

A Temporal-Difference Approach to Policy Gradient Estimation

Samuele Tosatto, Andrew Patterson, Martha White, A. Rupam Mahmood

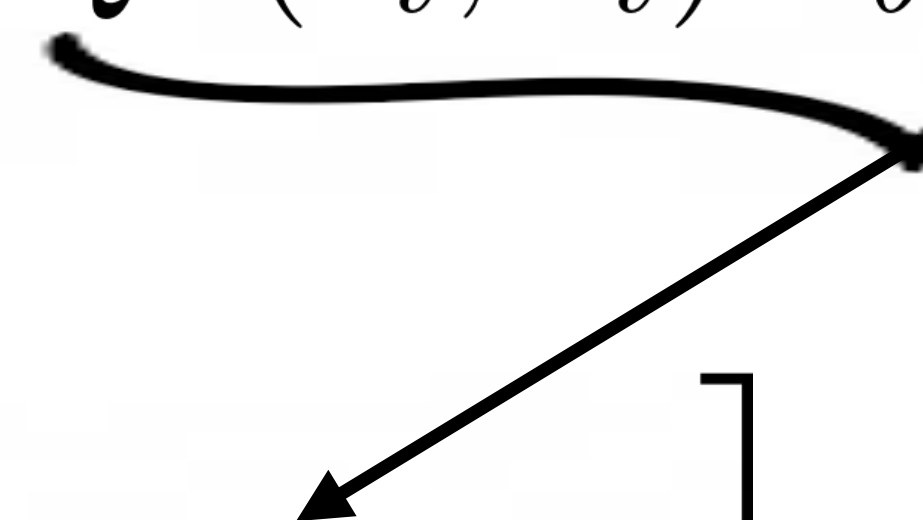
International Conference Of Machine Learning 2022

Classic Policy Gradients

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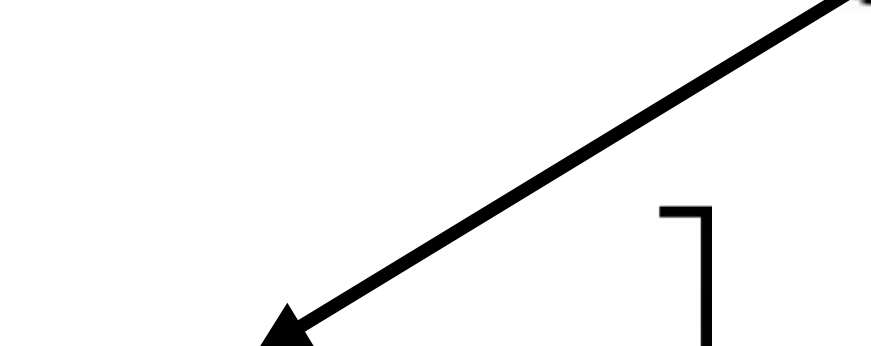
$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t Q^{\pi}(s_t, a_t) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t | s_t) \right]$$

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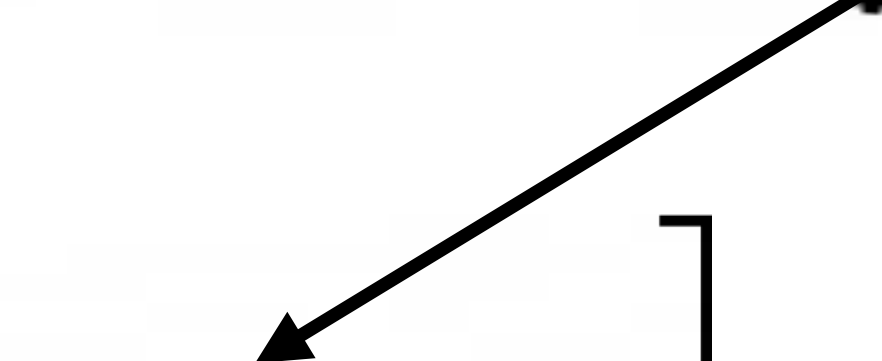
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$$\bullet \mathbf{g}(s_0, a_0)$$

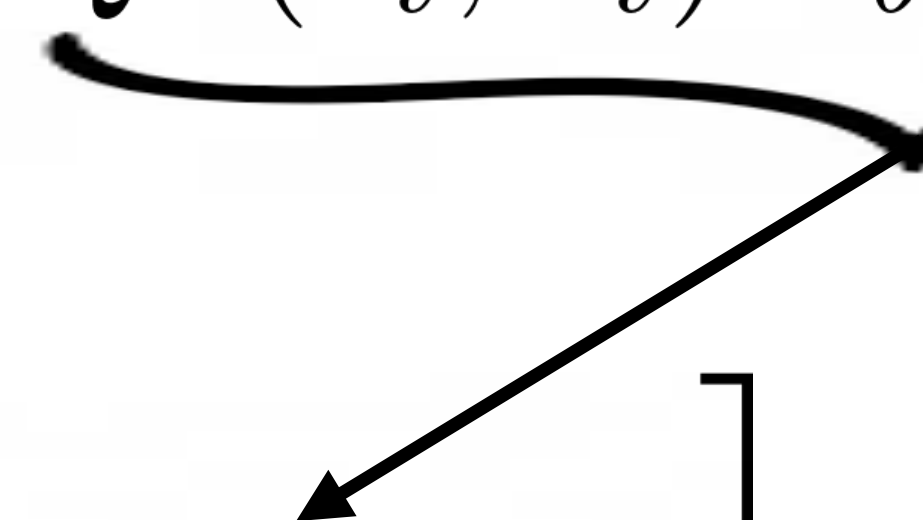
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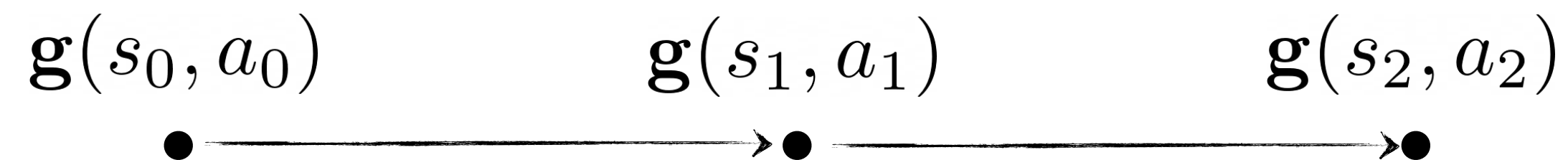
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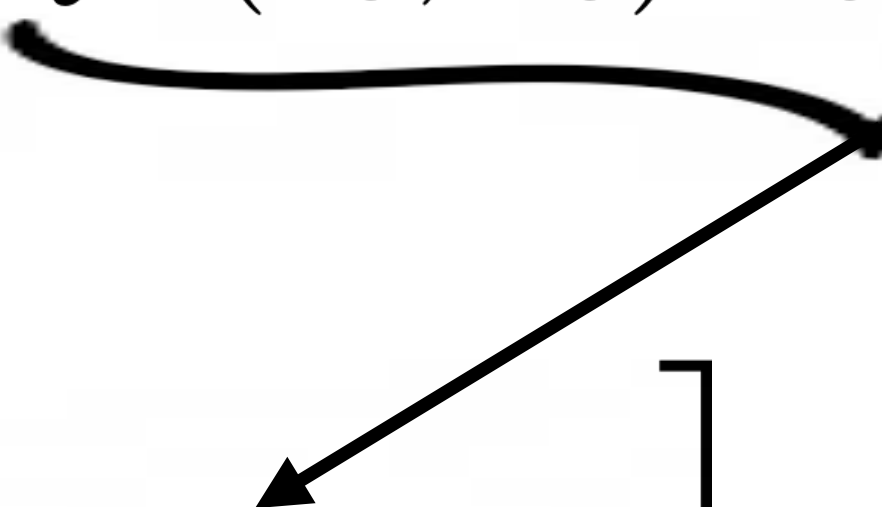
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{g}(s_0, a_0) & & \mathbf{g}(s_1, a_1) \\ \bullet & \longrightarrow & \bullet \end{array}$$

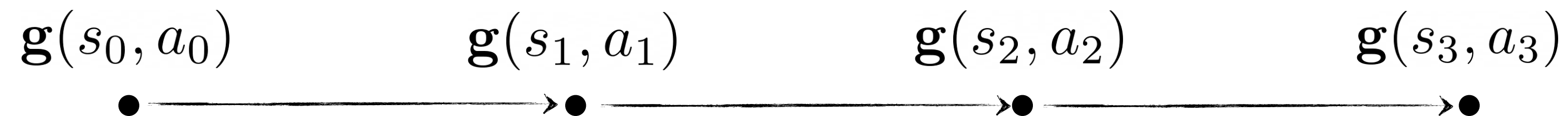
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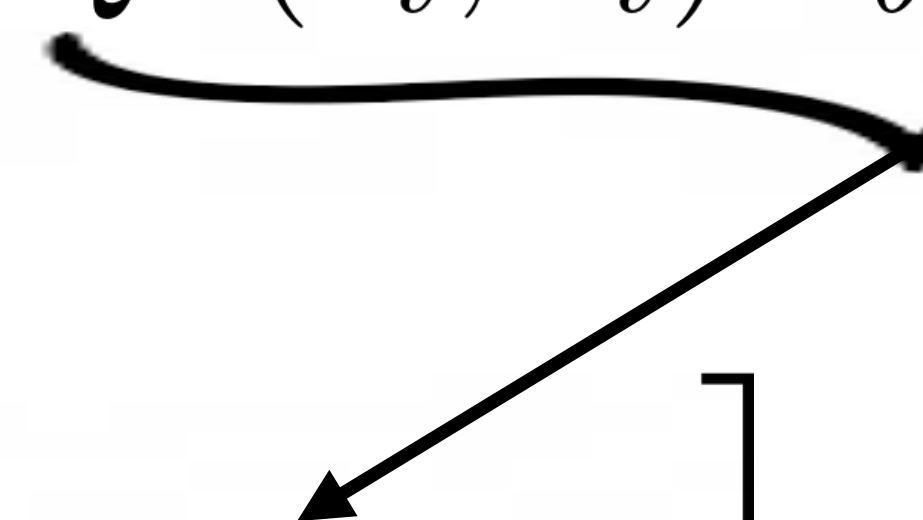


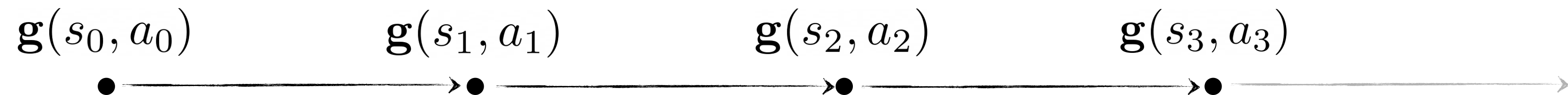
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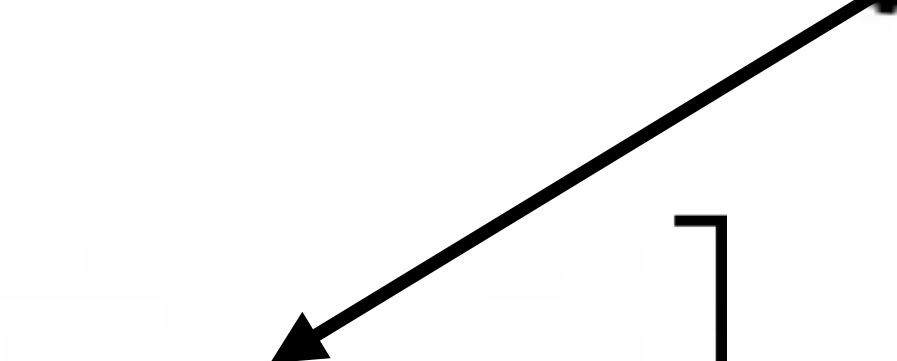
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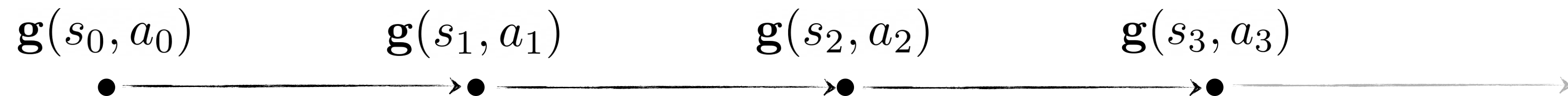
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Classic Policy Gradients are Monte-Carlo Estimators

