

Proximal Policy Optimization

Reinforcement Learning

November 17, 2020

MSU

Reminder: Lower Bound

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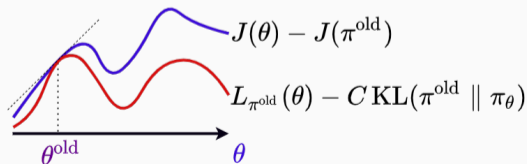
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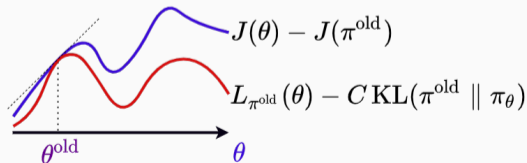
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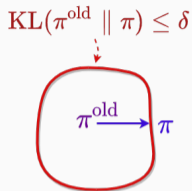
- × can't compute constant C ;
- × theoretically it is huge;
- × critic is imperfect;



Reminder: Trust Region Policy Optimization (TRPO)

$$\begin{cases} L_{\pi^{\text{old}}}(\theta) \rightarrow \max_{\theta} \\ \text{KL}(\pi^{\text{old}} \parallel \pi_{\theta}) \leq \delta \end{cases}$$

✓ robust: prevents large changes;

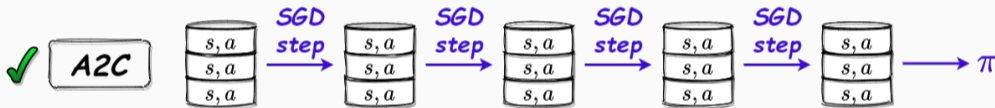
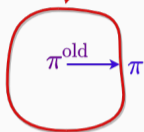


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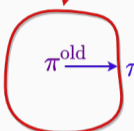
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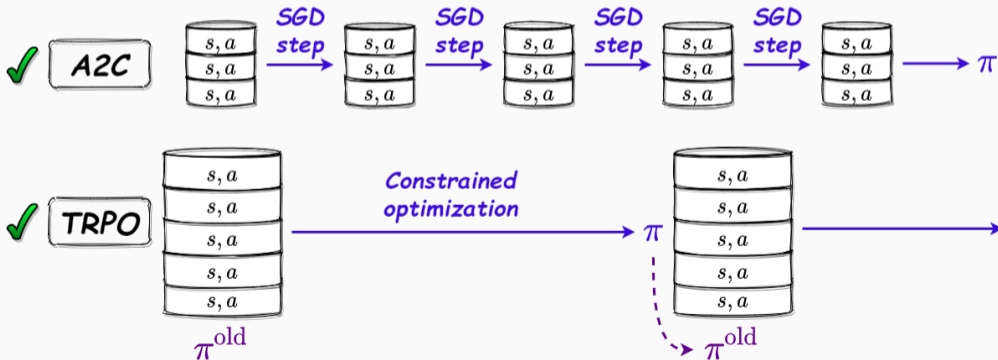


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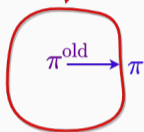
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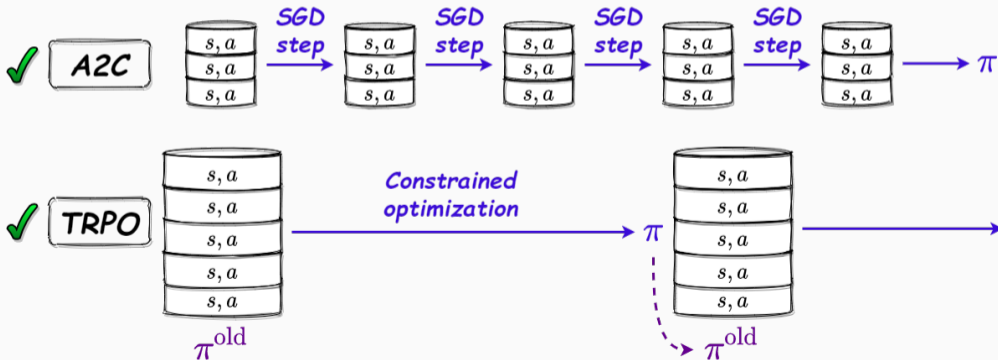
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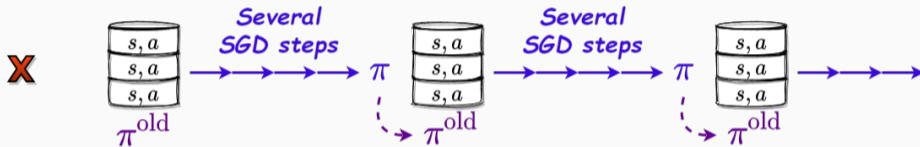
- × critic and actor can't share backbone;
- × computationally costly;
- × complicated :(

