

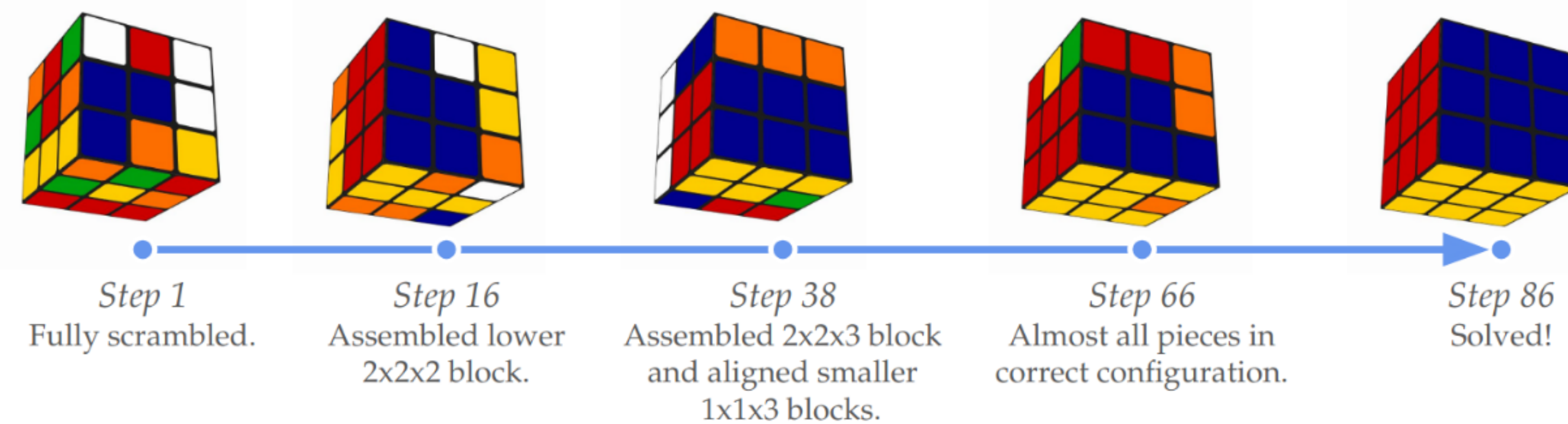
Contrastive Representations for Temporal Reasoning

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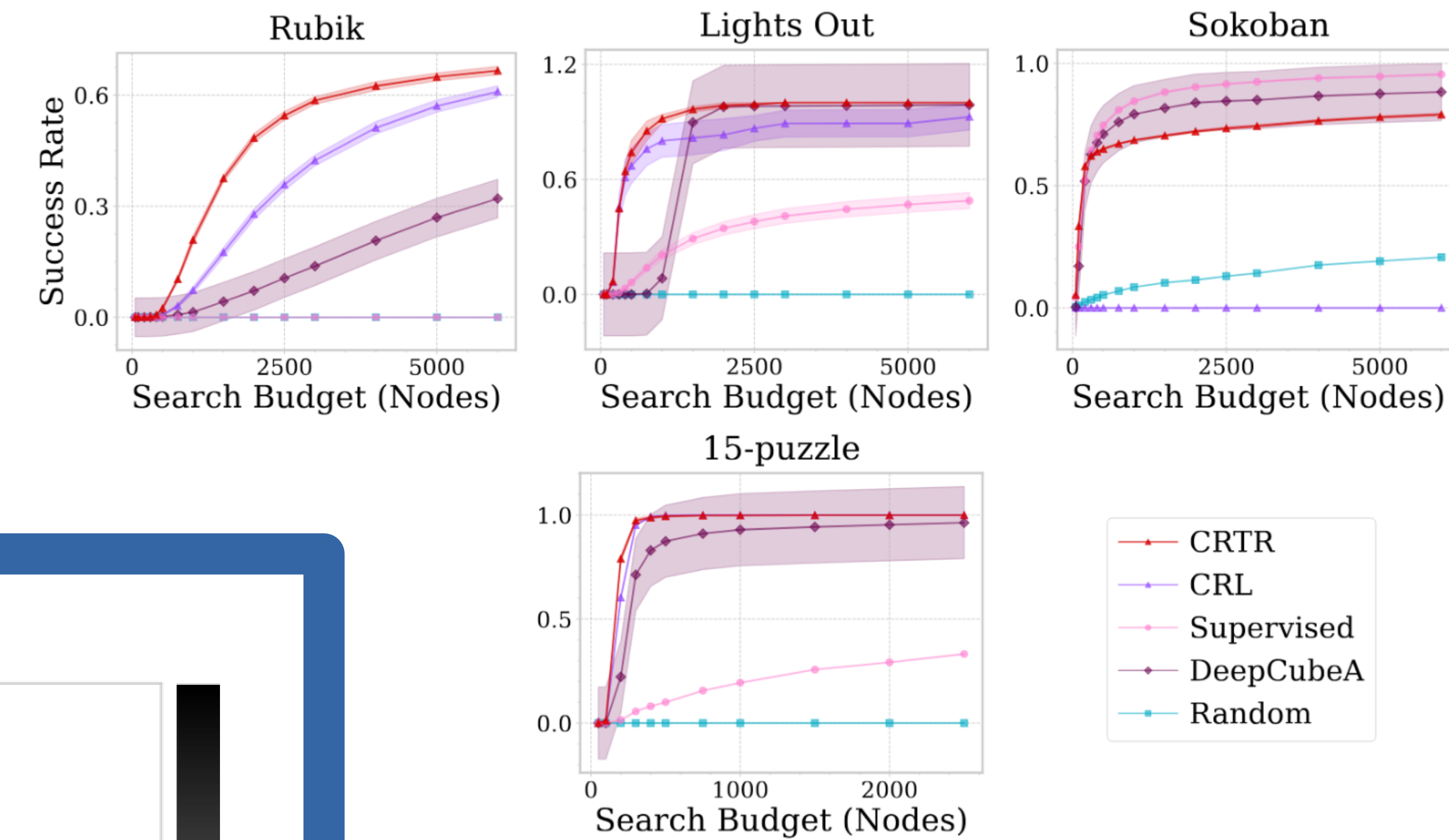
Motivation

