

DSC291: Machine Learning with Few Labels

World Model

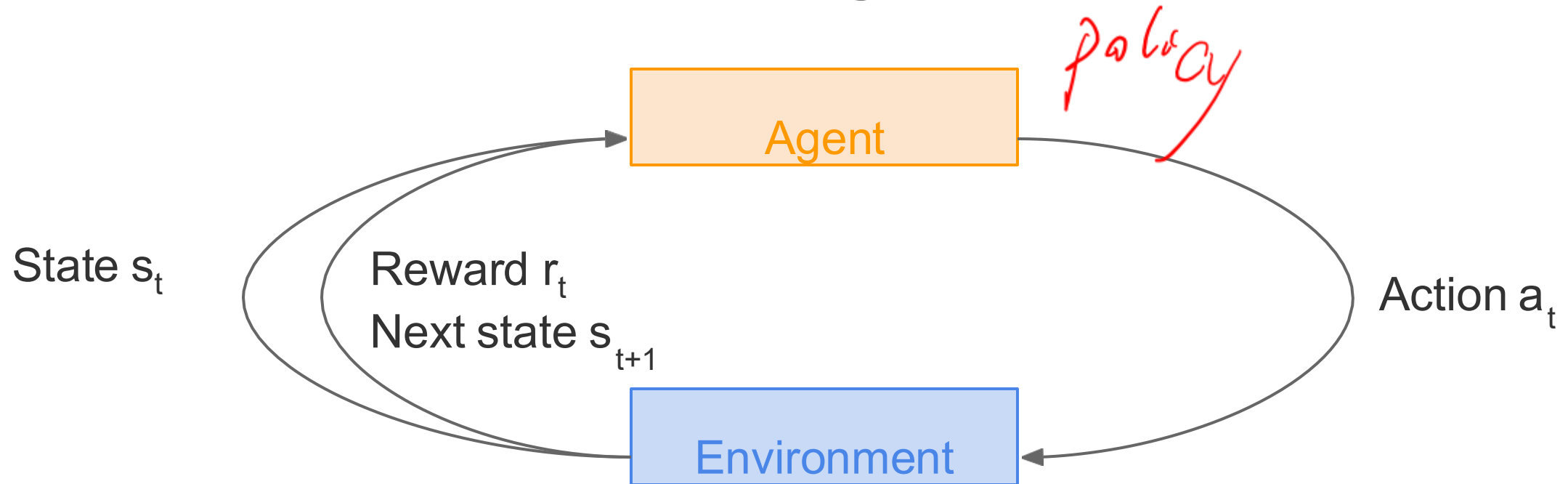
Zhiting Hu

Lecture 17, May 27, 2025

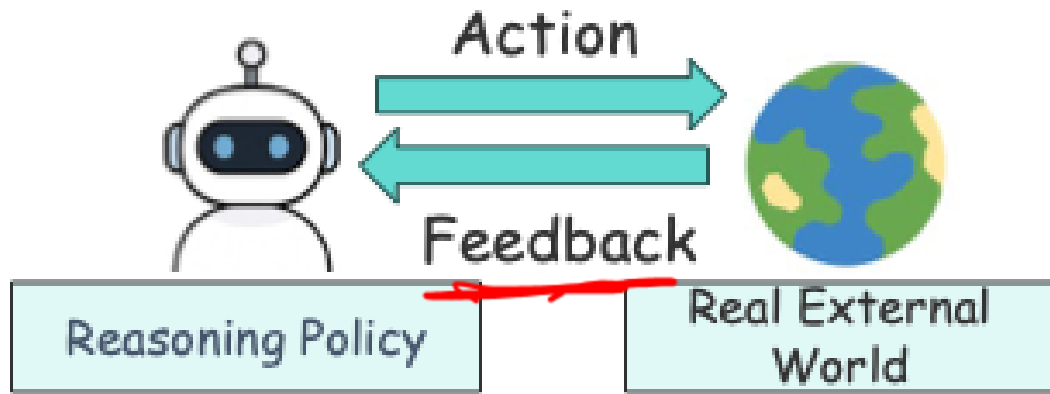
Outline

- World Model
- Paper presentation:
 - Sijin Lyu, Tianhao Zhou: "Improving noisy student training for low-resource languages in End-to-End ASR using CycleGAN and inter-domain losses"

