

## Supplement

Here we provide the derivations that were omitted in the main text. The following two identities will be used repeatedly. Since  $\mu$  is stationary, we have

$$\sum_x \mu(x, \mathbf{w}) \pi(x'|x, \mathbf{w}) = \mu(x', \mathbf{w}) \quad (42)$$

Since  $\sum_{x'} \pi(x'|x, \mathbf{w}) = 0$  for all  $\mathbf{w}$ , we can differentiate and obtain

$$\sum_{x'} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi(x'|x, \mathbf{w}) = 0 \quad (43)$$

Again, we will suppress the dependence on  $\mathbf{w}$ .

### Proof of Theorem 1:

Differentiating the Bellman equation (2) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} c + \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} v(x) &= \sum_{x'} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi(x'|x) \left( \log \frac{\pi(x'|x)}{p(x'|x)} + v(x') \right) \\ &\quad + \pi(x'|x) \left( \frac{\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi(x'|x)}{\pi(x'|x)} + \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} v(x') \right) \\ &= \sum_{x'} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi(x'|x) \left( \log \frac{\pi(x'|x)}{p(x'|x)} + v(x') \right) + \pi(x'|x, \mathbf{w}) \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} v(x') \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

To obtain the last equation we used (43). Now we move  $\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} v(x)$  on the right side of (44), multiply by  $\mu(x)$  and sum over  $x$ . Noting that

$$\sum_{x, x'} \mu(x) \pi(x'|x) \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} v(x') = \sum_x \mu(x) \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} v(x) \quad (45)$$

which follows from (42), the LMDP policy gradient is as given in (5).

### Proof of Theorem 2:

Using the identity  $\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi = \pi \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \log \pi$ , equation (5) can also be written as

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} c = \sum_{x, x'} \mu(x, x') \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \log \pi(x'|x) \left( \log \frac{\pi(x'|x)}{p(x'|x)} + v(x') \right) \quad (46)$$

With the policy parameterization (7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \log \pi(x'|x) &= \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \left( \log p(x'|x) - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{f}(x') - \log \sum_y p(y|x) \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{f}(y)) \right) \\ &= -\mathbf{f}(x') + \sum_y \frac{p(y|x) \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{f}(y))}{\sum_s p(s|x) \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{f}(s))} \mathbf{f}(y) \\ &= \Pi[\mathbf{f}](x) - \mathbf{f}(x') \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

Substituting (47) in (46) and using the fact that

$$\sum_x \mu(x) \log \left( \sum_y p(y|x) \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{f}(y)) \right) \sum_{x'} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi(x'|x) = 0 \quad (48)$$

which follows from (43), the gradient is as given in (9).

### Proof of Theorem 4:

Using (47), equation (17) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} c &= \sum_{x, x'} \mu(x, x') \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \log \pi(x'|x) (\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \log \pi(x'|x) - \Pi[\mathbf{f}](x))^T (\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{r}) \\ &= G(\mathbf{w}) (\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{r}) - \sum_{x, x'} \mu^\pi(x) \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \pi(x'|x) \Pi[\mathbf{f}](x)^T (\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{r}) \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

The second term is zero because of (43), thus we have equation (19).