# Randomized Prior Functions for Deep Reinforcement Learning

lan Osband, John Aslanides, Albin Cassirer







bit.ly/rpf\_nips @ianosband



Learning



bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

 $\square$ 

Supervised Learning

#### + partial feedback

 $\equiv$ 

Multi-armed Bandit



bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

 $\equiv$ 

+ delayed consequences

Reinforcement



• "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



• "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:
  - 1. Generalization

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:
  - 1. Generalization
  - 2. Exploration vs Exploitation

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:
  - 1. Generalization
  - 2. Exploration vs Exploitation
  - 3. Credit assignment

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:
  - 1. Generalization
  - 2. Exploration vs Exploitation
  - 3. Credit assignment

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

#### Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:
  - 1. Generalization
  - 2. Exploration vs Exploitation
  - 3. Credit assignment
- As a field, we are pretty good at combining any 2 of these 3. ... but we need practical solutions that combine them all.

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences



- "Sequential decision making under uncertainty."
- Three necessary building blocks:
  - 1. Generalization
  - 2. Exploration vs Exploitation
  - 3. Credit assignment
- As a field, we are pretty good at combining any 2 of these 3. ... but we need practical solutions that combine them all.

We need effective uncertainty estimates for Deep RL

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

Data & Estimation

Supervised Learning

+ partial feedback

Multi-armed Bandit

+ delayed consequences





Dropout sampling



#### Dropout sampling

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample" (Gal+Gharamani 2015)



#### Dropout sampling

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample" (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.



#### Dropout sampling

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample" (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.

Even "concrete" dropout not necessarily right rate.



Dropout sampling

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample" (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.

Even "concrete" dropout not necessarily right rate.

### Variational inference



Dropout sampling Variational inference

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample" (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Apply VI to Bellman error as if it was an i.i.d. supervised loss.

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.

Even "concrete" dropout not necessarily right rate.



#### Dropout sampling

#### Variational inference

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample″ (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Apply VI to Bellman error as if it was an i.i.d. supervised loss.

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.

Even "concrete" dropout not necessarily right rate.

Bellman error:  $Q(s, a) = r + \gamma \max Q(s', \alpha)$ 

Uncertainty in  $Q \Rightarrow$ correlated TD loss.

VI on i.i.d. model does not propagate uncertainty.



Dropout sampling Variational inference

"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample″ (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Apply VI to Bellman error as if it was an i.i.d. supervised loss.

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.

Even "concrete" dropout not necessarily right rate.

Bellman error:  $Q(s, a) = r + \gamma \max Q(s', \alpha)$ 

Uncertainty in  $Q \Rightarrow$ correlated TD loss.

VI on i.i.d. model does not propagate uncertainty.

Distributional RL



Dropout sampling Variational inference



"Dropout sample ≈ posterior sample″ (Gal+Gharamani 2015)

Apply VI to Bellman error as if it was an i.i.d. supervised loss.

Dropout rate does not concentrate with the data.

Even "concrete" dropout not necessarily right rate.

Bellman error:  $Q(s, a) = r + \gamma \max Q(s', \alpha)$ 

Uncertainty in  $Q \Rightarrow$ correlated TD loss.

VI on i.i.d. model does not propagate uncertainty.

### Distributional RL

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate.





### Distributional RL

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty.





### Distributional RL

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty.





Distributional RL Count-based density

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty.





Distributional RL Count-based density

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate. Estimate number of "visit counts" to state, add bonus.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty.





Distributional RL

Count-based density

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate. Estimate number of "visit counts" to state, add bonus.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty.

The "density model" has nothing to do with the actual task.





Distributional RL

**Count-based** density

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate.

Estimate number of "visit counts" to state, add bonus.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty. The "density model" has nothing to do with the actual task.

Aleatoric vs Epistemic ... it's not the right thing for exploration.

With generalization, state "visit count" != uncertainty.





Distributional RL

**Count-based** density

Models Q-value as a distribution, rather than point estimate.

Estimate number of "visit counts" to state, add bonus.

The "density model"

has nothing to do

with the actual task.

This distribution != posterior uncertainty.

> With generalization, state "visit count" != uncertainty.