- Many practical problems are inherently combinatorial in nature—for example, **traffic control**, **job scheduling**, and the **traveling salesman problem**.
- They are usually solved using complicated heuristic/neurosymbolic methods - we are taking a step toward solving them with purely neural approaches.
- Contrastive learning can result in representations which make planning easy [1].

We Can Solve Problems without Explicit Search



CRTR Representations Facilitate Planning



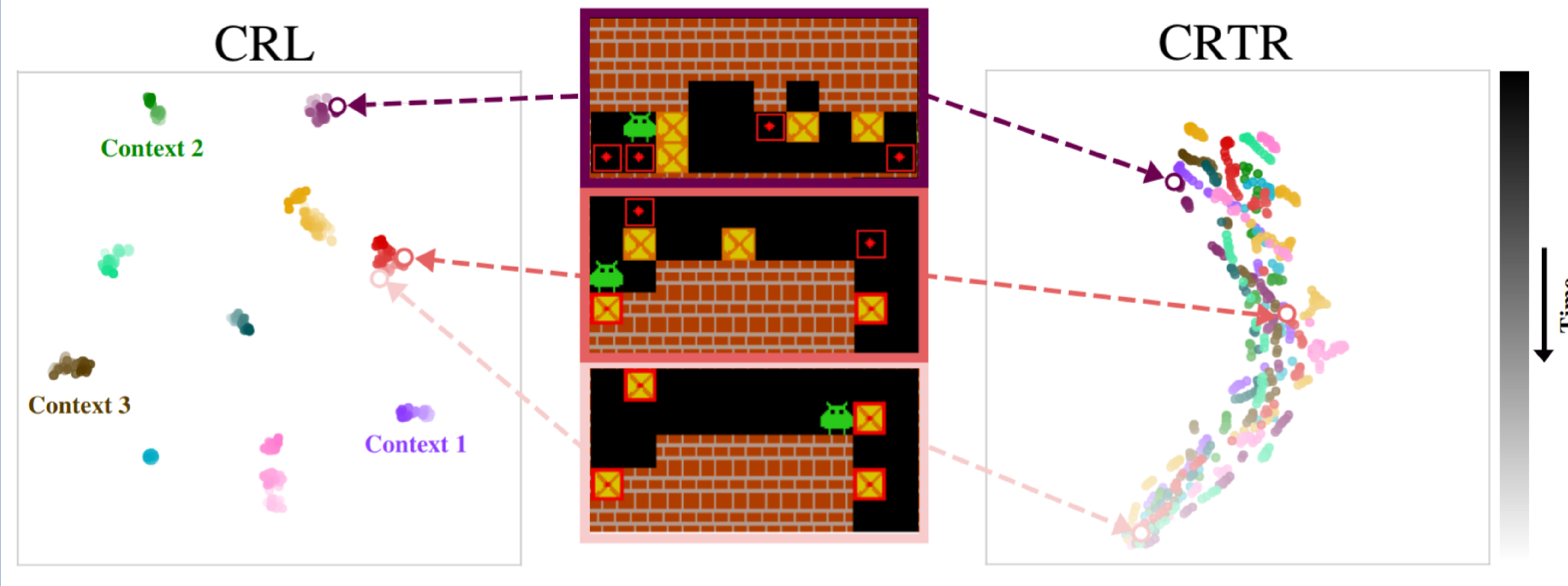
Standard CRL Fails

CRL uses InfoNCE [2, 3] loss to train the critic:

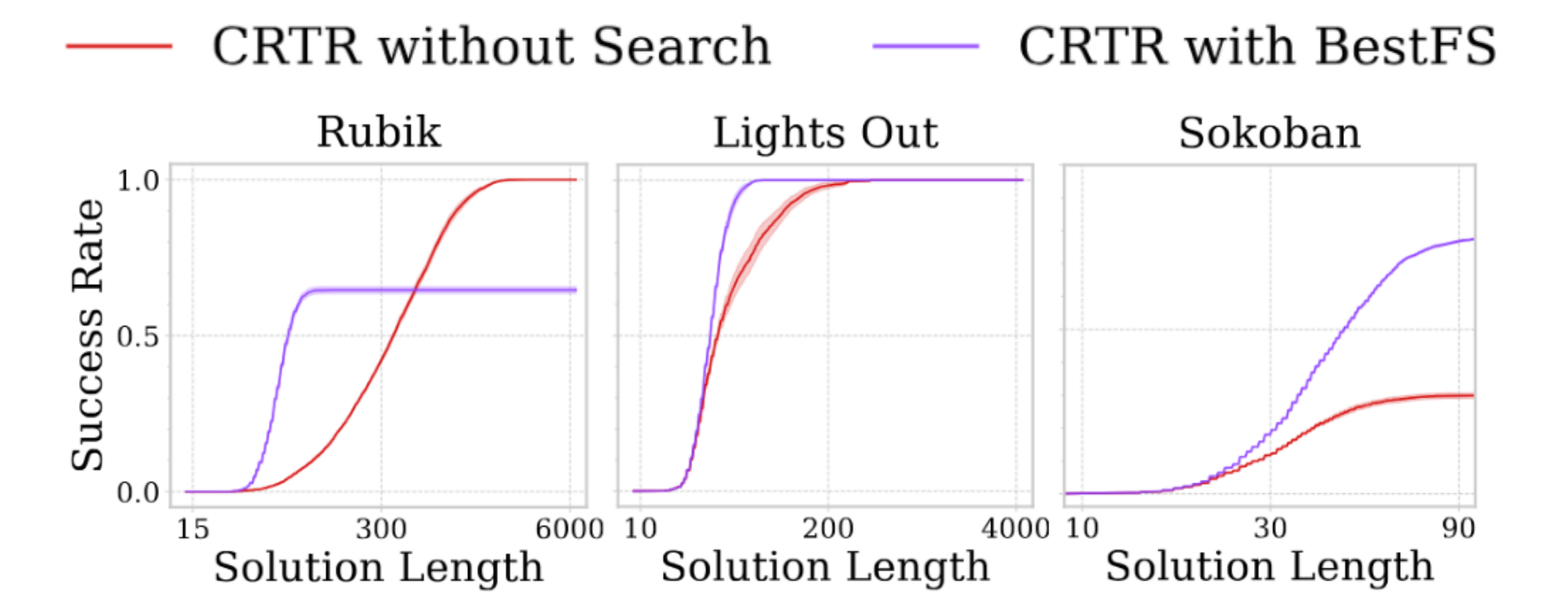
$$\mathbb{E}_{(x_j, x_{j+}) \sim \mathcal{P}(X, X_+), x_{j-} \sim \mathcal{P}(X)} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{f(x_j, x_{j+})}}{e^{f(x_j, x_{j+})} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} e^{f(x_j, x_{j-}^k)}} \right]$$

