

Dynamic Regret of Online Markov Decision Processes

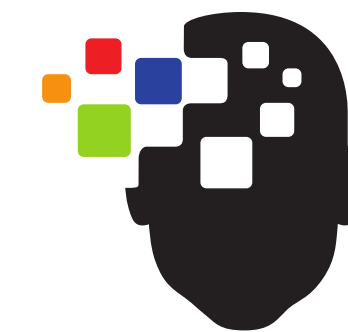


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ICML
International Conference
On Machine Learning

LAMDA
Learning And Mining from Data

Online Markov Decision Processes

At each round $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$:

- the learner observes the current state x_t , decides a policy $\pi_t: X \times A \rightarrow [0, 1]$, draws and executes an action a_t from $\pi_t(\cdot|x_t)$;
- the environment simultaneously picks a loss function $\ell_t: X \times A \rightarrow [0, 1]$;
- the learner suffers loss $\ell_t(x_t, a_t)$, observes function ℓ_t and transits the next state x_{t+1} according to the transition kernel $P(\cdot|x_t, a_t)$.

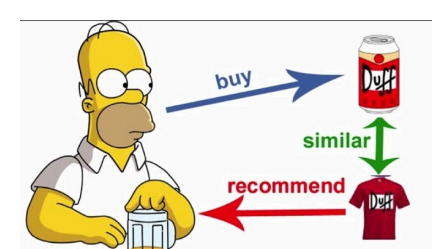
Regret: to learn as well as the best fixed policy

$$\text{Regret}_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t(x_t)) - \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi(x_t)) = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t(x_t)) - \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi^*(x_t))$$

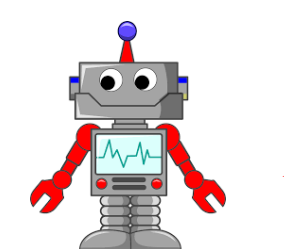
Non-stationary Environments: online MDPs for real-world applications



autonomous driving



online recommendations



robots



Performance Measure: Dynamic Regret

Dynamic Regret: competing with *any* policies π_1^c, \dots, π_T^c

$$\text{D-Regret}(\pi_1^c, \dots, \pi_T^c) = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t(x_t)) - \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t^c(x_t))$$

adaptive to non-stationarity of environments
universal guarantee against any compared policy sequence

specialize

Static regret, by setting $\pi_1^c = \dots = \pi_T^c = \pi^*$

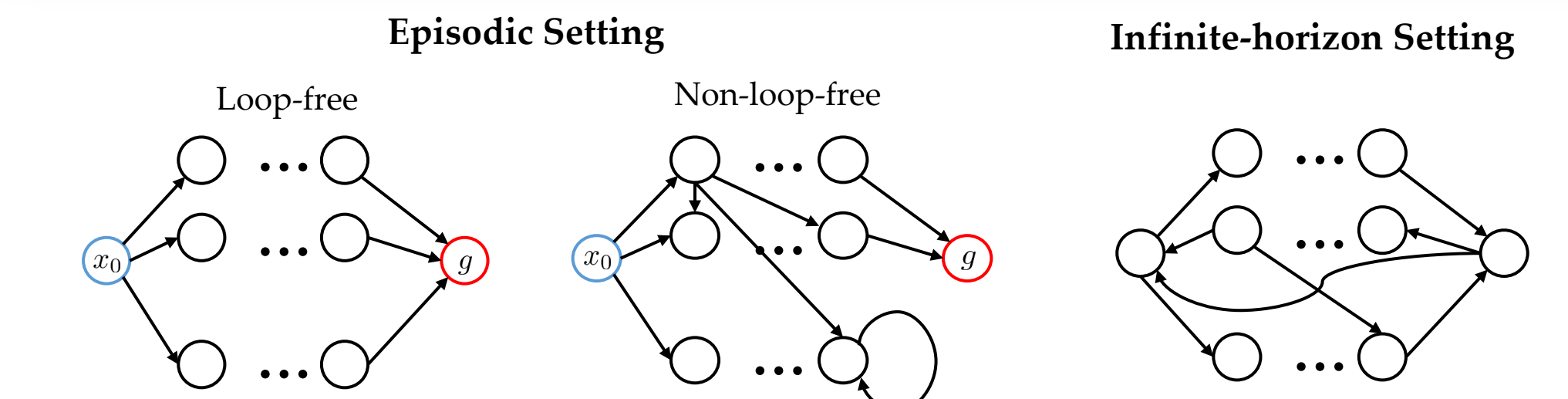
$$\text{Regret}_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t(x_t)) - \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi^*(x_t))$$

specialize

Worst-case dynamic regret, by setting $\pi_t^c = \pi_t^* \in \arg \min_{\pi \in \Pi} \ell_t(x_t, \pi(x_t))$

$$\text{D-Regret}_T^* = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t(x_t)) - \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_t(x_t, \pi_t^*(x_t))$$

