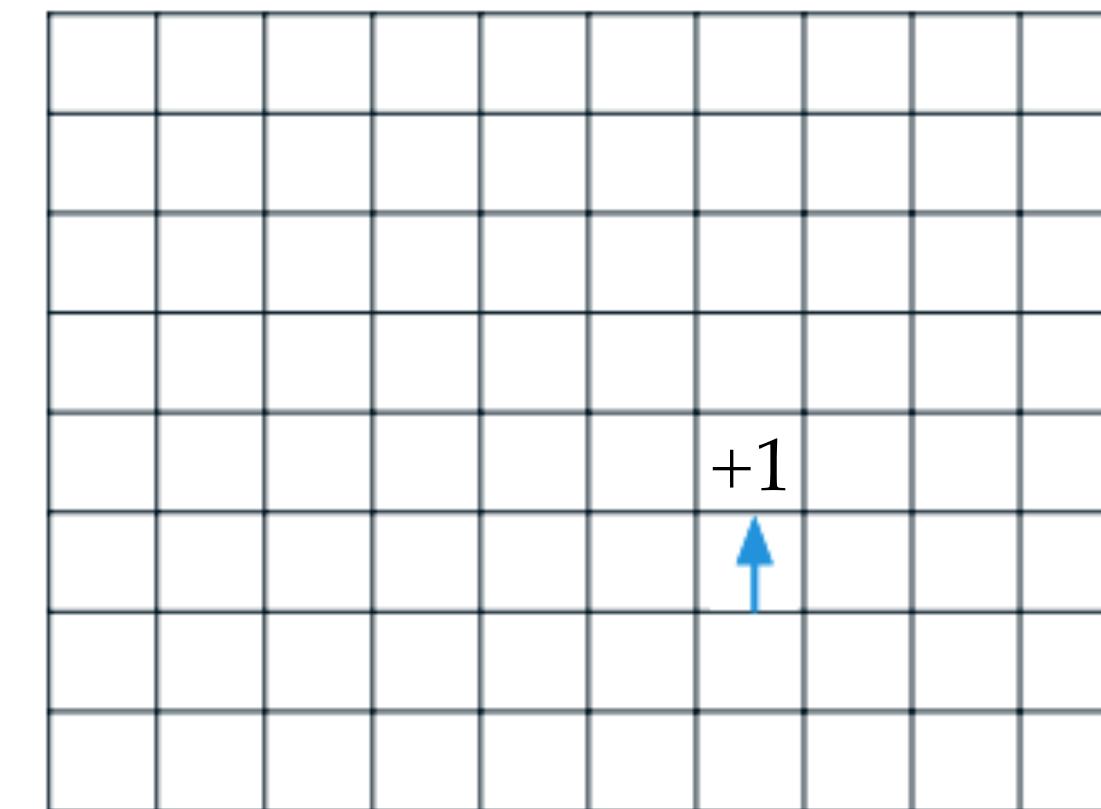
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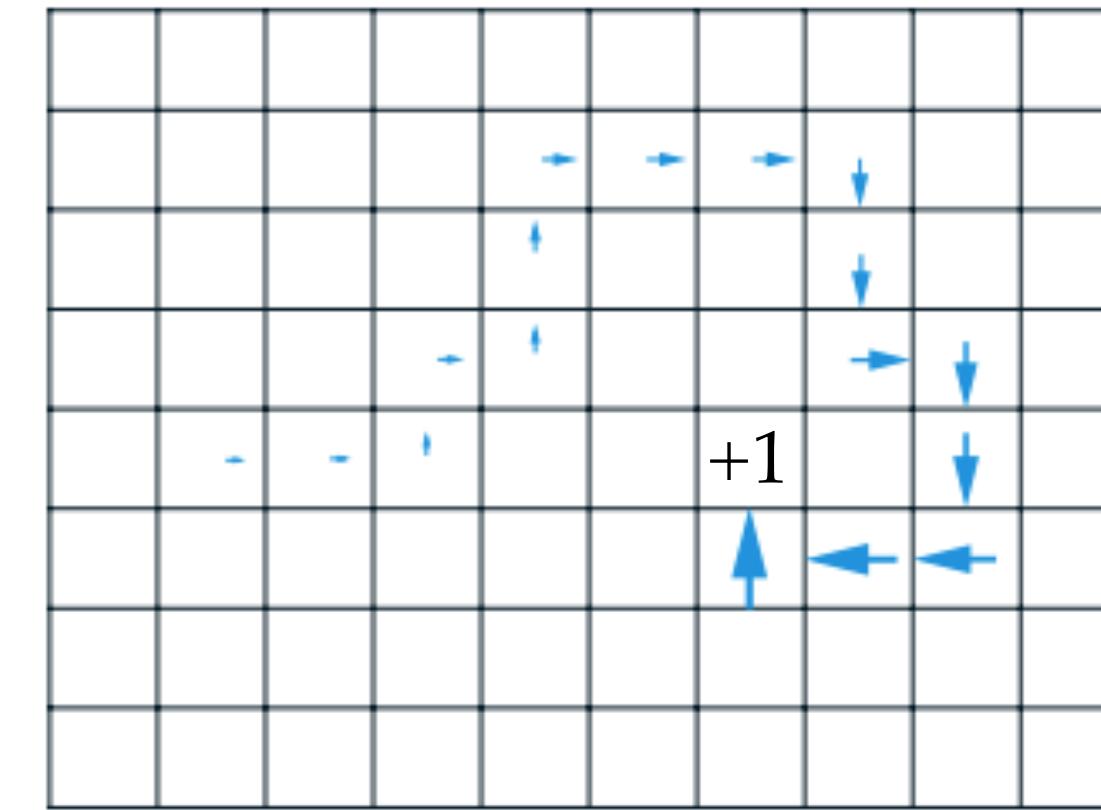
Trajectory

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Average-Cost TD(λ)

Guaranteed to converge
(Tsitsiklis & Van Roy, 1999)

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Also guaranteed to converge,
under the same conditions

Average-Cost TD(λ)

Guaranteed to converge
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(WHAT I'VE LEARNED ABOUT)

PROVING CONVERGENCE OF SAMPLED-BASED ALGORITHMS USING THE ODE APPROACH

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1. Show that the sequence of iterates is bounded and asymptotically converges to the solutions of an ODE.

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Proving the convergence of Algorithm 1 was fairly straightforward.

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Algorithm 1off

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(Tsitsiklis & Van Roy's
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$$\mathbf{A}^{1off} \doteq \begin{bmatrix} -\eta & \eta \mathbf{d}_b^\top (\mathbf{P}_\pi - \mathbb{I}) \\ \frac{-1}{1-\lambda} \mathbf{D}_b \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{D}_b (\mathbf{P}_\pi^\lambda - \mathbb{I}) \end{bmatrix}$$

is *not* Hurwitz.

(via a simulation analysis)

ANALYSIS OF (TABULAR) ALGORITHM 1OFF'S "A" MATRIX

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So Algorithm 1off can diverge... :(

EXTENSION TO THE OFF-POLICY SETTING

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One-step *off-policy* Differential TD

$$\mathbf{w}_{t+1} \doteq \mathbf{w}_t + \alpha_t \rho_t \delta_t \mathbf{x}_t$$

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Algorithm 1 off

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Algorithm 1_{off}

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Algorithm 2

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OUTLINE

Problem setting

1. One-step average-reward methods
2. *Multi-step* average-reward methods
3. An idea to improve *discounted-reward* methods

Conclusions, limitations, and future work

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$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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Estimate the average reward and subtract it from the observed rewards

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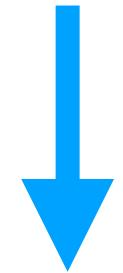
$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

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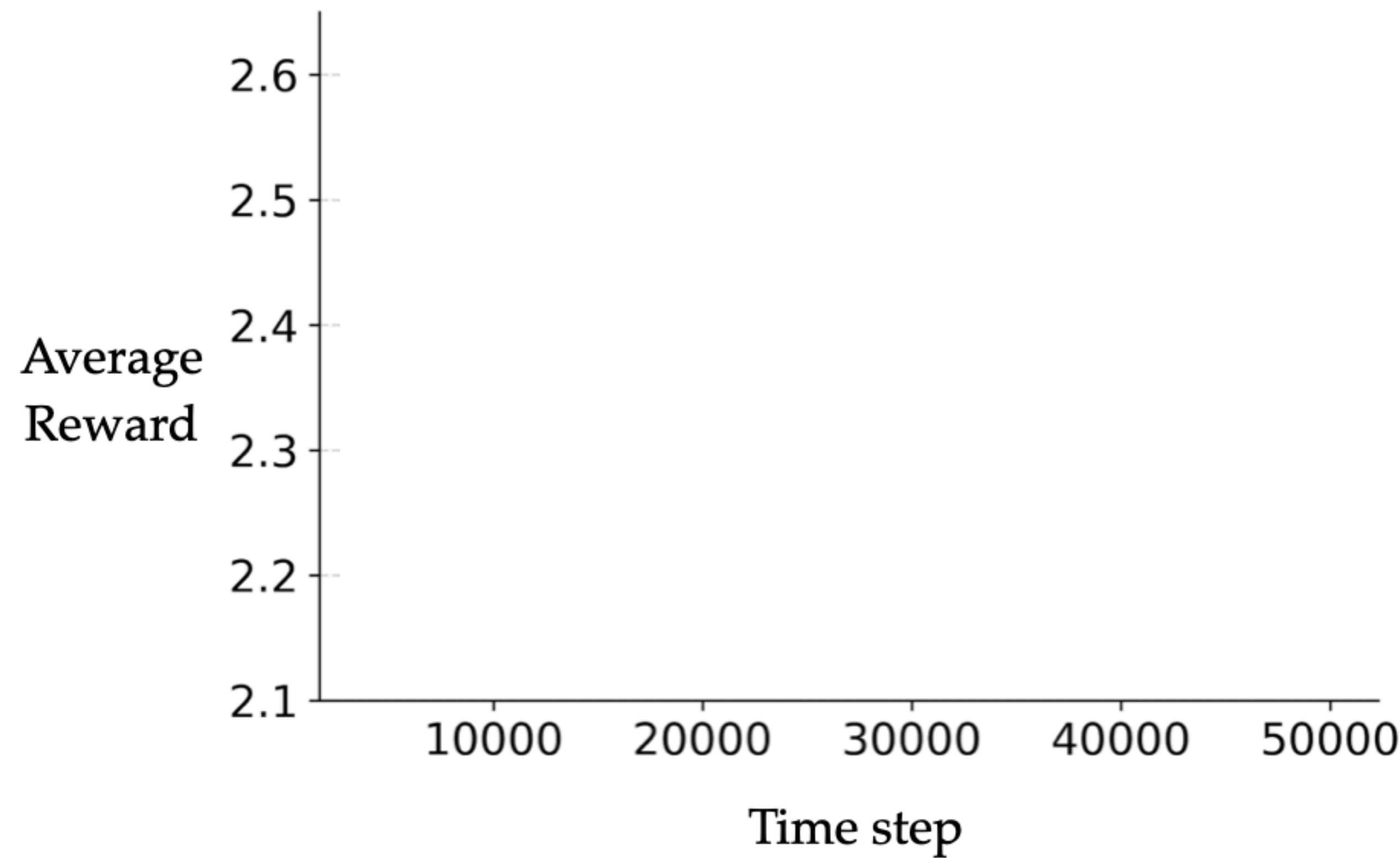
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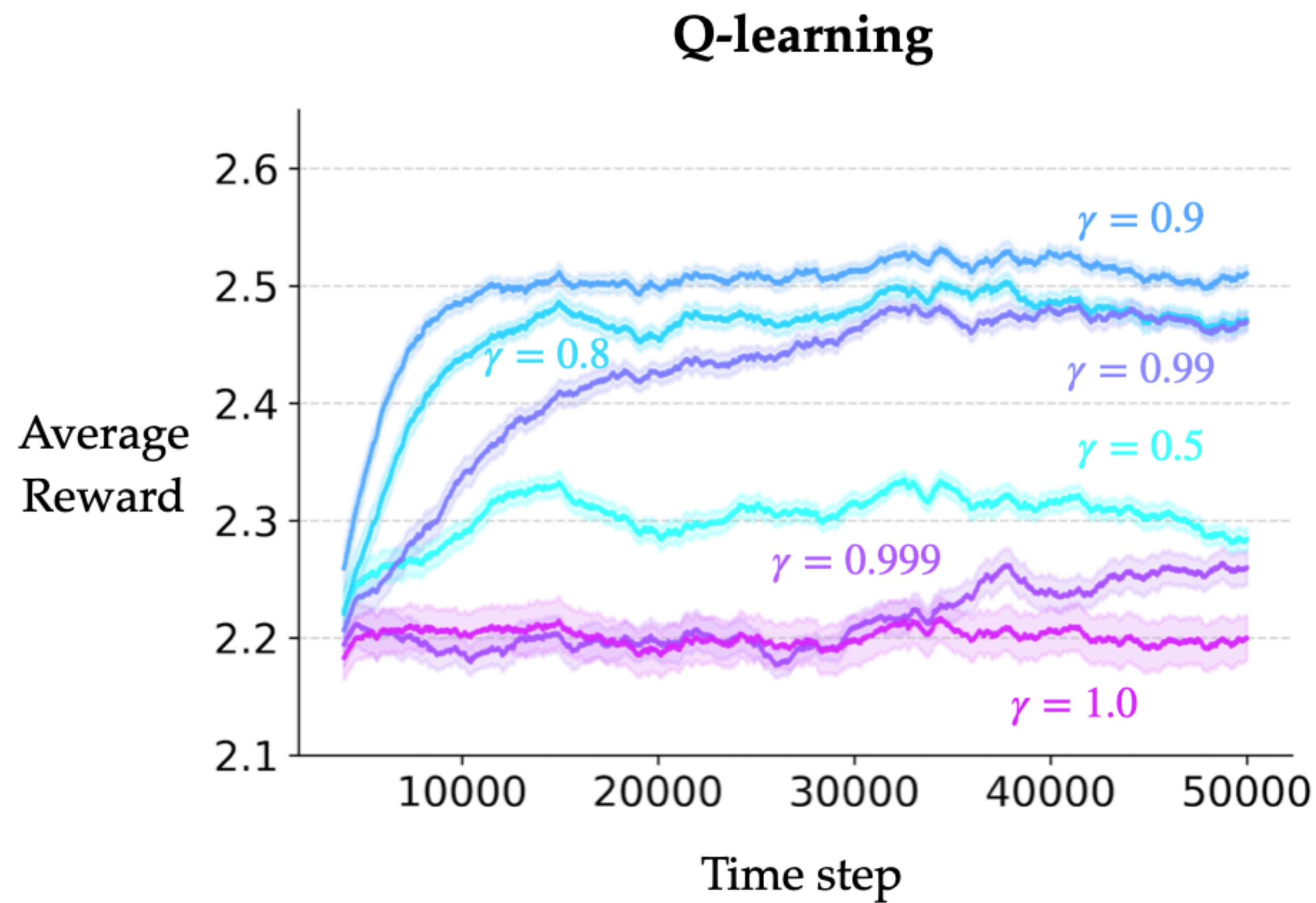


$$Q_{t+1}(S_t, A_t) \doteq Q_t(S_t, A_t) + \alpha_t [R_{t+1} - \bar{R}_t + \gamma \max_{a'} Q_t(S_{t+1}, a') - Q_t(S_t, A_t)]$$

NO INSTABILITY WITH LARGE DISCOUNT FACTORS

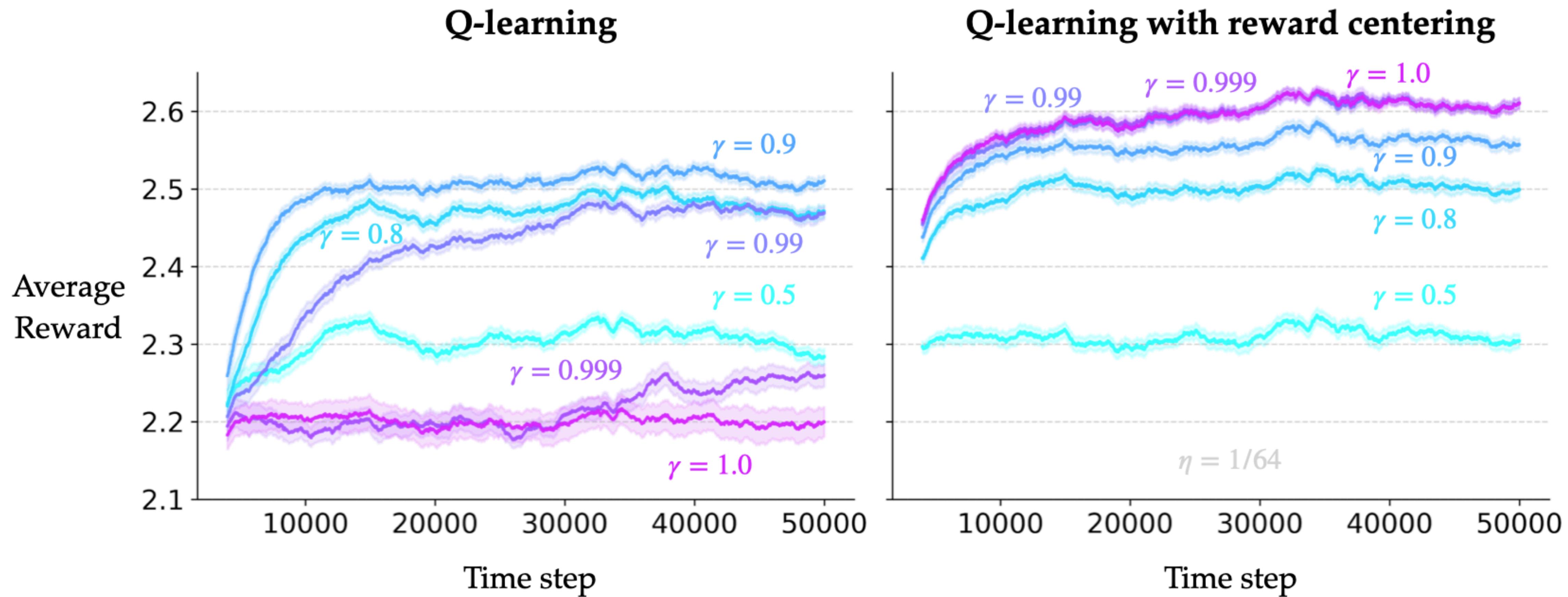


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AccessControl (tabular)

