Soft Actor-Critic: Off-policy Maximum Entropy Deep Reinforcement Learing with Stochasitic Actor

주요 관련 개념

tabular-based v.s continous based

- 전자는 상태/액션 공간이 finite하고 크지 않을 때. exact solution
- 후자는 연속 공간이거나 이산적이라도 무수히 많아서 intractable 할 때, approximate solution

On-policy v.s Off-policy

- On: 하나의 정책으로 학습을 위한 에피소드도 발생시키면서 동시에 학습을 시키기도 함
- Off: 학습 대상 정책과 에피소드 발생 정책이 다르다. 데이터 획득이 용이하나 variance가 심함

Synchronous v.s Asynchronous

• 후자는 복수 개의 학습 에이전트가 공유하는 학습 네트워크를 비동기적으로 업데이트

Sample complexity

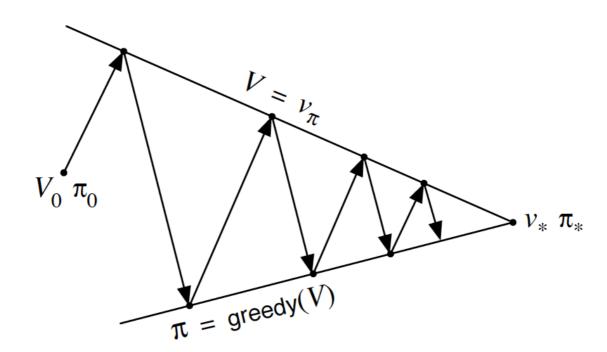
• 어떤 학습 성능에 도달하기 위해 필요한 학습데이터량. 많으면 complexity가 높다고 말한다.

Review

Policy Evalutation and Improvement

- 참고: 서튼 책
- 정책 평가와 개선을 번갈아. 개선 보장.
- Known enviornment
- tabular only, 모든 상태/액션 공간을 sweep해야 하므로
- converged

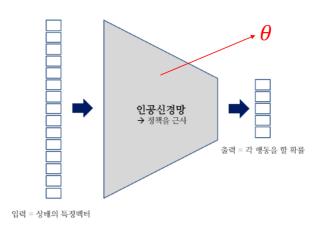
```
1. Initialization
    V(s) \in \mathbb{R} and \pi(s) \in \mathcal{A}(s) arbitrarily for all s \in S
2. Policy Evaluation
    Repeat
         \Delta \leftarrow 0
         For each s \in S:
               v \leftarrow V(s)
               V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,\pi(s)) [r + \gamma V(s')]
               \Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta, |v - V(s)|)
    until \Delta < \theta (a small positive number)
3. Policy Improvement
    policy-stable \leftarrow true
    For each s \in S:
         a \leftarrow \pi(s)
         \pi(s) \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]
         If a \neq \pi(s), then policy-stable \leftarrow false
    If policy-stable, then stop and return V and \pi; else go to 2
```



REINFORCE - MonteCarlo Policy Gradient

- 참고 : RLCode, A3C 쉽고 깊게 이해하기
 - https://www.slideshare.net/WoongwonLee/rlcode-a3c
 (https://www.slideshare.net/WoongwonLee/rlcode-a3c)
- continous space => Neural Net as policy approximator
- On-policy
- Variance가 높다, on-line 안됨

• 인공신경망으로 정책을 근사 → 정책 신경망

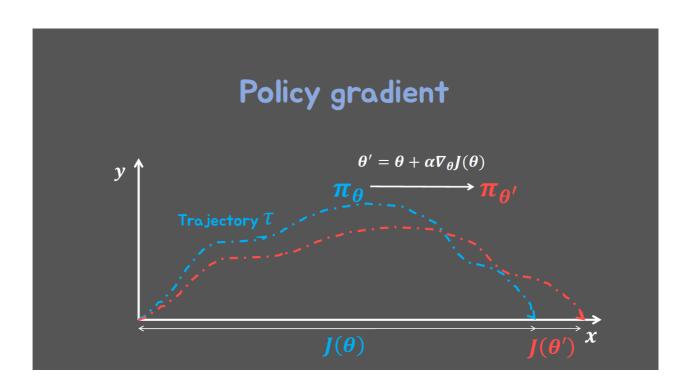


정책
$$\pi_{\theta}(a|s) = P[A_t = a|S_t = s, \theta]$$

- $J(\theta)$ 를 기준으로 어떻게 θ (정책신경망)을 업데이트할 것인가?
 - ightarrow heta에 대한 J(heta)의 경사를 따라 올라가다(Gradient ascent)

$$\theta' = \theta + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$$\nabla_{\theta}J(\theta) =$$
Policy gradient



