



UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

# Better Transfer Learning with Inferred Successor Maps

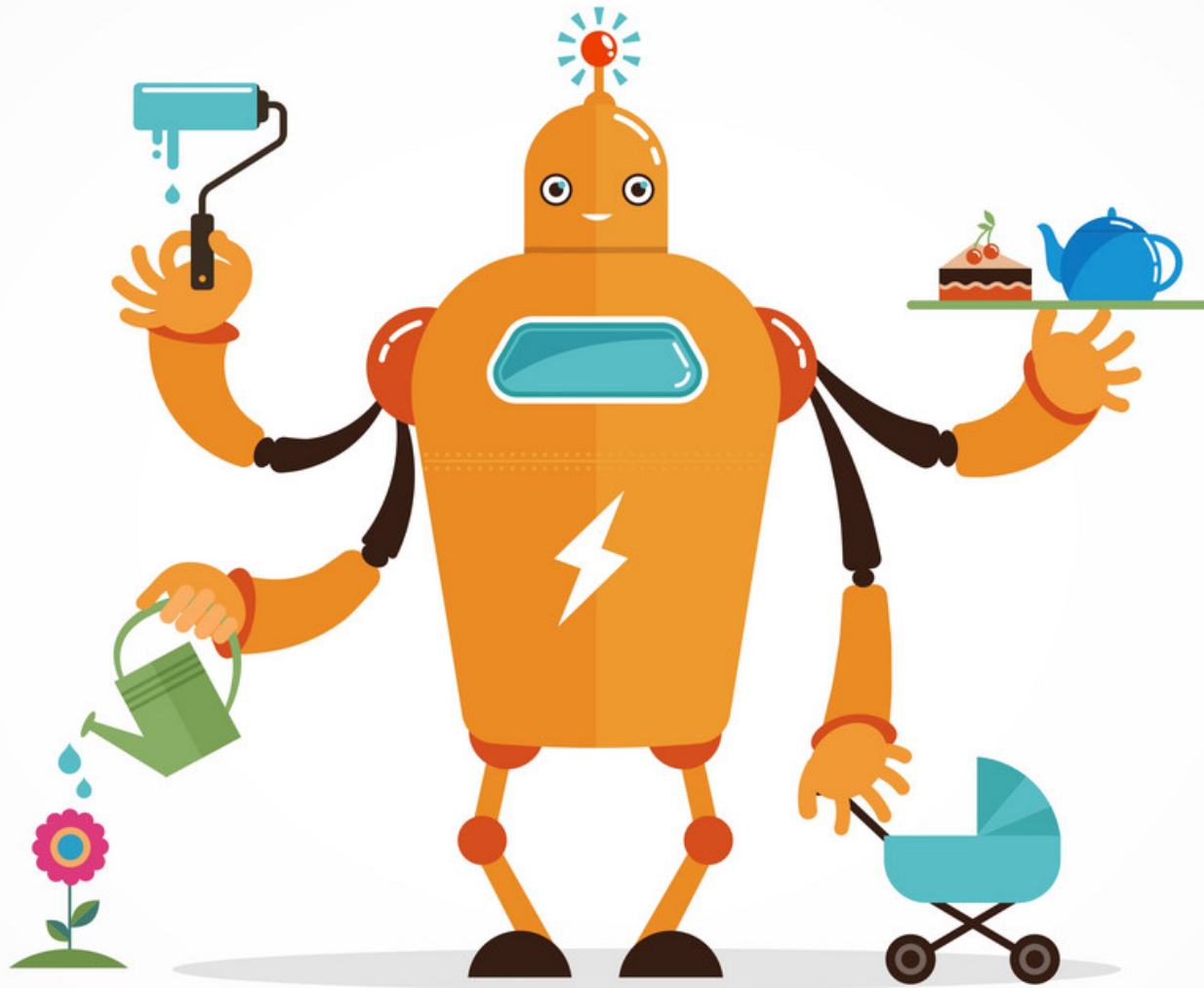
Tamas Madarasz<sup>1,2</sup>, Tim Behrens<sup>1,2</sup>

