

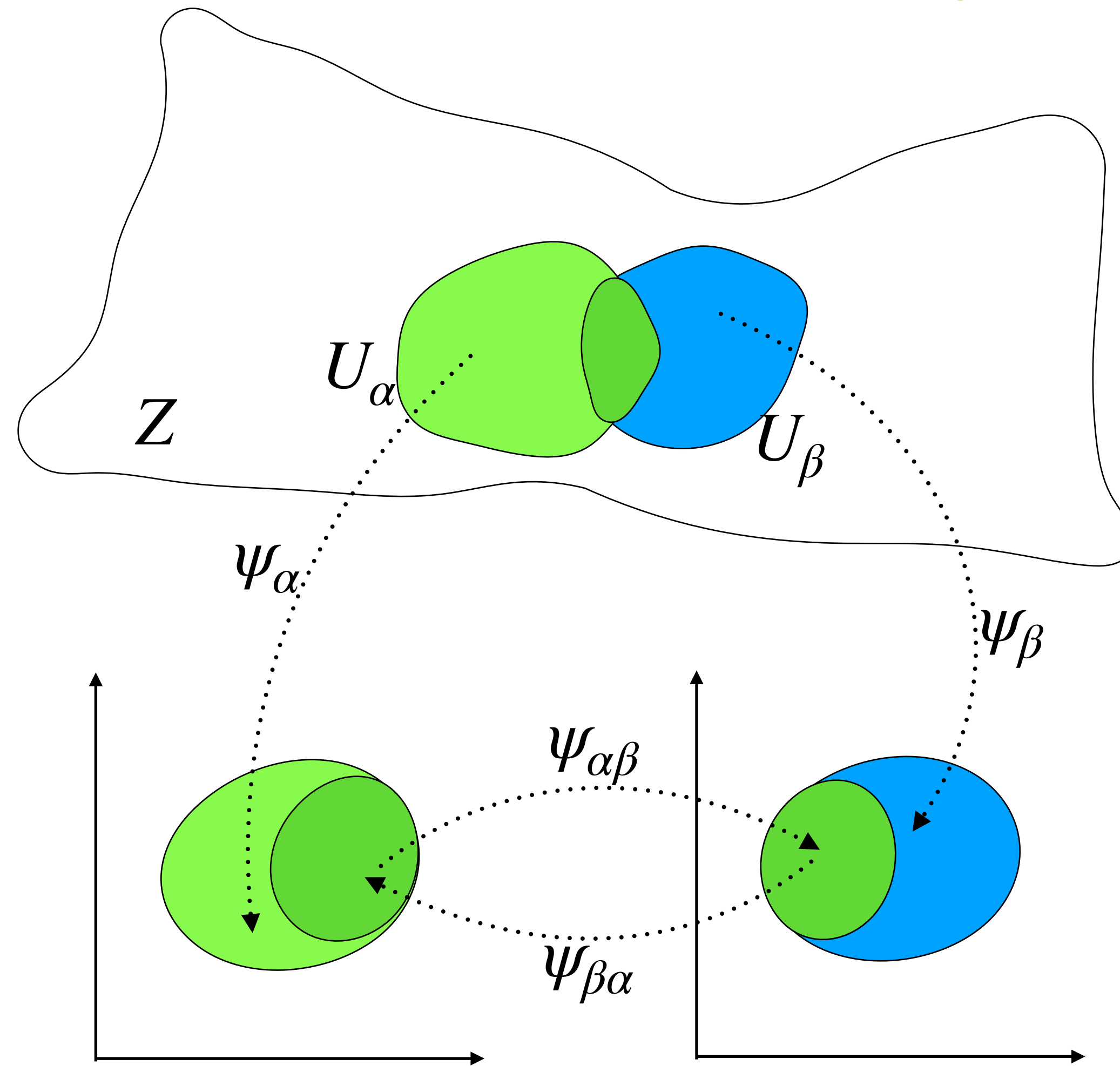
State Representation Learning Using an Unbalanced Atlas

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State Representation Learning (SRL)

- ▶ Reinforcement Learning (RL).
- ▶ Self-supervised learning (SSL).
- ▶ Learn representations from (unlabelled) data collected in RL.

