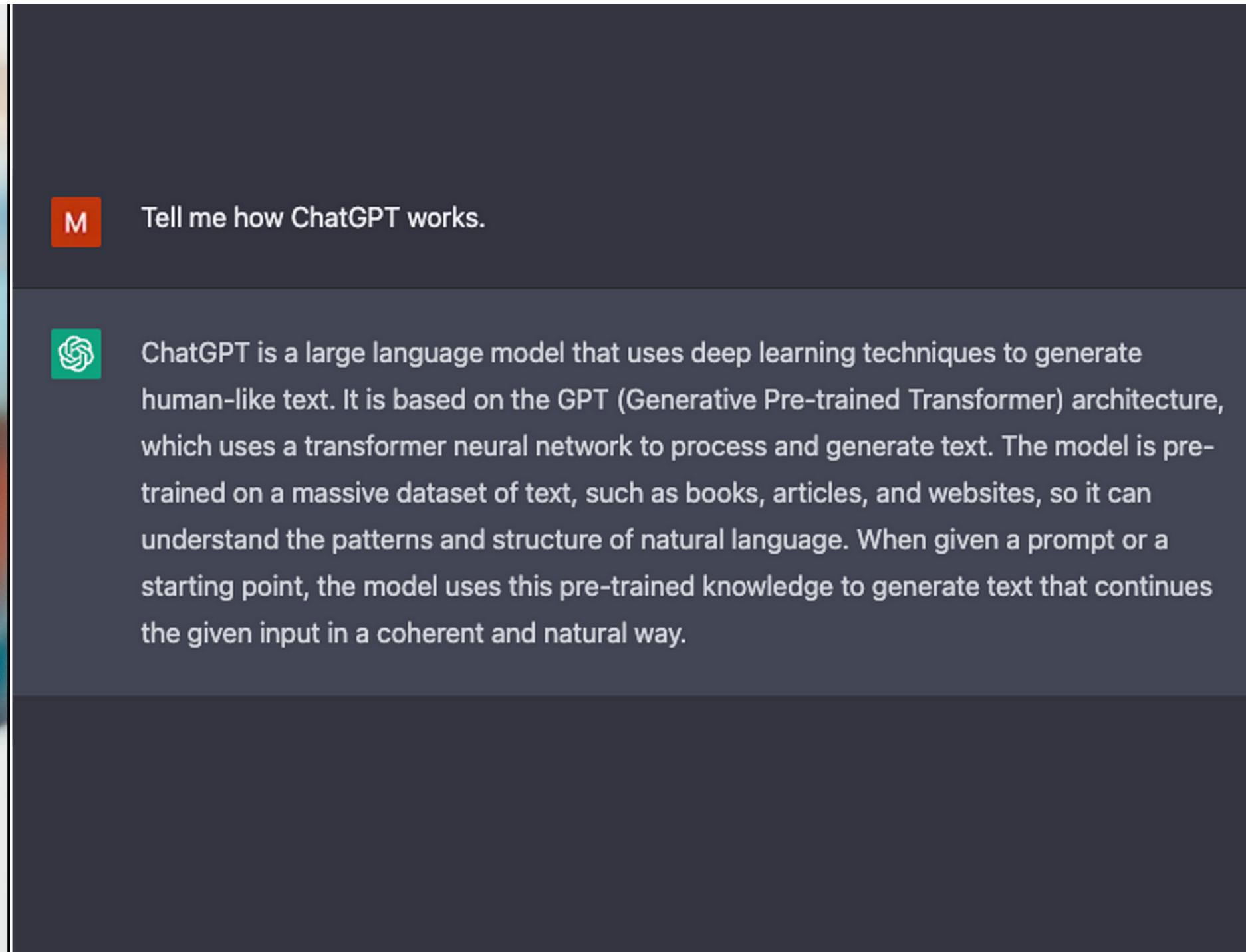