- 1. 한 에피소드를 현재 정책에 따라 실행
- 2. Trajectory를 기록
- 3. 에피소드가 끝난 뒤 G_t 계산
- 4. Policy gradient를 계산해서 정책 업데이트 Policy gradient $=\sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \nabla_{\theta} log \pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t) G_t$
- 5. (1~4) 반복

에피소드 마다 업데이트 ightarrow 몬테카를로 Policy gradient = REINFORCE

Actor Critic

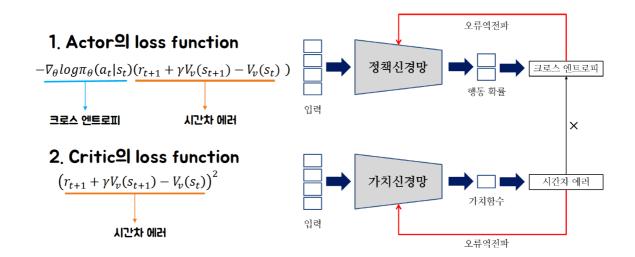
- On-policy, TD-based
- baseline => reduce variance

1. Actor

- 1) 정책을 근사: θ
- 2) $V_{\theta}log\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)(r_{t+1}+\gamma V_{v}(s_{t+1})-V_{v}(s_t))$ 로 업데이트

2. Critic

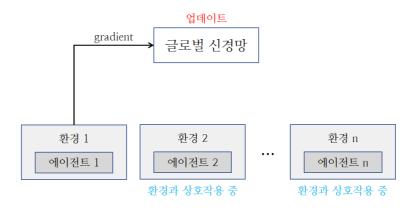
- 1) 가치함수(Value function)을 근사: v
- 2) $(r_{t+1} + \gamma V_v(s_{t+1}) V_v(s_t))^2$ 의 오차함수로 업데이트



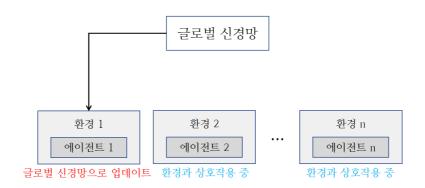
A₃C

- 복수 에이전트가 각자의 환경 인스턴스에서 actor-critic 수행
- 글로벌 네트워크에 업데이트 및 동기화
- 기타
 - 20-step loss function
 - maximum entropy based learning objective

비동기적으로 global network를 업데이트: 에이전트 1이 글로벌 신경망을 업데이트



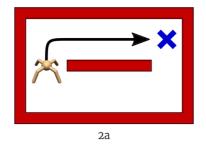
비동기적으로 global network를 업데이트: 글로벌 신경망으로 에이전트 1을 업데이트



Maximum entropy 기반 RL

- 참고
 - http://bair.berkeley.edu/blog/2017/10/06/soft-q-learning/ (http://bair.berkeley.edu/blog/2017/10/06/soft-q-learning/)
- Optimal policy만 학습하는 목표가 과연 최션인가?

최적화된 학습만 하면 아래처럼 환경이 조금만 바뀌면 기존 최적 정책은 꽝



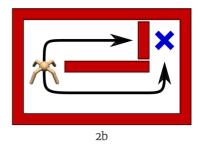
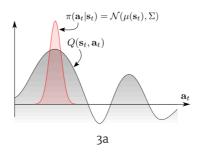


Figure 2: A robot navigating a maze.

아래 왼쪽의 gray처럼 실제는 q-value dist가 multi-modal이나

- 기존 학습 채계는 unimodal max 와 제한된 주변만 고려(weak exploration)
- 반면 오른쪽처럼 더 exploration을 다양하게 해서 multi-modal 을 다 고려하게 학습하는 것이 낫지 않을까?



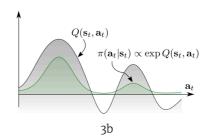


Figure 3: A multimodal Q-function.