Reinforcement Learning



Reinforcement Learning



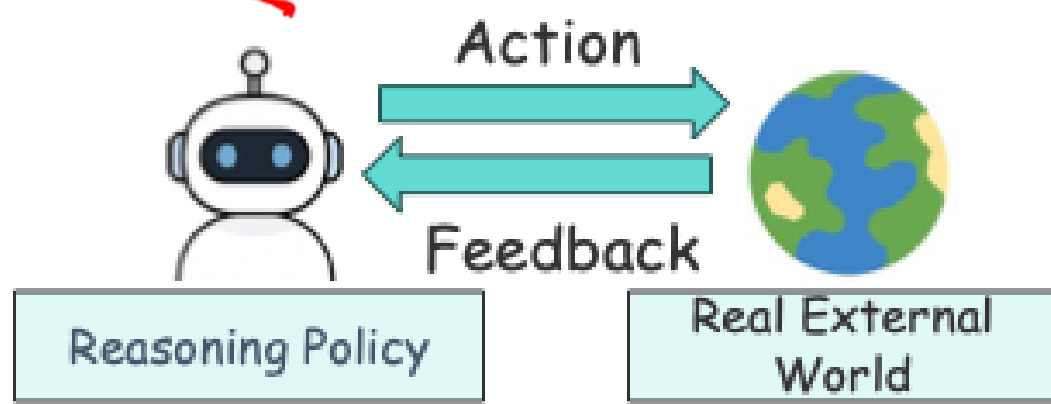
- Deployed in the real world
- Expensive, slow to get feedback



