

@ Show that $\sum_t \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_\theta} [\nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t)] = 0$

$$p_\theta(\tau) = p_\theta(s_t, a_t) p_\theta\left(\frac{\tau}{s_t, a_t} \mid s_t, a_t\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_\theta} [\nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t)]$$

$$= \int_{\tau} \nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t) p(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \iint \nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t) p_\theta(s_t, a_t) p_\theta\left(\frac{\tau}{s_t, a_t} \mid s_t, a_t\right) d(s_t, a_t) d\left(\frac{\tau}{s_t, a_t}\right)$$

$$= \int \nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t) p_\theta(s_t, a_t) d(s_t, a_t) \underbrace{\int p_\theta\left(\frac{\tau}{s_t, a_t}\right) d\left(\frac{\tau}{s_t, a_t}\right)}_1$$

$$\nabla p(x) = p(x) \nabla \log p(x)$$

$$p(x, y) = p(x) p(y | x)$$

$$p_\theta(a_t | s_t) = \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t)$$

$$= \iint \frac{\nabla_\theta \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t)}{\pi_\theta(a_t | s_t)} b(s_t) \underbrace{p_\theta(s_t, a_t)}_{p_\theta(a_t | s_t) p(s_t) = \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) p(s_t)} d s_t d a_t$$

$$= \iint \nabla_\theta \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t) p(s_t) d s_t d a_t$$

$$= \int p(s_t) b(s_t) d s_t \nabla_\theta \int \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) d a_t$$

$$= \int p(s_t) b(s_t) d s_t \nabla_\theta 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad p_{\theta}(x) = p_{\theta}(s_{0:t}, a_{0:t-1}) p_{\theta}(s_{t+1:T}, a_{t:T} | s_{0:t}, a_{0:t-1})$$

$$\text{show} \quad \sum_{t=0}^T \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\theta}(x)} [\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) b(s_t)] = 0$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}}_{= \pi_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}$

$$p(s_t, a_t | \pi) = \sum_{s_0} \sum_{a_0} \sum_{s_1} \dots \sum_{s_{t+1}} \sum_{a_{t+1}} p(s_0, a_0, s_1, a_1, \dots, s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}, \dots | \pi)$$

$$\sum_t \sum_x p_{\theta}(x) \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) b(s_t)$$

$$= \sum_t \sum_{s_{0:t}} \sum_{a_{0:t-1}} \sum_{s_{t+1:T}} \sum_{a_{t:T}} p(s_{0:t}, a_{0:t-1}) p(s_{t+1:T}, a_{t:T} | s_{0:t}, a_{0:t-1}) \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) b(s_t)$$

$$= \sum_t \mathbb{E}_{s_{0:t}, a_{0:t-1}} \left[b(s_t) \mathbb{E}_{s_{t+1:T}, a_{t:T}} [\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) | s_{0:t}, a_{0:t-1}] \right]$$

Markov property
means $s_{t+1:T}, a_{t:T}$
only depends on s_t

$$\mathbb{E}_{s_{t+1:T}, a_{t:T}} [\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) | s_t]$$

$$= \sum_{s_{t+1}} \sum_{s_{t+2}} \dots \sum_{s_T} \dots \sum_{a_t} \dots \sum_{a_T} p_{\theta}(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t) p_{\theta}(s_{t+2} | s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) \dots p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) p_{\theta}(a_{t+1} | s_{t+1}) \dots p_{\theta}(a_T | s_T) p_{\theta}(s_T | s_{T-1}, a_{T-1}) \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)$$

$$= \sum_{a_t} p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) \sum_{s_{t+1}} p(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t) \sum_{s_{t+2}} \dots$$

all sum to 1
since main term
doesn't use any
variables besides s_t, a_t

$$= \sum_{s_t} \sum_{a_t} \cancel{p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)} \underbrace{\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}_{\frac{\nabla p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\cancel{p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}}} p_{\theta}(s_t) b(s_t)$$

$$\nabla p(x) = p(x) \nabla \log p(x)$$

$$= \sum_{s_t} \sum_{a_t} \nabla_{\theta} p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t) p_{\theta}(s_t) b(s_t)$$

$$= \sum_{s_t} b(s_t) p_{\theta}(s_t) \nabla_{\theta} \sum_{a_t} p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t) \rightarrow 1$$

$$= \sum_{s_t} b(s_t) p_{\theta}(s_t) \nabla_{\theta} 1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$= 0$$