Unsupervised Curricula for Visual Meta-Reinforcement Learning

Allan Jabri, Kyle Hsu, Ben Eysenbach, Abhishek Gupta, Sergey Levine, Chelsea Finn

NeurlPS 2019

Unsupervised Sensorimotor Learning

• Goal: Prepare an agent to more efficiently learn downstream tasks by pre-training in an environment, without handcrafted task supervision.

Learn skills that support generalization



Transfer and Generalization

- Specialists are brittle
- Multi-task Policy Learning
 - ullet Contextual Policies $\pi(a|o,z)$
 - Condition policy on context information, i.e. a goal or skill representation
 - Meta-learning $\pi(a|o,\mathcal{D}_{task})$
 - Maximize cumulative reward across some task distribution (i.e. a family of MDPs)
 - Condition policy on learned encoding of supervised task experience
 - Learn to explore for task inference and invoke appropriate skill for task execution

Harlow's Monkey Experiments

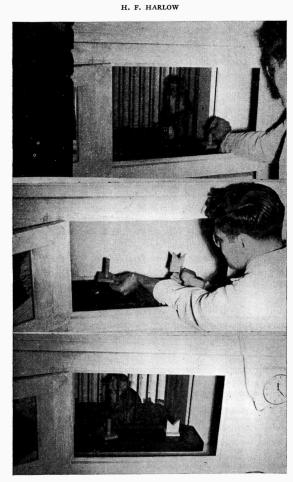


FIGURE 1

- a. Upper. The unrewarded positive discriminative object is presented to Subject 60.
- b. Middle. The position of the correct discrimination object is reversed.
- c. Lower. The subject makes a correct choice. During testing the one-way vision screen was always closed.

The formation of learning sets. 1949

Supervision and Curricula

- Task distributions can be hard to specify
- Can we learn skills in an environment without handcrafted curricula?
- Unsupervised: construct your own tasks
 - Exploration

 Automatic Curriculum: Self-supervised, incremental learning of tasks wherein the curriculum adapts with ability

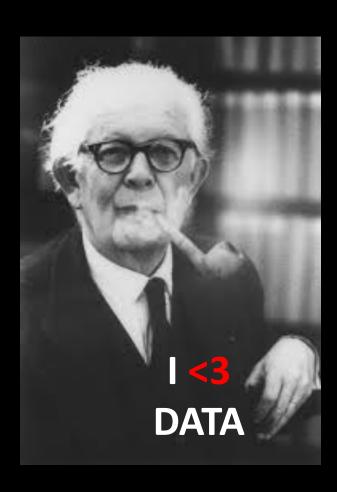
Piaget & Vygotsky



Constructivism



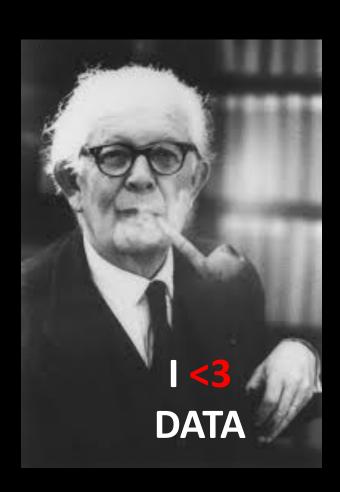
Zone of Proximal Development зона ближайшего развития



Constructivism

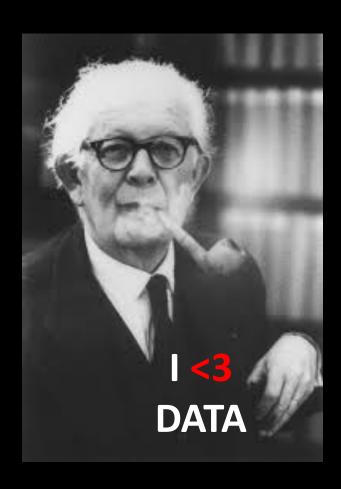
• Cognitive development as **progressive** reorganization of mental processes as a result of biological maturation and environmental experience.

• Infants as autonomous, experiential learners.



Four Stages of Development, Stage 1: Sensorimotor Development

- I. Simple reflexes: birth 1 mo.
 Infants use reflexes such as rooting and sucking.
- II. First habits and primary circular reactions: 1 4 mo.
 Learn to coordinate sensation with habits and reactions.
 Primary circular reaction: try to reproduce an event that happened by accident (ex.: sucking thumb).

