REINFORCEMENT LEARNING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Ch. 2: Gradient Bandits

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Gradient Bandits: Arm Preferences

$$\Pr\{A_t = a\} \doteq \frac{e^{H_t(a)}}{\sum_{b=1}^{k} e^{H_t(b)}} \doteq \pi_t(a)$$

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Differentiable

$$H_{t+1}(A_t) \doteq H_t(A_t) + \alpha\big(R_t - \bar{R}_t\big)\big(1 - \pi_t(A_t)\big), \qquad \text{and}$$

$$H_{t+1}(a) \doteq H_t(a) - \alpha\big(R_t - \bar{R}_t\big)\pi_t(a), \qquad \text{for all } a \neq A_t$$

Updates can be high variance

Gradient Bandits: Baseline

How does expected return change w.r.t. prefs?

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}[R_t]}{\partial H_t(a)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial H_t(a)}\left[\sum_x \pi_t(x) q_*(x)\right]$$

$$= \sum_x q_*(x) \frac{\partial \pi_t(x)}{\partial H_t(a)}$$

$$= \sum_x \big(q_*(x) - B_t\big) \frac{\partial \pi_t(x)}{\partial H_t(a)},$$

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Sum over Actions

How good is action?

How does policy change w.r.t. prefs?

Why are we allowed to subtract a baseline?

How does expected return change w.r.t. prefs?

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$$= \sum_x q_*(x) \frac{\partial \pi_t(x)}{\partial H_t(a)}$$

$$= \sum_x \left(q_*(x) - \boxed{B_t} \right) \frac{\partial \pi_t(x)}{\partial H_t(a)},$$

Expected baseline contribution = 0 because…

…multiplied by term with expectation 0

Claim: a good baseline reduces variance of gradient and improves convergence

Why does the variance of the gradient matter?

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Theory: upper bounds on convergence rate of SGD are directly related to the variance of gradient estimates

Intuition: variance causes "overshooting" that destabilizes learning

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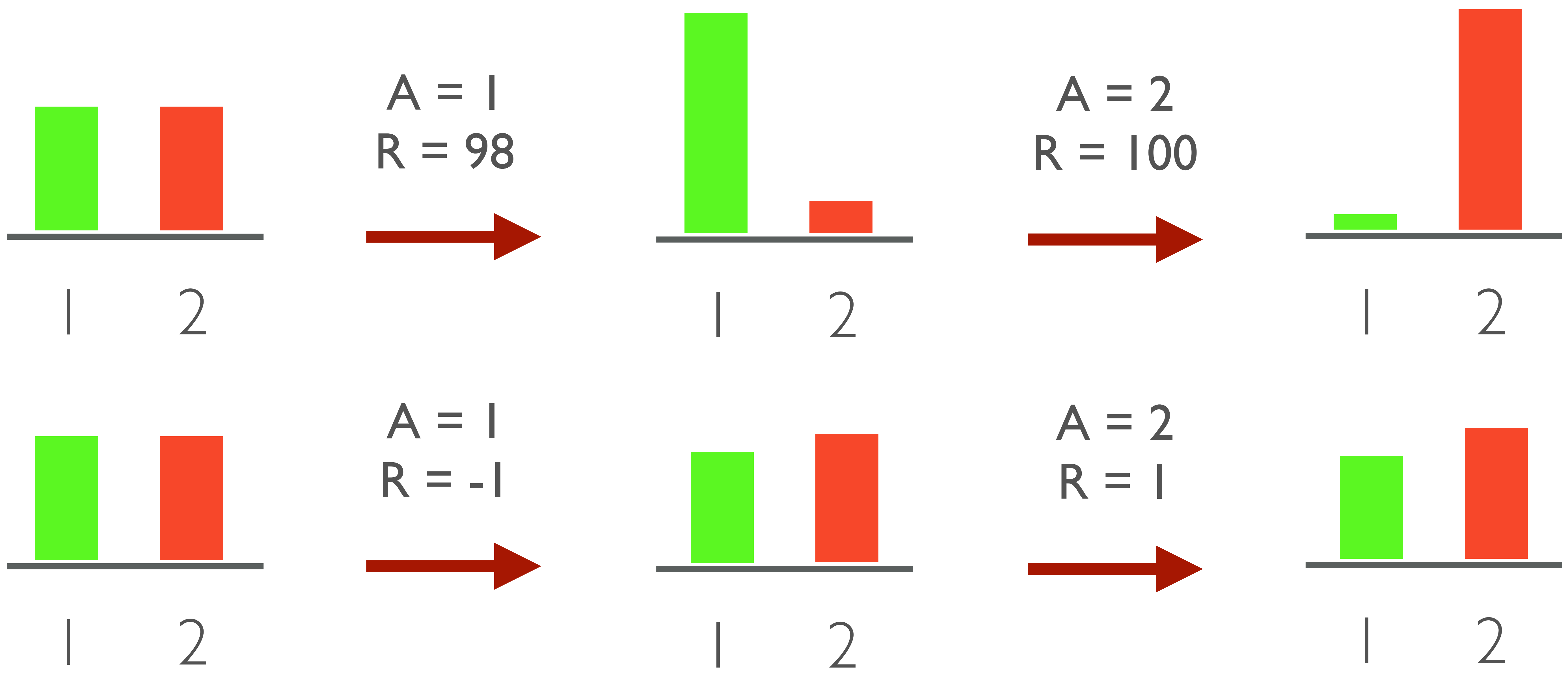

