Koopman-Assisted Reinforcement Learning

Preston Rozwood *,1,2 Edward Mehrez *,1,2 Ludger Paehler 3 Wen Sun 1 Steven L. Brunton 4

These Authors Contributed Equally

¹Cornell University

²Subharmonic Technologies Inc.

³Technical University of Munich

⁴University of Washington

Abstract

- Koopman operator methods address limitations and interpretability in the discovery of solutions to the Bellman and Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equations
- Introduce a **new class of RL algorithms** by connecting the Koopman operator with Markov Decision Processes (MDP)
- Demonstrate flexibility of the framework with applications to deterministic or stochastic systems, and discrete or continuous-time dynamics, achieving SOTA results on four controlled dynamical systems

Koopman Analysis and MDPs

• Presume an infinite-horizon MDP Bellman Equation with a cost function $c = x^\top Q x + u^\top R u$

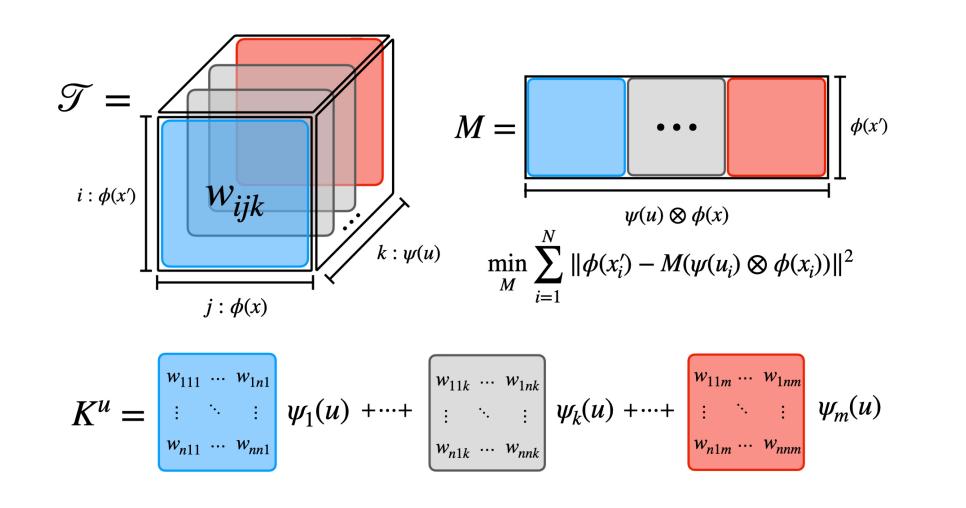
$$V^{\pi}(x) = \max_{\pi_t} \mathbb{E}_{u \sim \pi_t(\cdot|x)} \left[-c(x, u) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{x' \sim p(\cdot|x, u)} [V(x')] \right]$$

Re-express MDP in terms of the Koopman operator

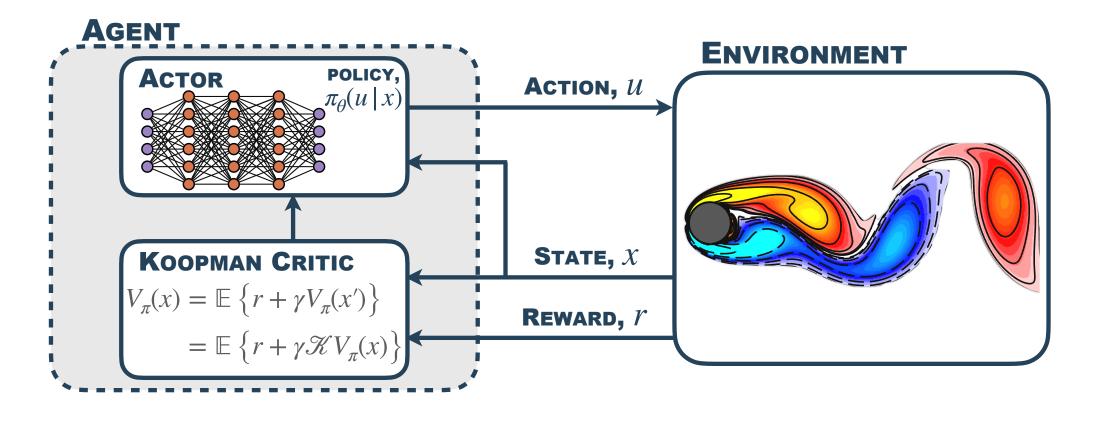
$$V^{\pi}(x) = \mathbb{E}_{u \sim \pi(\cdot | x)} \left\{ r(x, u) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{x' \sim p(\cdot | x, u)} \left[V(x') \right] \right\}$$

