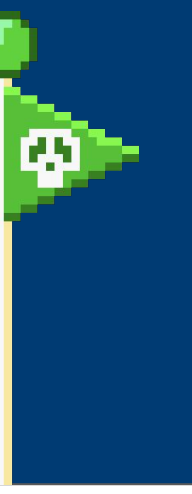




Scaling All-Goals Updates in Reinforcement Learning Using Convolutional Neural Networks

Imperial College London

Fabio Pardo, Vitaly Levnik, Petar Kormushev

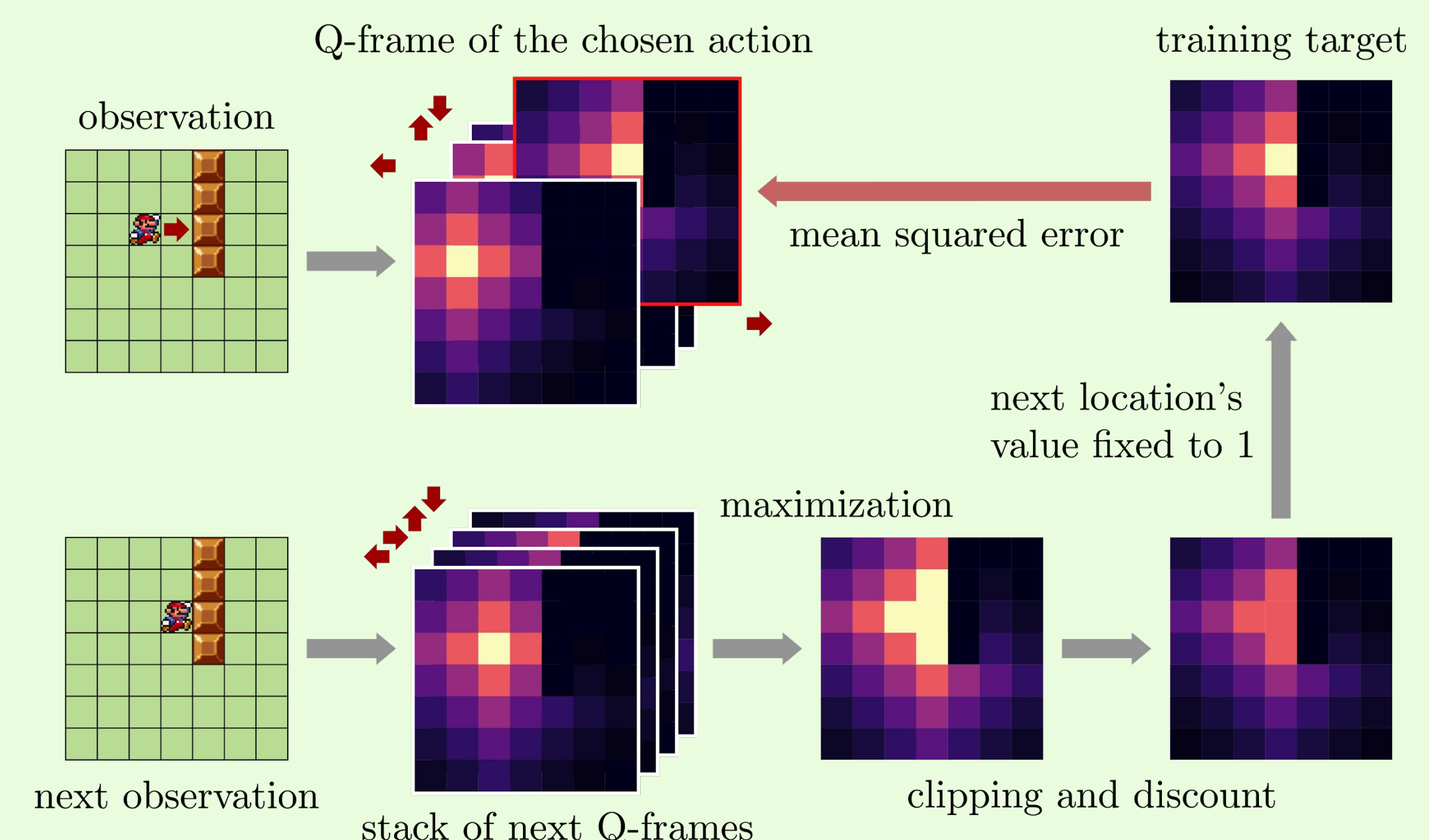


1. Learn to reach goals

- Naive approach:** learns via RL one goal at a time
Goal relabeling: replays past transitions with new goals (which ones?)
All-goals update: replays past transitions with all possible goals (how to scale?)

