# Learning from suboptimal teachers The role of compliance in the exploration-exploitation tradeoff

Final Presentation - Semester Project

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Under the supervision of :

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# Outline

	Reinforcement Learning
	Learning from Demonstration
MOTIVATIONS	

**RESULTS** 

**CONCLUSION** 

- Mapping state to action : *policy*
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 $Super\ Mario\ Bros$ 



Nao (SoftBank Robotics)

## REINFORCEMENT LEARNING<sup>(1)</sup>

• Formulated for Markov Decision Process (MDP):

$$(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}^a_{ss'}, \mathcal{R}^a_{ss'})$$

with:

 $\mathcal{S}$  state space  $\mathcal{A}$  action space  $\mathcal{P}^a_{ss'} = \mathbb{P}(s_{t+1} = s' \mid s_t = s, a_t = a)$  Markovian dynamics  $\mathcal{R}^a_{ss'} = \mathbb{E}(r_t \mid s_t = s, a_t = a, s_{t+1} = s')$  Markovian reward

<sup>(1)</sup> Richard S. Sutton and Andrew G. Barto. Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction

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• Objective : find the policy

$$\pi: \quad \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{A}(s)$$

$$s \to a$$

that maximizes the accumulated reward

# Reinforcement Learning

■ REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

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• Model-based solving: dynamic programing (value iteration algorithm) evaluate and improve the state-value function (static)

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Bootstrap, explore and backup (tabular RL)!

$$Q_{\pi}(s,a) \sim r_t + Q_{\pi}(s',a')$$

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Who is a'? Can we do more than 1 step backup?

	ON POLICY	OFF POLICY
$\mathrm{TD}(0)$	Sampled from the exploratory policy (SARSA)	Sampled from the current greedy policy (QLearning)
$\mathrm{TD}(\lambda)$	SARSA with eligibility traces	QLearning with eligibility traces

## Learning from Demonstration

■ LEARNING FROM DEMONSTRATION<sup>(1,2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Aude G. Billard, Sylvain Calinon, and Rüdiger Dillmann. "Learning from Humans"

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- Use reinforcement learning!
  - demonstrations counterbalance the greediness of RL
  - speed up the learning

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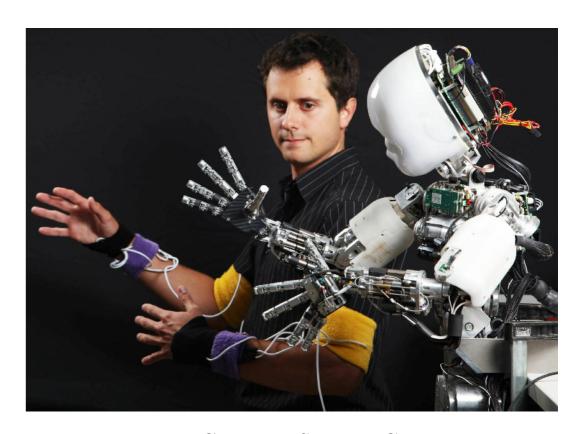
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  - Ex: Grasping objects



 $Credits: Sylvain\ Calinon$ 

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  - Extract useful information from any demonstration
  - Extend to non-expert teachers!
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GOAL : - define a compliance-based approach for learning from suboptimal teachers- experimentally evaluate its performances

# Compliance-Based Approach

### Intuition

### ■ INTUITION

• Bias the action-selection (exploratory policy) towards the teacher's demonstrations

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- Define:  $a_m(s)$  the mentor's action at state s
  - p(s) the **compliance** at state s

$$\forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \quad \pi_p(s) = \begin{cases} a_m(s) \text{ with probability } p(s) \\ a \in \mathcal{A}(s) \text{ with probability } (1 - p(s)) \end{cases}$$

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• Make the compliance vary throughout the learning

$$p_{k+1} = \gamma p_k, \quad \gamma < 1$$

• The compliance is initialized near 1 and slowly vanishes:

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• Extremely simple and easy to implement!

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- also, tuning might be difficult

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## **Adaptative Learners**

• Evaluate a teacher's recommandations and shift the bias accordingly

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- β-IMPLICIT COMPLIANCE LEARNER

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• Provide a Beta prior distribution for the compliance (initial bias)

$$\forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \quad p(s) \sim \beta(\alpha(s), \beta(s))$$

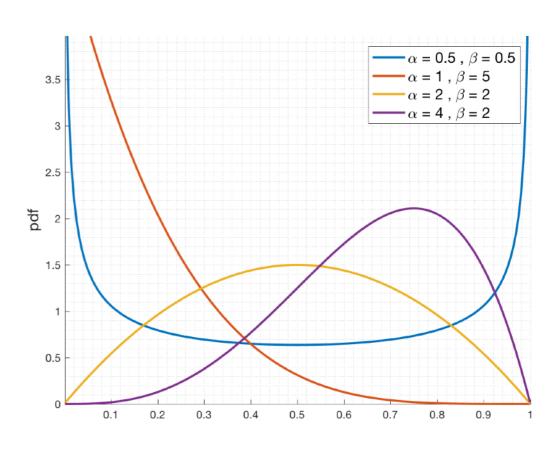


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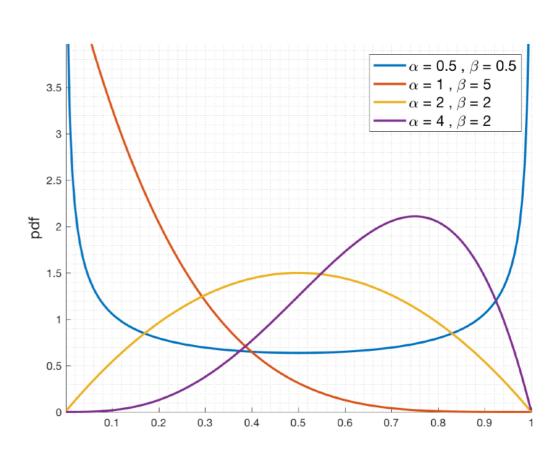


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- Sample in the current policy (SARSA)
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$$\delta_t = r + \gamma Q(s', a') - Q(s, a_m)$$

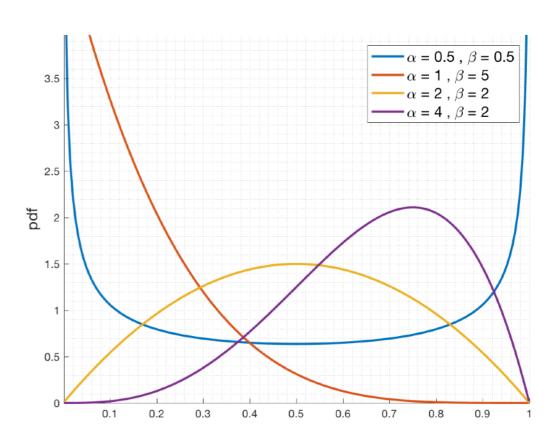


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• Update the p.d.f parameters accordingly

$$\alpha_t(s) \leftarrow \alpha_t(s) + \mathbb{1}_{a=a_m} \delta_t \varepsilon_t$$