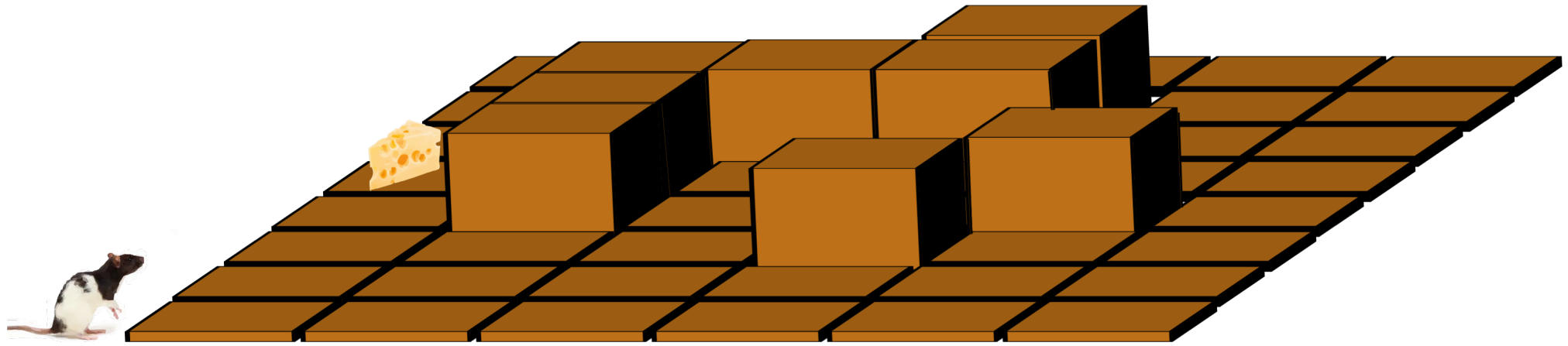
arXiv:1906.07663

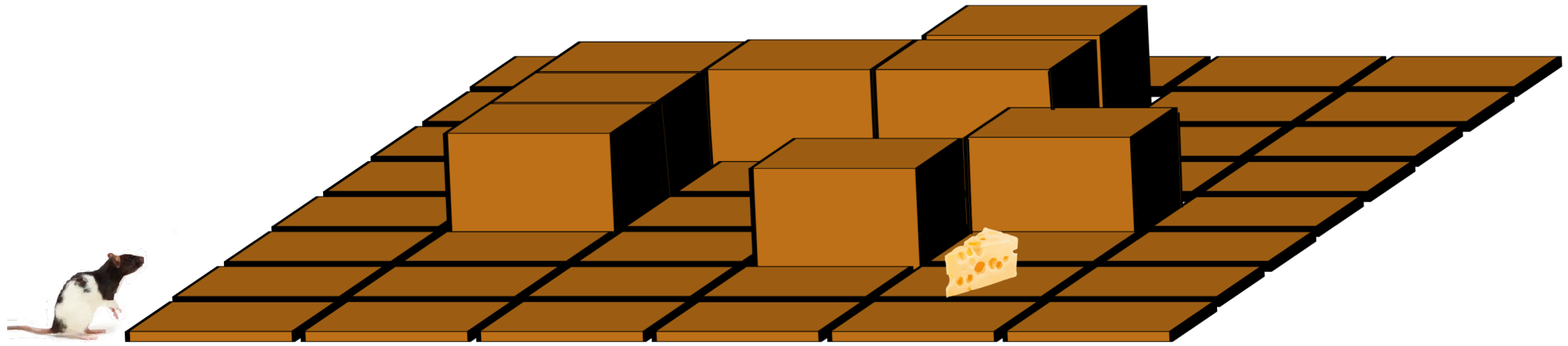
Spotlight NeurIPS 2019

1: University of Oxford

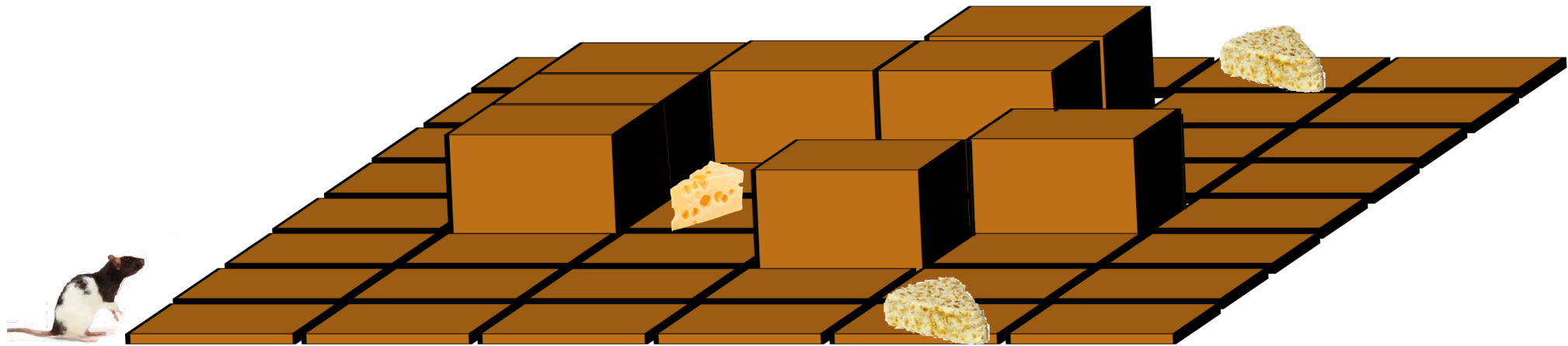
2: UCL

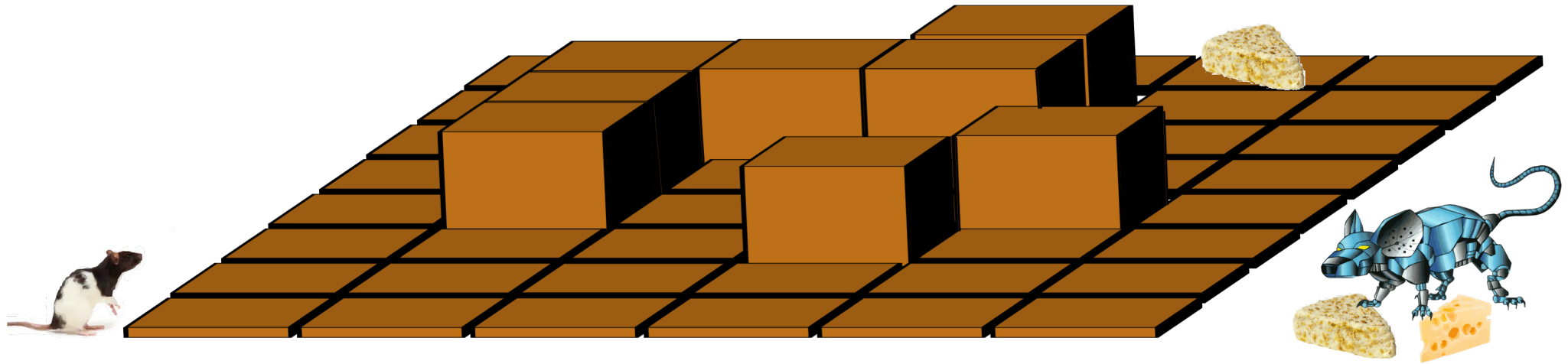


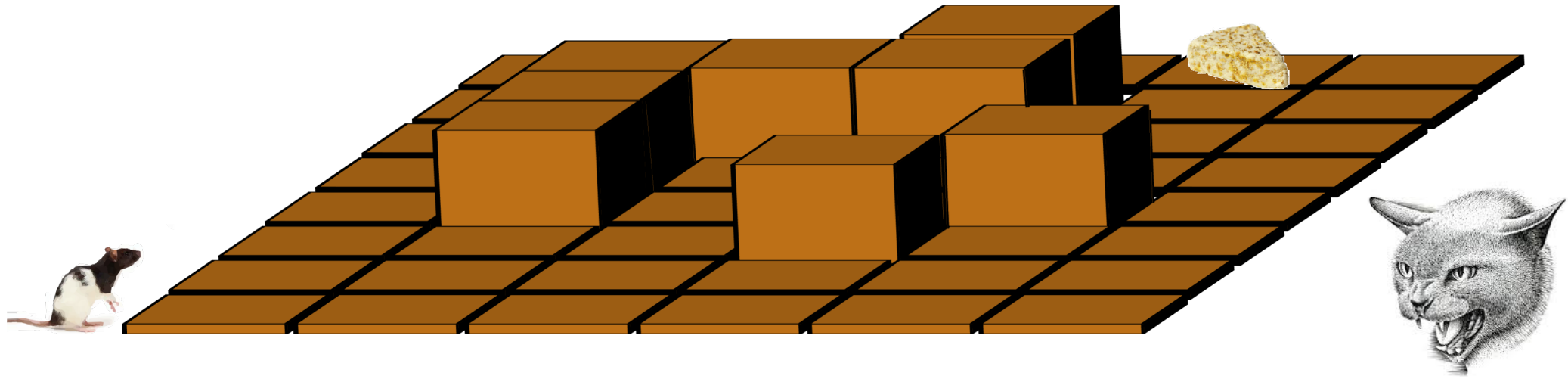


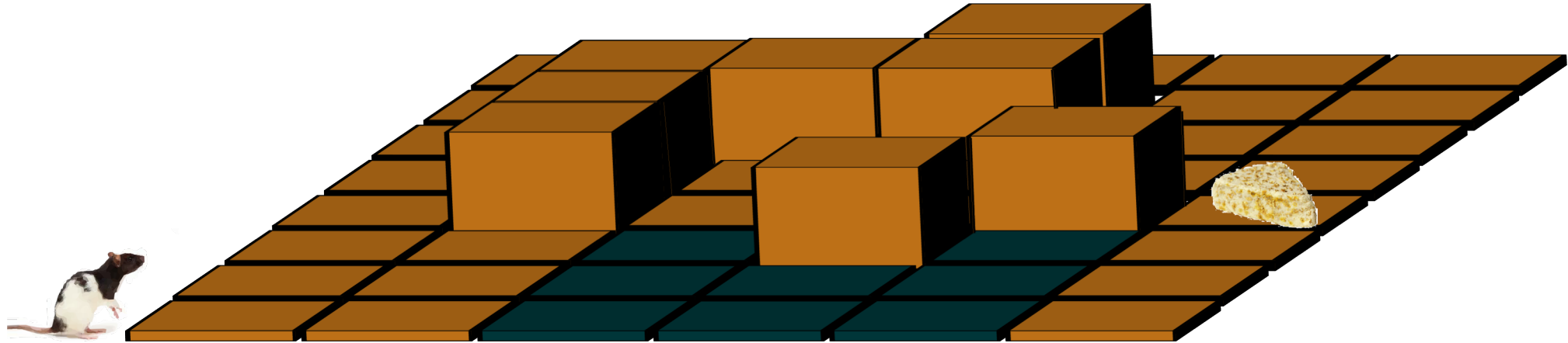




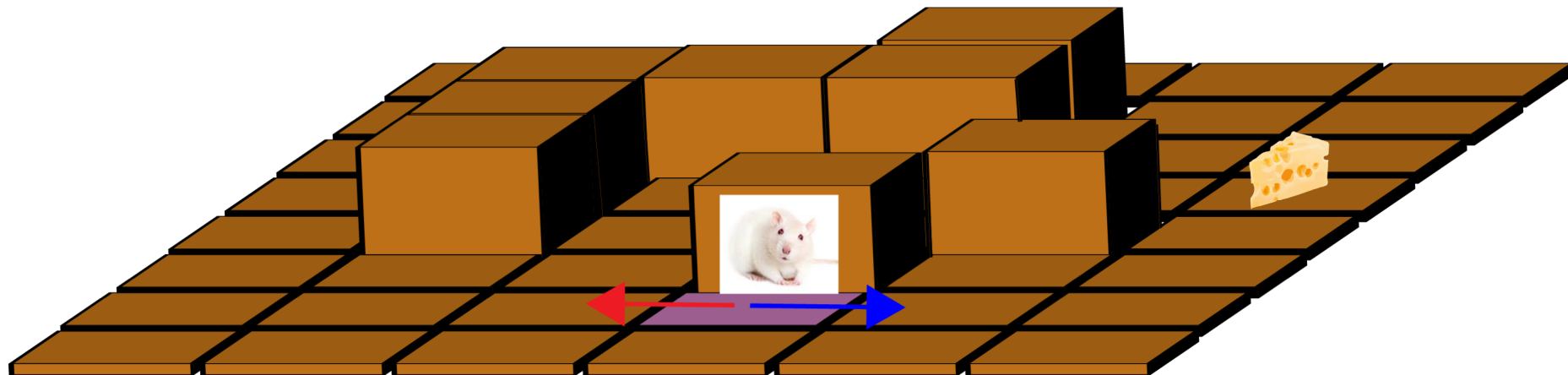








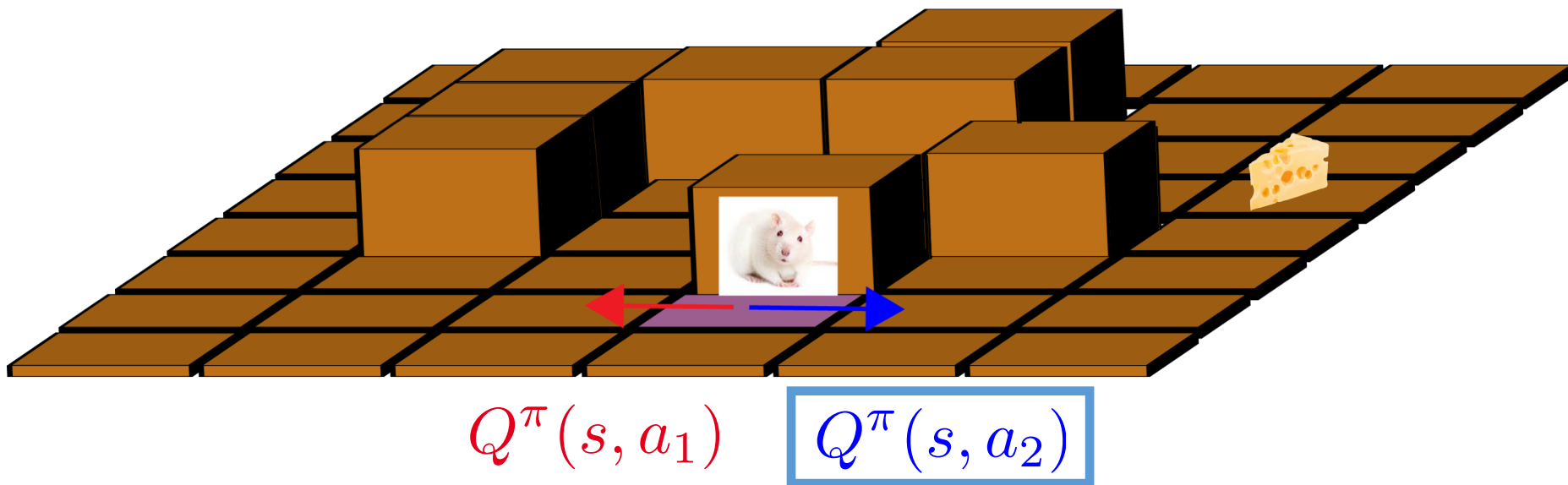
$$Q_t^\pi(s, a) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k r_{t+k} \mid s_t = s, a_t = a \right]$$



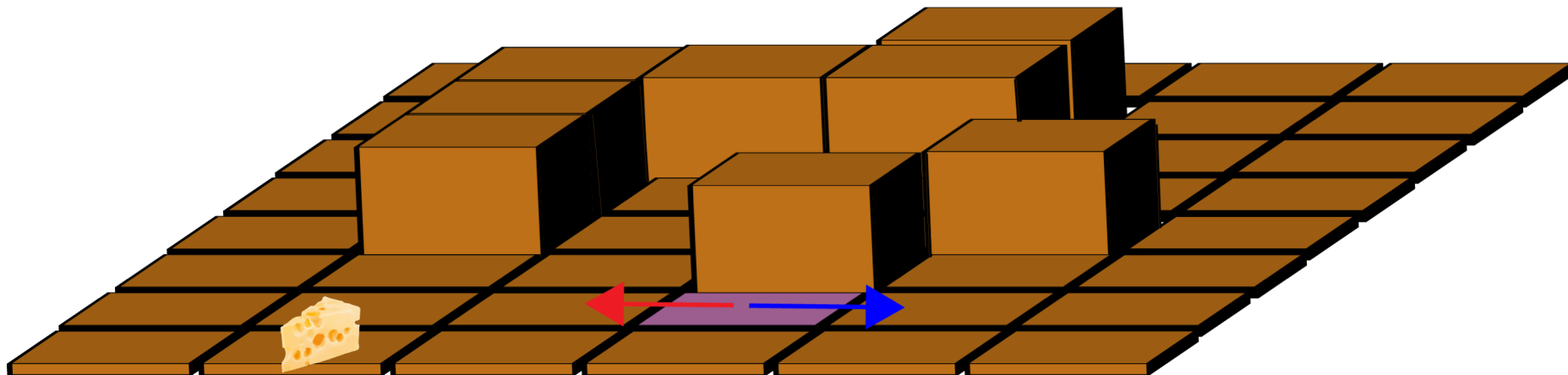
$Q^\pi(s, a_1)$

$Q^\pi(s, a_2)$

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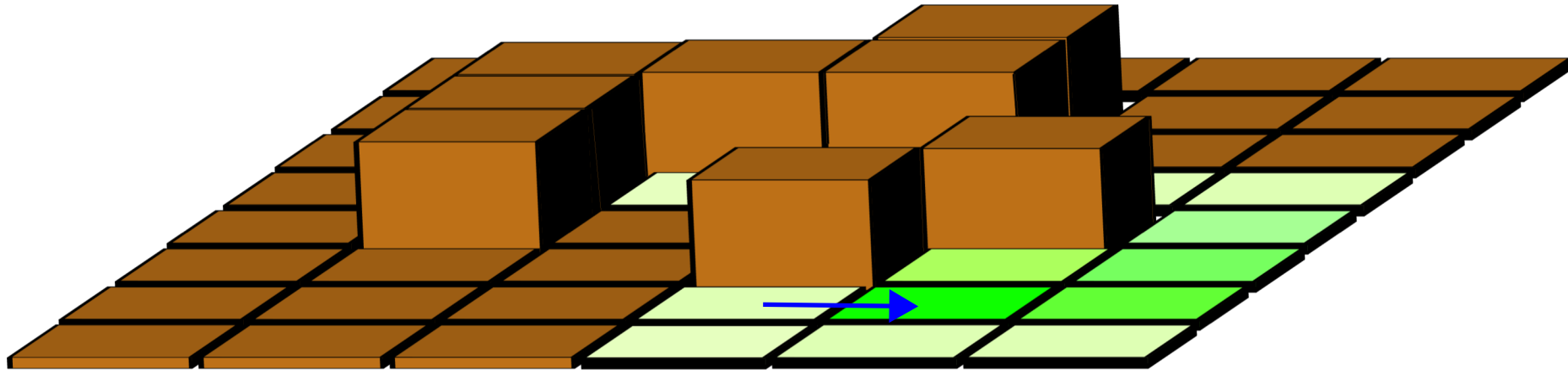
$Q^\pi(s, a_1)$

$Q^\pi(s, a_2)$



# The successor representation (SR)

$$M_t^\pi(s, a, s') = \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k \mathbb{I}_{(s_{t+k+1}=s')} \mid s_t = s, a_t = a \right]$$

