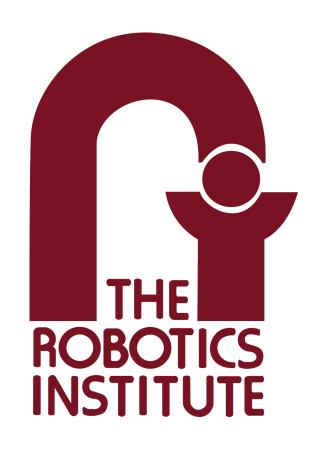
Of Moments and Matching:

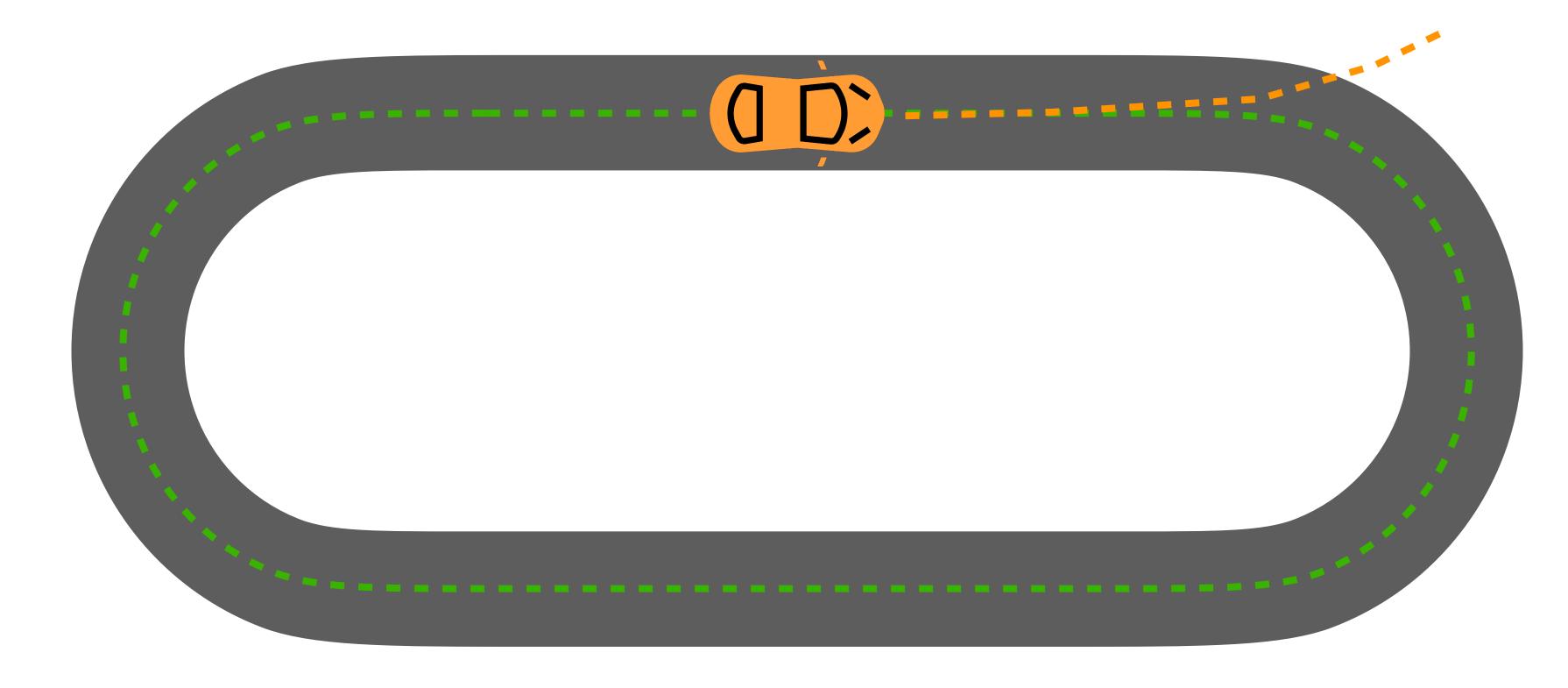
A Game-Theoretic Framework for Closing the Imitation Gap

