



Constrained Offline Policy Optimization

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MOTIVATION & BACKGROUND

Trained via Offline RL



Issues:

- Unreliable policy evaluation (distributional shift)
- 2. Does the data accurately represent the underlying MDP?

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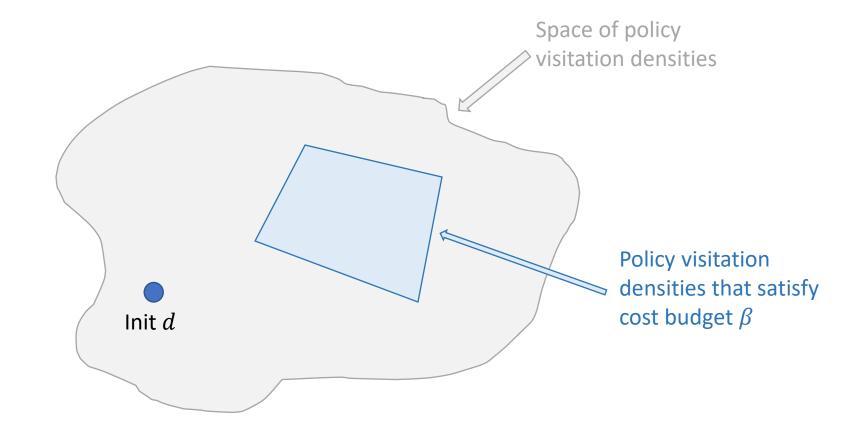
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Question: Is offline RL suitable for safety-critical environments?

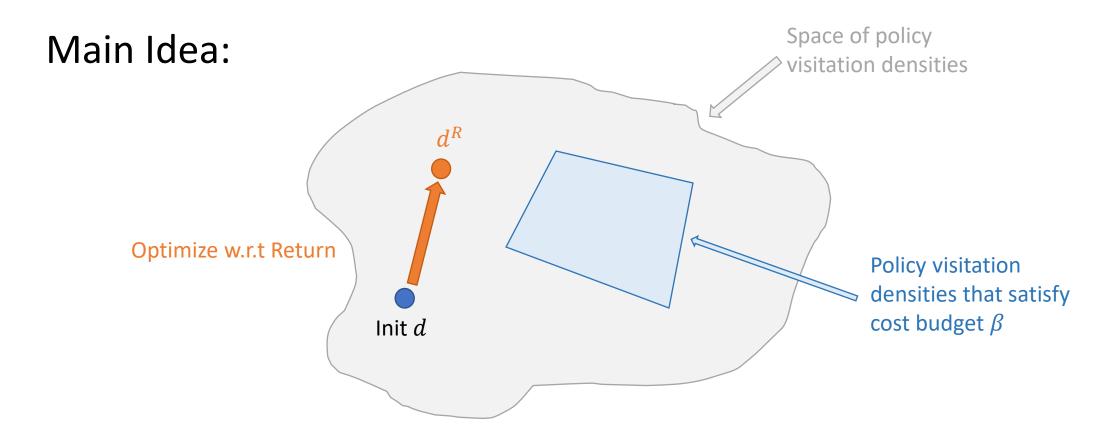
Model safety-critical environments using Constrained Markov Decision Processes (CMDPs)

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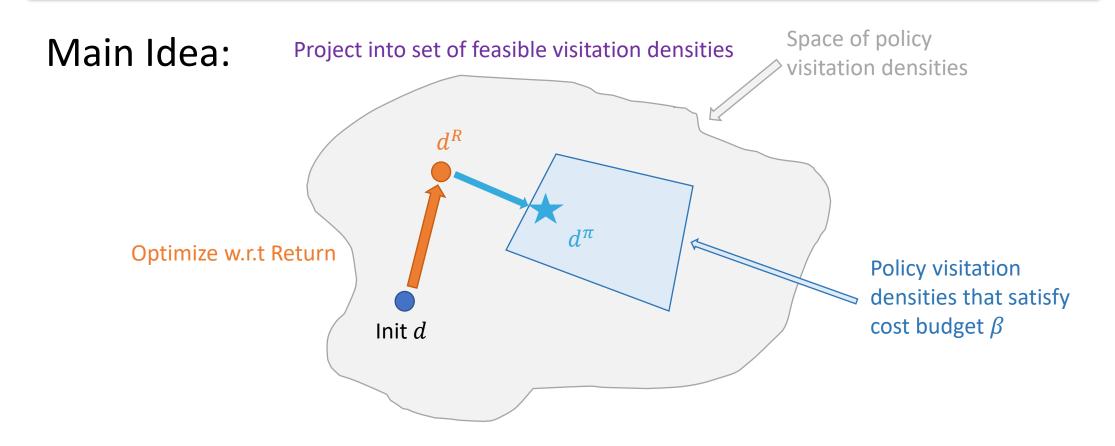
Main Idea:



Model safety-critical environments using Constrained Markov Decision Processes (CMDPs)



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Assume we are given the visitation density, d^R , of a policy that maximizes return

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We want to find the policy with the *closest* visitation to d^R that satisfies the cost budget β

Problem:

$$\min_{\pi} D(d^{\pi}, d^{R})$$
 s.t. $\rho_{C}(\pi) \leq \beta$

where $\rho_C(\pi)$ is the cost-value of the policy, β is the cost budget, and D is a metric or pseudo-metric on policy space.

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Take the Lagrangian Expand the OPE term Rearrange, we get:

$$\min_{\pi} \max_{\lambda \geq 0, \nu} \min_{d} D(d, d^{R}) + \sum_{\sigma} d(s, \alpha) (\lambda C(s, \alpha) + \nu) - (\lambda \beta + \nu) \quad s. \, t. \, d(s, \alpha) = P_{*}^{\pi} d(s, \alpha)$$

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We will leverage ideas from the Distribution Correction Estimation (DICE) Offline RL framework

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From DICE and Fenchel-Rockafeller duality we have:

Primal $\min_{x} f(x) + g(Ax)$

Dual $\max_{v} -f_*(A_*y) - g_*(y)$

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Pick a distance metric *D* and transform

Transforming allows to optimize π directly, rather than through visitation d.

Recall: we assumed we had d^R

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If we have d^R :

Run constrained projection to get safe policy

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Issue 2: What if the data set doesn't capture MDP dynamics?

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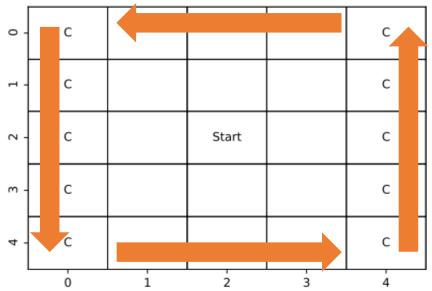
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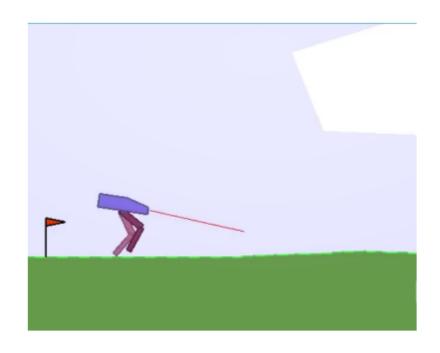
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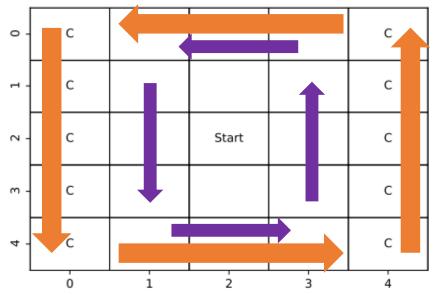
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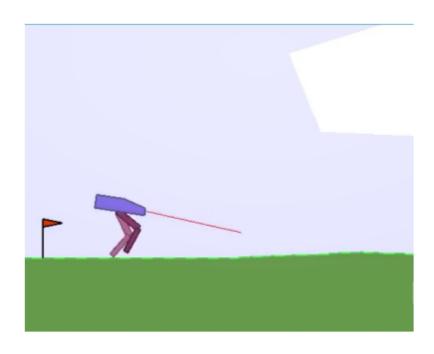
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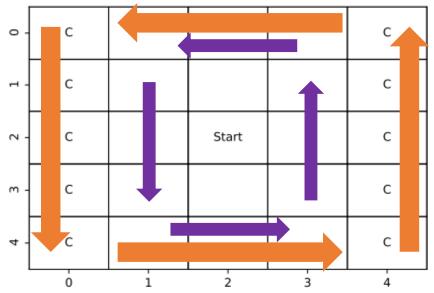
Answer: Novel finite sample upper confidence interval on policy cost Details in the paper!