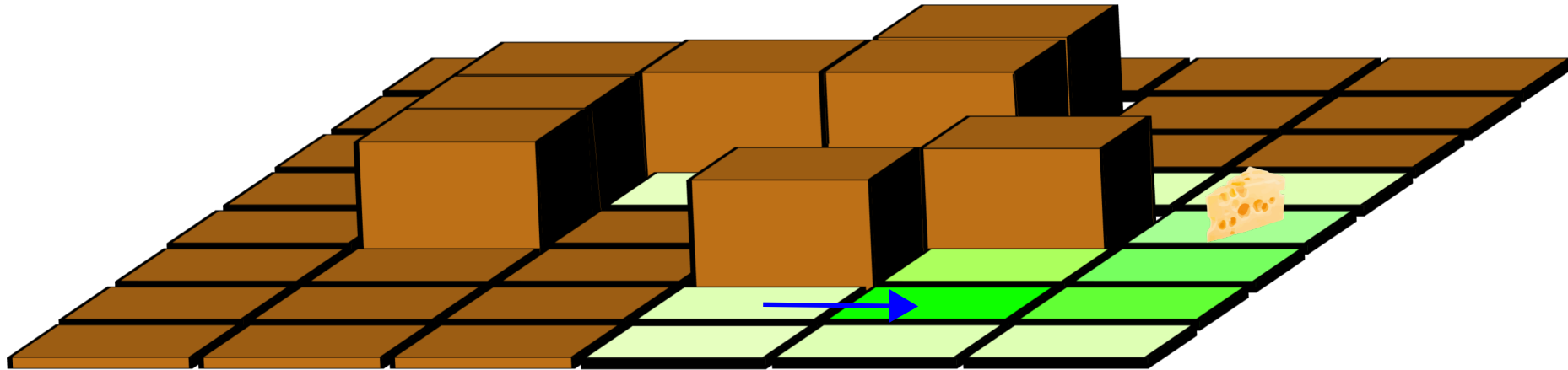


$M^\pi(s, a, :)$



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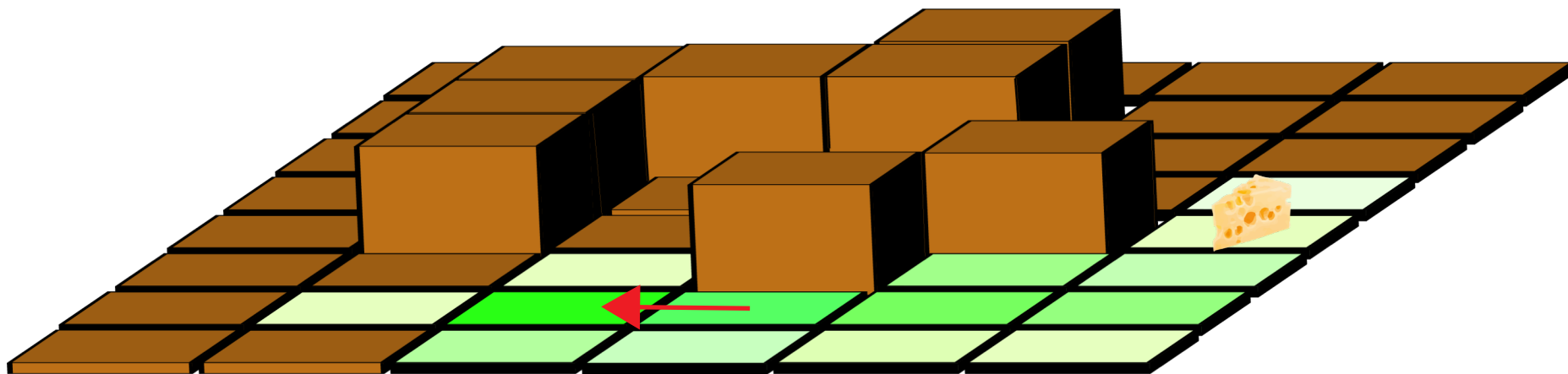


$$M^\pi(s, a, :)$$

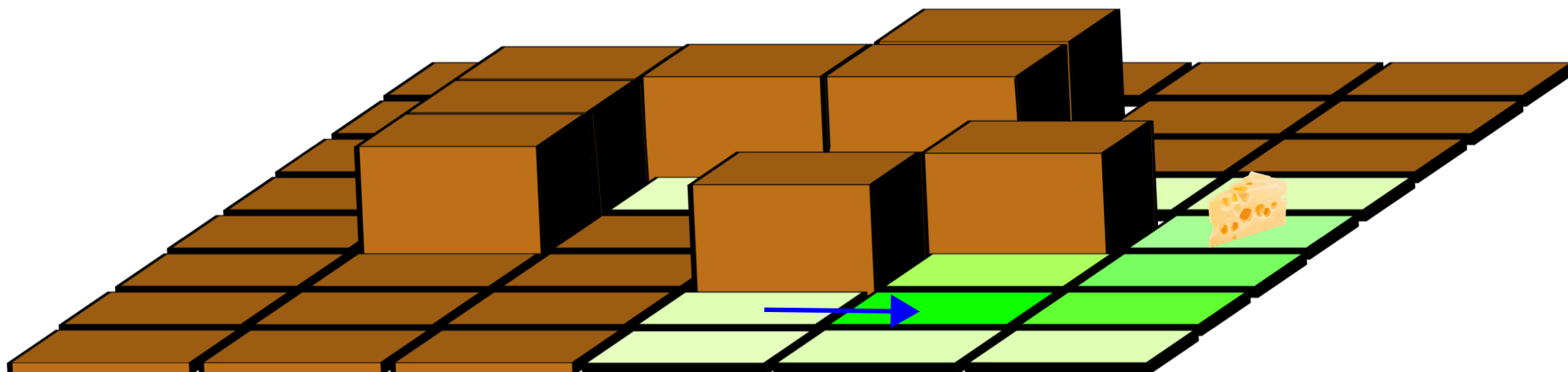
$$Q^\pi(s, a) = \sum_{s'} M(s, a, s') \cdot \mathbf{w}(s')$$