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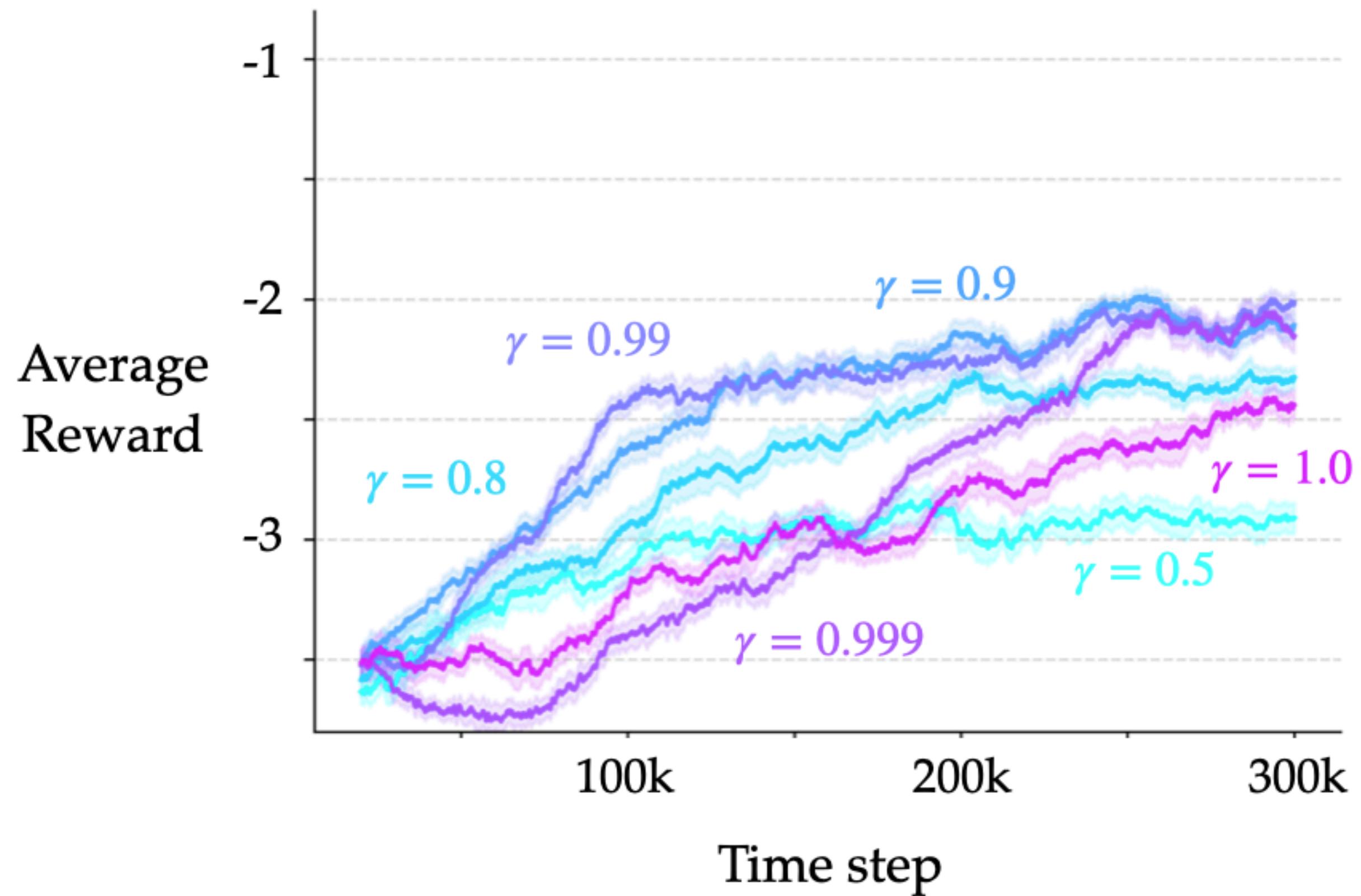
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PuckWorld ([linear FA](#))

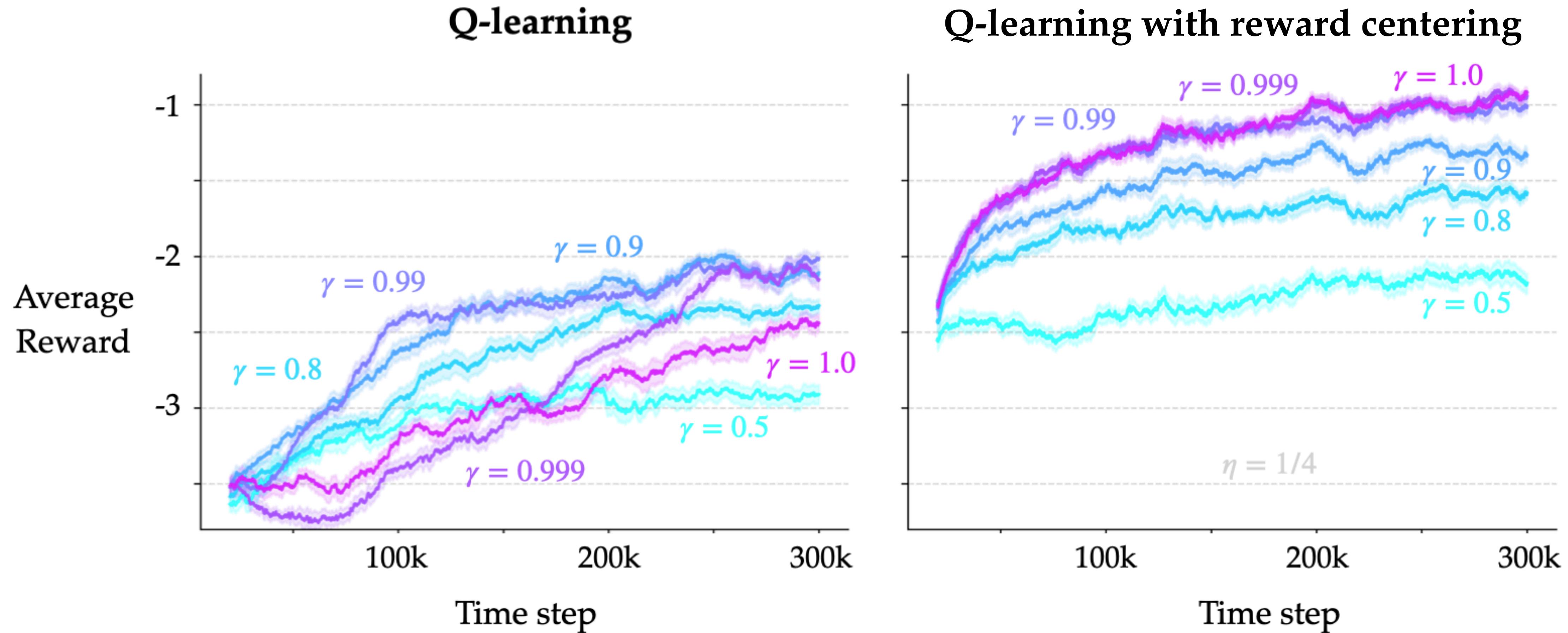
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Q-learning



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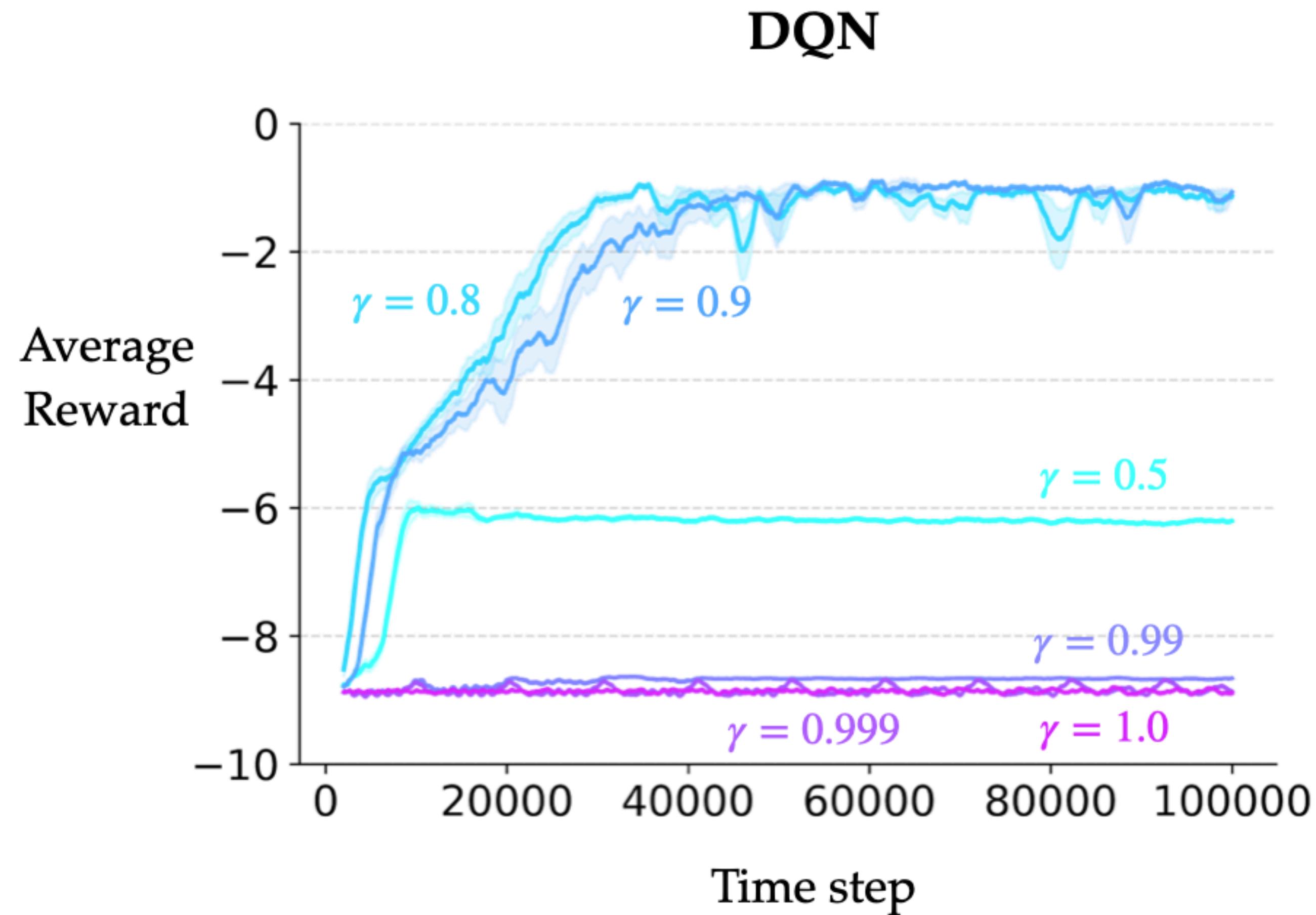


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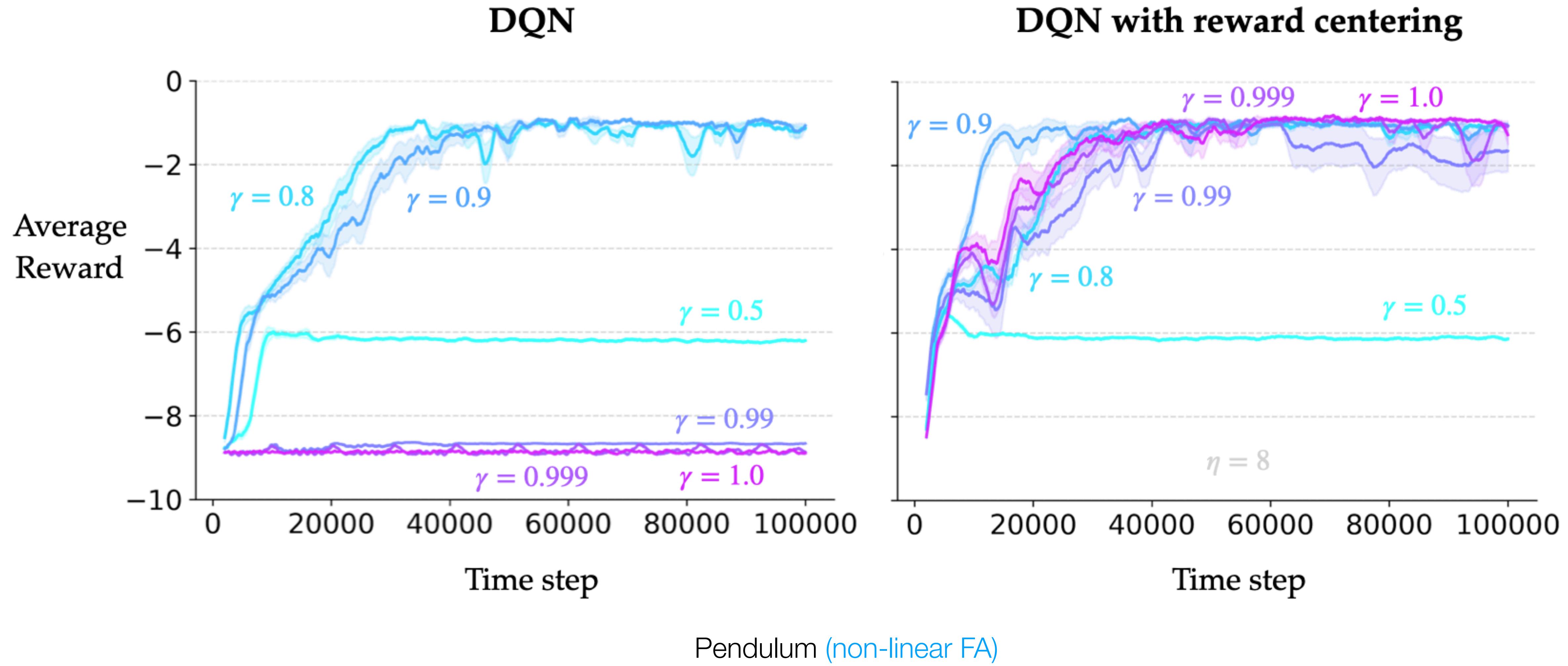
Pendulum (non-linear FA)

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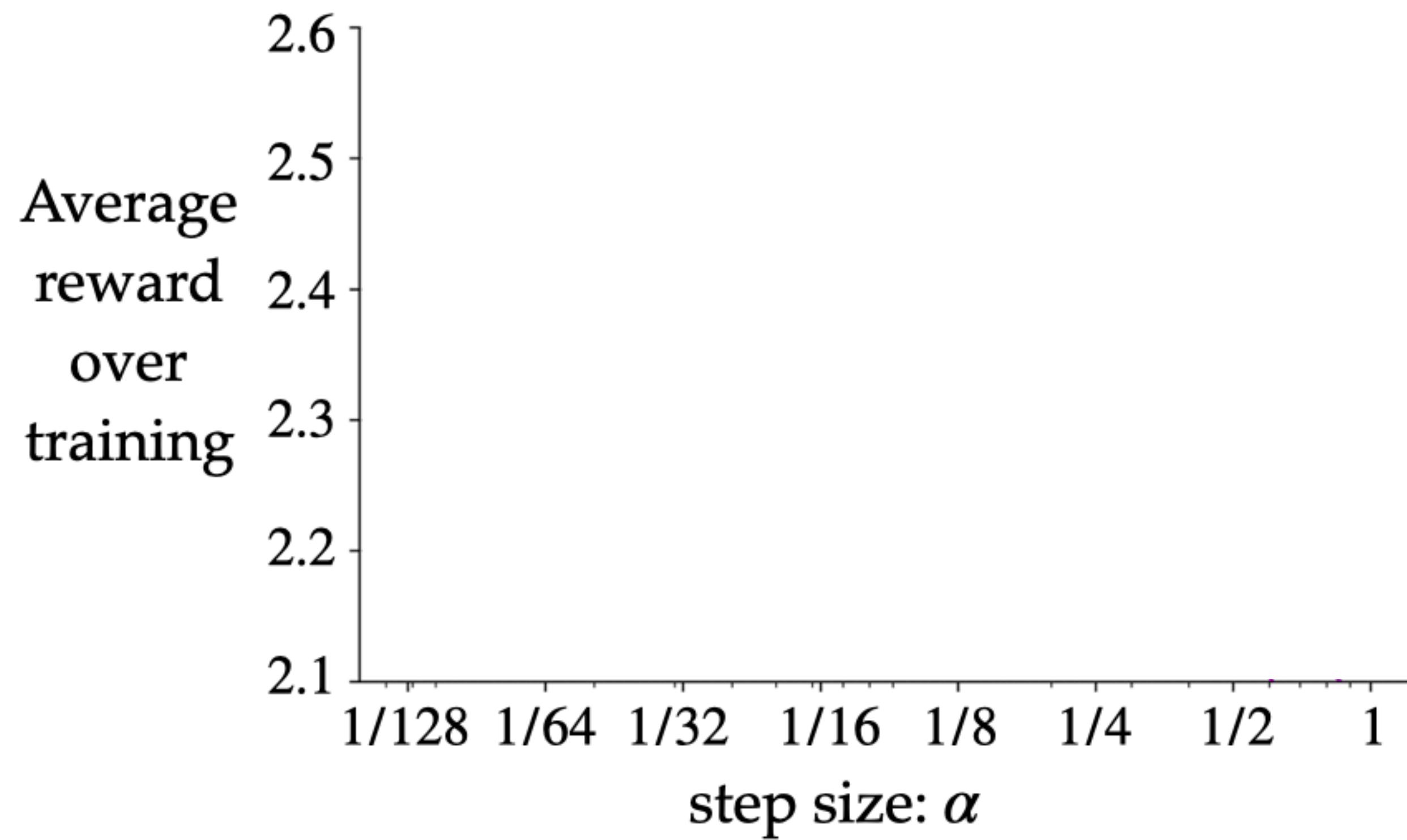
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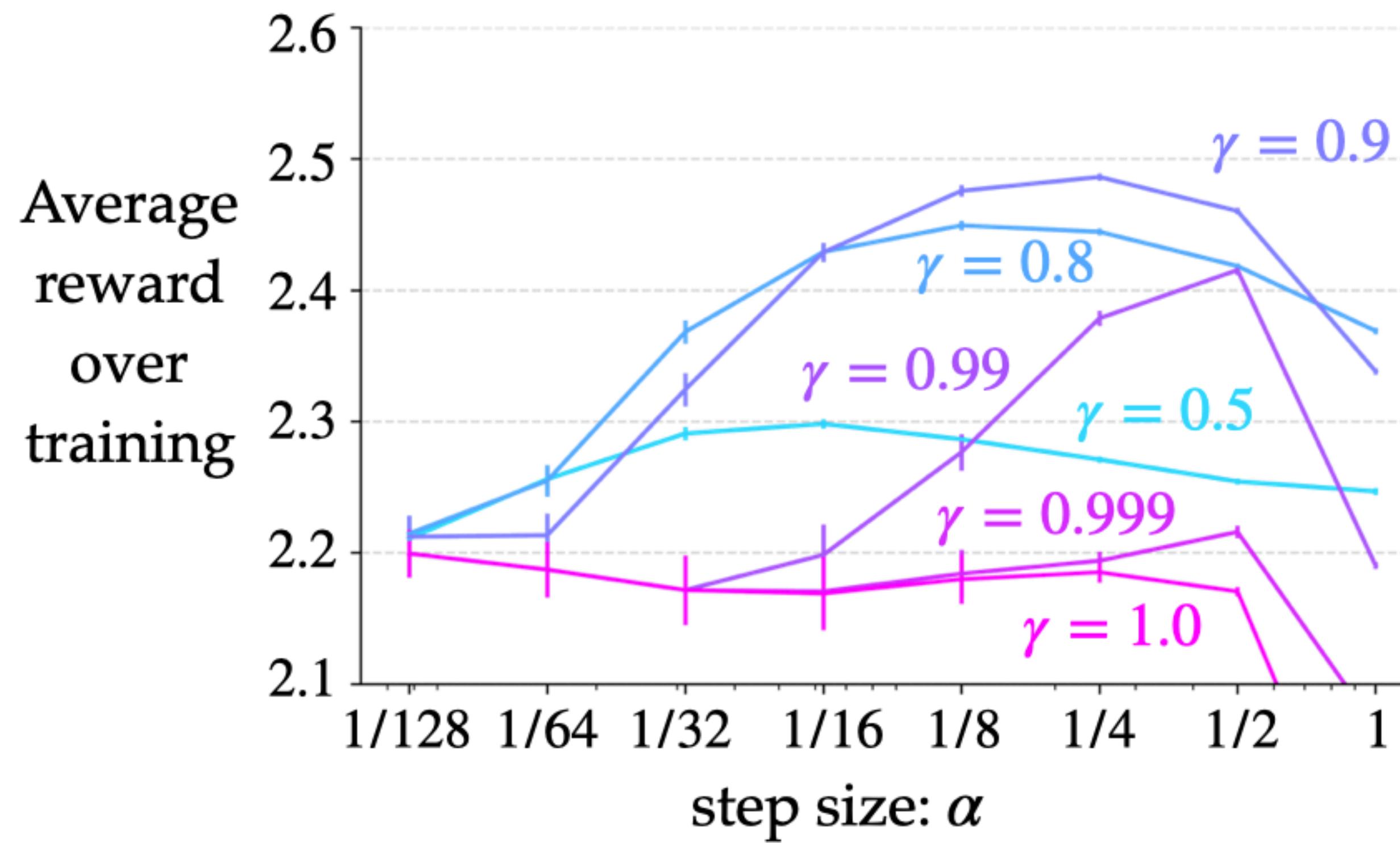
TRENDS ARE CONSISTENT ACROSS PARAMETERS

