Learning Reward Machines for Partially Observable Reinforcement Learning

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ELEMENTAL

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What is a Reward Machine (RM)?



RMs are automata-based reward functions:

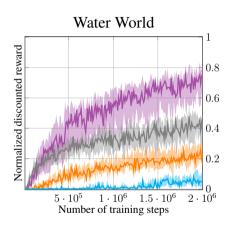
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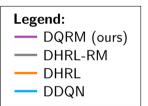
```
\langle \neg A, 0 \rangle
   m = 0 \# global variable
 def get_reward(s):
       if m == 0 and s.at("A"):
                                                                                      \langle \mathsf{D}, \mathsf{1} \rangle
                                                                                                          \langle A, 0 \rangle
       if m == 1 and s.at("B"):
       if m == 2 and s.at("C"):
                                                                                       \langle C, 0 \rangle
                                                                                                           \langle B, 0 \rangle
       if m == 3 and s.at("D"):
10
          return 1
11
       return 0
                                                                                                \langle \neg C, 0 \rangle
```

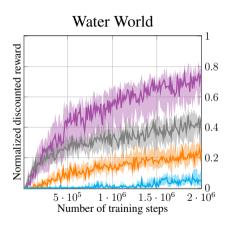
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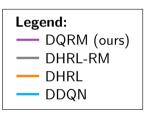
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                                                                                                            \langle A, 0 \rangle
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       return 0
12
                                                                                                  \langle \neg C, 0 \rangle
```

... that allow for learning policies faster.









... but the RMs were **handcrafted**.

This work:

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- 2 Uses RMs as memory for partially observable RL.

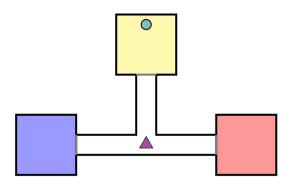
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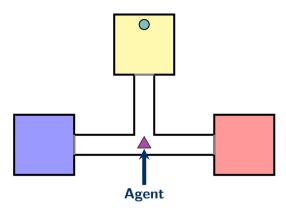
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- Uses RMs as memory for partially observable RL.
- 3 Extends QRM to work under partial observability.

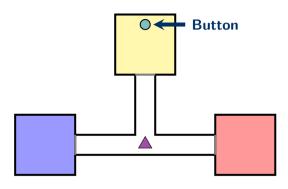
This work:

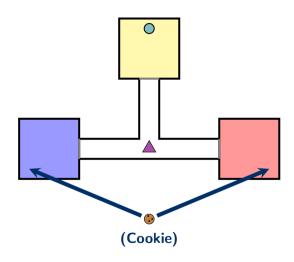
- 1 Shows how to learn RMs from experiences (LRM).
- Uses RMs as memory for partially observable RL.
- **3** Extends QRM to work under partial observability.
- 4 Provides a theoretical and empirical analysis of LRM.