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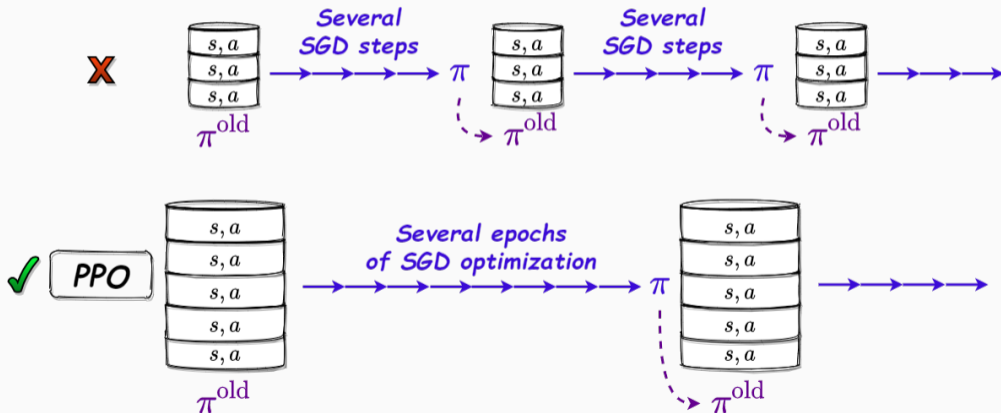
Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO): Pipeline

$$\mathbb{E}_{s \sim d_{\pi^{\text{old}}}(s)} \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi^{\text{old}}(a|s)} \frac{\pi_{\theta}(a|s)}{\pi^{\text{old}}(a|s)} A^{\pi^{\text{old}}}(s, a) - \text{C KL}(\pi^{\text{old}} \parallel \pi_{\theta}) \rightarrow \max_{\theta}$$



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Clipping Objective

$$L_{\pi^{\text{old}}}(\theta) - C \text{KL}(\pi^{\text{old}} \parallel \pi_{\theta}) \rightarrow \max_{\theta}$$

Default surrogate function:

$$\rho(\theta) := \frac{\pi_{\theta}(a | s)}{\pi^{\text{old}}(a | s)}$$

$$L_{\pi^{\text{old}}}(\theta) := \mathbb{E}_{s,a} \rho(\theta) A^{\pi^{\text{old}}}(s, a)$$

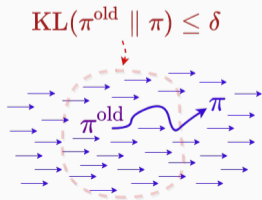
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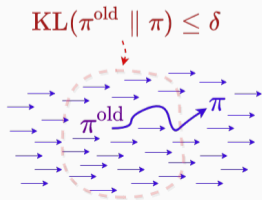
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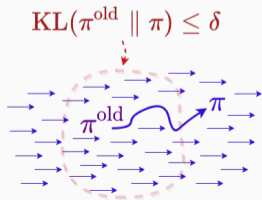
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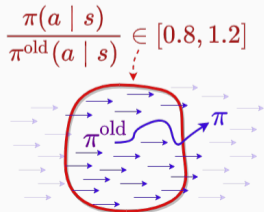
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Recalling lower bound intuition