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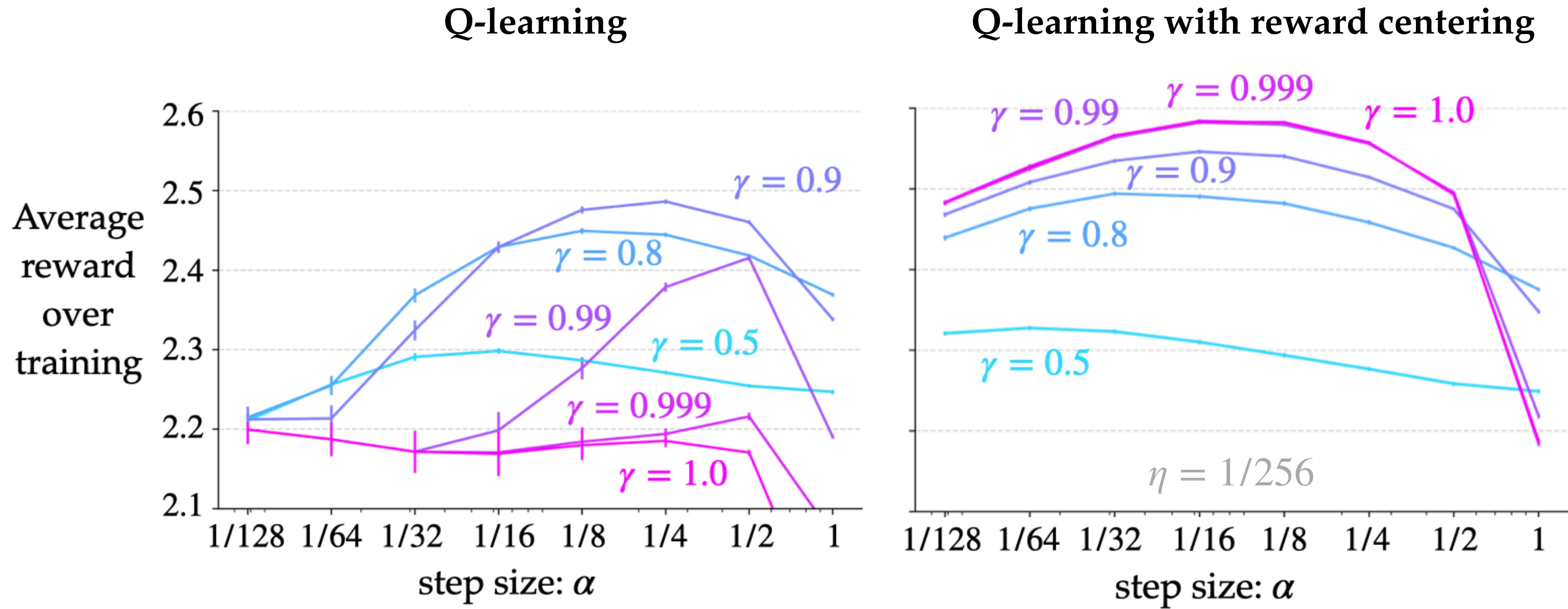
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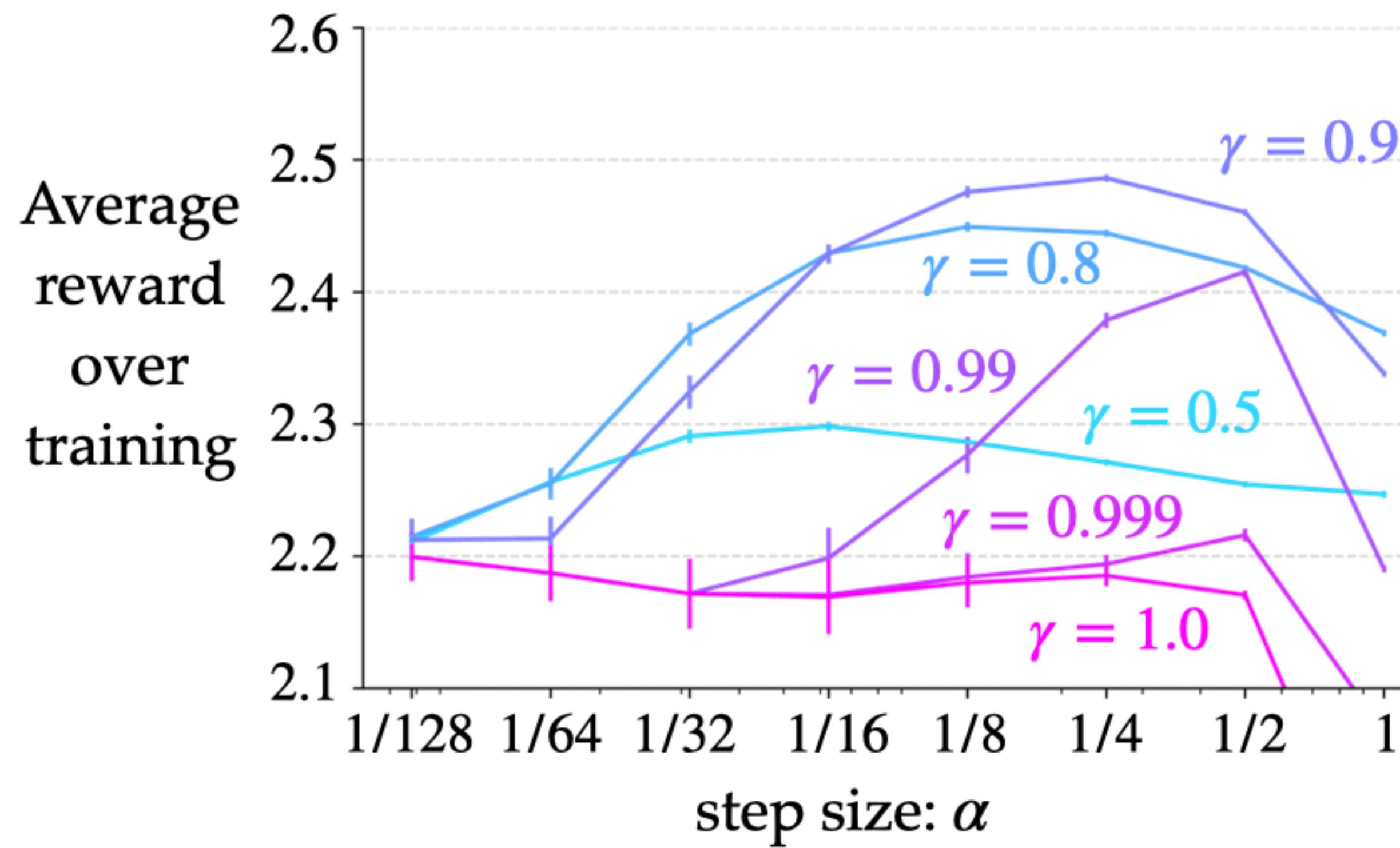
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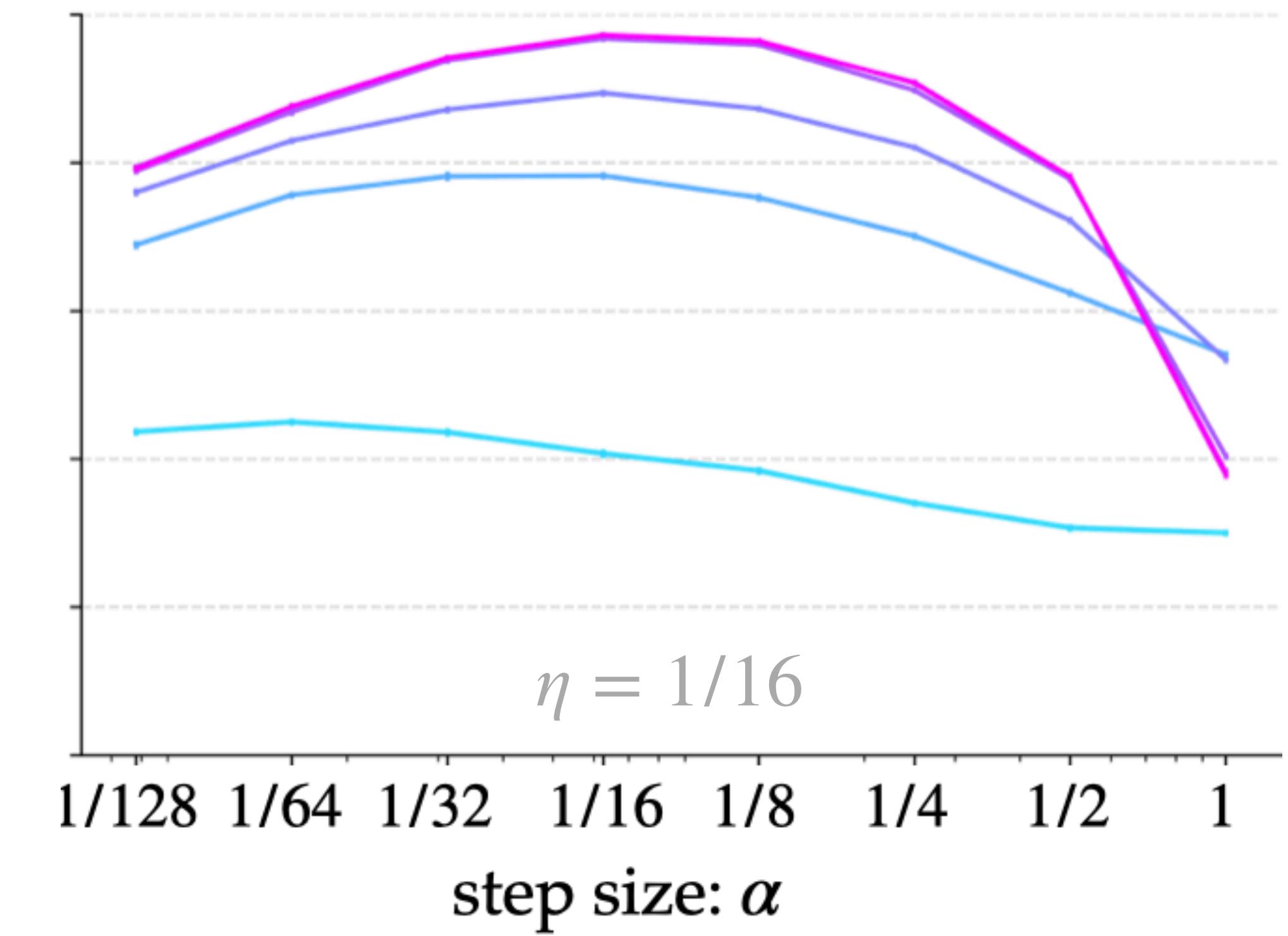
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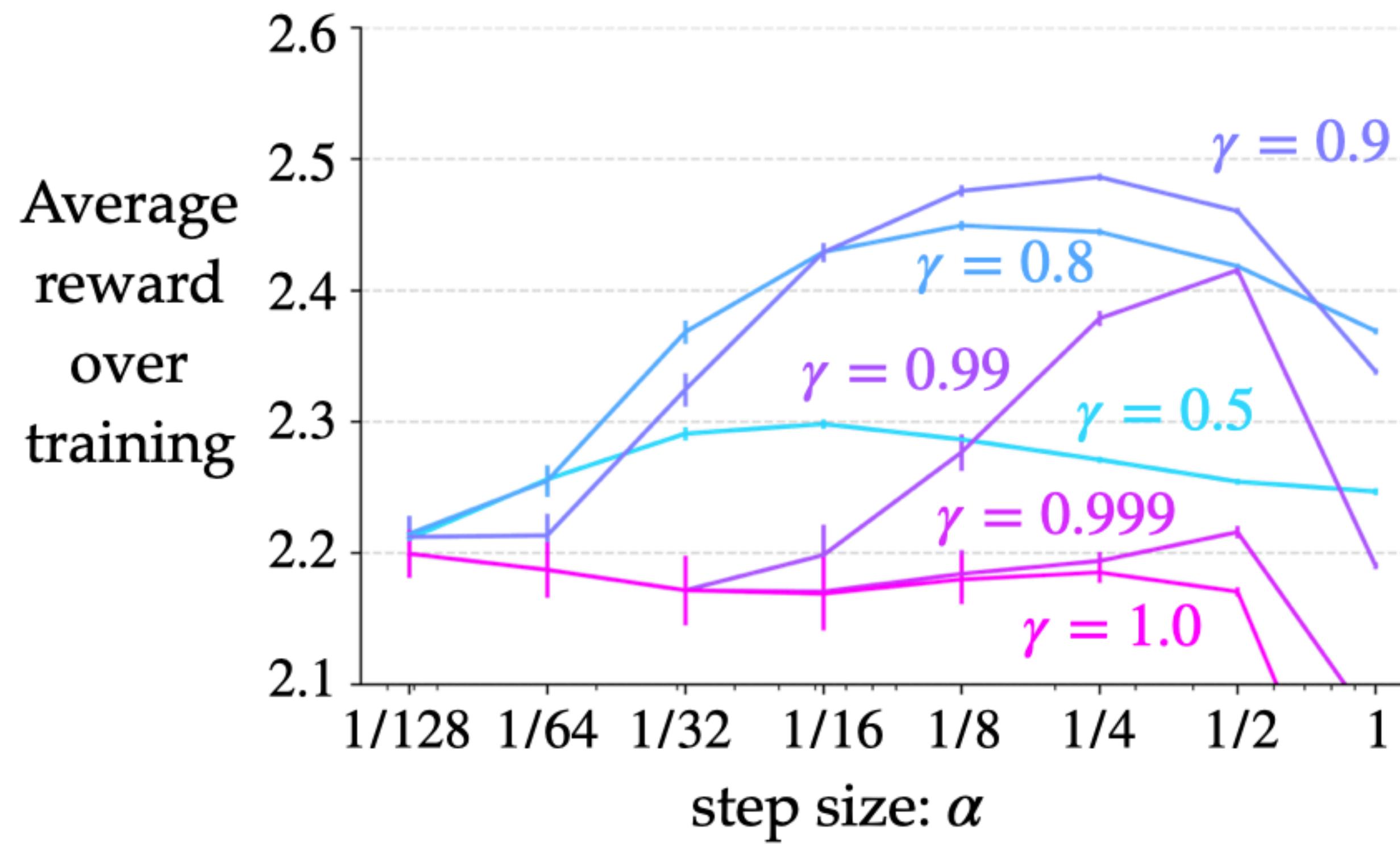
Q-learning with reward centering



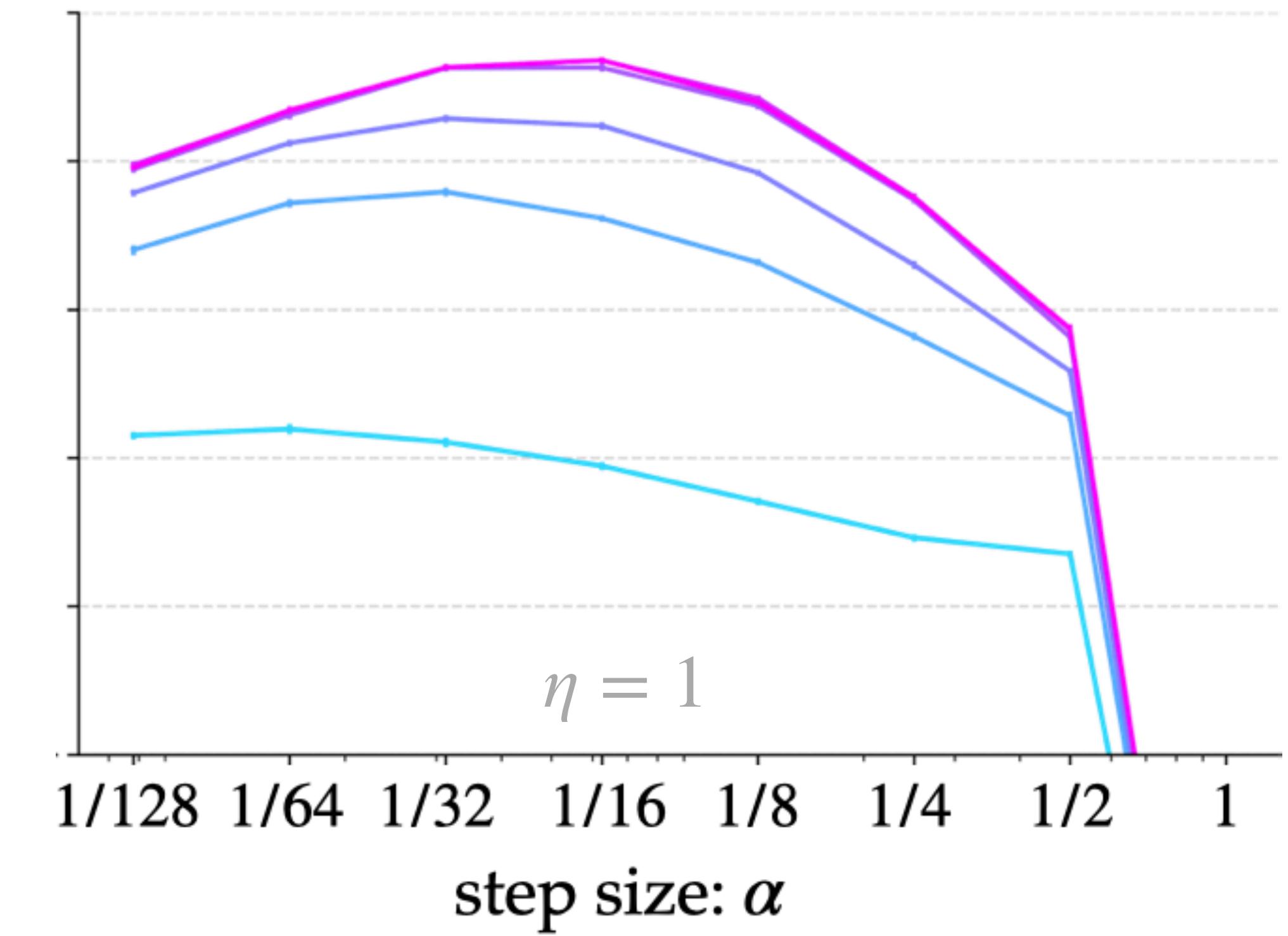
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KEY INSIGHT

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R_{t+1} R_{t+2} R_{t+3} ... R_{t+n} ...