reward function

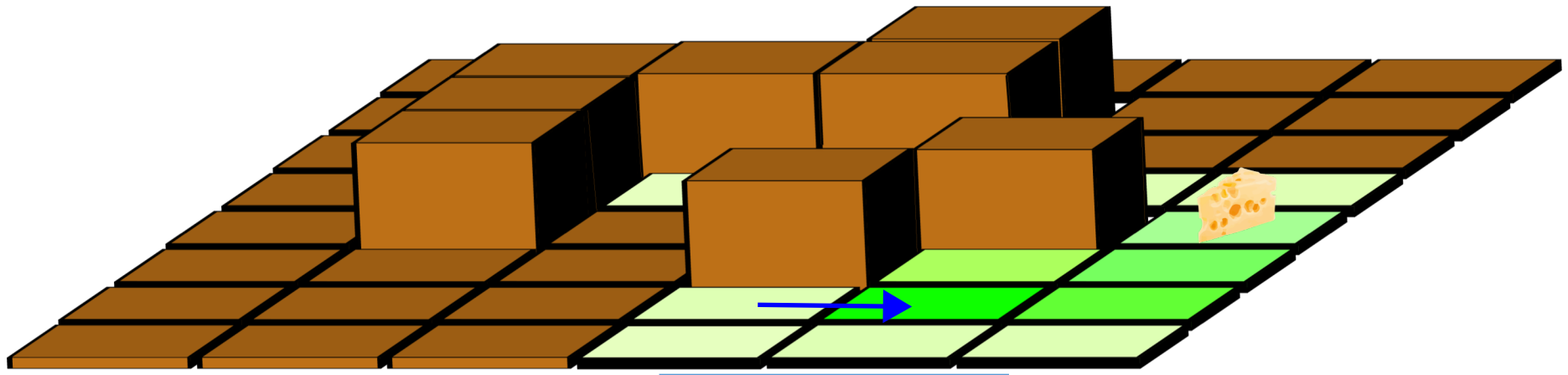
Dayan, 1993  
*Neural Computation*



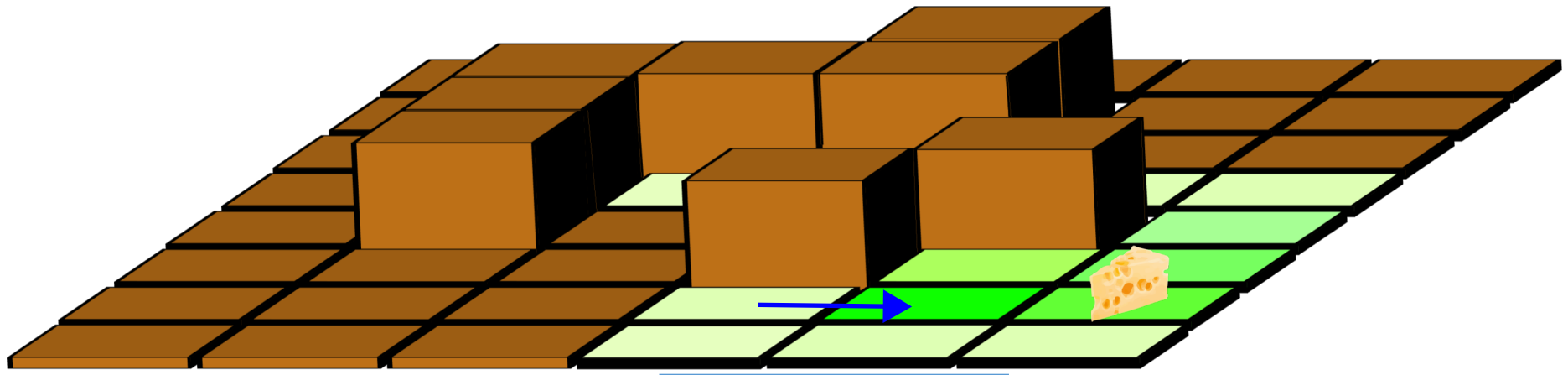
$$M^\pi(s, a_1, :)$$



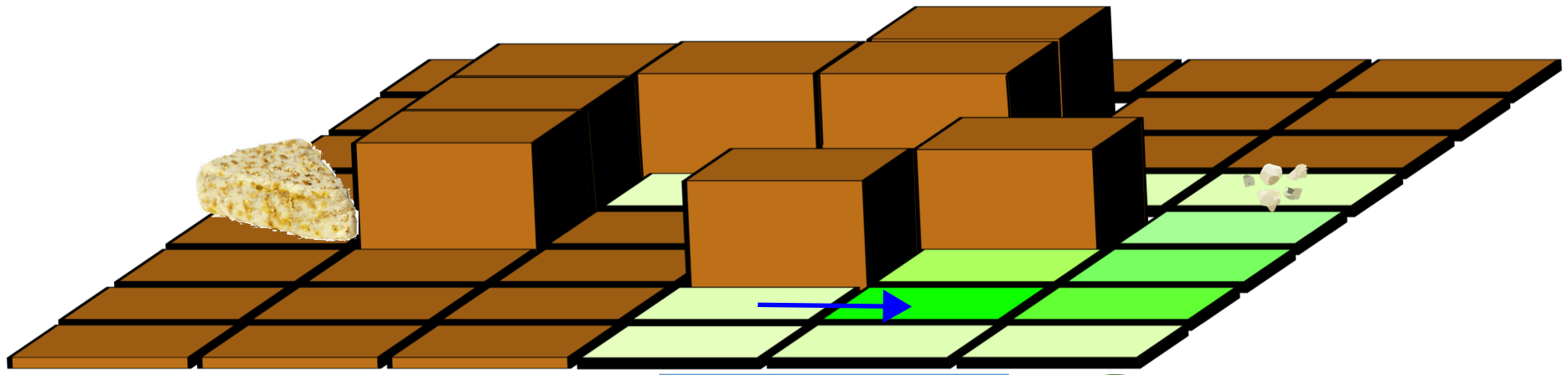
$$M^\pi(s, a_2, :)$$



$$M^\pi(s, a_2, :)$$

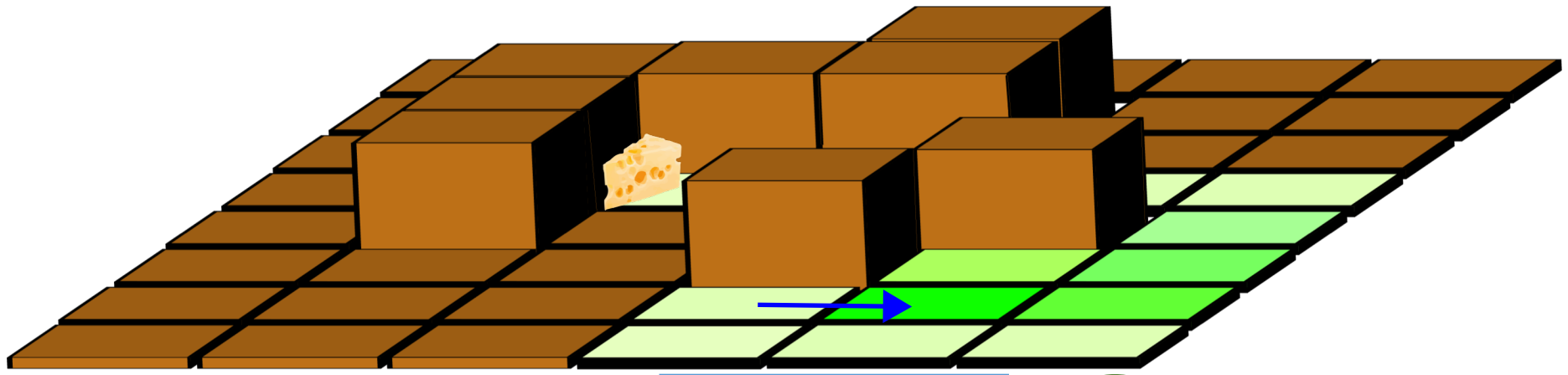


$$M^\pi(s, a_2, :)$$



$$M^\pi(s, a_2, :)$$





$$M^\pi(s, a_2, :)$$

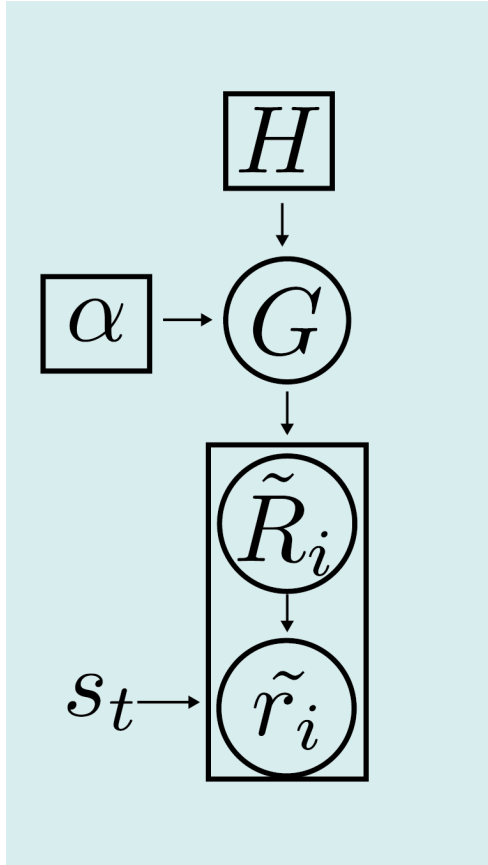


# Main approach

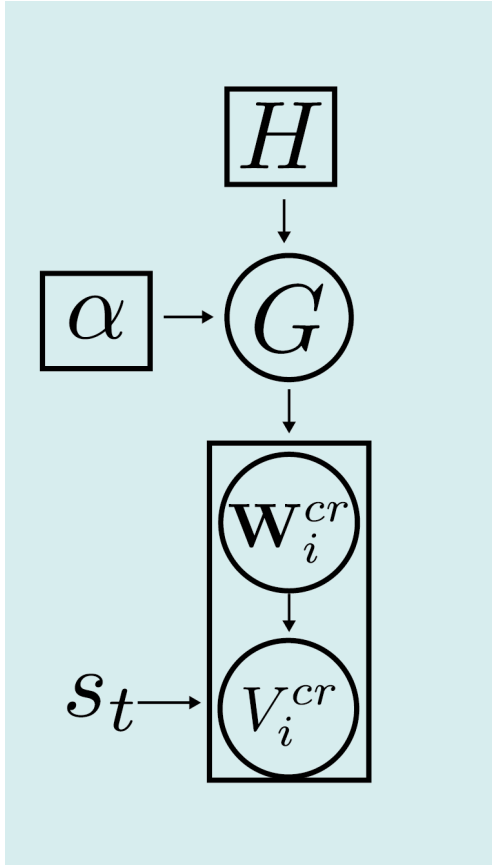
- Cluster tasks and try to map current task to the cluster such that SR is easiest to adapt
- Use the SR's flexibility to approximate the optimal value function



# Generative model over reward functions



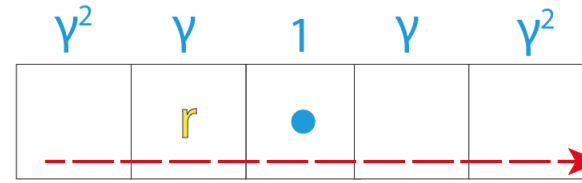
# Generative model over reward functions



$v_i^{cr}$  :

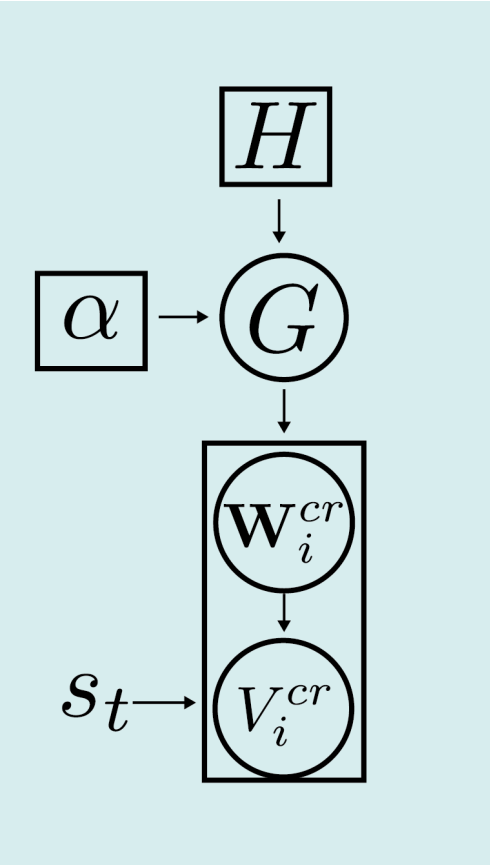
Convolved rewards (CR)

convolution



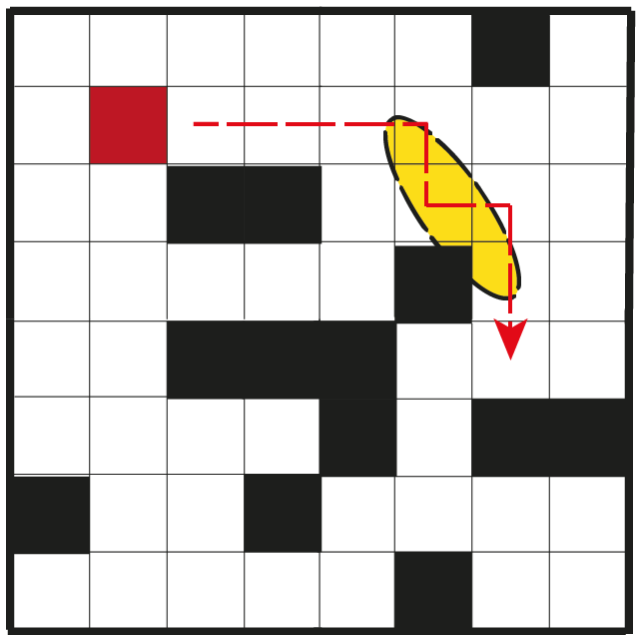
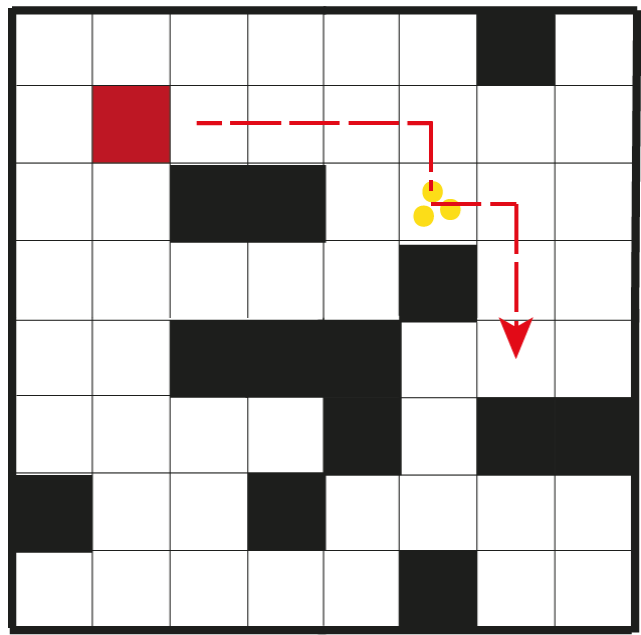
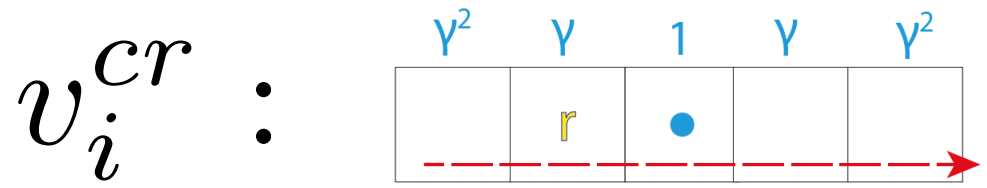
Dirichlet Process  
mixture model of  
kernel- smoothed  
rewards

# Generative model over reward functions

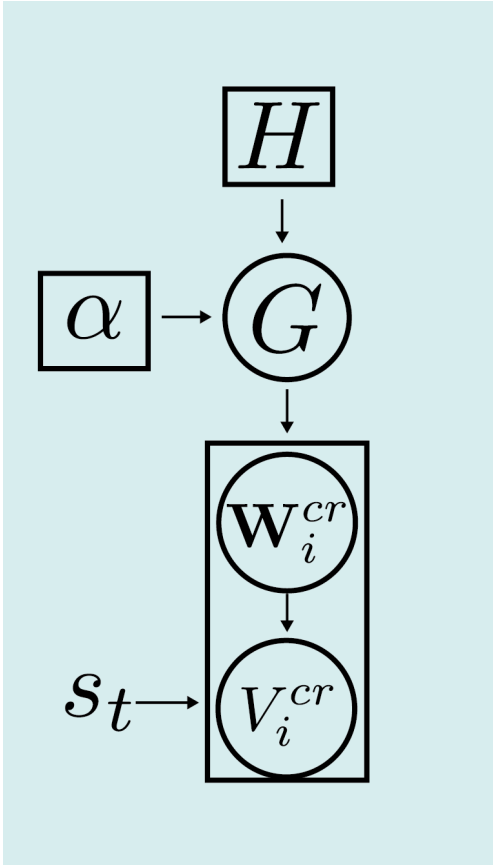


Dirichlet Process mixture model of kernel-smoothed rewards

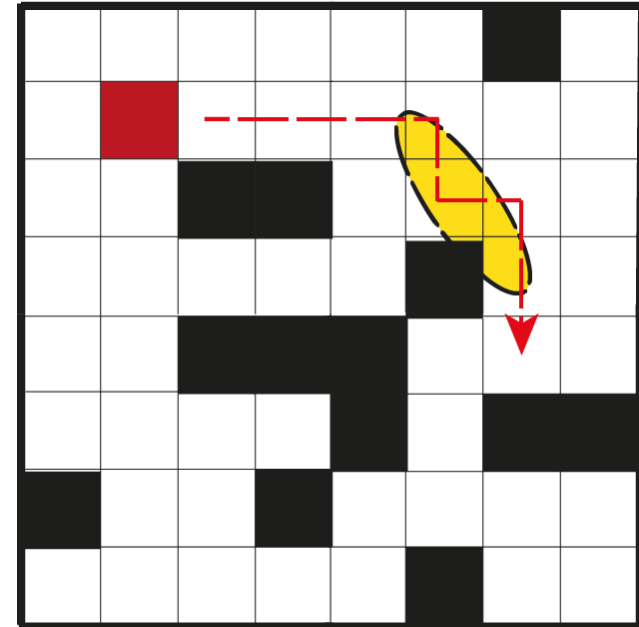
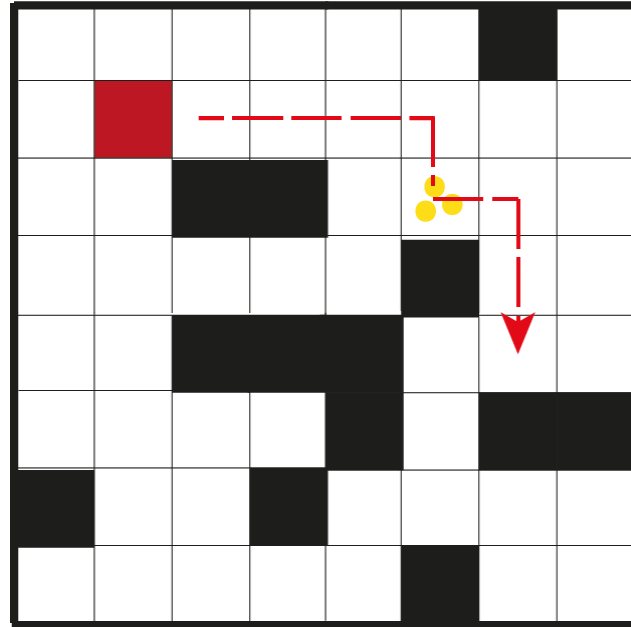
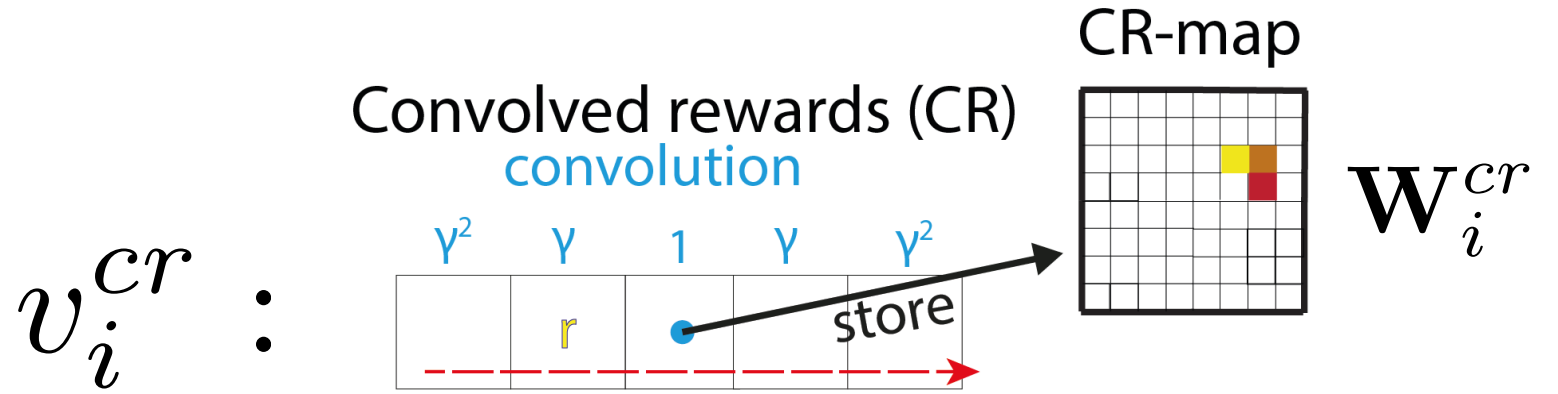
Convolved rewards (CR)  
convolution



