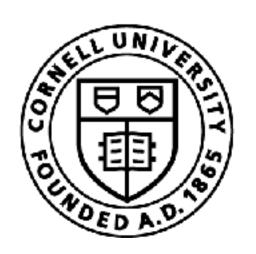
Inverse Reinforcement Learning: From Maximum Margin to Maximum Entropy

Sanjiban Choudhury



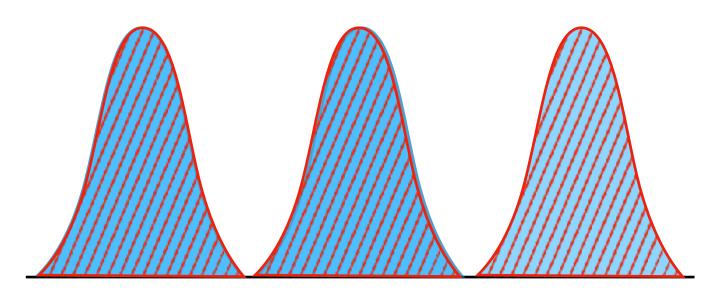






Expert is realizable $\pi^E \in \Pi$

As $N \rightarrow \infty$, drive down $\epsilon = 0$ (or Bayes error)



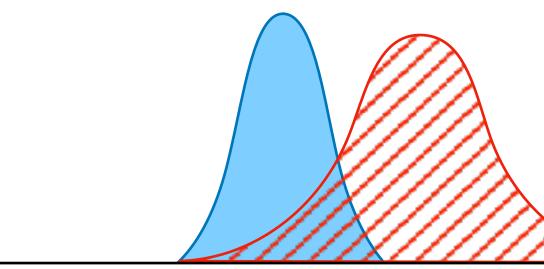
Solutio

Nothing special. Collect lots of data and do Behavior Cloning

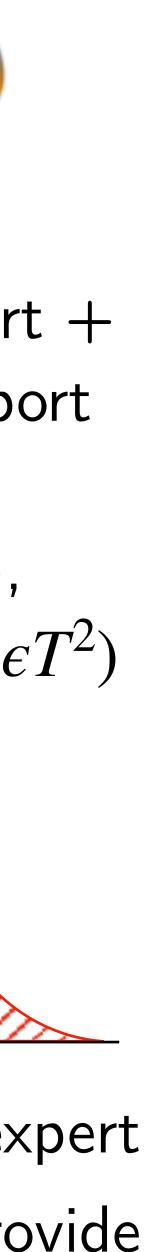


Non-realizable expert + limited expert support

Even as $N \to \infty$, behavior cloning $O(\epsilon T^2)$



Requires interactive expert (DAGGER/EIL) to provide labels $\Rightarrow O(\epsilon T)$







Expert is realizable $\pi^E \in \Pi$

Non-realizable expert but full expert support

Setting

As $N \rightarrow \infty$, drive down $\epsilon = 0$ (or Bayes error)

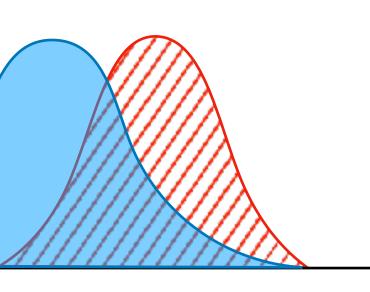
|--|--|--|

Nothing special. Collect lots of data and do Behavior Cloning



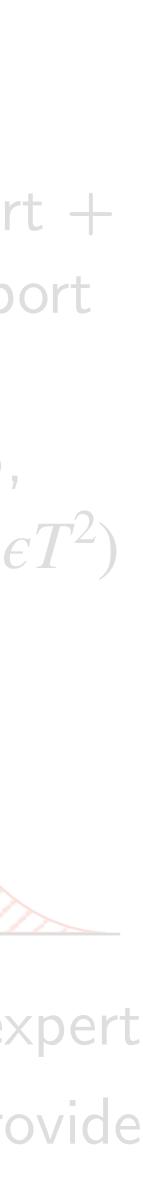
Non-realizable expert + limited expert support

Even as $N \rightarrow \infty$, behavior cloning $O(\epsilon T^2)$

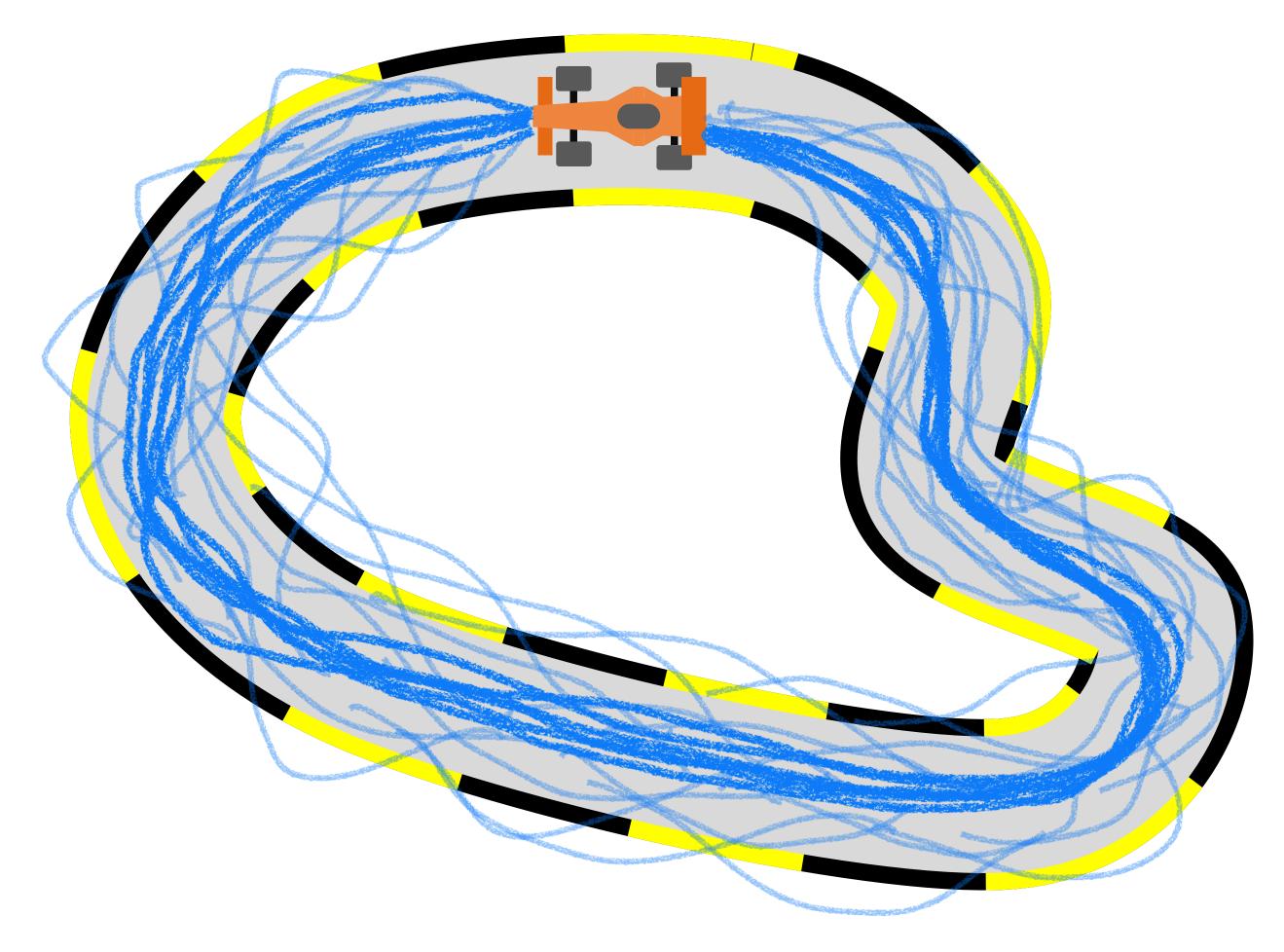




Requires interactive expert (DAGGER/EIL) to provide labels $\Rightarrow O(\epsilon T)$



Expert demonstrations have full coverage





So expert data has full coverage ...

.. why don't we just do Behavior Cloning?