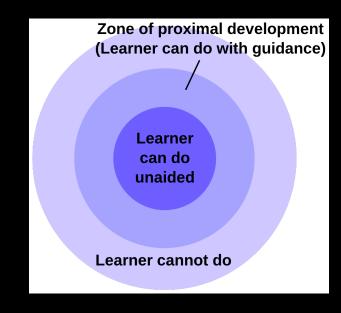


Four Stages of Development, Stage 1: Sensorimotor Development

- III. Secondary circular reactions: 4 8 mo.
 Aware of things beyond their own body; they are more object-oriented. Might accidentally shake a rattle and continue to do it for sake of satisfaction.
- IV. Coordination of secondary circular reactions: 8 12 mo. Can do things intentionally. Recombine schemata and try to reach a goal (ex.: use a stick to reach something). Early object permanence.
- V. Tertiary circular reactions, novelty, and curiosity: 12 18 mo.

Zone of Proximal Development

• The "More Knowledgeable Other": A teacher that nudges the learner towards abilities it could not acquire alone

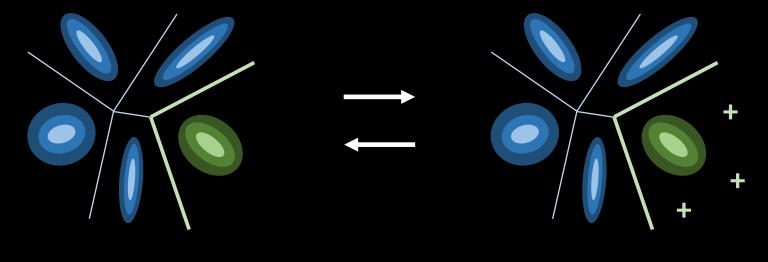




Formulation

- Automatic construction of task distribution for Meta-RL
 - Represent tasks as reward functions
- Learn to efficiently adapt to self-constructed tasks, while adapting the task distribution to evolve with current ability

- Visual Observations
 - Learn to associate Stimulus with Reward



Organize

Practice

Organize <-> Practice

- Organization: Model current behavior
 - Compress current behavior into shorter description "skills"
 - Ex: Fit density model of behavior
- Practice: Acquire Skills
 - Learn tasks derived from model of current behavior
 - Ex: Learn reward functions derived from the density model
- Exploration: Expand frontier of behavior
 - Novelty w.r.t current model

Contributions

- Method for producing task distribution, scaling to visual environments
 - Discriminative Clustering

Effective meta-learning of unsupervised task distribution

 Positive transfer to downstream test tasks and accelerated learning on target task distributions

An Automatic Curriculum

Repeat

- 1. Organize Behavior
 - I. Babble current behavior
 - II. Update density model of behavior

- 2. Practice [+ Explore]
 - 1. Learn updated task distribution
 - 2. Explore based on density model

Settings

- Visual Navigation in VizDoom
- MuJoCo Sawyer w. position control

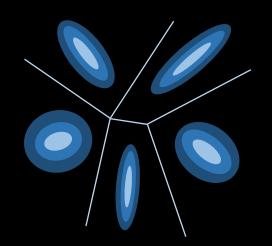






Organize

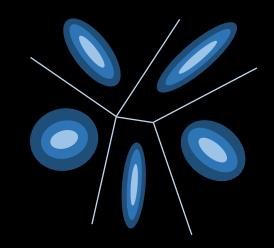
• Organization as Information-Maximization



$$\max_{ heta,\phi}I(\mathbf{s};\mathbf{z})$$



Organize



Organization as Information-Maximization

$$\max_{ heta,\phi}I(\mathbf{s};\mathbf{z})$$

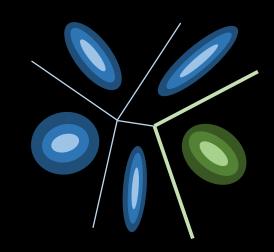
• Fit a deep mixture model to trajectories of current behavior

$$\max_{\phi} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim p(\mathbf{z}), \mathbf{s} \sim \pi_{\theta}(\mathbf{z})} \left[\log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z}) - \log \sum_{z} q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z}) p(\mathbf{z}) \right]$$

- EM for jointly learning visual representation and trajectory-level clustering
- Assume states to be conditionally independent given skill (why?)

