



# DM<sup>2</sup>: Decentralized Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning via Distribution Matching



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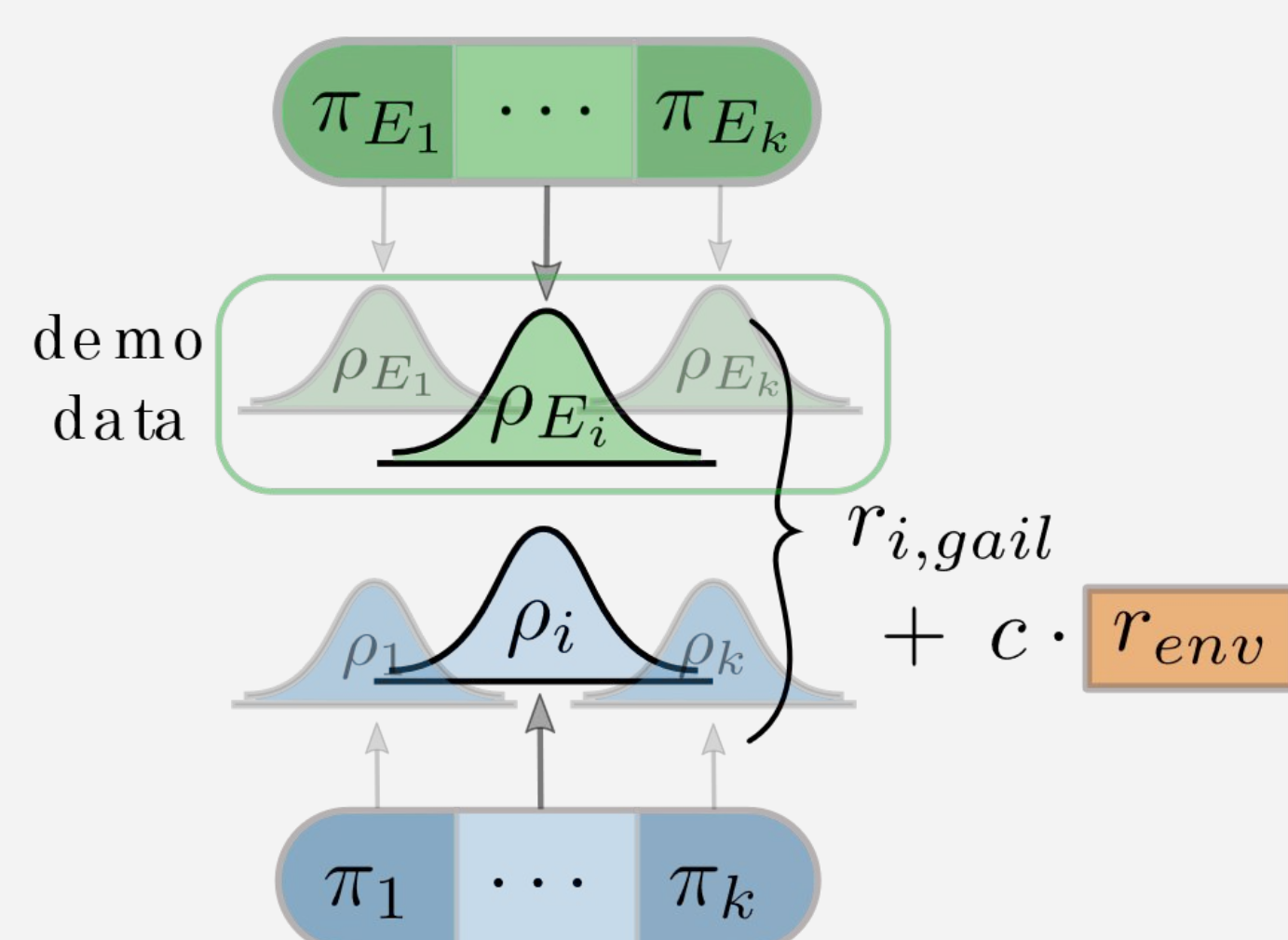
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## Overview