① human actions supervised \Rightarrow teleoperate

Reinforcement Learning

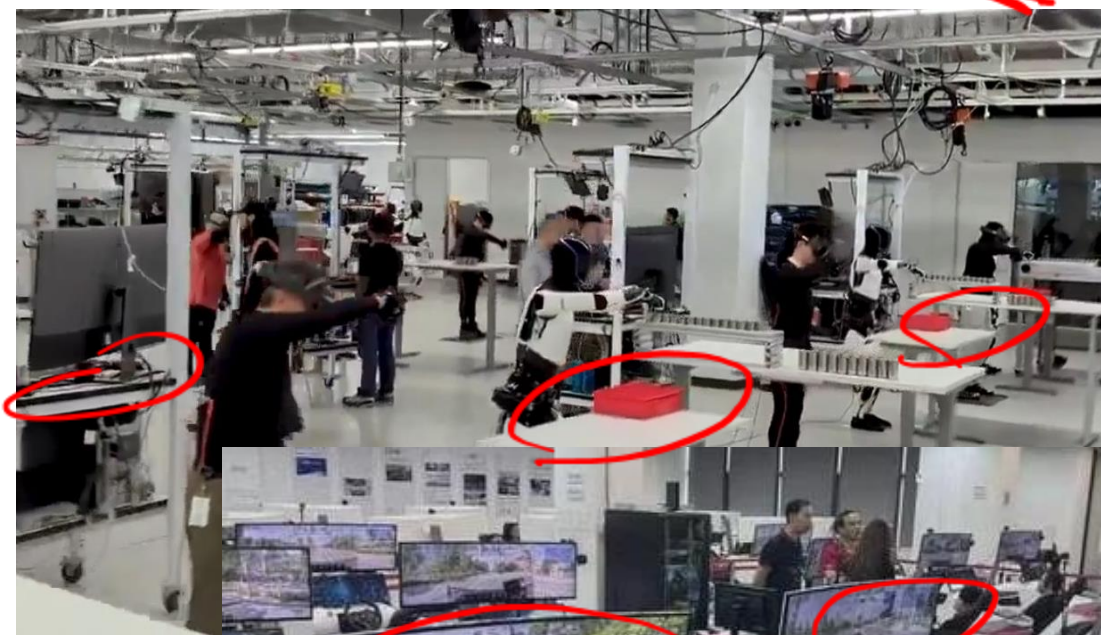
② RL



$\pi(a|s)$

- Deployed in the real world
- Expensive, slow to get feedback

Human data collection farm

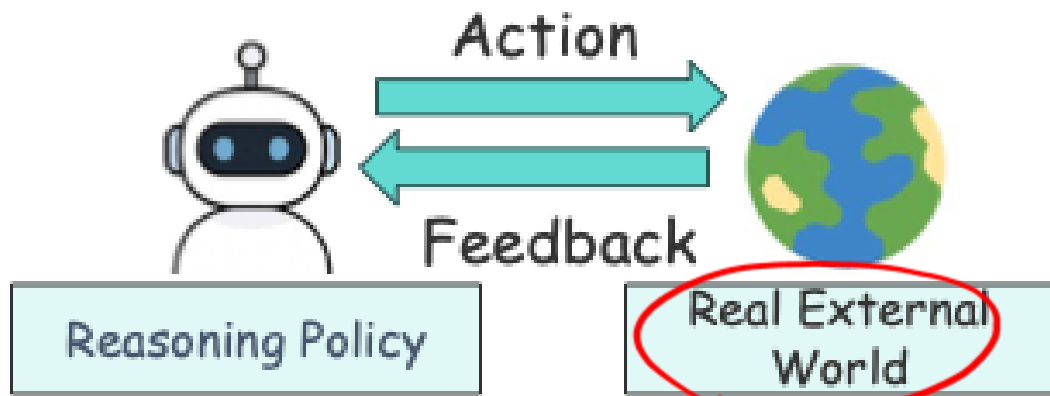


Tester



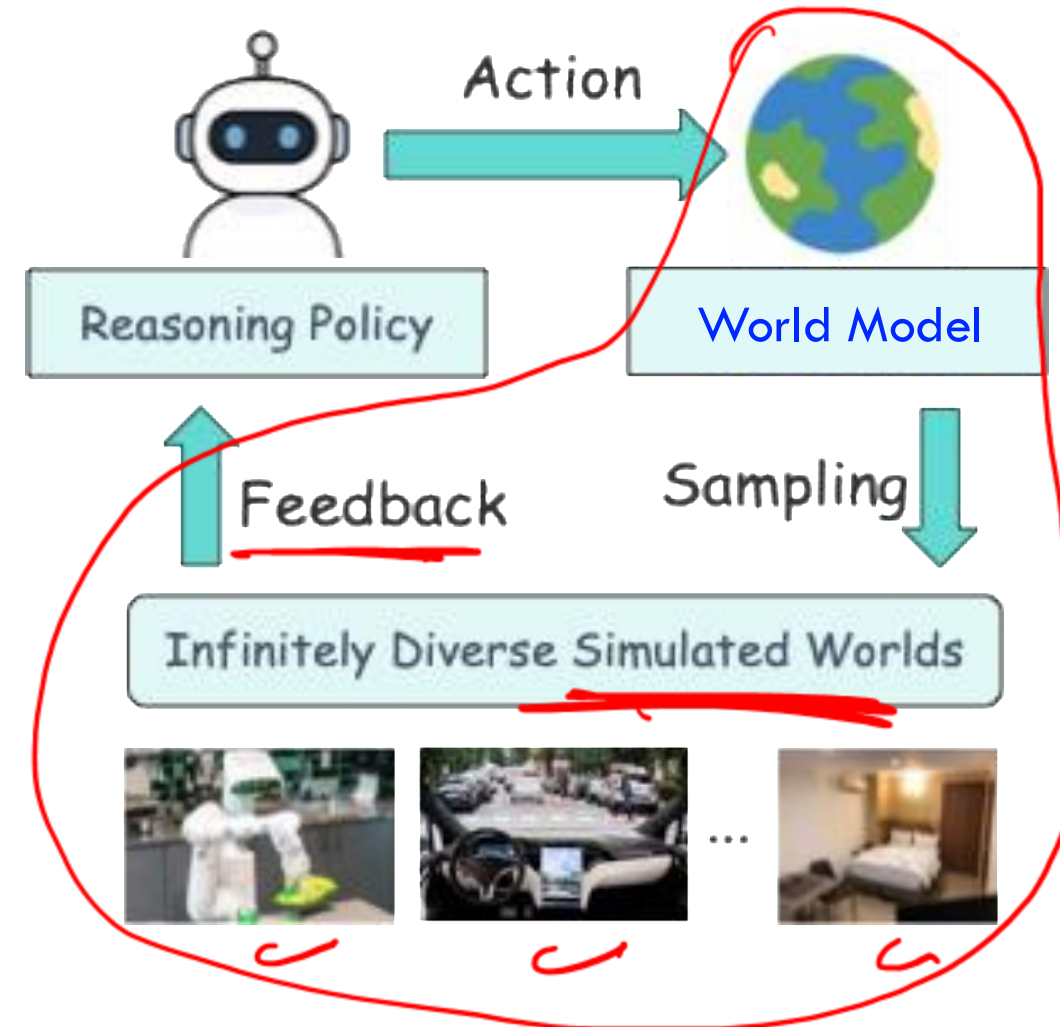
Bandit