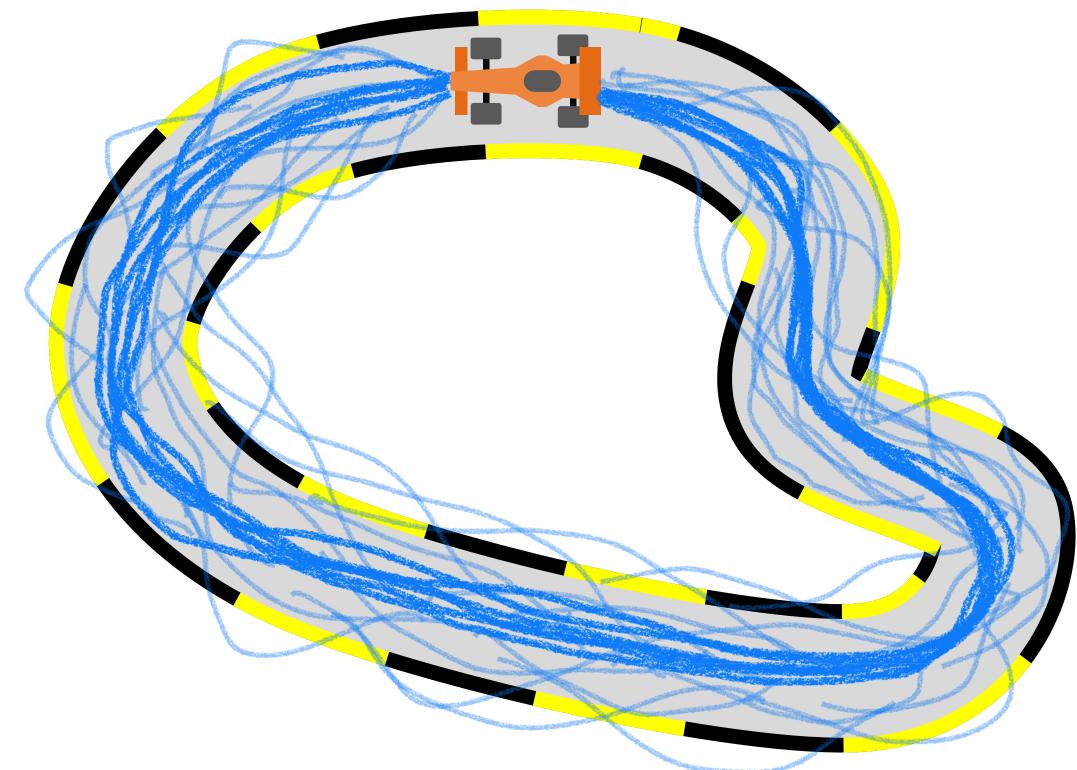
Think-Pair-Share!

Think (30 sec): Will BC work? $O(\epsilon T)$ or $O(\epsilon T^2)$? Make the argument!

Pair: Find a partner

Share (45 sec): Partners exchange ideas









We don't have an interactive

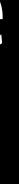


BC results in compounding

errors

expert





8





Or what if we had an interactive simulator?

What if we knew our MDP (except the cost)?



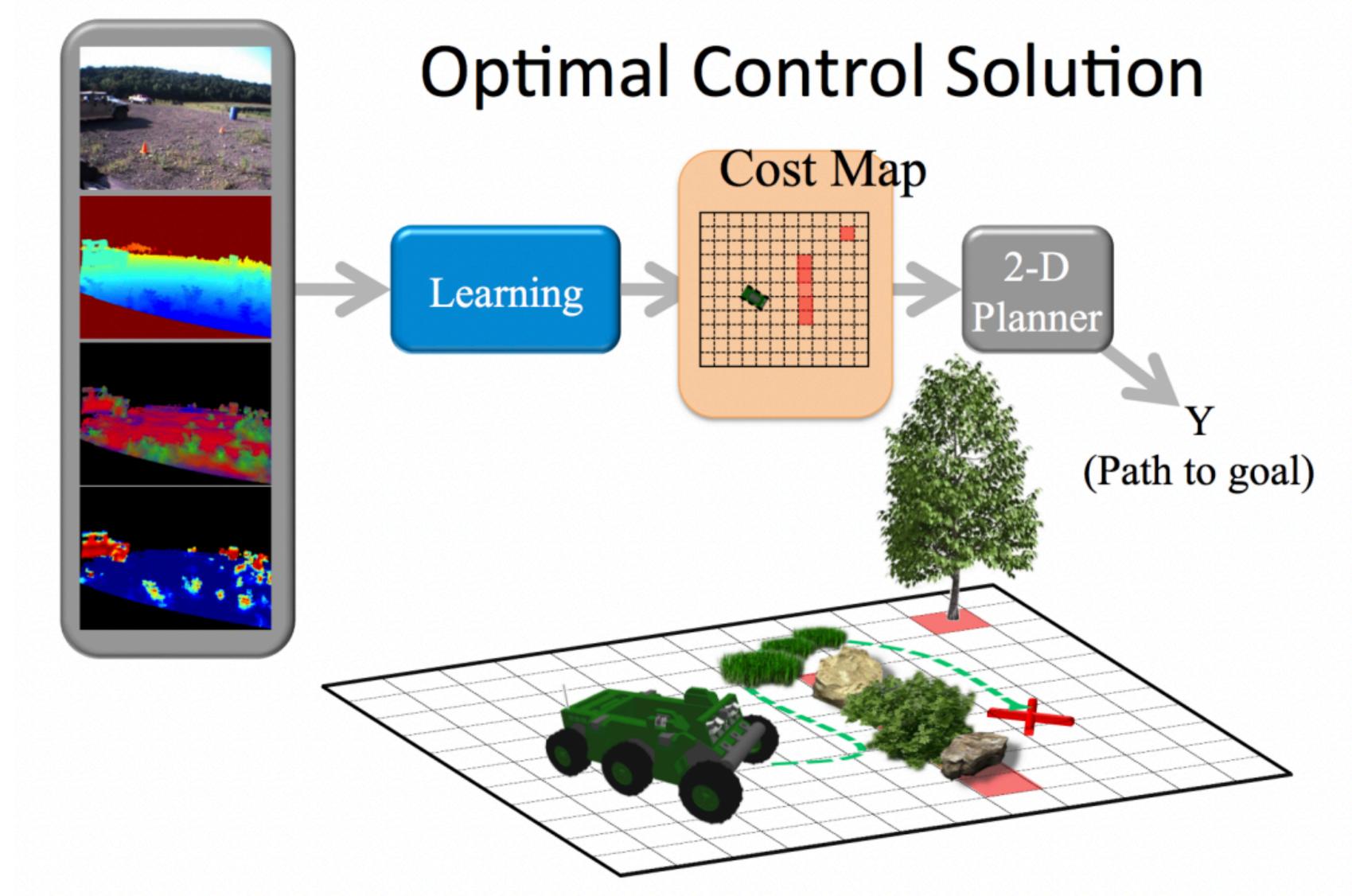
CRUSHER robot from CMU



TUBUI

10

Can we learn a cost function for CRUSHER navigation?