Gokul Swamy, Sanjiban Choudhury, Drew Bagnell, Steven Wu

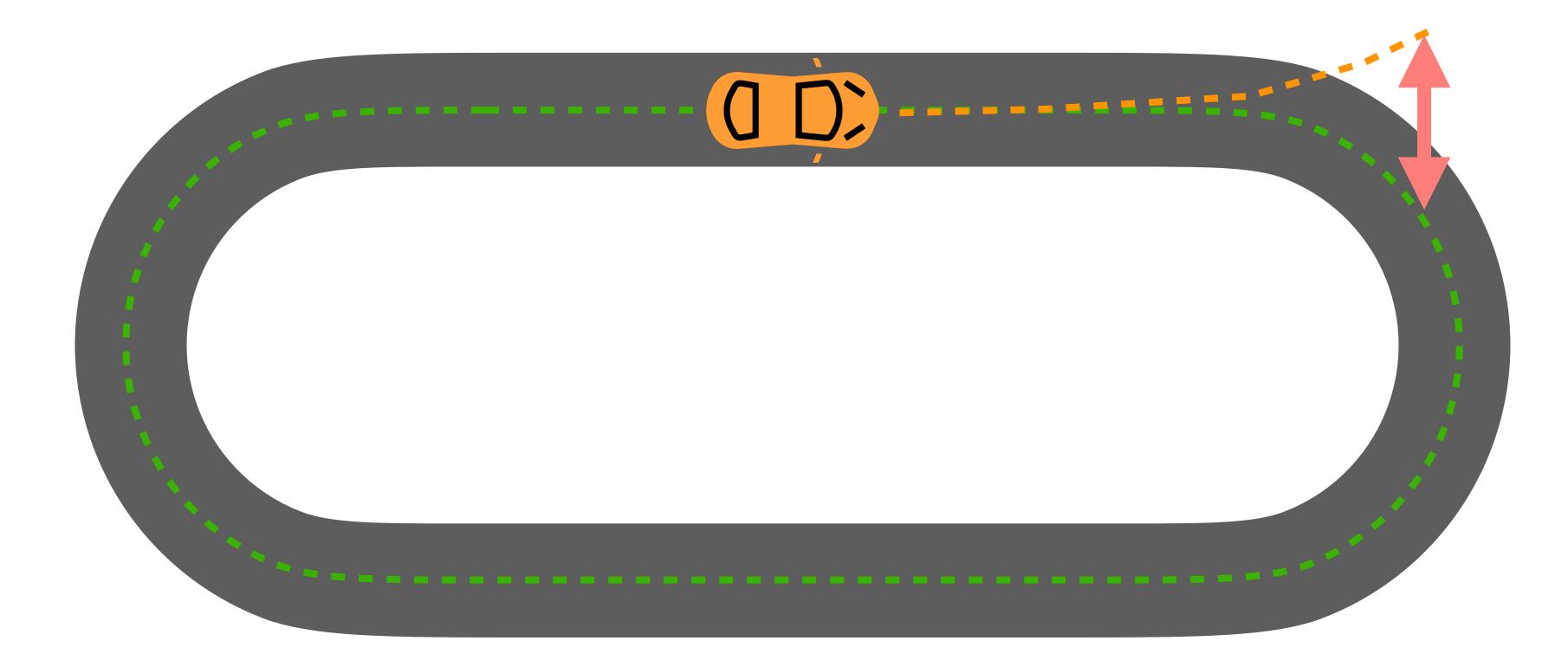




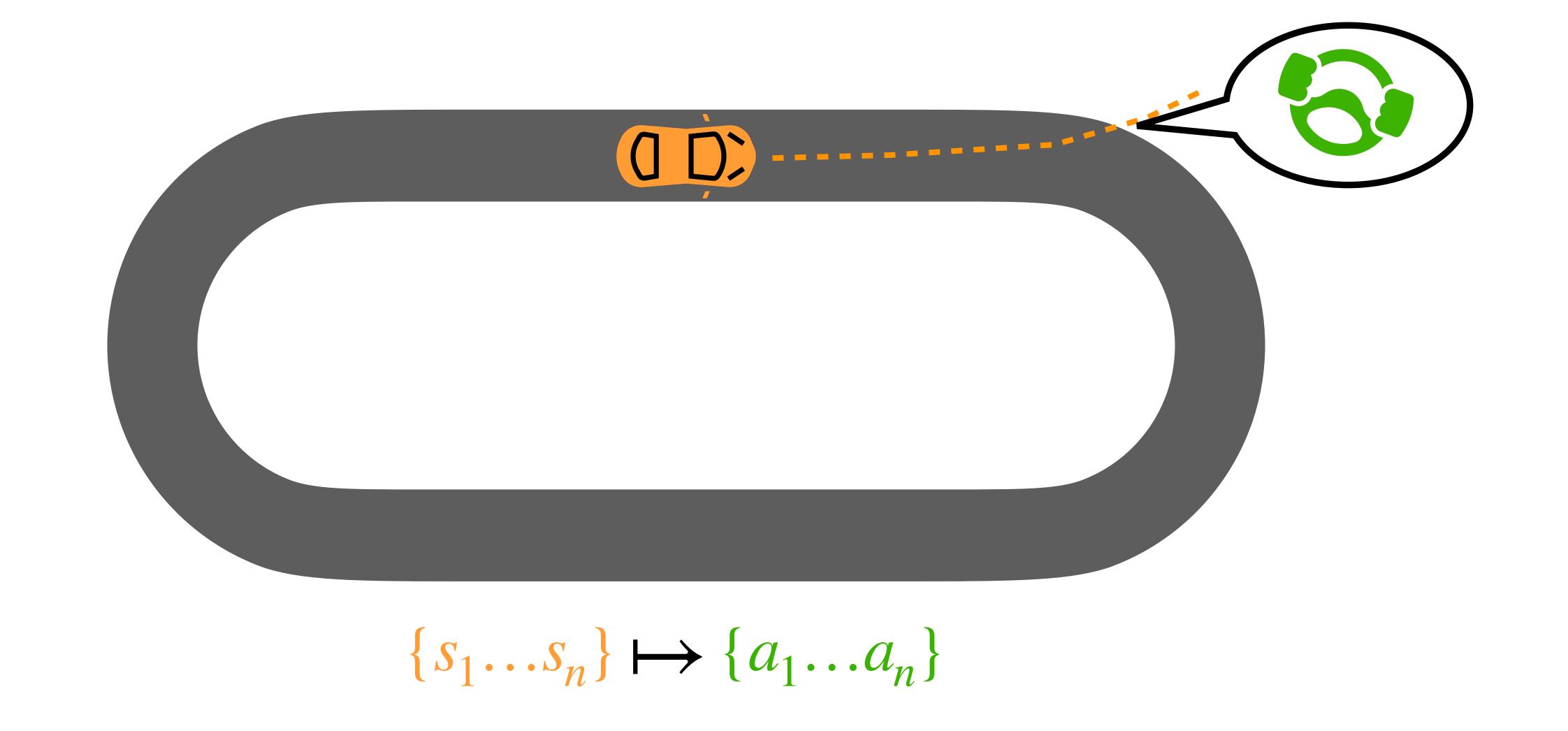