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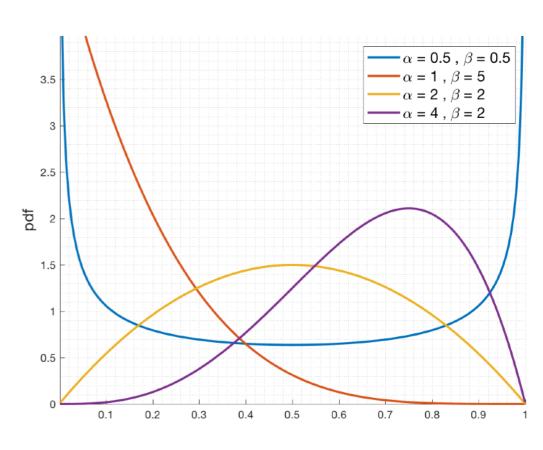


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• Update Q-values

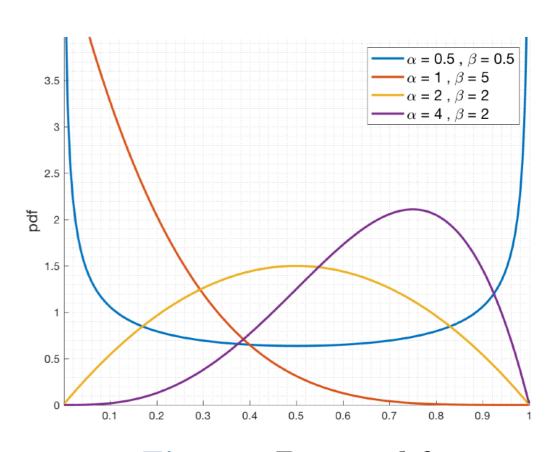


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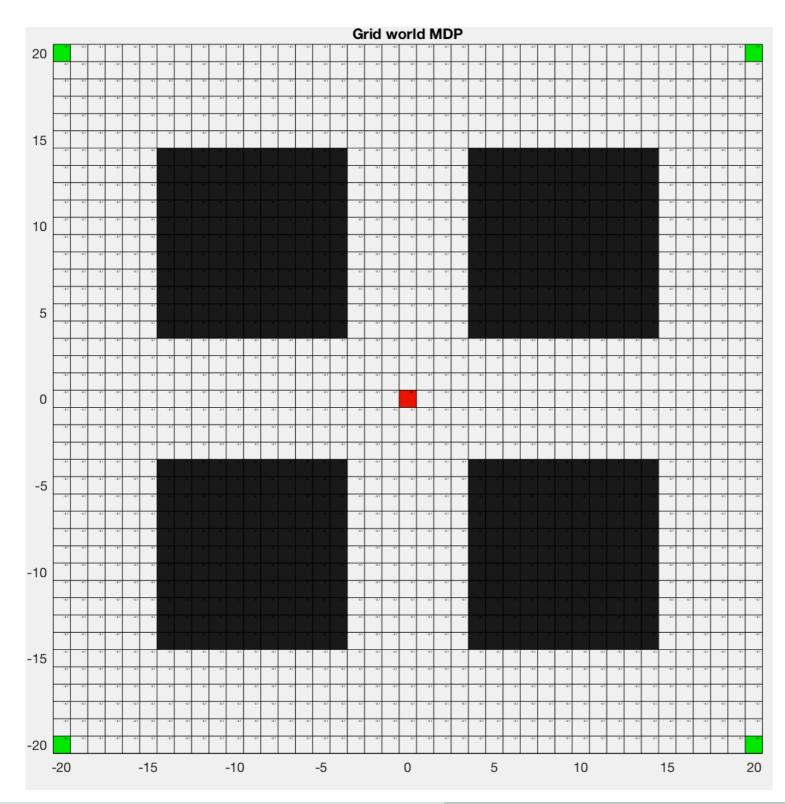
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Update new MDP

$$\begin{cases} Q_c(s,l) \leftarrow \beta Q_c(s,l) + (1-\beta)Q(s,a_m) \\ Q_c(s,d) = \beta Q_c(s,d) + (1-\beta) \max_{a \neq a_m} Q(s,a) \end{cases}$$