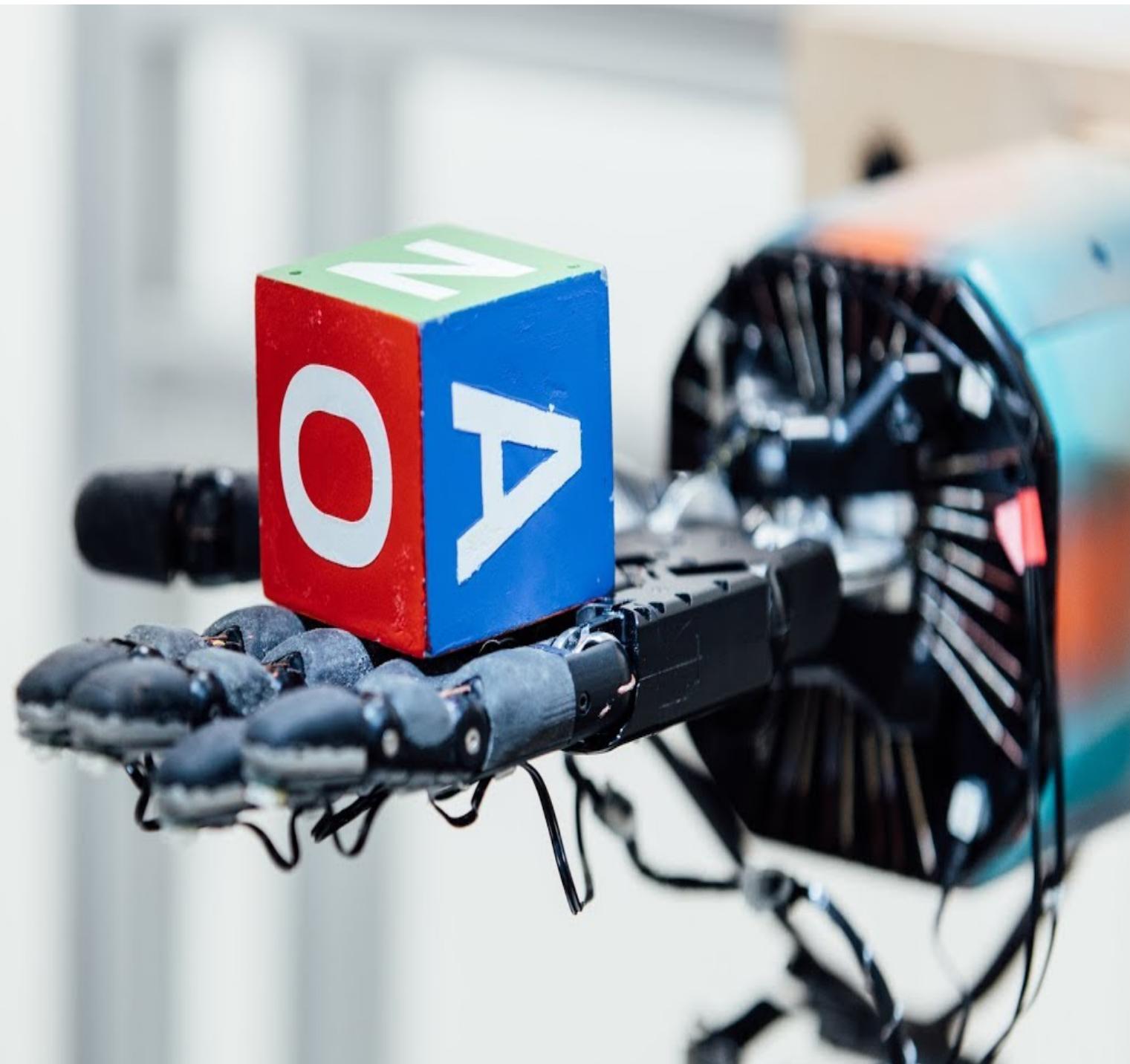


