



MOTIVATION

WHY POLICY GRADIENTS? Real-world continuous control problems can be successfully tackled via **Stochastic Policy Gradients (PGs)**, by leveraging on **action** or **parameter-based (AB/PB)** exploration.

WHY DETERMINISTIC POLICIES? Real-life artificial agents, especially in safety-critical scenarios, cannot accept stochastic policies, since they do not meet **reliability, safety, and traceability** standards.

CONTRIBUTIONS

FOCUS Theoretical understanding of **learning** via **stochastic PGs**, then **deploy deterministic** policies:

- Framework for modelling the **AB** and **PB** **noise-injection** w.r.t. deterministic policies;
- **Last-iterate global convergence** of **AB** and **PB** PGs;
- **Exploration amount tuning**: how to optimize the trade-off between the sample complexity and the performance of the deployed deterministic policy;
- **AB** vs **PB**: assumptions and sample complexities.

GENERAL LAST-ITERATE CONVERGENCE

ASSUMPTIONS

A WEAK GRADIENT DOMINATION

$$J_{\dagger}^* - J_{\dagger}(\theta) \leq \alpha \|\nabla_{\theta} J_{\dagger}(\theta)\|_2 + \beta$$

B SMOOTHNESS

$$\|\nabla_{\theta} J_{\dagger}(\theta') - \nabla_{\theta} J_{\dagger}(\theta_2)\|_2 \leq L_{2,\dagger} \|\theta' - \theta_2\|_2$$

C BOUNDED VARIANCE

$$\text{Var} [\hat{\nabla}_{\theta} J_{\dagger}(\theta)] \leq V_{\dagger}/N$$

LAST-ITERATE GLOBAL CONVERGENCE

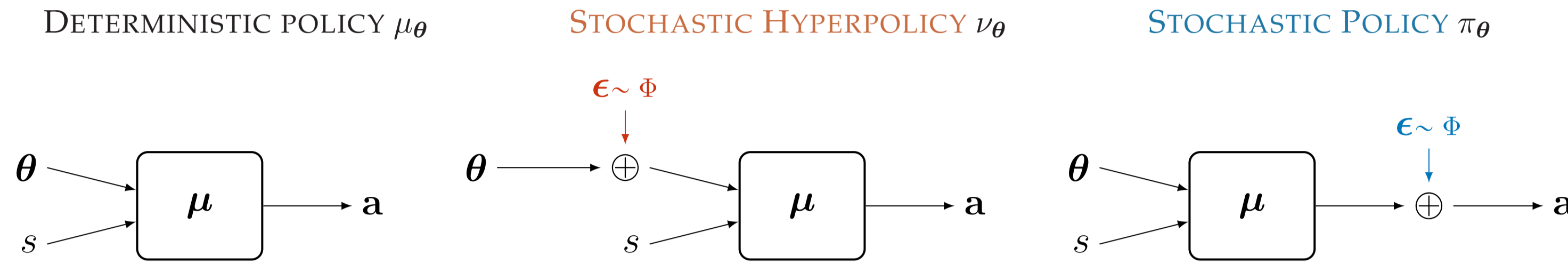
$$J_{\dagger}^* - \mathbb{E}[J_{\dagger}(\theta_K)] \leq \epsilon + \beta$$

is ensured with a sample complexity

$$NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-3})$$

SETTING

NOISE-INJECTION FRAMEWORK



PERFORMANCE INDICES

$$J_D(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_D(\cdot|\theta)} [R(\tau)]$$

$$J_P(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta' \sim \nu_{\theta}} [J_D(\theta')]$$

$$J_A(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim p_A(\cdot|\theta)} [R(\tau)]$$

ESTIMATORS

GENERAL UPDATE $\theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t + \zeta_t \hat{\nabla}_{\theta} J_{\dagger}(\theta_t)$

$$\hat{\nabla}_{\theta} J_P(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_{\theta} \log \nu_{\theta}(\theta_i) R(\tau_i)$$

$$\hat{\nabla}_{\theta} J_A(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^t \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(\mathbf{a}_{\tau_i,k} | \mathbf{s}_{\tau_i,k}) \right) \gamma^t r(\mathbf{s}_{\tau_i,t}, \mathbf{a}_{\tau_i,t})$$