Reinforcement Learning



- Deployed in the real world
- Expensive, slow to get feedback

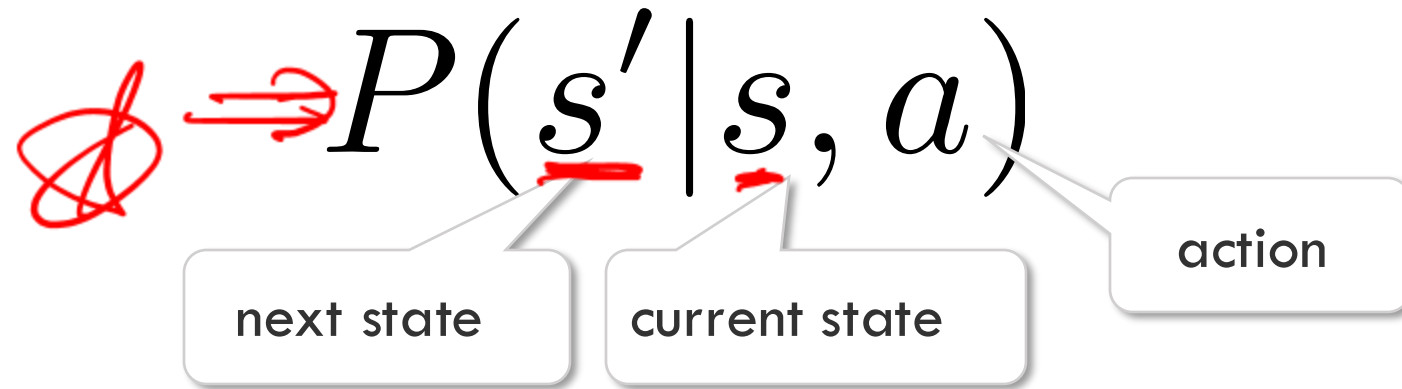
- Deployed in infinitely diverse simulated worlds
- Cheap, fast to get feedback



World model

- State transition probabilities
- Next “world” prediction

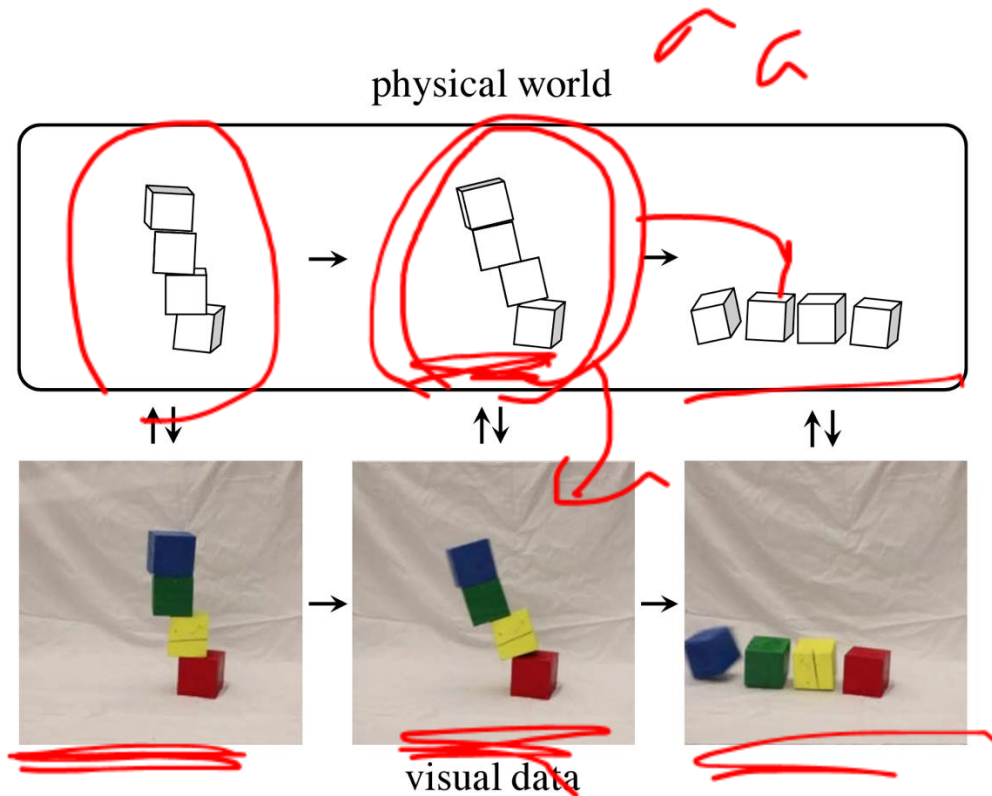
- next-word pred: LM.