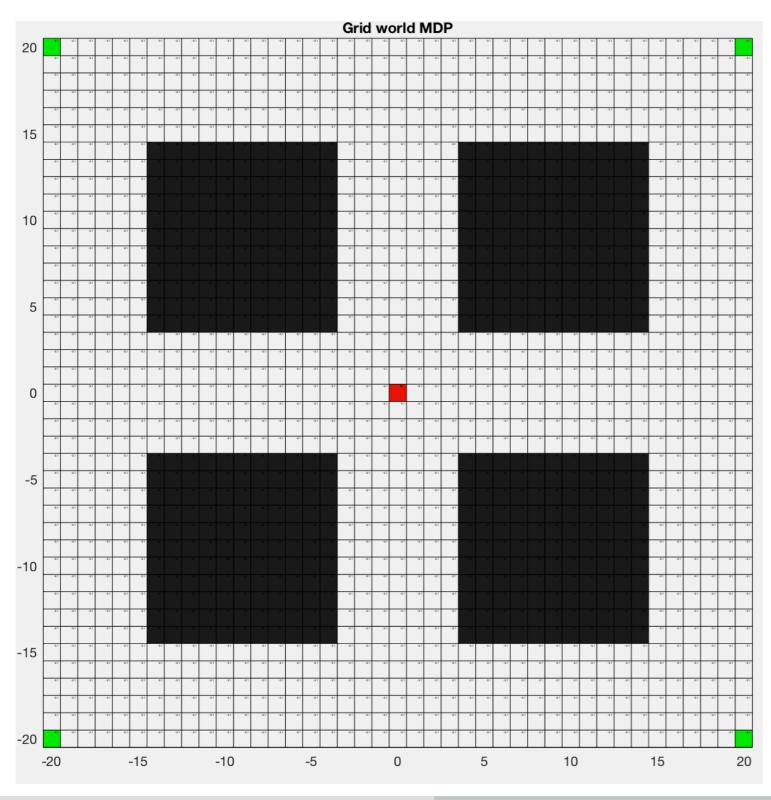
## Results

### MDP



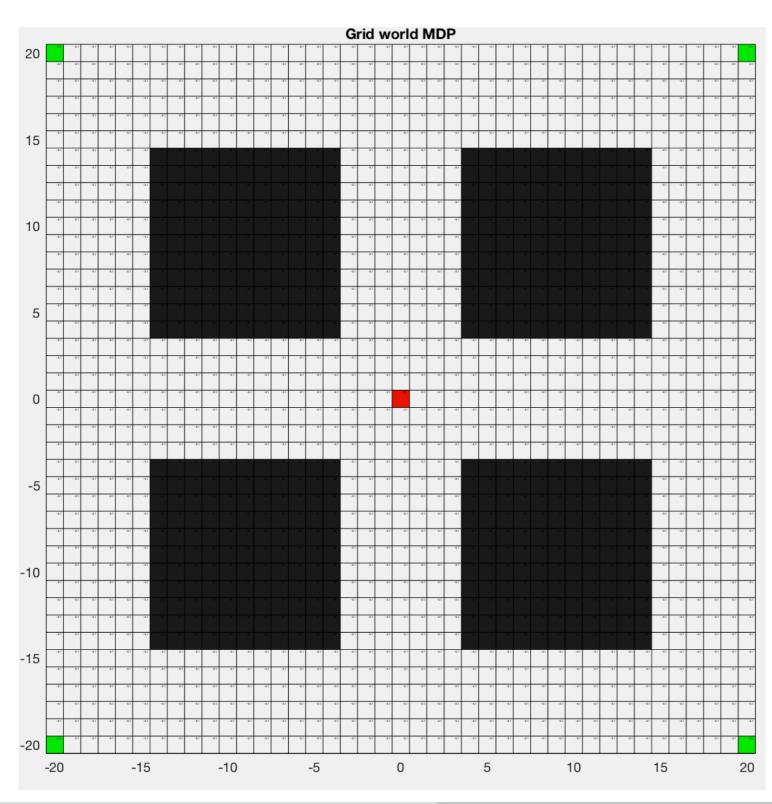
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### MDP



• Finite MDP

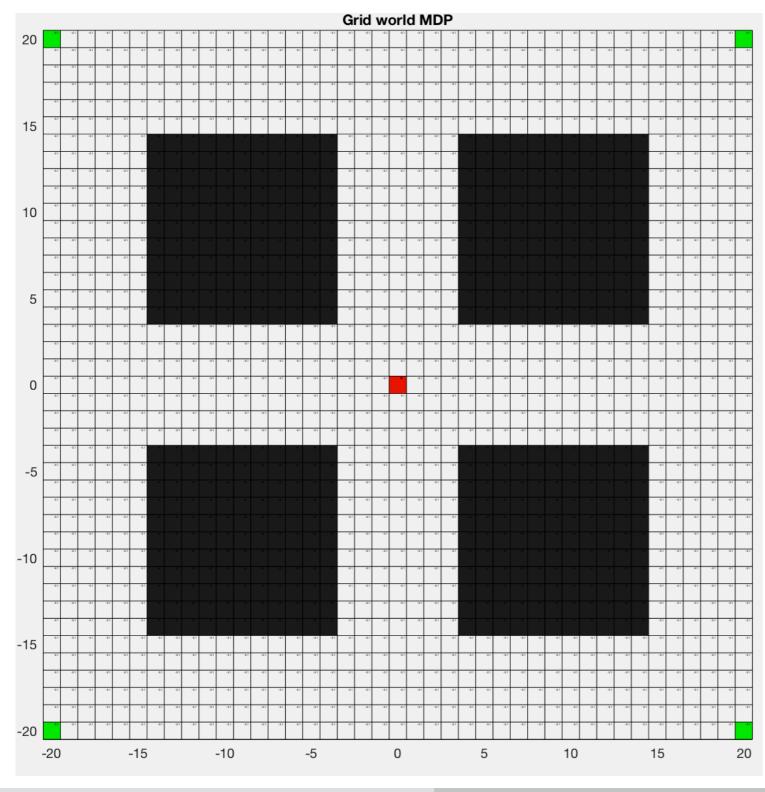
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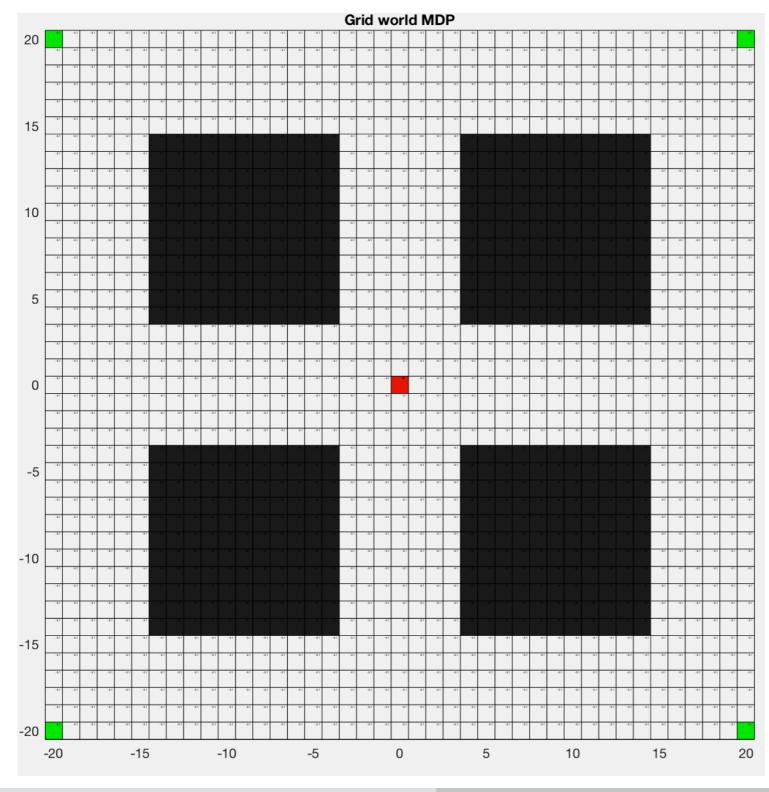


