



Deterministic Policies for Constrained Reinforcement Learning in Polynomial Time

Jeremy McMahan

Cheap [1]

- Cheap [1]
- Multi-agent coordination [2]

- Cheap [1]
- Multi-agent coordination [2]
- Trust-worthy [3]

- Cheap [1]
- Multi-agent coordination [2]
- Trust-worthy [3]



- Cheap [1]
- Multi-agent coordination [2]
- Trust-worthy [3]
 - Predictable



- Cheap [1]
- Multi-agent coordination [2]
- Trust-worthy [3]
 - Predictable





- Cheap [1]
- Multi-agent coordination [2]
- Trust-worthy [3]
 - Predictable
- Optimal for modern constraints [4]

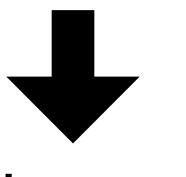




Expectation

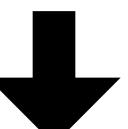
Expectation — Unlimited Resource

Expectation — Unlimited Resource

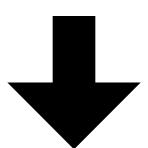


Chance

Expectation — Unlimited Resource

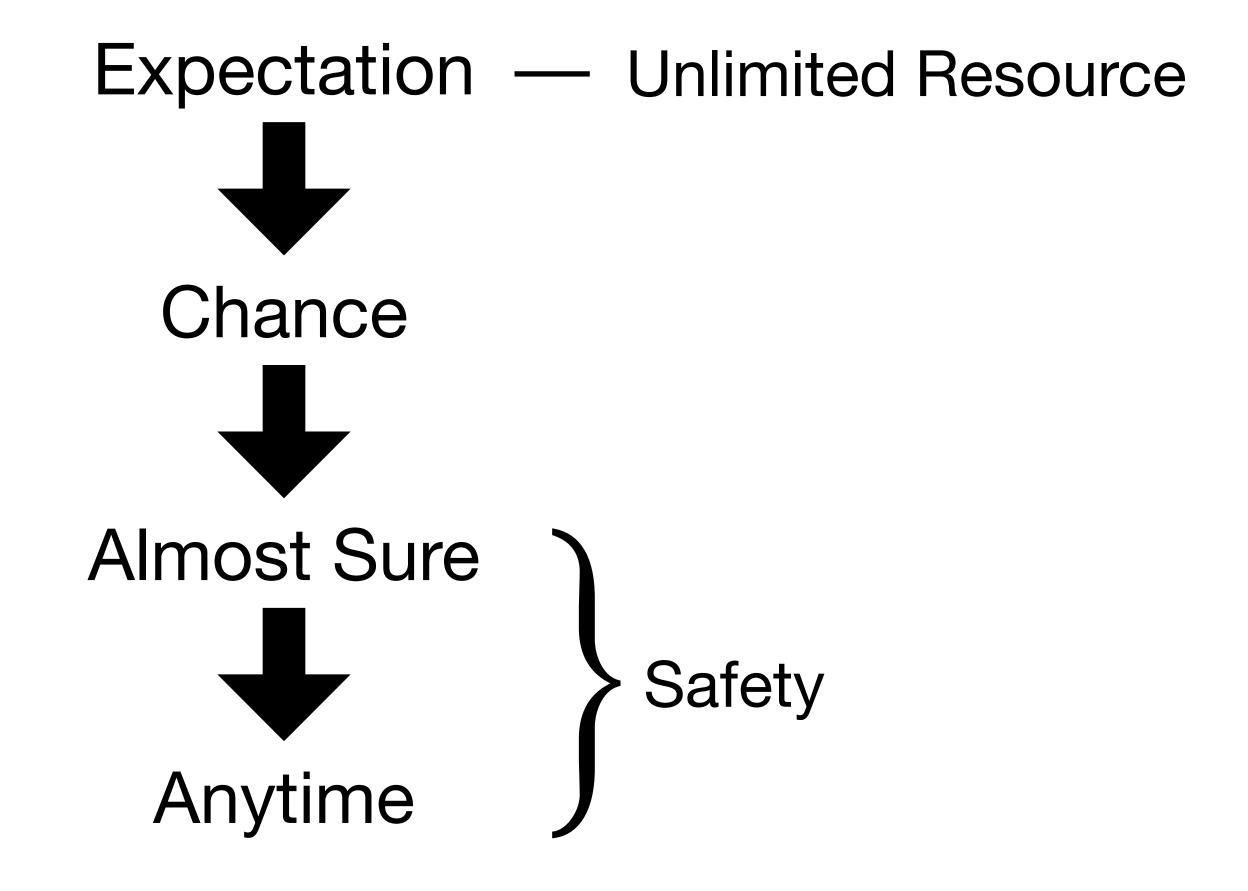


Chance



Almost Sure

Expectation — Unlimited Resource Chance Almost Sure Anytime



Problem

Problem

$$\max_{\pi \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{M}^{\pi} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{h=1}^{H} r_{h}(s_{h}, a_{h}) \\ h = 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{cases} C_{M}^{\pi} \leq B \\ \pi \text{ deterministic} \end{cases}$$

Problem

$$\max_{\pi \in \Pi} \mathbb{E}_{M}^{\pi} \left[\sum_{h=1}^{H} r_{h}(s_{h}, a_{h}) \right] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{cases} C_{M}^{\pi} \leq B \\ \pi \text{ deterministic} \end{cases}$$

C belongs to a family of criteria including expected, almost-sure, and anytime criteria

Problem is NP-hard

- Problem is NP-hard
- Feasibility is NP-hard for > 1 constraint

- Problem is NP-hard
- Feasibility is NP-hard for > 1 constraint
- Problem is not continuous

- Problem is NP-hard
- Feasibility is NP-hard for > 1 constraint
- Problem is not continuous
- Dynamic programming fails

Can useful constraints be approximated efficiently?

Yes!

Yes!

We design an additive and relative **FPTAS** for general cost criteria, including **expectation**, **almost-sure**, and **anytime**.