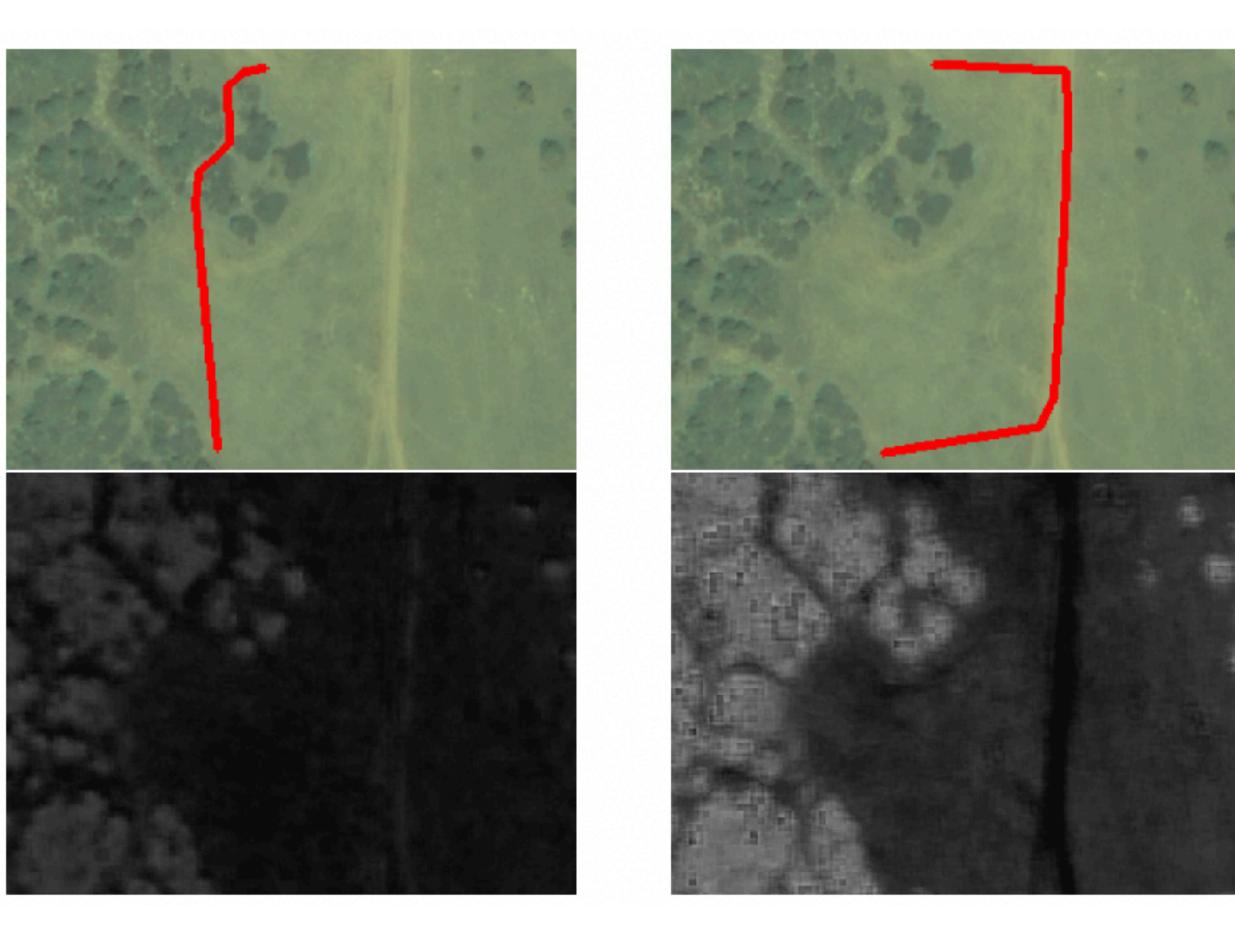


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Let's formalize!



Learning to Search (LEARCH)



Min distance

Stay on roads





Learning to Search: **Functional Gradient Techniques** for Imitation Learning

Nathan D. Ratliff Robotics Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA 15213 ndr@ri.cmu.edu

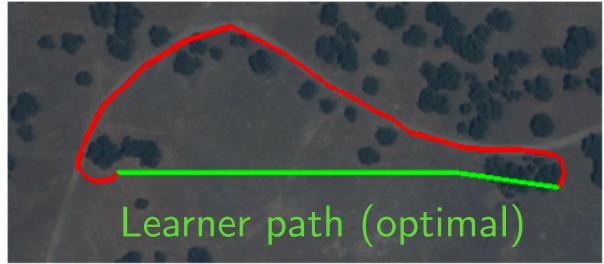
J. Andrew Bagnell **Robotics Institute and Machine Learning** Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA 15213 dbagnell@ri.cmu.edu

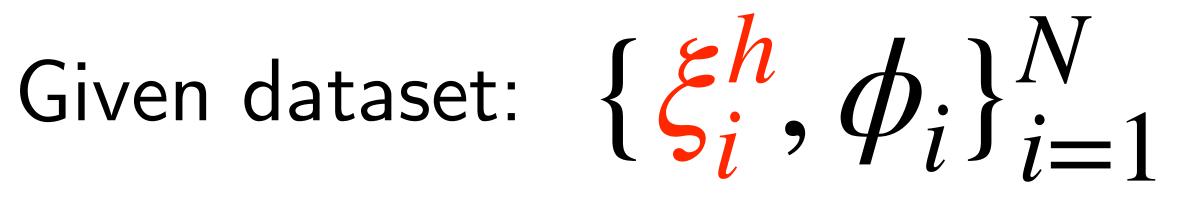
Stay near trees





Learning to Search (LEARCH) an demonstration Human demonstration





(Human demo) (Map)

Human Cost





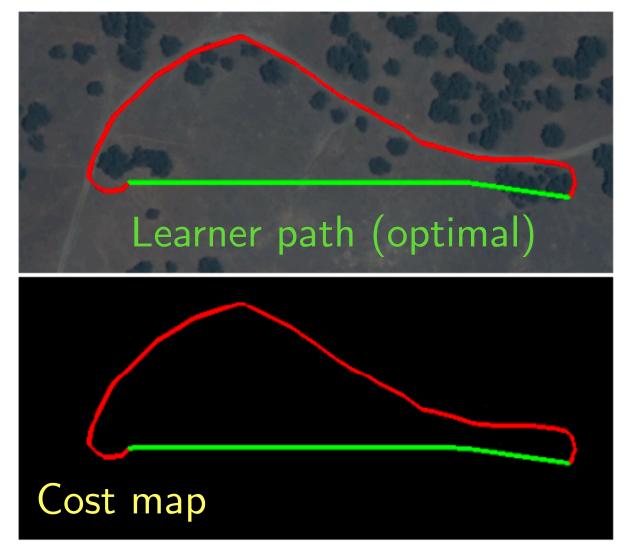
$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \min_{\xi} [C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_{i}) - \gamma(\xi, \xi^{h})] \right) + R(\theta)$ (Margin) Learner Regularizer Cost







Learning to Search (LEARCH) Human demonstration

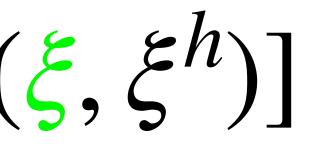


for i = 1, ..., N

 $\xi_i^* = \min_{\xi} [C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i) - \gamma(\xi, \xi^h)]$

(Push down human cost)

Loop over datapoints



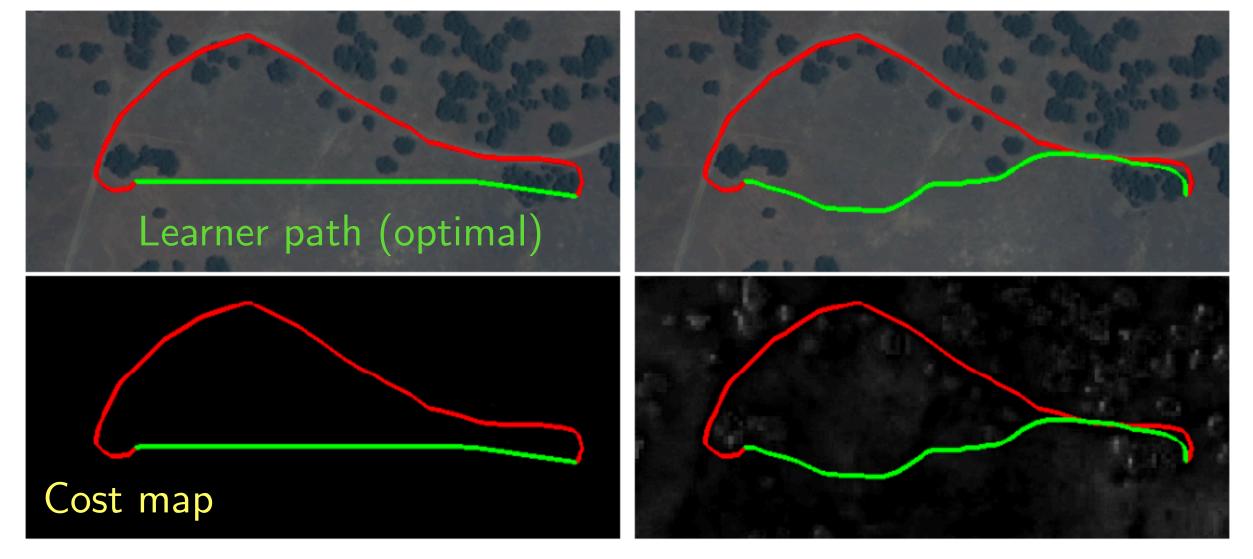
Call planner!