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$$R_{t+1} \quad R_{t+2} \quad R_{t+3} \quad \dots \quad R_{t+n} \quad \dots$$

$$v_\pi^\gamma(s) \doteq \mathbb{E}_\pi[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots | S_t = s]$$

← Standard discounted value function

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$$v_\pi^\gamma(s) \doteq \mathbb{E}_\pi[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots | S_t = s] \quad \xleftarrow{\text{Standard discounted value function}}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_{t+k+1} | S_t = s \right]$$

$$v_\pi^\gamma(s) = \frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma} + \tilde{v}_\pi(s) + e_\pi^\gamma(s), \quad \forall s$$

$$\tilde{v}_\pi^\gamma(s) \doteq \mathbb{E}_\pi \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k (R_{t+k+1} - r(\pi)) | S_t = s \right]$$

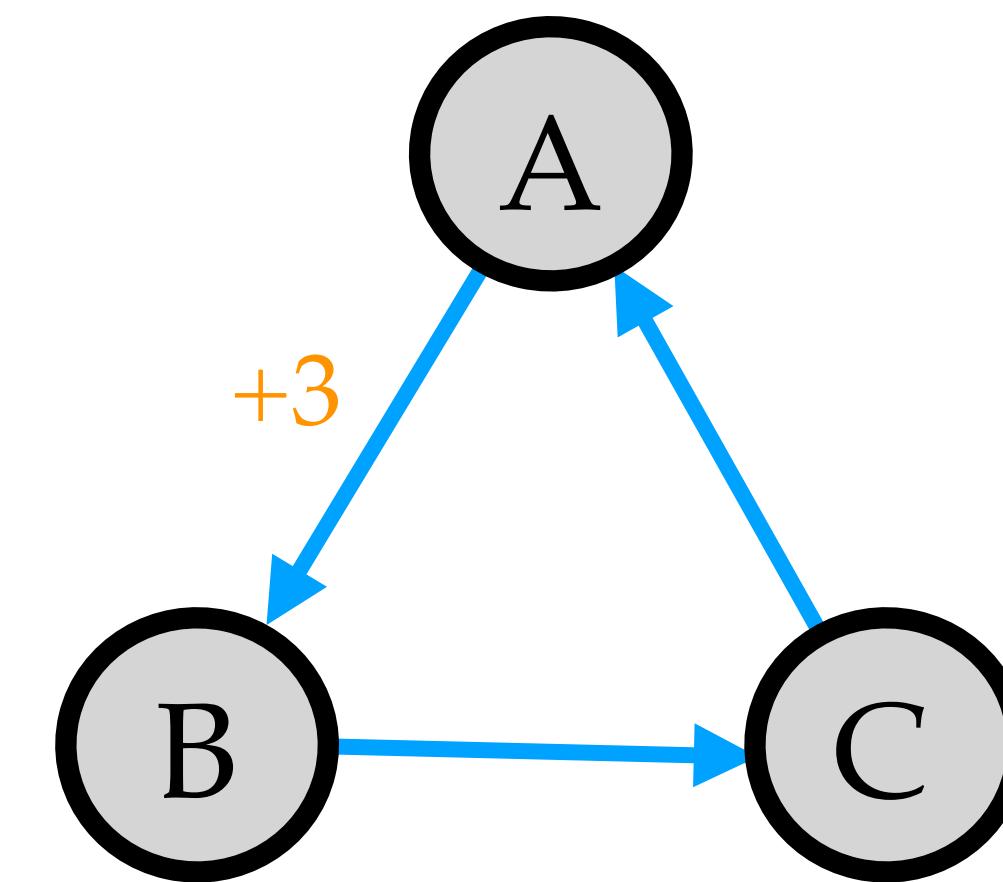
Centered
discounted
value function

MORE INTUITION

$$v_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s) = \frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma} + \tilde{v}_{\pi}(s) + e_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s)$$

$\tilde{v}_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s)$

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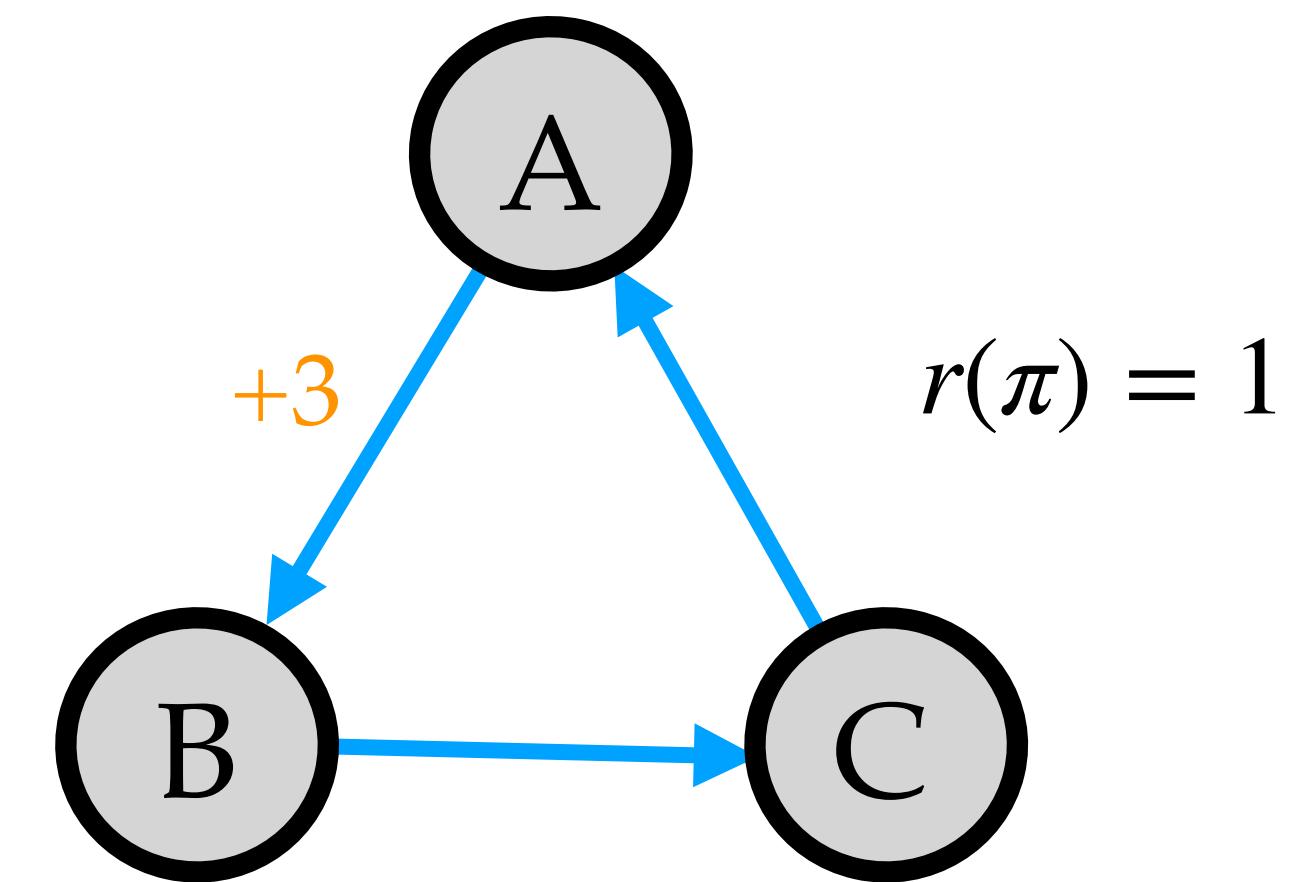


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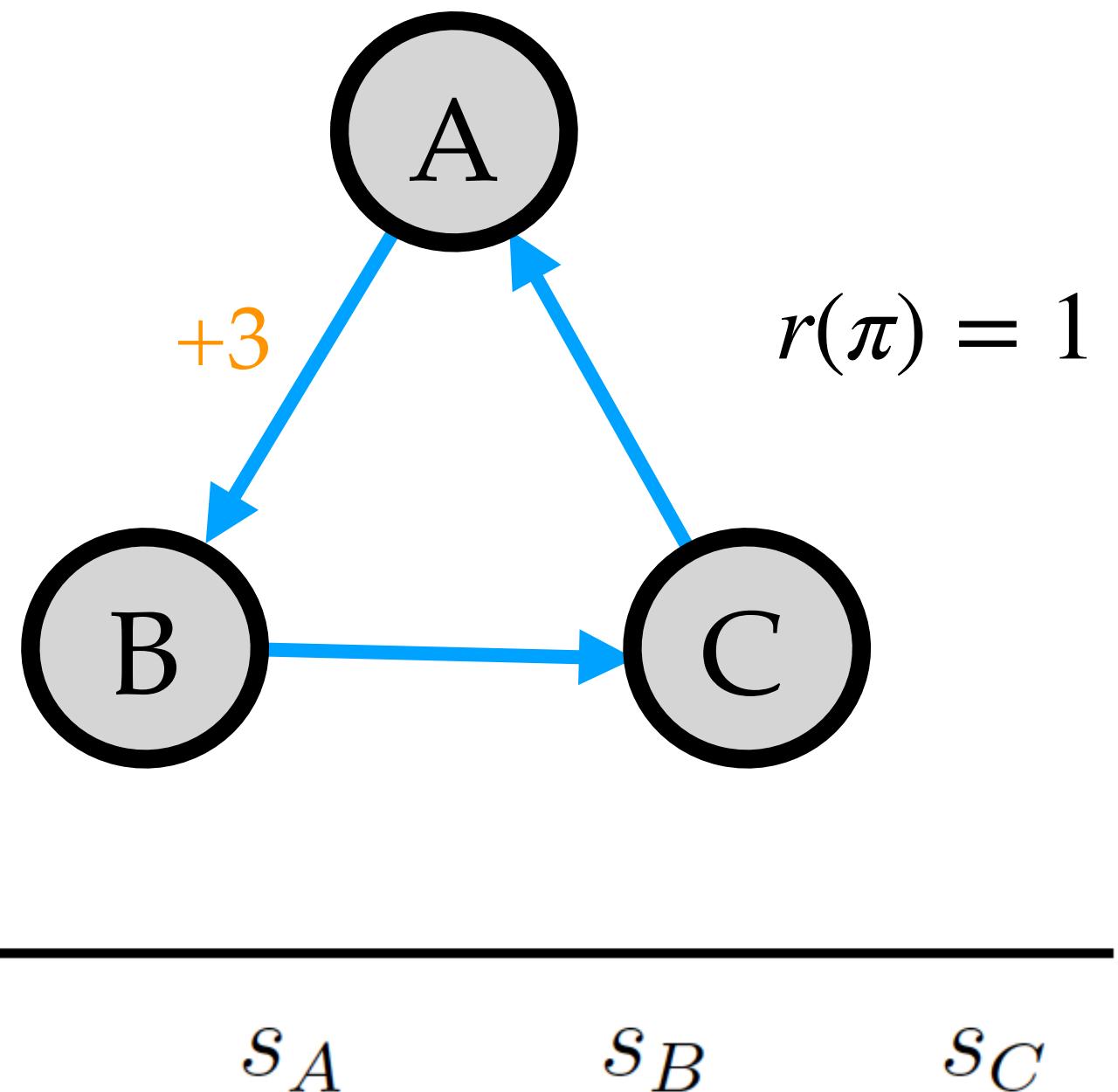
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$$v_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s) = \frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma} + \tilde{v}_{\pi}(s) + e_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s)$$

Standard
discounted values

Centered
discounted values

Differential values



1 -1 0

MORE INTUITION

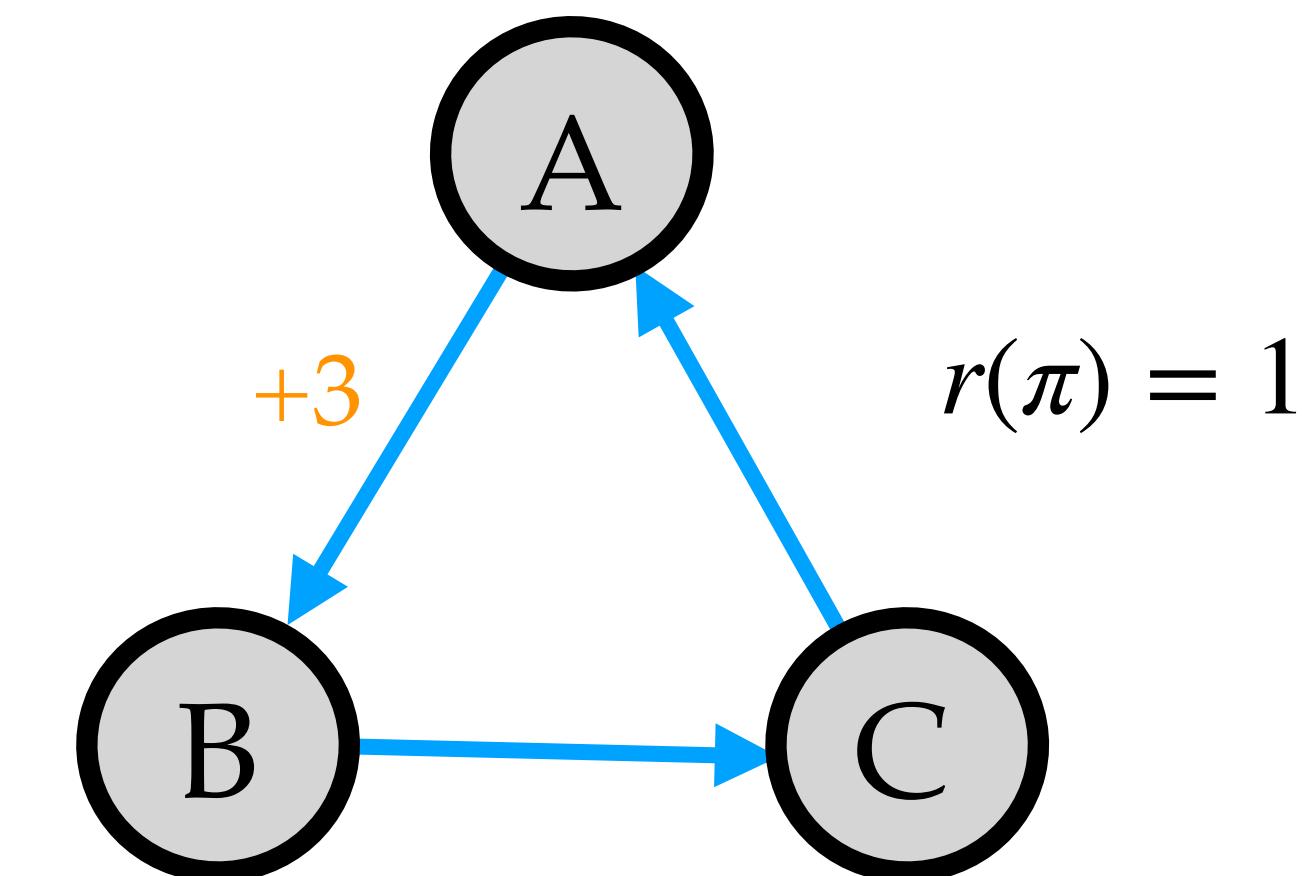
$$\frac{\frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma}}{\gamma = 0.8} \quad 5$$

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Standard
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Differential values