Yes!

We design an additive and relative **FPTAS** for general cost criteria, including **expectation**, **almost-sure**, and **anytime**.

*Only chance constraints are left out, which are provably inapproximable

Answers three long-standing open questions.

Answers three long-standing open questions.

Polynomial-time approximability is possible for:

Answers three long-standing open questions.

Polynomial-time approximability is possible for:

Almost-sure-constrained policies

Answers three long-standing open questions.

Polynomial-time approximability is possible for:

- Almost-sure-constrained policies
- Anytime-constrained policies

Answers three long-standing open questions.

Polynomial-time approximability is possible for:

- Almost-sure-constrained policies
- Anytime-constrained policies
- Deterministic, expectation-constrained policies

Answers three long-standing open questions.

Polynomial-time approximability is possible for:

- Almost-sure-constrained policies
- Anytime-constrained policies
- Deterministic, expectation-constrained policies

Open for nearly 25 years!

Thank you!



References

1

MATHEMATICS OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH Vol. 25, No. 1, February 2000 Printed in U.S.A.

CONSTRAINED DISCOUNTED MARKOV DECISION PROCESSES AND HAMILTONIAN CYCLES

EUGENE A. FEINBERG

2

Towards a formalization of teamwork with resource constraints

Praveen Paruchuri, Milind Tambe, Fernando Ordonez
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089
{paruchur,tambe,fordon}@usc.edu

Sarit Kraus
Bar-Ilan University
Ramat-Gan 52900, Israel
sarit@macs.biu.ac.il

3

Stationary Deterministic Policies for Constrained MDPs with Multiple Rewards, Costs, and Discount Factors

Dmitri Dolgov and Edmund Durfee

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
{ddolgov, durfee}@umich.edu

_

Anytime-Constrained Reinforcement Learning

Jeremy McMahan

Xiaojin Zhu

University of Wisconsin-Madison