## Diversity-aware sampling

If we have a kernel measuring similarity between any inputs, can define

$$D(\{\theta_i\}_{i=1}^n) = \log \det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k(\theta_1,\theta_1) & \cdots & k(\theta_1,\theta_n) \\ \cdots & & \cdots \\ k(\theta_n,\theta_1) & \cdots & k(\theta_n,\theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \sigma^{-2} + \mathbf{I} \\ \text{diversity metric} \\ \text{kernel} \\ \text{kernel} \\ \text{matrix} \\ \text{matrix}$$

Generate an ordering of samples by greedily optimizing  $D(\,\cdot\,)$ 

For 
$$i=1 \rightarrow n$$
 
$$\theta_i = \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} D(\theta \cup \{\theta_j\}_{j=1}^{i-1})$$

independent diverse

[Kulesza&Taskar, 2013]

## Diversity-aware sampling with learned kernels

Given past planning experience, we have

Problem 1 
$$\theta_1^{(1)}, \theta_2^{(1)}, \dots, \theta_{n_1-1}^{(1)}, \theta_{n_1}^{(1)}$$

Problem 2 
$$\theta_1^{(2)}, \theta_2^{(2)}, \dots, \theta_{n_2-1}^{(2)}, \theta_{n_2}^{(2)}$$

Problem 3 
$$\theta_1^{(3)}, \theta_2^{(3)}, \dots, \theta_{n_3-1}^{(3)}, \theta_{n_3}^{(3)}$$