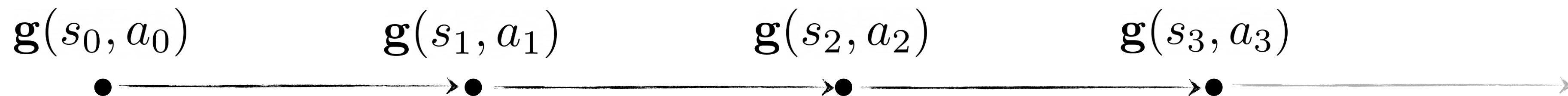
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High Variance

Classic Off-Policy **Policy Gradients** are biased

Classic policy gradients are biased if importance sampling is not done correctly

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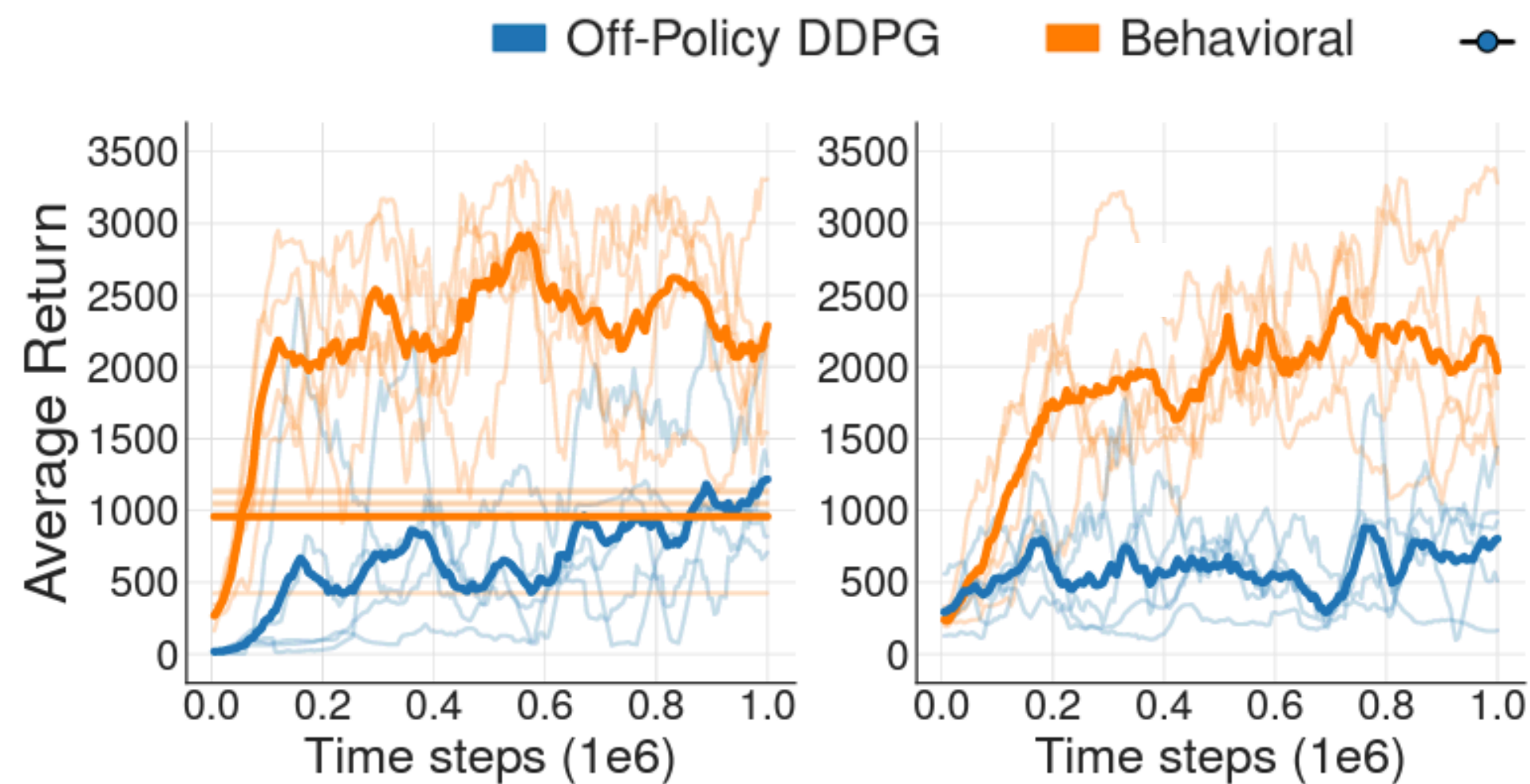
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OffPAC, DDPG, SAC, ...

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(a) Final buffer performance

(b) Concurrent performance

“off-policy deep reinforcement learning algorithms are ineffective when learning truly off-policy”

Fujimoto et al. 2019

Main Contribution

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Gradient Bellman Equation:

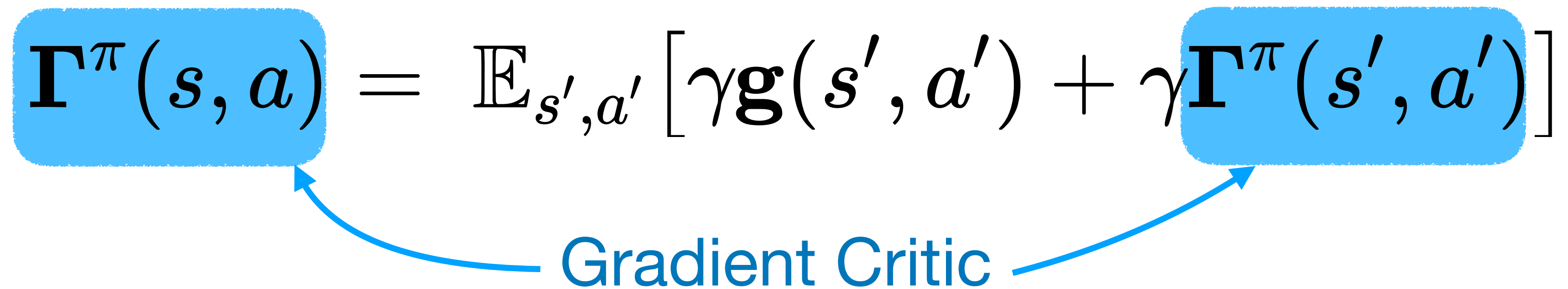
$$\mathbf{\Gamma}^{\pi}(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{s', a'} [\gamma \mathbf{g}(s', a') + \gamma \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\pi}(s', a')]$$

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Gradient Bellman Equation:

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Gradient Critic

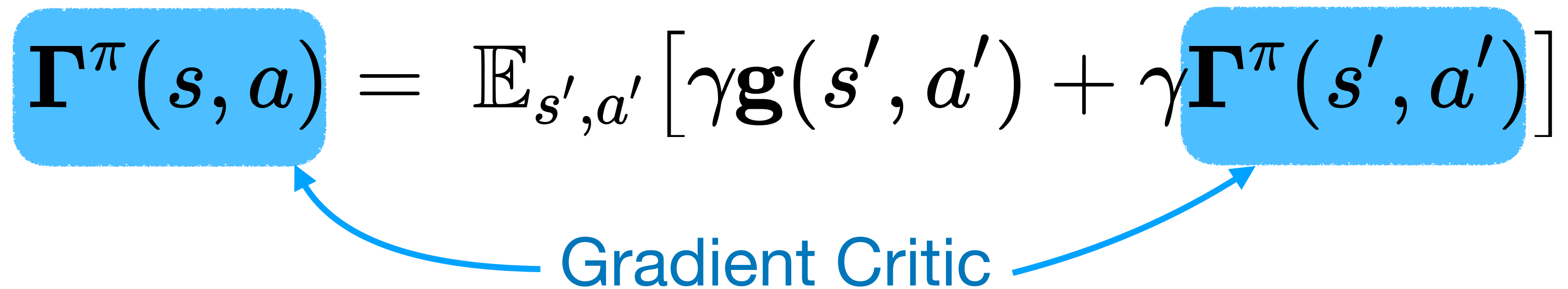


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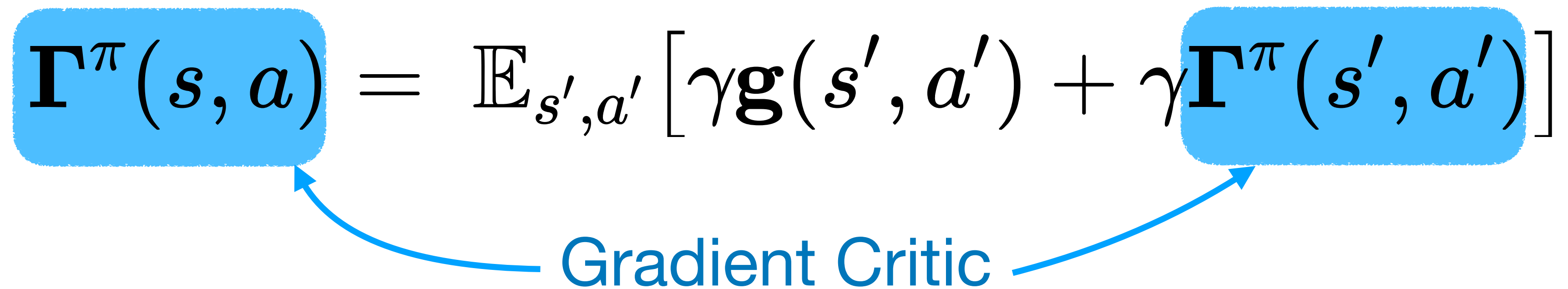
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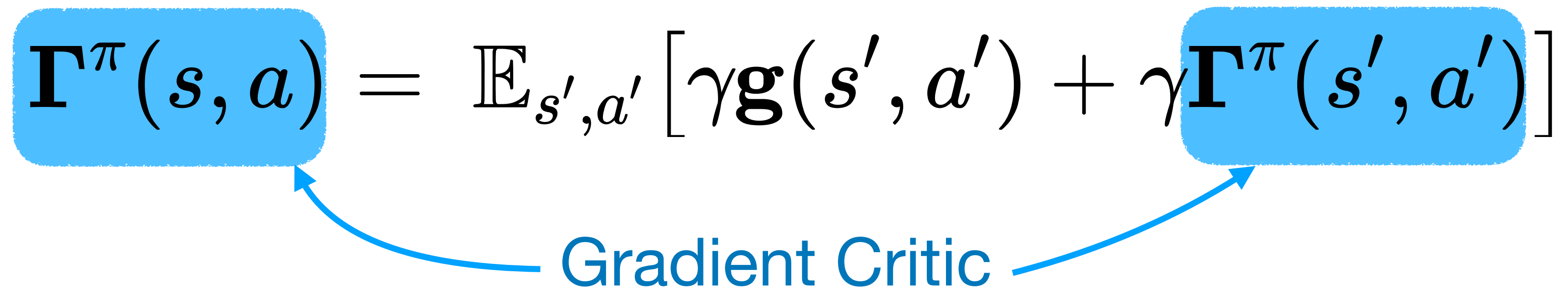
$$\mathbf{\Gamma}^{\pi}(s, a) = \underset{\bullet}{\mathbf{g}(s_1, a_1)}$$