$s_A \quad s_B \quad s_C$

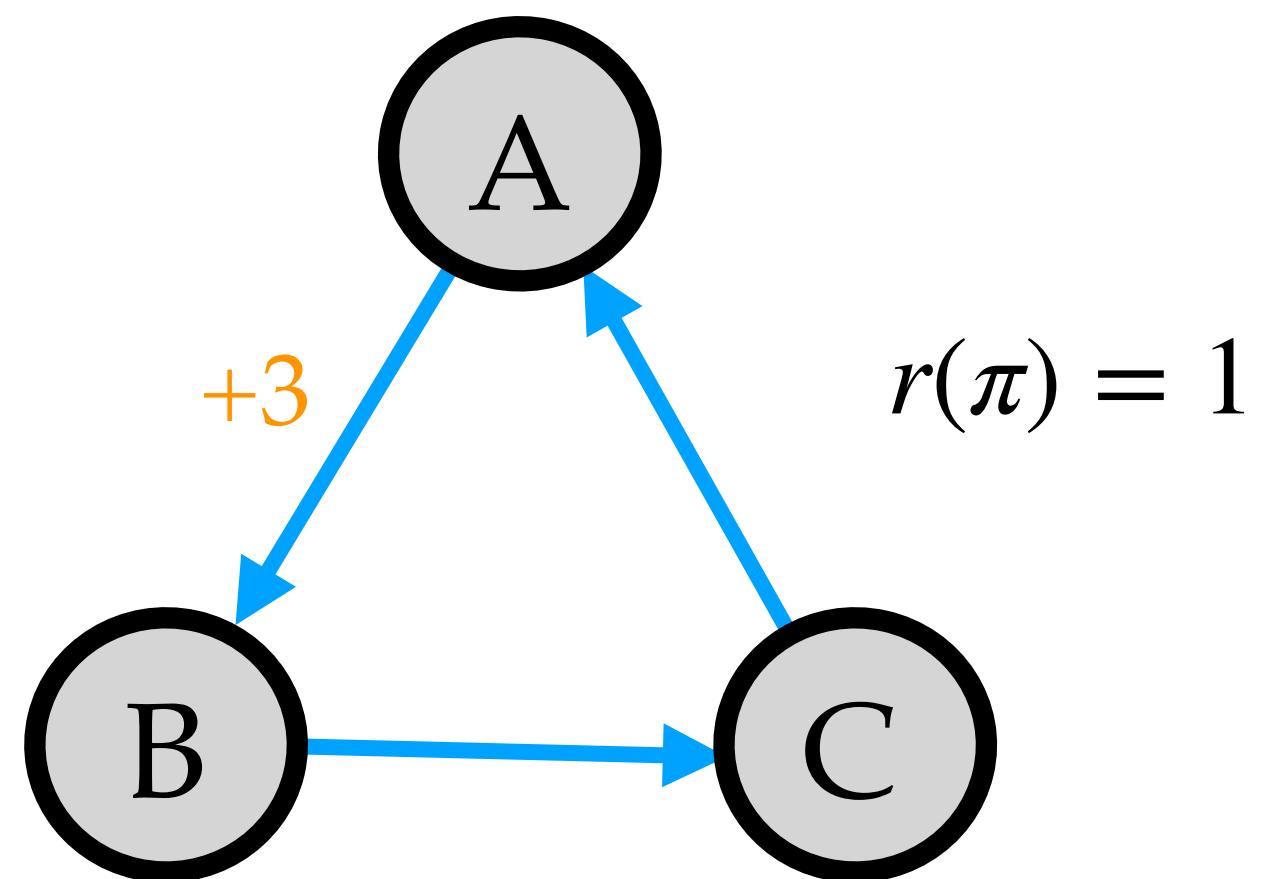
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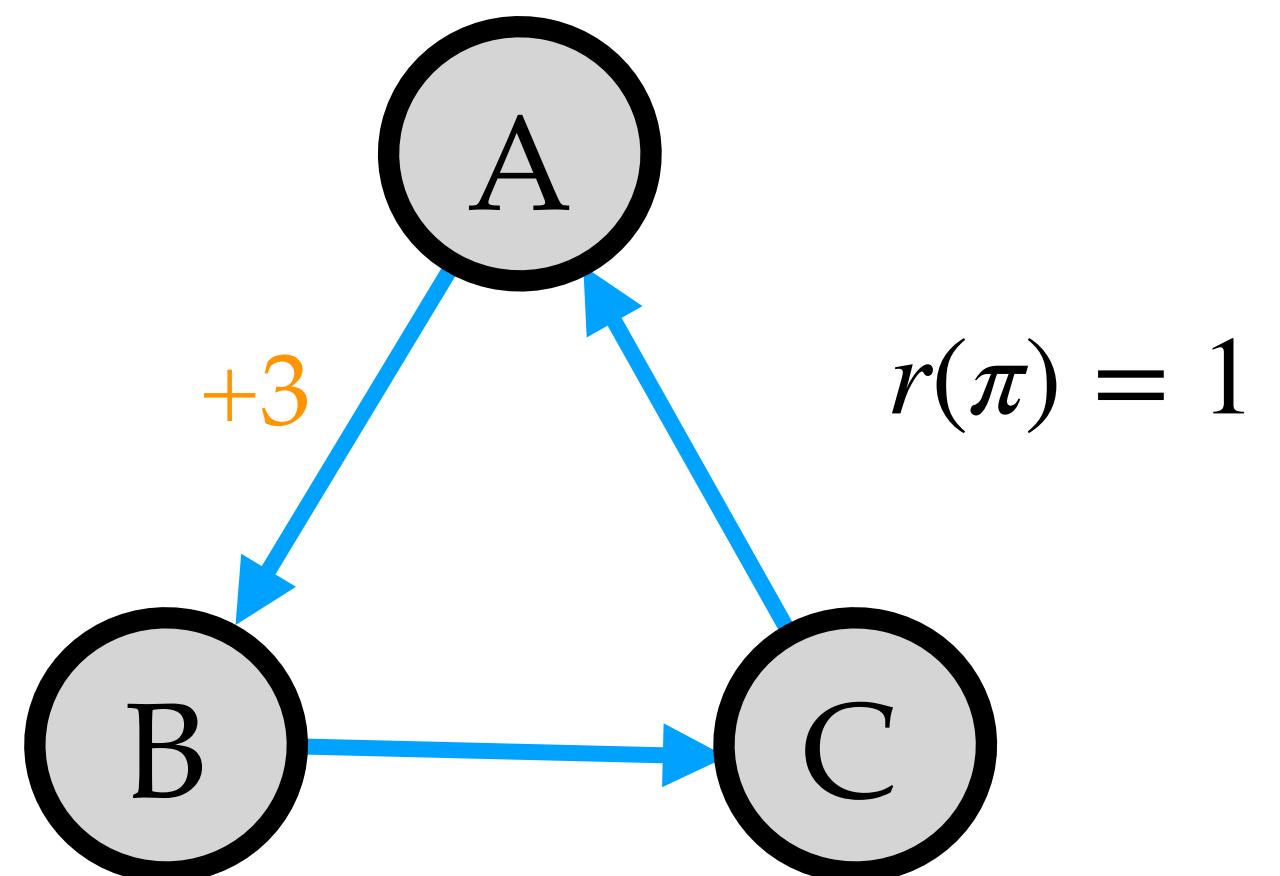
	s_A	s_B	s_C	
Standard discounted values	$\gamma = 0.8$	6.15	3.93	4.92
Centered discounted values	$\gamma = 0.8$	1.15	-1.07	-0.08
Differential values	1	-1	0	

MORE INTUITION

$$\frac{\frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma}}{\gamma}$$

$\gamma = 0.8$	5
$\gamma = 0.9$	10

$$v_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s) = \frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma} + \frac{\tilde{v}_{\pi}(s) + e_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s)}{\tilde{v}_{\pi}^{\gamma}(s)}$$



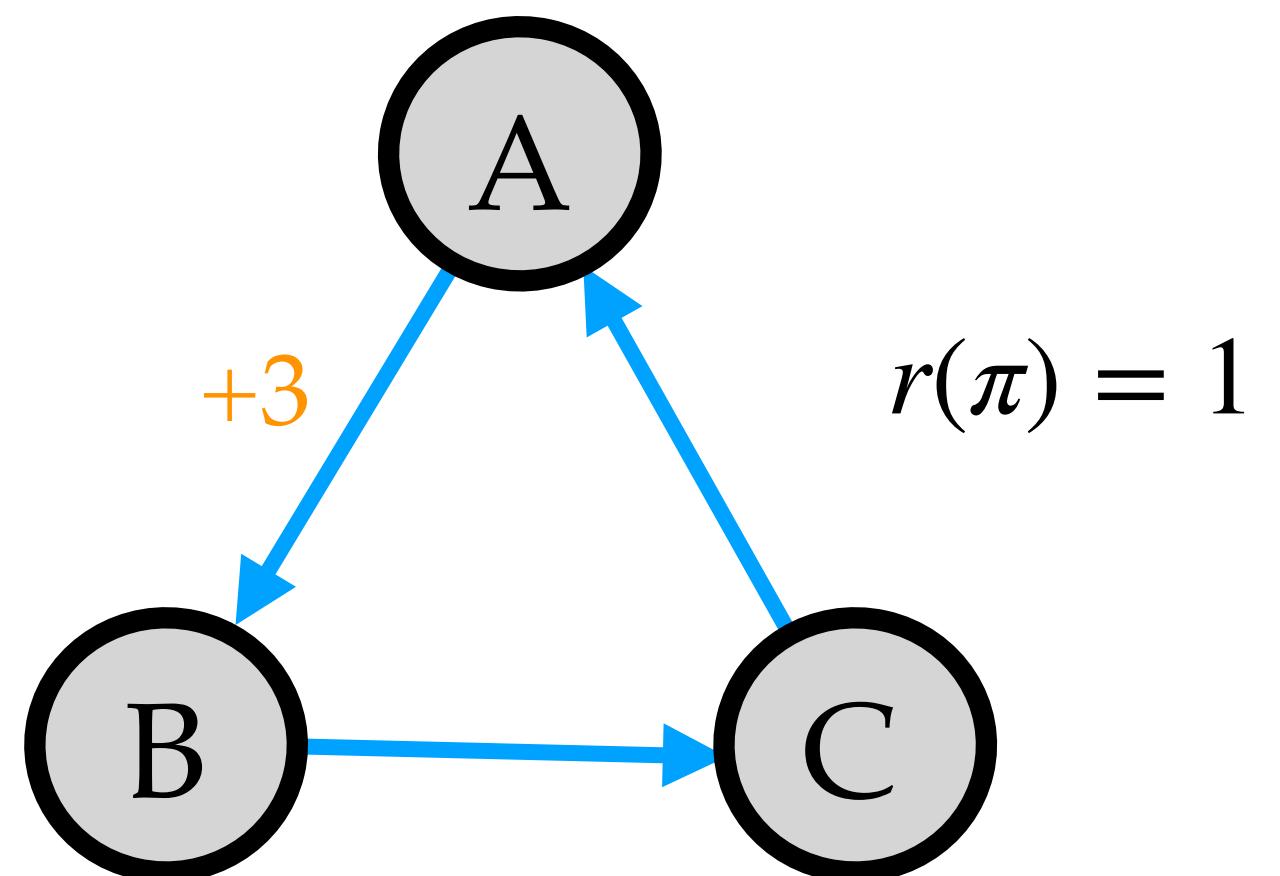
	s_A	s_B	s_C	
Standard discounted values	$\gamma = 0.8$	6.15	3.93	4.92
	$\gamma = 0.9$	11.07	8.97	9.96
Centered discounted values	$\gamma = 0.8$	1.15	-1.07	-0.08
	$\gamma = 0.9$	1.07	-1.03	-0.04
Differential values	1	-1	0	

MORE INTUITION

$$\frac{\frac{r(\pi)}{1 - \gamma}}{\gamma}$$

$\gamma = 0.8$	5
$\gamma = 0.9$	10
$\gamma = 0.99$	100

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	s_A	s_B	s_C	
Standard discounted values	$\gamma = 0.8$ $\gamma = 0.9$ $\gamma = 0.99$	6.15 11.07 101.01	3.93 8.97 98.99	4.92 9.96 99.99
Centered discounted values	$\gamma = 0.8$ $\gamma = 0.9$ $\gamma = 0.99$	1.15 1.07 1.01	-1.07 -1.03 -1.01	-0.08 -0.04 -0.01
Differential values		1	-1	0

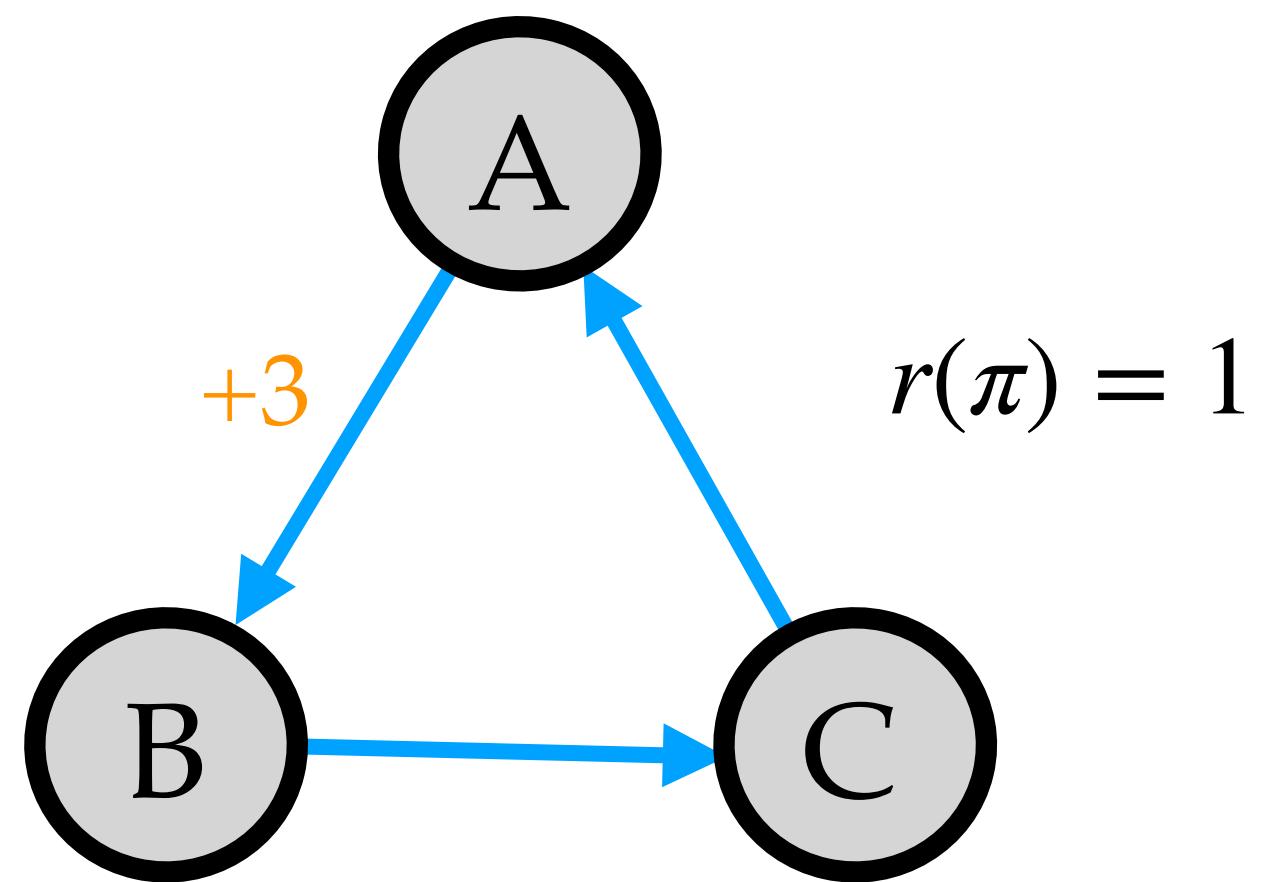
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ESTIMATING $r(\pi)$

$S_0 \ A_0 \ R_1 \ S_1 \ A_1, R_2 \dots \ S_t \ A_t \ R_{t+1} \ S_{t+1} \ A_{t+1} \ R_{t+2} \ \dots$

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On-policy

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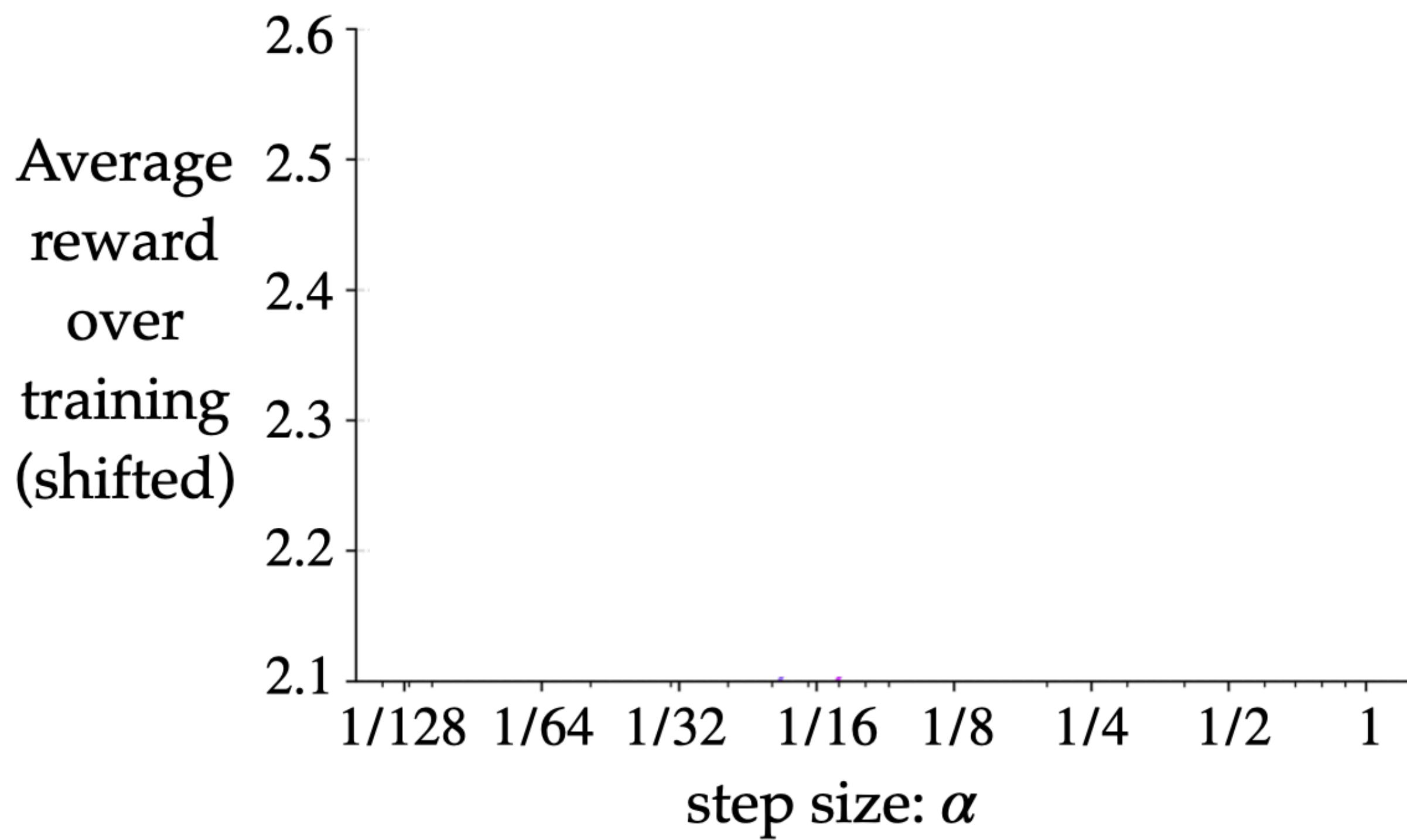
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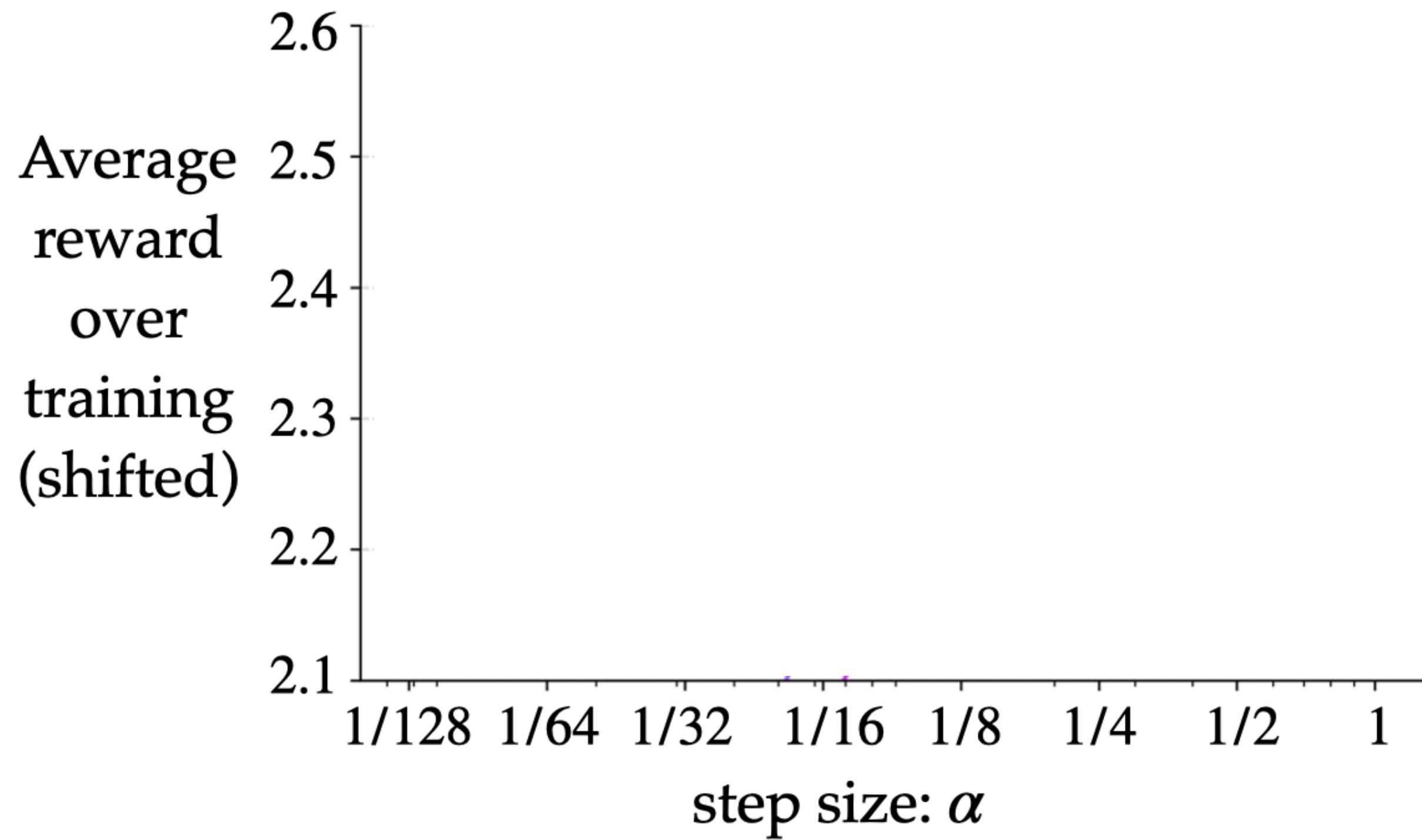
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MORE ROBUST TO SHIFTED REWARDS