Policy Gradient

Wen Sun

Applications that use policy gradient methods



Applications that use policy gradient methods



Recap: MDPs

$$\mathcal{M} = \{\mathcal{T}, r, H, \mu, S, A\}$$

where $s_0 \sim \mu$

Objective: $J(\pi) := \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{h=0}^{H-1} r(s_h, a_h) \mid s_0 \sim \mu, s_{h+1} \sim \mathcal{T}(s_h, a_h), a_h \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s_h) \right]$

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LQR & MPC: find the (near) optimal policy **given the transition P**

Today

How to **learn** a good policy when transition \mathcal{T} is unknown?

Outline for today

1. Recap on Gradient descent and stochastic gradient descent
2. Warm up: computing gradient using importance weighting
3. Policy Gradient formulations

Stochastic Gradient Descent

Given an objective function $J(\theta) : \mathbb{R}^d \mapsto \mathbb{R}$, (e.g., $J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y}(f_\theta(x) - y)^2$)

SGD minimizes the above objective function as follows:

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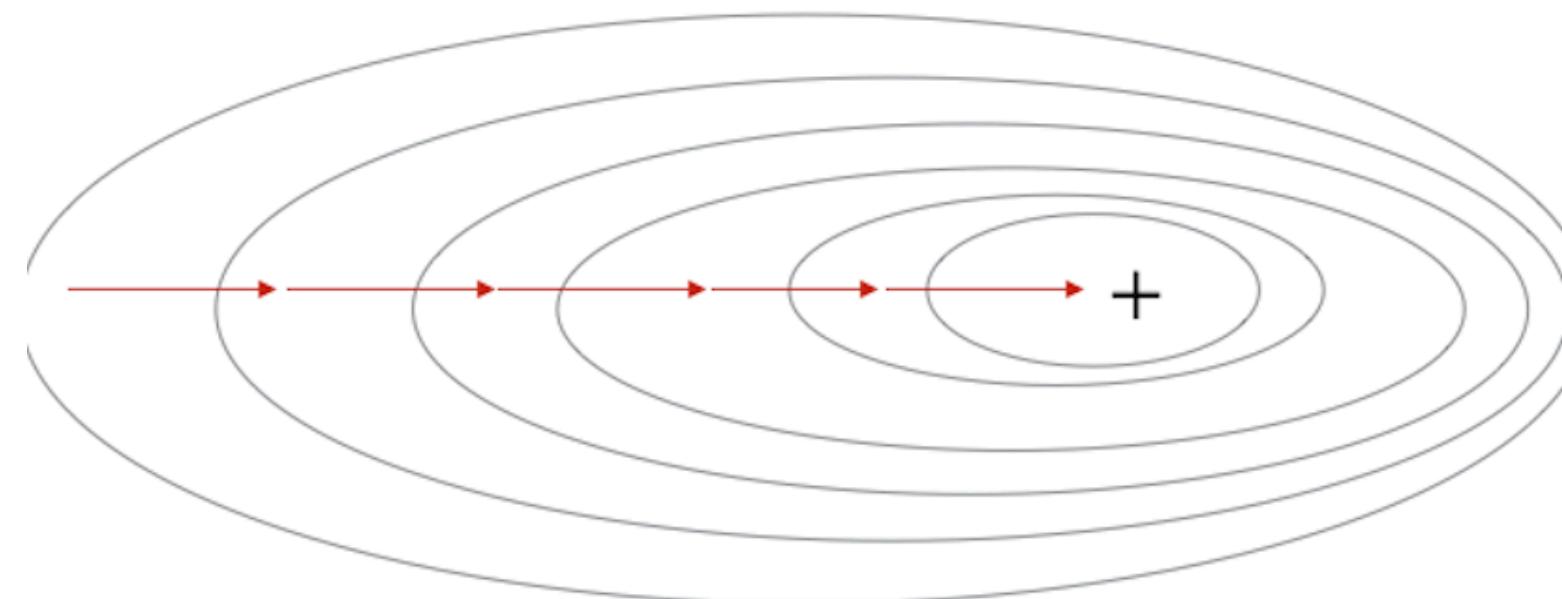
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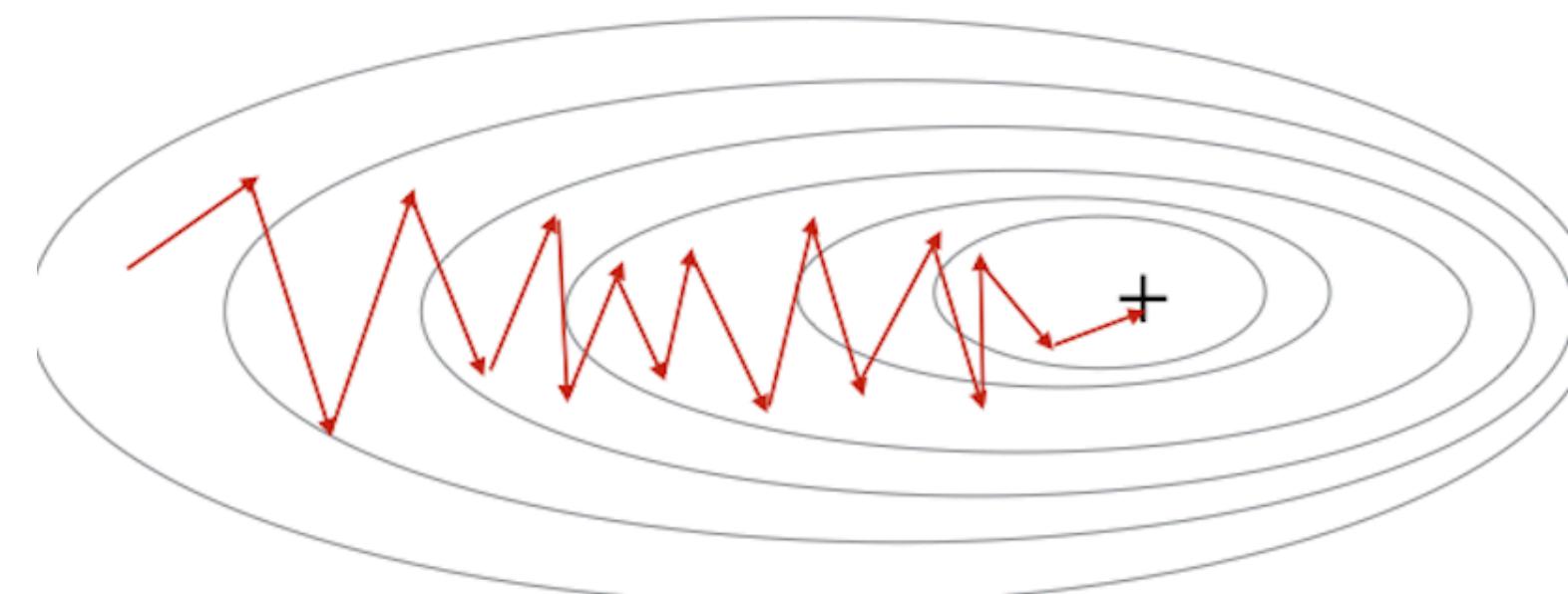
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Gradient Descent