• Finite MDP

- From green cell to red cell as quickly as possible
- Stochastic:

$$\mathcal{P}_{s,s'}^{a} = \begin{cases} 0.9 & \text{if } s' = a(s) \\ 0.1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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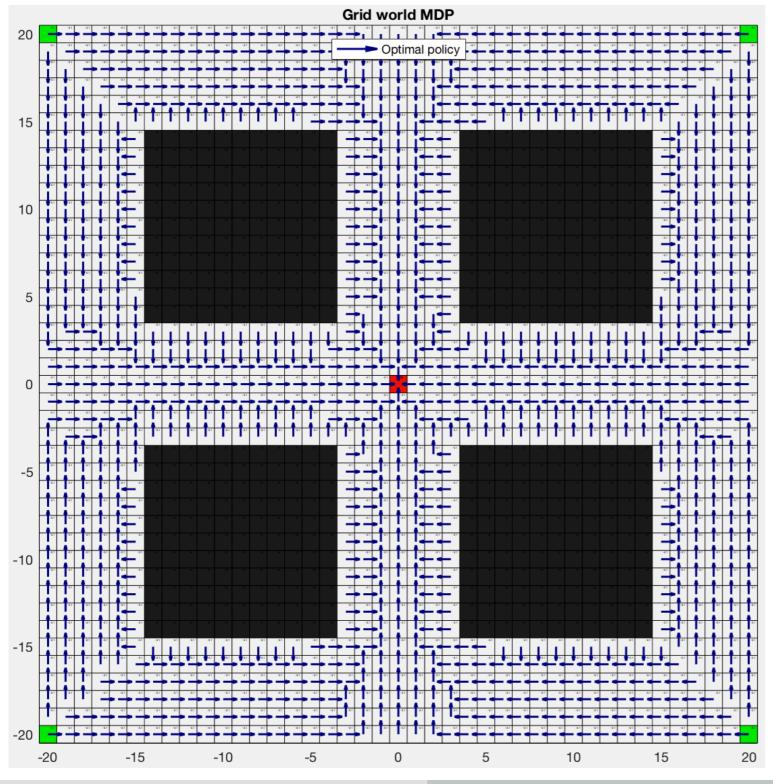
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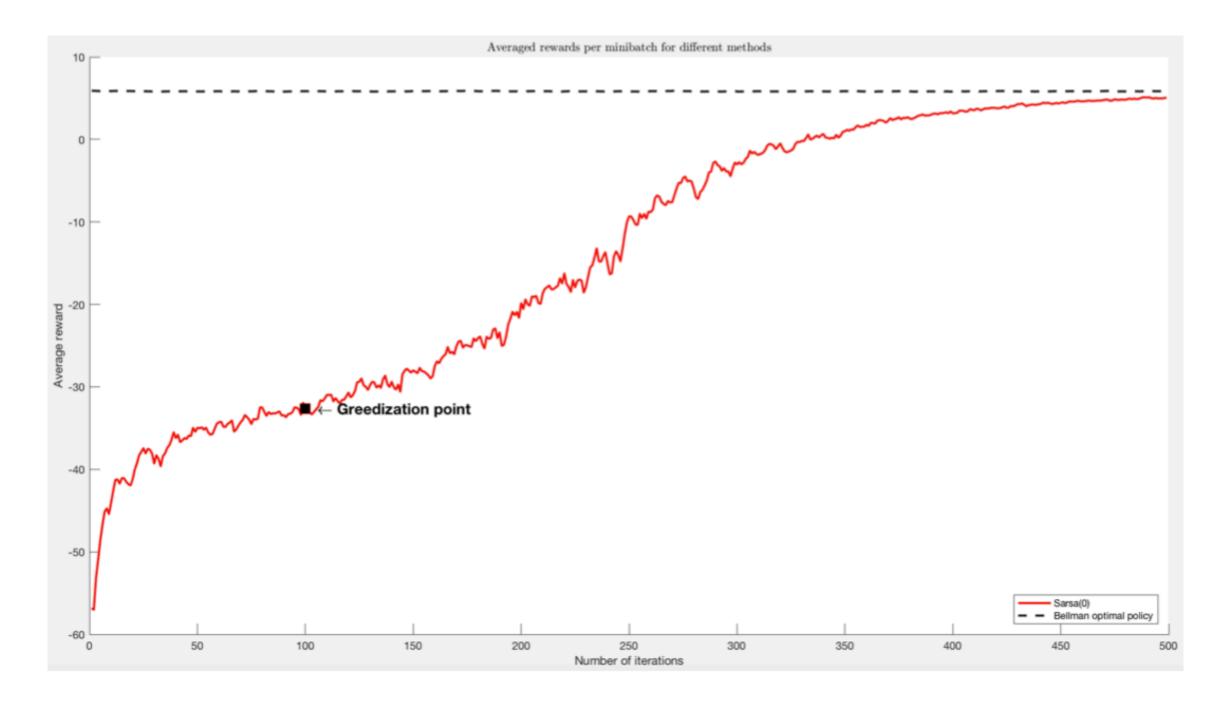
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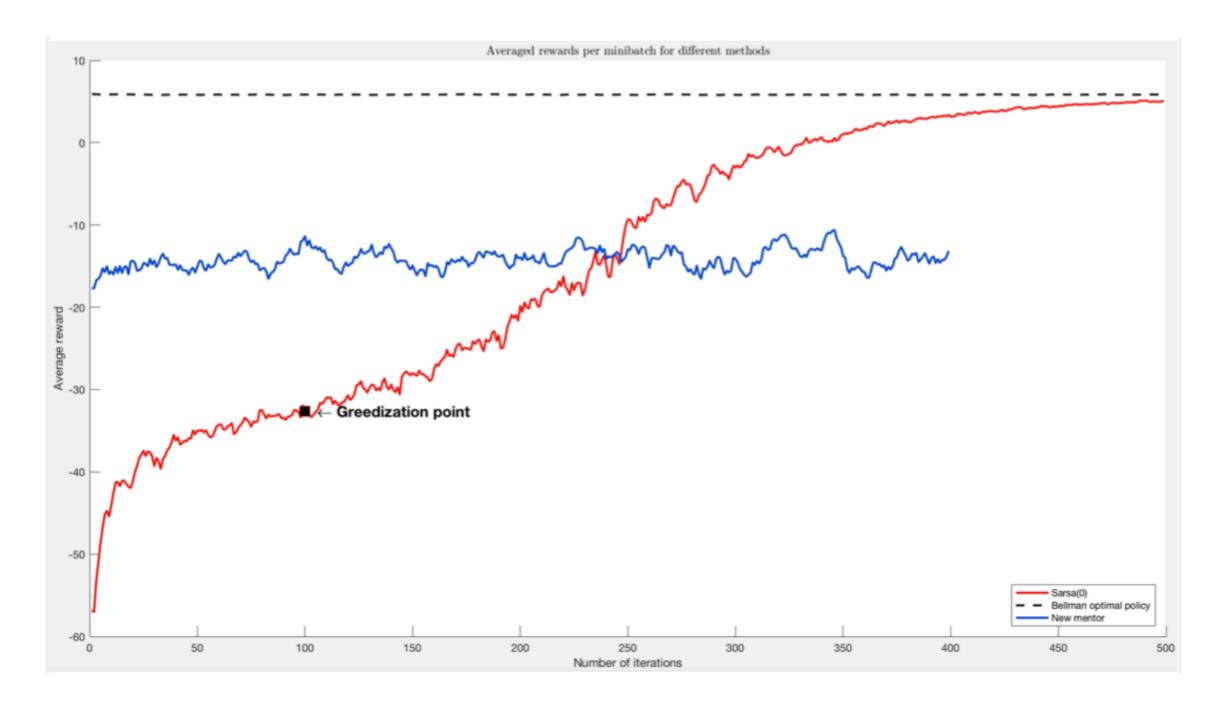
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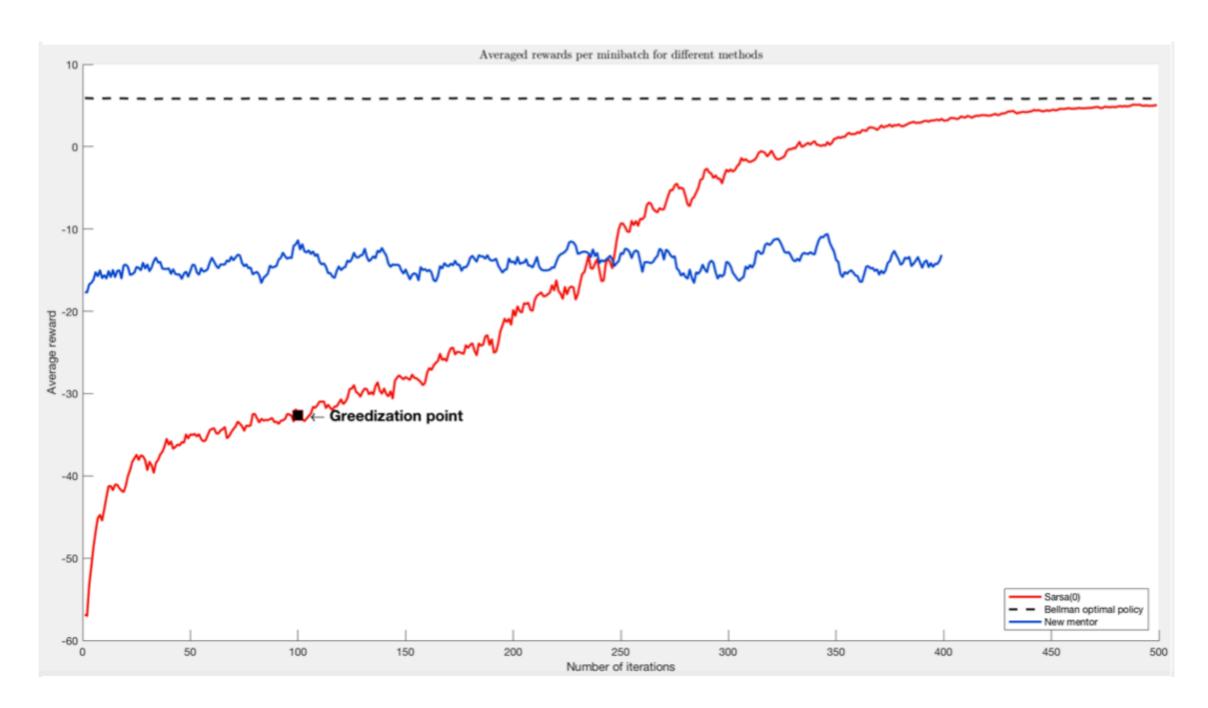
### **GENERATING MENTORS**