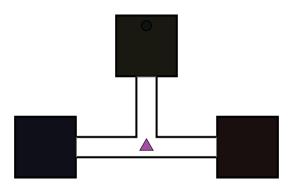
The Cookie Domain

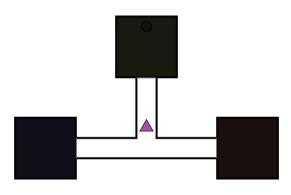


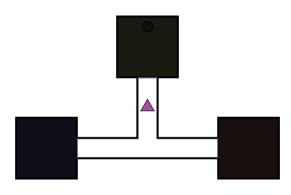


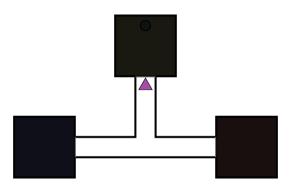


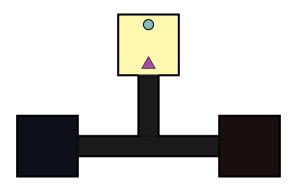


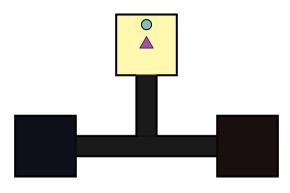


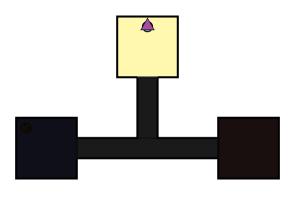


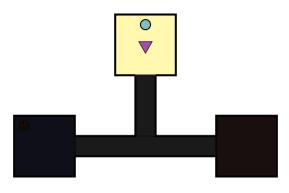


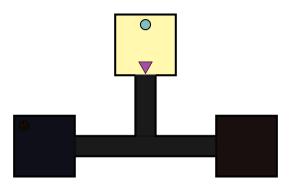


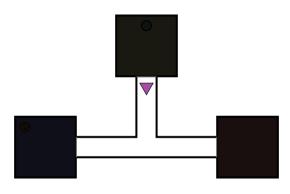


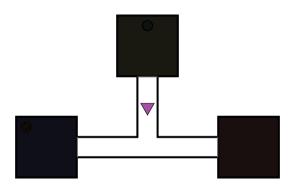


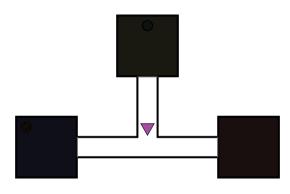


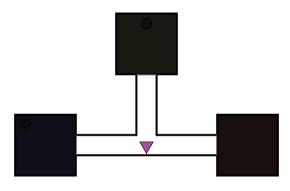


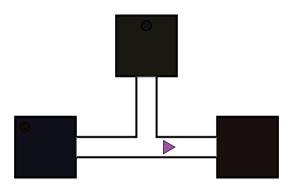


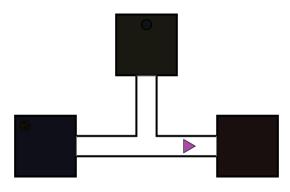


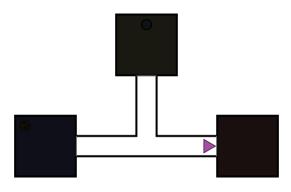


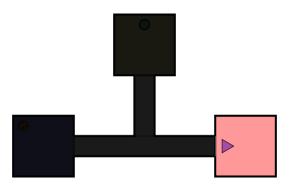


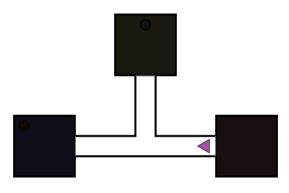


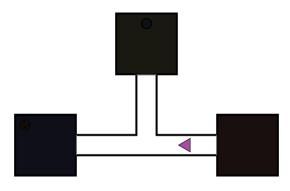


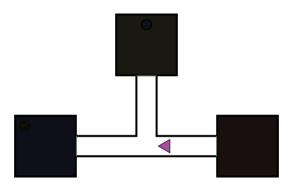


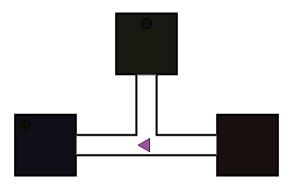


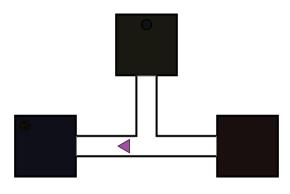


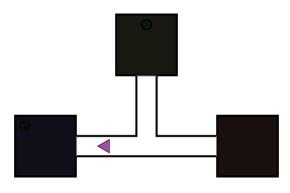


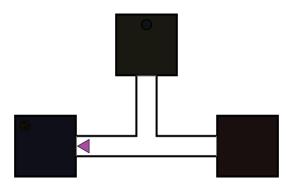