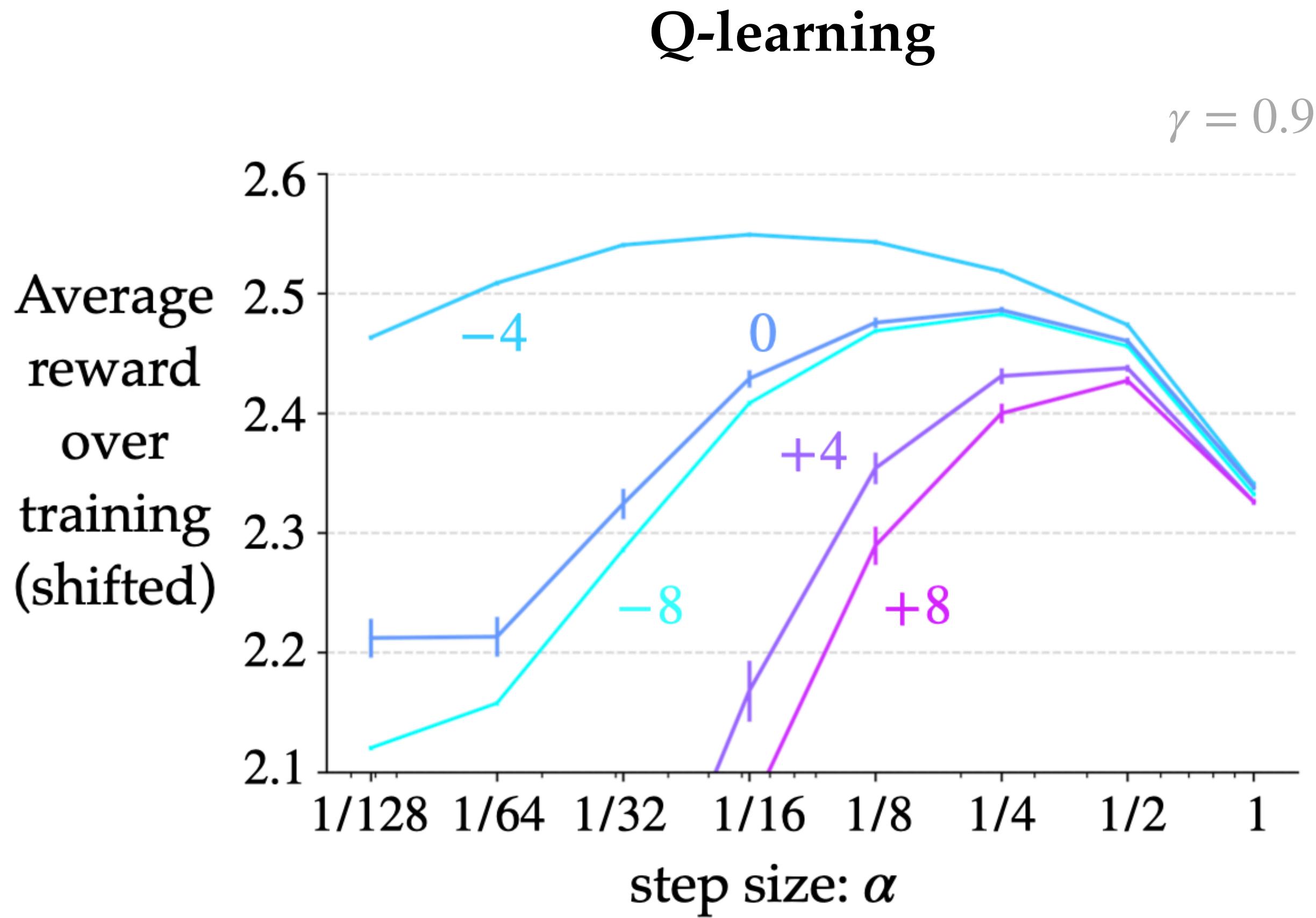
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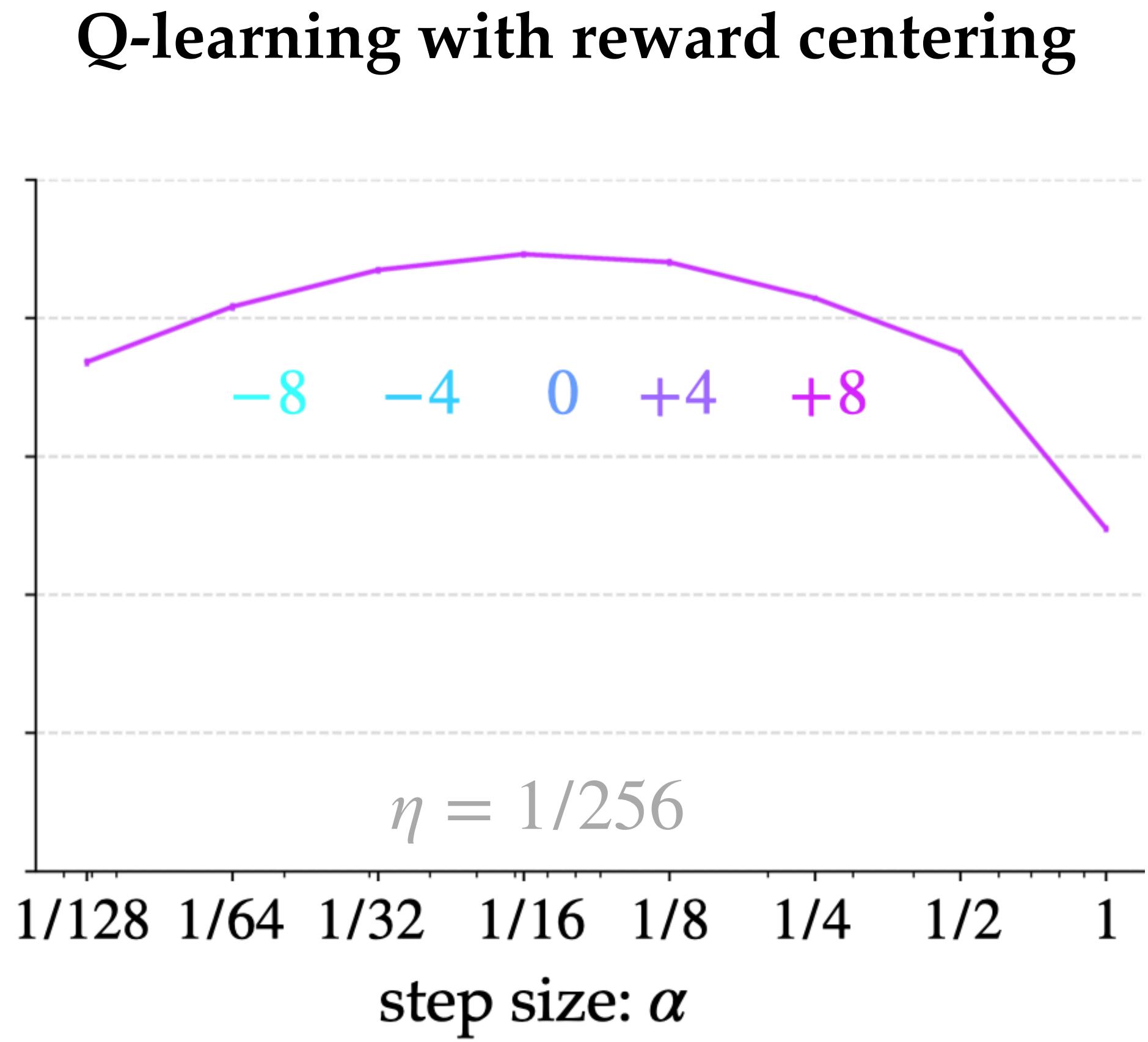
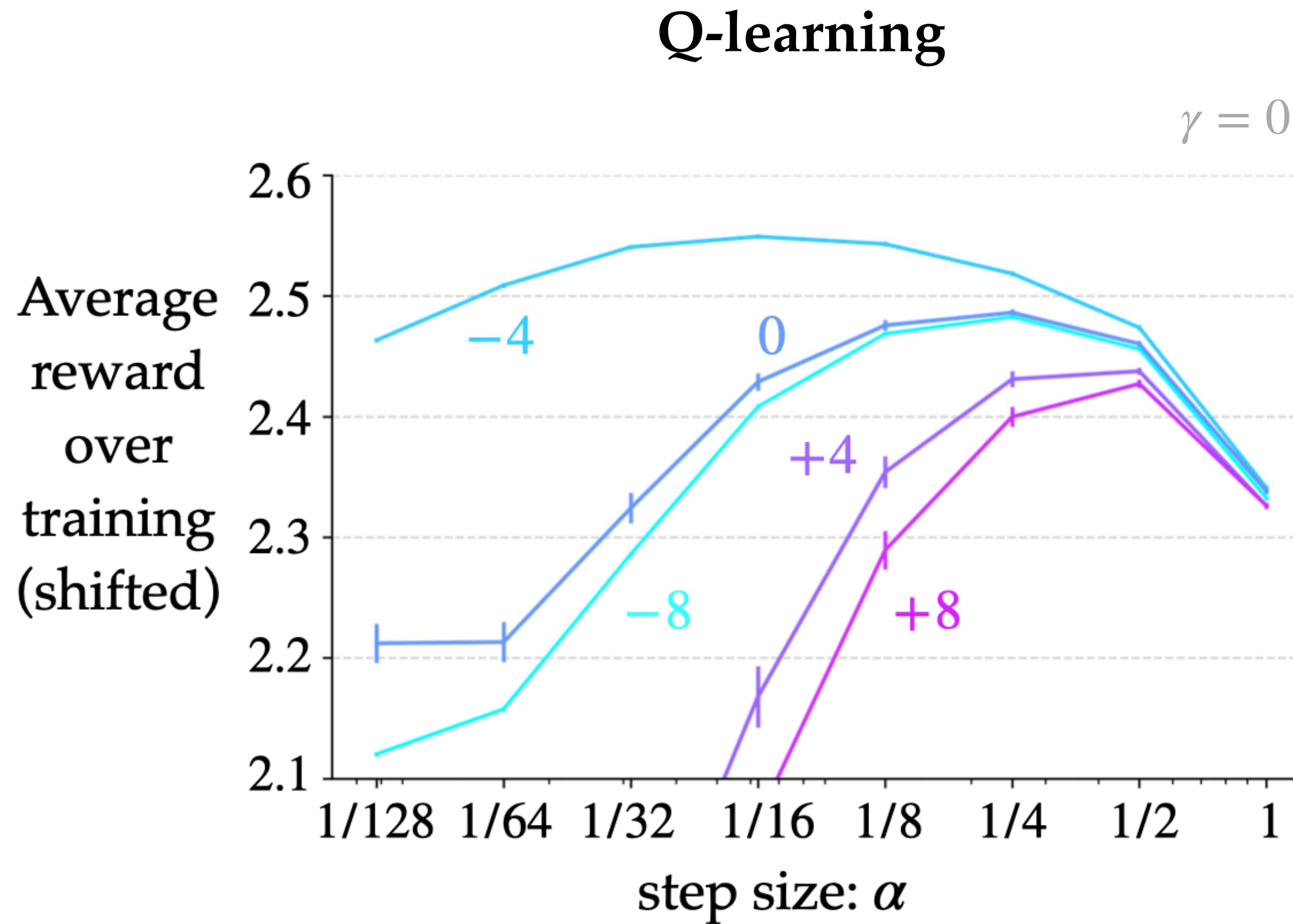
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AccessControl (tabular)