$$\{s_1...s_n\} \mapsto \{a_1...a_n\}$$



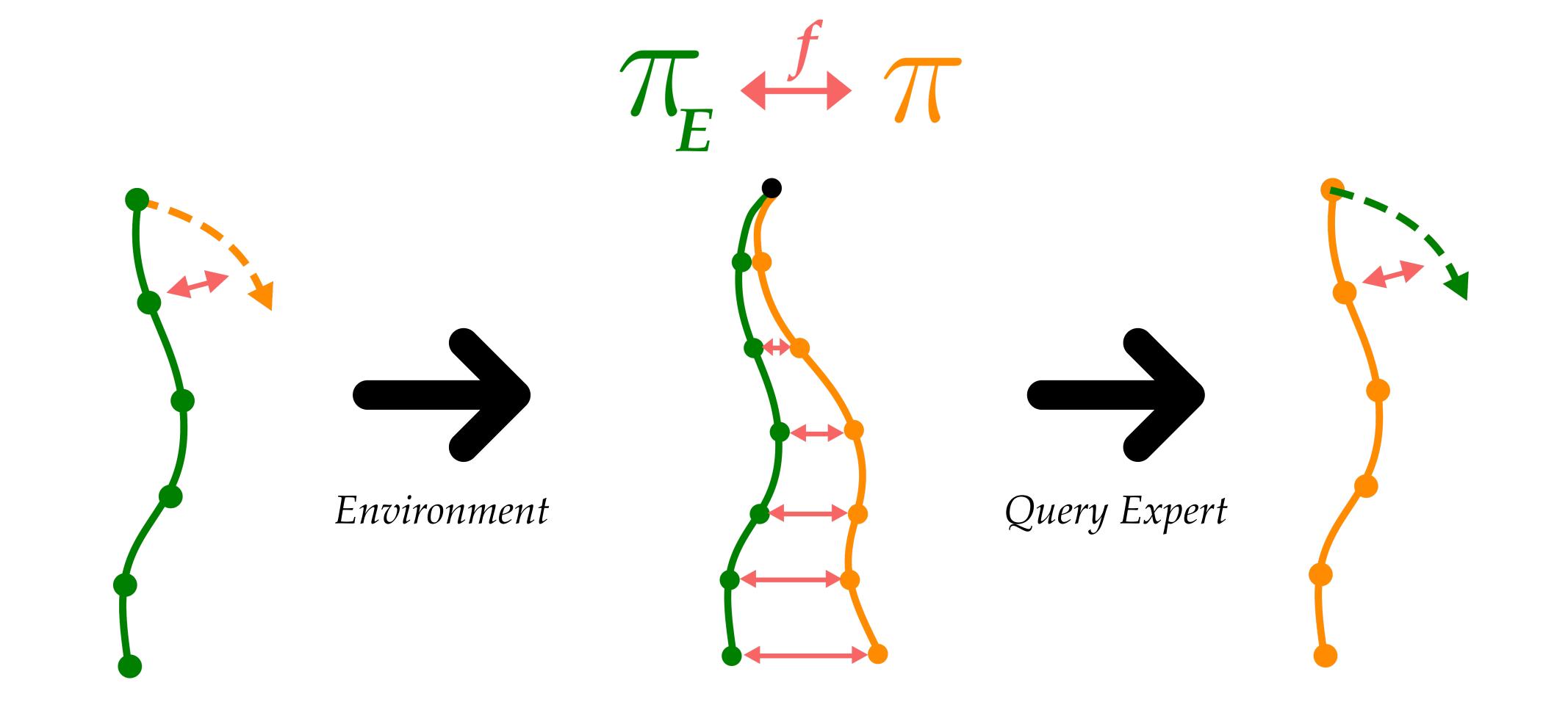
$$\begin{cases} s_1 \dots s_n \\ a_1 \dots a_n \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} s_1 \dots s_n \\ a_1 \dots a_n \end{cases}$$



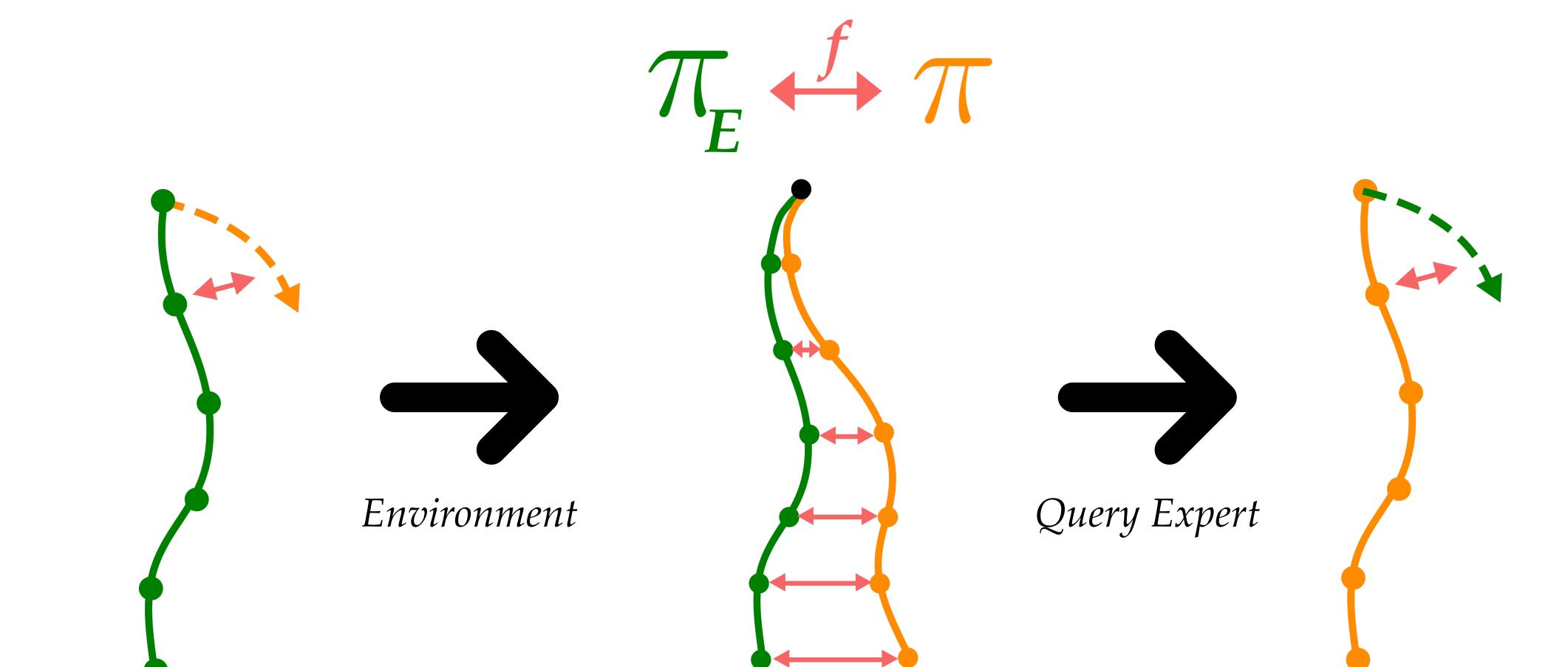
Q1: How well can we expect a learned policy to do in each of these three settings?

$$J(\pi_E) - J(\pi)$$

$$\min_{\pi} \max_{f} f(\pi_{E}) - f(\pi)$$



Key Insight: Each of these classes of approaches corresponds to solving a game with a different class of discriminators. Stronger feedback leads to more powerful discriminators and a tighter performance bound.



$$J(\pi_E) - J(\pi) \le O(\epsilon T^2)$$

Behavioral Cloning, ValueDICE,

• • •

$$J(\pi_E) - J(\pi) \le O(\epsilon T)$$

GAIL, SQIL, MaxEnt IRL, LEARCH, Max Margin Planning

$$J(\pi_E) - J(\pi) \le O(\epsilon T)$$
 $J(\pi_E) - J(\pi) \le O(\epsilon HT)$

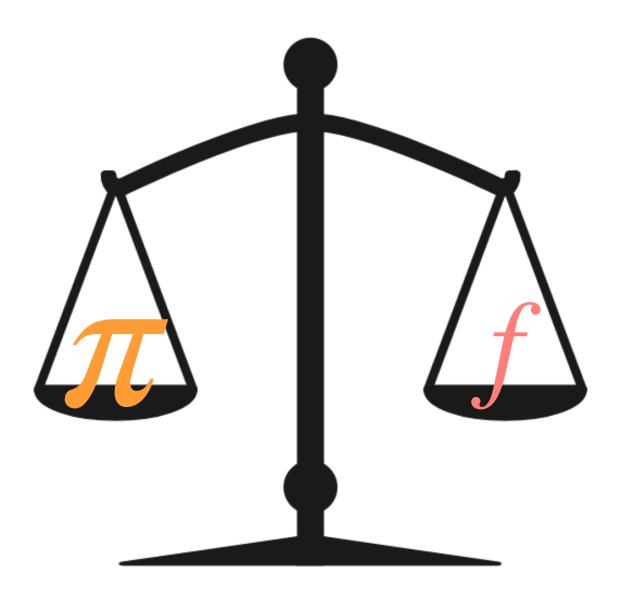
DAgger, Guided Policy Search, iFAIL

• • •

• • •

Q2: How can we efficiently find a performant policy in each of these settings?

A:



```
= No Regret on \pi vs. Best Response on f
= Best Response on \pi vs. No Regret on f
```

Q2: How can we efficiently find a performant policy in each of these settings?

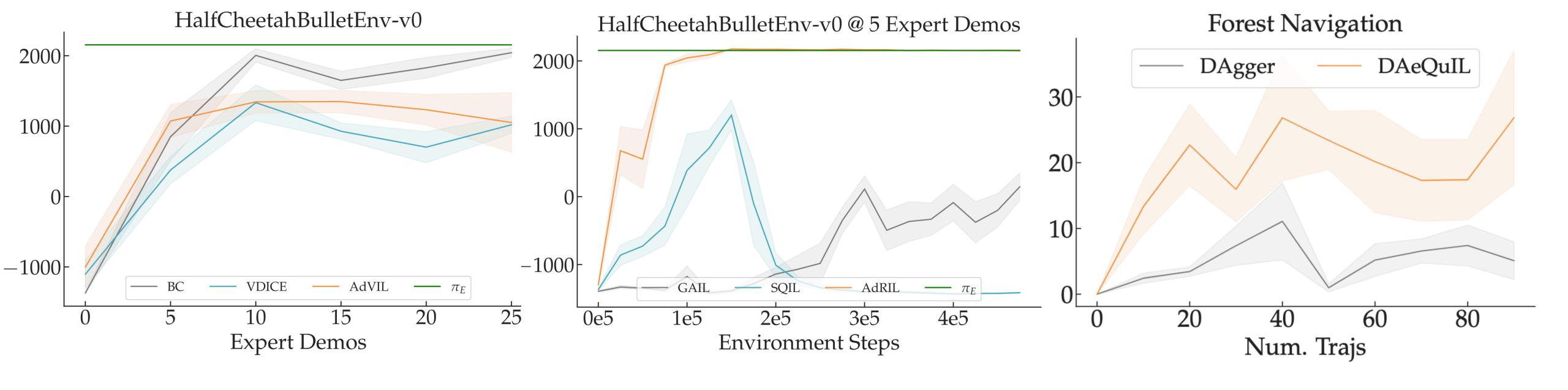
A:



AdVIL

AdRIL

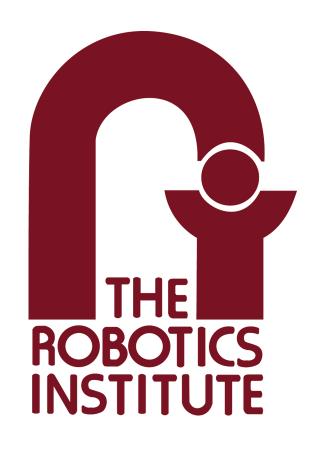
DAeQuIL



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https://gokul.dev/mmil/