$$\implies V^{\pi}(x) = \mathbb{E}_{u \sim \pi(\cdot | x)} \left\{ r(x, u) + \gamma \mathcal{K}^{u} V(x) \right\}$$

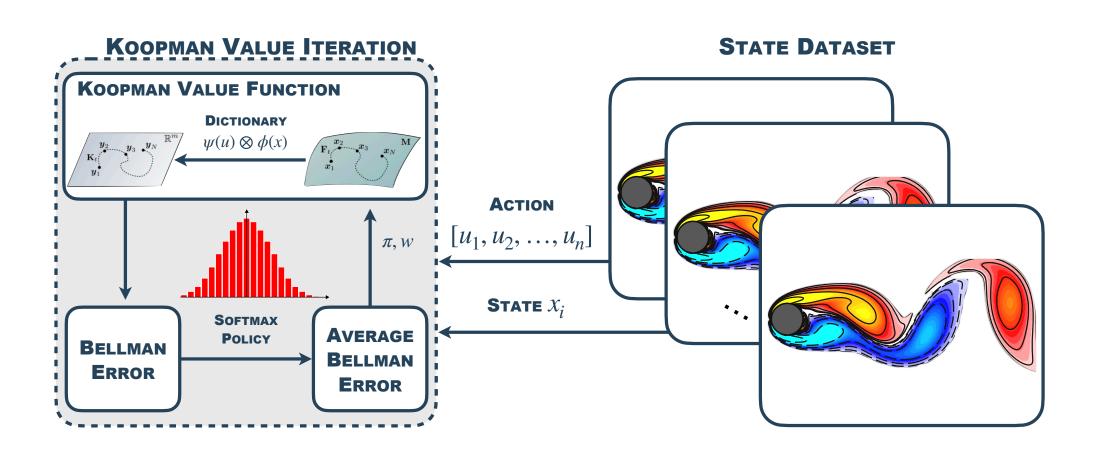
- Assume existence of Koopman invariant (function) subspace ${\cal F}_K$ on which we can represent the dynamics of the value function using only a finite dictionary
- Multiplicative separation assumption on the dictionary space in state and control