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#### ■ GENERATING MENTORS



• Fairly strong hypothesis : one mentor recommandation for every state

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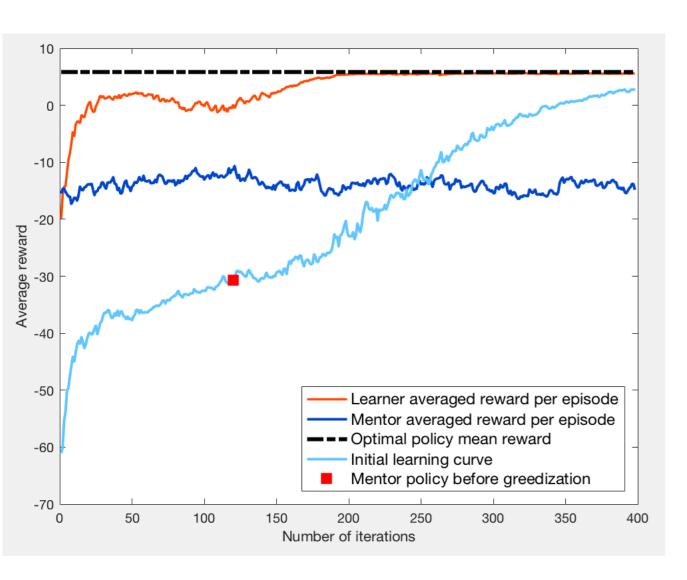
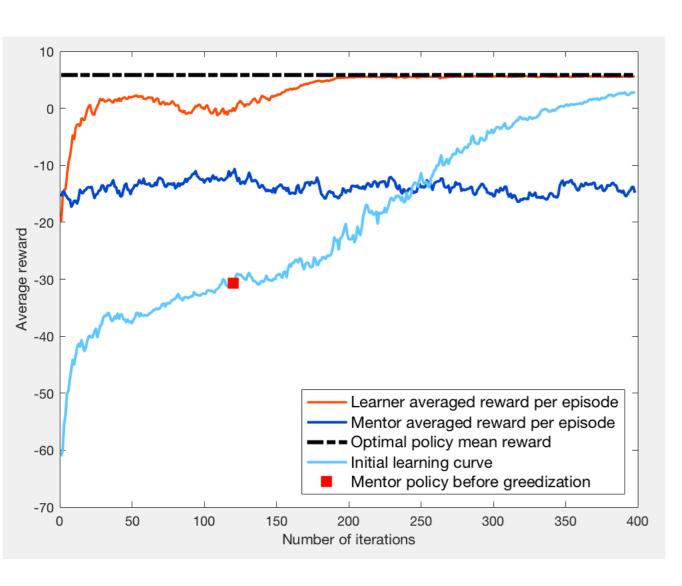


Figure: Learning Curve (Teacher 1)