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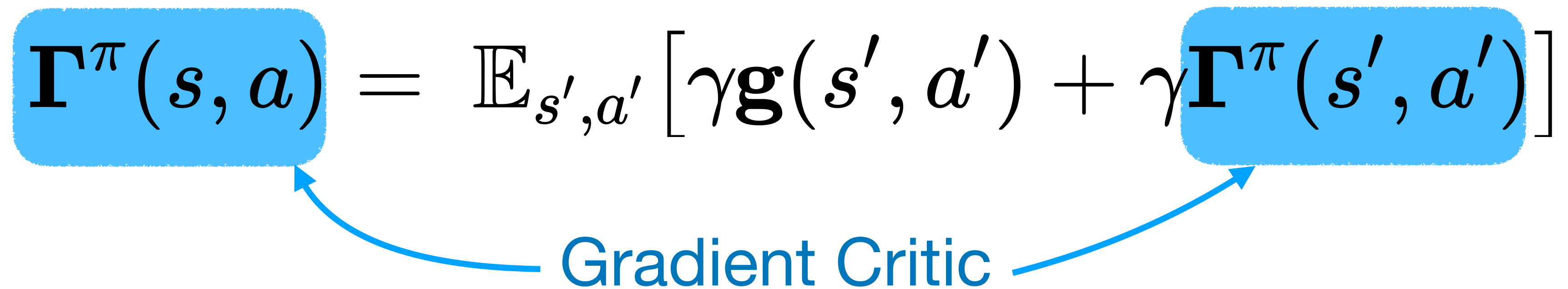
$$\Gamma^{\pi}(s, a) = \begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbf{g}(s_1, a_1) & \mathbf{g}(s_2, a_2) \\ & \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet & \end{array}$$

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Main Contribution

Gradient B

$\Gamma^\pi(s, a)$ =

Use Temporal-Difference!

Gradient Temporal-Difference Learning
with Regularized Corrections
Ghiassan et al. 2020

$$\Gamma^\pi(s, a) = \underset{\bullet}{\text{g}(s_1, a_1)} \xrightarrow{\quad} \underset{\bullet}{\text{g}(s_2, a_2)} \xrightarrow{\quad} \underset{\bullet}{\text{g}(s_3, a_3)} \xrightarrow{\quad}$$

Policy Gradient with a Gradient Critic

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Low λ ($\lambda \rightarrow 0$) Full use of our Gradient Critic = Bootstrapping

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Starting State Distribution

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High Variance

Usually Biased!

Policy Gradient with a Gradient Critic

Low λ (Low Variance) $\nabla_{\theta} J^{\pi}(\theta)$ is unbiased in some cases

High λ (High Variance) $\nabla_{\theta} J^{\pi}(\theta)$ is biased in some cases

We can obtain an unbiased estimator without using importance sampling

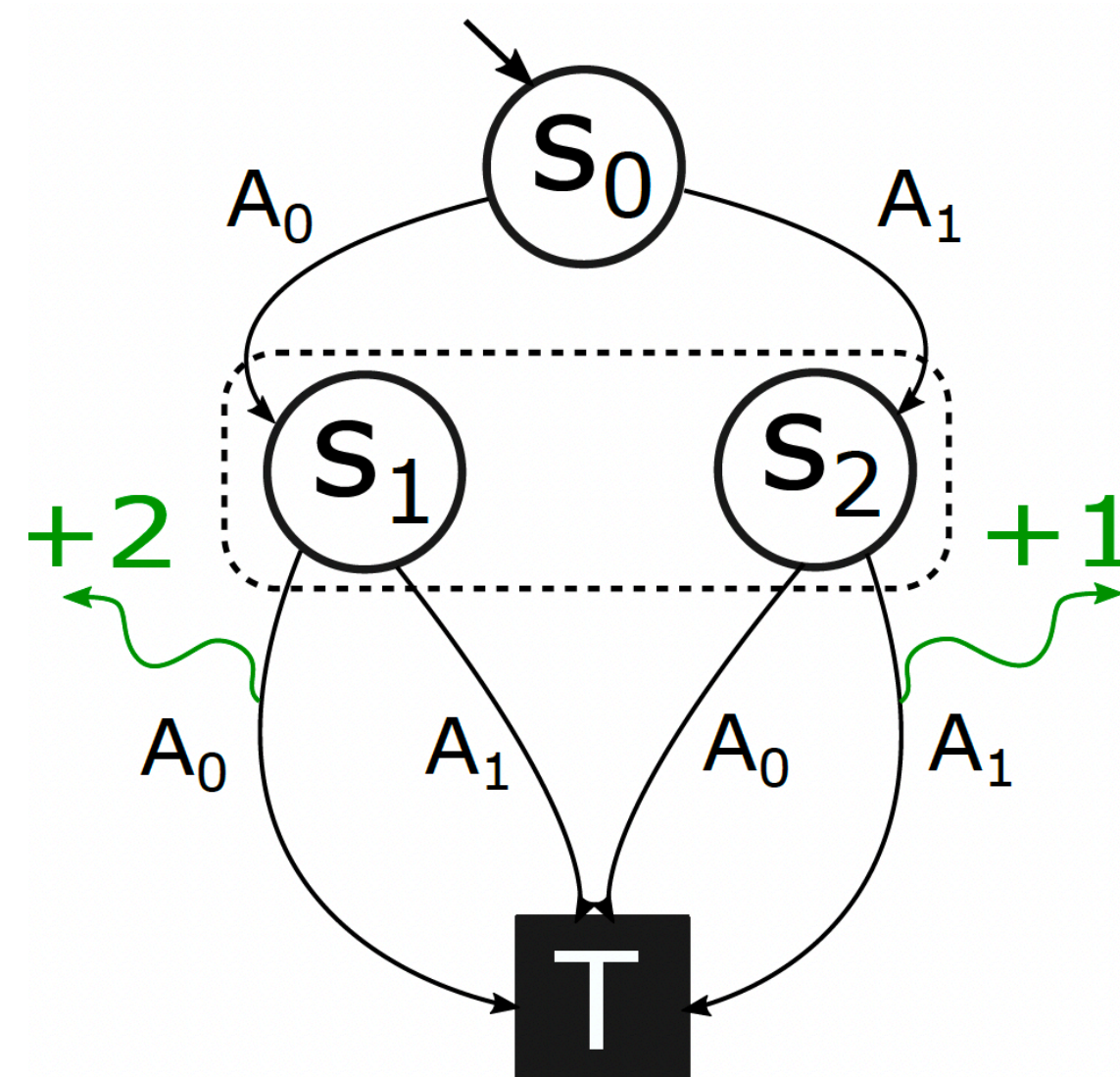
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High Variance
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Empirical Analysis