Bootstrap ensemble







bit.ly/rpf\_nips

Distributional **Count-based** Bootstrap ensemble RL density Models Q-value as a Estimate number of Train ensemble on distribution, rather noisy data - classic "visit counts" to statistical procedure! state, add bonus. than point estimate. The "density model" This distribution != has nothing to do posterior uncertainty. with the actual task. Aleatoric vs Epistemic With generalization, ... it's not the right state "visit count" thing for exploration. != uncertainty.







bit.ly/rpf\_nips

**Count-based** Distributional Bootstrap ensemble RL density Models Q-value as a Estimate number of Train ensemble on distribution, rather "visit counts" to noisy data - classic state, add bonus. statistical procedure! than point estimate. The "density model" No explicit "prior" This distribution != has nothing to do mechanism for posterior uncertainty. with the actual task. "intrinsic motivation" Aleatoric vs Epistemic With generalization, ... it's not the right state "visit count" thing for exploration. != uncertainty.







bit.ly/rpf\_nips

**Count-based** Distributional Bootstrap ensemble RL density Models Q-value as a Estimate number of Train ensemble on distribution, rather "visit counts" to noisy data - classic state, add bonus. statistical procedure! than point estimate. The "density model" No explicit "prior" This distribution != has nothing to do mechanism for posterior uncertainty. with the actual task. "intrinsic motivation" Aleatoric vs Epistemic If you've never seen With generalization, ... it's not the right a reward, why would state "visit count" the agent explore? thing for exploration. != uncertainty.





### Randomized prior functions



## Randomized prior functions

• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.


• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

bit.ly/rpf\_nips @ianosband

۲



• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

• Visualize effects in 1D regression:

bit.ly/rpf\_nips @ianosband

۲



• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:
  - Training data (x,y) black points.

bit.ly/rpf\_nips @ianosband

۲



• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:
  - Training data (x,y) black points.









• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:
  - Training data (x,y) black points.
  - Prior function **p(x)** blue line.









• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:
  - Training data (x,y) black points.
  - Prior function **p(x)** blue line.

bit.ly/rpf\_nips @ianosband









.

• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:
  - Training data (x,y) black points.
  - Prior function **p(x)** blue line.
  - Trainable function f(x) dotted line.

bit.ly/rpf\_nips @ianosband







![](_page_42_Figure_11.jpeg)

.

• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior" function to each member of the ensemble.

$$Q_{\theta}(x) = \underbrace{f_{\theta}(x)}_{\text{trainable}} + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{prior}}$$

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:
  - Training data (x,y) black points.
  - Prior function **p(x)** blue line.
  - Trainable function f(x) dotted line.

#### bit.ly/rpf\_nips

![](_page_43_Figure_8.jpeg)

-10-

![](_page_43_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_10.jpeg)

$p(x) = 2.0(1 - x^2)$	$p(x) = 2.0(\exp( x ) - 1)$
• • • /	• •/ •
• • •	• / ``
-2 0 2	-2 0 2

• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior"

![](_page_44_Figure_2.jpeg)

-10-

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:

![](_page_44_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Figure_10.jpeg)

$p(x) = 2.0(1 - x^2)$	$p(x) = 2.0(\exp( x ) - 1)$
•	• / ``
-2 0 2	-2 $0$ $2$

• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior"

![](_page_45_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:

![](_page_45_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Picture_11.jpeg)

• Key idea: add a random untrainable "prior"

![](_page_46_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Visualize effects in 1D regression:

#### **Exact Bayes posterior for linear functions!**

![](_page_46_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Picture_4.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

![](_page_49_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_6.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.

![](_page_50_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### • Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.

![](_page_51_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_8.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.

![](_page_52_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_10.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.
- "left" has reward = 0, "right" has reward = -0.1/N

![](_page_53_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_53_Picture_11.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.
- "left" has reward = 0, "right" has reward = -0.1/N
- ... but if you make it to bottom right you get +1.

![](_page_54_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Picture_12.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.
- "left" has reward = 0, "right" has reward = -0.1/N
- ... but if you make it to bottom right you get +1.

![](_page_55_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Picture_12.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.
- "left" has reward = 0, "right" has reward = -0.1/N
- ... but if you make it to bottom right you get +1.

• Only one policy (out of more than  $2^N$ ) has positive return.

![](_page_56_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_56_Picture_13.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.
- "left" has reward = 0, "right" has reward = -0.1/N
- ... but if you make it to bottom right you get +1.
- Only one policy (out of more than  $2^N$ ) has positive return.