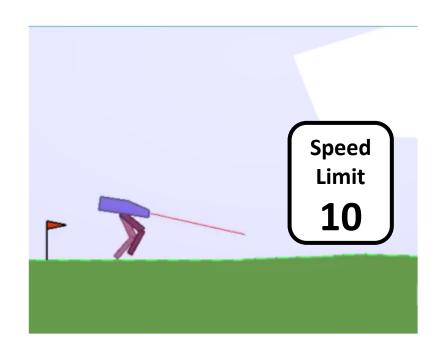


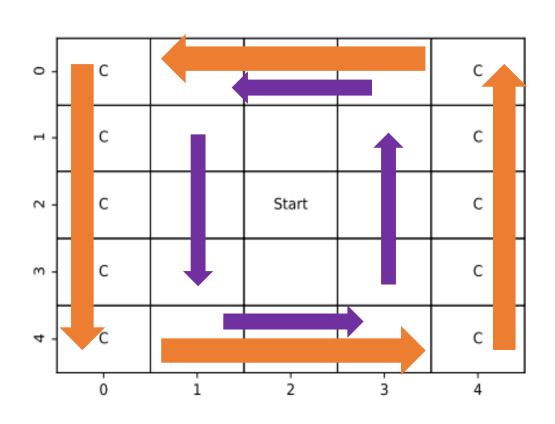


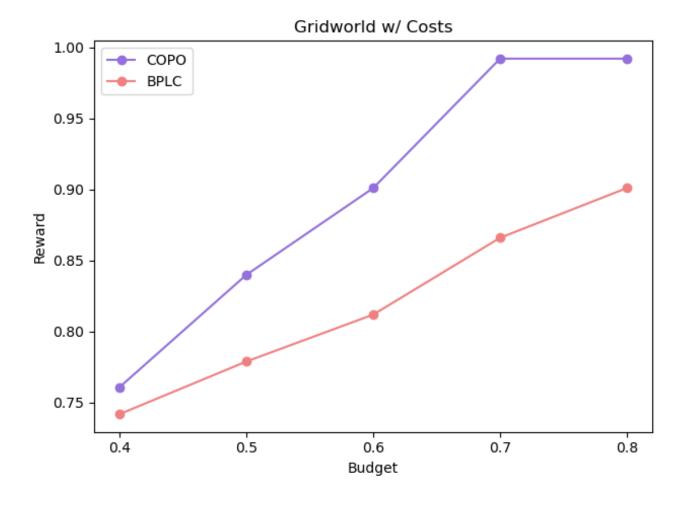


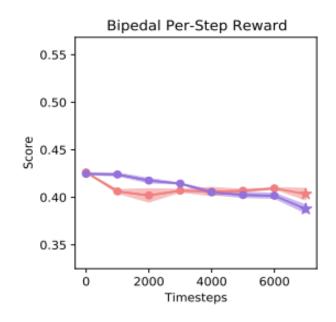


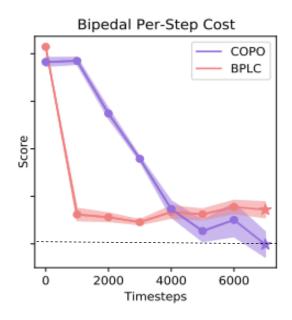


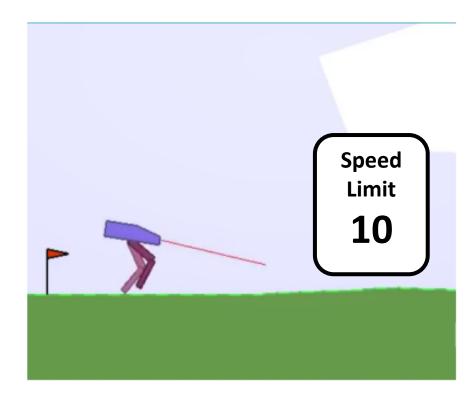












Conclusion

COPO Offline RL Algorithm:

- 1. Suitable for safety-critical applications
- 2. Novel Constrained Projection
- 3. Finite Sample Confidence Interval

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