Empirical Analysis

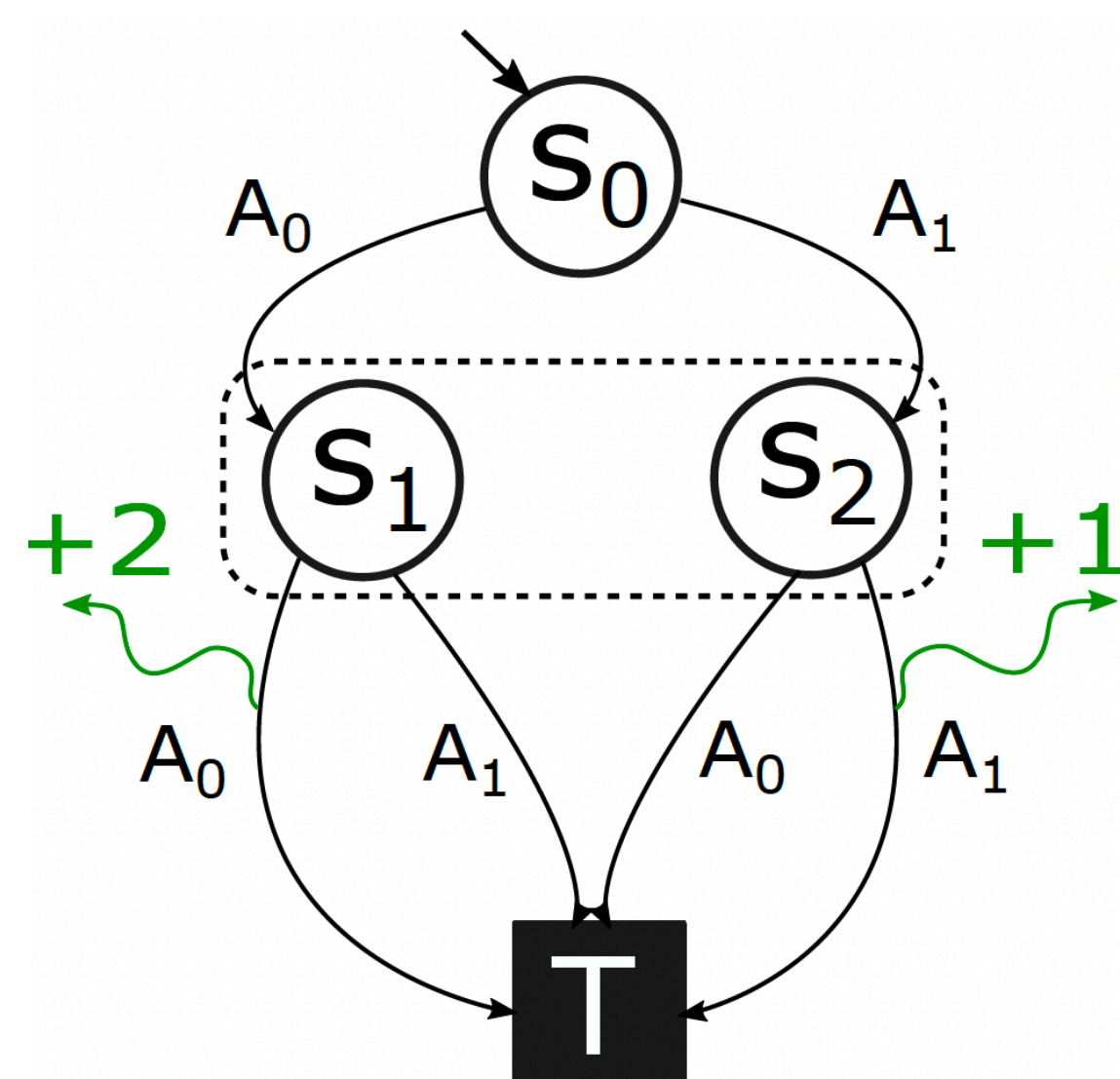


Imani et al. 2018

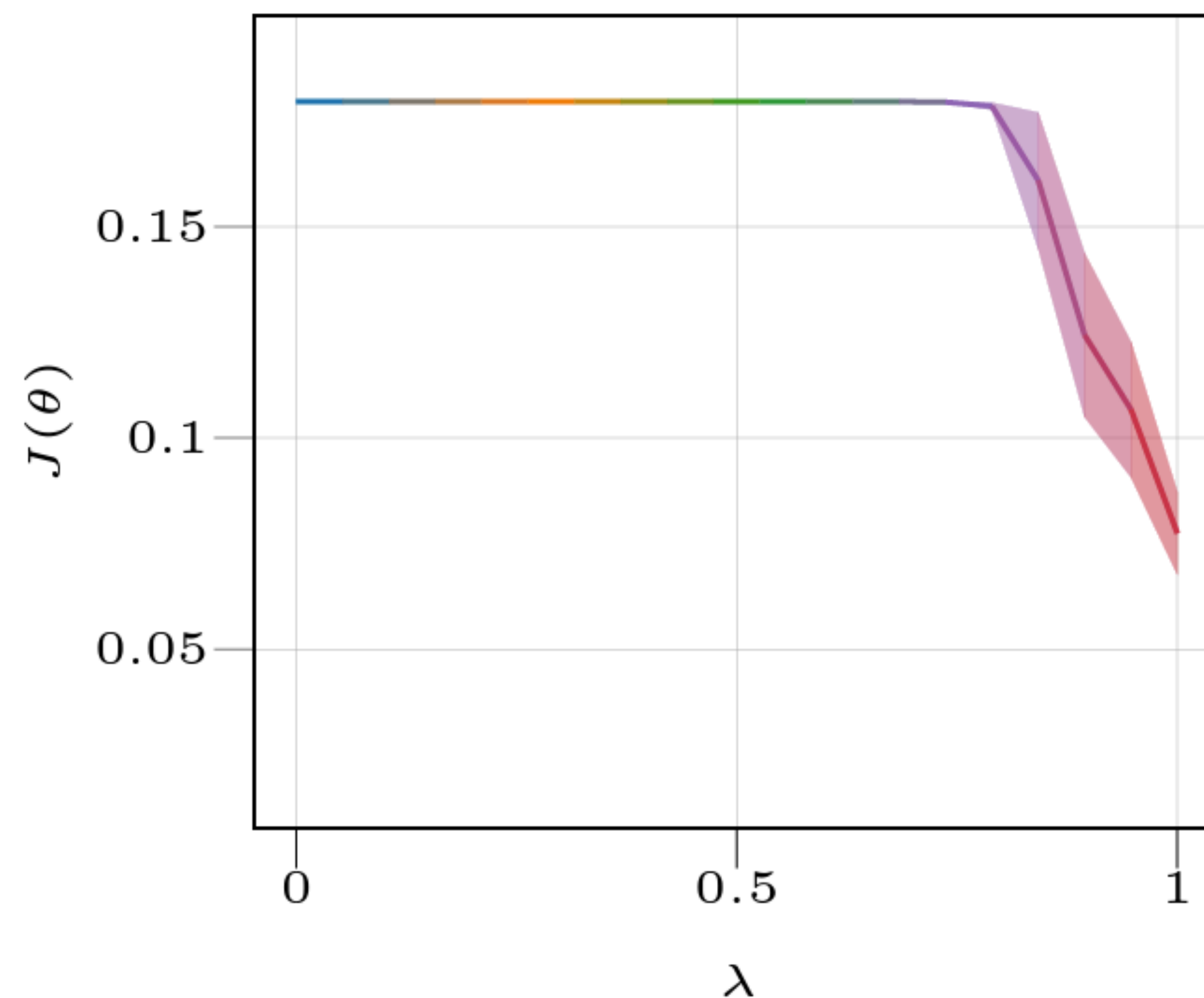
Empirical Analysis



Imani's MDPs: (a) LSTD Γ



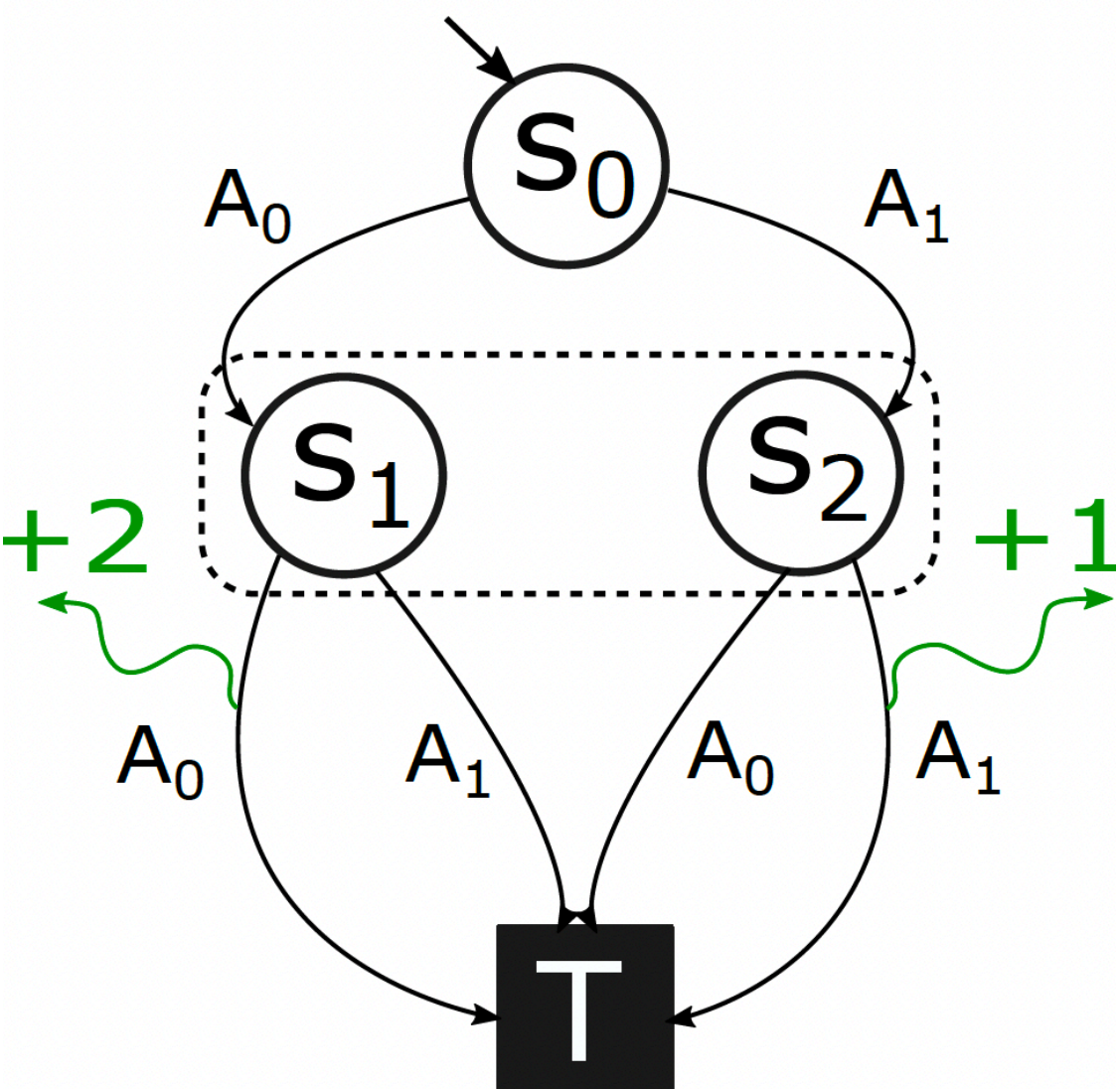
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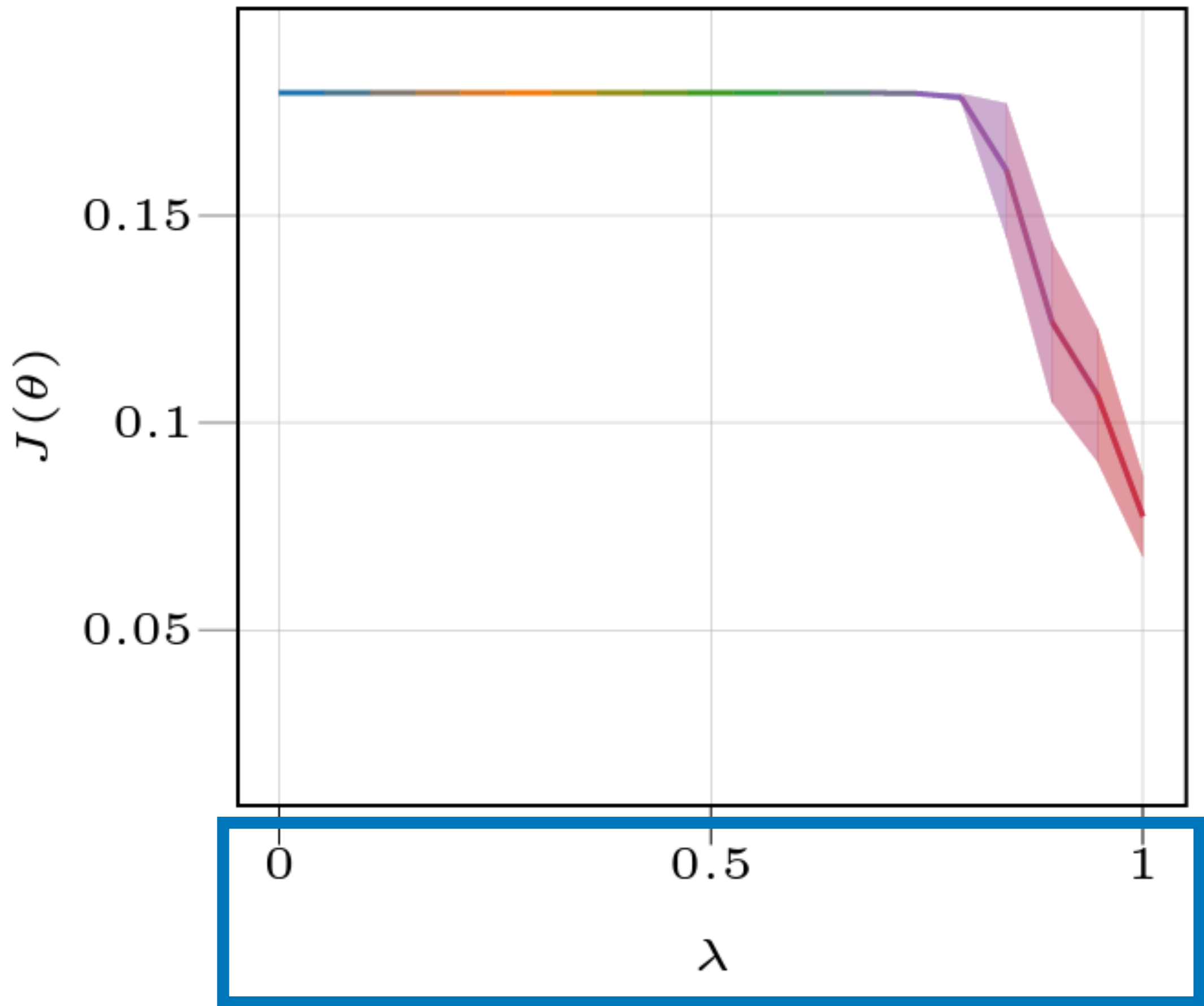
