

# Learning Globally Contracting Dynamics from Demonstrations

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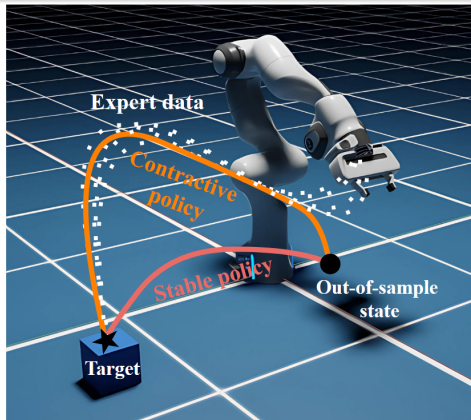


# Motivation – Learning motion plans from demonstrations

- Collection of expert demonstrations –  
 $\mathcal{D} = \{(x_i, \dot{x}_i)\}_{i=1}^N$
- Learn dynamics  $\dot{x} = F(x)$
- Use low-level controller to track

## Challenges:

- Ensure trajectories converge
- Robustness to initial condition

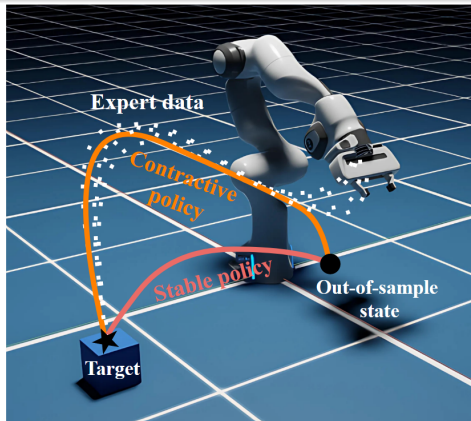


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## Enforce contraction globally!

**Parametrization of contracting dynamics.** Consider

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Then **exp. convergence in  $\ell_2$  and contraction wrt Riemannian metric:**

$$\|x(t) - x^*\|_2 \leq e^{-ct} \|x(0) - x^*\|_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \|x_1(t) - x_2(t)\|_2 \leq \kappa e^{-ct} \|x_1(0) - x_2(0)\|_2$$

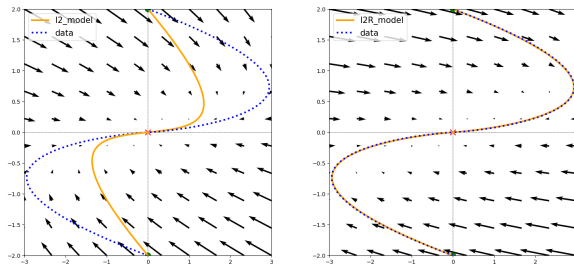
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**Idea:** use parametrization in latent space and learn a diffeomorphism to map to data space



$$\dot{x} = A(x, x^*)(x - x^*), \quad z = g_{\theta}(x)$$

Contraction is preserved under diffeomorphism

L. Dinh, J. Sohl-Dickstein, and S. Bengio. Density estimation using Real NVP. *International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, 2017.  
URL <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1605.08803.pdf>. arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.08803



# Numerical results

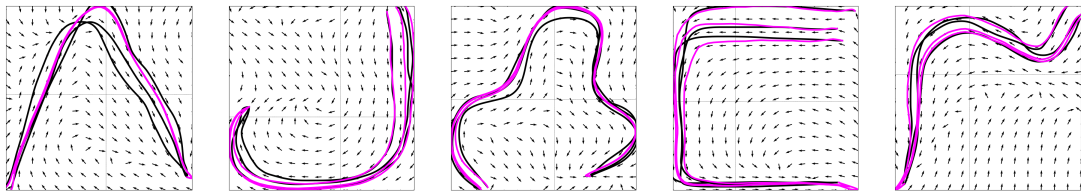


Table: DTWD on LASA, Pendulum, and Rosenbrock datasets

	SDD	EFlow	NCDS	ELCD
LASA-2D	$0.37 \pm 0.32$	$1.05 \pm 0.25$	$0.59 \pm 0.61$	<b><math>0.12 \pm 0.11</math></b>
LASA-4D	$2.49 \pm 2.4$	$2.24 \pm 0.12$	$2.19 \pm 1.23$	<b><math>0.80 \pm 0.54</math></b>
LASA-8D	$5.26 \pm 0.50$	$2.66 \pm 0.63$	$5.04 \pm 0.77$	<b><math>1.52 \pm 0.61</math></b>
Pendulum-4D	$0.49 \pm 0.11$	$0.17 \pm 0.01$	$1.35 \pm 2.26$	<b><math>0.03 \pm 0.01</math></b>
Pendulum-8D	$0.75 \pm 0.08$	$0.33 \pm 0.01$	$2.88 \pm 0.69$	<b><math>0.14 \pm 0.03</math></b>
Pendulum-16D	$1.86 \pm 0.14$	$0.45 \pm 0.01$	$1.65 \pm 0.31$	<b><math>0.44 \pm 0.09</math></b>
Rosenbrock-8D	NaN	$1.90 \pm 0.16$	$2.74 \pm 0.15$	<b><math>1.22 \pm 0.01</math></b>
Rosenbrock-16D	NaN	$3.57 \pm 0.66$	$3.68 \pm 0.12$	<b><math>2.57 \pm 0.09</math></b>