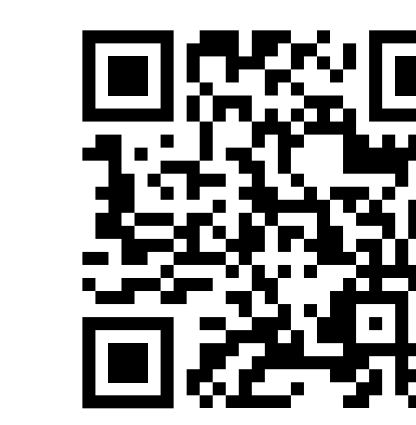


Recursive Reward Aggregation



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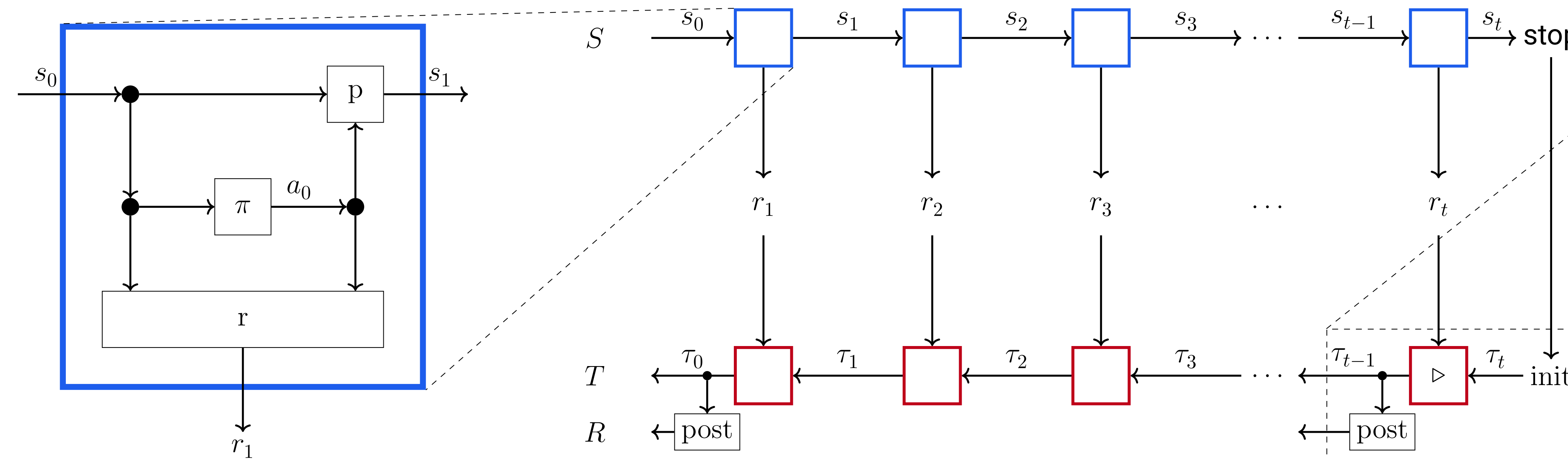
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arXiv:2507.08537
https://yivan.xyz/rra



Recursive generation and **recursive aggregation** lead to **generalized Bellman equations**.

- states $s \in S$
- actions $a \in A$
- rewards $r \in R$
- statistics $\tau \in T$
- transition function $p: S \times A \rightarrow S$
- policy $\pi: S \rightarrow A$
- reward function $r: S \times A \rightarrow R$
- copy $\bullet: x \mapsto (x, x)$



	definition	initial value of statistic(s) init $\in T$	update function $\triangleright: R \times T \rightarrow T$	post-processing post: $T \rightarrow R$
discounted sum	$r_1 + \gamma r_2 + \dots + \gamma^{t-1} r_t$	discounted sum $s: 0 \in \mathbb{R}$	$+\gamma := [r, s \mapsto r + \gamma \cdot s]$	$\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$
discounted max	$\max\{r_1, \gamma r_2, \dots, \gamma^{t-1} r_t\}$	discounted max $m: -\infty \in \mathbb{R}$	$\max_\gamma := [r, m \mapsto \max(r, \gamma \cdot m)]$	$\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$
mean	$\bar{r} := \frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t r_i$	length n sum s $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{R} \end{bmatrix}$	$\left[r, \begin{bmatrix} n \\ s \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ s+r \end{bmatrix} \right]$	$\left[\begin{bmatrix} n \\ s \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \frac{s}{n} \right]$
variance	$\frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t (r_i - \bar{r})^2 = \overline{r^2} - \bar{r}^2$	length n sum s $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{R} \end{bmatrix}$ sum square q $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \end{bmatrix}$	$\left[r, \begin{bmatrix} n \\ s \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ s+r \end{bmatrix} \right]$ $\left[r, \begin{bmatrix} n \\ s \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ s+r^2 \end{bmatrix} \right]$	$\left[\begin{bmatrix} n \\ s \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \frac{s}{n} - \left(\frac{s}{n} \right)^2 \right]$
top-k:	k -th largest in $r_{1:t}$	top-k buffer $\begin{bmatrix} -\infty \\ -\infty \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^k$	$\left[r, b \mapsto \begin{cases} \text{insert}(r, b) & r > \min b \\ b & r \leq \min b \end{cases} \right]$	$[b \mapsto \min b]$