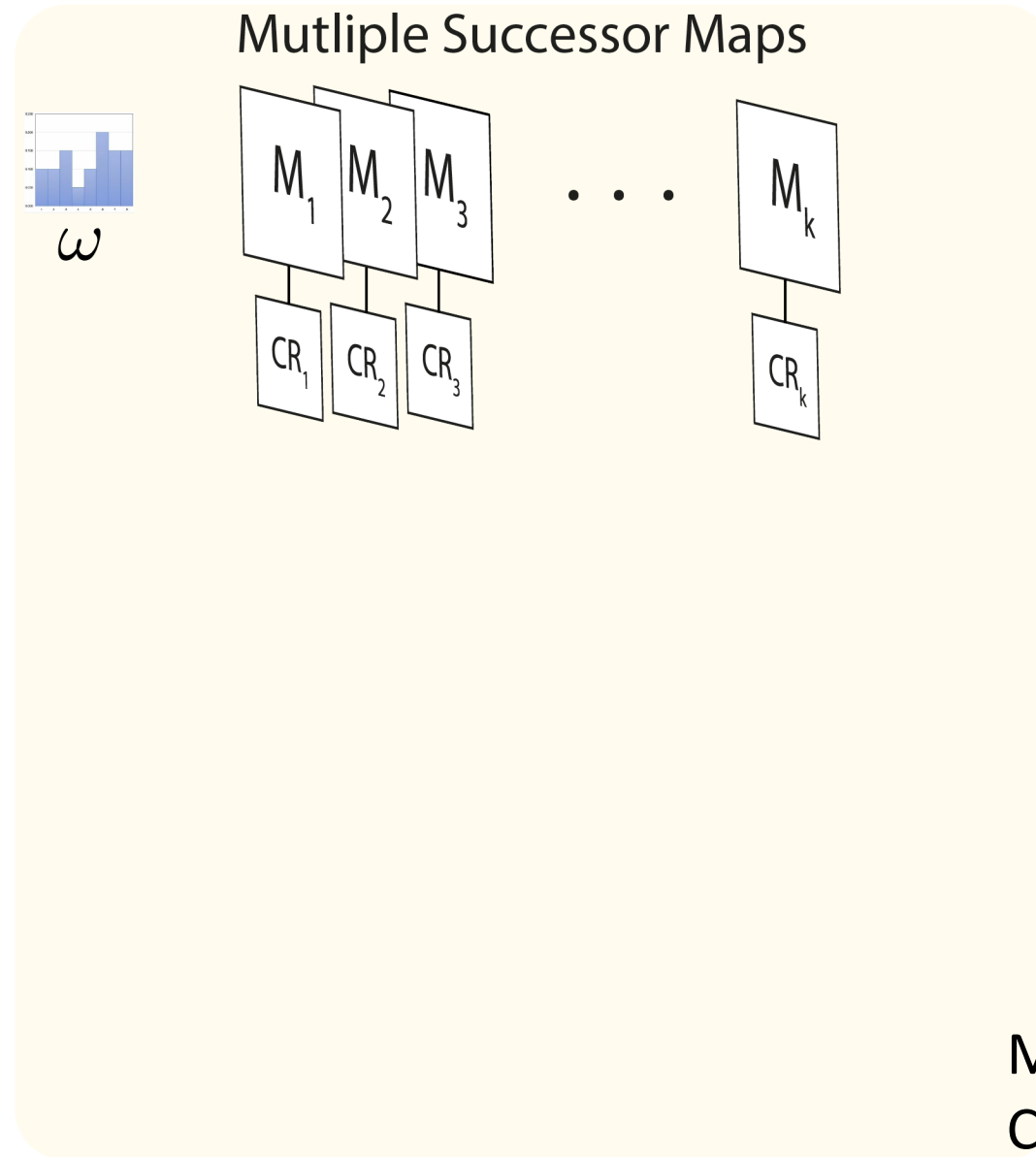
# Generative model over reward functions