Stochastic Gradient Descent

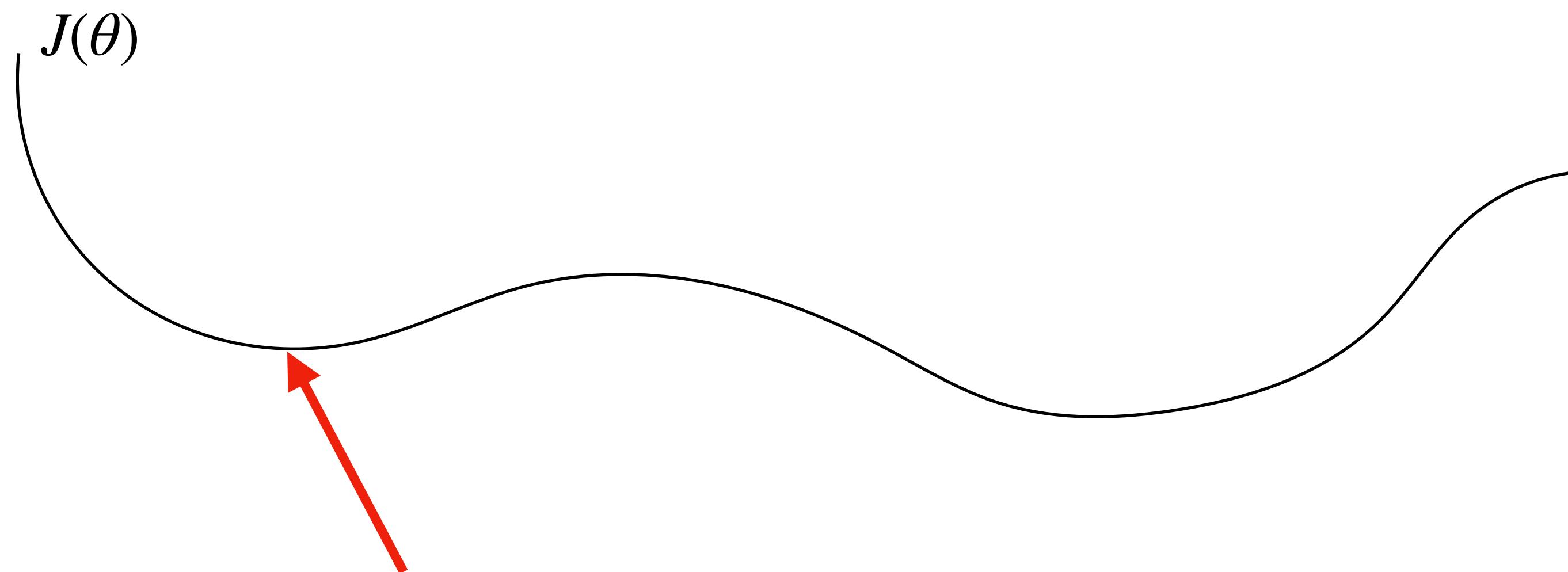


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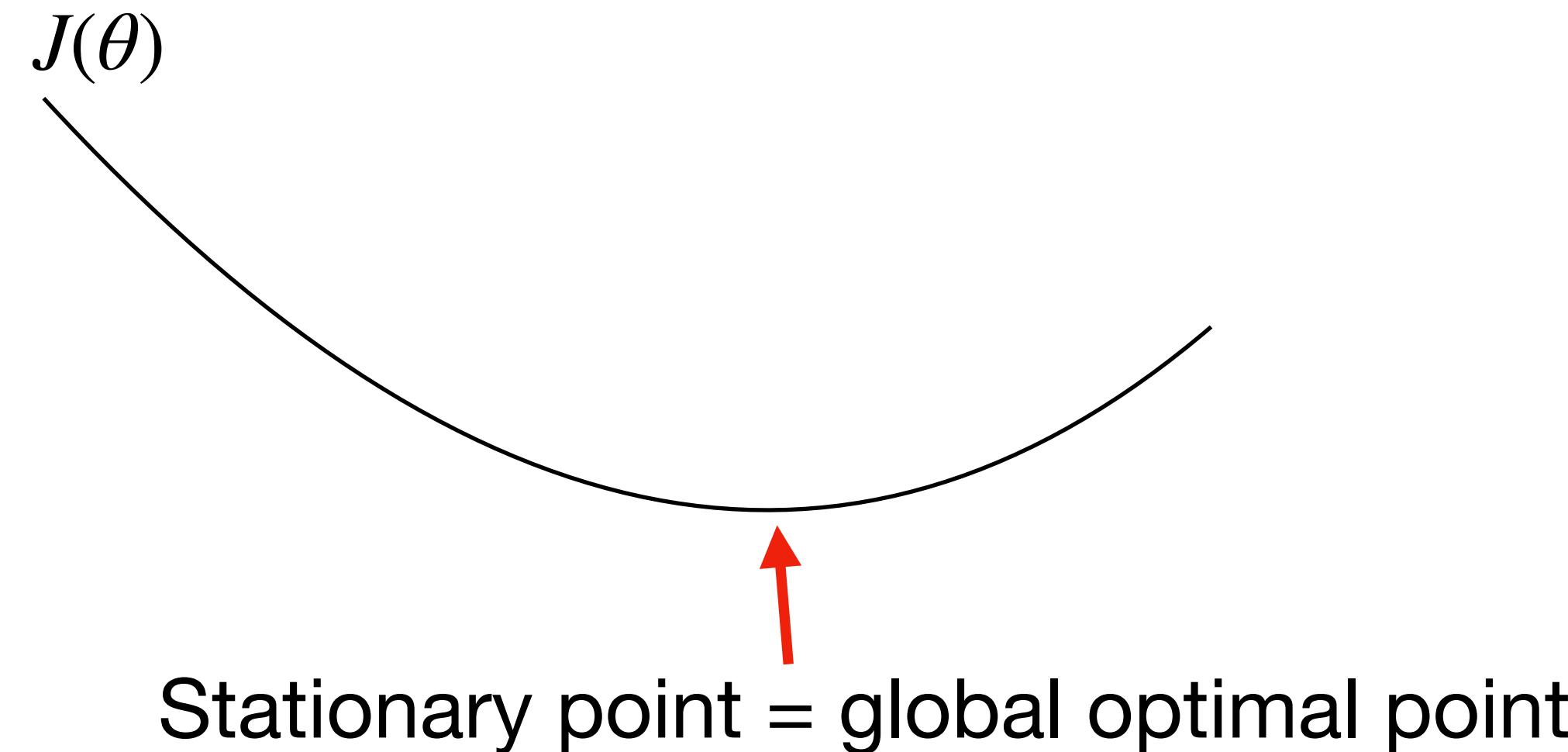


Stationary point: $\|\nabla J(\theta)\|_2 = 0$

Convergence of SGD

Under some regularity condition of the objective, SGD converges to a stationary point, i.e.,

For convex function, it guarantees convergence to the global optimal



SGD in general is amazing!

Works really well for training large neural networks, despite non-convexity!

implicit regularization – models trained via SGD can generalize better

Easy to implement, take advantage of modern GPUs

Question:

Can we develop something like SGD for RL?