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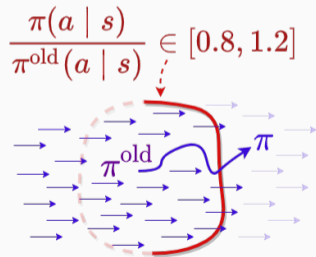
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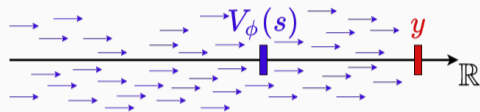
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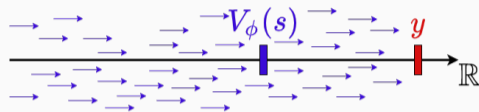
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$$\text{Loss}(\phi) := (y - V^\pi(\phi))^2 =$$



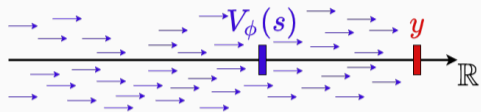
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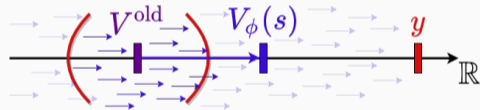


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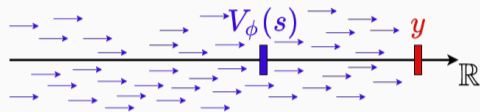


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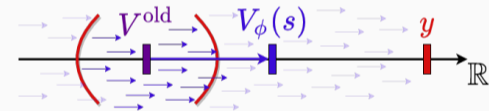


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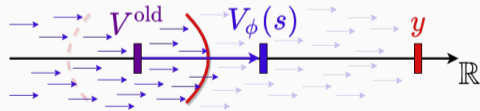
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$$\max(\text{Loss}(\phi), \text{Loss}^{\text{clip}}(\phi))$$



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Given rollout $s, r, s', r', s'', r'' \dots s^{(M)}$ from policy π and approximation of $V^\pi(s)$

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Bias-Variance trade-off

Given rollout $s, r, s', r', s'', r'' \dots s^{(M)}$ from policy π and approximation of $V^\pi(s)$ perform **credit assignment** for state-action pair s, a (was this decision good or bad?)

For Actor:

$$\nabla := \rho(\theta) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a | s) \underbrace{\Psi(s, a)}_{\substack{\text{advantage} \\ \text{estimator}}}$$

For Critic:

$$\underbrace{y_Q}_{\substack{\text{target} \\ \text{for regression}}} := \Psi(s, a) + V^\pi(s)$$

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	$\Psi(s, a)$	Bias	Variance
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1-step	$\Psi_{(1)}(s, a) := r + \gamma V^\pi(s') - V^\pi(s)$	high	low

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N -step	$\Psi_{(N)}(s, a) := r + \gamma r' + \dots + \gamma^N V^\pi(s^{(N)}) - V^\pi(s)$	intermediate	intermediate
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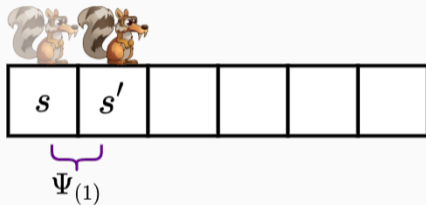
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Problem: hard to choose N .

Backward view: idea

***N*-step update:**

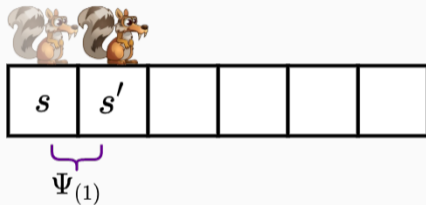
$$V^\pi(s) \leftarrow V^\pi(s) + \alpha \Psi_{(N)}(s, a)$$



Backward view: idea

N -step update:

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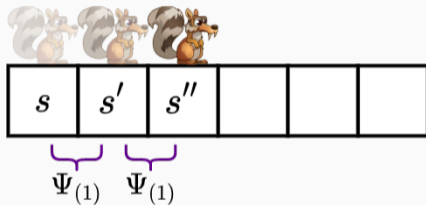
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Backward view: idea

N -step update:

$$V^\pi(s) \leftarrow V^\pi(s) + \alpha \Psi_{(N)}(s, a)$$

How to turn 1-step update into 2-step?