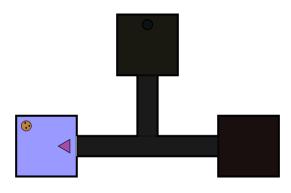


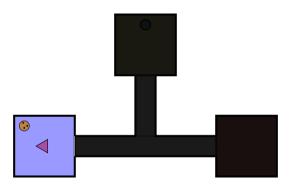


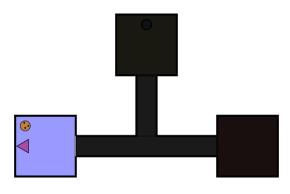


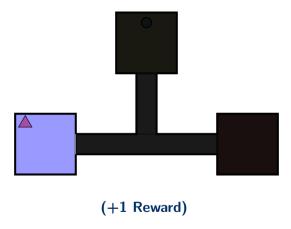


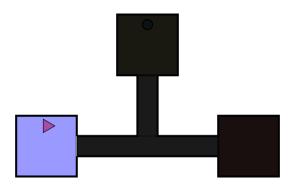


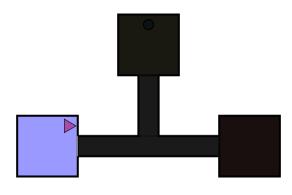


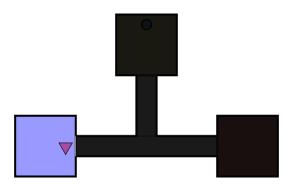


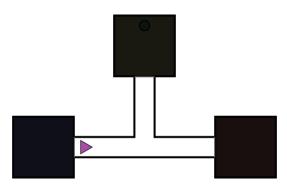


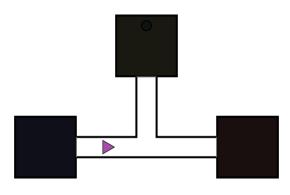


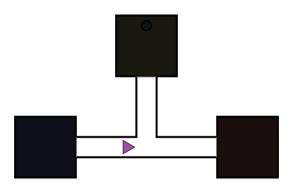


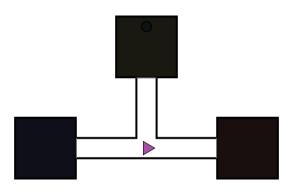


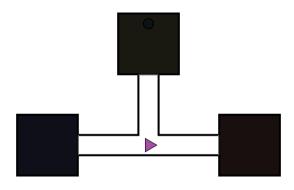




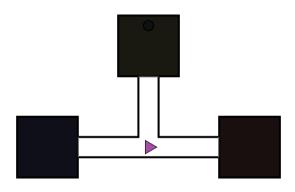








Solving the cookie domain requires memory!



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$$\pi^*(a|o_t) \neq \pi^*(a|o_0,\cdots,o_t)$$

Partially Observable RL

The most popular approach:

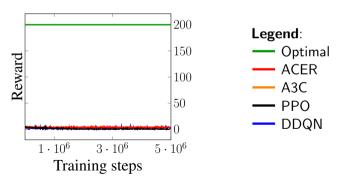
Training LSTMs policies using a policy gradient method.

Partially Observable RL

The most popular approach:

Training LSTMs policies using a policy gradient method.

... starves in the cookie domain.