- Studies problem of **decentralized**, cooperative multi-agent learning **without explicit communication**
- Independent agent updates induce a nonstationary environment for other agents
- Proposes **DM2**, a decentralized MARL algorithm that performs distribution matching against expert demonstrations to facilitate coordination
- Theoretical analysis shows that...
  - Individual distribution matching against coordinated expert demonstrations improves a lower bound on a joint imitation learning objective, leading to **convergence**
  - **Expert policies are a Nash equilibrium** for mixed task and distribution matching reward
- Experimental validation on StarCraft shows that the combined imitation and task reward **improve on a fully decentralized** baseline

## DM<sup>2</sup>

- Each agent independently learns from a mixed reward that consists of the environment task reward and a distribution matching reward from GAIL [1]



- Agent and expert policies trained with IPPO [2]
- Expert demonstrations (state-only trajectories) are **compatible** (sampled concurrently from **co-trained** experts)

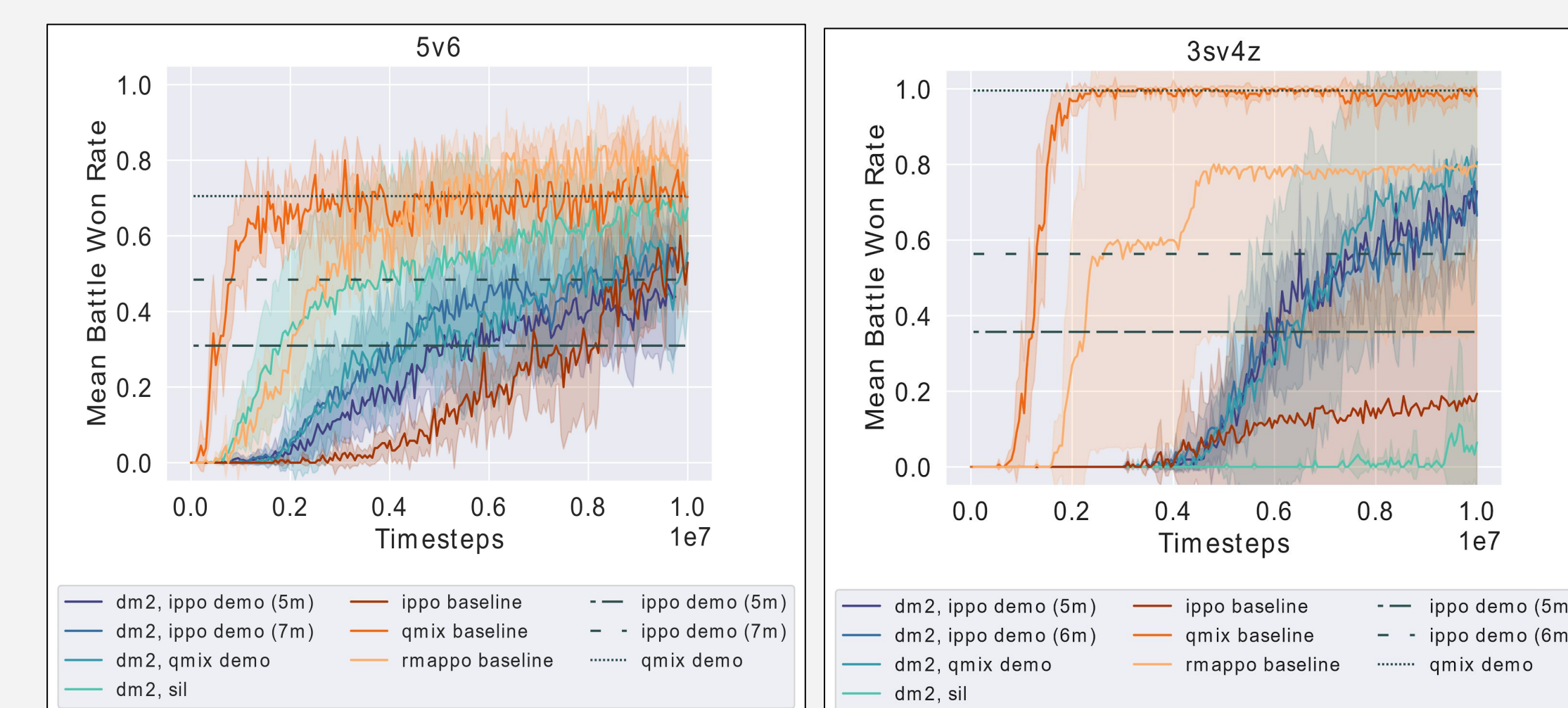
[1] Ho and Ermon, NeurIPS 2016.  
[2] Yu et al., ArXiv 2021.