Our Results



MDP Model	Ours Result (dynamic regret)	Previous Work (static regret)
Episodic loop-free SSP (Section 2)	$\tilde{O}(H\sqrt{K}(1+P_T))$ [Theorem 1]	$\tilde{O}(H\sqrt{K})$ (Zimin & Neu, 2013)
Episodic SSP (Section 3)	$\tilde{O}(\sqrt{B_K}(H_* + P_K) + P_K)$ [Theorem 3]	$\tilde{O}(\sqrt{H^*DK})$ (Chen et al., 2021a)
Infinite-horizon MDPs (Section 4)	$\tilde{O}(\sqrt{\tau T}(1 + \tau P_T) + \tau^2 P_T)$ [Theorem 6]	$\tilde{O}(\sqrt{\tau T})$ (Zimin & Neu, 2013)

- Our obtained dynamic regret bounds immediately *recover the best known static regret*.
- The dynamic regret for episodic (loop-free) SSP are proved to be *minimax optimal*.
- All our results are achieved by *parameter-free* algorithms.

Episodic Loop-free SSP

O-REPS [Zimin & Neu, 2013]: $q_{k+1} = \arg \min_{q \in \Delta(M)} \eta \langle q, \ell_k \rangle + D_\psi(q, q_k)$

Dynamic regret of O-REPS:

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \langle q_k - q^{\pi_k^c}, \ell_k \rangle \leq \eta T + \frac{1}{\eta} \left(H \log \frac{|X||A|}{H} + \bar{P}_T \log \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \text{ with } \bar{P}_T = \sum_{k=2}^K \|q^{\pi_k^c} - q^{\pi_{k-1}^c}\|_1$$

Key challenge: how to deal with the unknown path length \bar{P}_T ?

Main idea: online ensemble with meta-base two-layer structure.

Step size pool: $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_N$

Base-algorithm: $q_{k+1,i} = \arg \min_{q \in \Delta(M)} \eta_i \langle q, \ell_k \rangle + D_\psi(q, q_{k,i})$

Meta-algorithm: $p_{k+1,i} \propto \exp(-\varepsilon \sum_{s=1}^k h_{s,i})$, where $h_{s,i} = \langle q_{s,i}, \ell_s \rangle, \forall i \in [N]$.

Dynamic regret decomposition (for any base-learner i):

$$\text{D-Regret}_T = \sum_{k=1}^K \langle q_k, \ell_k \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^K \langle q^{\pi_k^c}, \ell_k \rangle = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^K \langle q_k - q_{k,i}, \ell_k \rangle}_{\text{meta-regret}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^K \langle q_{k,i} - q^{\pi_k^c}, \ell_k \rangle}_{\text{base-regret}}$$

where q_k is the final policy at episode k ; $q_{k,i}$ is the policy of the i -th base-learner, $\forall i \in [N]$.

Base-regret. $\sum_{k=1}^K \langle q_{k,i^*} - q^{\pi_k^c}, \ell_k \rangle \leq \eta_{i^*} T + \frac{H \log(|X||A|/H) + 2\bar{P}_T \log T}{\eta_{i^*}} \leq \tilde{O}(\sqrt{T(H + \bar{P}_T)})$

Meta-regret. $\sum_{k=1}^K \langle p_k, h_k \rangle - h_{k,i^*} \leq \frac{\log N}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^K \|h_k\|_\infty^2 \leq \sqrt{HT \log N}$

Lower bound: $\mathbb{E}[\text{D-Regret}_K] \geq \Omega(\sqrt{T(H + \bar{P}_T) \log |X||A|})$

Path length of policies: $P_T = \sum_{k=2}^K \sum_{l=0}^{H-1} \|\pi_{k,l}^c - \pi_{k-1,l}^c\|_1, \infty$

Relationship between P_T and \bar{P}_T : $\bar{P}_T \leq HP_T$

Episodic SSP

Challenge 1: simultaneously deal with two uncertainties:

- Unknown horizon length and unknown path length of π_1^c, \dots, π_K^c .

Solution 1: group-wise scheduling:

- Horizon pool $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, \dots, H_G\}$, step size grid $\mathcal{E}_i = \{\eta_{i,1}, \dots, \eta_{i,N_i}\}$ for each H_i .

Challenge 2: $\mathbb{E}[\text{D-Regret}_K] = \mathbb{E}[(L_K - L_K^*)] + \mathbb{E}[(L_K^* - L_K^c)]$

Static regret: base-regret $\leq H_{i^*}/\eta_{i^*} + \eta_{i^*} L_K^c \leq \tilde{O}(\sqrt{H_{i^*} L_K^c}) \leq \tilde{O}(\sqrt{H^* DK})$

$$L_K^{i^*} \leq L_K^c + \tilde{O}(\sqrt{H^* DK}) \leq DK + \tilde{O}(\sqrt{H^* DK}) = \tilde{O}(DK)$$

$$\text{meta-regret} \leq 1/\varepsilon_{i^*} + \varepsilon_{i^*} H_{i^*} L_K^{i^*} \leq 1/\varepsilon_{i^*} + \varepsilon_{i^*} H_{i^*} DK = \tilde{O}(\sqrt{H^* DK})$$

Dynamic regret: $L_K^{i^*} \leq L_K^c + \text{base-regret}$, but $L_K^c \leq DK$ does not holds!

