

Inverse Reinforcement Learning (Inverse Optimal Control)

TODO

→ put in MDP along as well

optimal control: given U , find $\zeta^* = \operatorname{argmin} U(\zeta)$

IOC: given ζ_D , find $U: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ s.t. $U(\zeta_D) \leq U(\zeta), \forall \zeta \in \Sigma$

find a cost functional that explains the demonstration

why? e.g. $g \rightarrow \hat{g}$ $\hat{\zeta} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\zeta \in \Sigma_{\hat{g}}} U(\zeta)$

→ so that we can generalize to new problems

example applications: - driving

- predictable motion

- anything where it's harder to write down tradeoffs than demonstrate behavior

XMP - Maximum Margin Planning

$$U(\zeta_D) \leq U(\zeta) \quad \forall \zeta \in \Sigma_{\hat{g}}$$

$$U(\zeta_D) \leq \min_{\zeta} U(\zeta) \quad (1)$$

Problem: $\exists U(\zeta) = k, \forall \zeta$ solves (1)

Solution: make $U(\zeta_D)$ better by a margin

$$U(\zeta_D) \leq \min_{\zeta} [U(\zeta) - \ell(\zeta, \zeta_D)]$$

with ℓ smaller when ζ closer to ζ_D

↳ give everything but ζ_D an advantage

$$\text{e.g. } \ell(\zeta, \zeta_D) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \zeta = \zeta_D \\ \Delta, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

in practice: ℓ smooth, e.g. L_2 norm

$$\max_{\mathcal{U}} \min_{\mathcal{S}} [\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{S}) - \ell(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_D)] - \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{S}_D)$$

$$\min_{\mathcal{U}} \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{S}_D) - \min_{\mathcal{S}} [\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{S}) - \ell(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_D)] + \frac{\lambda}{2} \text{Regularization}(\mathcal{U})$$

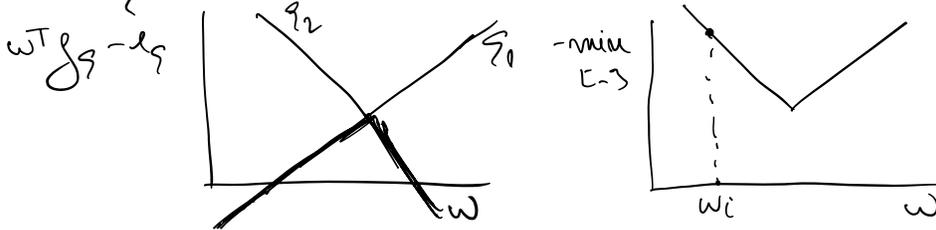
Parameterize \mathcal{U} , search its parameters

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{S}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}} \quad \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}} \text{ feature vector, e.g. } \begin{bmatrix} \text{length} \\ \text{obs dist} \\ \text{terrain} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \underbrace{\mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_D} - \min_{\mathcal{S}} [\mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}} - \ell(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_D)]}_{c(\mathbf{w})} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} c(\mathbf{w}) \quad \mathbf{w}_{i+1} = \mathbf{w}_i - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}_i} c$$

$-\min_{\mathcal{S}} [\mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}} - \ell(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_D)]$ piecewise linear, convex:



$$\text{Let } \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{w}}^* = \arg \min_{\mathcal{S}} [\mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}} - \ell(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_D)] \quad \mathbf{w}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{w}_i}^*$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}_i} (-\min_{\mathcal{S}} [\mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}} - \ell(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_D)]) = \nabla_{\mathbf{w}_i} (-(\mathbf{w}^T \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{w}_i}^*} - \ell(\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{w}_i}^*, \mathcal{S}_D)))$$

"subgradient"

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}_i} c = \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_D} - \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{w}_i}^*} + \lambda \mathbf{w}_i$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{i+1} = \mathbf{w}_i - \underbrace{\alpha \lambda \mathbf{w}_i}_{\text{shrink } \mathbf{w}} - \alpha \underbrace{(\mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_D} - \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{w}_i}^*})}_{\text{gets you to match } \mathcal{f}_{\mathcal{S}_D}}$$

example: ξ_D goes on grass $\xi_D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ grass } \Rightarrow
 ξ_{wi}^* goes on rock $\xi_{wi}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ rock }

$$\Rightarrow w_{t+1} = w_t(1 - \alpha \lambda) - \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$w(0) - \text{grass} - \text{decreases}$
 $w(1) - \text{rock} - \text{increases}$

\Rightarrow grass becomes cheaper; rock becomes more expensive

Maximum Entropy IRL

- assume $\#$ is not optimal, need nothing else:

else: α entropy

$$\max_P H(P)$$

$$P \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim P} [\mathcal{U}(\xi_D)] = u^* + \epsilon$$

\swarrow rationality coeff (dep. on ϵ)

$$\hookrightarrow P(\xi | w) = \frac{e^{-\beta w^T \xi}}{\sum_{\xi} e^{-\beta w^T \xi}}$$

\swarrow partition function
 \nwarrow uniform human

- \mathcal{S}_D is not perfect :

$$P(\eta | \omega) \propto e^{-\omega^T \eta}$$

- MLE :

$$\max_{\omega} P(\mathcal{S}_D | \omega)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_{\omega} \log P(\mathcal{S}_D | \omega)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_{\omega} \log \frac{e^{-\omega^T \mathcal{S}_D}}{\sum_{\eta} e^{-\omega^T \eta}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_{\omega} -\omega^T \mathcal{S}_D - \log \sum_{\eta} e^{-\omega^T \eta}$$

$$\nabla_{\omega} : -\mathcal{S}_D - \frac{1}{\sum_{\eta} e^{-\omega^T \eta}} \sum_{\eta} [e^{-\omega^T \eta} \cdot (-\eta)]$$

$$\nabla_{\omega} : -\mathcal{S}_D - \sum_{\eta} \frac{e^{-\omega^T \eta} \eta}{\sum_{\eta} e^{-\omega^T \eta}} (-\eta)$$

$$\nabla_{\omega} : -\left(\mathcal{S}_D - \sum_{\eta} P(\eta | \omega) \eta \right)$$

$$\omega_{t+1} = \omega_t - \alpha \left(\mathcal{S}_D - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{\eta \sim P(\eta | \omega)} \eta}_{\text{expected feature values induced by current } \omega} \right)$$

ascent?

expected feature values
induced by current ω

contrast to MMD : $\mathcal{S}_D - \mathcal{S}_{\omega}^*$

more a demonstration, mainly of MMD - a contrast

... by reparameterization version of RL - D. Silver paper

commonly presented as: cost

$$\max_{\omega} \min_{\pi} \left(\lambda H(\pi) - \overbrace{\mathbb{E}_{S, a \sim \pi} [\omega^T f(s, a)]}^{\text{cost}} \right) - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{S, a \sim \pi_D} [\omega^T f(s, a)]}_{\text{cost of } \pi_D}$$

cost of RL on ω (+ entropy)