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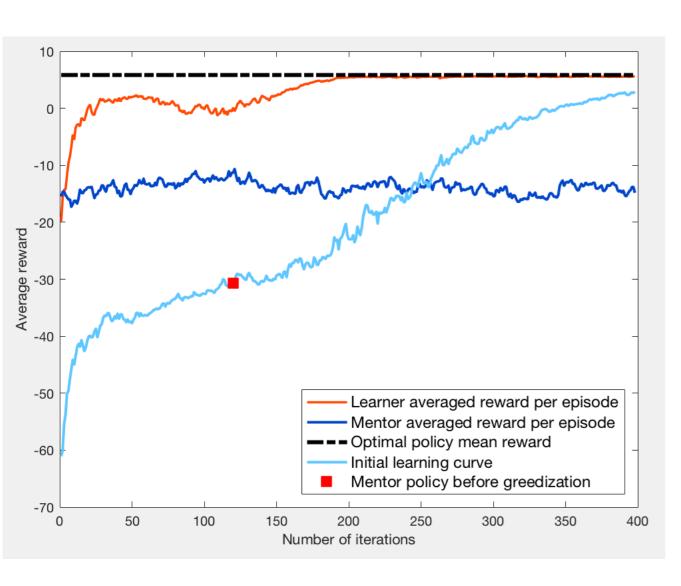


10 -10 -20 Average reward -50 Learner averaged reward per episode Mentor averaged reward per episode --- Optimal policy mean reward -60 Initial learning curve Mentor policy before greedization -70 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 Number of iterations

Figure: Learning Curve (Teacher 1)

Figure: Learning Curve (Teacher 2)

## ■ VANISHING COMPLIANCE (The naive way)



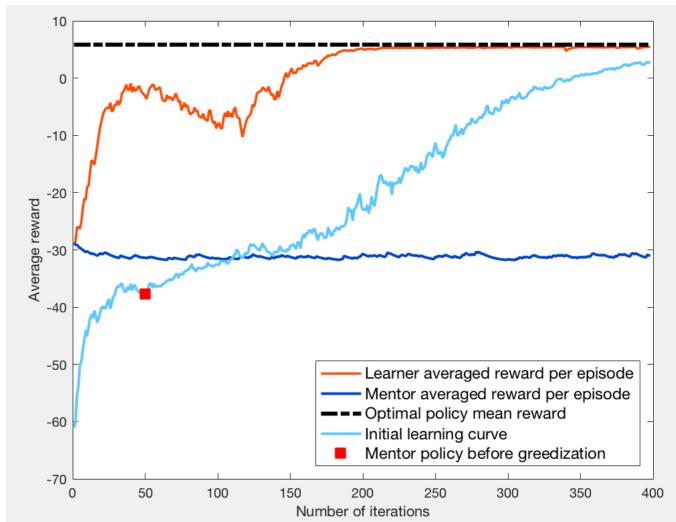


Figure: Learning Curve (Teacher 1)

Figure: Learning Curve (Teacher 2)

• Too much time spent exploring around good solutions!

#### ■ ADAPTIVE LEARNERS

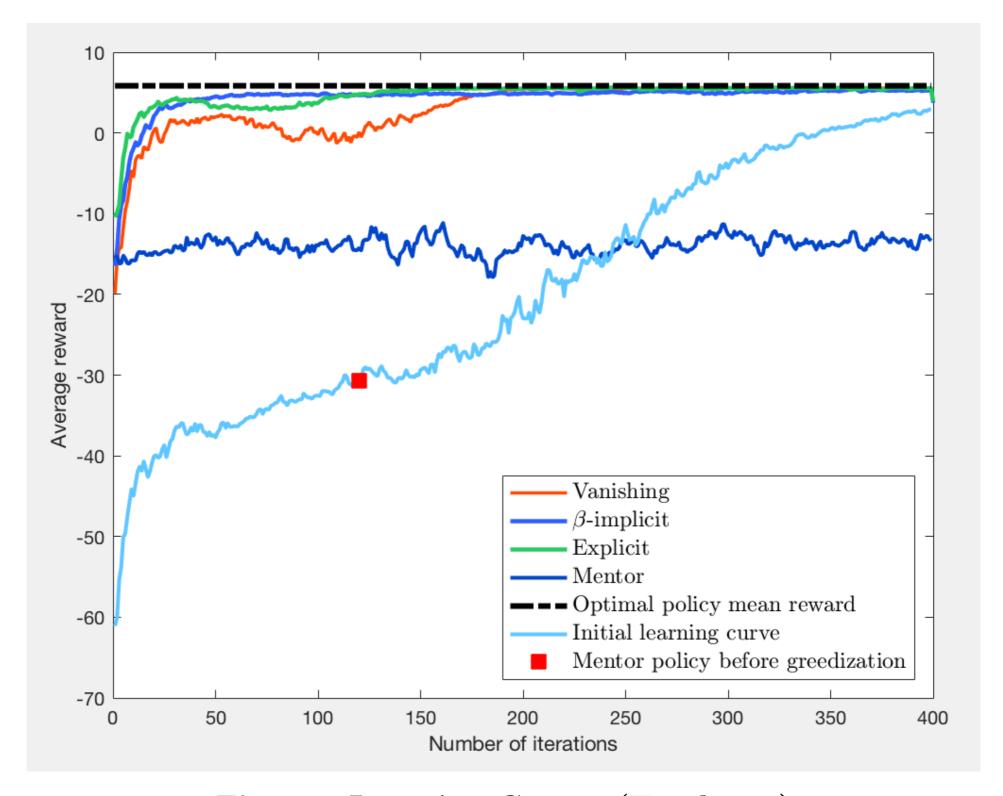


Figure: Learning Curves (Teacher 1)

■ ADAPTIVE LEARNERS

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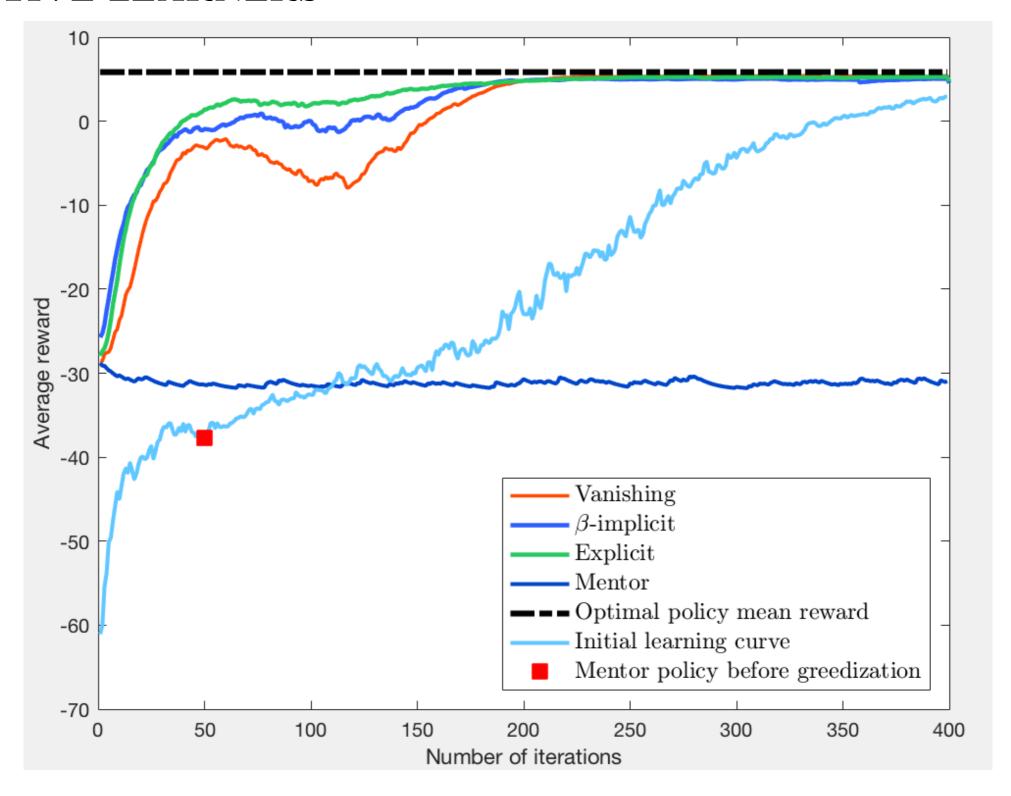