Dirichlet Process  
mixture model of  
kernel- smoothed  
rewards

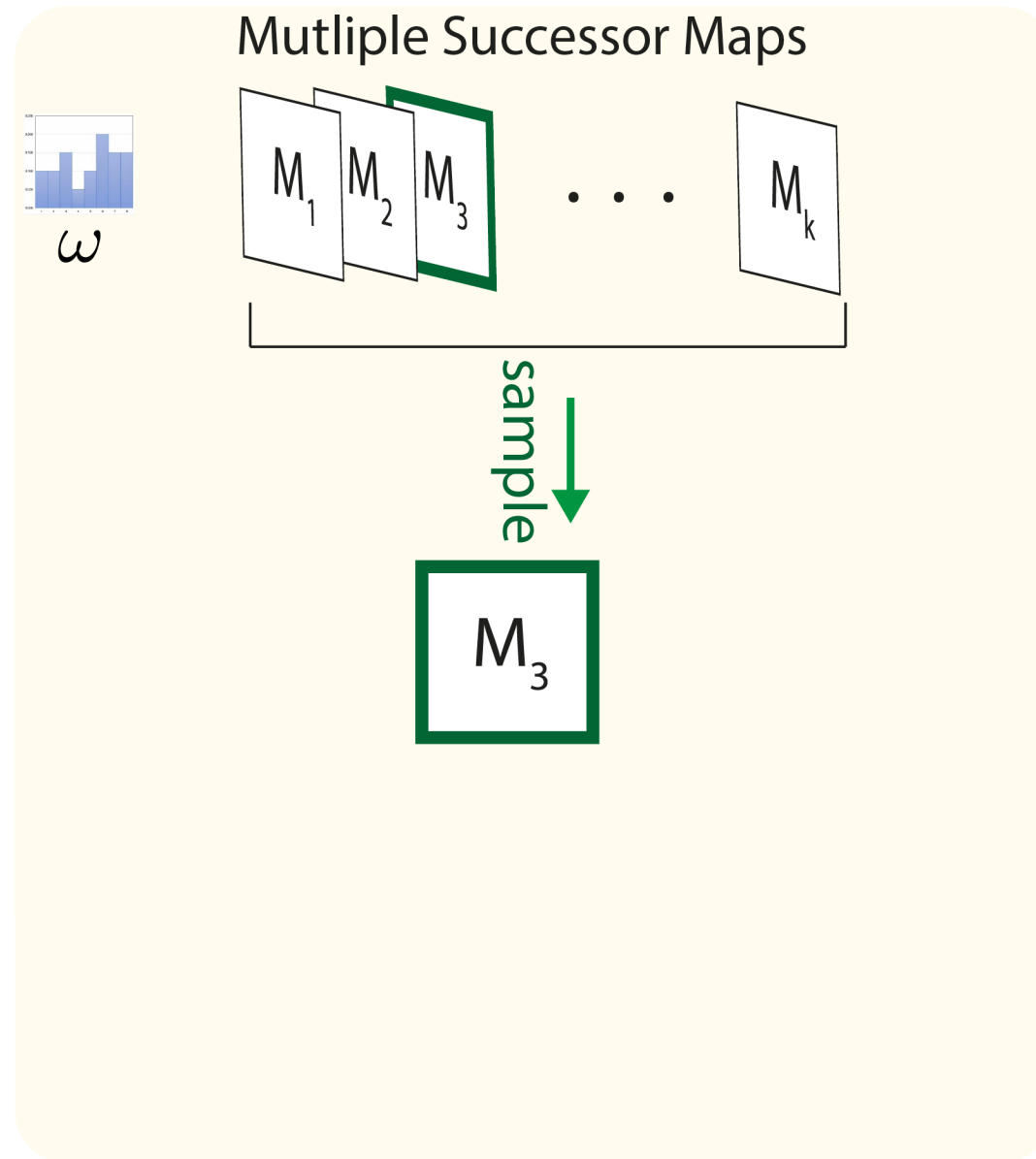


# Bayesian Successor Representation (BSR)

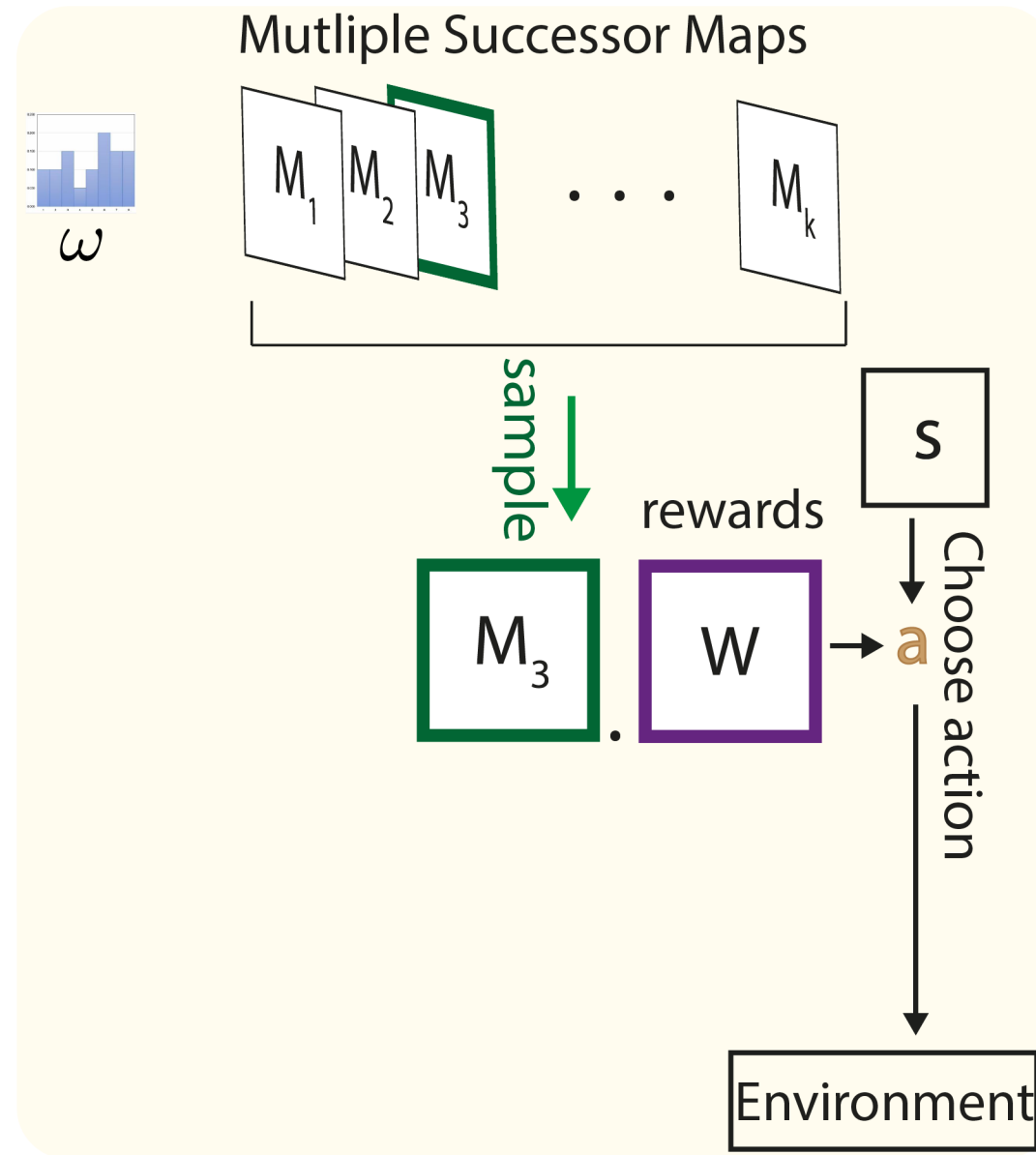


M: Successor Representation  
CR: Convolved reward map

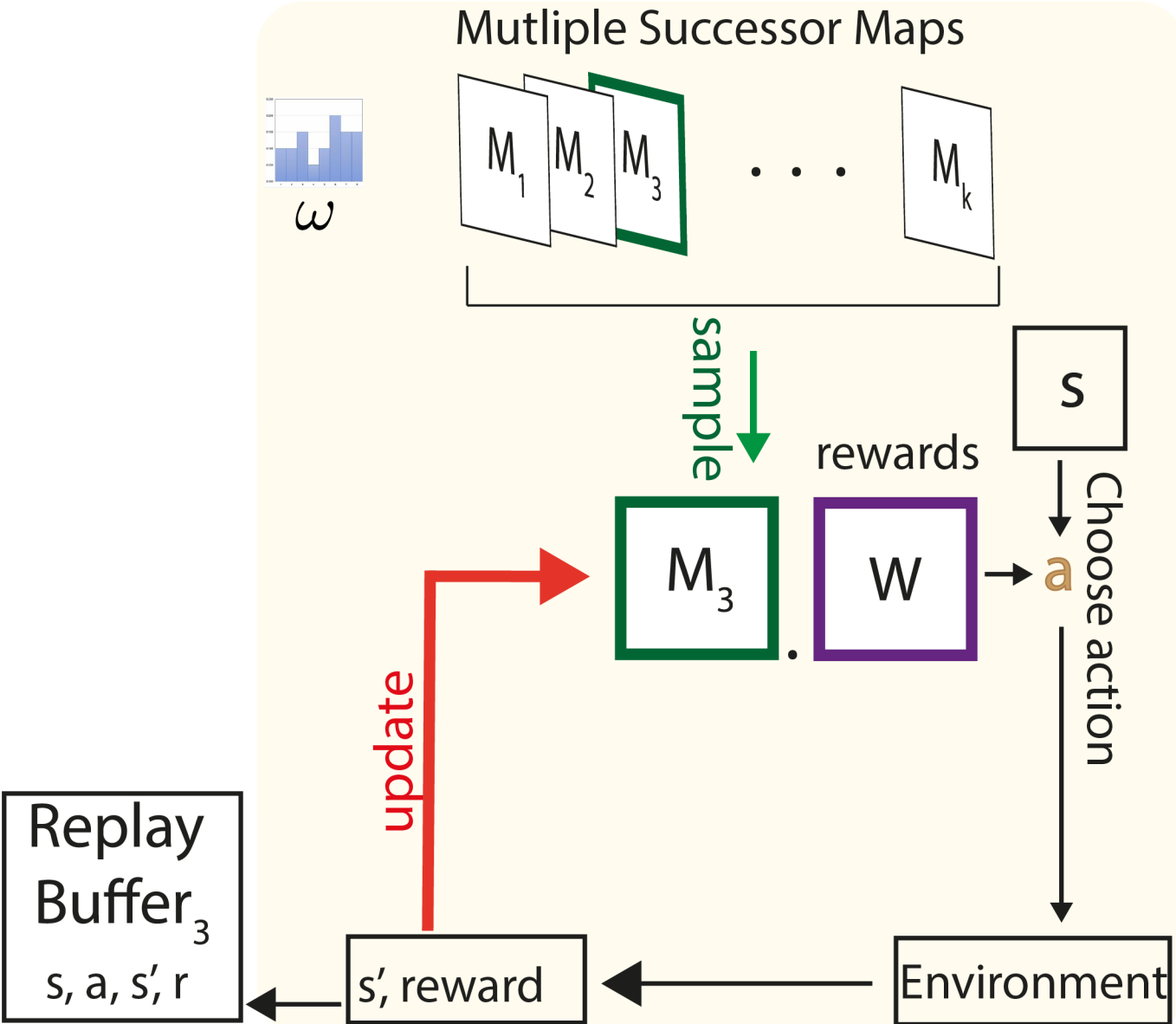
# Bayesian Successor Representation (BSR)



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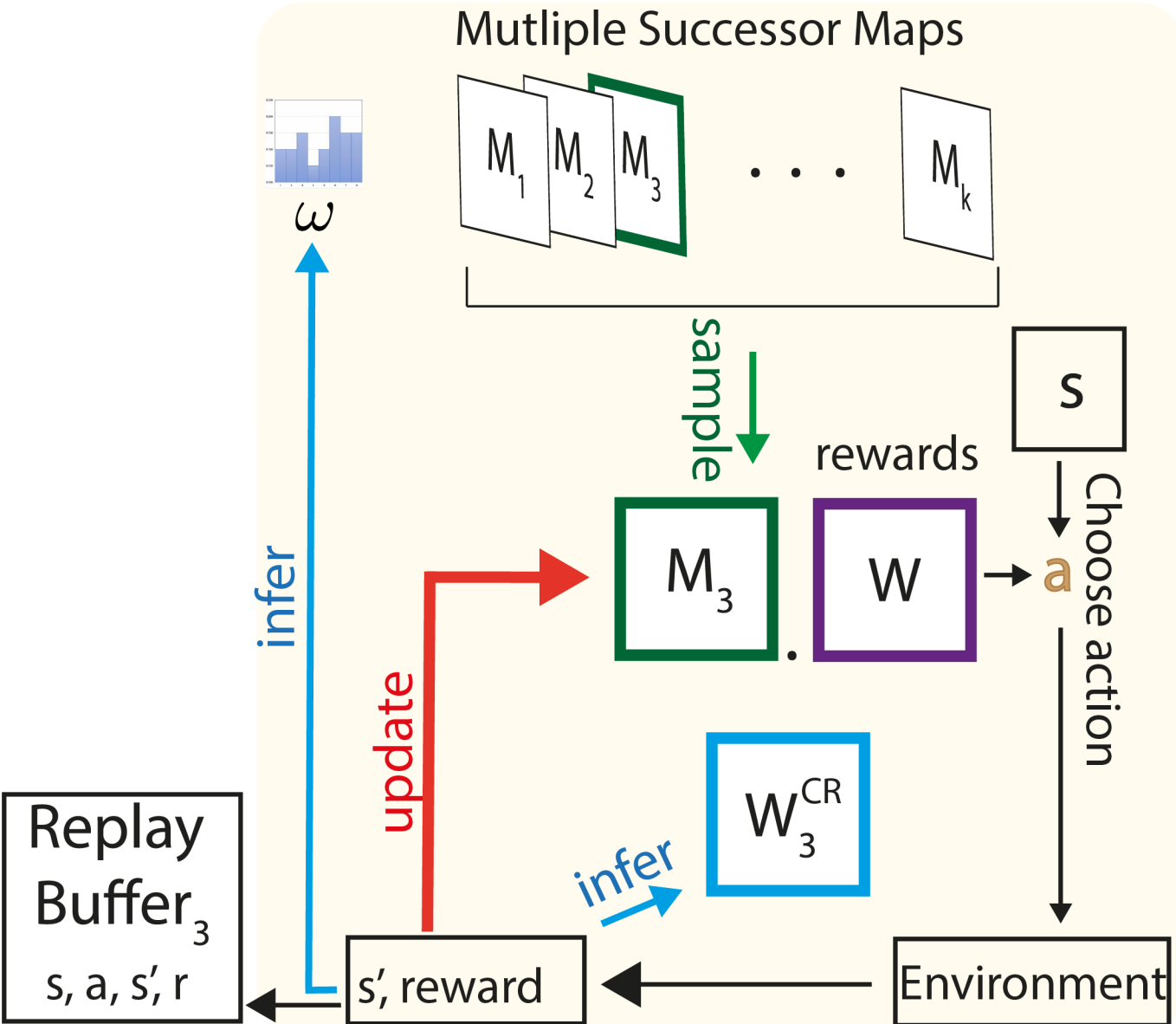