RMs as memory

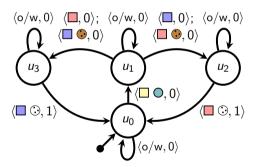
If the agent can detect the color of the rooms $(\square, \square, \square, \square)$,

If the agent can detect the color of the rooms $(\square, \square, \square, \square)$, and when it presses the button (\bigcirc) ,

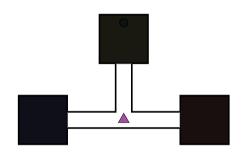
If the agent can detect the color of the rooms $(\square, \square, \square, \square)$, and when it presses the button (\bigcirc) , eats a cookie (\bigcirc) ,

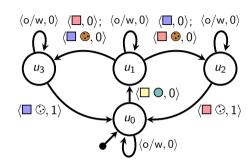
If the agent can detect the color of the rooms $(\square, \square, \square, \square)$, and when it presses the button (\bigcirc) , eats a cookie (\bigcirc) , and sees a cookie (\bigcirc) ,

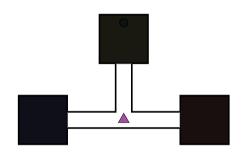
If the agent can detect the color of the rooms $(\square, \square, \square, \square)$, and when it presses the button (\bigcirc) , eats a cookie (\bigcirc) , and sees a cookie (\bigcirc) , then:

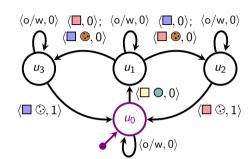


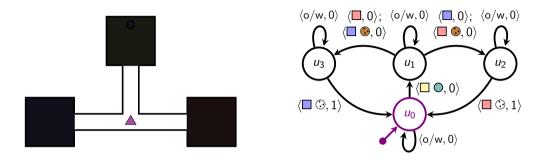
... becomes a "perfect" memory for the cookie domain.



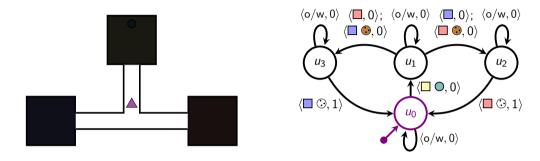




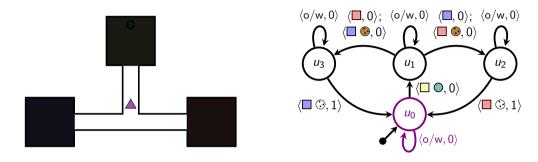




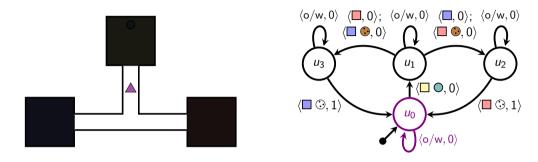