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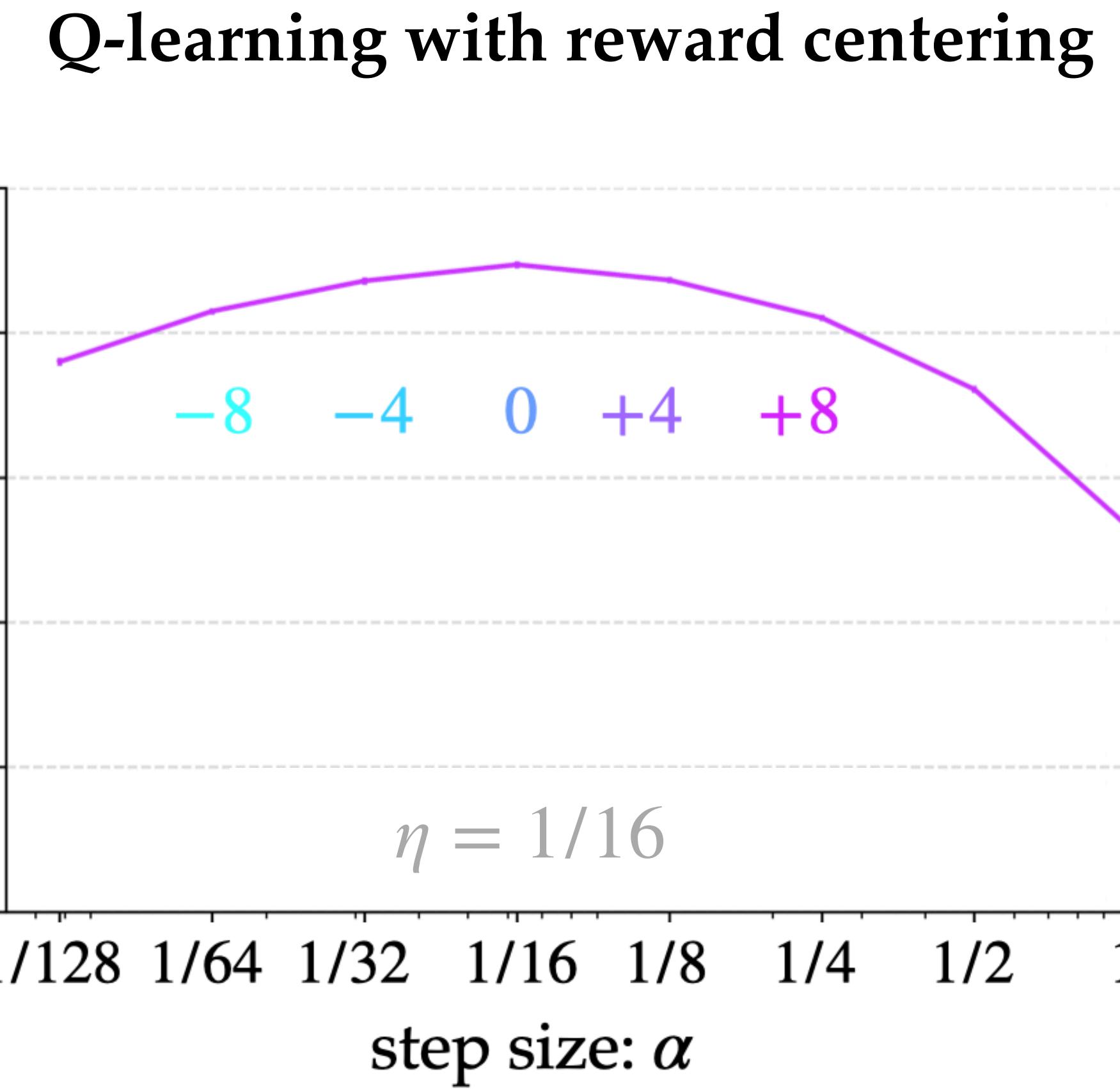
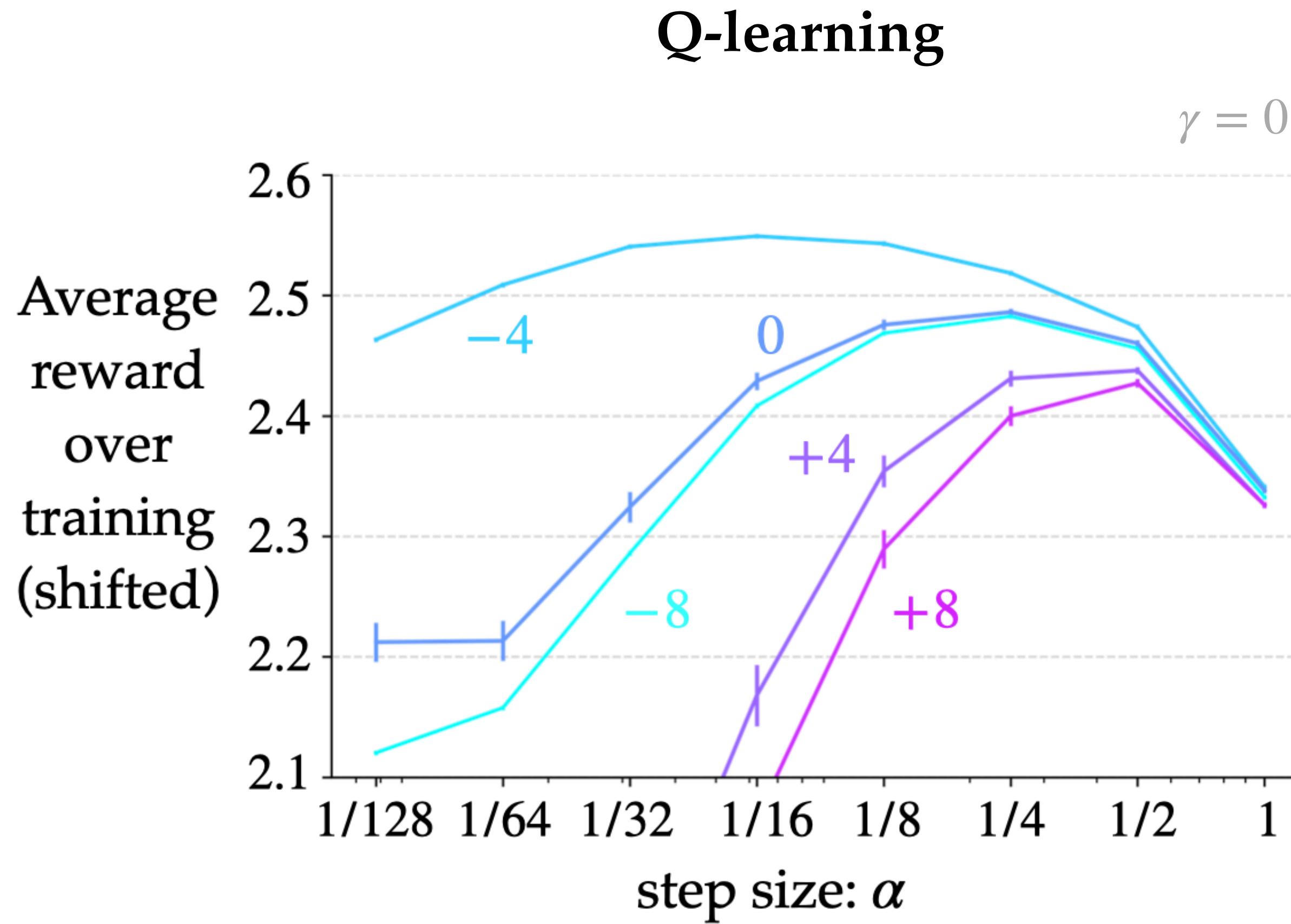
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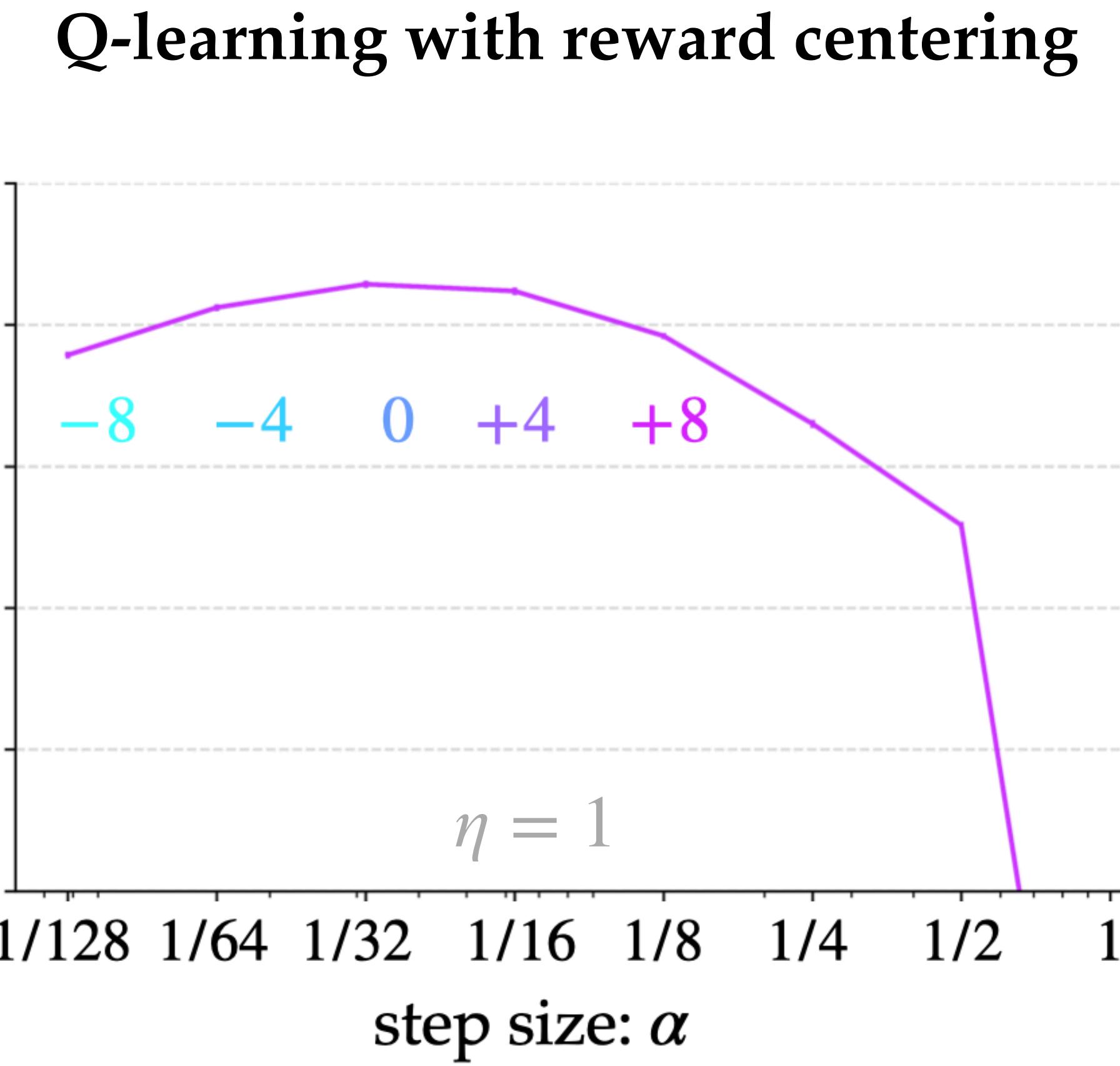
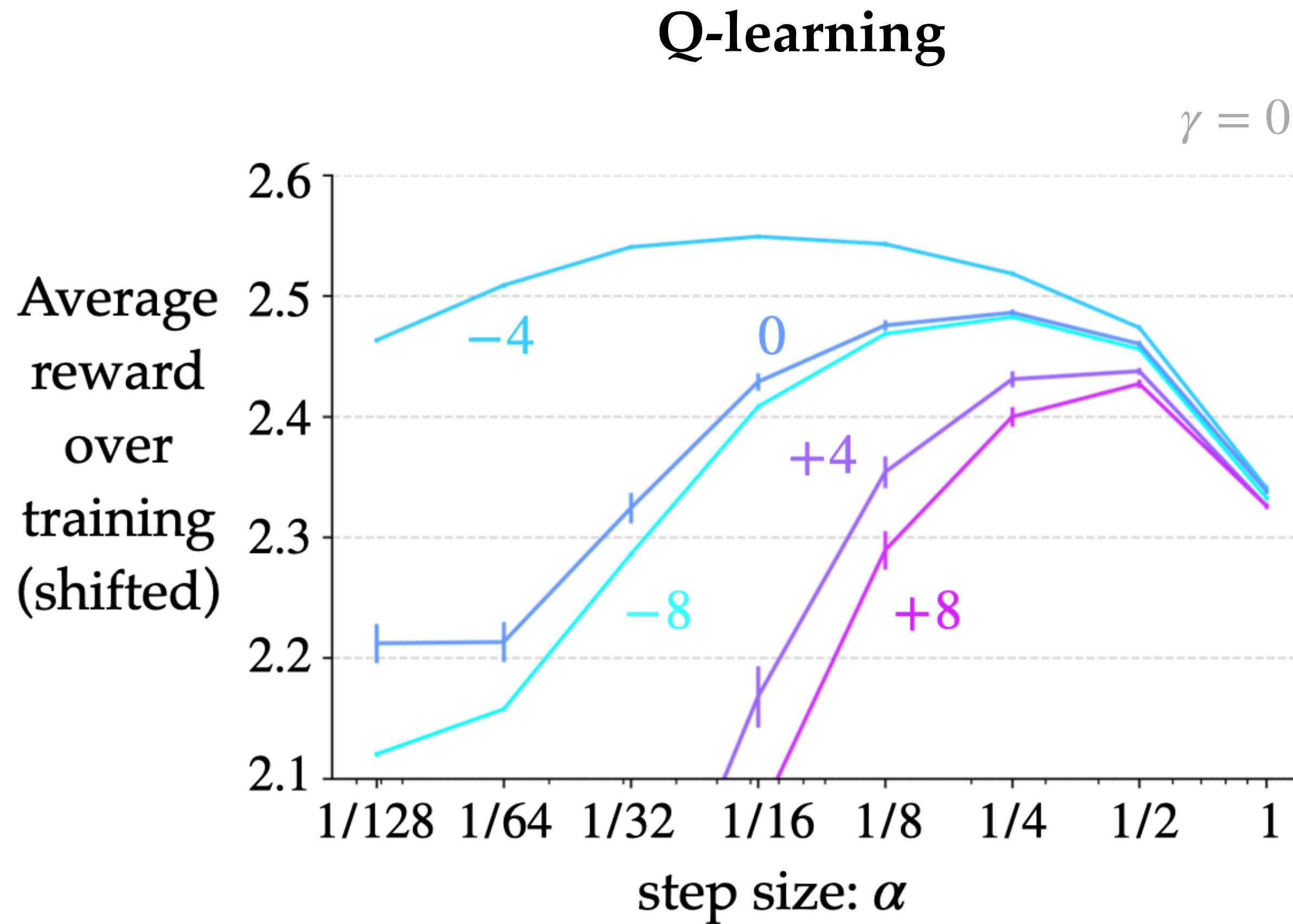
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2. Multi-step average-reward methods
3. An idea to improve *discounted-reward* methods