Summary

- An **algebra fusion** perspective on the recursive structure of Markov decision processes (MDPs)
- Generalized **Bellman equations** for alternative reward aggregations (e.g., max, mean, variance)
- Integration into *value-based* (e.g., Q-learning) and *actor-critic* (e.g., PPO, TD3) algorithms
- Direct optimization of the *Sharpe ratio* ($\frac{\text{mean}}{\text{std}}$) in portfolio management tasks in finance

Why do we optimize the discounted sum?

- Standard? Convenient? Mathematically elegant?
- Practical benefits? Theoretical guarantees?
- *Reward hypothesis*? If true, all preferences can be represented in this way.

But... does it always align with our requirements?

- **Max**: peak performance in drug discovery
- **Min**: bottleneck objective in network routing
- **Variance**-based criteria: risk-aversion in finance, robotics, and control

We want to optimize other reward aggregations, directly, efficiently, and effectively.

Discounted sum is a recursive function

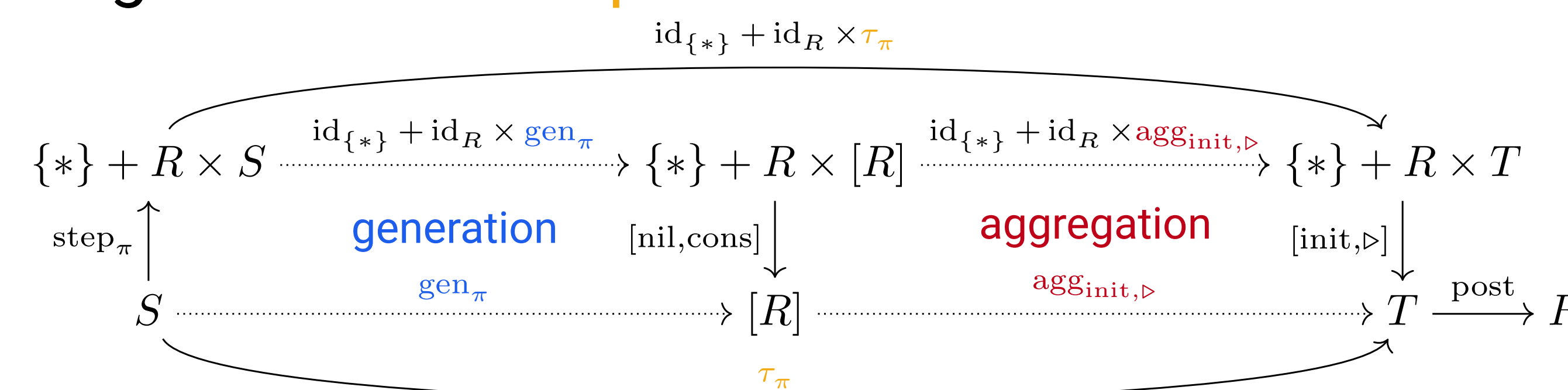
... and we can use other recursive aggregations.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum}_\gamma[r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots] &= r_1 + \gamma r_2 + \gamma^2 r_3 + \dots \\ &= r_1 + \gamma(r_2 + \gamma r_3 + \dots) \\ &= r_1 + \gamma \text{sum}_\gamma[r_2, r_3, \dots] \\ \text{agg}_{\text{init}, \triangleright}[r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots] &:= r_1 \triangleright \text{agg}_{\text{init}, \triangleright}[r_2, r_3, \dots] \end{aligned}$$

- **initial value** $\text{init} \in T$ of statistics ($\text{agg}_{\text{init}, \triangleright}[\] = \text{init}$)
- **update function** $\triangleright: R \times T \rightarrow T$
- **statistic aggregation function** $\text{agg}_{\text{init}, \triangleright}: [R] \rightarrow T$

Reward generation is also a recursive function

... so we can “fuse” it with a recursive aggregation to get a **Bellman equation**.