$\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{*}, \phi_{i}) + \nabla_{\theta} R(\theta) \right]$ # Update cost (Push up planner cost)



Learning to Search

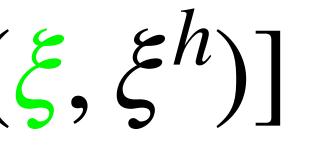
Human demonstration



for i = 1, ..., N

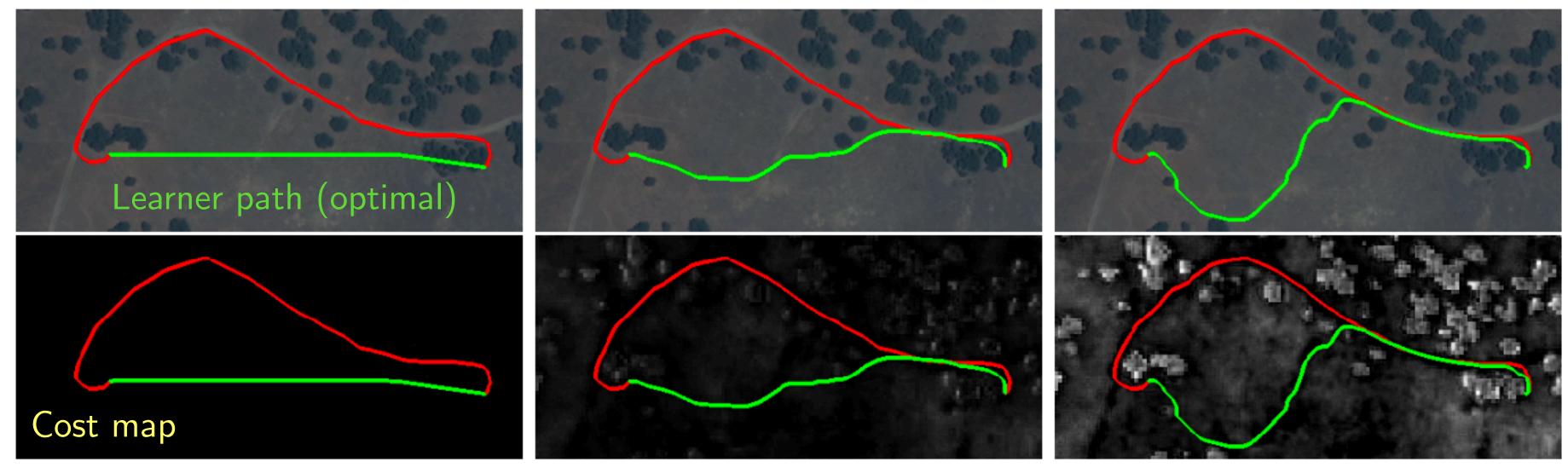
$\xi_i^* = \min_{\xi} [C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i) - \gamma(\xi, \xi^h)]$ # Call planner! $\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{*}, \phi_{i}) + \nabla_{\theta} R(\theta) \right]$ # Update cost (Push up planner cost) (Push down human cost)

Loop over datapoints





Learning to Search (LEARCH) Human demonstration



for i = 1, ..., N

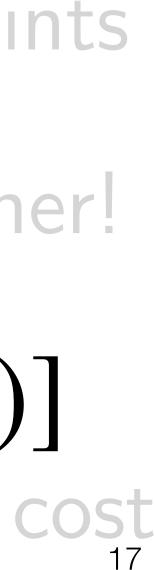
$\xi_i^* = \min_{\xi} [C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i) - \gamma(\xi, \xi^h)]$

(Push down human cost)

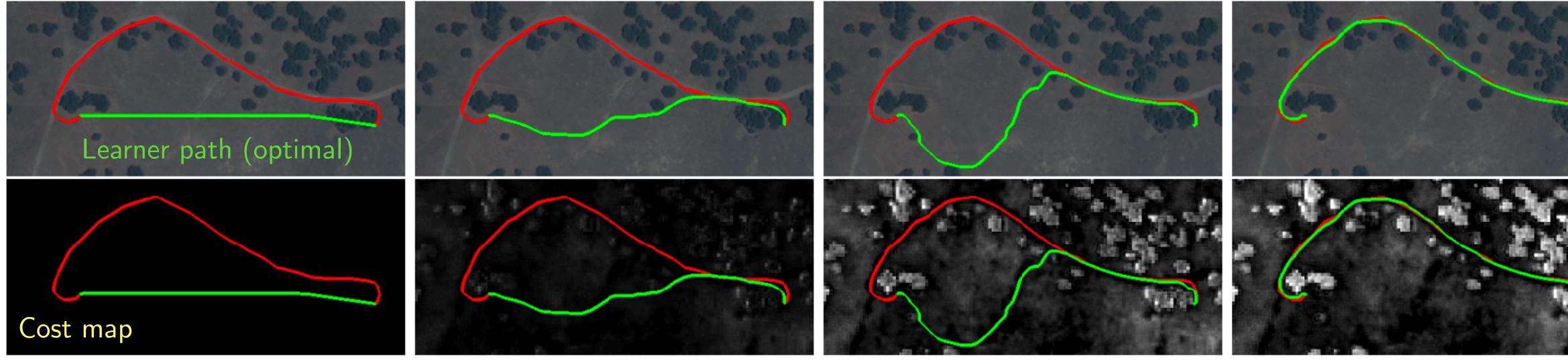
Loop over datapoints

Call planner!

 $\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{*}, \phi_{i}) + \nabla_{\theta} R(\theta) \right]$ # Update cost (Push up planner cost)



Learning to Search (LEARCH) Human demonstration



for i = 1, ..., N

$\xi_i^* = \min_{\xi} [C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i) - \gamma(\xi, \xi^h)]$ $\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{*}, \phi_{i}) + \nabla_{\theta} R(\theta) \right]$

(Push down human cost)

Loop over datapoints

(Push up planner cost)

Call planner!



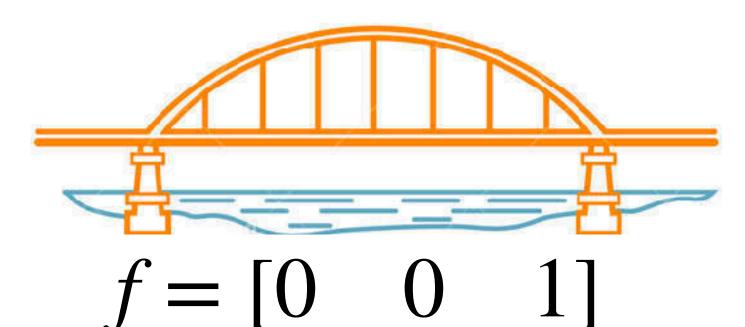
Update cost

What happens when the expert is stochastic / noisy / suboptimal?