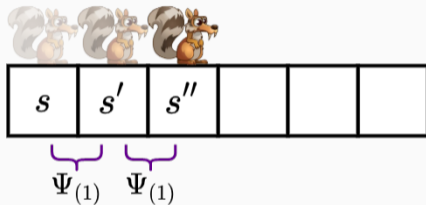
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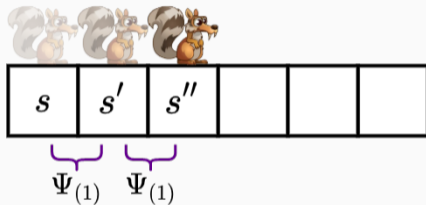
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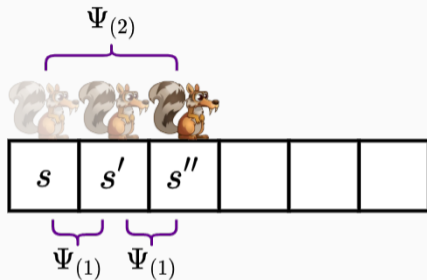
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$$\begin{aligned} V^\pi(s) &\leftarrow V^\pi(s) + \alpha \overbrace{(r + \gamma V^\pi(s') - V^\pi(s))}^{\Psi_{(1)}(s, a)} + \alpha \overbrace{(\gamma r' + \gamma^2 V^\pi(s'') - \gamma V^\pi(s'))}^{\gamma \Psi_{(1)}(s', a')} = \\ &= V^\pi(s) + \alpha \Psi_{(2)}(s, a) \end{aligned}$$

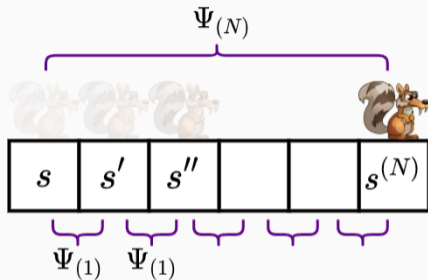
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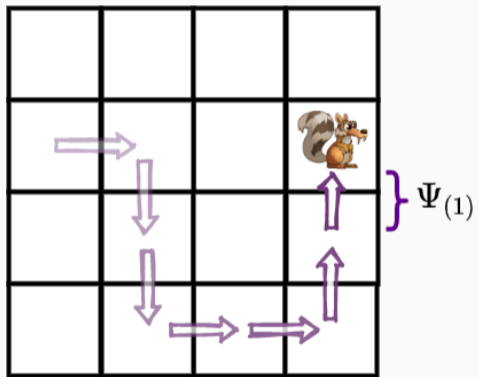
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$$\Psi_{(N)}(s, a) = \sum_{t=0}^N \gamma^t \Psi_{(1)}(s^{(t)}, a^{(t)})$$

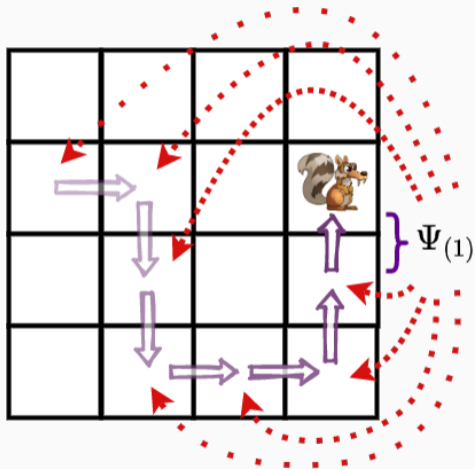


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Eligibility Traces

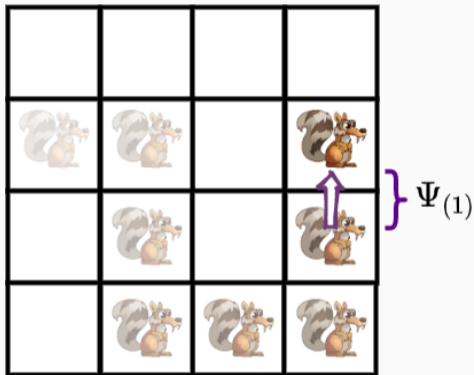


Eligibility Traces



Use 1-step TD-error to update $V^\pi(s)$ for **all** states

Eligibility Traces

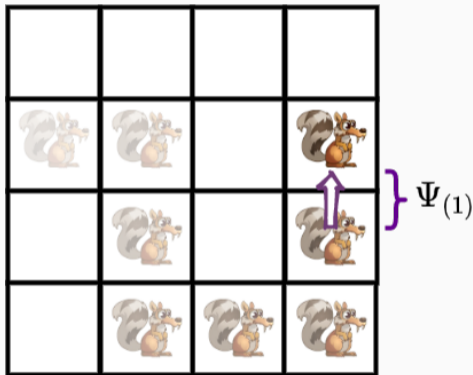


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Define **eligibility trace** $e(s)$ as a coefficient of update:

$$\forall s: V^\pi(s) \leftarrow V^\pi(s) + \alpha e(s) \Psi_{(1)}$$

Eligibility Traces



Use 1-step TD-error to update $V^\pi(s)$ for **all** states

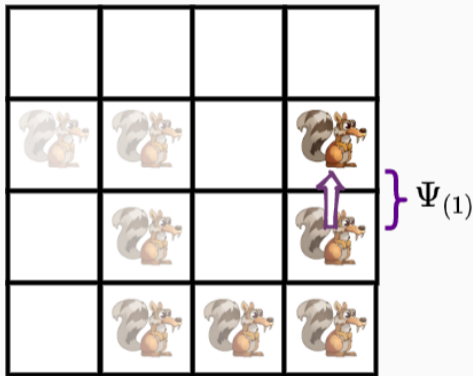
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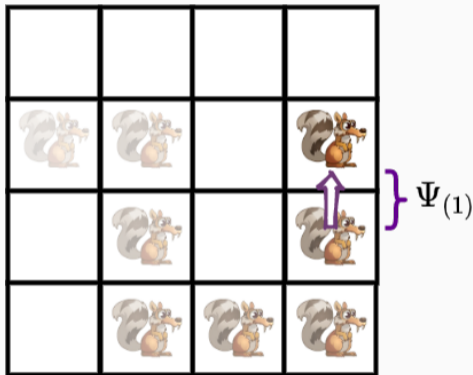
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- $\forall s: e(s) \leftarrow \gamma e(s)$ after each step

TD(1) and TD(0)

TD (1)

Input: policy π

Initialize $V^\pi(s)$ arbitrarily

Initialize $e(s) = 0$

observe s_0

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- take action $a_k \sim \pi$, observe r_k, s_{k+1}

TD(1) and TD(0)

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TD (0)

Input: policy π

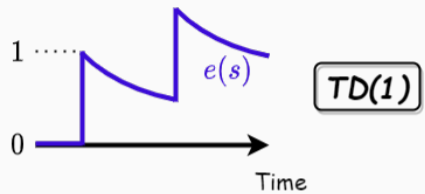
Initialize $V^\pi(s)$ arbitrarily

Initialize $e(s) = 0$

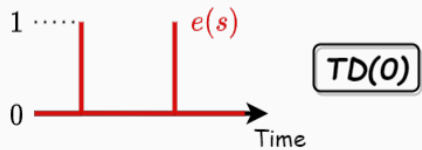
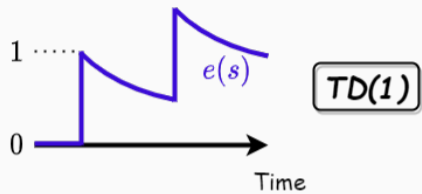
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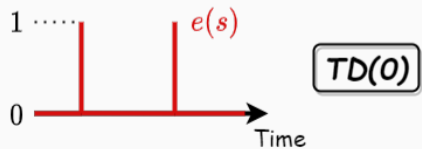
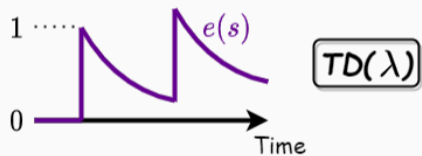
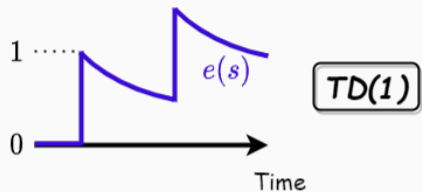
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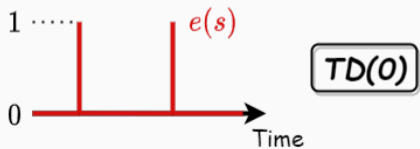
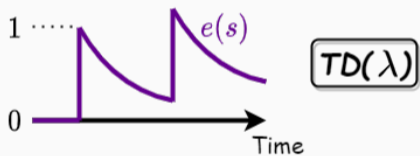
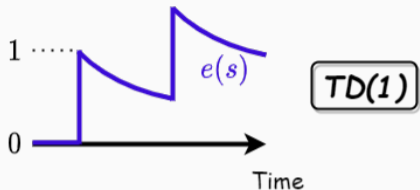
TD(λ)