이를 위해서 정책 함수를 Boltsman dist형태로

- · Q as negative energy
- all policy value are non-zero => all situation considered

$$\pi(\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{s}) \propto \exp Q(\mathbf{s},\mathbf{a})$$

이는 아래와 같은 Maximum entropy objective를 푸는 것과 동일

$$\pi^*_{ ext{MaxEnt}} = rgmax_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\sum_{t=0}^T r_t + \mathcal{H}(\pi(\cdot|\mathbf{s}_t))
ight]$$

Soft Bellman Equation and Soft Q-Learning

$$Q(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) = \mathbb{E}\left[r_t + \gamma \operatorname{softmax}_{\mathbf{a}} Q(\mathbf{s}_{t+1}, \mathbf{a})\right]$$

where

$$\operatorname{softmax}_{\mathbf{a}} f(\mathbf{a}) := \log \int \exp f(\mathbf{a}) \, d\mathbf{a}$$

참고: Log-Sum-Exp as approximate max

• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LogSumExp)

$$\max\left\{x_1,\ldots,x_n
ight\} \leq LSE(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \leq \max\left\{x_1,\ldots,x_n
ight\} + \log(n)$$

참고: original Q-learning

Q-learning:

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha((r_t + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{t+1}, a')) - Q(s_t, a_t)) \quad (7)$$

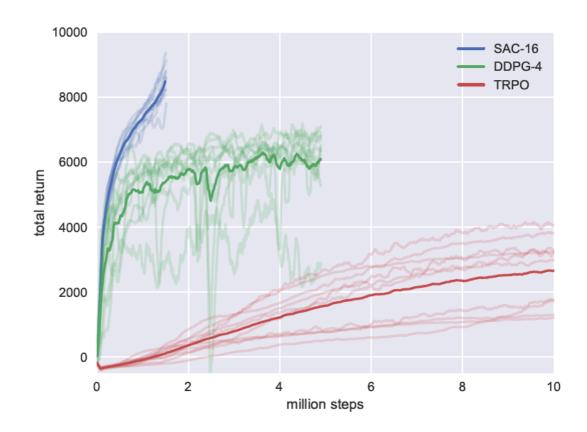
Maximum entropy 기반 체계의 장점과 응용 (see videos)

- better exploration,
- · policy transfer between similar tasks,
- new policies to be easily composed from existing policies,
- improves robustness through extensive exploration at training time.

Soft actor-critic

기존 NN기반 policy graident 방법들(ex. A3C, TRPO, DDPG) 문제

- On-policy 기반이라서 그런지 Sample complexity가 높다
 - 대안 : Off-policy
- Variance 가 크다
 - converge가 어렵다. hyper-parameter tuning이 어렵다.
 - 대안: Maximum entropy based



정리하자면

- actor-critic
- off-policy
- maximum entropy based

on/offpolicy actor-critic

- on
 - Actor가 현재 정책으로 한 건의 state, action pair 발생
 - Critic이 이걸로 바로 비평: Q baseline
 - 이 비평을 바탕으로 정책 업데이트
- off
 - Actor가 현재 정책으로 많은 state, action sequence 발생
 - 이를 리플레이 버퍼에 혼합
 - Critic은 리플레이 버퍼에서 퍼온 sample을 바탕으로 비평
 - 이 비평을 바탕으로 정책 업데이트

Soft Q-value, soft value

of Q-functions and value functions, and as we note in Section 4 the soft Q-function of a stochastic policy π satisfies the soft Bellman equation

$$Q^{\pi}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) = r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p_{\mathbf{s}}} [V^{\pi}(\mathbf{s}_{t+1})],$$
(2)

where the soft value $V^{\pi}(\mathbf{s}_t)$ is given by

$$V^{\pi}(\mathbf{s}_t) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi} \left[Q^{\pi}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) - \log \pi(\mathbf{a}_t | \mathbf{s}_t) \right]. \tag{3}$$

Soft Bellman Operator 및 Soft Policy Evaluation

$$\mathcal{T}^{\pi}Q = r(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p_{\mathbf{s}}, \mathbf{a}_{t+1} \sim \pi} \left[Q(\mathbf{s}_{t+1}, \mathbf{a}_{t+1}) - \log \pi(\mathbf{a}_{t+1} | \mathbf{s}_{t+1}) \right]. \tag{5}$$

Lemma 1 (Soft Policy Evaluation). Consider the soft Bellman backup operator \mathcal{T}^{π} in Equation 5 and a mapping $Q^k: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R}$ and define $Q^{k+1} = \mathcal{T}^{\pi}Q^k$. Then the sequence Q^k will converge to the soft value of π as $k \to \infty$.