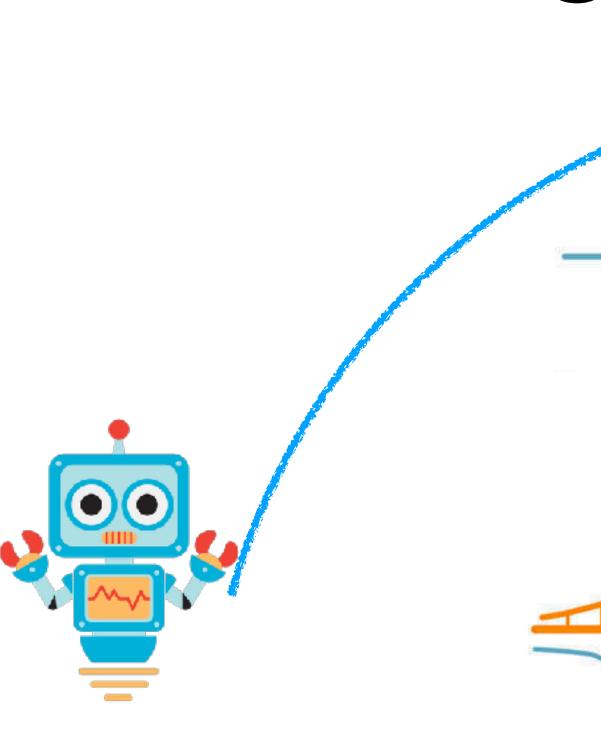




LEARCH converges to $w = [1 \ 0 \ 0]!$



 $f = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$





Learning which bridge to cross

Demonstrations always pick Bridge 1

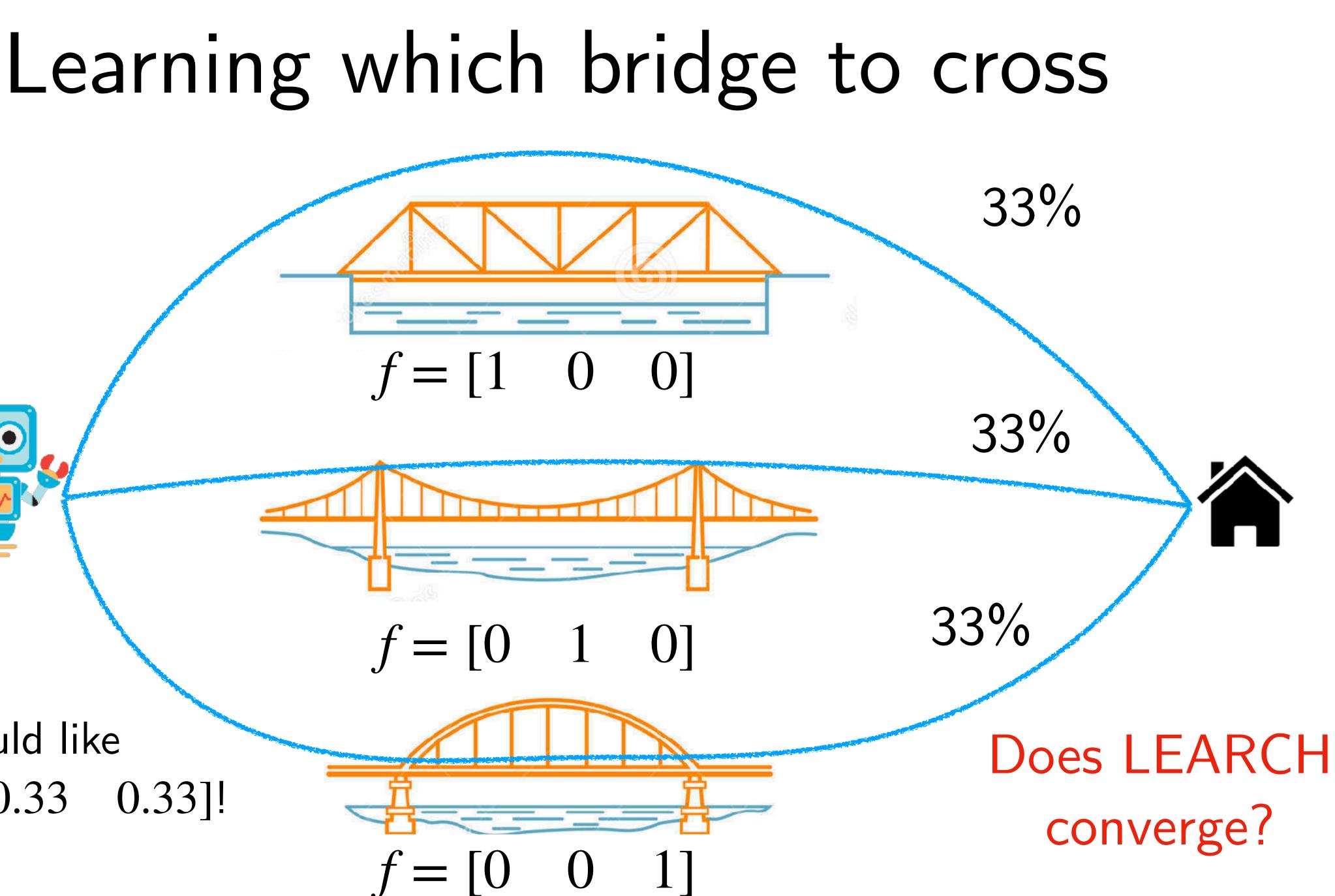








We would like $w = [0.33 \quad 0.33 \quad 0.33]!$









When the expert is Suboptimal / is Noisy / Has Privileged Information

LEARCH does NOT converge!!



Activity Forecasting

Kris M. Kitani, Brian D. Ziebart, J. Andrew Bagnell, and Martial Hebert

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 USA {kkitani,bziebart}@cs.cmu.edu, {dbagnell,hebert}@ri.cmu.edu

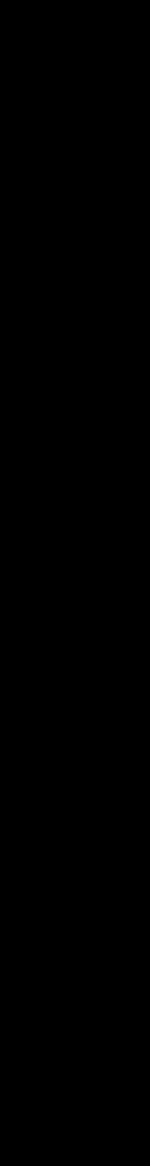




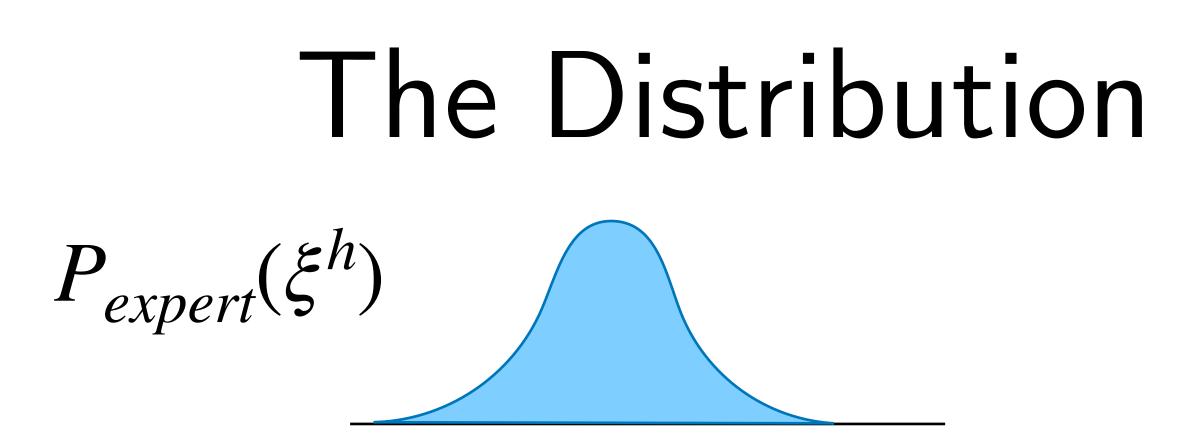


Expert demonstrations are coming from some (unknown) distribution ...

Can we learn this distribution?

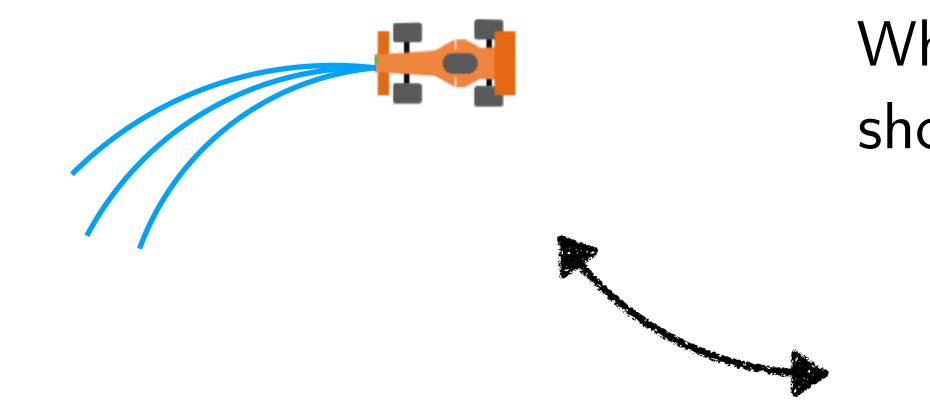


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(Unknown) expert distribution