LAST-ITERATE CONVERGENCE TO OPTIMAL DETERMINISTIC POLICIES

ASSUMPTIONS

- ① WEAK GRADIENT DOMINATION ② LIPSCHITZ MDP ③ LIPSCHITZ μ_{θ} ④ BOUNDED NOISE SCORES

PB EXPLORATION

GENERIC σ_P

$$J_D^* - \mathbb{E}[J_D(\theta_K)] \leq \epsilon + \beta + 3\sigma_P L_P \sqrt{d_{\Theta}}$$

Asm. 1-4 $\left| \begin{array}{l} NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-3} \sigma_P^{-4} (1-\gamma)^{-4} d_{\Theta}^2) \\ + \text{Smooth MDP}/\mu_{\theta} \quad NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-3} \sigma_P^{-2} (1-\gamma)^{-5} d_{\Theta}) \end{array} \right.$

$$\sigma_P = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon(1-\gamma)^{-2} d_{\Theta}^{-1/2})$$

$$J_D^* - \mathbb{E}[J_D(\theta_K)] \leq \epsilon + \beta$$

Asm. 1-4 $\left| \begin{array}{l} NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-7} (1-\gamma)^{-12} d_{\Theta}^4) \\ + \text{Smooth MDP}/\mu_{\theta} \quad NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-5} (1-\gamma)^{-9} d_{\Theta}^2) \end{array} \right.$

AB EXPLORATION

GENERIC σ_A

$$J_D^* - \mathbb{E}[J_D(\theta_K)] \leq \epsilon + \beta + 3\sigma_A L_A \sqrt{d_A}$$

Asm. 1-4 + Smooth μ_{θ} $\left| \begin{array}{l} NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-3} \sigma_A^{-4} (1-\gamma)^{-5} d_A^2) \\ + \text{Smooth MDP} \quad NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-3} \sigma_A^{-2} (1-\gamma)^{-6} d_A) \end{array} \right.$

$$\sigma_A = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon(1-\gamma)^{-2} d_A^{-1/2})$$

$$J_D^* - \mathbb{E}[J_D(\theta_K)] \leq \epsilon + \beta$$

Asm. 1-4 + Smooth μ_{θ} $\left| \begin{array}{l} NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-7} (1-\gamma)^{-13} d_A^4) \\ + \text{Smooth MDP} \quad NK = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\epsilon^{-5} (1-\gamma)^{-10} d_A^2) \end{array} \right.$

DETERMINISTIC DEPLOYING LOSSES

PB AND AB SOLUTIONS

$$\theta_P^* \in \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} J_P(\theta) \quad \theta_A^* \in \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} J_A(\theta)$$