• ε-greedy / Boltzmann / policy gradient / are useless.

![](_page_57_Figure_14.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Picture_15.jpeg)

• Stylized "chain" domain testing "deep exploration":

- State = N x N grid, observations 1-hot.
- Start in top left cell, fall one row each step.
- Actions {0,1} map to left/right in each cell.
- "left" has reward = 0, "right" has reward = -0.1/N
- ... but if you make it to bottom right you get +1.
- Only one policy (out of more than  $2^N$ ) has positive return.

• ε-greedy / Boltzmann / policy gradient / are useless.

• Algorithms with deep exploration can learn fast! [1] "Deep Exploration via Randomized Value Functions"

![](_page_58_Figure_16.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Picture_17.jpeg)

![](_page_59_Picture_1.jpeg)

• Compare **DQN+ε-greedy** vs **BootDQN+prior**.

![](_page_60_Picture_3.jpeg)

Compare DQN+ε-greedy vs BootDQN+prior.

• Define ensemble average:  $\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \max_{\alpha} Q_k(s, \alpha)$ 

![](_page_61_Picture_4.jpeg)

- Compare DQN+ε-greedy vs BootDQN+prior.
- Define ensemble average:

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\max_{\alpha}Q_{k}(s,\alpha)$$

• Heat map shows estimated value of each state.

![](_page_62_Picture_7.jpeg)

- Compare **DQN+ε-greedy** vs **BootDQN+prior**.
- Define ensemble average:

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\max_{\alpha}Q_{k}(s,\alpha)$$

• Heat map shows estimated value of each state.

![](_page_63_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_63_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_63_Picture_8.jpeg)

- Compare **DQN+ε-greedy** vs **BootDQN+prior**.
- Define ensemble average:

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\max_{\alpha}Q_{k}(s,\alpha)$$

- Heat map shows estimated value of each state.
- **Red line** shows exploration path taken by agent.

Ensemble e-greedy

![](_page_64_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_64_Picture_9.jpeg)

- Compare **DQN+ε-greedy** vs **BootDQN+prior**.
- Define ensemble average:

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\max_{\alpha}Q_{k}(s,\alpha)$$

- Heat map shows estimated value of each state.
- **Red line** shows exploration path taken by agent.

e-greedy Ensemble

![](_page_65_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_65_Picture_9.jpeg)

- Compare **DQN+ε-greedy** vs **BootDQN+prior**.
- Define ensemble average:

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\max_{\alpha}Q_{k}(s,\alpha)$$

- Heat map shows estimated value of each state.
- **Red line** shows exploration path taken by agent.
- DQN+ε-greedy gets stuck on the left, gives up.

e-greedy Ensemble

![](_page_66_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_66_Picture_10.jpeg)

- Compare DQN+ε-greedy vs BootDQN+prior.
- Define ensemble average:

$$\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k=1}^{K}\max_{\alpha}Q_{k}(s,\alpha)$$

- Heat map shows estimated value of each state.
- **Red line** shows exploration path taken by agent.
- DQN+ε-greedy gets stuck on the left, gives up.
- BootDQN+prior hopes something is out there, keeps exploring potentially-rewarding states... learns fast!

![](_page_67_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_67_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_67_Picture_12.jpeg)

#### Episode 0

#### e-greedy

![](_page_68_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Ensemble

![](_page_68_Picture_5.jpeg)

value < 0 0 to 0.01 0.01 to 0.1 0.1 to 0.3 0.3 to 0.6 0.6 to 1 > 1

![](_page_68_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_69_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Come visit our poster!

lan Osband, John Aslanides, Albin Cassirer

![](_page_69_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Come visit our poster!

lan Osband, John Aslanides, Albin Cassirer

Blog post bit.ly/rpf\_nips

![](_page_70_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_71_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Come visit our poster!

Blog post bit.ly/rpf\_nips

bit.ly/rpf\_nips

lan Osband, John Aslanides, Albin Cassirer

Montezuma's **Revenge!** 

![](_page_71_Picture_7.jpeg)


## Come visit our poster!

## Ian Osband, John Aslanides, Albin Cassirer

Blog post bit.ly/rpf\_nips  bit.ly/rpf\_nips



## Demo code bit.ly/rpf\_nips