All we see are expert samples



The Distribution Matching Problem

Learn distribution over trajectories

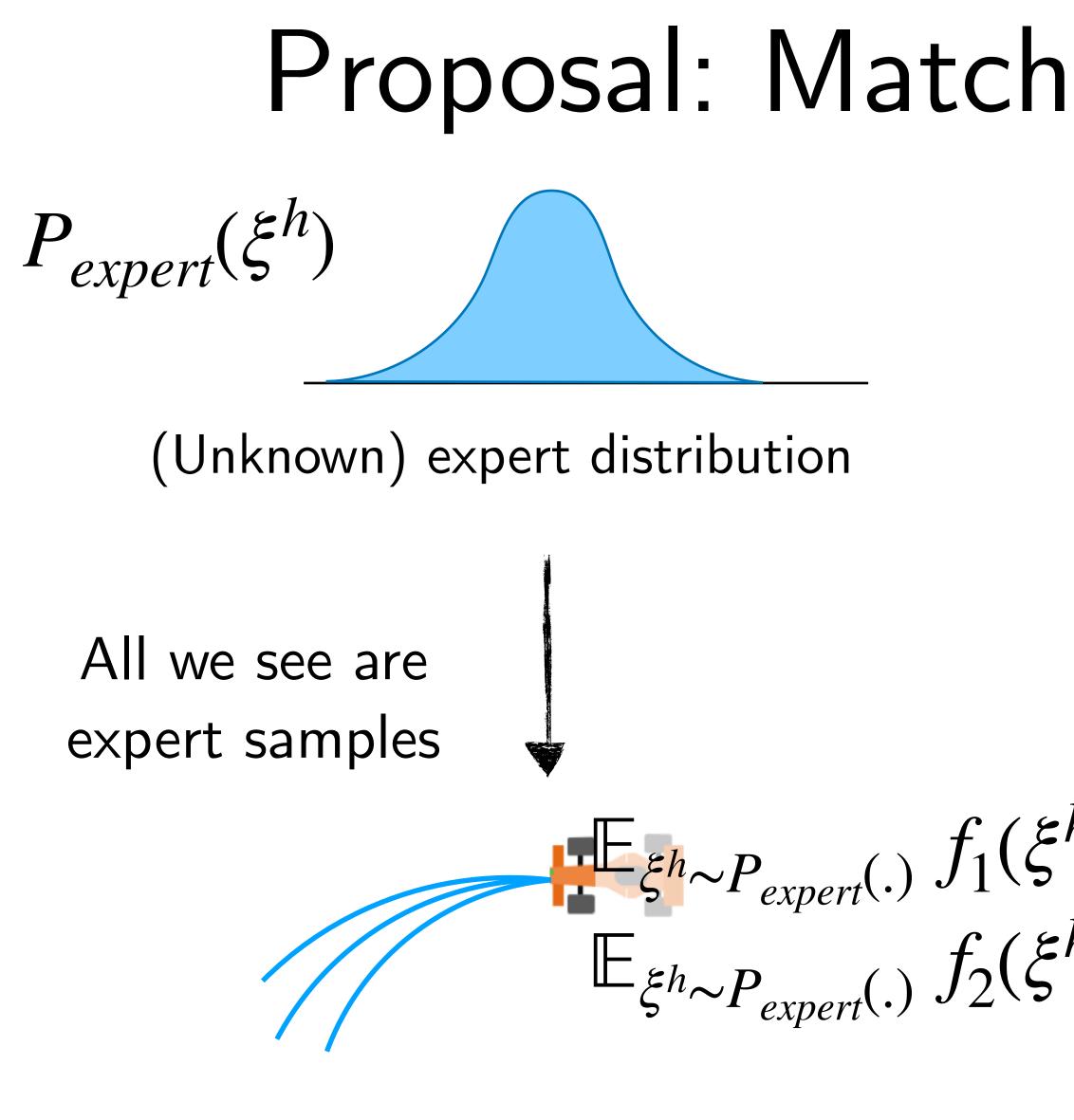
Learner can also generate samples

 $P_{\theta}(\xi)$

What loss should we use?







 $\mathbb{E}_{\xi^h \sim P_{expert}(.)} f_k(\xi^h) = \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim P_{\theta}(.)} f_k(\xi)$

Proposal: Match expected features!

Learn distribution over trajectories

Learner can also generate samples

 $P_{\theta}(\xi)$

 $\mathbb{E}_{\xi^h \sim P_{expert}(.)} f_1(\xi^h) = \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim P_{\theta}(.)} f_1(\xi)$ $\mathbb{E}_{\xi^h \sim P_{expert}(.)} f_2(\xi^h) = \mathbb{E}_{\xi \sim P_{\theta}(.)} f_2(\xi)$





Let's formalize!



Maximum Entropy Inverse Reinforcement Learning

Brian D. Ziebart, Andrew Maas, J.Andrew Bagnell, and Anind K. Dey

School of Computer Science Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA 15213 bziebart@cs.cmu.edu, amaas@andrew.cmu.edu, dbagnell@ri.cmu.edu, anind@cs.cmu.edu

Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control





LEO: Learning Energy-based Models in Factor Graph Optimization

Paloma Sodhi^{1,2}, Eric Dexheimer¹, Mustafa Mukadam², Stuart Anderson², Michael Kaess¹ ¹Carnegie Mellon University, ² Facebook AI Research

Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control



Human demonstration

Learner traj

Given dataset: $\{\xi_i^h, \phi_i\}_{i=1}^N$

(Human demo) (Map)

 $\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\log P_{\theta}(\xi_i^h | \phi_i) \qquad P_{\theta}(\xi | \phi) = \frac{1}{Z(\theta, \phi)} \exp(-C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi))$

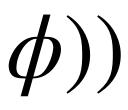
Max lik. of human traj

Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control

Solve for cost $C_{A}(\xi)$

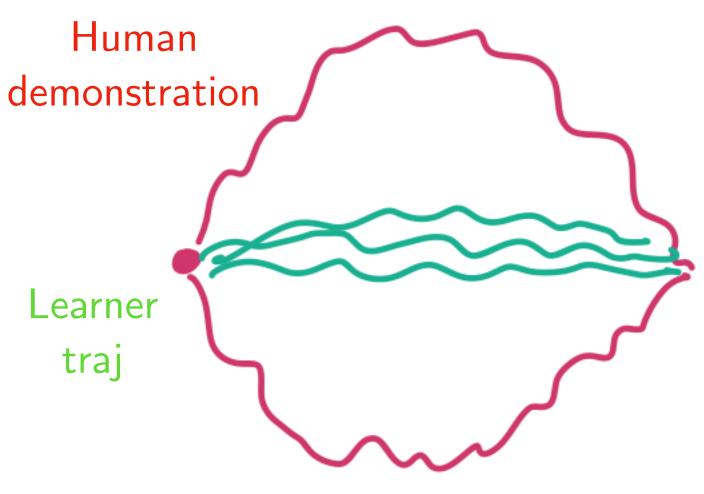
More costly traj, less likely











for i = 1, ..., N $\frac{\xi_i}{7} \sim \frac{1}{7} \exp\left(-C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i)\right)$ $\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}, \phi_{i}) \right] \text{ \# Update cost}$

(Push down human cost)