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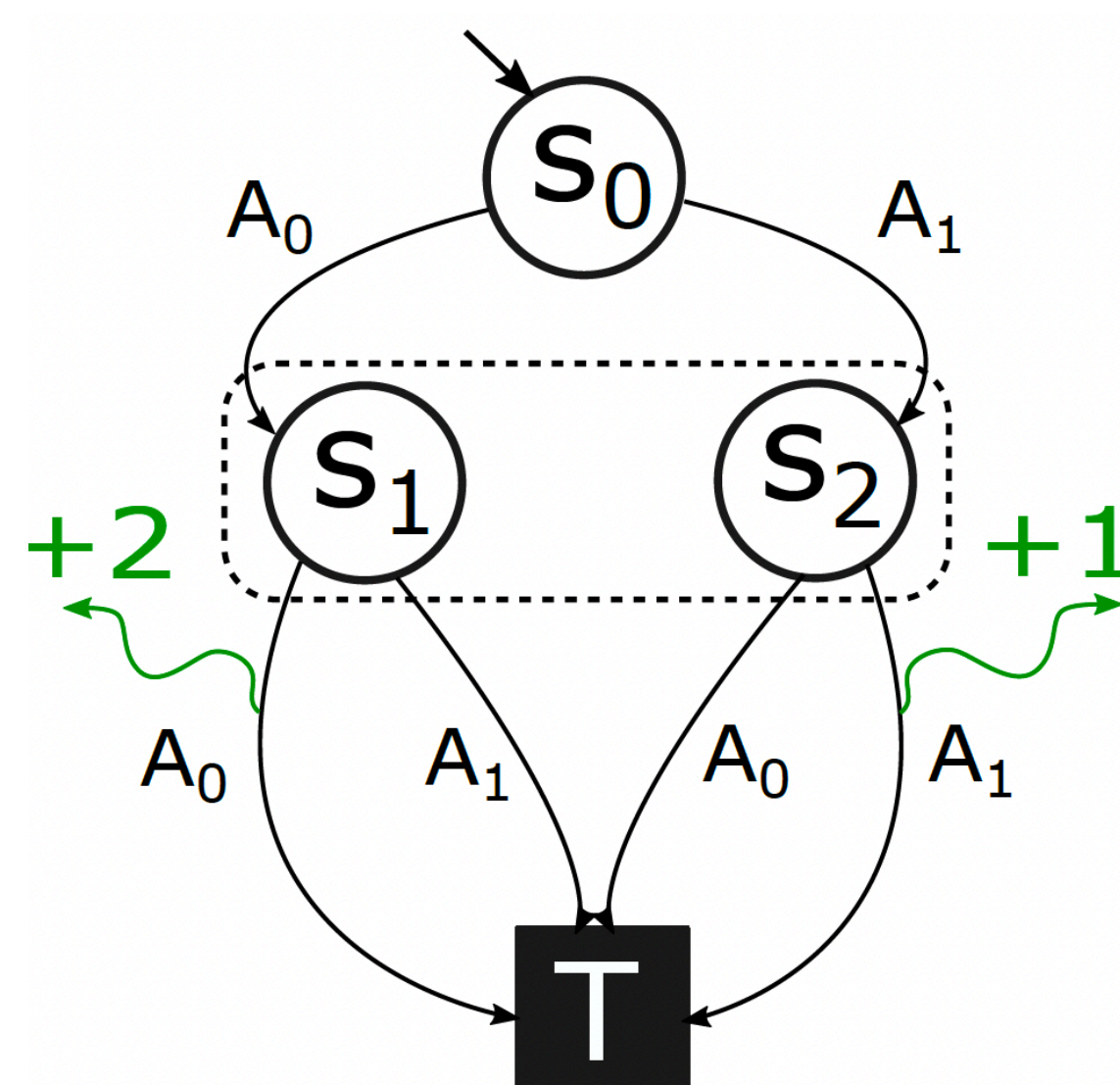
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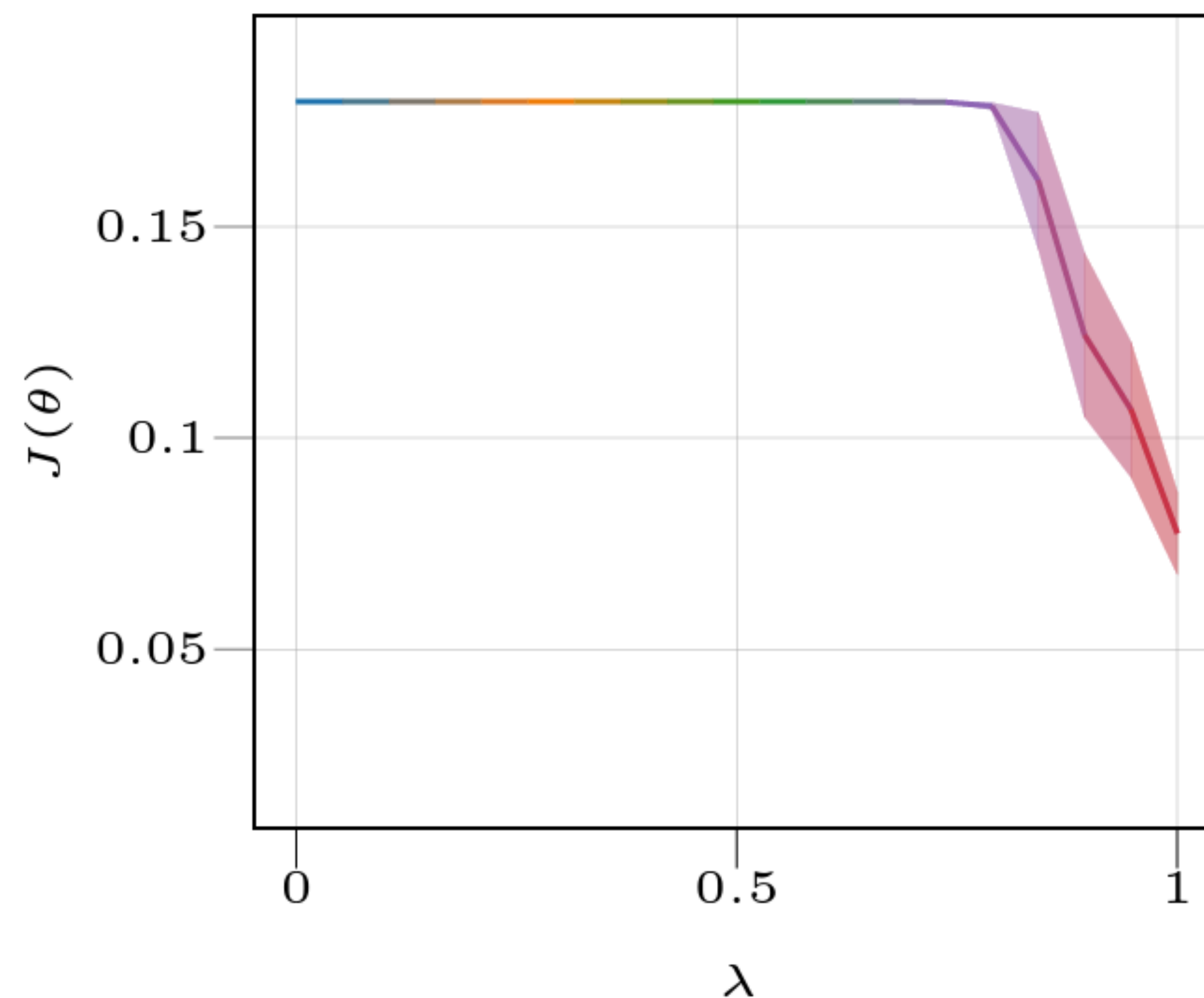
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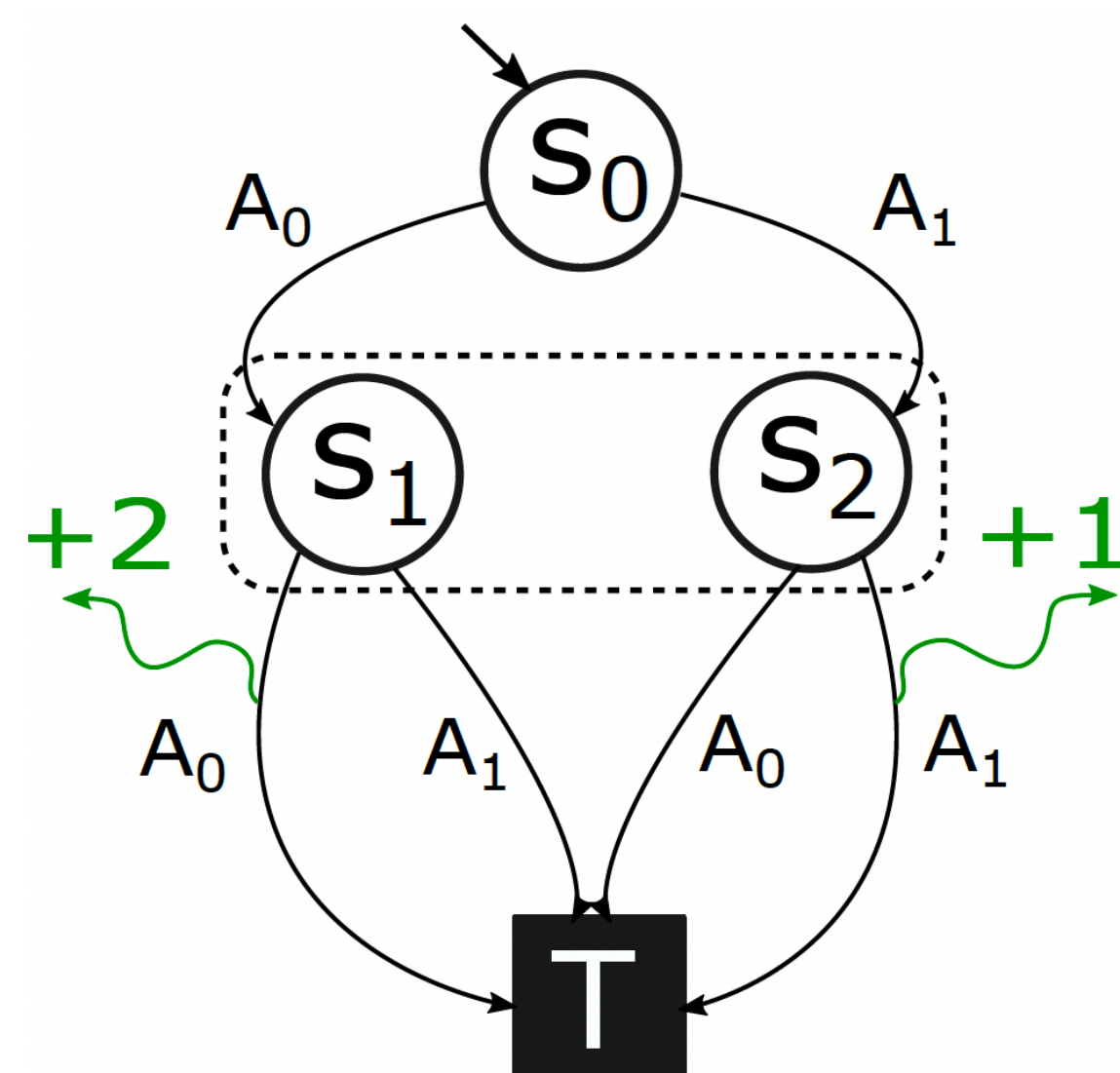
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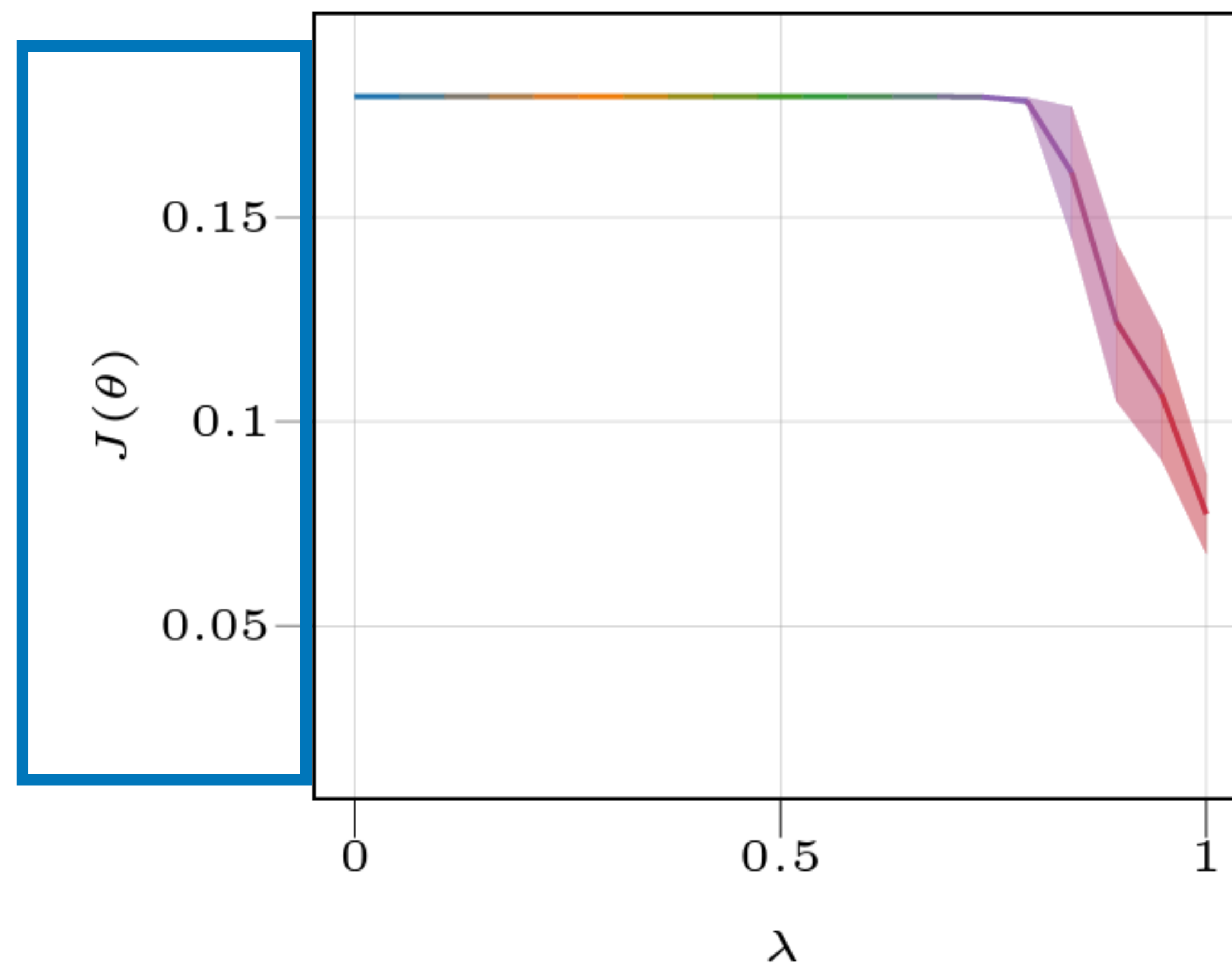