 $\begin{array}{c|c} \text{conditions at state } u_0 \\ \hline \textbf{if } (\square \bigcirc) & \rightarrow & \textbf{goto } u_1 \\ \textbf{else} & \rightarrow & \textbf{goto } u_0 \\ \end{array}$



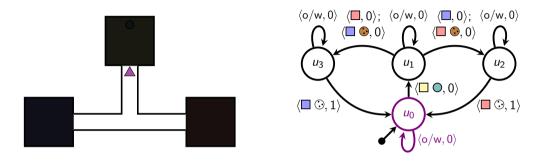
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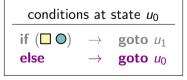


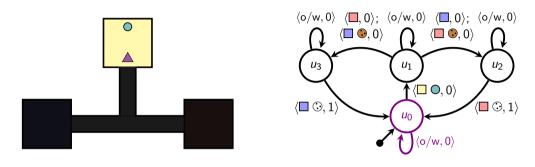
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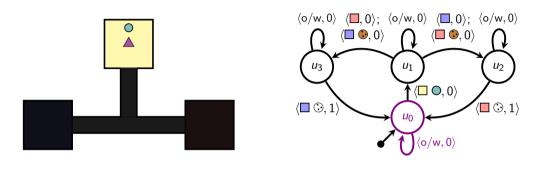
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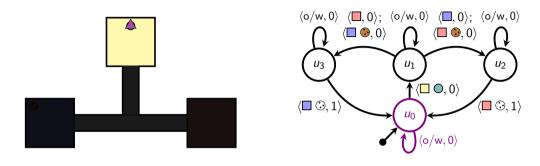


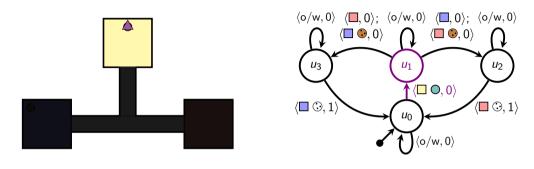


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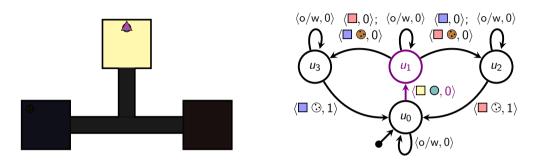


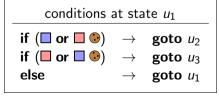
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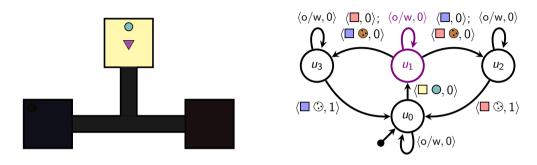


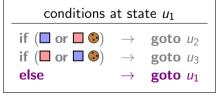


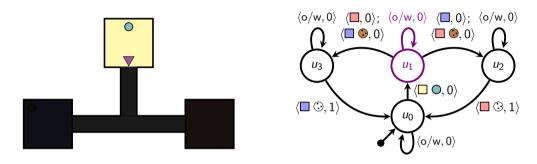
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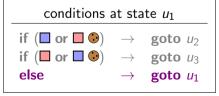


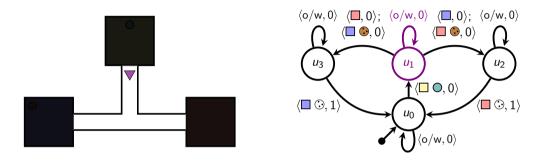


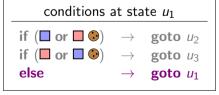


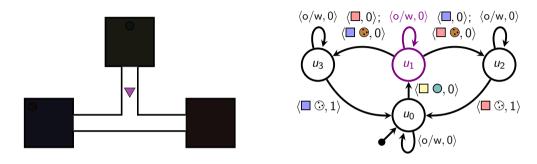


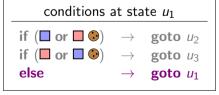


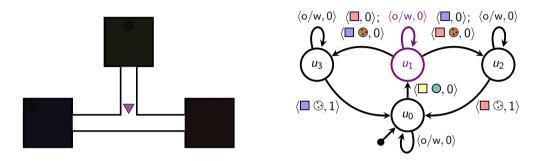