- CRL is unable to capture the temporal structure in problems such as Sokoban.
- This is due to reliance on non-temporal features, specifically walls in the Sokoban example.
- The usual InfoNCE loss minimizes: $I(X; X_+)$
- To remove the context from representations, we instead minimize: $I(X; X_+) - I(X_+; C)$
- We propose a different objective:

$$\mathbb{E}_{c \sim \mathcal{P}(C), (x_j, x_{j+}) \sim \mathcal{P}(X, X_+ | C), x_{j-} \sim \mathcal{P}(X | C)} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{f(x_j, x_{j+})}}{e^{f(x_j, x_{j+})} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} e^{f(x_j, x_{j-}^k)}} \right]$$



No Explicit Search

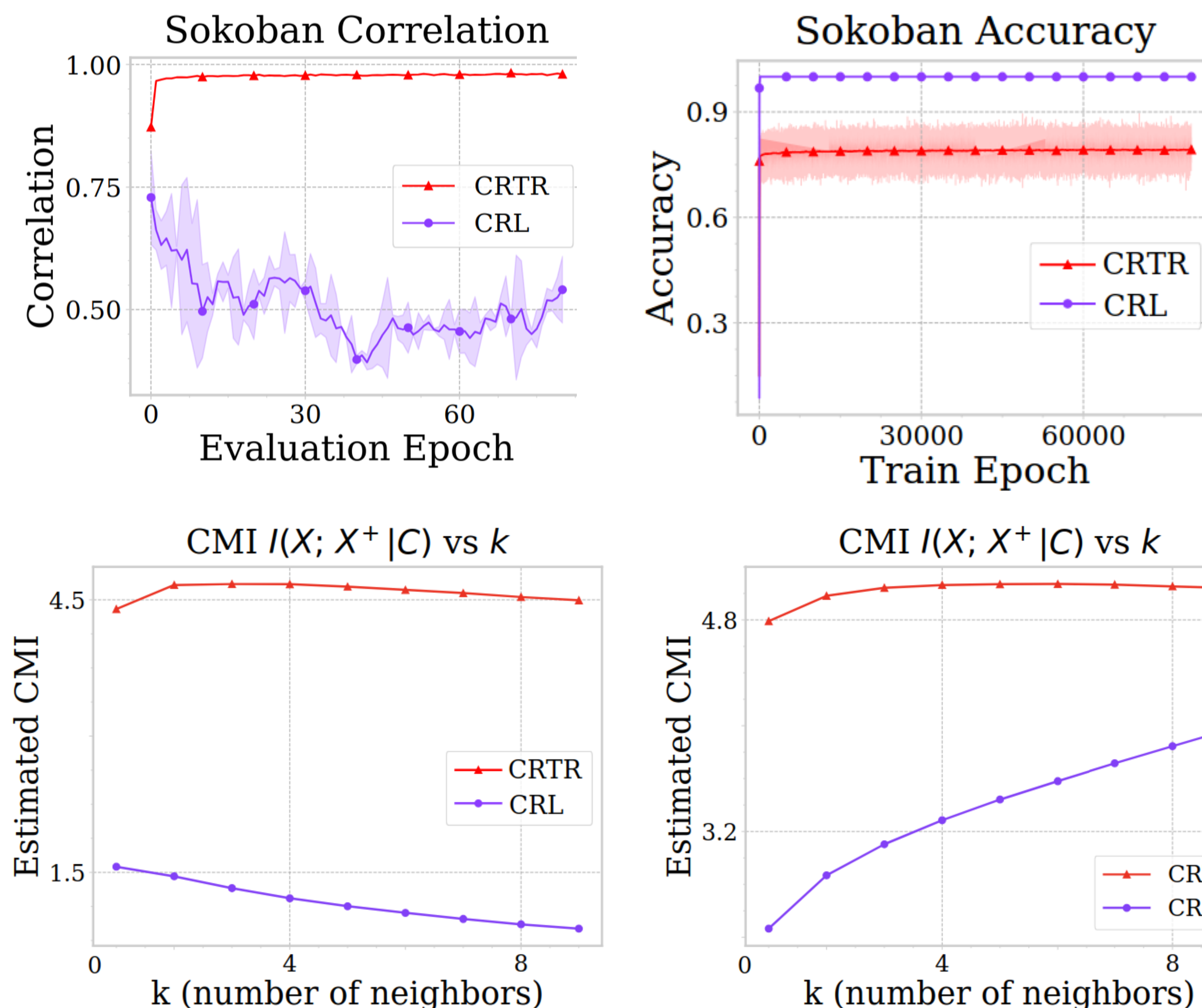


Practical Method

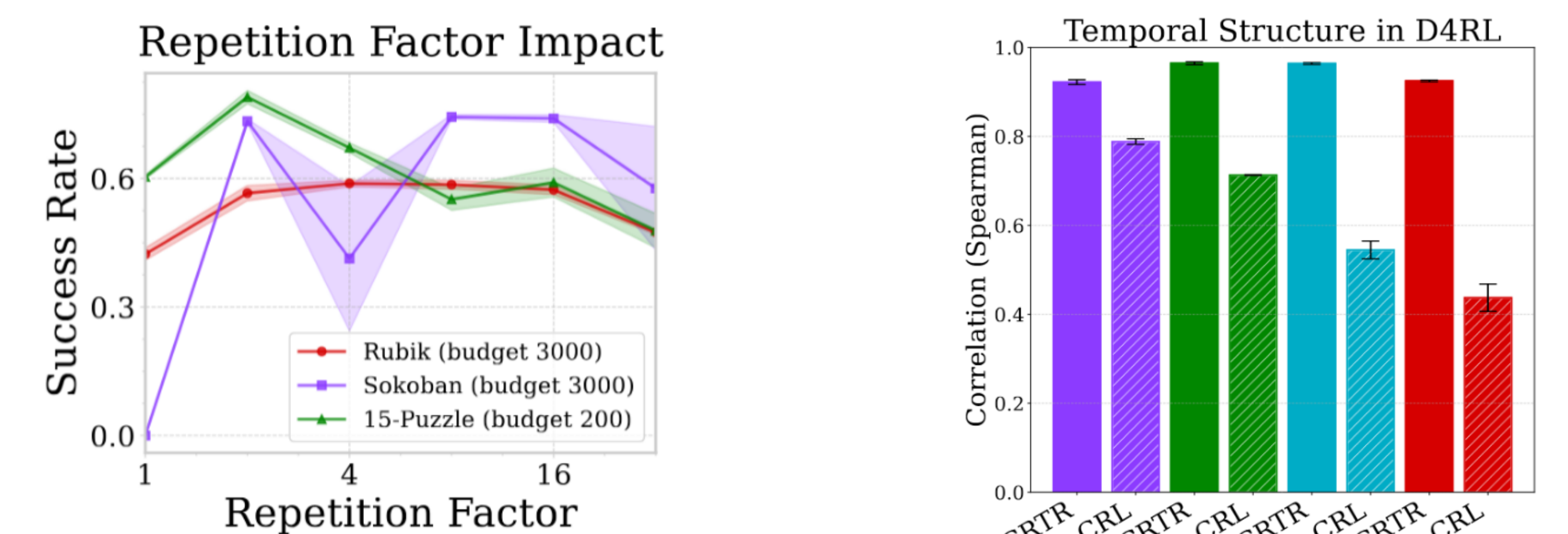
- In practice we might not know what the context is, and the context might not even be constant (Rubik's Cube).
- We propose a simple method which does not require that and can be added to standard CRL in a few lines of code:

```
# dataset.shape == [num_traj, traj_len, obs_dim]
t0 = np.random.choice(dataset.shape[1], batch_size)
t1 = t0 + np.random.geometric(1 - discount, batch_size)
traj_id = np.random.choice(dataset.shape[0], batch_size)
# 1 new line of code for CRTR (our approach):
traj_id = np.repeat(traj_id[:batch_size // repetition_factor],
                    repetition_factor, axis=0)
batch = (dataset[traj_id, t0], dataset[traj_id, t1])
# further batch processing, the same for CRL and CRTR
```

What Happens in Sokoban?



Additional Results



References:

- Eysenbach et al.: Inference via Interpolation: Contrastive Representations Provably Enable Planning and Inference, NeurIPS 2024
- van den Oord et al.: Representation Learning with Contrastive Predictive Coding, CoRR abs/1807.03748
- Eysenbach et al.: Contrastive Learning as Goal-Conditioned Reinforcement Learning, NeurIPS 2022
- Agostinelli et al.: Solving the Rubik's cube with deep reinforcement learning and search, Nat. Mach. Intell. 2019
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