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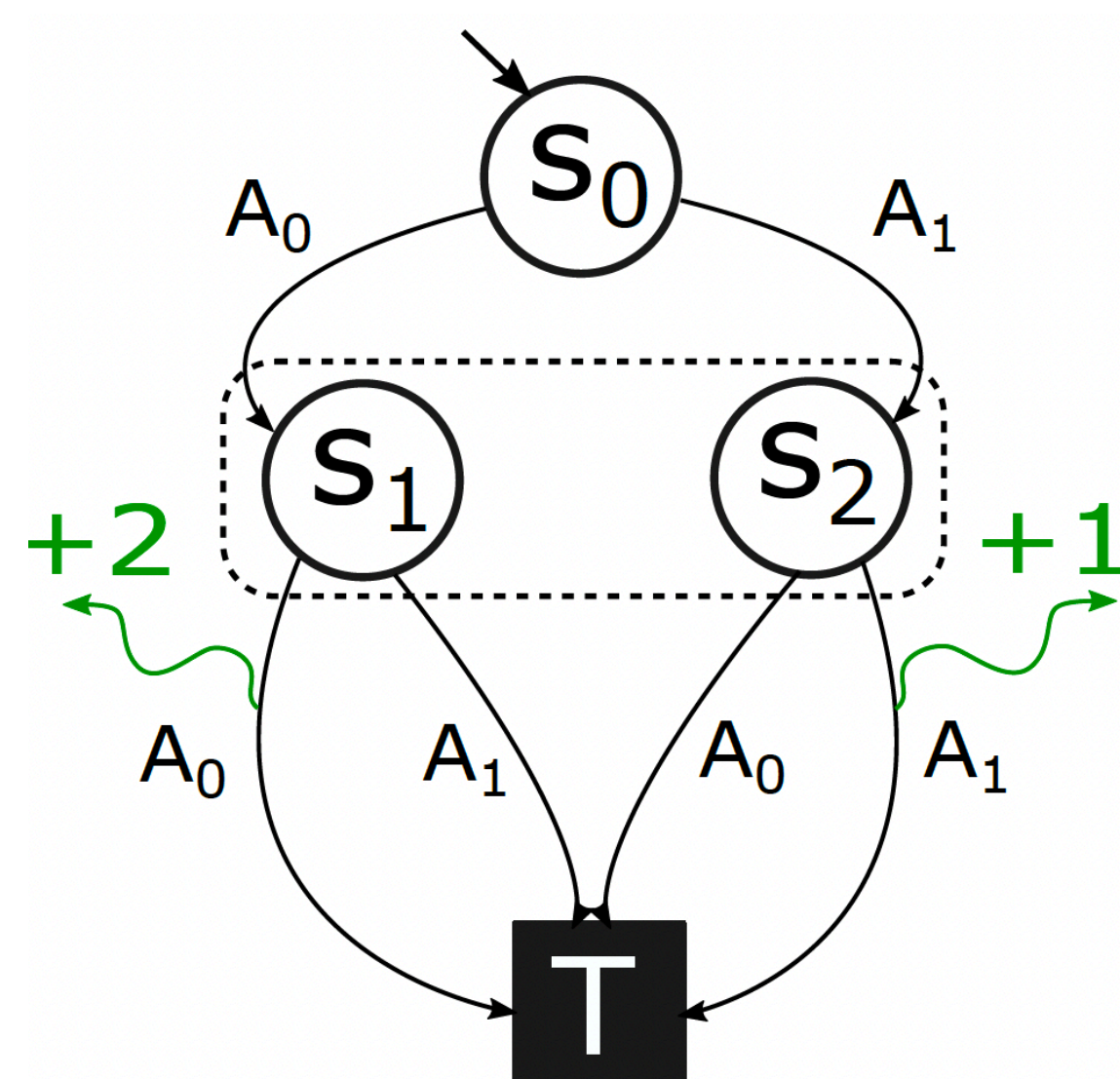
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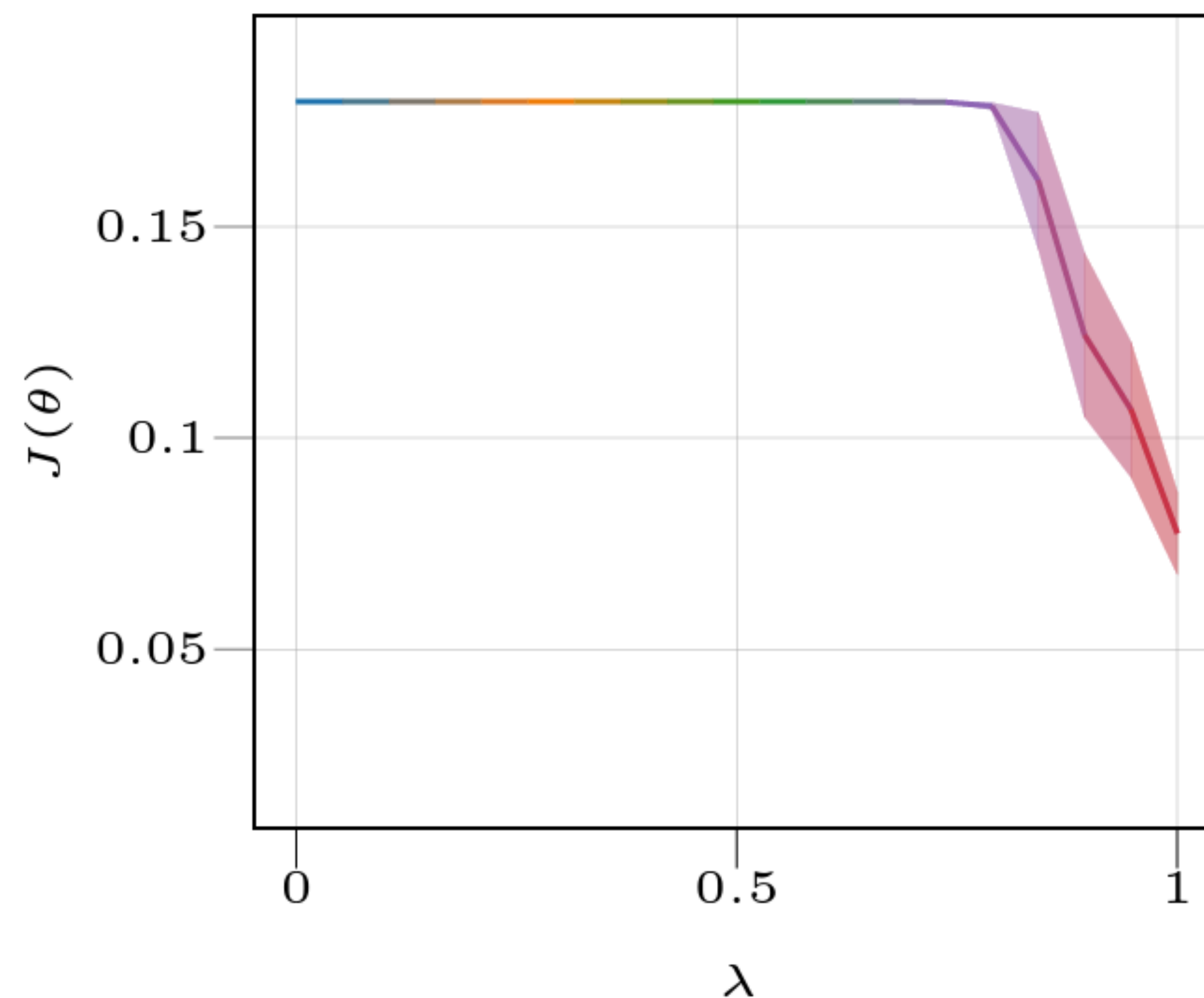
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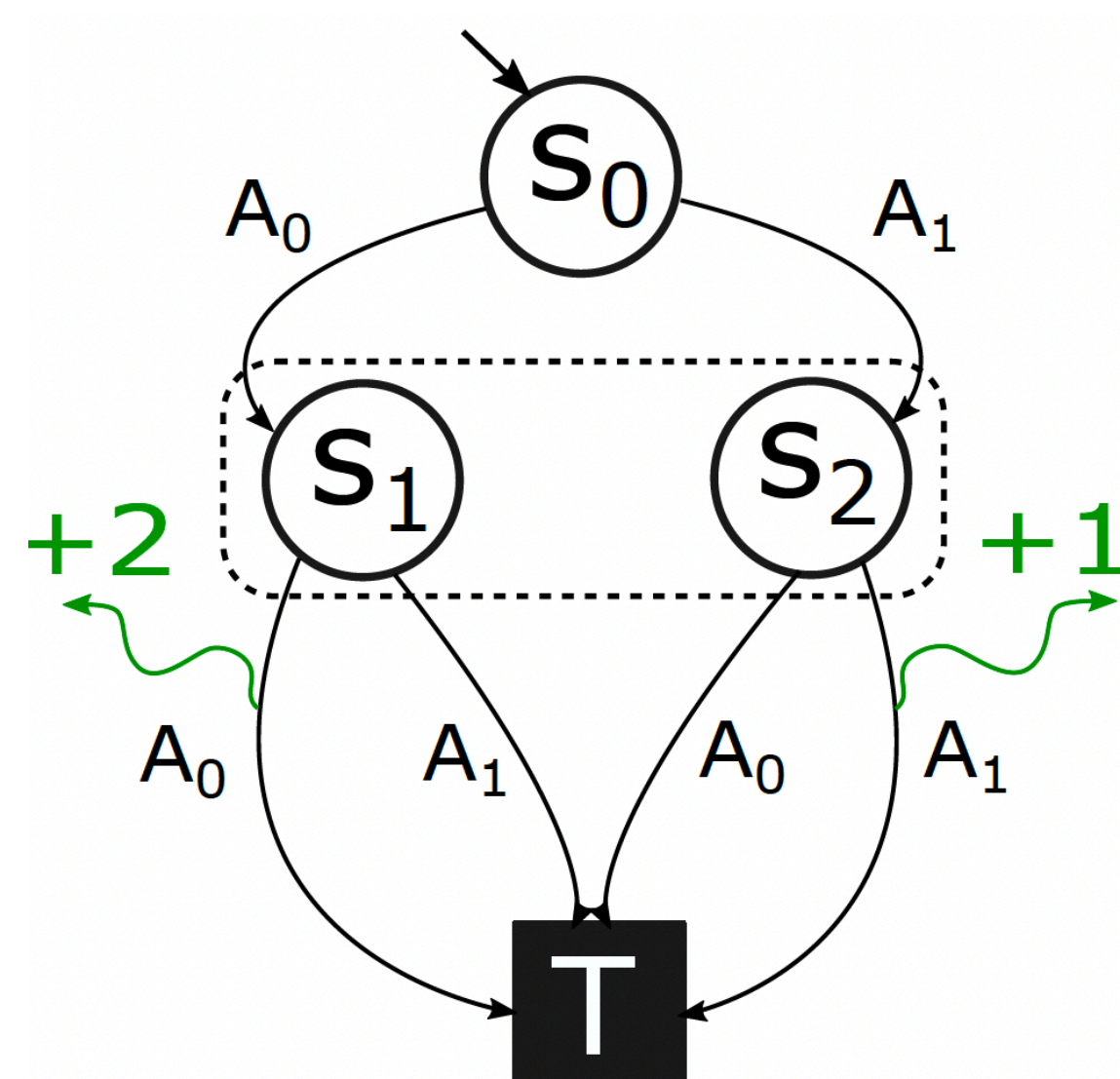
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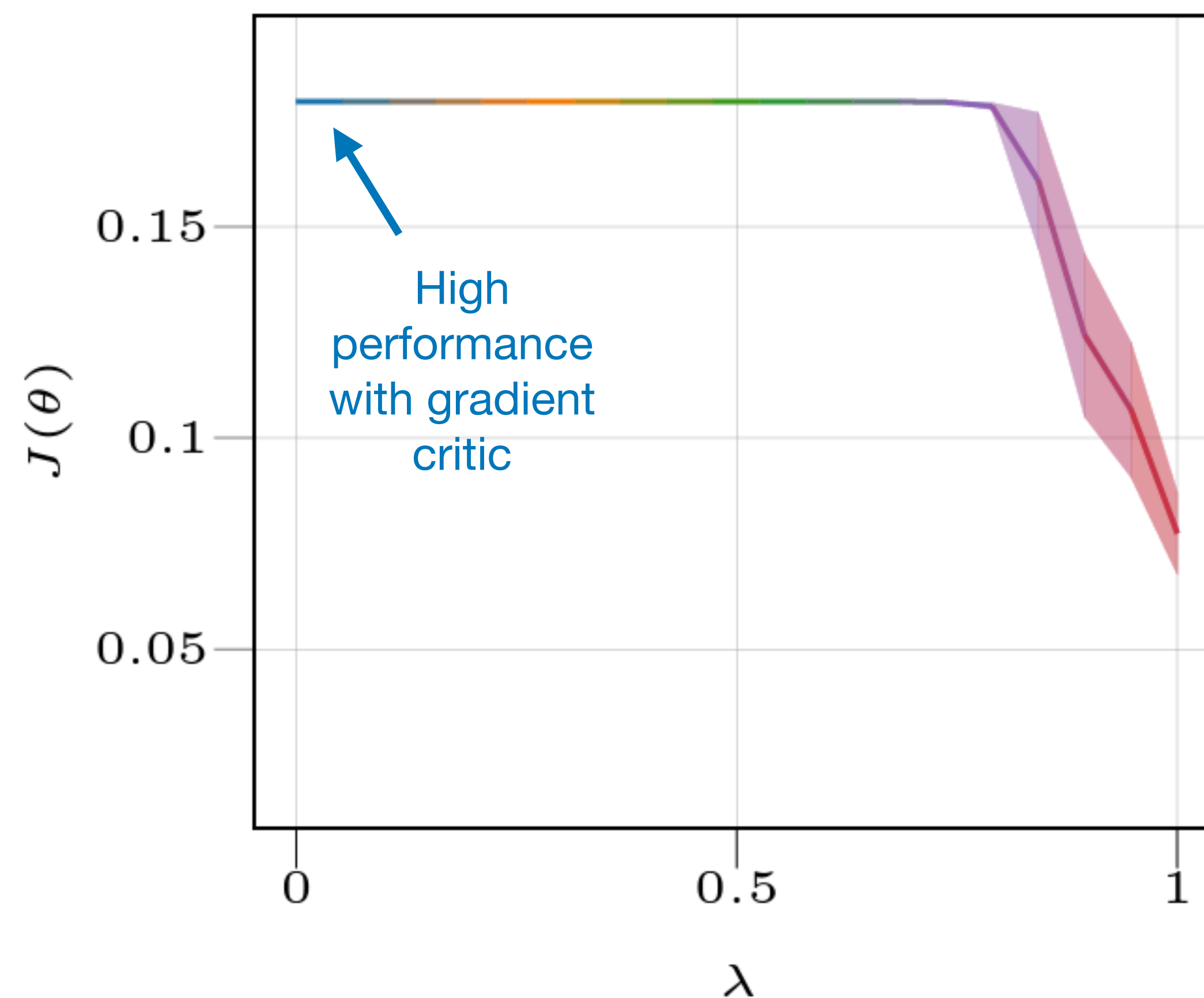