TD(λ)



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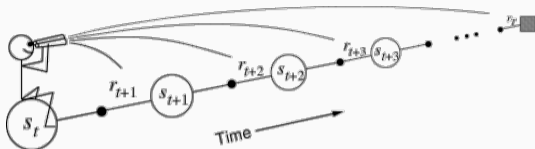
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Backward view vs Forward view

Forward View

Give credit to **present** from known **future**

«is this decision good or bad based on the outcome?»

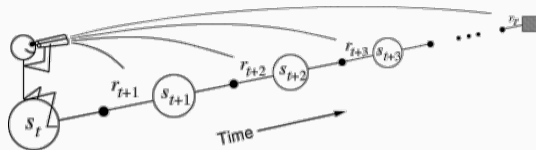
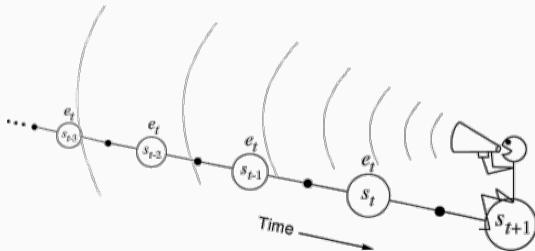


Backward view vs Forward view

Forward View

Give credit to **present** from known **future**

«is this decision good or bad based on the outcome?»



Backward View

Update **past** credits with **present** information

«which decisions in the past to blame?»

Forward view for TD(λ)

Equivalent forms of TD(λ) updates

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} (\gamma\lambda)^t \psi_{(1)}(s^{(t)}, a^{(t)}) =$$

Forward view for TD(λ)

Equivalent forms of TD(λ) updates

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} (\gamma\lambda)^t \Psi_{(1)}(s^{(t)}, a^{(t)}) = (1 - \lambda) \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{N-1} \Psi_{(N)}(s, a)$$

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Term	Left side	Left side coeff.	Right side	Right side coeff.
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$V^\pi(s^{(t)})$ ($t > 0$)				

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Forward view for TD(λ)

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$V^\pi(s)$	$\Psi_{(1)}(s, a)$	-1		

Forward view for TD(λ)

Equivalent forms of TD(λ) updates

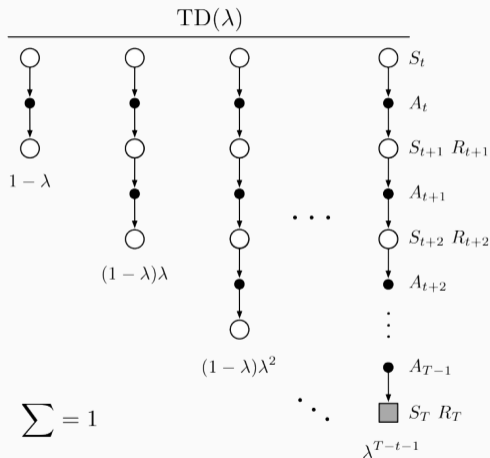
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$V^\pi(s)$	$\Psi_{(1)}(s, a)$	-1	all	$-(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda + \lambda^2 + \dots)$

Generalized Advantage Estimation (GAE)

$$\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s, a) := \sum_{t=0}^T (\gamma\lambda)^t \Psi_{(1)}(s^{(t)}, a^{(t)})$$

(trace is zeroed when future is not available)