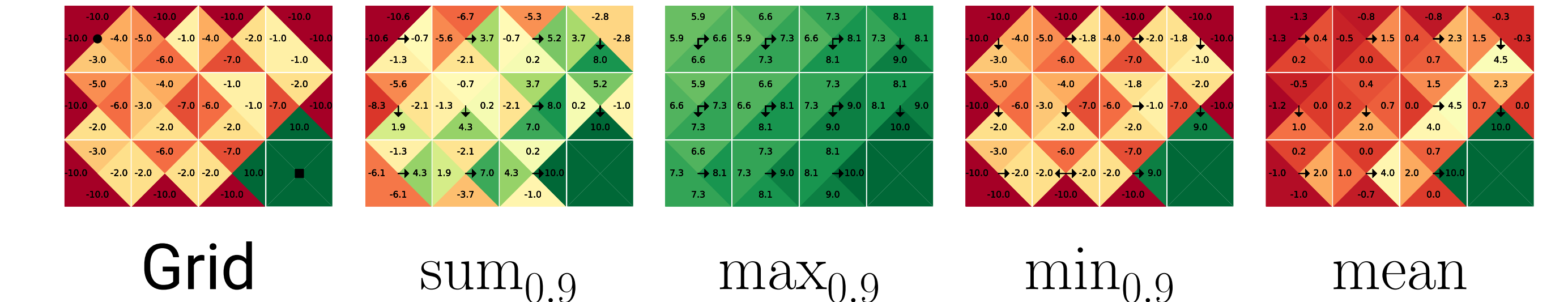


Theorem (Bellman equation for statistic function)

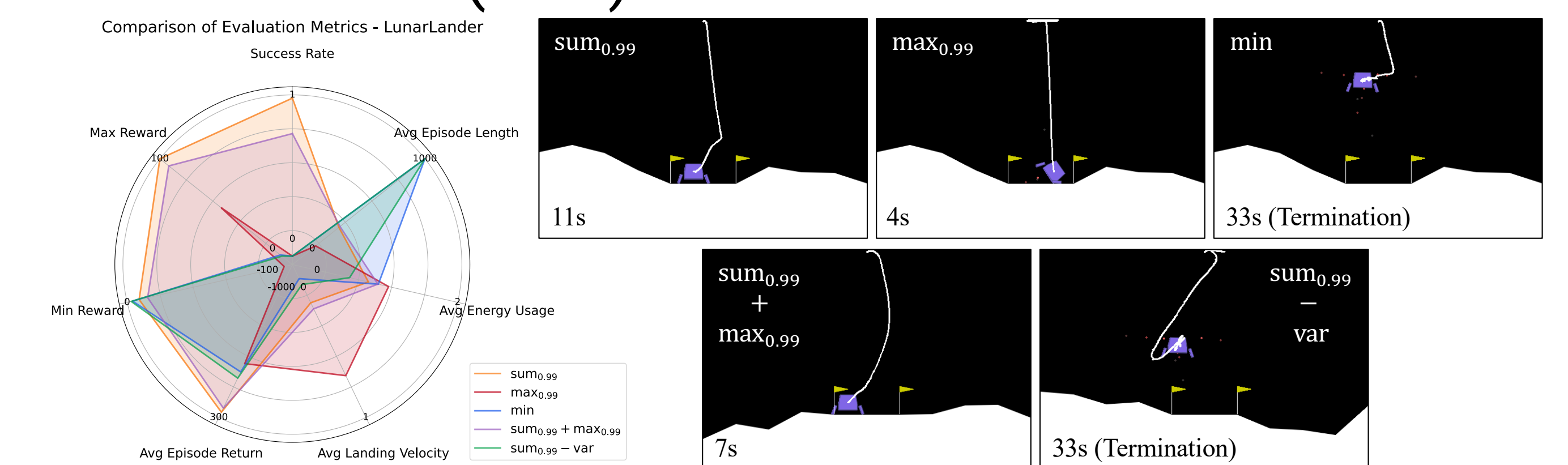
$$\tau_\pi(s_t) = \begin{cases} \text{init} & s_t \text{ is terminal} \\ r_{t+1} \triangleright \tau_\pi(s_{t+1}) & s_t \text{ is non-terminal} \end{cases}$$

Experiments

Grid-world (Q-learning)



Lunar Lander (TD3)



Future work

- Multi-dimensional or non-numerical feedback?
- Agent states? **Automata** as aggregators?
- List $\rightarrow$ **tree**, list function $\rightarrow$ **tree traversal**?
- Logic, reasoning, safety, and alignment?

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