Figure: Learning Curves (Teacher 2)

#### ■ ADAPTIVE LEARNERS

• Mentor optimality: linear scaling between random policy and optimal policy reward

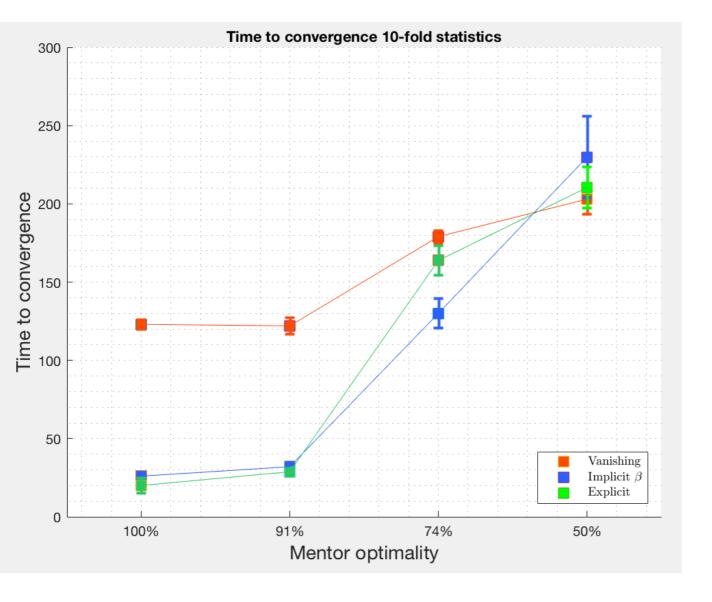
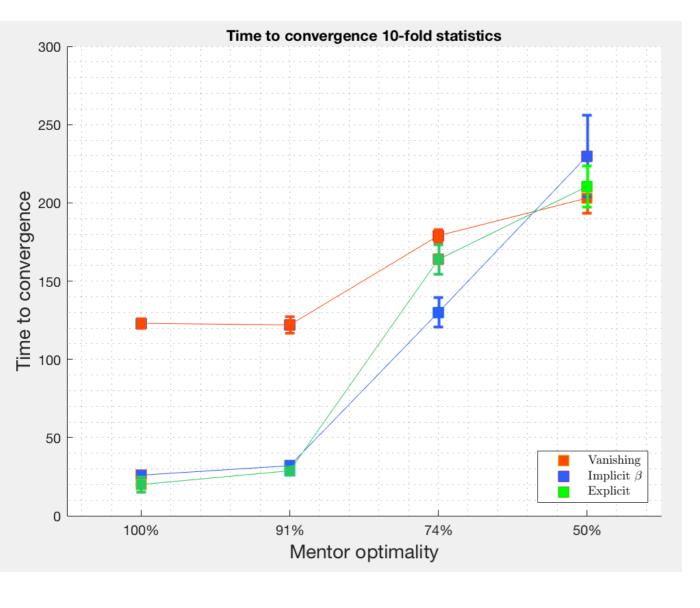


Figure: Time To Convergence

## ■ ADAPTIVE LEARNERS

• Mentor optimality: linear scaling between random policy and optimal policy reward