Practice

Construct reward functions from our mixture model

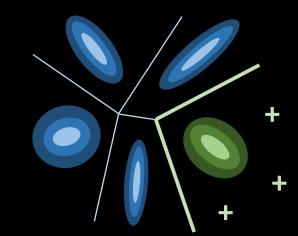


$$r_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{s}) = -\log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}) + \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z})$$

Train policy on task distribution

$$\max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}), \mathbf{s} \sim \pi_{\theta}(\mathbf{z})} \left[\log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z}) - \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}) \right]$$

Explore



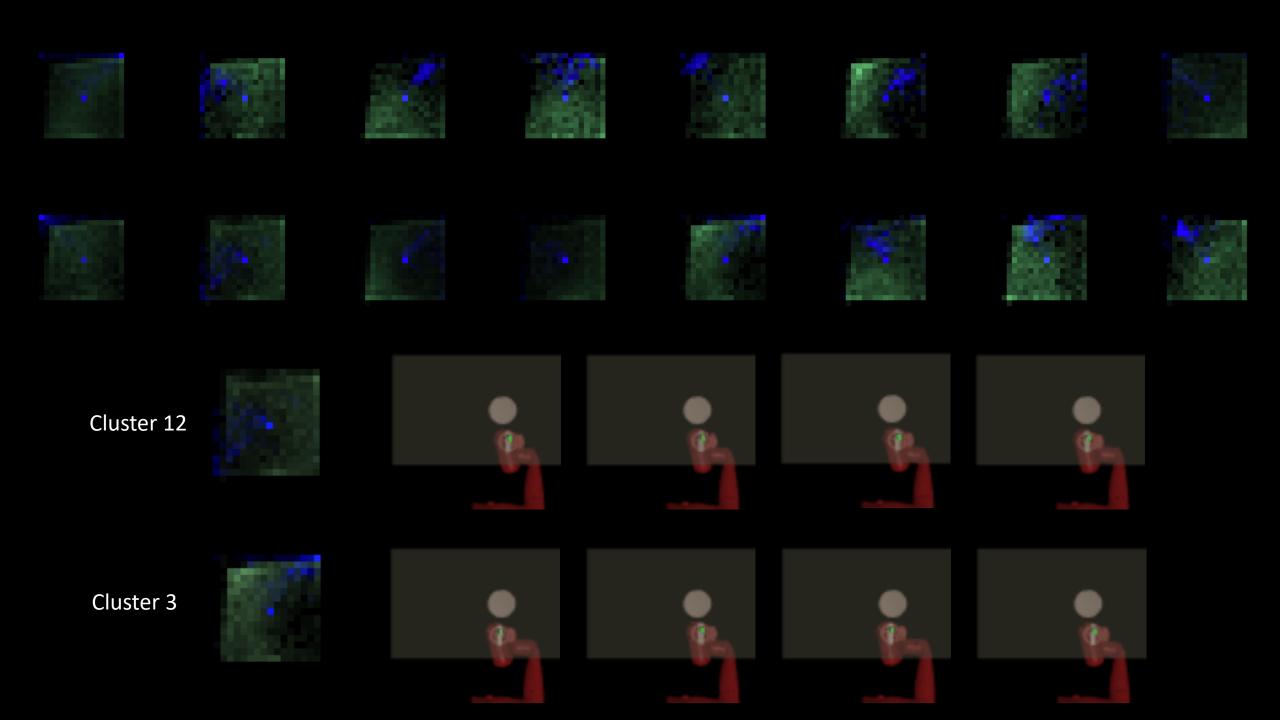
 Since we have density, we can augment reward function with exploration bonus