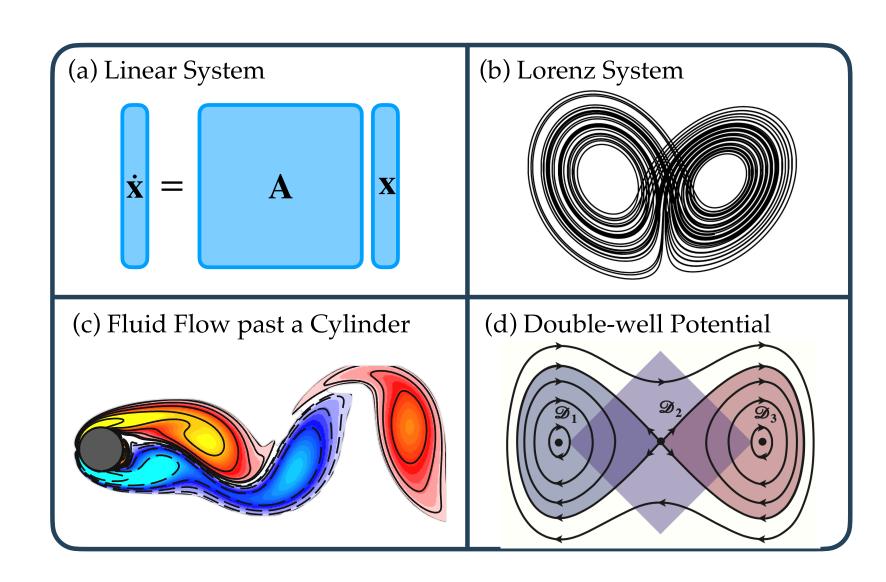


Soft Actor Koopman Critic (SAKC)



Soft Koopman Value Iteration (SKVI)

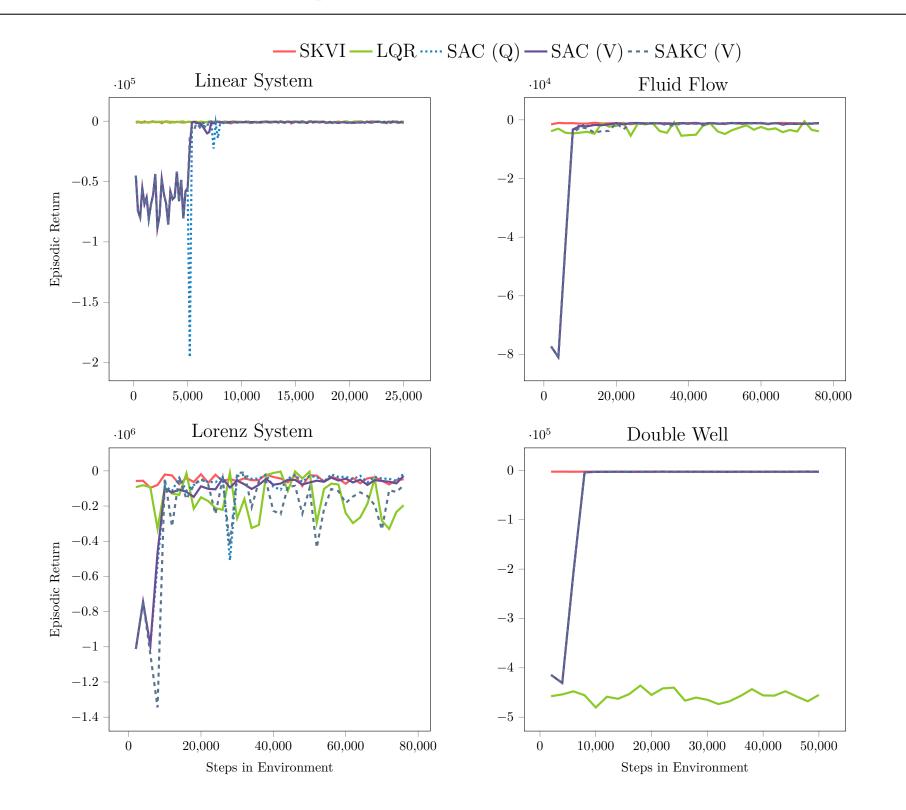




Performance of Koopman RL

- SOTA on the linear system after just 5,000 environment steps, outpacing Q-function-based SAC
- SAKC consistently converges, showcasing adaptability and closely tracking existing SAC implementations
- Pre-trained SKVI consistently achieves optimal returns alongside SAKC and SAC

Episodic Returns



Conclusion

- Reframe MDPs in terms of the Koopman operator, essentially recasting the Bellman equation as a dynamical system
- Introduce example KARL methods that are a fusion of Koopman operator methods and existing maximum entropy RL algorithms
- Proposed KARL methods achieve SOTA across a diverse set of dynamical system environments

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Corresponding Author:
Preston Rozwood, and
Edward Mehrez
{pwr36, ejm322}@cornell.edu

Project Page