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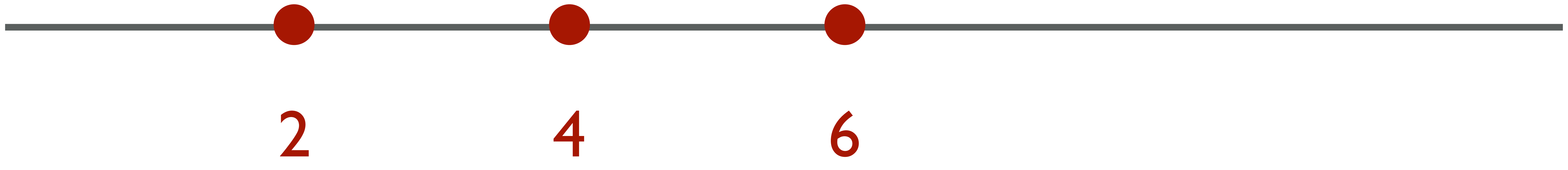

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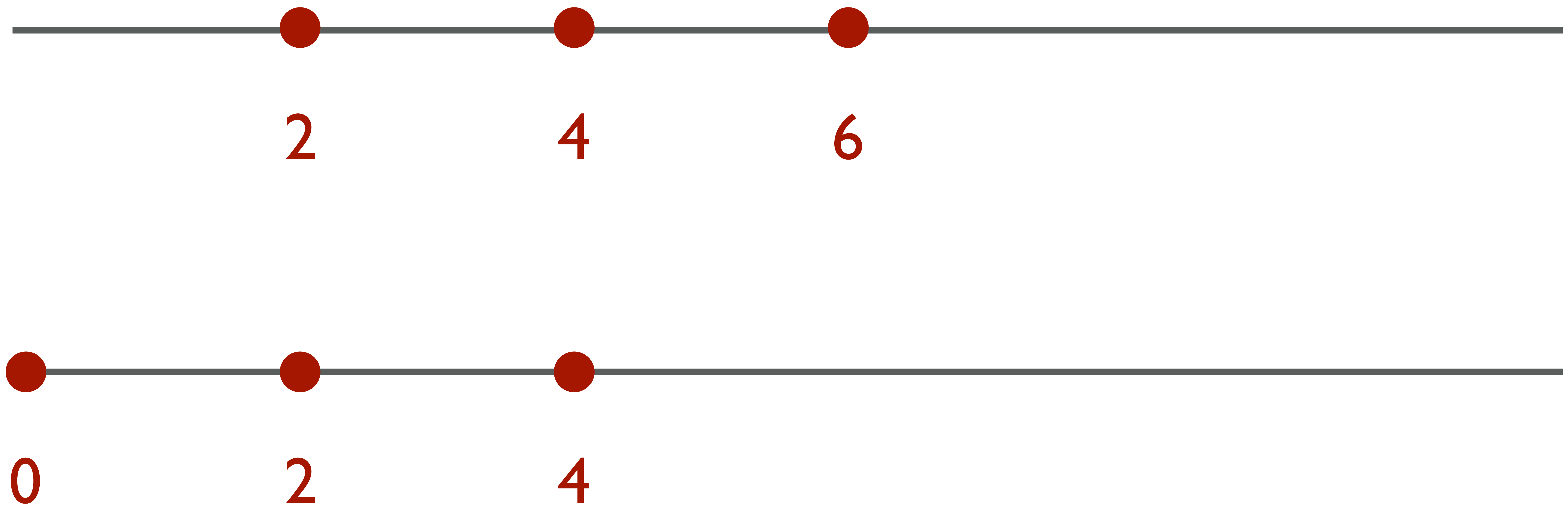

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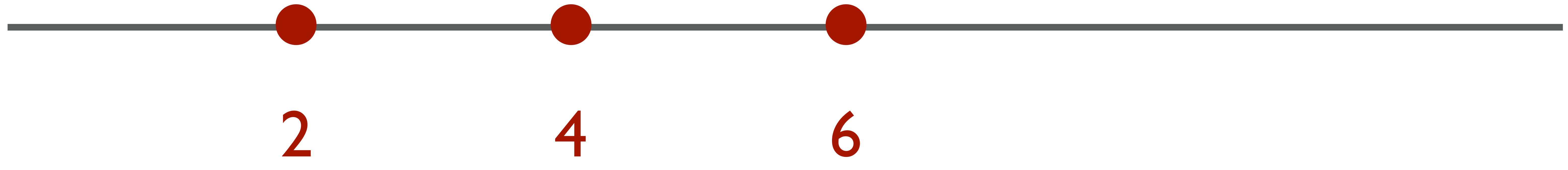

We are NOT subtracting from the gradient

We are subtracting from a number that **multiplies** the gradient

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}[R_t]}{\partial H_t(a)} = \sum_x \left(q_*(x) - B_t\right) \frac{\partial \pi_t(x)}{\partial H_t(a)}$$