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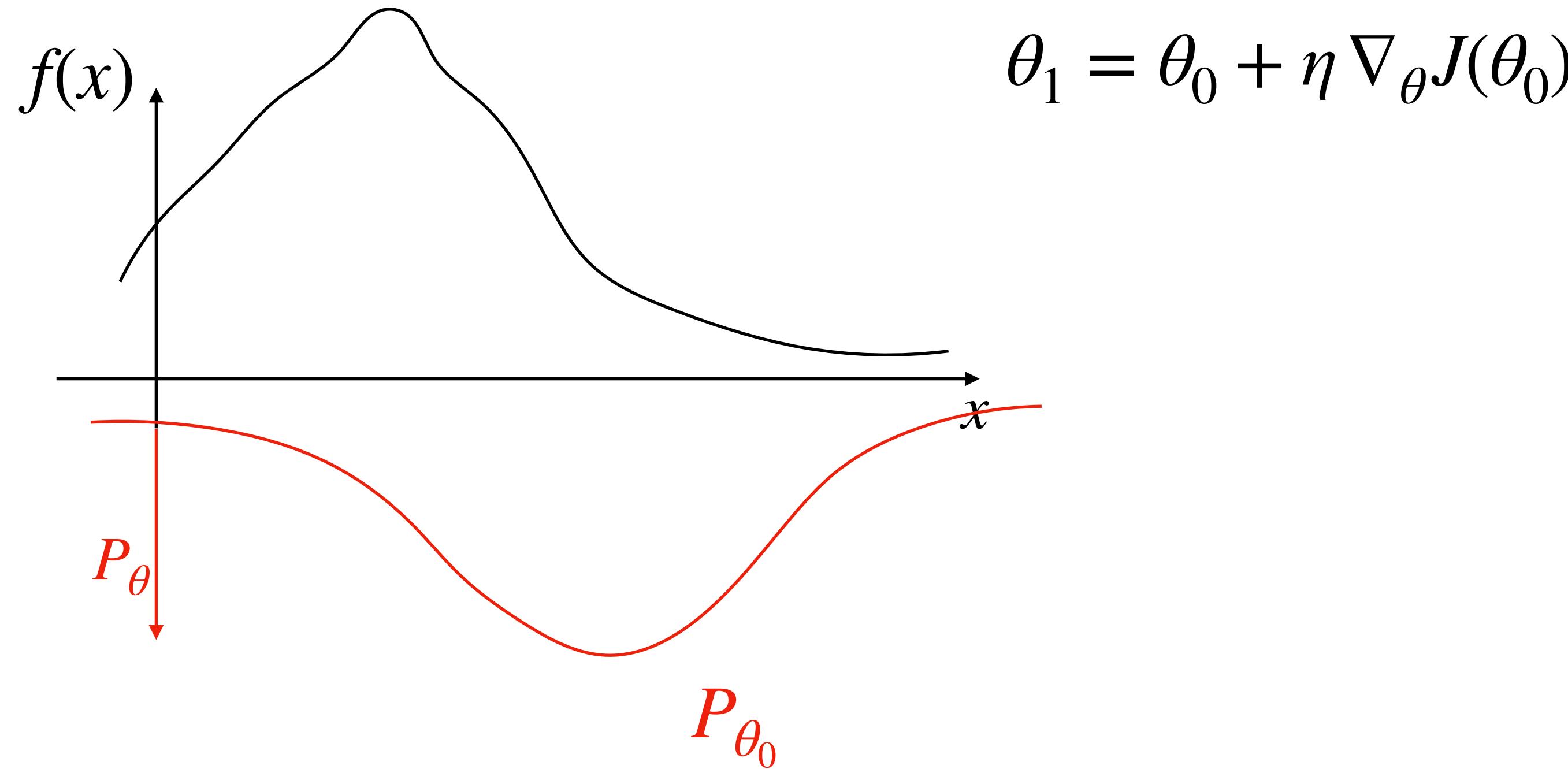
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