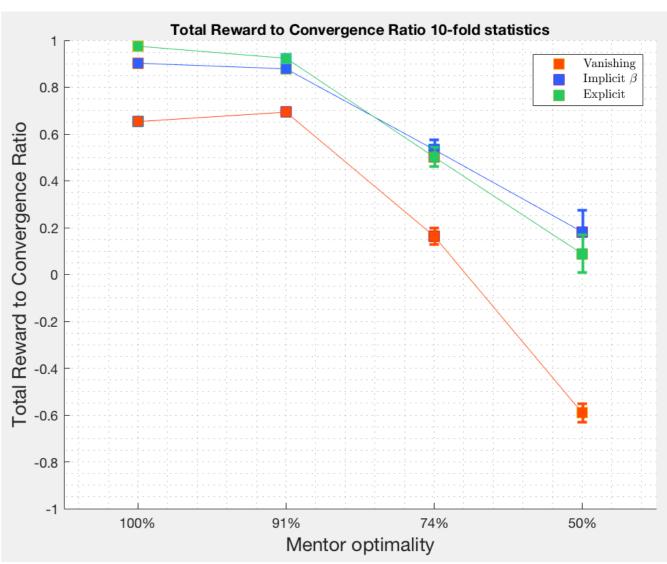


Figure: Time To Convergence

Figure: Reward Ratio to Convergence

#### ■ ADAPTIVE LEARNERS

• Compared to classical learners

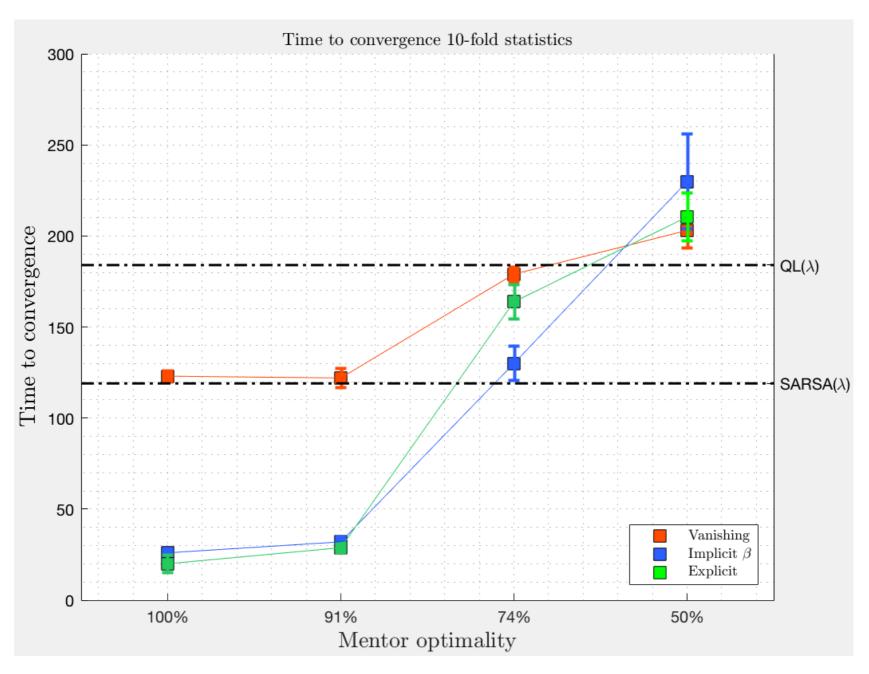
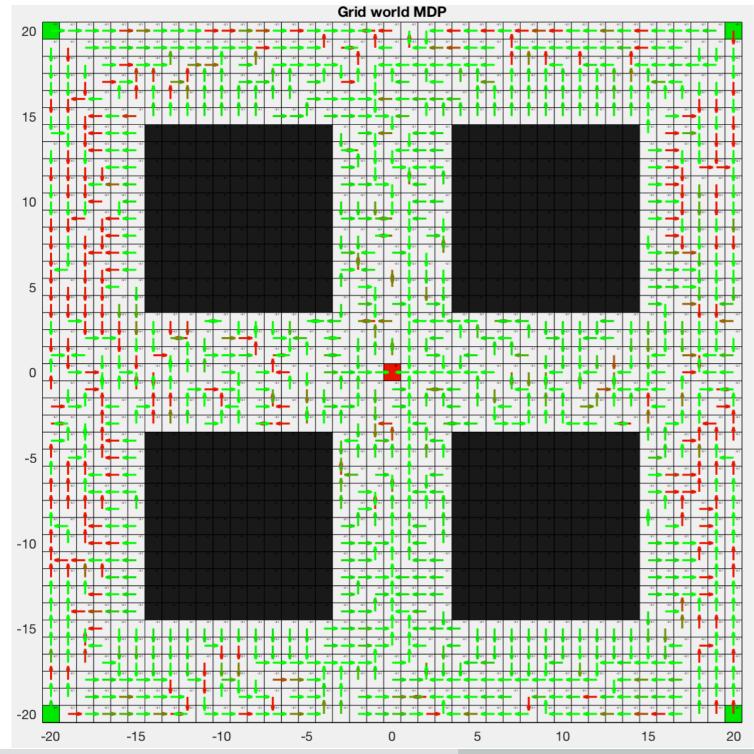


Figure: Time To Convergence

#### ■ ADAPTIVE LEARNERS

• What is actually learnt?

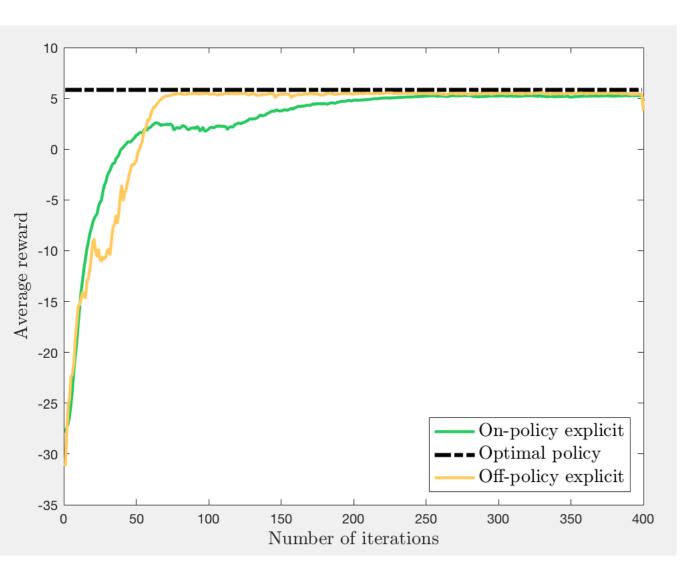


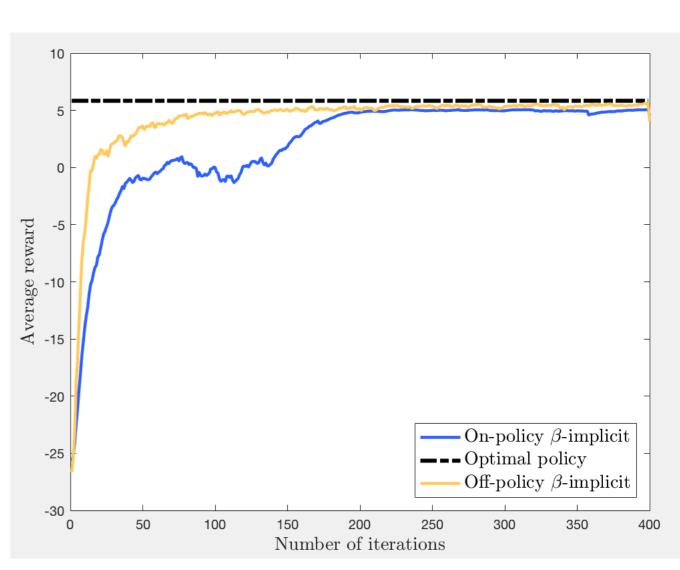
- Compliance heat-map
- Poor teacher
   recommandations back
   propagate too far

• The learner tries to circle the teacher instead of fixing it!

#### ■ IMPROVEMENTS

• Can off-policy learning improve this?





• The learning now fixes the suboptimal regions!

## ■WHAT WE DID:

• Provide adaptive-compliant exploration policies

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Learn from suboptimal teachers

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- Provide adaptive-compliant exploration policies
  - Learn from suboptimal teachers
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### ■ WHAT'S NEXT:

• Still some work to do!

#### WHAT WE DID:

- Provide adaptive-compliant exploration policies
  - Learn from suboptimal teachers
  - Evaluate the optimality of a teacher
  - Extract useful informations
  - Speed-up the learning

- Still some work to do!
  - Generalize to sparse recommandation

#### WHAT WE DID:

- Provide adaptive-compliant exploration policies
  - Learn from suboptimal teachers
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  - ▶ Implement eligibility traces

#### WHAT WE DID:

- Provide adaptive-compliant exploration policies
  - ▶ Learn from suboptimal teachers
  - Evaluate the optimality of a teacher
  - Extract useful informations
  - Speed-up the learning

- Still some work to do!
  - Generalize to sparse recommandation
  - ▶ Implement eligibility traces
  - Test in continuous MDP

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!