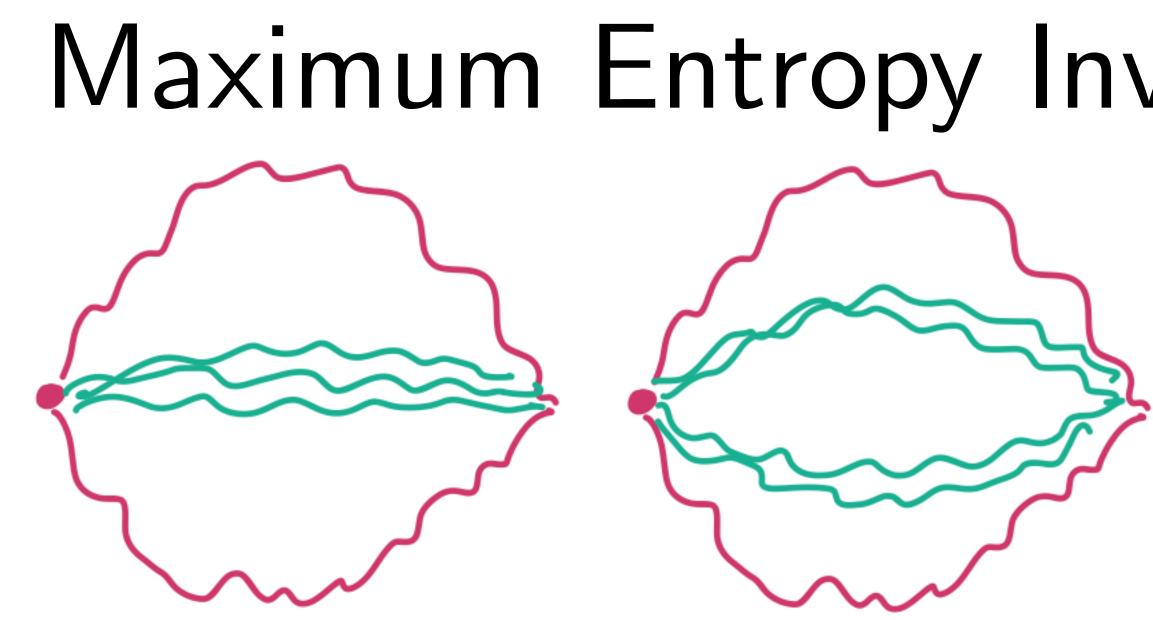
Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control

Loop over datapoints

Call planner!







for i = 1, ..., N# Loop over datapoints $\xi_i \sim \frac{1}{7} \exp\left(-C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i)\right)$ $\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}, \phi_{i}) \right] \text{ \# Update cost}$

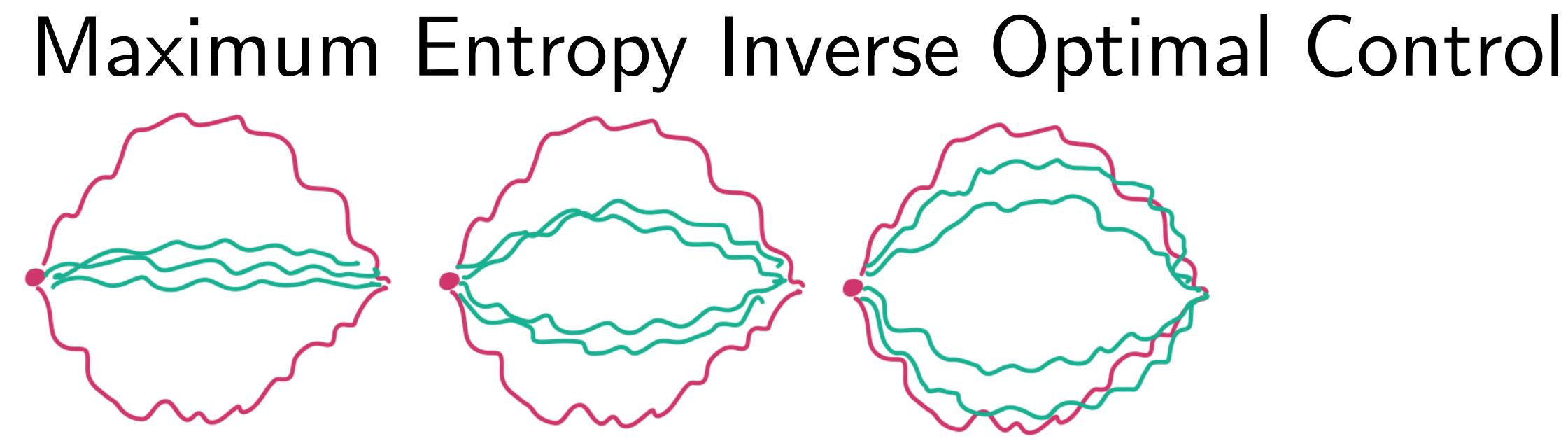
(Push down human cost)

Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control

Call planner!







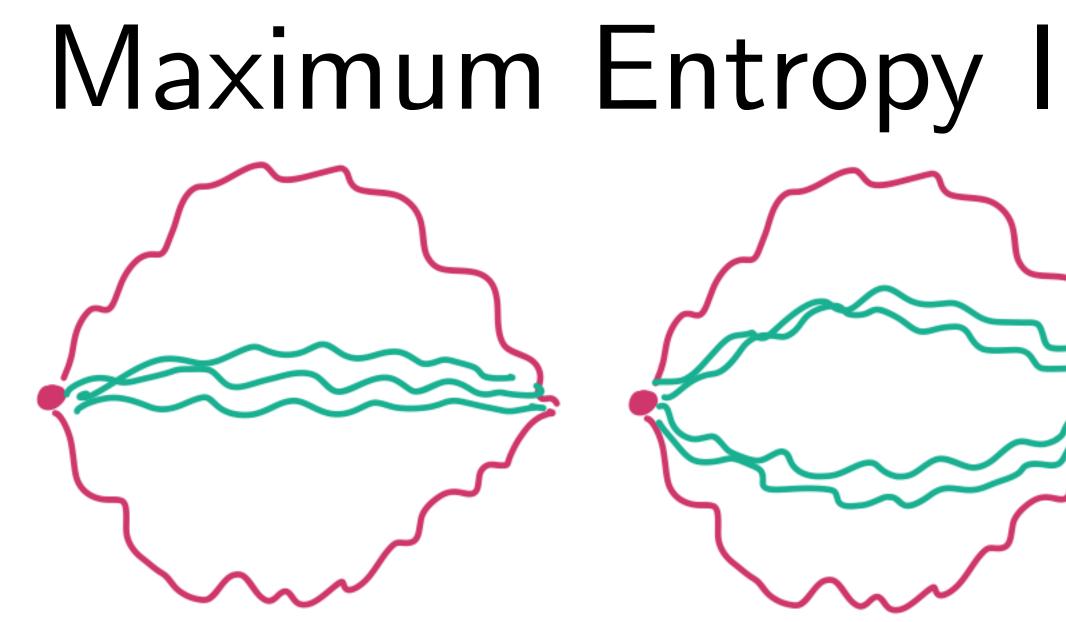
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(Push down human cost)

Call planner!







for i = 1, ..., N $\xi_i \sim \frac{1}{7} \exp\left(-C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i)\right)$ $\theta^{+} = \theta - \eta \left[\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}^{h}, \phi_{i}) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_{i}, \phi_{i}) \right] \text{ \# Update cost}$

(Push down human cost)

Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control

Loop over datapoints

Call planner!



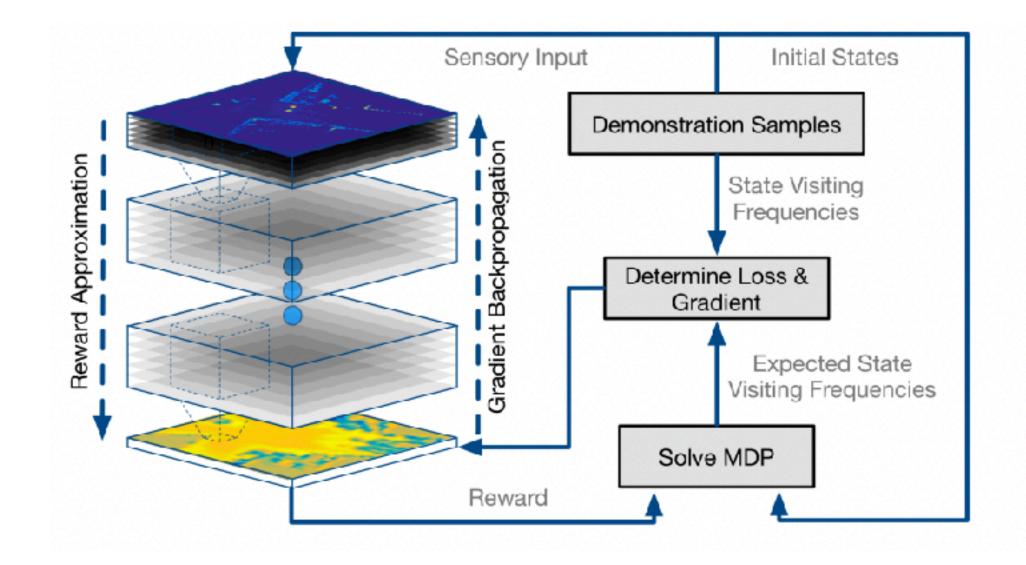


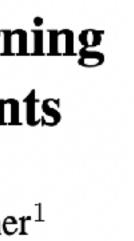


Deep Max Ent

Watch This: Scalable Cost-Function Learning for Path Planning in Urban Environments