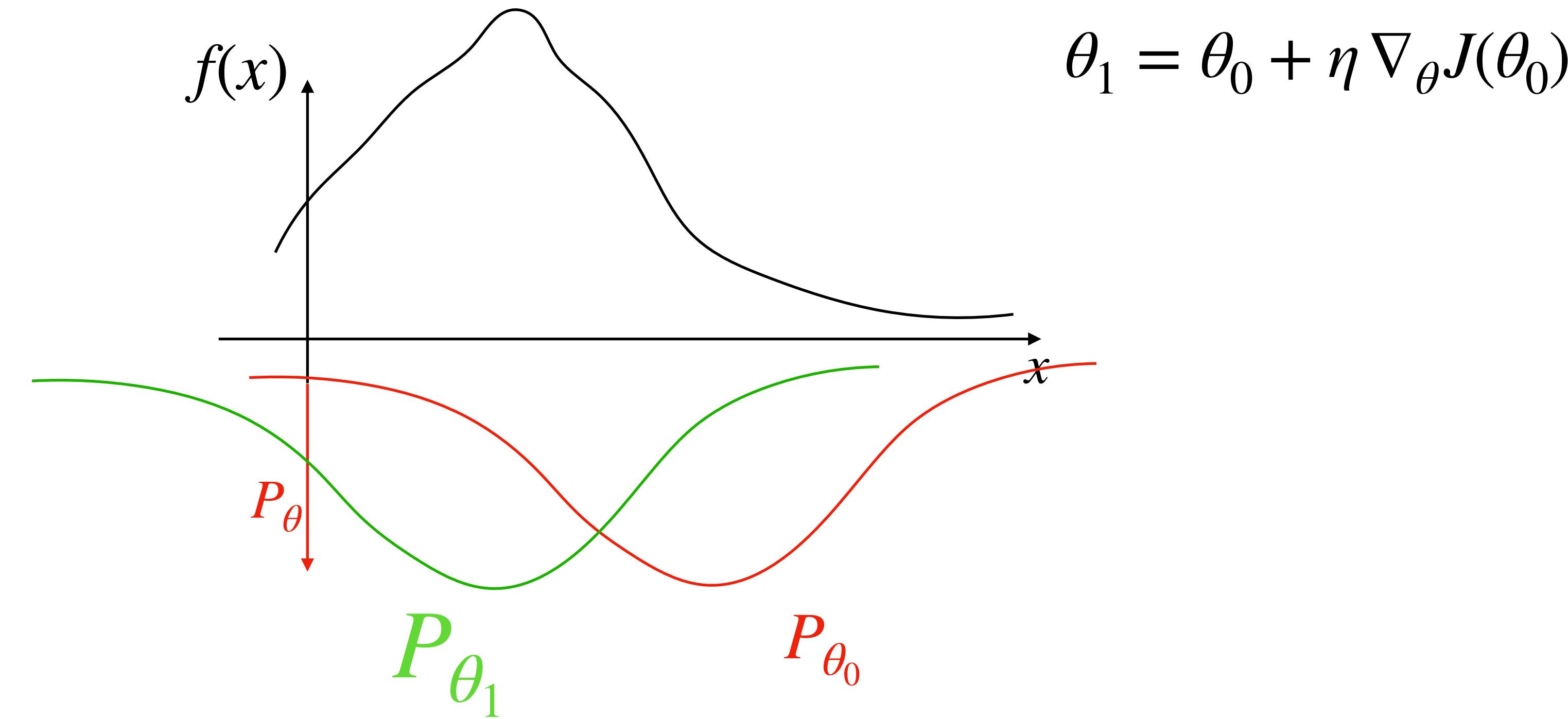
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