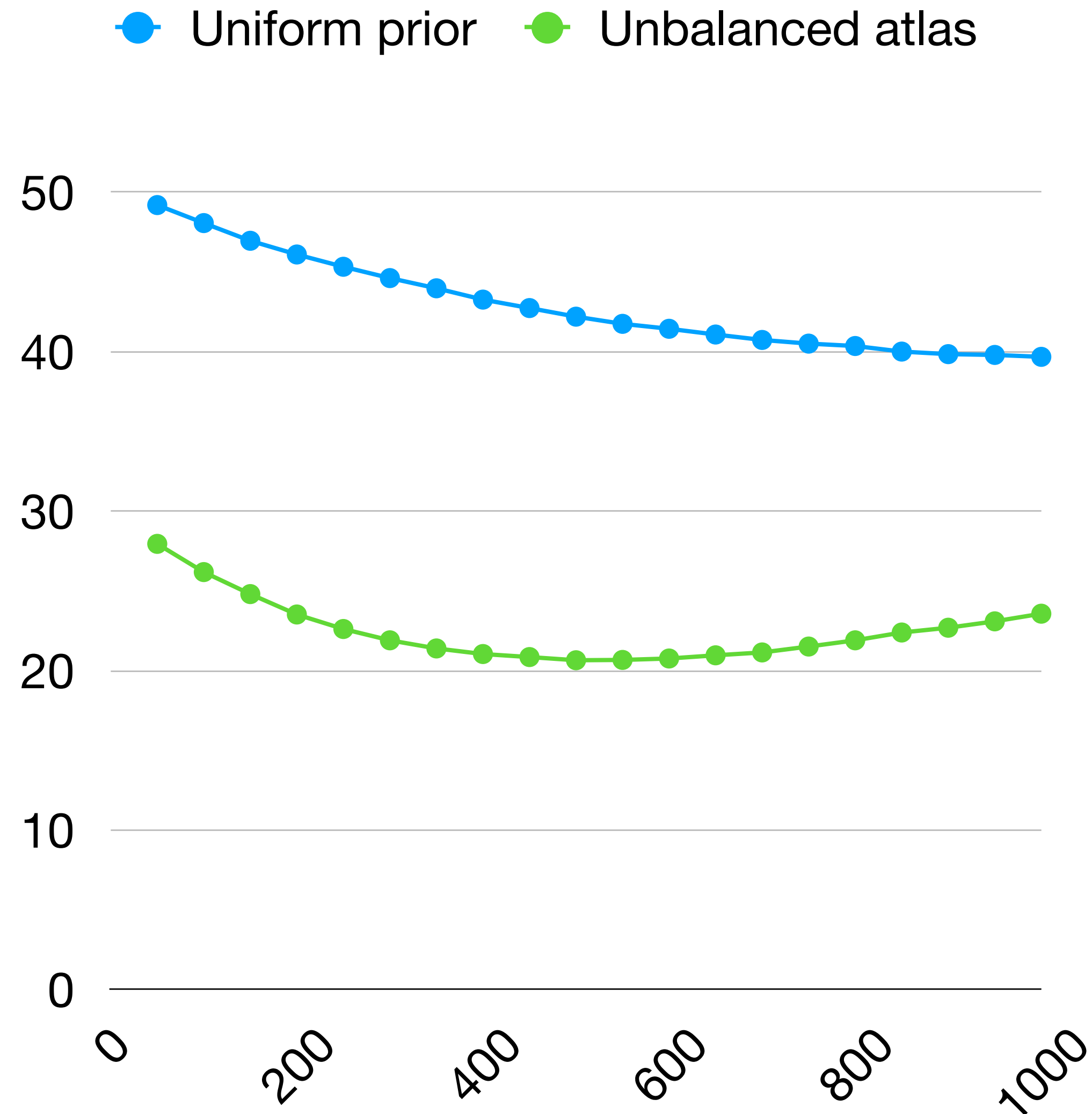
Manifold



A manifold Z embedded in a higher dimension. Two domains are denoted by U_α and U_β in Z . ψ_α and ψ_β are the corresponding charts that map them to a lower dimensional Euclidean space.

A manifold can be learned by finding an atlas that accurately describes the local structure in each chart.

Unbalanced Atlas (UA)



- ▶ An atlas is a collection of the charts that together cover the entire manifold.
- ▶ Membership probability distribution is deliberately trained to deviate significantly from uniformity.