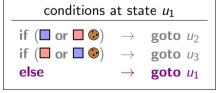


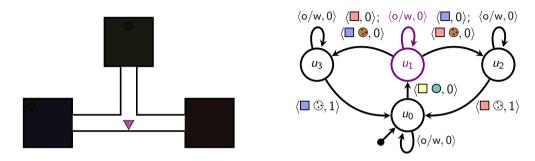


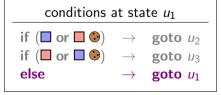


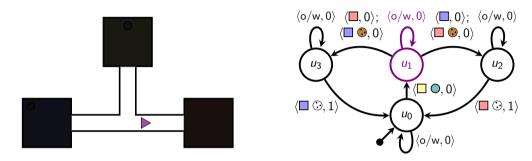


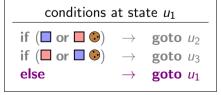


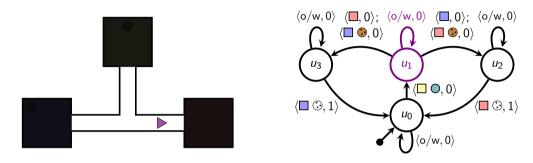


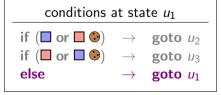


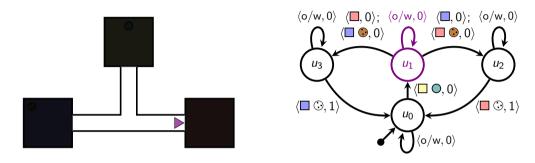


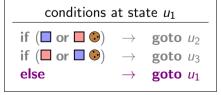


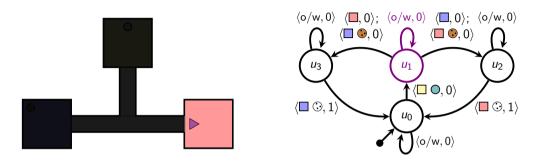


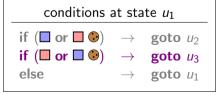


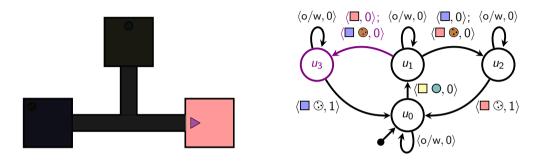


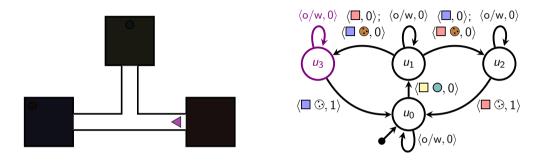




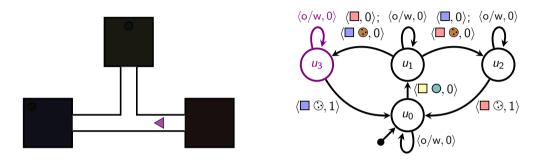




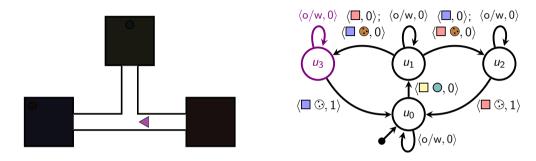




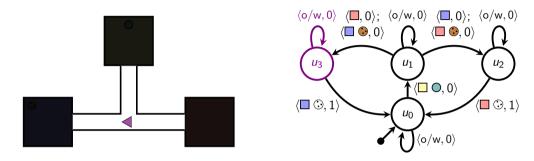
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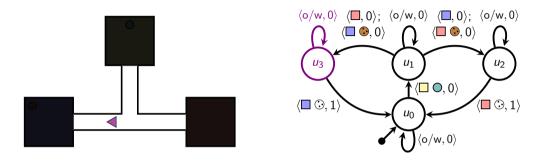
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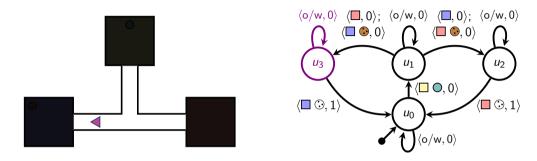
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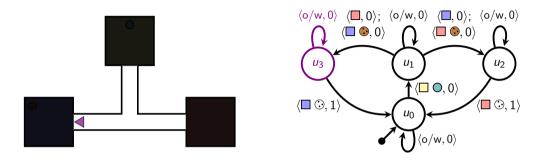
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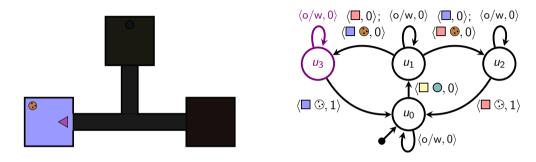
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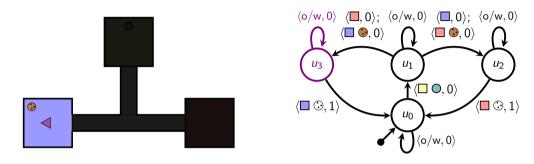
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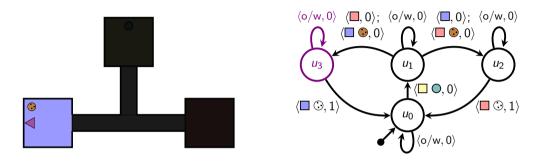