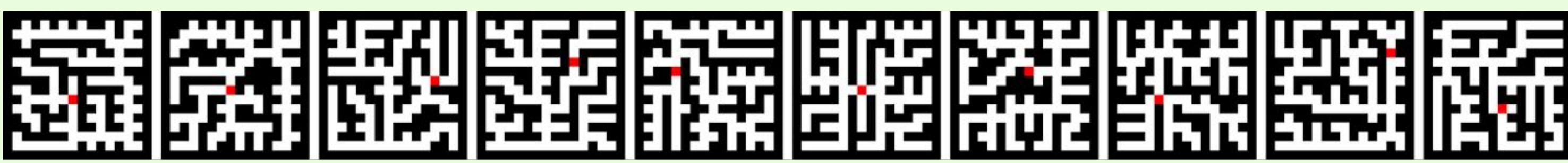
Proposed Q-map:

- Uses Q-learning towards all goals simultaneously
- Produces hundreds of Q-values towards all the goals in output
- Uses convolutions to exploit correlations between visual features and reachability

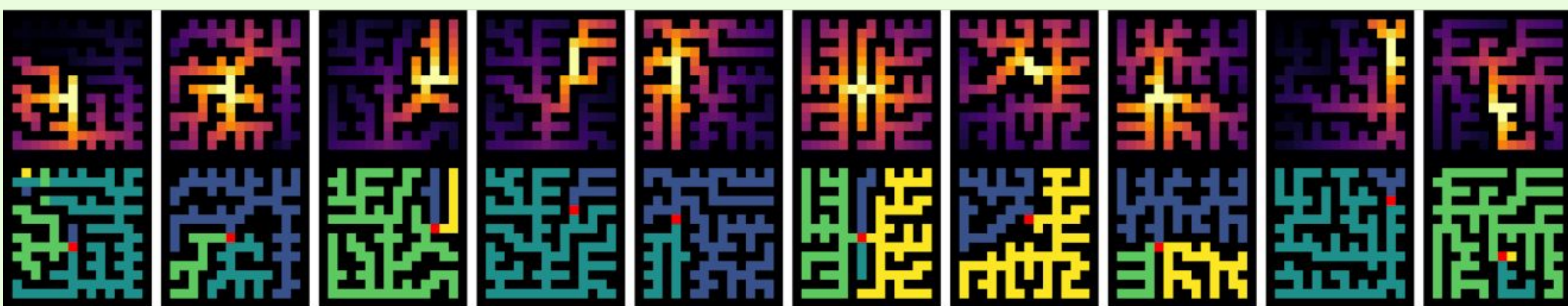


Random mazes:

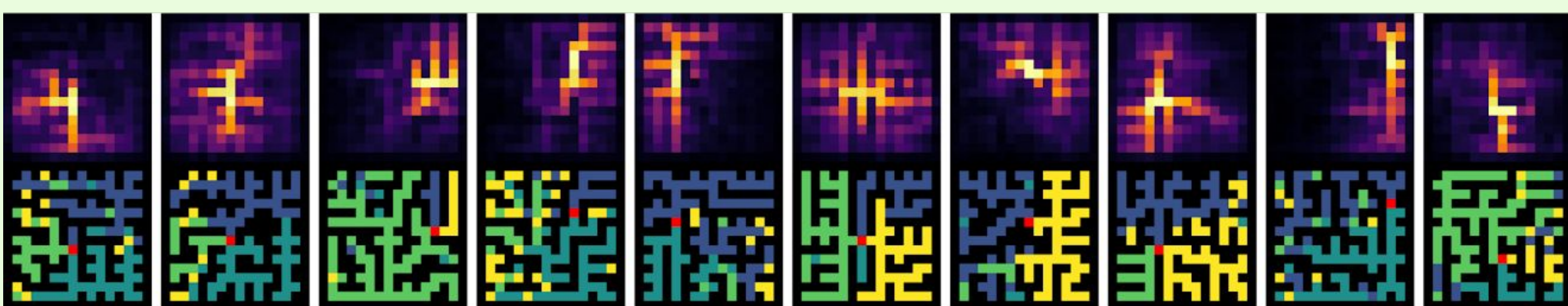
- All-goals in output is better than all-goals in input
- Compression architecture (conv → dense → deconv) is worse



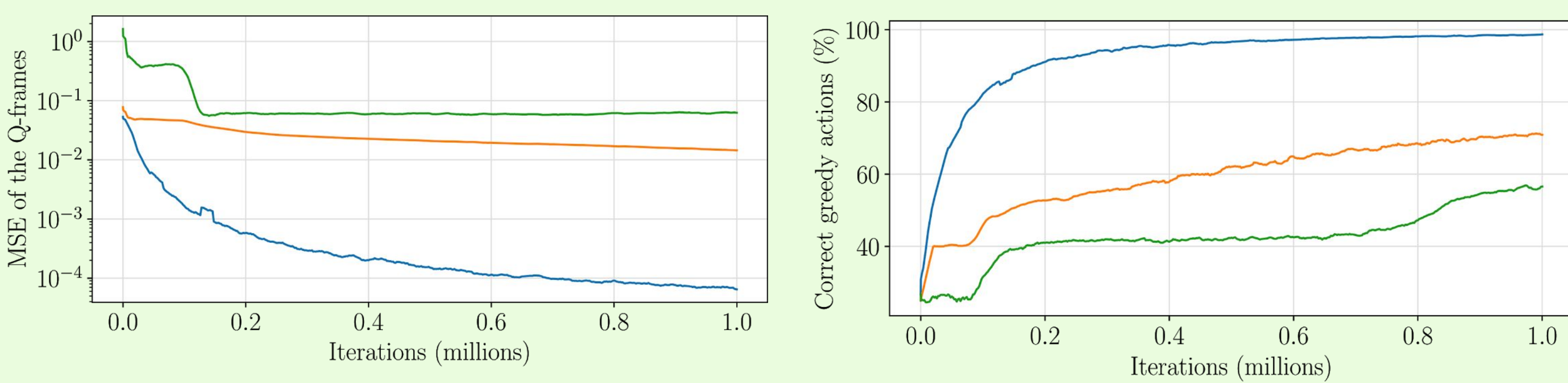
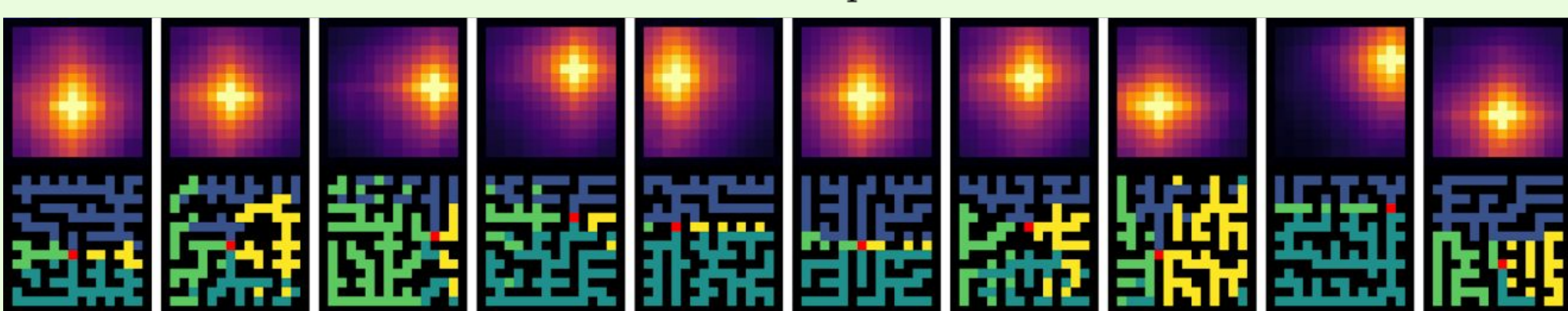
Q-map without compression



Q-map with compression

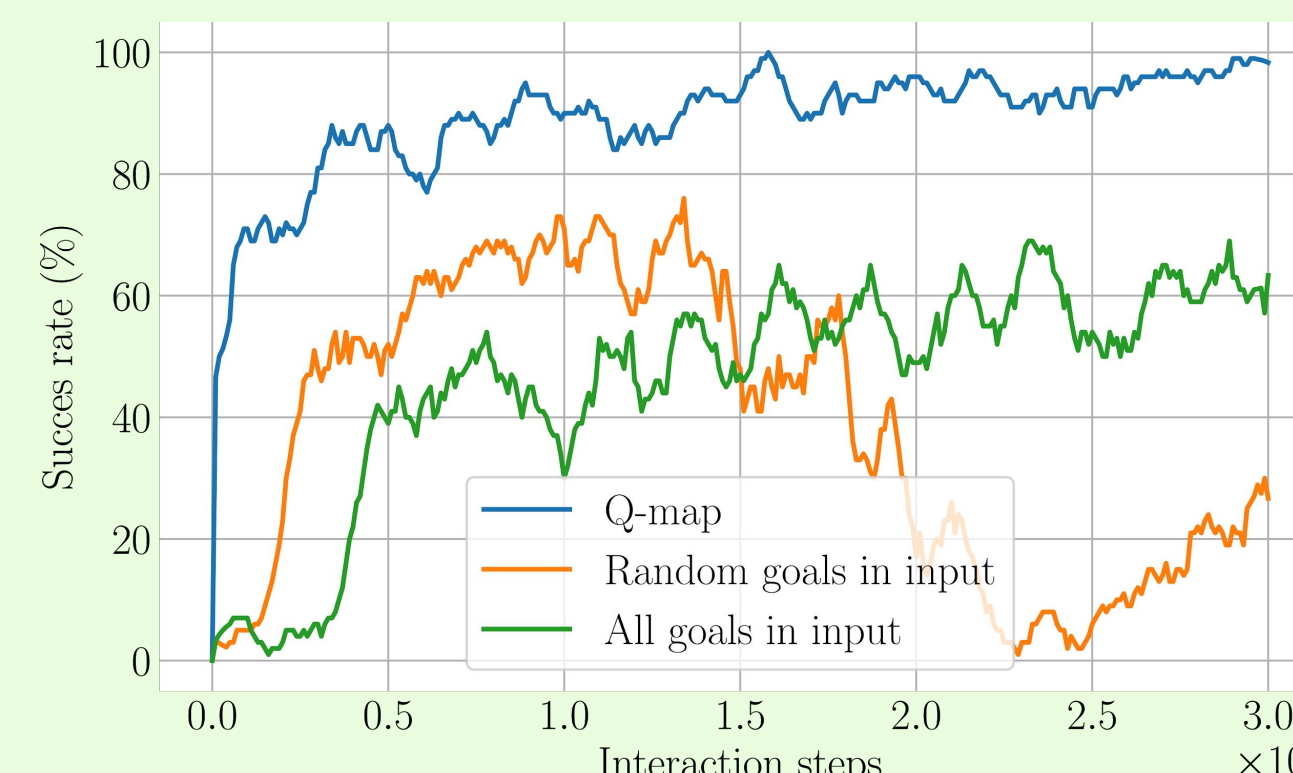
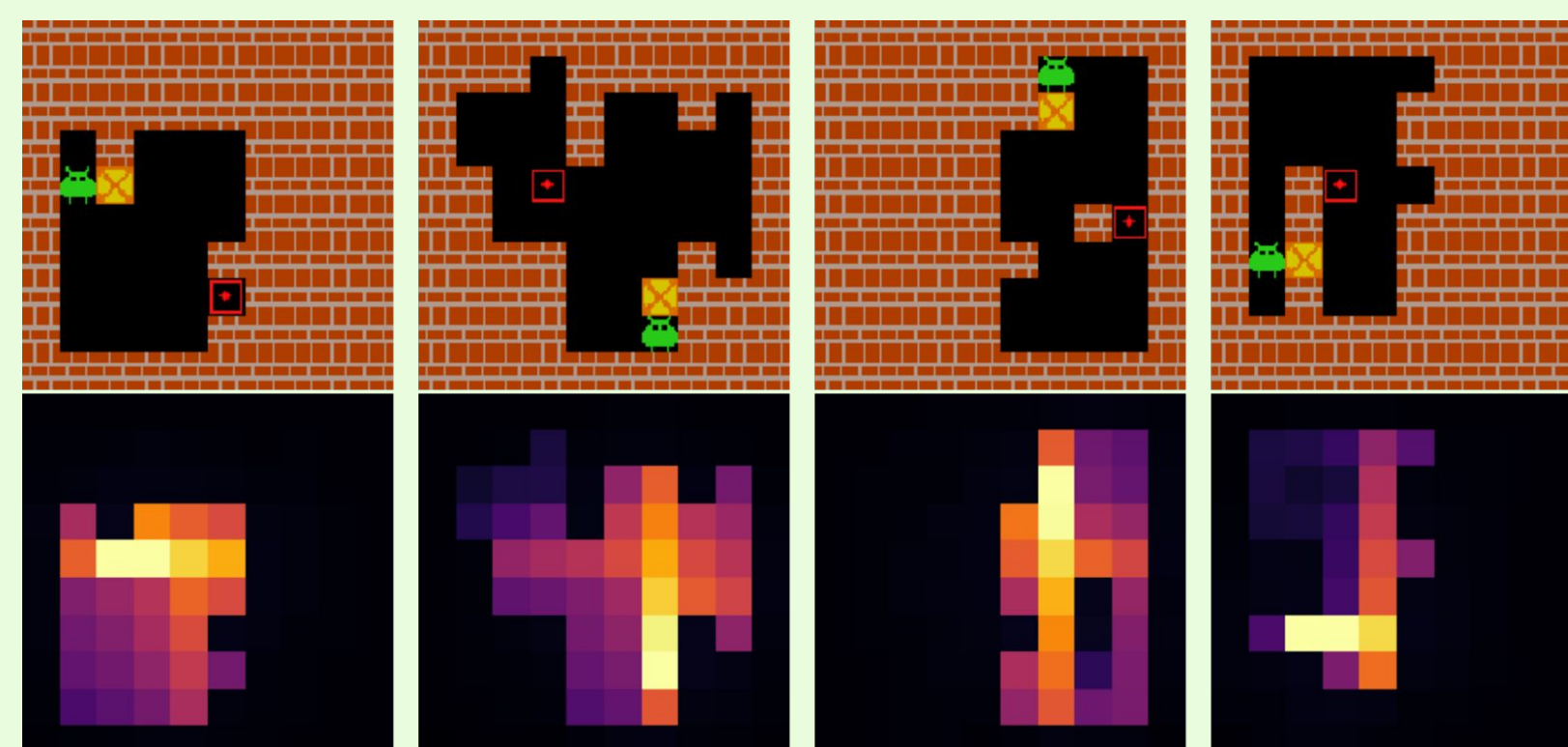


Goal in input



Random Sokoban:

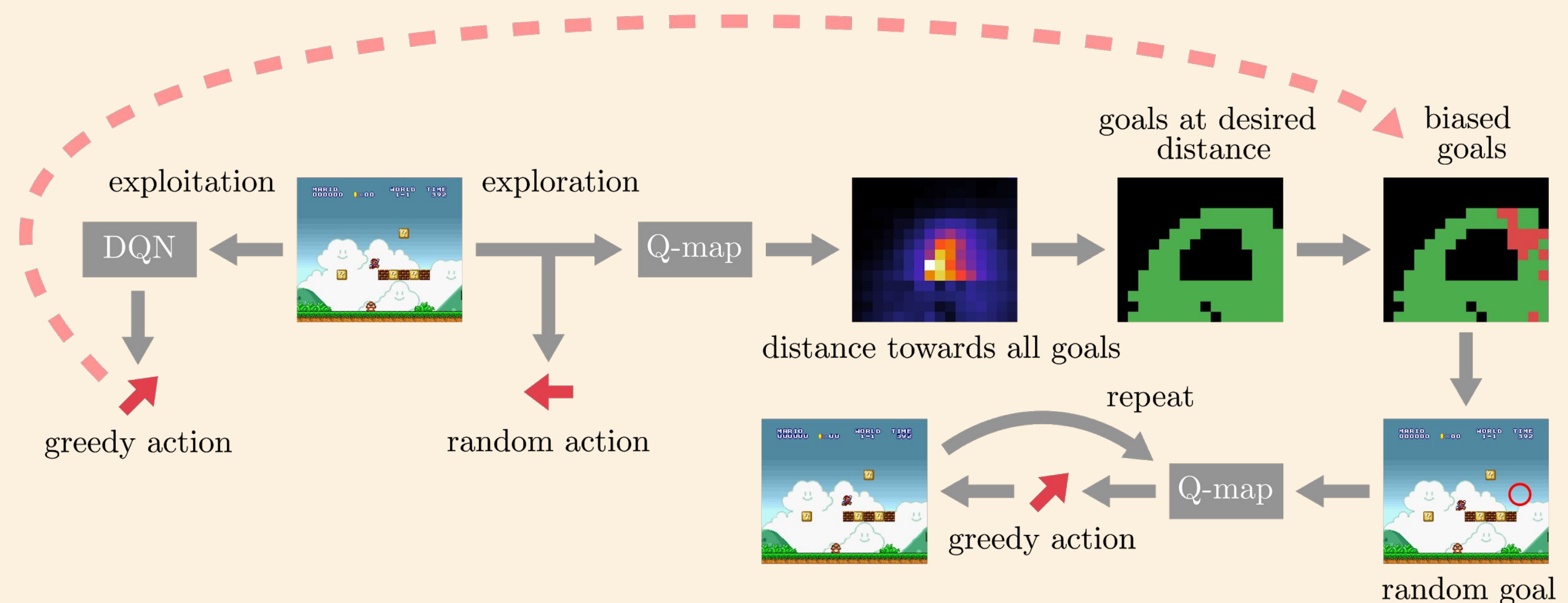
- All-goals in output is better than all-goals in input
- Random goals in input is unstable



2. Explore by reaching goals

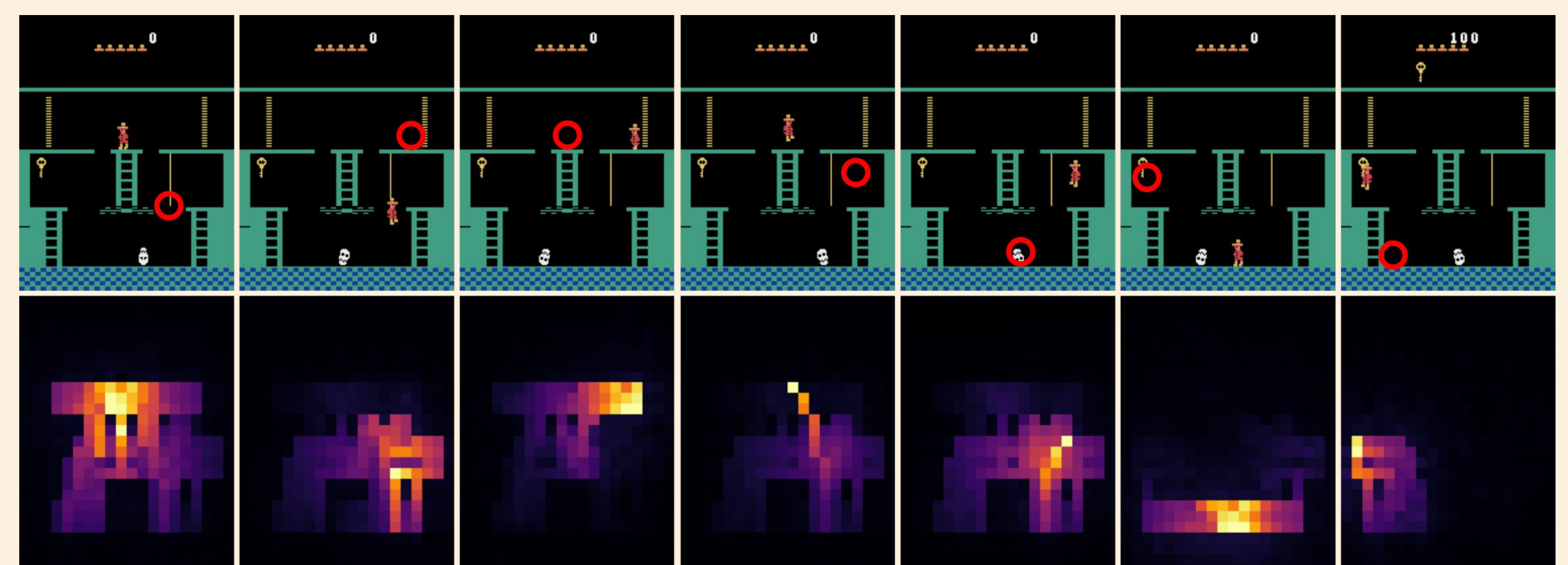
Proposed exploration:

- Trains a Q-map to reach goals
- Selects a goal in reasonable range and reaches it using the Q-map
- Optionally selects goals in the direction of task-directed actions



Montezuma's Revenge:

- Random actions lead to the key once in 5 million steps
- Training Q-map + random goals selection lead to the key 398 times



Super Mario Bros. (All-Stars):

- Random goals doubles the exploration range
- Partially transfers mapping to other levels