Unbalanced Atlas (UA)

- ▶ $\text{Output}(x) = \sum q_i(f(x)) \mathcal{F}(\psi_i(f(x)))$
- ▶ $\text{Output}(x) = \mathcal{F}(\psi_i(f(x)))$, where $i = \operatorname{argmax}_j q_j(f(x))$ at inference time.

Deep InfoMax with UA

$$\mathcal{L}_{GL} = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N -\log \frac{\exp(g_{m,n}(x_t, x_{t+1}))}{\sum_{x_{t^*} \in X_{next}} \exp(g_{m,n}(x_t, x_{t^*}))}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{LL} = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N -\log \frac{\exp(h_{m,n}(x_t, x_{t+1}))}{\sum_{x_{t^*} \in X_{next}} \exp(h_{m,n}(x_t, x_{t^*}))}$$

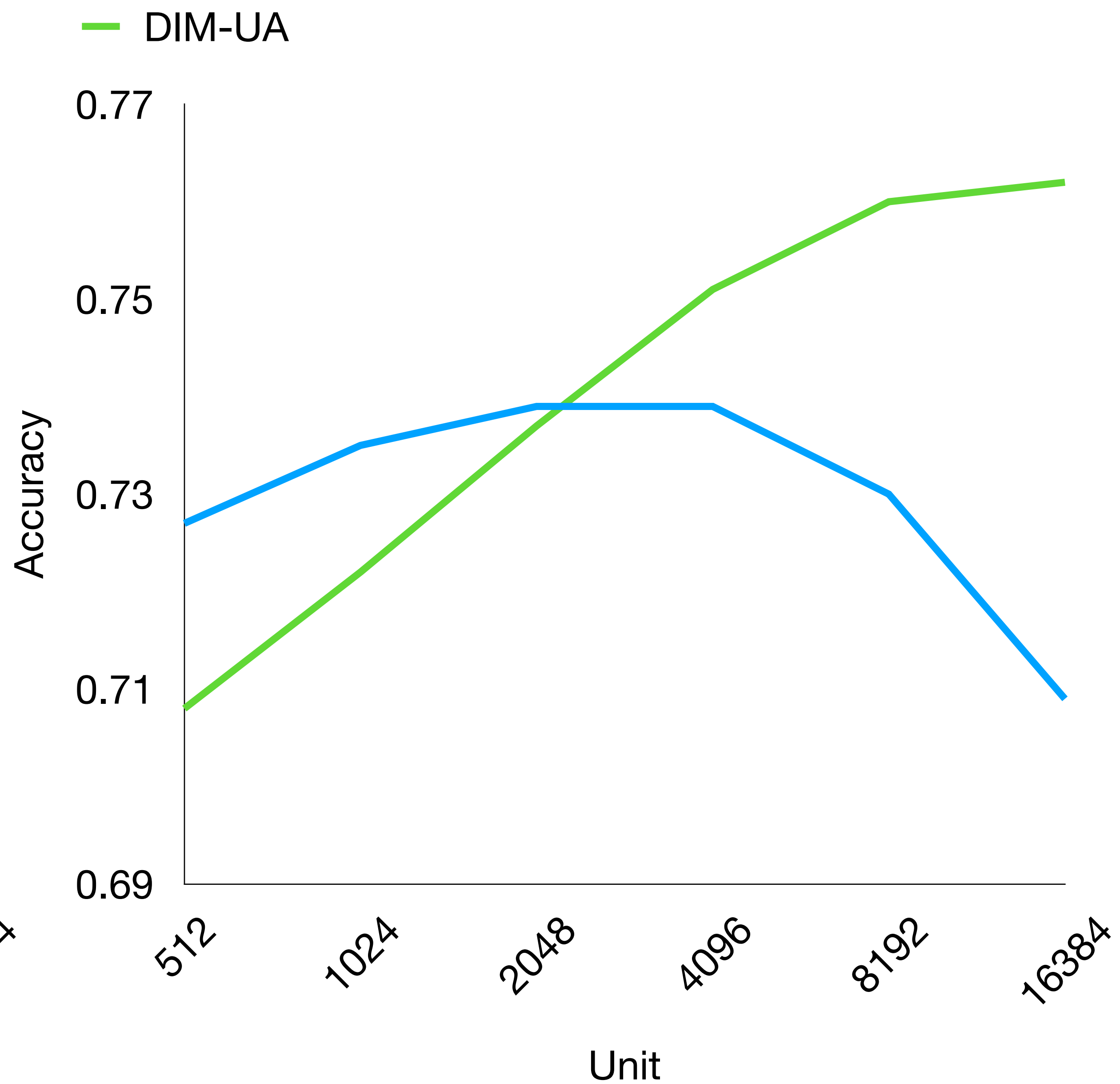
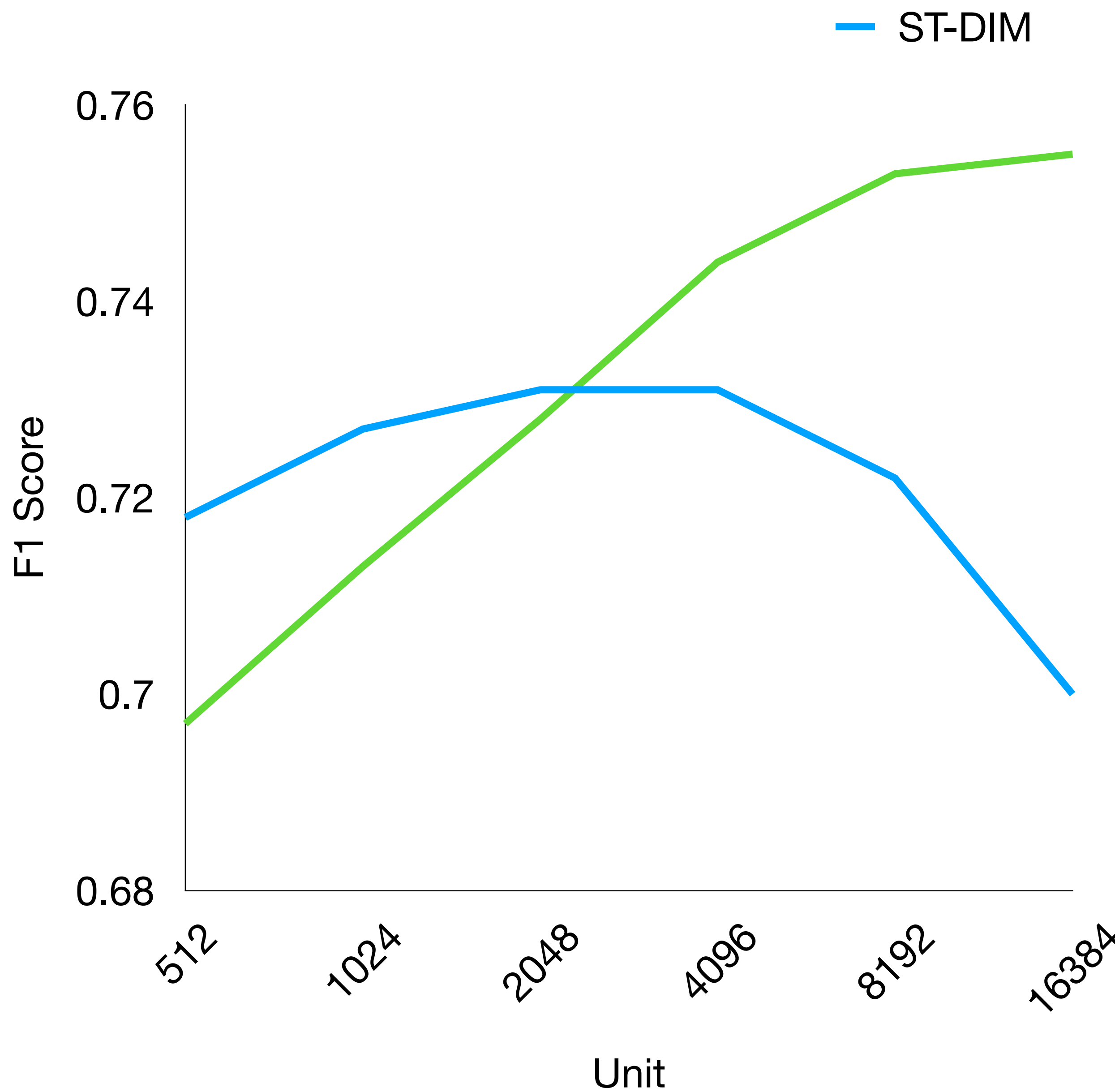
$$\mathcal{L}_Q = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left((q_i(f(x_t)) - \frac{1}{n})^2 + (q_i(f(x_{t+1})) - \frac{1}{n})^2 \right)$$

Experiments

- ▶ 19 games of the AtariARI benchmark.
- ▶ 5 categories of state variables: agent , small object, other localizations, miscellaneous, and score/clock/lives/display.
- ▶ Evaluate the probe accuracy and F1 scores on the downstream linear probing tasks.

Probe F1 scores of each game averaged across categories

Game	VAE	CPC	ST-DIM	ST-DIM*	DIM-UA
Asteroids	0.36	0.42	0.49	0.48 ± 0.005	0.5 ± 0.007
Bowling	0.50	0.90	0.96	0.96 ± 0.021	0.96 ± 0.018
Boxing	0.20	0.29	0.58	0.61 ± 0.008	0.64 ± 0.007
Breakout	0.57	0.74	0.88	0.88 ± 0.02	0.9 ± 0.016
Demon Attack	0.26	0.57	0.69	0.71 ± 0.01	0.74 ± 0.012
Freeway	0.01	0.47	0.81	0.3 ± 0.355	0.86 ± 0.02
Frostbite	0.51	0.76	0.75	0.73 ± 0.005	0.75 ± 0.004
Hero	0.69	0.90	0.93	0.93 ± 0.008	0.94 ± 0.004
Montezuma Revenge	0.38	0.75	0.78	0.81 ± 0.016	0.84 ± 0.014
Ms Pacman	0.56	0.65	0.72	0.74 ± 0.017	0.76 ± 0.011
Pitfall	0.35	0.46	0.60	0.69 ± 0.031	0.73 ± 0.029
Pong	0.09	0.71	0.81	0.78 ± 0.015	0.85 ± 0.004
Private Eye	0.71	0.81	0.91	0.91 ± 0.009	0.93 ± 0.009
Qbert	0.49	0.65	0.73	0.78 ± 0.026	0.79 ± 0.02
Seaquest	0.56	0.66	0.67	0.68 ± 0.007	0.69 ± 0.007
Space Invaders	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.59 ± 0.007	0.62 ± 0.013
Tennis	0.29	0.60	0.60	0.57 ± 0.018	0.64 ± 0.025
Venture	0.38	0.51	0.58	0.57 ± 0.014	0.58 ± 0.01
Video Pinball	0.45	0.58	0.61	0.6 ± 0.031	0.62 ± 0.023
Mean	0.41	0.63	0.72	0.7 ± 0.033	0.75 ± 0.013



DIM-UA continues to improve as the total number of units grows, whereas the performance of ST-DIM drops at the same time.

Linear evaluation accuracy on CIFAR10

Method	Head	Dimension		
		256	512	1024
SimCLR	-	0.881 ± 0.002	0.883 ± 0.002	0.881 ± 0.003
MSimCLR	2	0.877 ± 0.002	0.878 ± 0.001	0.866 ± 0.003
MSimCLR	4	0.873 ± 0.001	0.873 ± 0.001	0.861 ± 0.002
MSimCLR	8	0.864 ± 0.001	0.859 ± 0.005	0.857 ± 0.002
SimCLR-UA	2	0.882 ± 0.001	0.884 ± 0.001	0.885 ± 0.001
SimCLR-UA	4	0.885 ± 0.001	0.884 ± <0.001	0.88 ± 0.001
SimCLR-UA	8	0.882 ± <0.001	0.886 ± 0.002	0.876 ± 0.005

Suggested Improvement: τ to regulate the \mathcal{L}_Q loss, could be set smaller or set to 0 initially and gradually increased over time.

Changing τ

τ	Linear scaling	Accuracy
0.2		0.791
0.2	✓	0.797
0.1		0.791
0.1	✓	0.8
0.05		0.799
0.05	✓	0.796
0.02		0.802
0.02	✓	0.785

Discussion

- ▶ UA helps improve the performance of both ST-DIM and SimCLR.
- ▶ UA also exhibits the potential of modeling a manifold using further higher dimensions.
- ▶ Future research may focus on representing a manifold using UA more efficiently.