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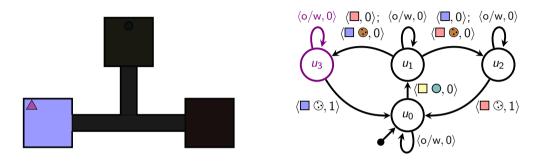
conditions at state u_3 if ($\square \odot$) \rightarrow goto u_0 else \rightarrow goto u_3



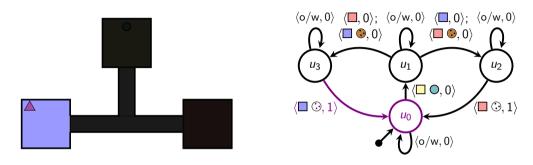
conditions at state u_3 if ($\square \odot$) \rightarrow goto u_0 else \rightarrow goto u_3



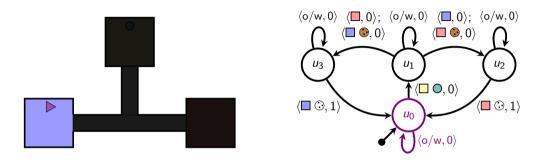




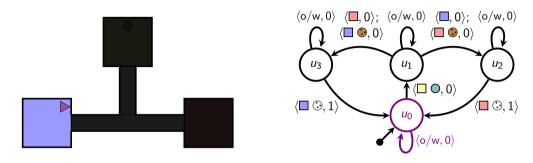
conditions at state u_3 if ($\square \odot$) \rightarrow goto u_0 else \rightarrow goto u_3



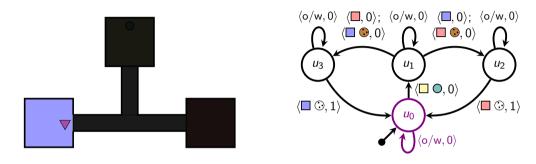
conditions at state u_0 if ($\square \bigcirc$) \rightarrow goto u_1 else \rightarrow goto u_0



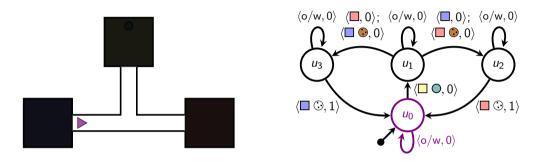


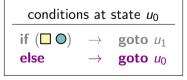


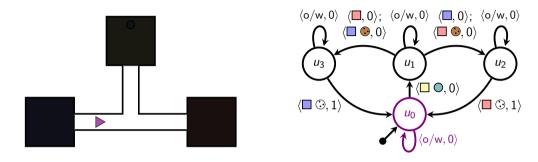




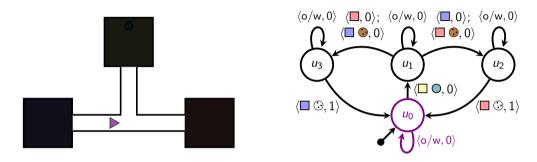
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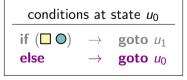


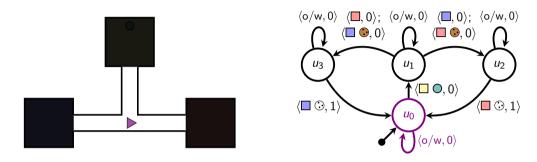




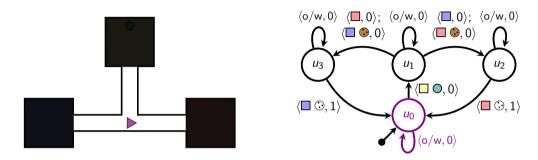
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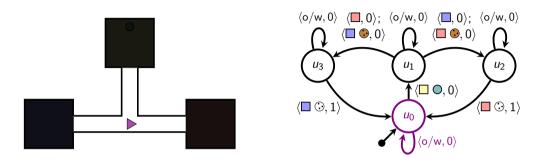




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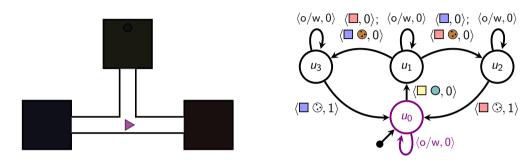


Why is this a perfect memory?