Improved policy projected on parameterized family of policys via KL-divergence

$$\pi_{\text{new}} = \arg\min_{\pi' \in \Pi} D_{\text{KL}} \left(\pi'(\cdot | \mathbf{s}_t) \parallel \exp\left(Q^{\pi_{\text{old}}}(\mathbf{s}_t, \cdot) - \log Z^{\pi_{\text{old}}}(\mathbf{s}_t) \right) \right). \tag{6}$$

Soft policy iteration

• tabular에나 적당

Algorithm 1: Soft Policy Iteration

```
1 while \pi_{\text{new}}(\mathbf{a}_t|\mathbf{s}_t) \neq \pi_{\text{old}}(\mathbf{a}_t|\mathbf{s}_t) for some (\mathbf{a}_t,\mathbf{s}_t) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S} do

2 | Q^0 \leftarrow Q^{\pi_{\text{old}}}

3 | while Q^{k+1}(\mathbf{s}_t,\mathbf{a}_t) > Q^k(\mathbf{s}_t,\mathbf{a}_t) for some (\mathbf{a}_t,\mathbf{s}_t) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S} do

4 | Q^{k+1} \leftarrow \mathcal{T}^{\pi_{new}}Q^k

5 | k \leftarrow k+1

6 | end

7 | \pi_{\text{old}} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{new}}

8 | \pi_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \arg\min_{\pi' \in \Pi} D_{\text{KL}}(\pi' \parallel \exp(Q^{\pi_{\text{old}}} - \log Z^{\pi_{\text{old}}}))

9 end
```

Approximated version

- 정책, Q, 가치, 3개의 Neural Net function approximator
- · soft version of graident-based
- off-policy

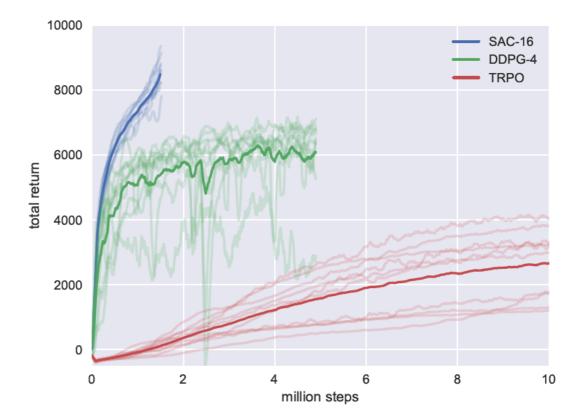
$$J_V(\psi) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_t \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(V_{\psi}(\mathbf{s}_t) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}} \left[Q_{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) - \log \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t | \mathbf{s}_t) \right] \right)^2 \right], \tag{7}$$

$$J_Q(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(Q_{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) - \left(r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p_s} \left[V_{\psi}(\mathbf{s}_t) \right] \right) \right)^2 \right], \tag{9}$$

$$J_{\pi}(\phi) = \mathcal{D}_{KL}\left(\pi_{\phi}(\cdot | \mathbf{s}_{t}) \parallel \exp\left(Q_{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \cdot) - \log Z_{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_{t})\right)\right). \tag{11}$$

Algorithm 2: Soft Actor-Critic

```
1 Initialize parameter vectors \psi, \theta, \phi.
 2 for each iteration do
               for each environment step do
                        \mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t|\mathbf{s}_t)
 4
                        \mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p_{\mathbf{s}}(\mathbf{s}_{t+1}|\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) \\ \mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}.
 5
 6
 7
               for each gradient step do
 8
                        \psi \leftarrow \psi - \lambda_V \tilde{\nabla}_{\psi} J_V(\psi)
                       \theta \leftarrow \theta - \lambda_Q \tilde{\nabla}_{\theta} J_Q(\theta)
10
                       \phi \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \tilde{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi)
11
               end
12
13 end
```



In []: