

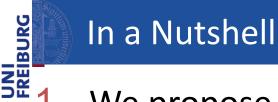


TempoRL: Learning When to Act

André Biedenkapp, Raghu Rajan, Frank Hutter & Marius Lindauer

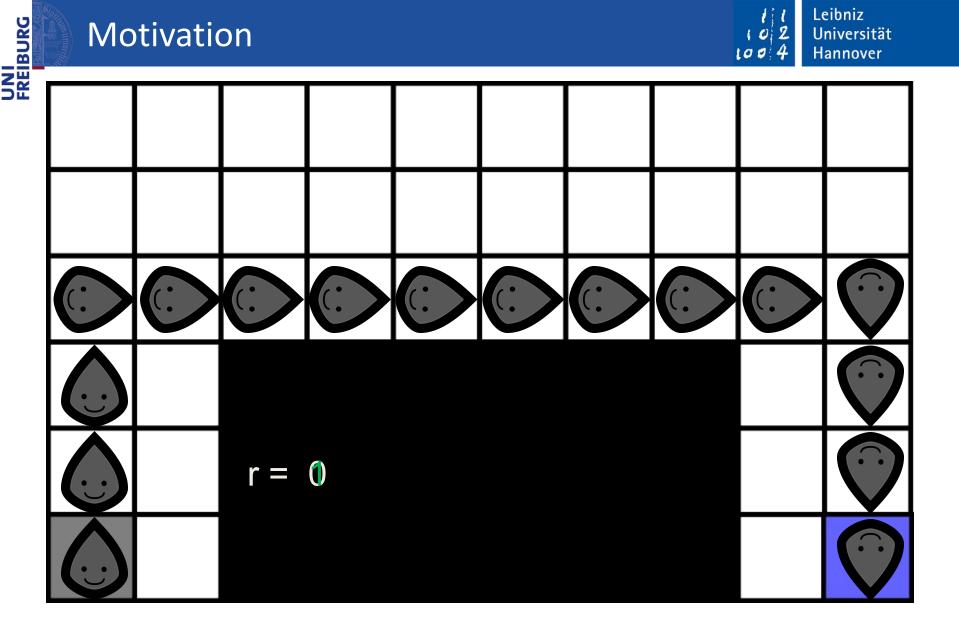
Biedenkapp, Rajan, Hutter, Lindauer

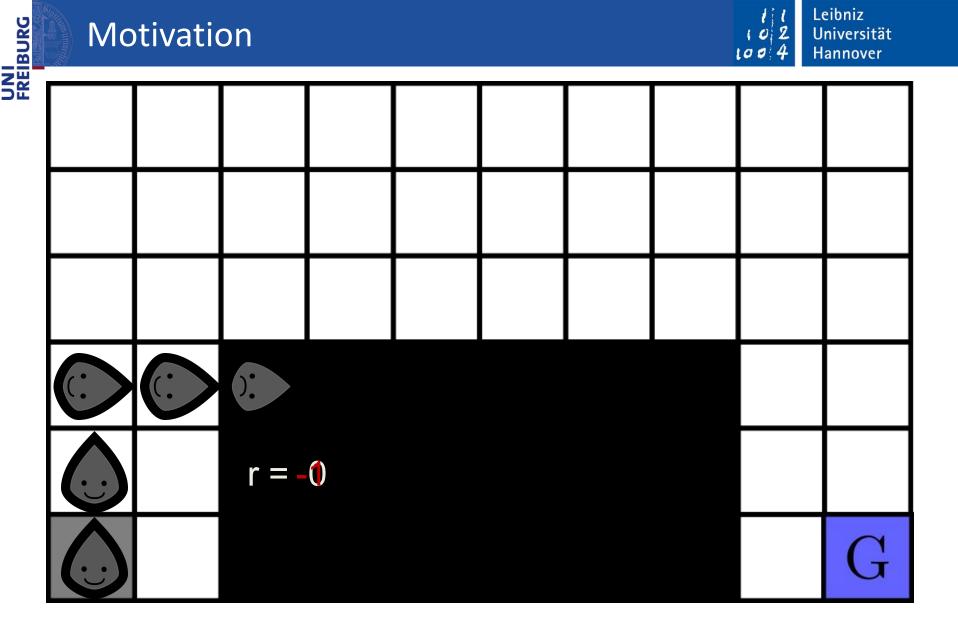
TempoRL

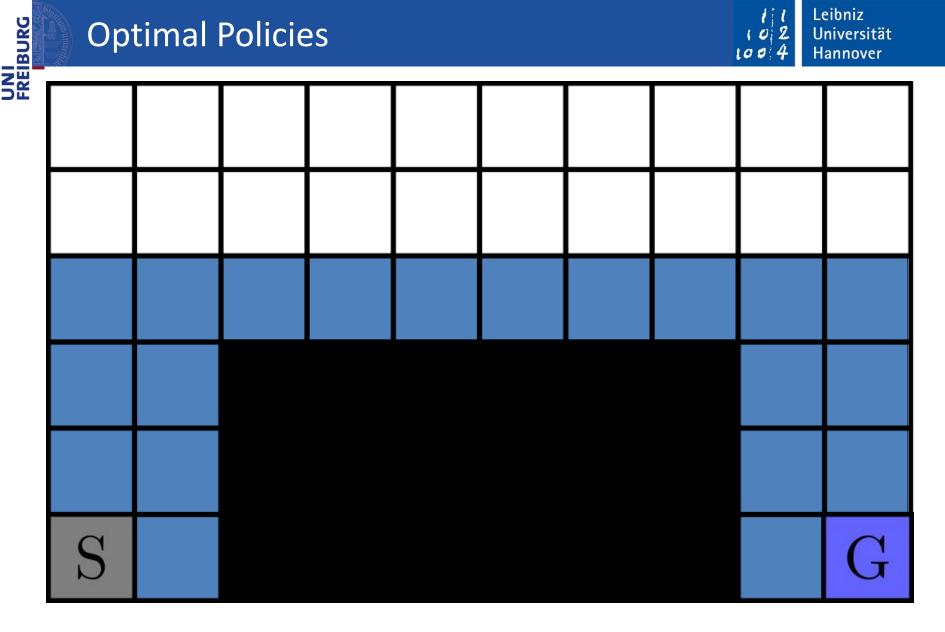




- . We propose a proactive way of doing RL
- 2. We introduce skip-connections into MDPs
 - use of action repetition
 - faster propagation of rewards
- 3. We propose a novel algorithm using skip-connections
 - learn what action to take & when to make a new decision
 - condition when on what
- 4. We evaluate our approach with in a variety of settings
 - tabular Q-learning on Gridworlds
 - DQN on featurized environments
 - DDPG on featurized environments
 - DQN with image states on Atari environments



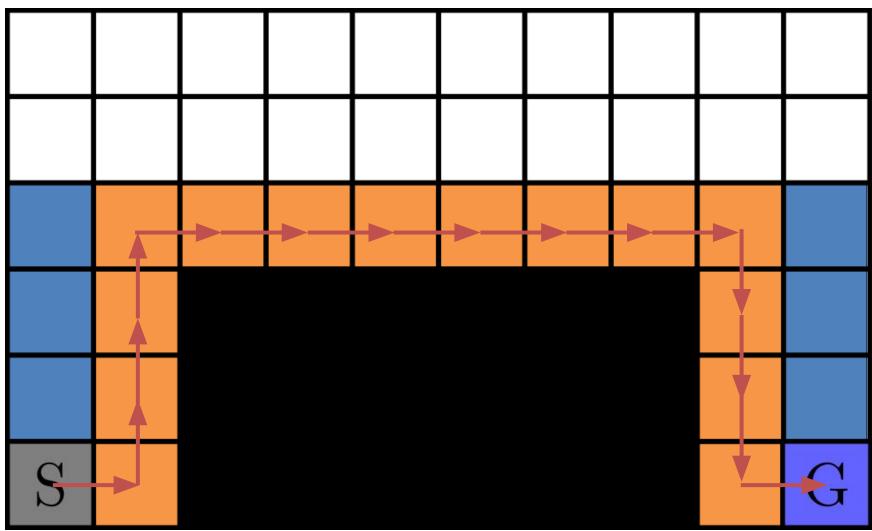




• Optimal policies will only cross the blue shaded area.



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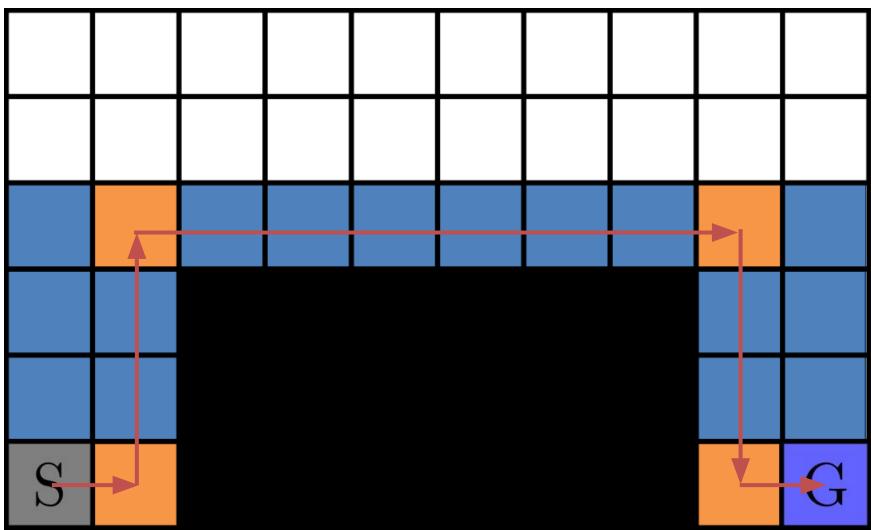


- Example trajectory of an optimal policy requiring
- # Steps: 16 # Decisions: 16



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Steps: 16 Simplified trajectory of an optimal policy requiring **#** Decisions: **5**



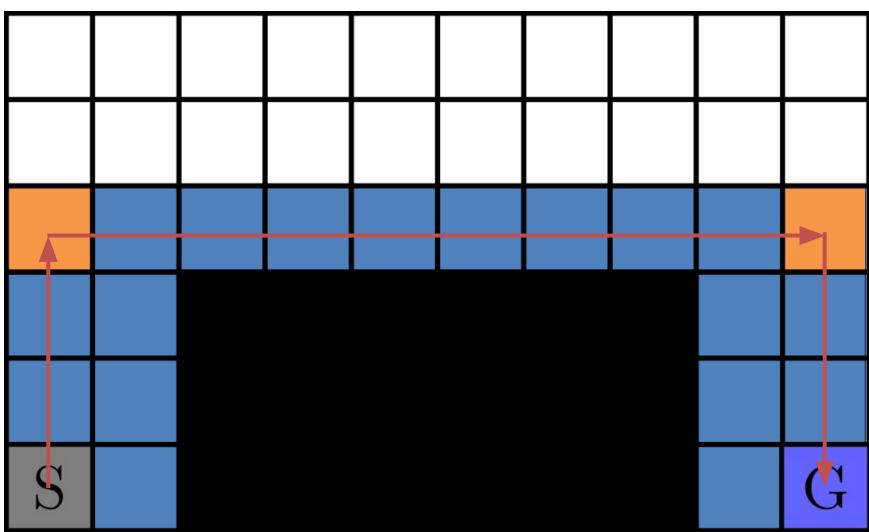


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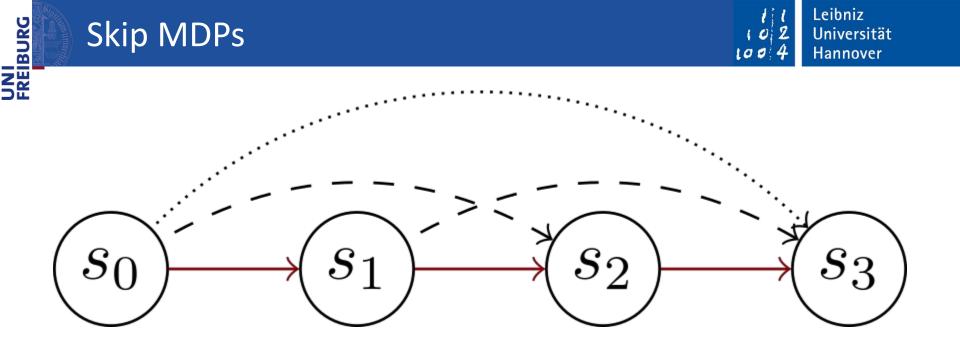
 Simplified trajectory of an optimal policy requiring # Steps: 16 # Decisions: 3







- Proactive decision making requires ~80% fewer decisions
- Much simpler policies



- Action repetition induces skips
- Information can be propagated faster along skips
- With large skips, multiple smaller skips can be observed



- UNI FREIBURG Use standard agent (e.g. Q-learning) to determine the behaviour given the state $\mathcal{Q}^{\pi}(s_t, a)$ —— ► *C*
 - 2. Condition skips on the chosen action $\mathcal{Q}^{\pi_j}(s_t, j|a)$ ———
 - 3. Play action a for the next j steps

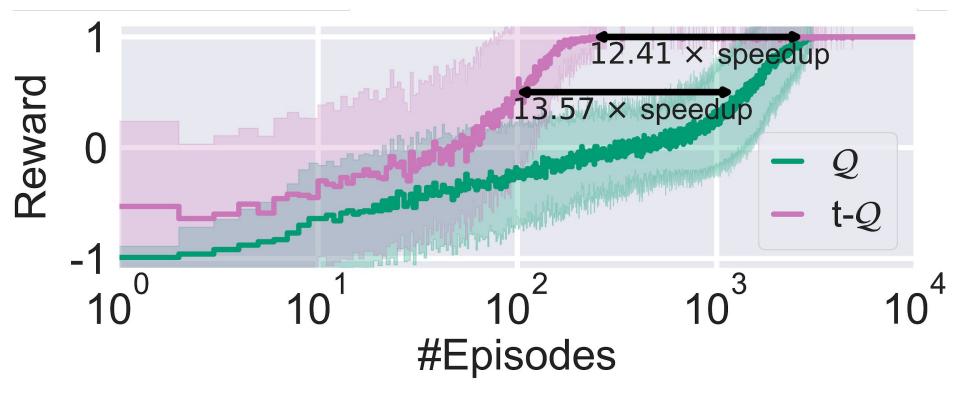
- Behaviour policy can be learned with vanilla agents
- The skip Q-function can be learned using n-step updates

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 Comparison of vanilla and TempoRL Q-learning on the example gridworld