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$$\pi^*(a|o_0,\cdots,o_t) = \pi^*(a|o_t,u_t)$$



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Hard problem $\xrightarrow{\mathsf{RM}}$ Easy problem

How to learn such RMs?

Given a set of detectors (e.g., $\{\Box, \Box, \Box, \Box, \bigcirc, \odot, \odot\}$) and traces \mathcal{T} ,

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$$\begin{array}{ll} \underset{\langle U, u_0, \delta_u, \delta_r \rangle}{\text{minimize}} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{t \in T_i} \log(|N_{x_{i,t}, L(e_{i,t})}|) & \text{(LRM)} \\ \\ s.t. \ \langle U, u_0, \delta_u, \delta_r \rangle \in \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} & \text{(1)} \\ |U| \leq u_{\max} & \text{(2)} \\ x_{i,t} \in U & \forall i \in I, t \in T_i \cup \{t_i\} & \text{(3)} \\ x_{i,0} = u_0 & \forall i \in I & \text{(4)} \\ x_{i,t+1} = \delta_u(x_{i,t}, L(e_{i,t+1})) & \forall i \in I, t \in T_i & \text{(5)} \\ N_{u,I} \subseteq 2^{\mathcal{P}} & \forall u \in U, I \in 2^{\mathcal{P}} & \text{(6)} \\ L(e_{i,t+1}) \in N_{x_{i,t}, L(e_{i,t})} & \forall i \in I, t \in T_i & \text{(7)} \\ \end{array}$$

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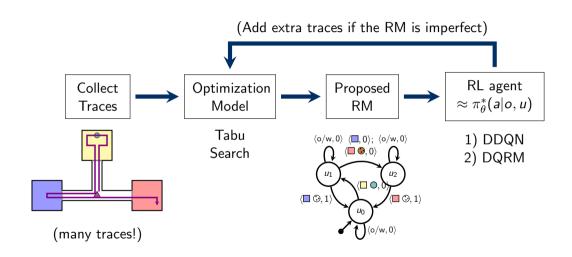
$$\begin{array}{c} \underset{\langle U, u_0, \delta_u, \delta_r \rangle}{\text{minimize}} \; \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}_i} \log(|N_{x_{i,t}, L(e_{i,t})}|) & \text{(LRM)} \\ \\ \text{s.t.} \; \langle \mathcal{W}, u_0, \delta_u, \delta_r \rangle \in \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} & \text{(1)} \\ \\ |U| \leq u_{\text{max}} & \text{(2)} \\ \\ x_{i,t} \in U & \forall i \in I, t \in \mathcal{T}_i \cup \{t_i\} & \text{(3)} \\ \\ x_{i,0} = u_0 & \forall i \in I, t \in \mathcal{T}_i & \text{(5)} \\ \\ x_{i,t+1} = \delta_u(x_{i,t}, L(e_{i,t+1})) & \forall i \in I, t \in \mathcal{T}_i & \text{(5)} \\ \\ N_{u,I} \subseteq 2^{2^{\mathcal{P}}} & \forall u \in \mathcal{U}, I \in 2^{\mathcal{P}} & \text{(6)} \\ \\ L(e_{i,t+1}) \in N_{x_{i,t}, L(e_{i,t})} & \forall i \in I, t \in \mathcal{T}_i & \text{(7)} \\ \end{array}$$

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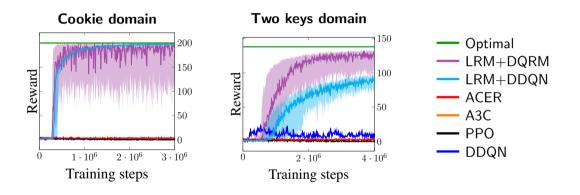
... that we solved using **Tabu Search**.

Overall approach



Results

Results



^{*}Note: The detectors were also given to the baselines.

Discussion at poster #210

https://bitbucket.org/RToroIcarte/lrm

Thanks! :)



Rodrigo



Ethan



Toryn



Rick



Margarita



Sheila