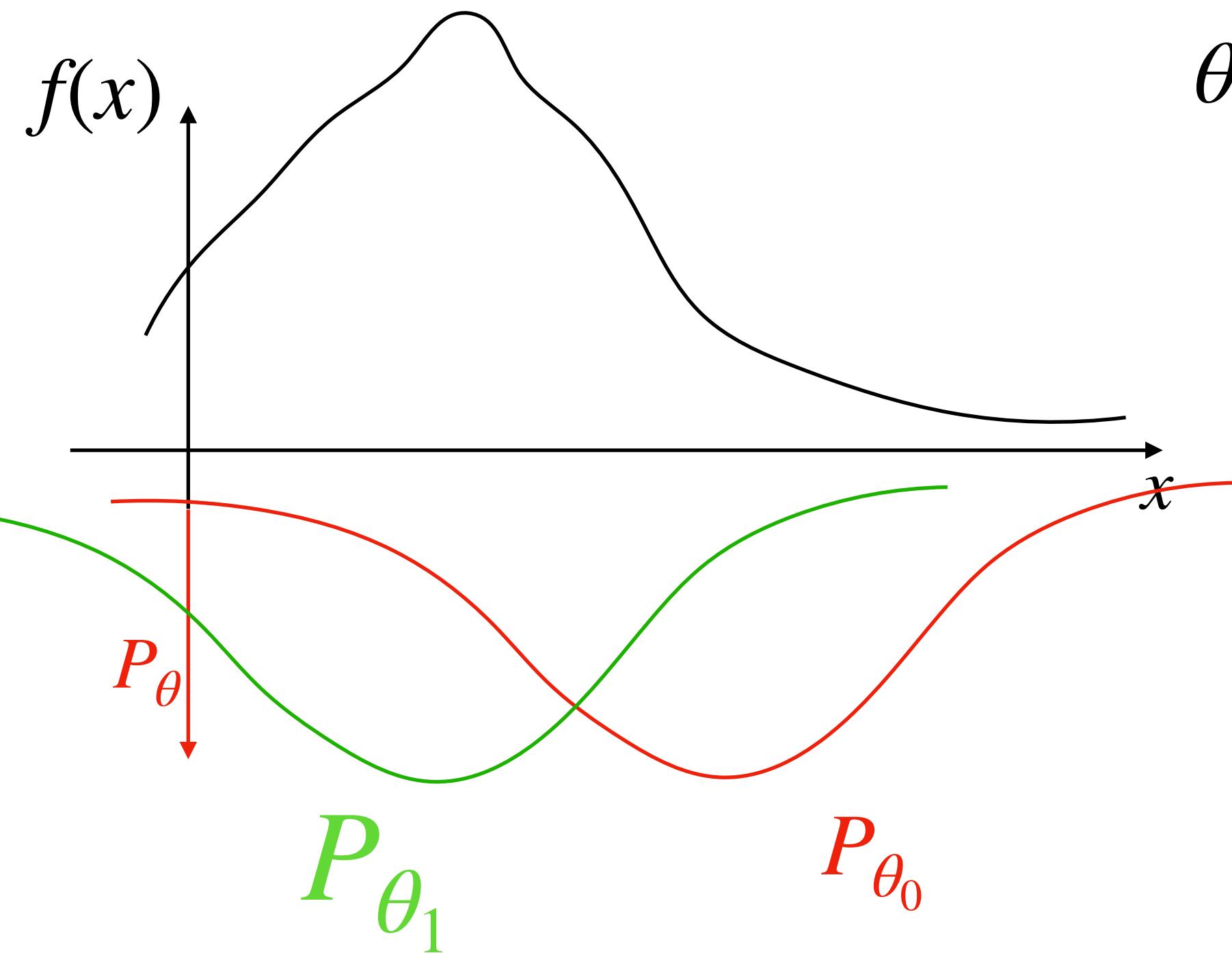
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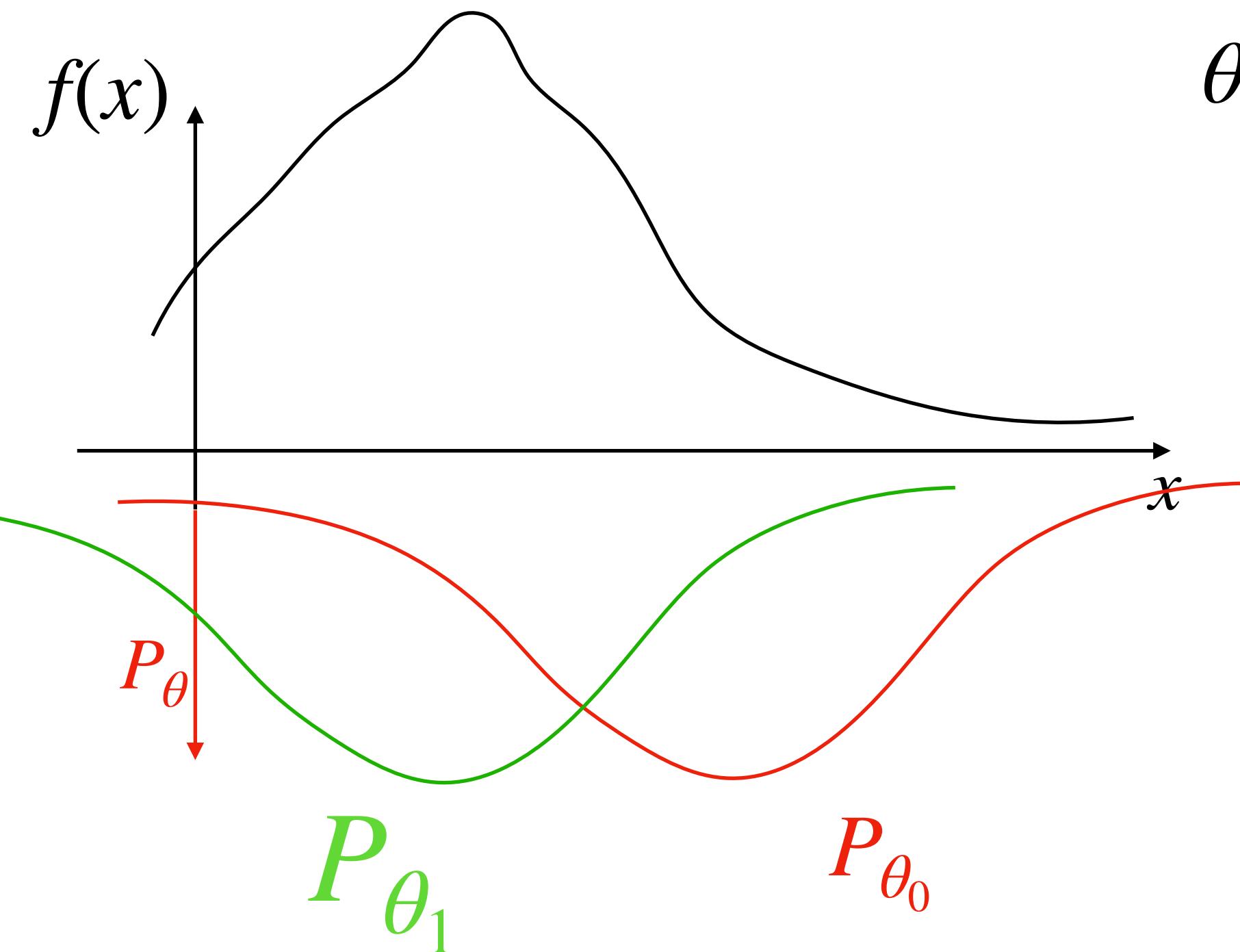