# Bayesian Successor Representation (BSR)

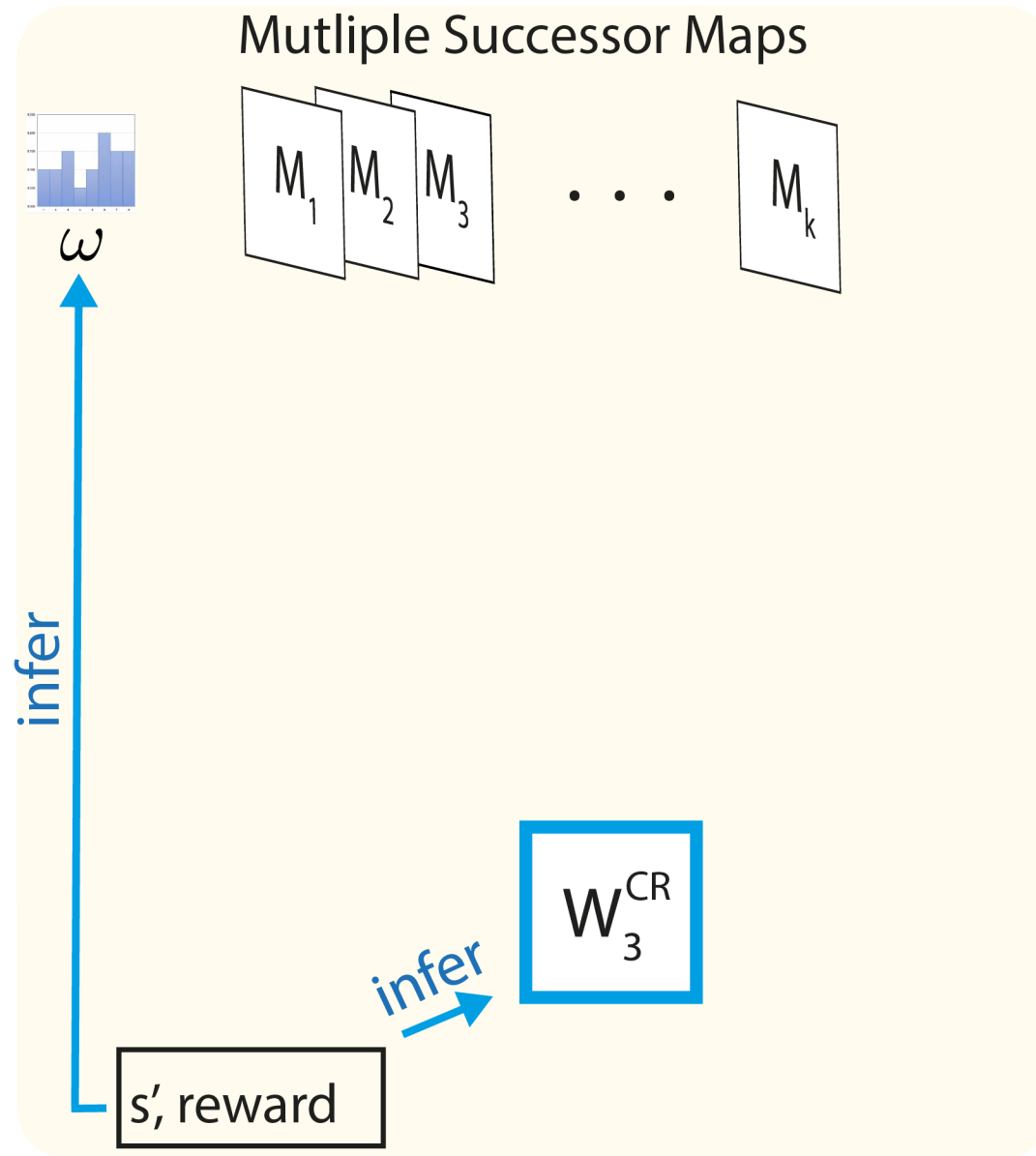




# Bayesian Successor Representation (BSR)

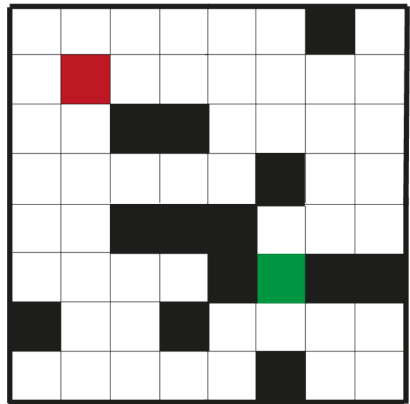


# Bayesian Successor Representation (BSR)



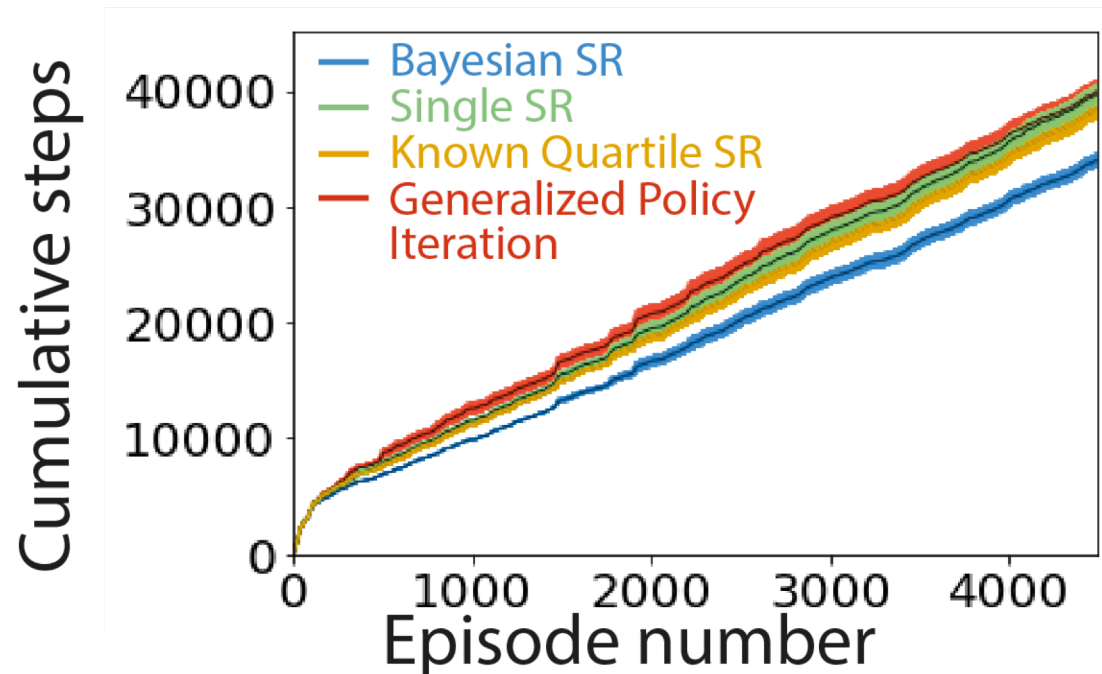
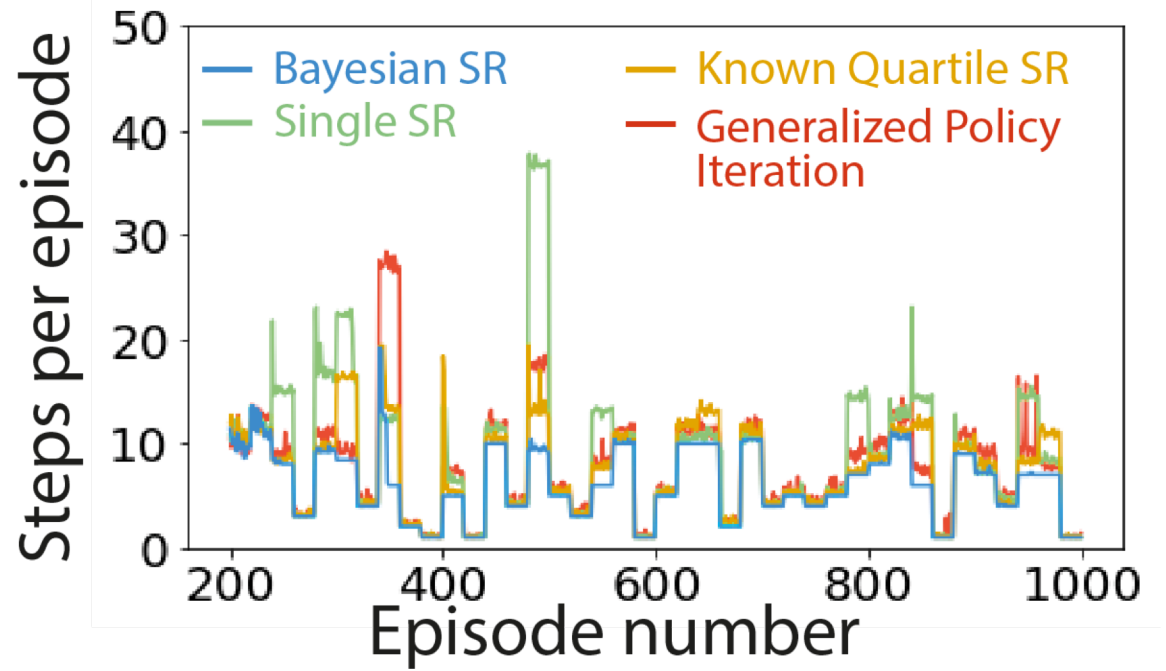
# Results

Dynamic maze navigation

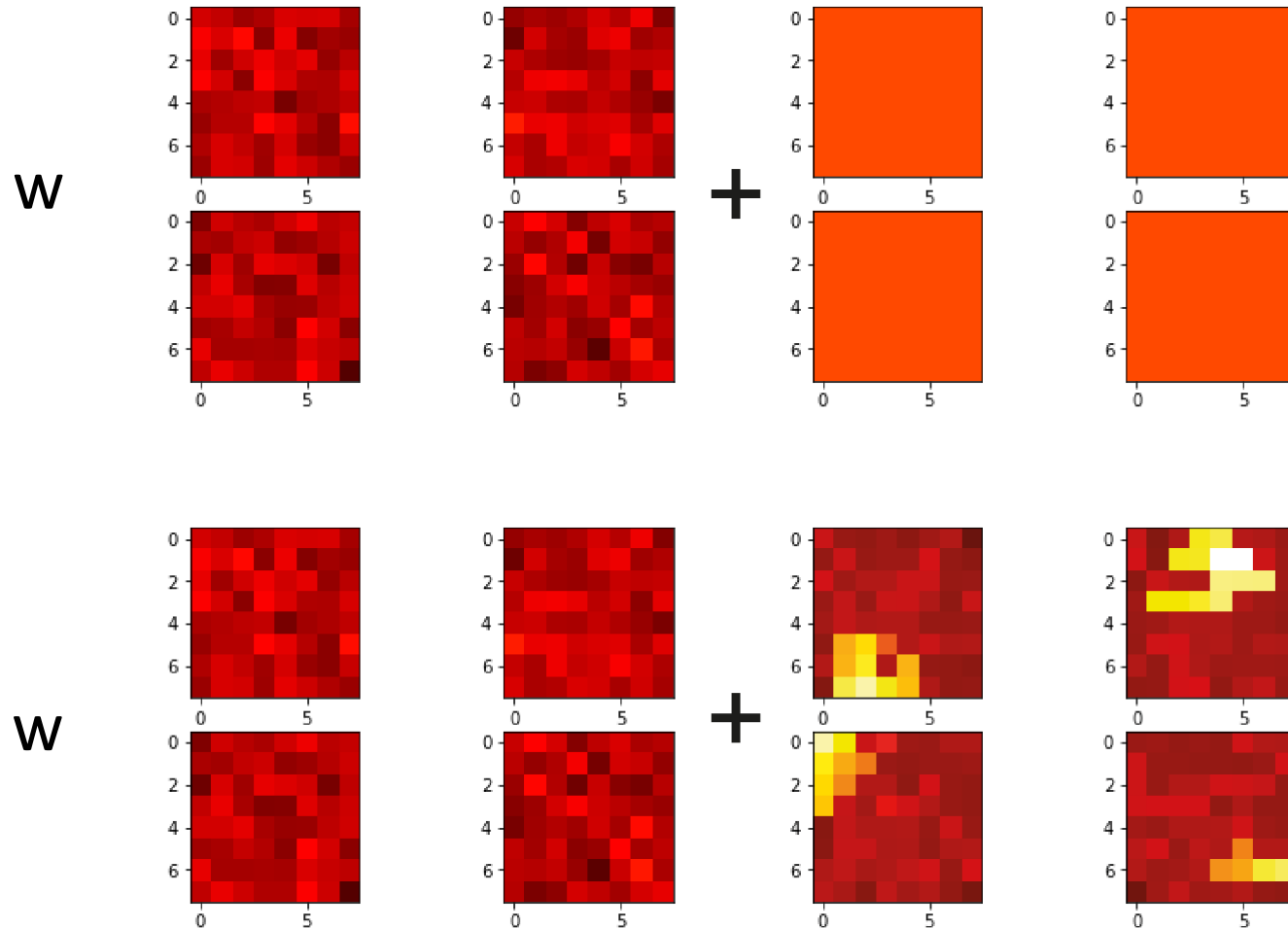


Changing start and goal states

- Wall
- Start state
- Goal state



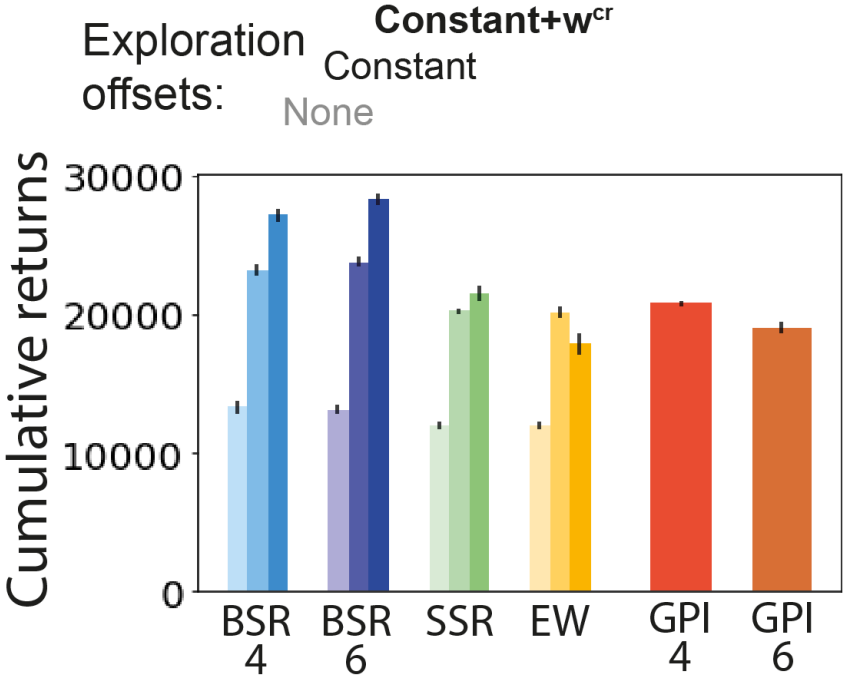
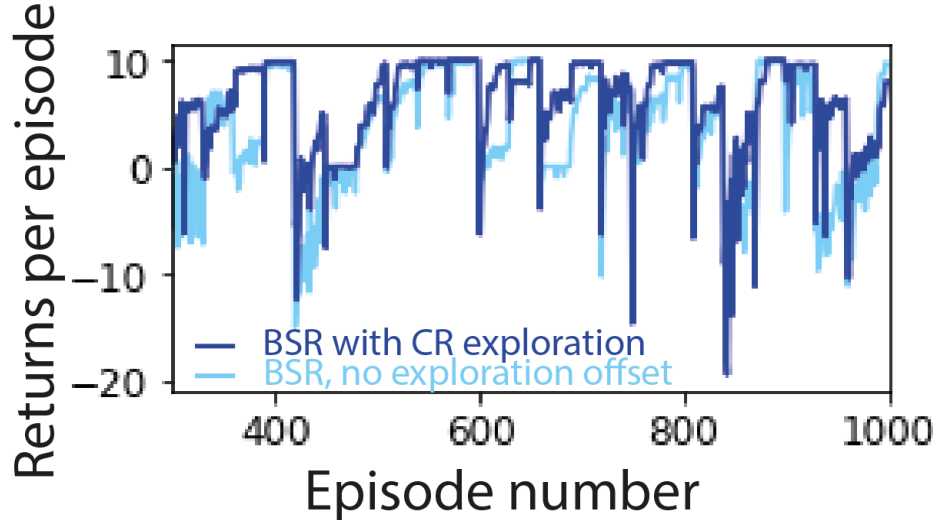
# Multi-task exploration bonus by offsetting the reward belief vector $\mathbf{w}$