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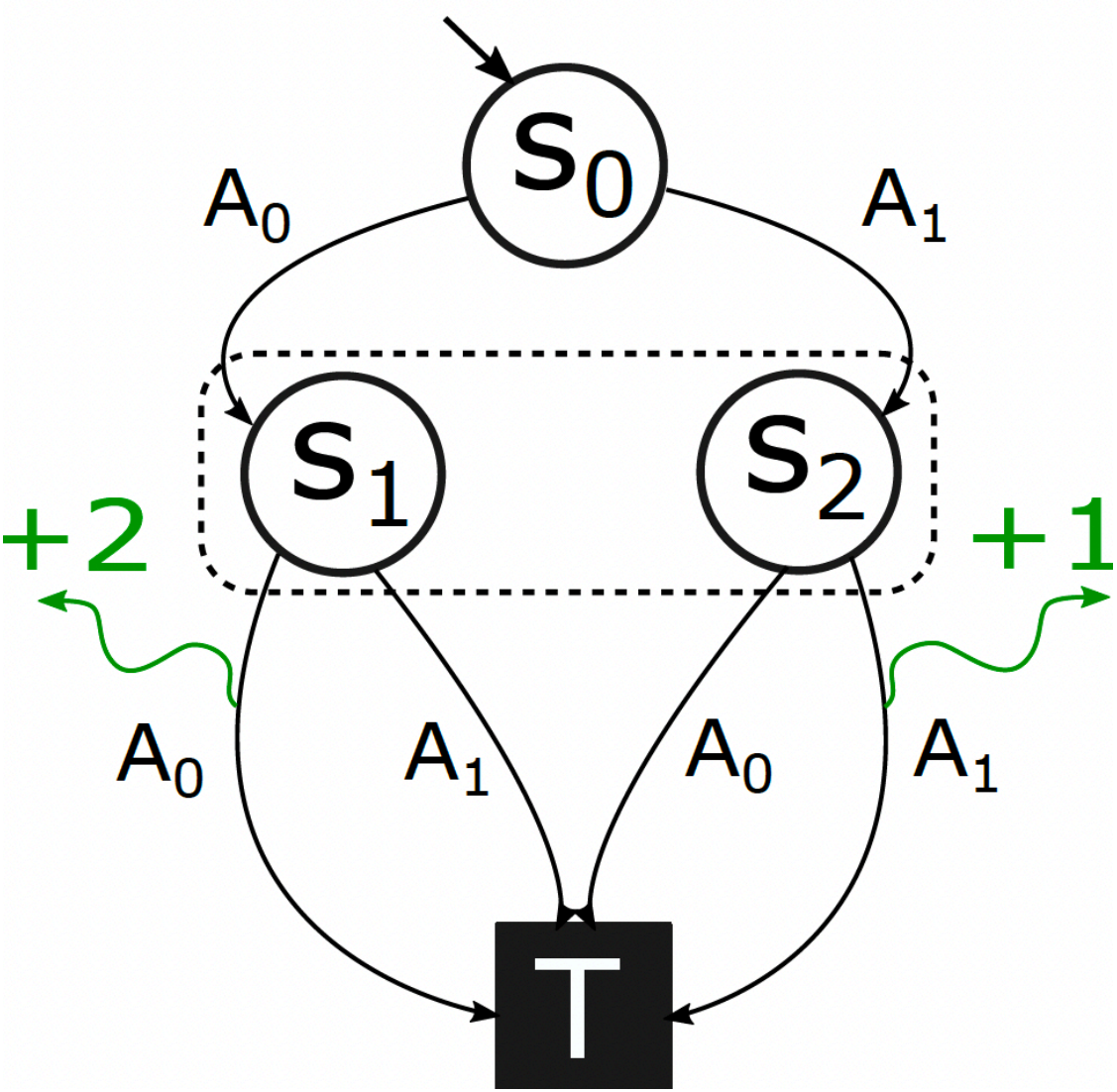
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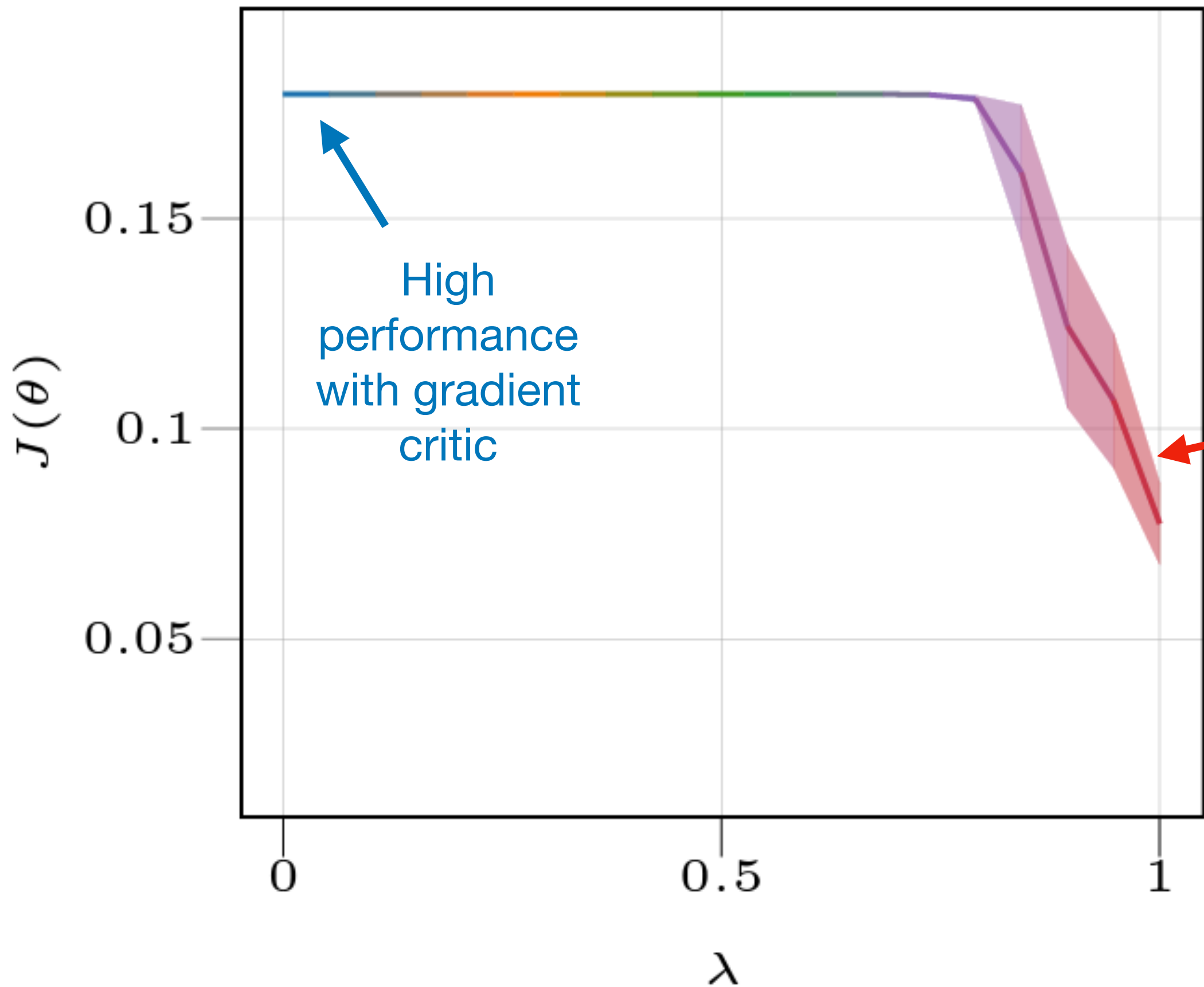
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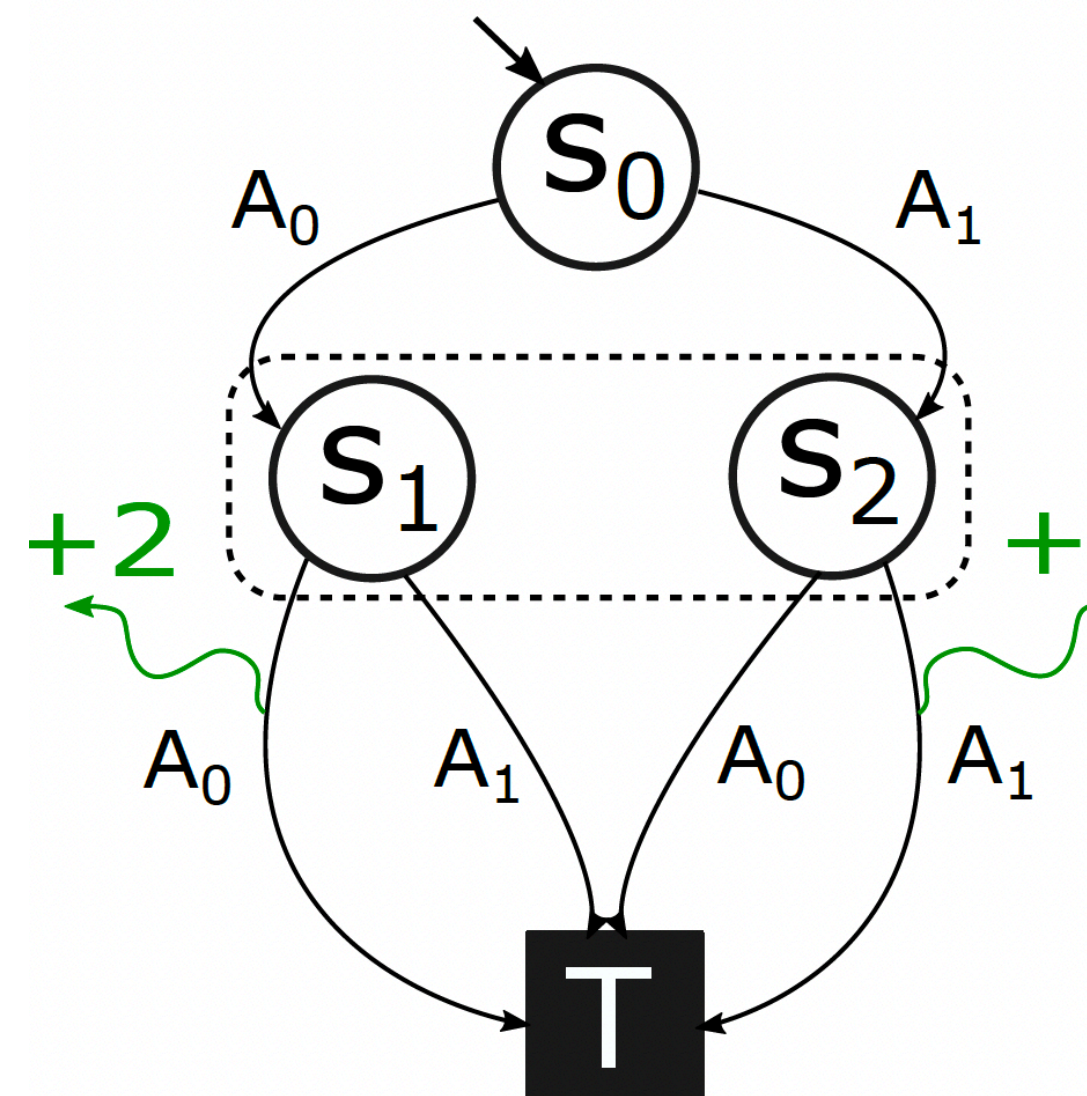
High performance with gradient critic