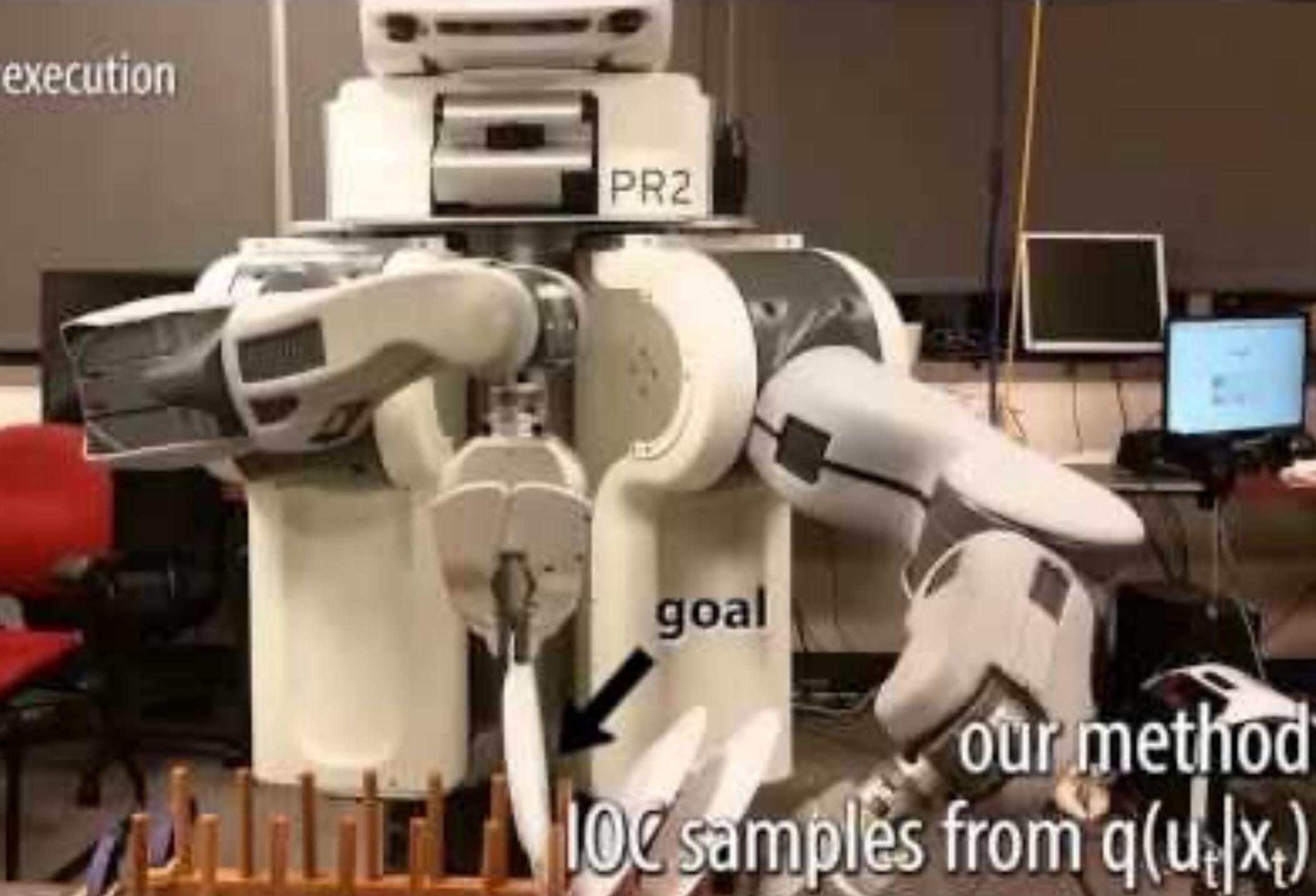
Markus Wulfmeier¹, Dominic Zeng Wang¹ and Ingmar Posner¹







autonomous execution 1x real-time









Expert is realizable $\pi^E \in \Pi$

Setting

As $N \rightarrow \infty$, drive down $\epsilon = 0$ (or Bayes error)

Even as $N \to \infty$, behavior cloning $O(\epsilon CT)$

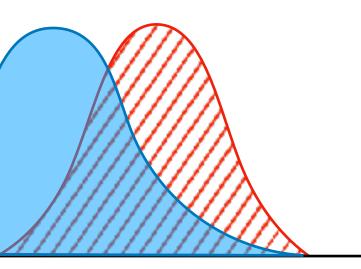
Solutio

Nothing special. Collect lots of data and do Behavior Cloning

Requires interactive simulator (MaxEntIRL) to match distribution $\Rightarrow O(\epsilon T)$



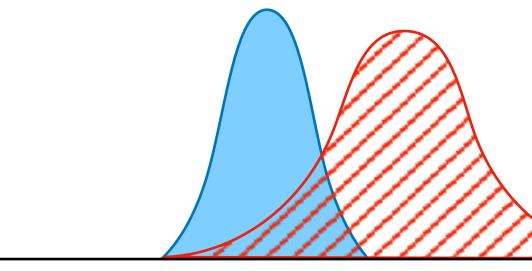
where *C* is conc. coeff



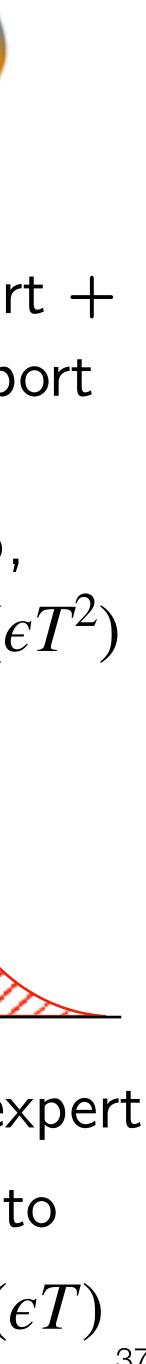


Non-realizable expert + limited expert support

Even as $N \to \infty$, behavior cloning $O(\epsilon T^2)$

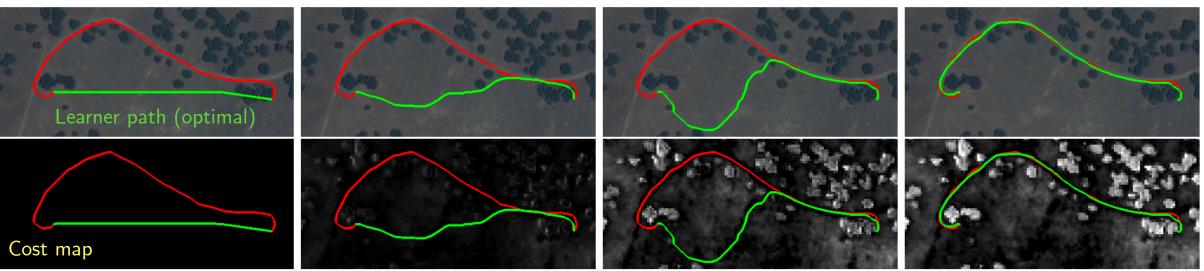


Requires interactive expert (DAGGER / EIL) to provide labels $\Rightarrow O(\epsilon T)$



tl;dr





for i = 1, ..., N $\begin{aligned} \xi_i^* &= \min_{\xi} [C_{\theta}(\xi, \phi_i) - \gamma(\xi, \xi^h)] & \# \text{ Call planner!} \\ \theta^+ &= \theta - \eta [\nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_i^h, \phi_i) - \nabla_{\theta} C_{\theta}(\xi_i^*, \phi_i) + \nabla_{\theta} R(\theta)] \end{aligned}$ (Push down human cost)

When the expert is Suboptimal Noisy **Privileged Information**

LEARCH does NOT converge!!

Learning to Search (LEARCH)

Loop over datapoints

(Push up planner cost) # Update cost

Maximum Entropy Inverse Optimal Control