Solution 2: add correction term in both base and meta level.

Base algo. $q_{k+1}^{i,j} = \arg \min_{q \in \Delta(M, H_i, \alpha)} \eta \langle q, \ell_k + a_k \rangle + D_\psi(q, q_k^{i,j})$ where $a_k = 32\eta \ell_k^2$

Meta algo. $p_{k+1} = \arg \min_{p \in \Delta_N} \langle p, h_k + b_k \rangle + D_\psi(p, p_k)$ where $h_k^{i,j} = \langle q_k^{i,j}, \ell_k \rangle, b_k = 32\varepsilon h_k^2$

weighted entropy: $\tilde{\psi}(p) = \sum_{i=1}^G \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{i,j}} p_{i,j} \log p_{i,j}$, with $\varepsilon_{i,j} = \frac{\eta_{i,j}}{2H_i}$

base-regret $\leq (H_{i^*} + \bar{P}_T)/\eta_{i^*,j^*} + \eta_{i^*,j^*} L_K^c - \eta_{i^*,j^*} \sum_{k=1}^K \langle q_k^{i^*,j^*}, \ell_k^2 \rangle$ the negative term is crucial to cancel the term in meta-regret

Dynamic regret bound: $\mathbb{E}[\text{D-Regret}_K] \leq \tilde{O}\left(\sqrt{(H_* + \bar{P}_K)(H_* + \bar{P}_K + L_K^c)}\right)$

Lower bound: $\mathbb{E}[\text{D-Regret}_K] \geq \Omega\left(\sqrt{DH_*K(1 + \bar{P}_K/H_*)}\right)$ and $\bar{P}_K \geq cP_K, \forall c > 0$.

Infinite-horizon MDPs

Reduction to the switching-cost expert problem:

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{D-Regret}_T] \leq \sum_{t=1}^T \langle q_t - q^{\pi_t^c}, \ell_t \rangle + (\tau + 1) \sum_{t=2}^T \|q_t - q_{t-1}\|_1 + (\tau + 1)^2 P_T + 4(\tau + 1)$$

where τ is the mixing time and P_T is the path length defined as $P_T = \sum_{t=2}^T \|\pi_t^c - \pi_{t-1}^c\|_{1,\infty}$.

Main difficulty: switching-cost in the meta-base structure.

$$\sum_{t=2}^T \|q_t - q_{t-1}\|_1 = \sum_{t=2}^T \left\| \sum_{i=1}^N p_{t,i} q_{t,i} - \sum_{i=1}^N p_{t-1,i} q_{t-1,i} \right\|_1 \leq \sum_{t=2}^T \sum_{i=1}^N p_{t,i} \|q_{t,i} - q_{t-1,i}\|_1 + \sum_{t=2}^T \|p_t - p_{t-1}\|_1$$

Solution: Add a correction term to penalize unstable base-learners.

Surrogate loss: $h_{t,i} = \langle q_{t,i}, \ell_t \rangle + (\tau + 1) \|q_{t,i} - q_{t-1,i}\|_1$

Dynamic regret decomposition (for any base-learner i):

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \langle q_t - q^{\pi_t^c}, \ell_t \rangle + (\tau + 1) \sum_{t=2}^T \|q_t - q_{t-1}\|_1 = \underbrace{\sum_{t=1}^T (\langle p_t, h_t \rangle - h_{t,i})}_{\text{meta-regret}} + (\tau + 1) \sum_{t=2}^T \|p_t - p_{t-1}\|_1 + \underbrace{\sum_{t=1}^T \langle q_{t,i} - q^{\pi_t^c}, \ell_t \rangle + (\tau + 1) \sum_{t=2}^T \|q_{t,i} - q_{t-1,i}\|_1}_{\text{base-regret}}$$

Base-regret regarding the best learner i^* : Define $\bar{P}_T = \sum_{t=2}^T \|q^{\pi_t^c} - q^{\pi_{t-1}^c}\|_1$

$$\text{base-regret} \leq \eta_{i^*} T + \frac{H \log(|X||A|) + 2\bar{P}_T \log T}{\eta_{i^*}} + (\tau + 1) \eta_{i^*} T \leq \tilde{O}\left(\sqrt{\tau T(1 + \bar{P}_T)}\right)$$

Meta-regret. meta-regret $\leq \frac{\log N}{\varepsilon} + 2\varepsilon(2\tau + 3)^2 T \leq (2\tau + 3)\sqrt{2T \log N}$

Relationship between P_T and \bar{P}_T : $\bar{P}_T \leq (\tau + 2)P_T$