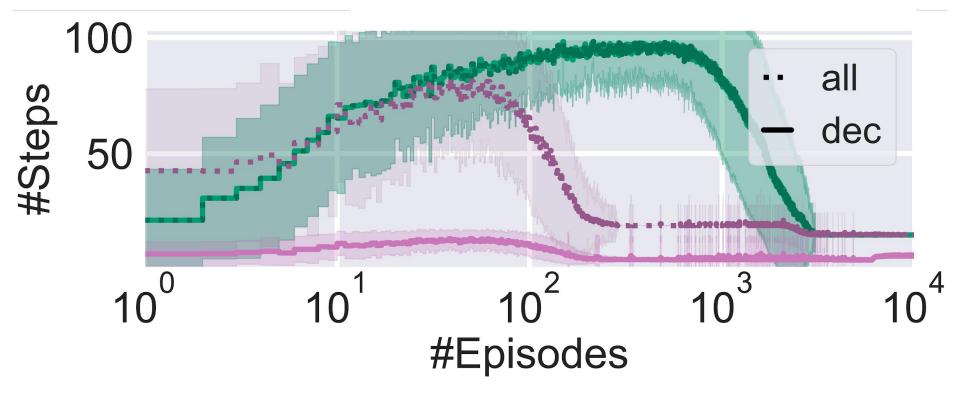


• TempoRL learns well performing policies faster





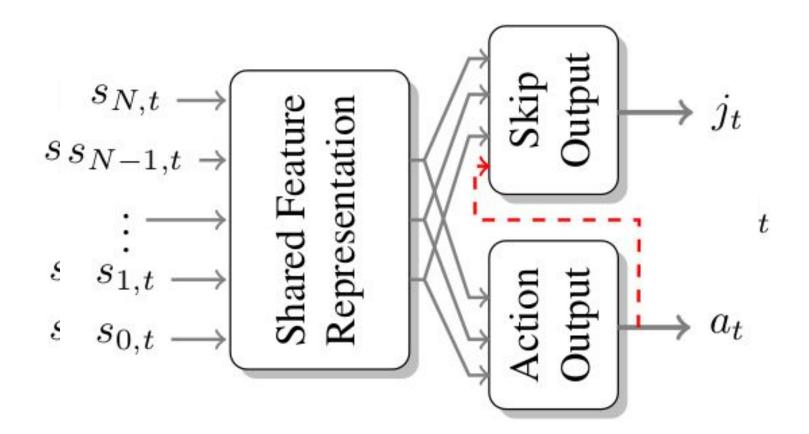
 Comparison of vanilla and TempoRL Q-learning on the example gridworld



• TempoRL learns well performing policies faster requiring far fewer decisions by learning *when* to switch actions



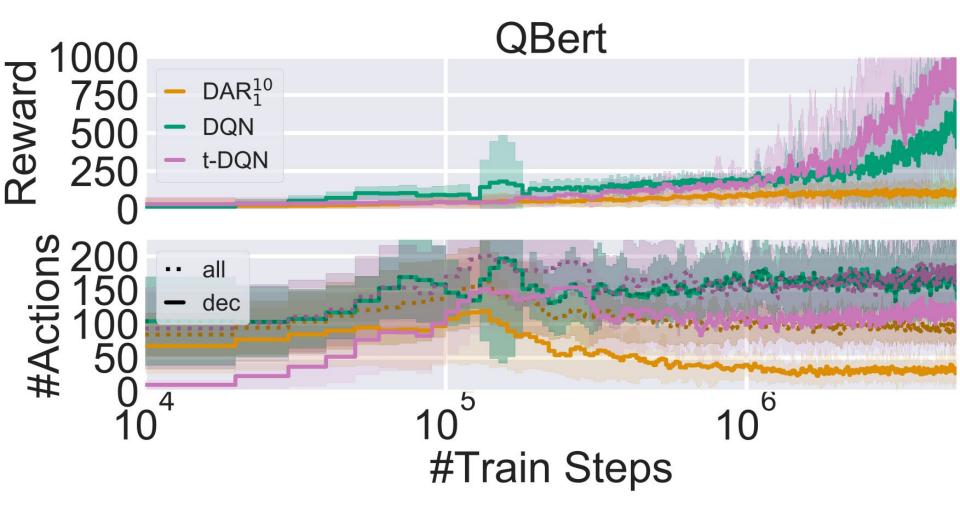
UNI FREIBURG Depending on the state modality we consider different architectures





Evaluation on Atari





Wrap-Up

- TempoRL allows for
 - better exploration
 - faster learning
 - better explainability

Code, learned policies, videos of rollotus and learning curves are available at



- Further results in the paper
 - TempoRL DDPG
 - Influence of TempoRL hyperparameters
 - Improved exploration through TempoRL

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- Future Work
 - distributional TempoRL
 - changing TempoRL exploration

Looking forward to meeting you at the poster!