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Using same idea, now let's move on to RL...

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Continues actions (e.g., control, diffusion model)

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STD

Derivation of Policy Gradient: REINFORCE

$$\tau = \{s_0, a_0, s_1, a_1, \dots\}$$

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Adjust policy's parameters
s.t. larger reward traj has
higher likelihood

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We derived the most classic PG formulation:

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Increase the likelihood of sampling an trajectory with higher total reward

Further simplification on PG

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim \rho_\theta(\tau)} \left[\sum_{h=0}^{H-1} \nabla_\theta \ln \pi_\theta(a_h | s_h) \left(\sum_{t=h}^{H-1} r(s_t, a_t) \right) \right]$$

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Reward-to-go

(Change action distribution at h only affects rewards later on...)

Put things together – Policy Gradient Algorithm

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Form SG: $g_t = \sum_{i=1}^K \left[\sum_{h=0}^{H-1} \nabla_\theta \ln \pi_{\theta_t}(a_h | s_h) \left(\sum_{t=h}^{H-1} r(s_t^i, a_t^i) \right) \right] / K$

Put things together – Policy Gradient Algorithm

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim \rho_\theta(\tau)} \left[\sum_{h=0}^{H-1} \nabla_\theta \ln \pi_\theta(a_h | s_h) \left(\sum_{t=h}^{H-1} r(s_t, a_t) \right) \right]$$

Initialize a policy π_{θ_0} (e.g., random initialization)

For $t = 0$ to T :

Sample K i.i.d traj τ^1, \dots, τ^K from π_{θ_t}

Form SG: $g_t = \sum_{i=1}^K \left[\sum_{h=0}^{H-1} \nabla_\theta \ln \pi_{\theta_t}(a_h | s_h) \left(\sum_{t=h}^{H-1} r(s_t^i, a_t^i) \right) \right] / K$

SG ascent: $\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t + \eta g_t$ (or other off-shelf optimizers like AdaGrad / Adam)

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2. Policy Gradient:

REINFORCE (a direct application of our warm up example):

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3. Known result on SGD implies Policy Gradient at least converges to stationary points