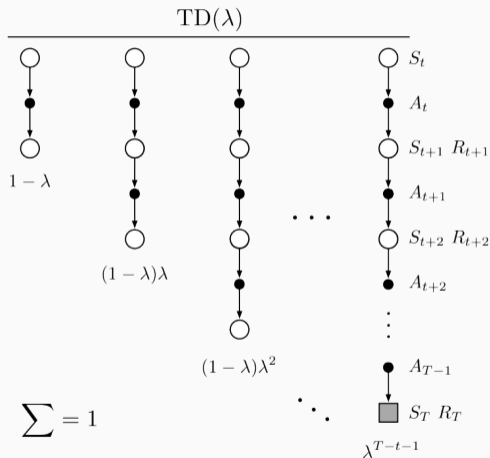
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(trace is zeroed when future is not available)

How to compute in practice:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) &= \Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) + \\ &+ \lambda\gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$



Proximal Policy Optimization: implementation matters

Key elements:

- ✓ Clipped policy loss
- ✓ Clipped critic loss
- ✓ GAE

Pipeline details:

- ! Advantage normalization in mini-batches
- No KL regularization
- Entropy loss

¹divided by running std of collected cumulative rewards

²can be critical in continuous control

Other hacks:

- ! Reward normalization¹ and clipping
- Observations normalization and clipping²
- Orthogonal initialization of layers
- ϵ (clipping parameter) annealing

Standard tricks:

- Adam, learning rate annealing
- Tanh activation functions
- ! Gradient clipping

Full Pipeline: pt.1

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s);$

Full Pipeline: pt.1

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s);$

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- collect several rollouts $s_0, a_0, r_0, s_1, \text{done}_1, a_1 \dots s_N, \text{done}_N$ using $\pi(a | s, \theta);$
store probabilities of selected actions as $\pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t) := \pi(a_t | s_t, \theta)$
store critic output as $V^{\text{old}}(s_t) := V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$

Full Pipeline: pt.I

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s);$

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- collect several rollouts $s_0, a_0, r_0, s_1, \text{done}_1, a_1 \dots s_N, \text{done}_N$ using $\pi(a | s, \theta);$
store probabilities of selected actions as $\pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t) := \pi(a_t | s_t, \theta)$
store critic output as $V^{\text{old}}(s_t) := V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute 1-step errors: $\Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) := r_t + \gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) - V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$

Full Pipeline: pt.I

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s);$

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- collect several rollouts $s_0, a_0, r_0, s_1, \text{done}_1, a_1 \dots s_N, \text{done}_N$ using $\pi(a | s, \theta);$
store probabilities of selected actions as $\pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t) := \pi(a_t | s_t, \theta)$
store critic output as $V^{\text{old}}(s_t) := V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute 1-step errors: $\Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) := r_t + \gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) - V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute GAE advantage estimations: $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1}) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1})$
- for t from $N - 2$ to 0 :
 - $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) :=$

Full Pipeline: pt.I

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s);$

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- collect several rollouts $s_0, a_0, r_0, s_1, \text{done}_1, a_1 \dots s_N, \text{done}_N$ using $\pi(a | s, \theta);$
store probabilities of selected actions as $\pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t) := \pi(a_t | s_t, \theta)$
store critic output as $V^{\text{old}}(s_t) := V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute 1-step errors: $\Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) := r_t + \gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) - V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute GAE advantage estimations: $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1}) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1})$
- for t from $N - 2$ to 0:
 - $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) + \lambda\gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$

Full Pipeline: pt.I

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s);$

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- collect several rollouts $s_0, a_0, r_0, s_1, \text{done}_1, a_1 \dots s_N, \text{done}_N$ using $\pi(a | s, \theta);$
store probabilities of selected actions as $\pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t) := \pi(a_t | s_t, \theta)$
store critic output as $V^{\text{old}}(s_t) := V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute 1-step errors: $\Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) := r_t + \gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) - V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute GAE advantage estimations: $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1}) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1})$
- for t from $N - 2$ to 0 :
 - $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) + \lambda\gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$
- compute critic targets: $y(s_t) := \Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) + V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$