DM<sup>2</sup> allows a team of RL agents to learn a cooperative task by independently imitating corresponding demonstrations from an expert team.



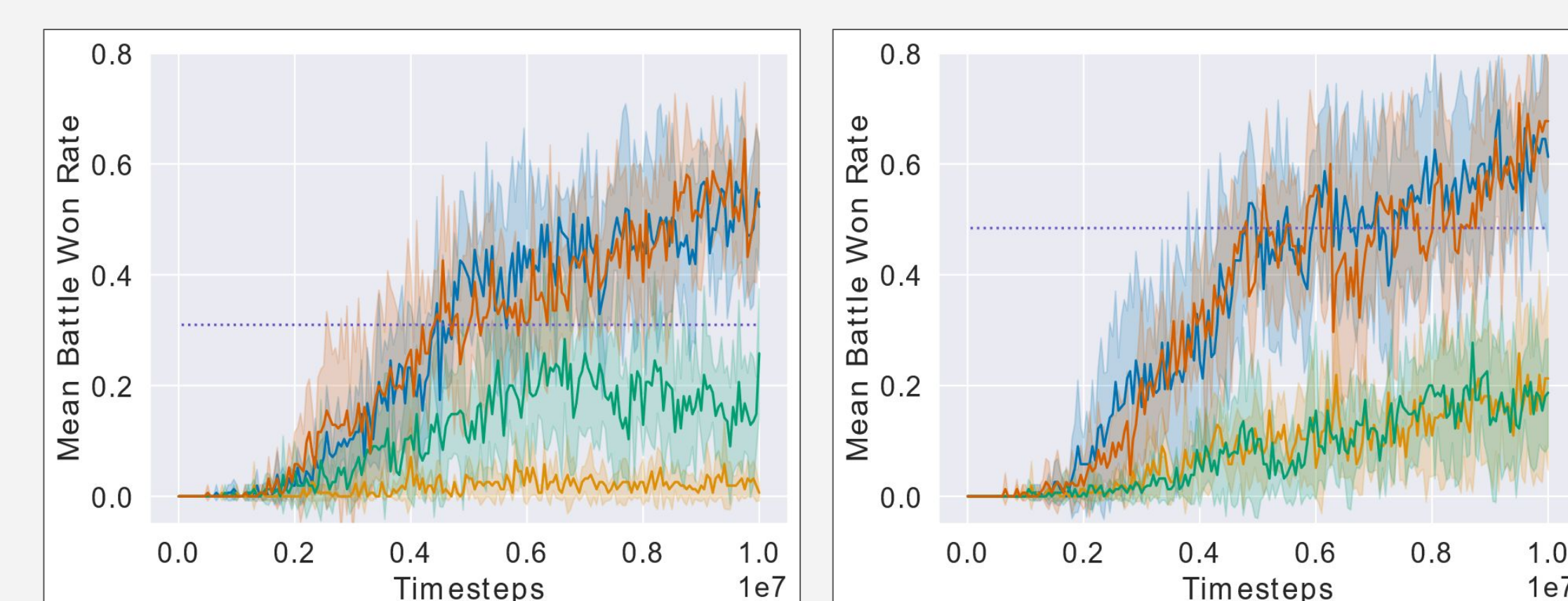
## Experimental Results

- StarCraft II benchmark [3]
- Expert demonstrations sampled from trained IPPO or QMIX policies
- CTDE Baselines: QMIX [4], RMAPPO [2]
- Distribution Matching Baseline: DM<sup>2</sup> w/SIL [5]



[3] Samvelyan et al., AAMAS 2019.  
[4] Rashid et al., ICML 2018.  
[5] Oh et al., ICML 2018.

## Which Demonstrations Work?



legend	concurrent	nonconcurrent
joint	DM <sup>2</sup>	✓
not joint	✗	✗