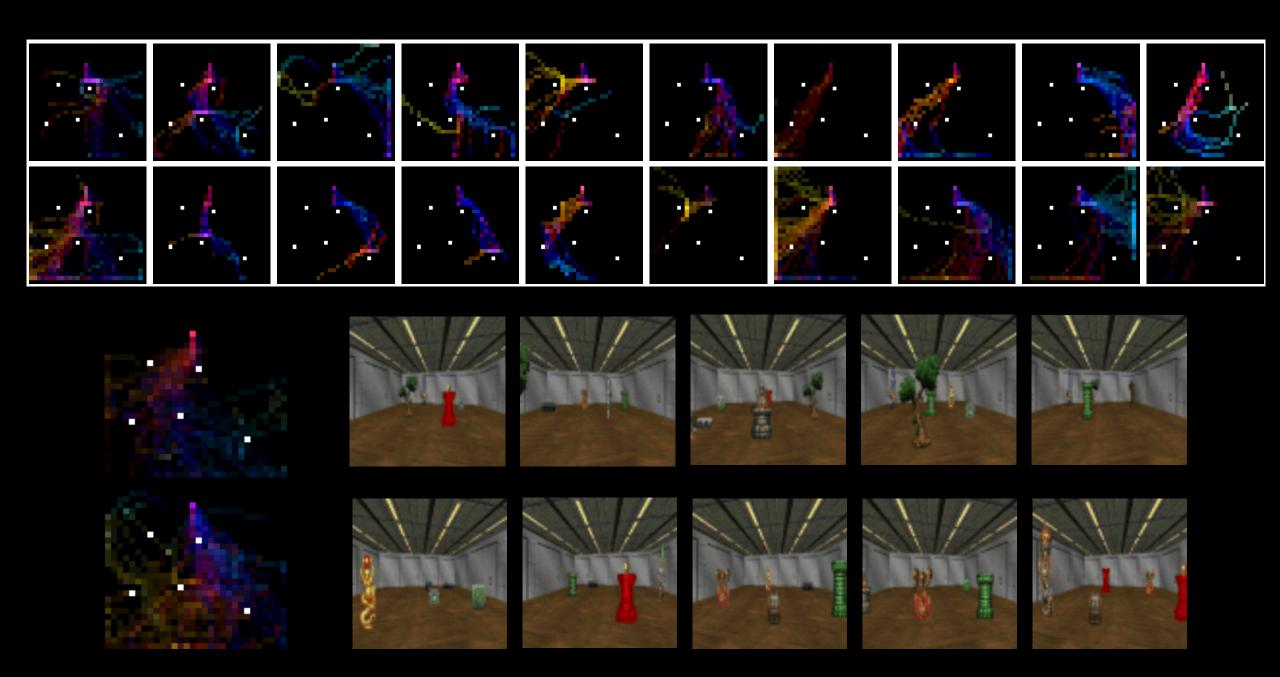
$$r_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{s}) = -\log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}) + \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z})$$

$$-\log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}) + \lambda \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z})$$

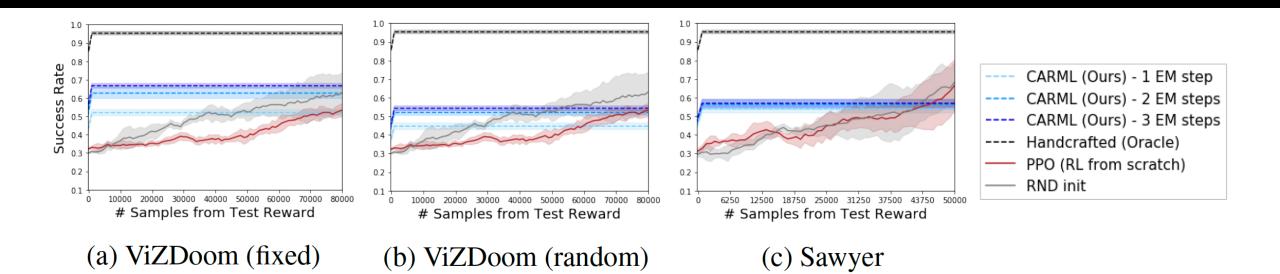
$$= \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{s}) + (\lambda - 1) \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z}) - \log p(\mathbf{z})$$

$$= \log q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{s}) + (\lambda - 1) \log p(\mathbf{s}|\mathbf{z}) + C$$





Transfer to Test Task distributions



Transfer as Parameter Initialization

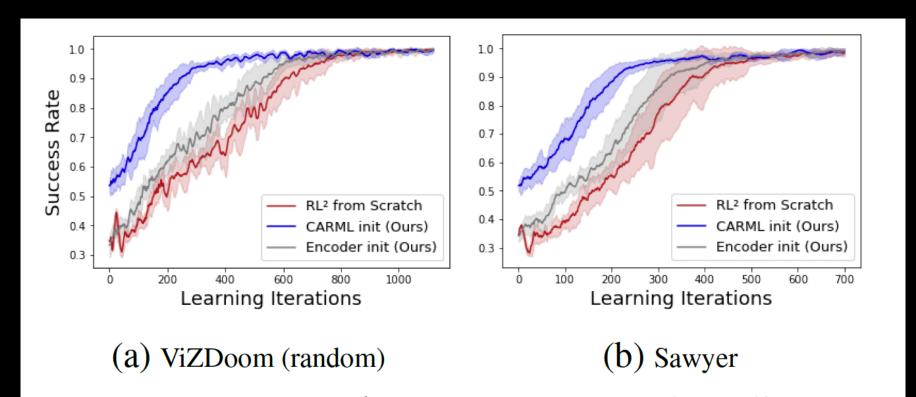


Figure 7: Finetuning the CARML meta-policy allows for accelerated meta-learning of the target task distribution.