Full Pipeline: pt.1

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Initialize $\pi(a | s, \theta), V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s)$;

for $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

- collect several rollouts $s_0, a_0, r_0, s_1, \text{done}_1, a_1 \dots s_N, \text{done}_N$ using $\pi(a | s, \theta)$;
store probabilities of selected actions as $\pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t) := \pi(a_t | s_t, \theta)$
store critic output as $V^{\text{old}}(s_t) := V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute 1-step errors: $\Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) := r_t + \gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) - V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- compute GAE advantage estimations: $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1}) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_{N-1}, a_{N-1})$
- for t from $N - 2$ to 0 :
 - $\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) := \Psi_{(1)}(s_t, a_t) + \lambda\gamma(1 - \text{done}_{t+1})\Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$
- compute critic targets: $y(s_t) := \Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t) + V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s_t)$
- construct dataset of $(s_t, a_t, \Psi^{\text{GAE}}(s_t, a_t), y(s_t), \pi^{\text{old}}(a_t | s_t), V^{\text{old}}(s_t))$

Full Pipeline: pt.II

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) -- cont.

- go through dataset n_epochs times, sampling mini-batches of size B ; for each mini-batch:

Full Pipeline: pt.II

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) -- cont.

- go through dataset n_epochs times, sampling mini-batches of size B ; for each mini-batch:
 - normalize $\Psi^{GAE}(s, a)$ in the batch by subtracting mean and dividing by std

Full Pipeline: pt.II

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) -- cont.

- go through dataset n_epochs times, sampling mini-batches of size B ; for each mini-batch:
 - normalize $\Psi^{GAE}(s, a)$ in the batch by subtracting mean and dividing by std
 - compute importance sampling weights:

$$\rho(s, a, \theta) := \frac{\pi(a | s, \theta)}{\pi^{old}(a | s)}, \quad \rho^{clip}(s, a, \theta) = \text{clip}(\rho(s, a, \theta), 1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon)$$

Full Pipeline: pt.II

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) -- cont.

- go through dataset n_epochs times, sampling mini-batches of size B ; for each mini-batch:
 - normalize $\Psi^{GAE}(s, a)$ in the batch by subtracting mean and dividing by std
 - compute importance sampling weights:

$$\rho(s, a, \theta) := \frac{\pi(a | s, \theta)}{\pi^{old}(a | s)}, \quad \rho^{clip}(s, a, \theta) = \text{clip}(\rho(s, a, \theta), 1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon)$$

- update actor:

$$L_1(s, a, \theta) := \rho(s, a, \theta) \Psi^{GAE}(s, a), \quad L_2(s, a, \theta) := \rho^{clip}(s, a, \theta) \Psi^{GAE}(s, a)$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{B} \sum_{s, a} \min(L_1(s, a, \theta), L_2(s, a, \theta))$$

Full Pipeline: pt.II

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) -- cont.

- go through dataset n_epochs times, sampling mini-batches of size B ; for each mini-batch:
 - normalize $\Psi^{GAE}(s, a)$ in the batch by subtracting mean and dividing by std
 - compute importance sampling weights:

$$\rho(s, a, \theta) := \frac{\pi(a | s, \theta)}{\pi^{old}(a | s)}, \quad \rho^{clip}(s, a, \theta) = \text{clip}(\rho(s, a, \theta), 1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon)$$

- update actor:

$$L_1(s, a, \theta) := \rho(s, a, \theta) \Psi^{GAE}(s, a), \quad L_2(s, a, \theta) := \rho^{clip}(s, a, \theta) \Psi^{GAE}(s, a)$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{B} \sum_{s, a} \min(L_1(s, a, \theta), L_2(s, a, \theta))$$

- update critic:

$$\text{Loss}_1(s, \phi) := (y(s) - V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s))^2$$

$$\text{Loss}_2(s, \phi) := \left(y(s) - V^{old}(s) - \text{clip}(V_{\phi}^{\pi}(s) - V^{old}(s), \hat{\epsilon}, -\hat{\epsilon}) \right)^2$$

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \alpha \nabla_{\phi} \frac{1}{B} \sum_s \max(\text{Loss}_1(s, \phi), \text{Loss}_2(s, \phi))$$



Literature

- Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms;
- Implementation Matters in Deep Policy Gradients: A Case Study on PPO and TRPO;
- High-Dimensional Continuous Control Using Generalized Advantage Estimation;
- Sutton, Barto — Reinforcement Learning, an Introduction, ch. 12;