DETERMINISTIC DEPLOYMENT BOUNDS

UNIFORM BOUND $|J_D(\theta) - J_P(\theta)| \leq L_J \sqrt{d_{\Theta}} \sigma_P$

BOUND $|J_D(\theta) - J_A(\theta)| \leq L \sqrt{d_A} \sigma_A$

UPPER BOUND $J_D^* - J_D(\theta_P^*) \leq 2L_J \sqrt{d_{\Theta}} \sigma_P$

BOUND $J_D^* - J_D(\theta_A^*) \leq 2L \sqrt{d_A} \sigma_A$

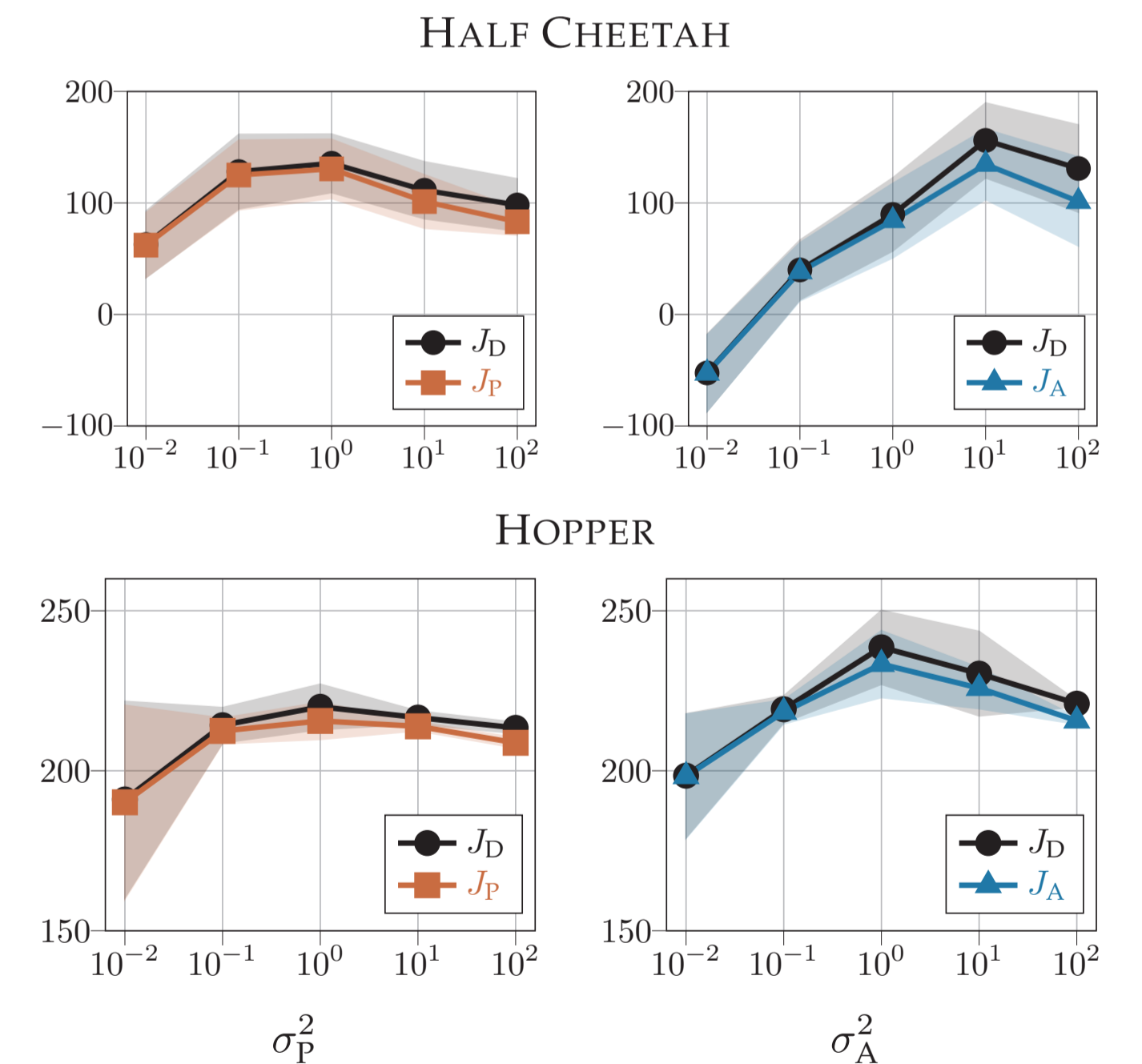
LOWER BOUND $J_D^* - J_D(\theta_P^*) \geq 0.28L_J \sqrt{d_{\Theta}} \sigma_P$

BOUND $J_D^* - J_D(\theta_A^*) \geq 0.28L \sqrt{d_A} \sigma_A$

EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION

DETERMINISTIC DEPLOYMENT

LAST-ITERATE PERFORMANCE: PB VS. AB



REFERENCES

- Jonathan Baxter and Peter L. Bartlett. Infinite-horizon policy-gradient estimation. *JAIR*, 2001.
- Frank Gehrmann, Christian Osendorfer, Thomas Ruckstieff, Alex Graves, Jan Peters, and Jürgen Schmidhuber. Parameter-exploring policy gradients. *Neural Networks*, 2010.
- Rui Yuan, Robert M Gower, and Alessandro Lazaric. A general sample complexity analysis of vanilla policy gradient. In *AISTATS*, 2022.