Drop of performance with classic estimator

Empirical Analysis

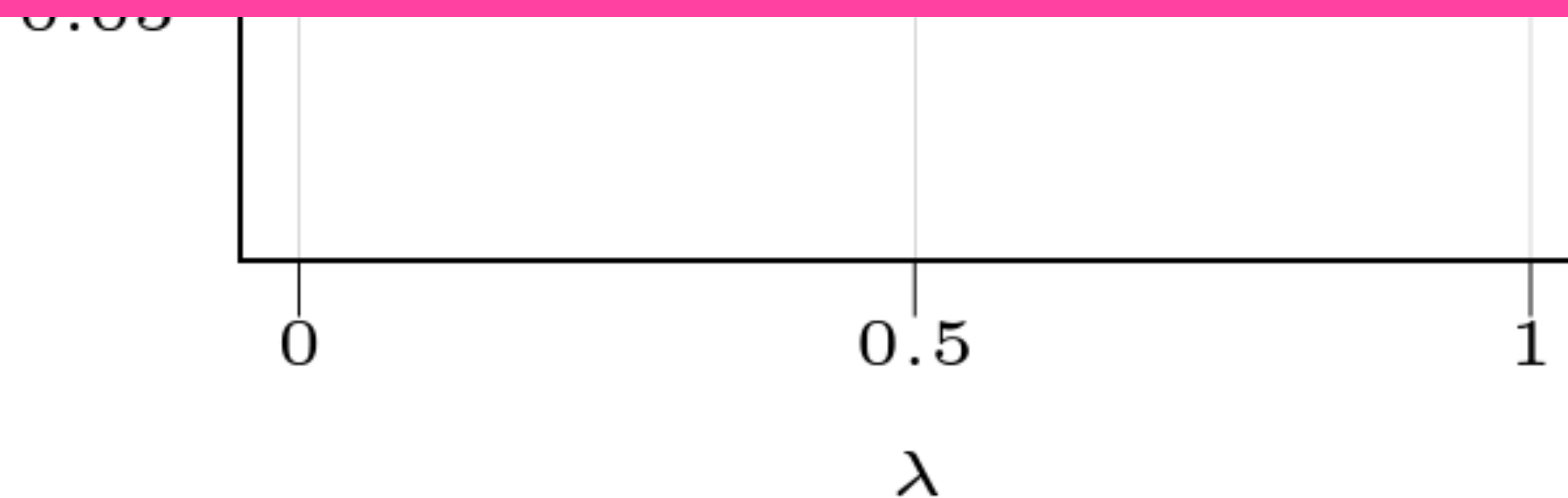


The gradient critic can help achieving higher performance when samples are off-policy



Imani et al. 2018

Drop of performance with classic estimator



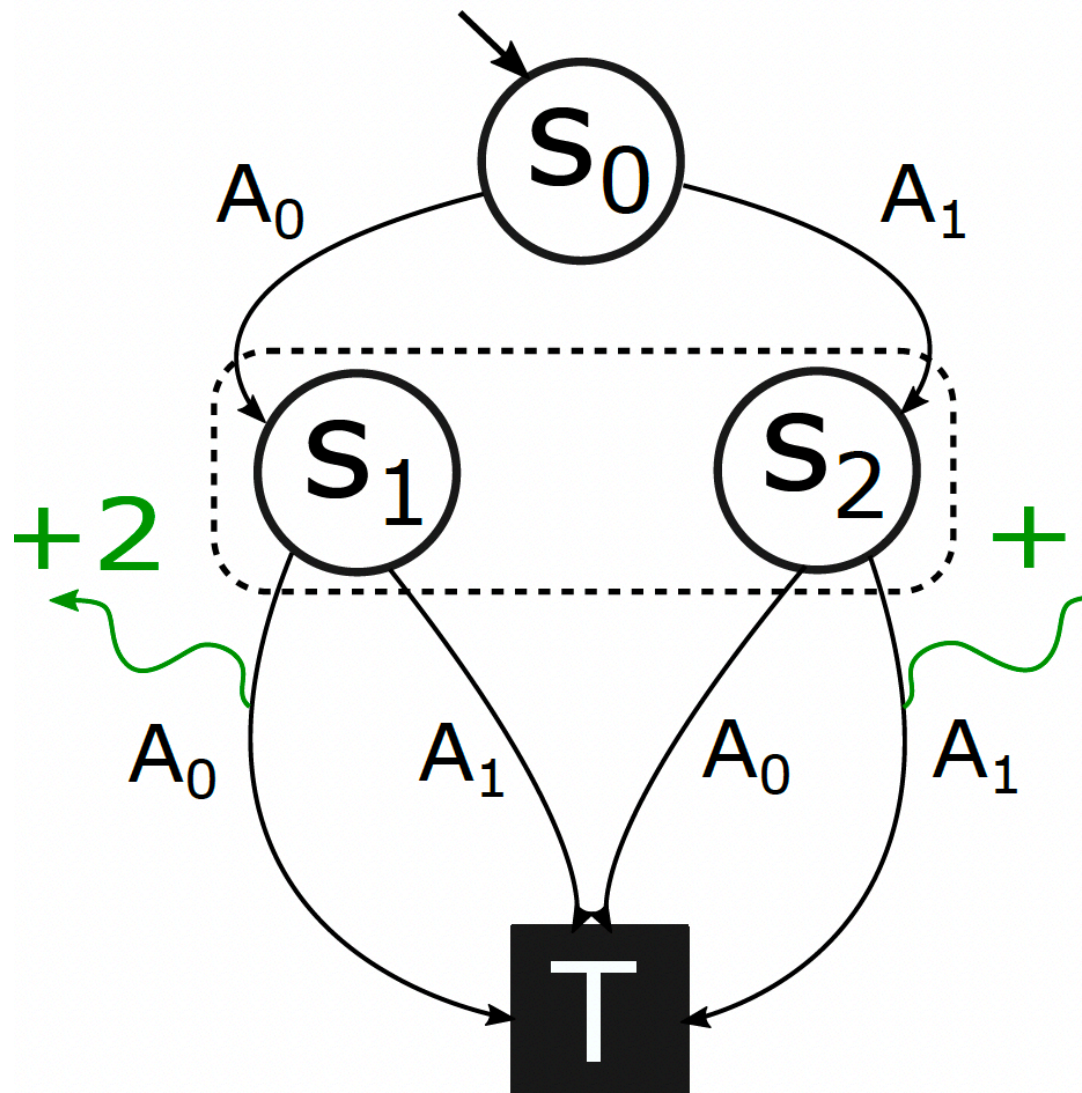
Empirical Analysis

Check our
paper for
more details!



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Drop of
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Imani et al. 2018