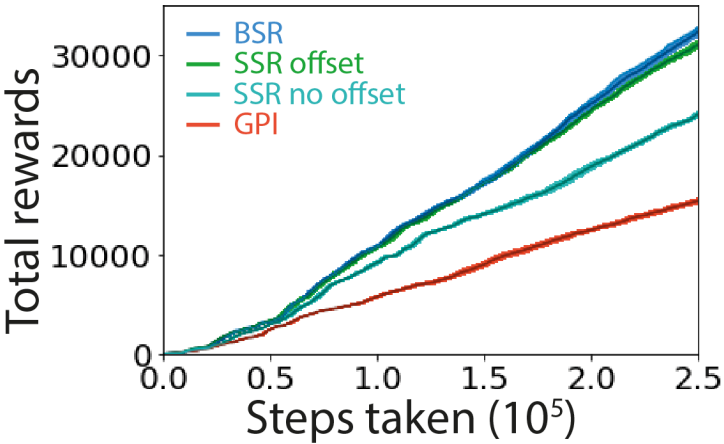
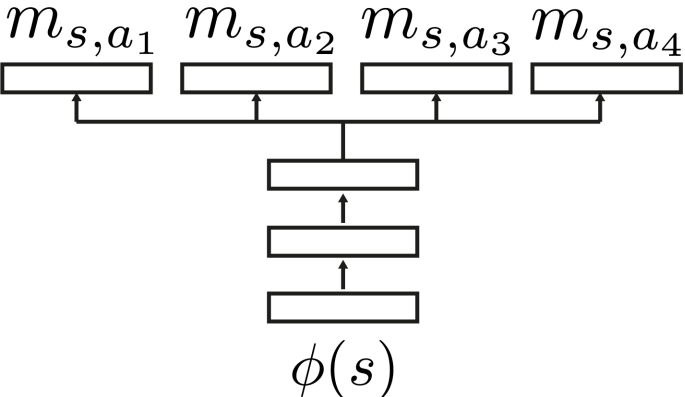
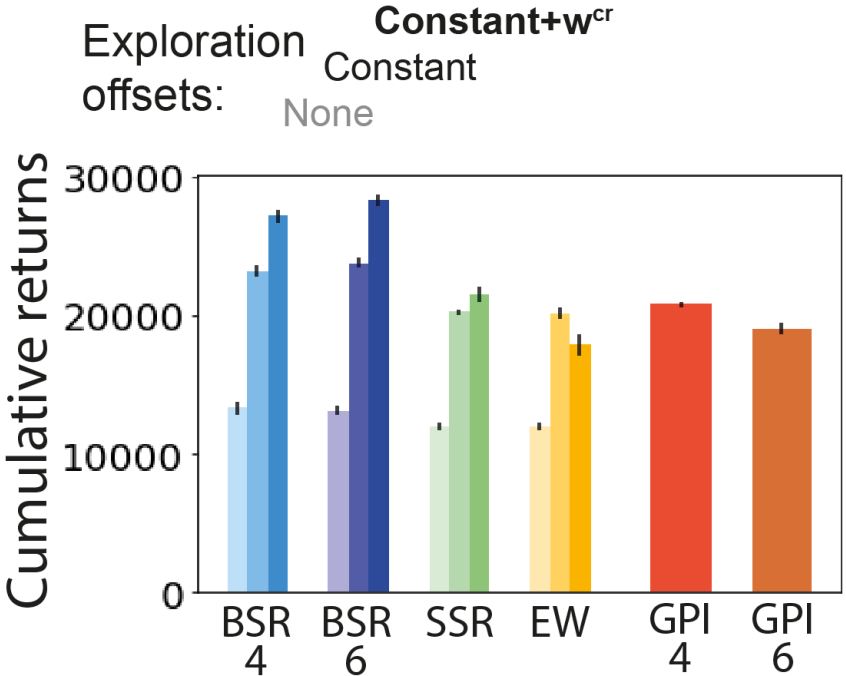
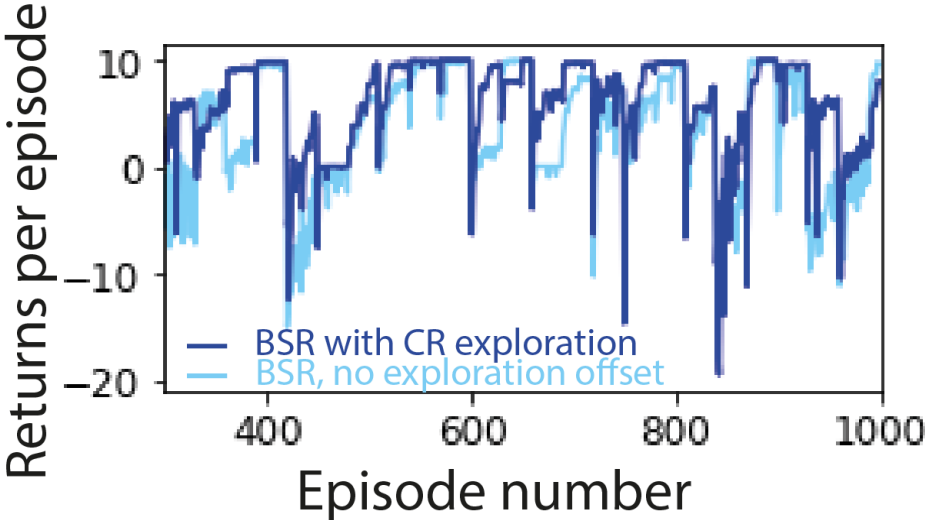
UCB inspired  
constant offset

Offset using CR  
maps, acting as  
priors for rewards

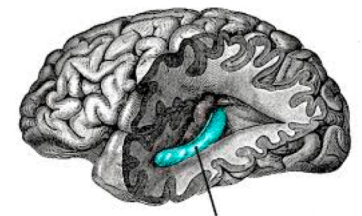
# Results



# Results



# Results



Hippocampus

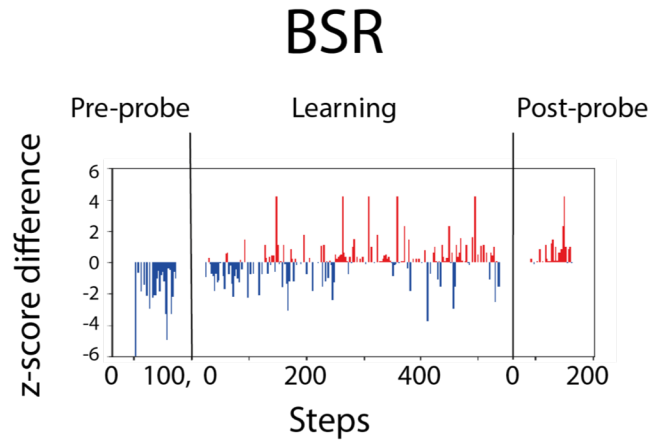
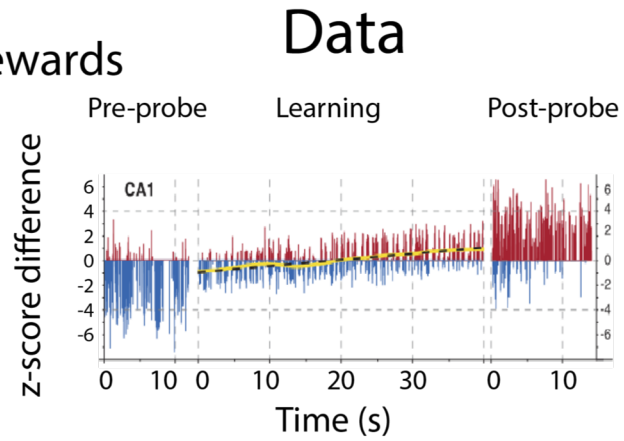
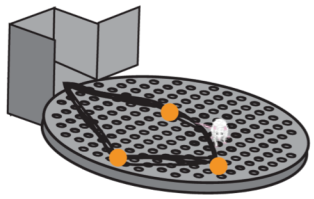
Blum and Abbot 1996  
 Levy et al. 2005  
 Stachenfeld et al. 2017

Boccaro et al. 2019  
*Science*

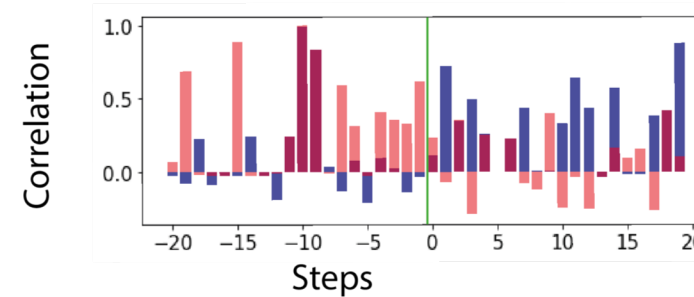
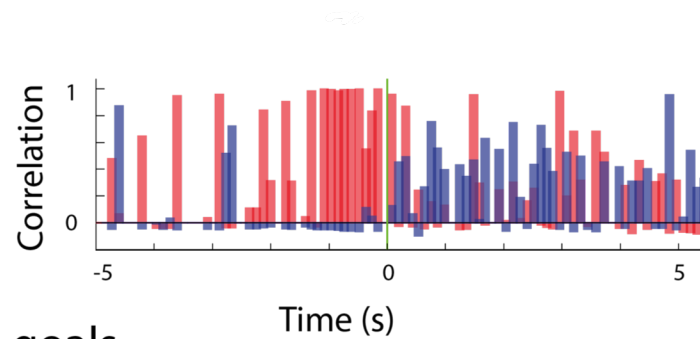
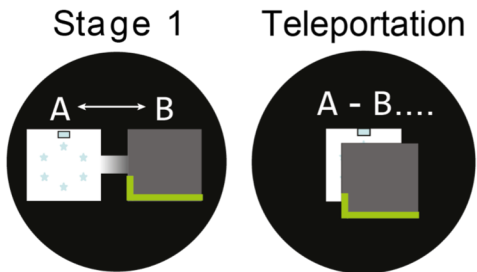
Jezeq et al. 2019  
*Nature*

Grieves et al. 2016  
*Elife*

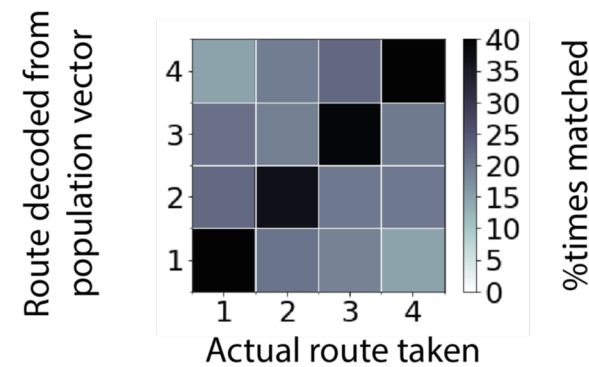
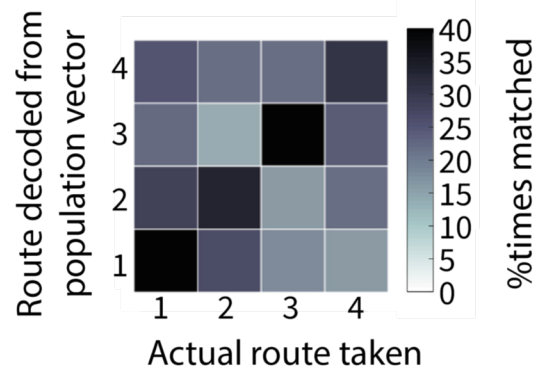
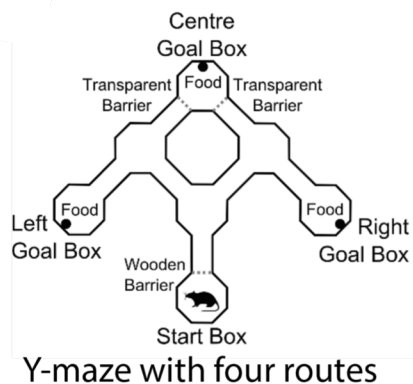
## Finding changing set of rewards



## Teleportation



## Navigation with changing goals and barriers



# Thank you!

arXiv:1906.07663

Transfer and Multi-task learning

Poster #52

10:45 AM - 12:45 PM