Conclusions, limitations, and future work

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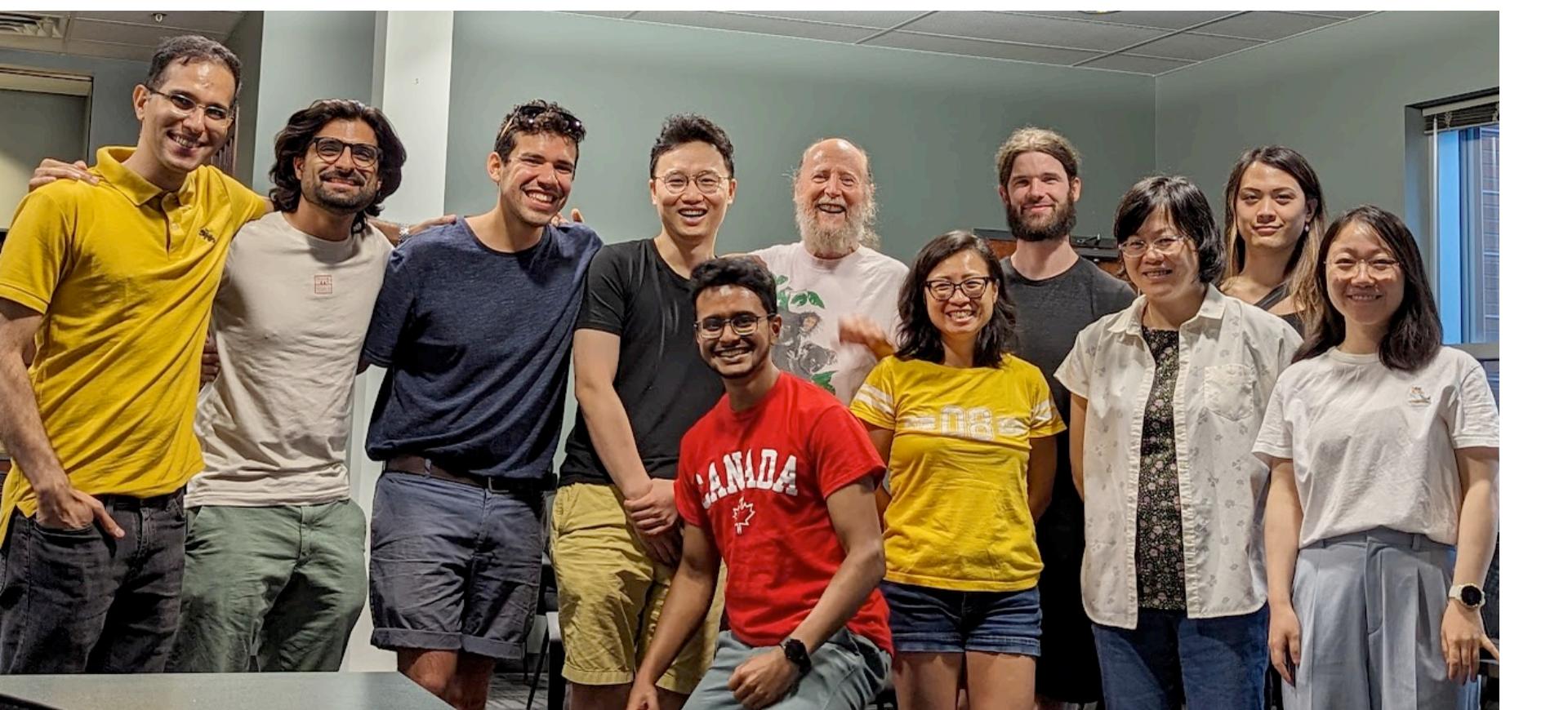
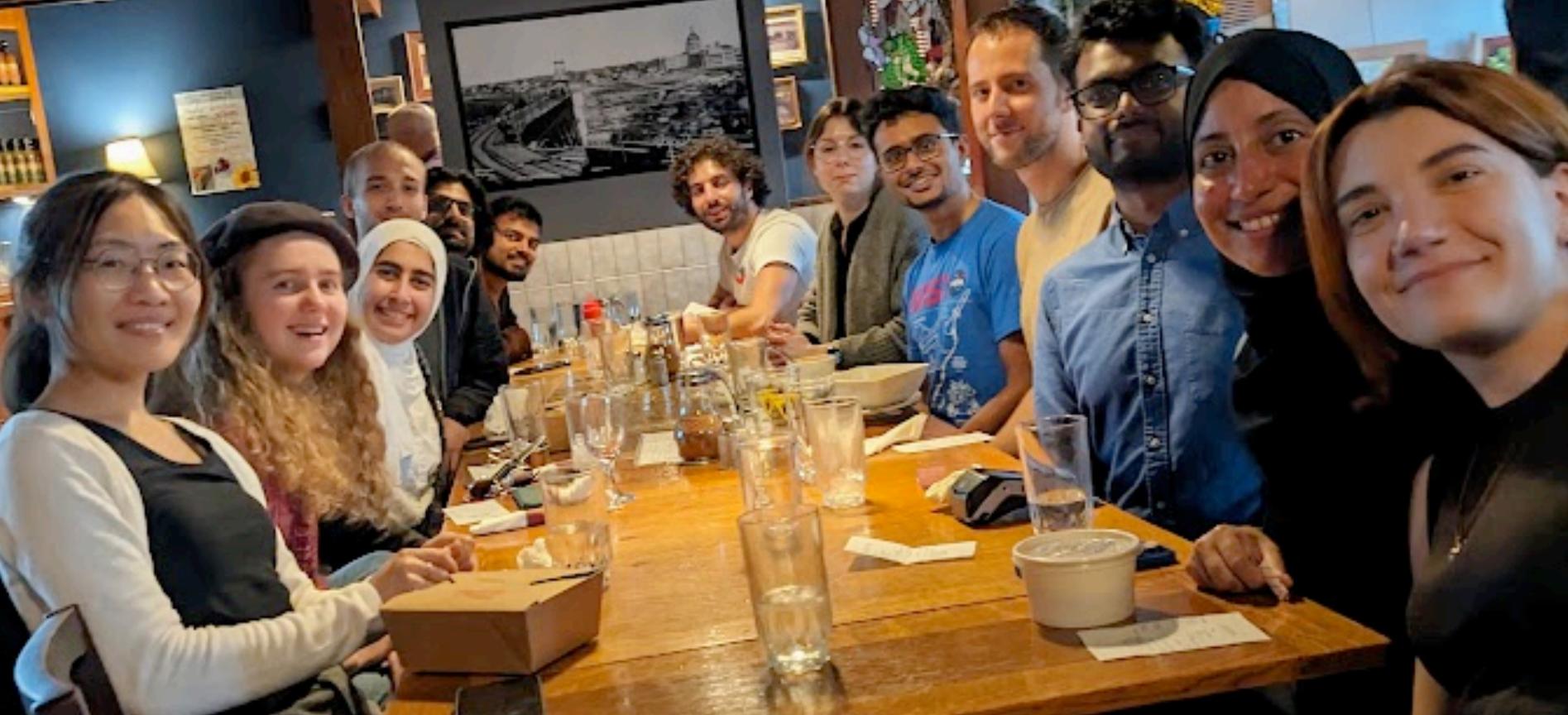
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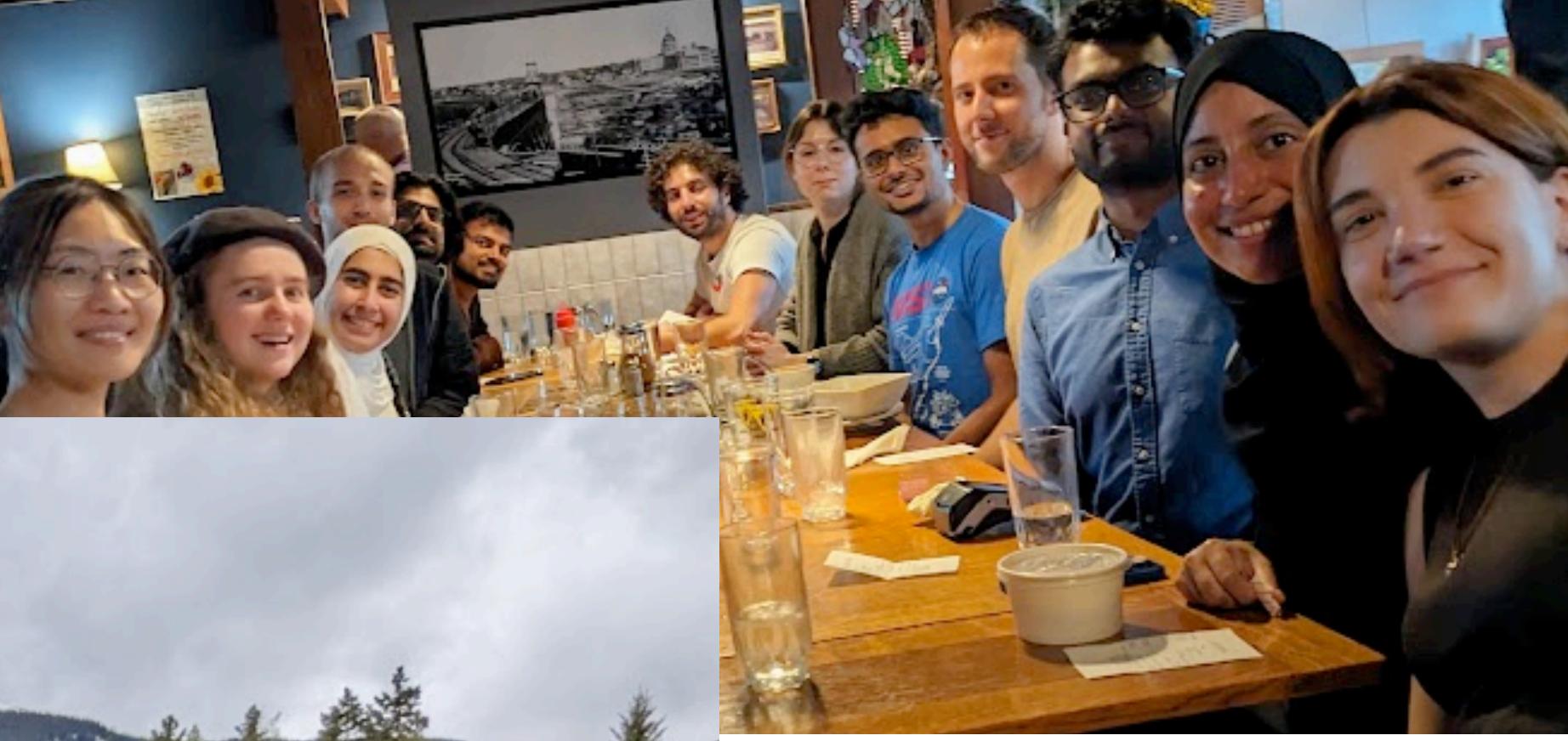
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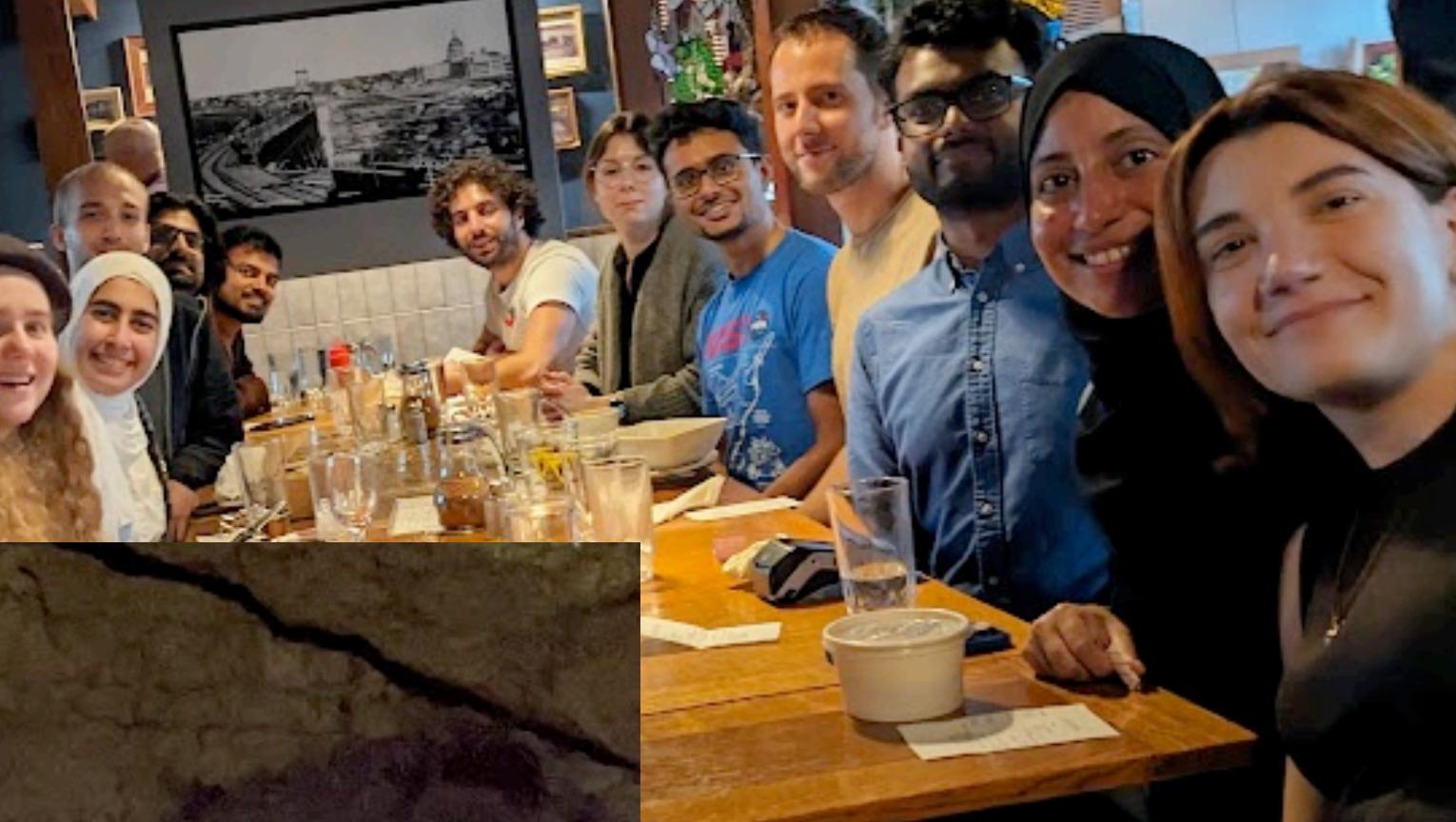
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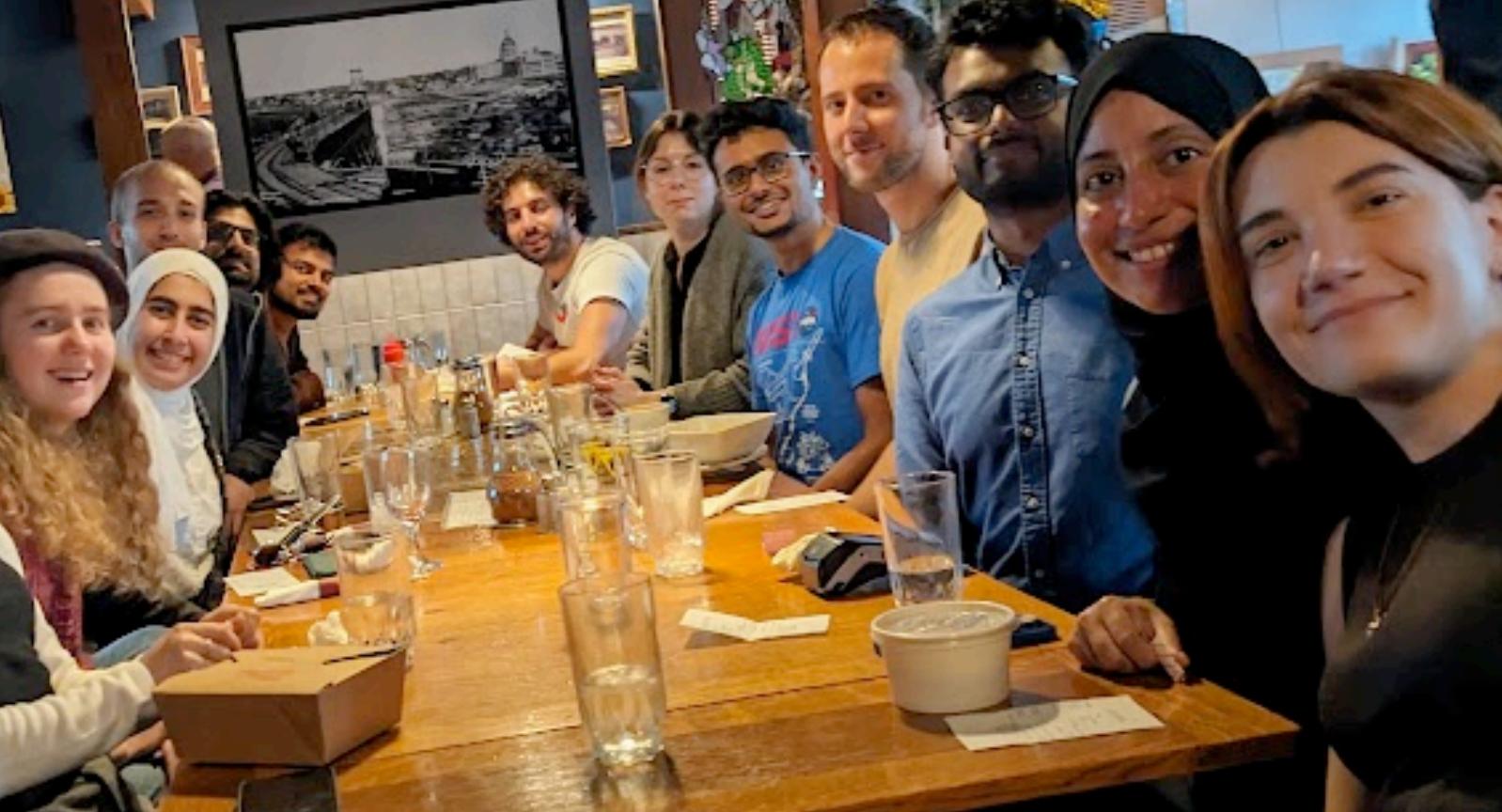


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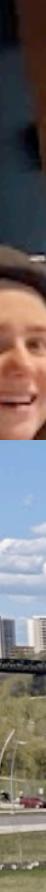






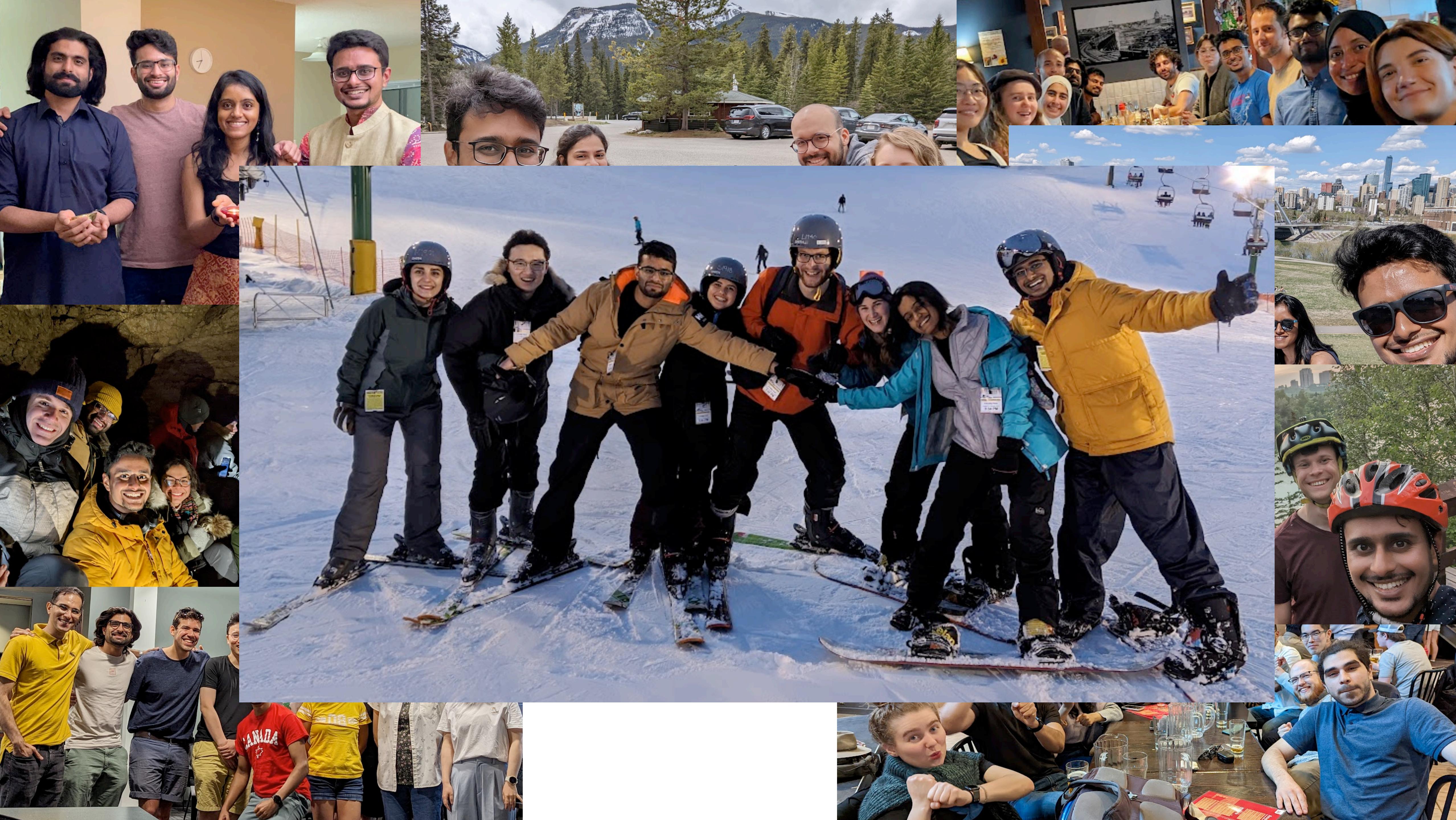








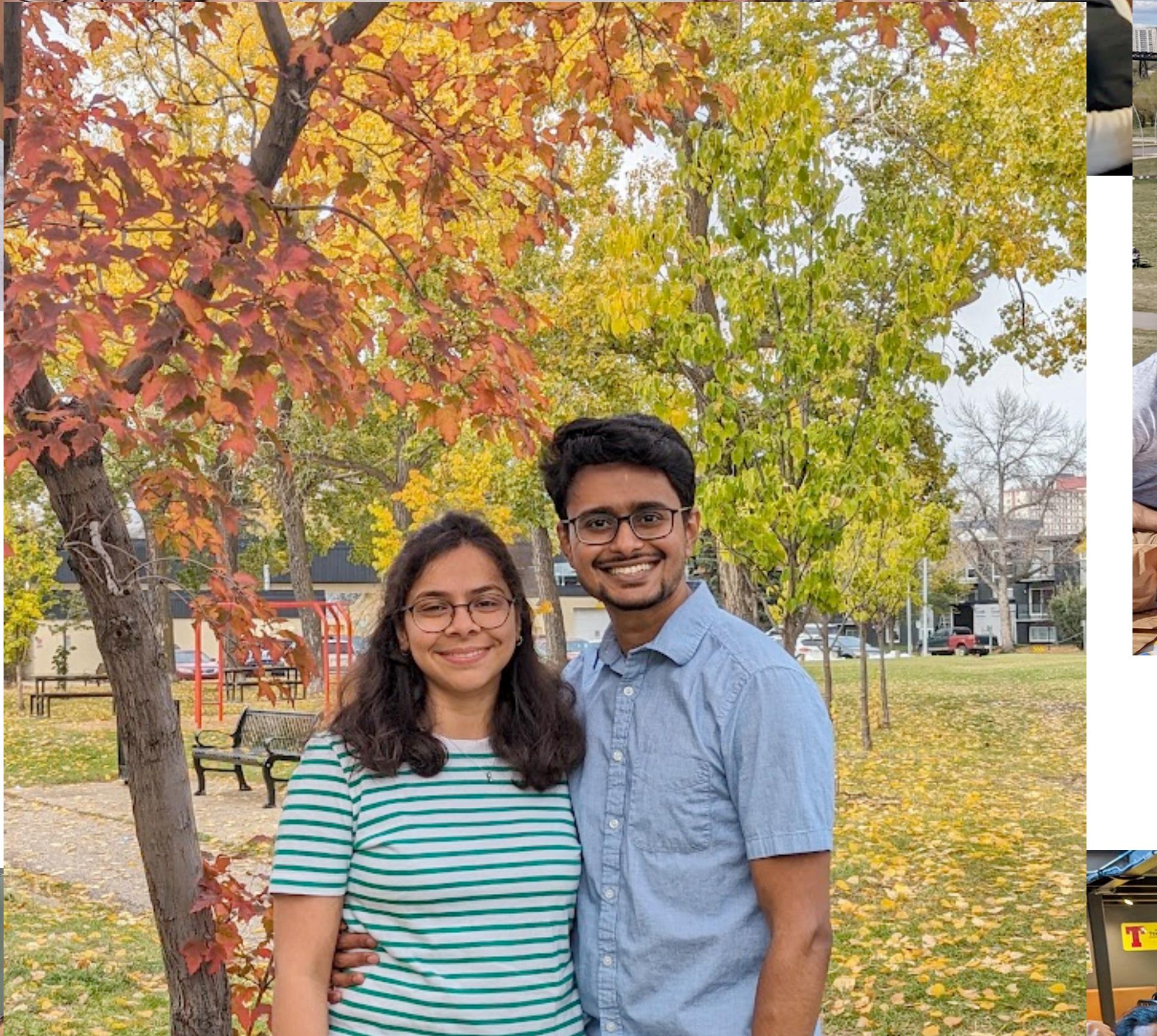


















THANK YOU

Questions?