$r(s, a)$

World model

- Next “world” prediction $P(s'|s, a)$
- Prior research built **domain-specific world models**
 - Primarily in robotics and embodied AI



(i) Computer vision: model-based physical scene understanding

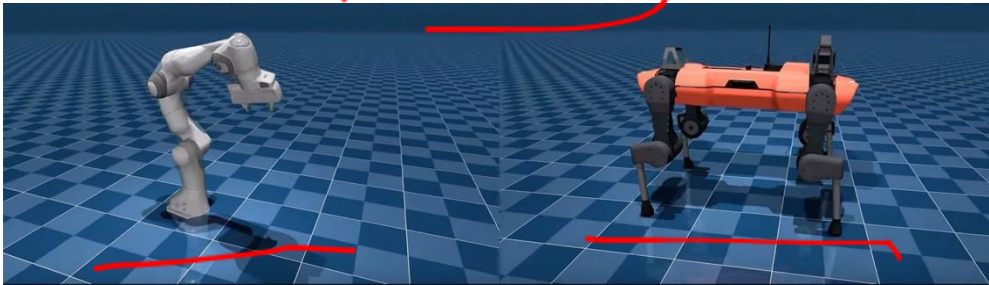
Wu et al. (2017)

World model

- Next “world” prediction $P(s'|s, a)$
- Prior research built **domain-specific world models**
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Sim - to
- real

MuJoCo



Todorov et al. (2012)

AI2-THOR



Kolve et al. (2017)

Habitat 2.0



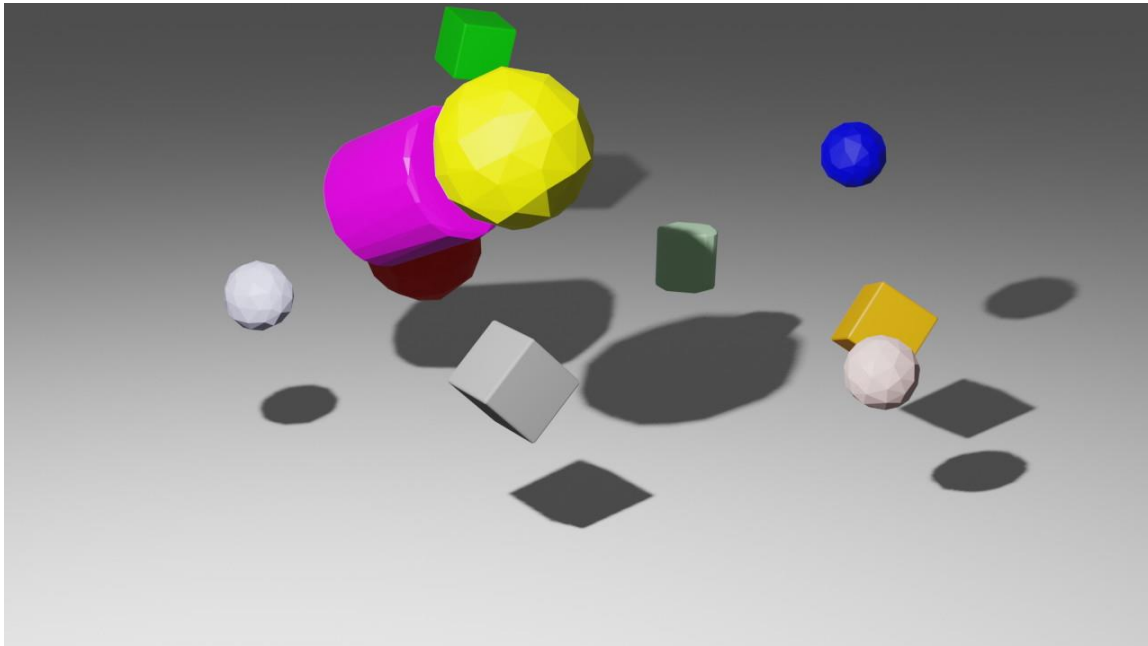
Szot et al. (2021)

(ii) Physics engines / embodied simulators

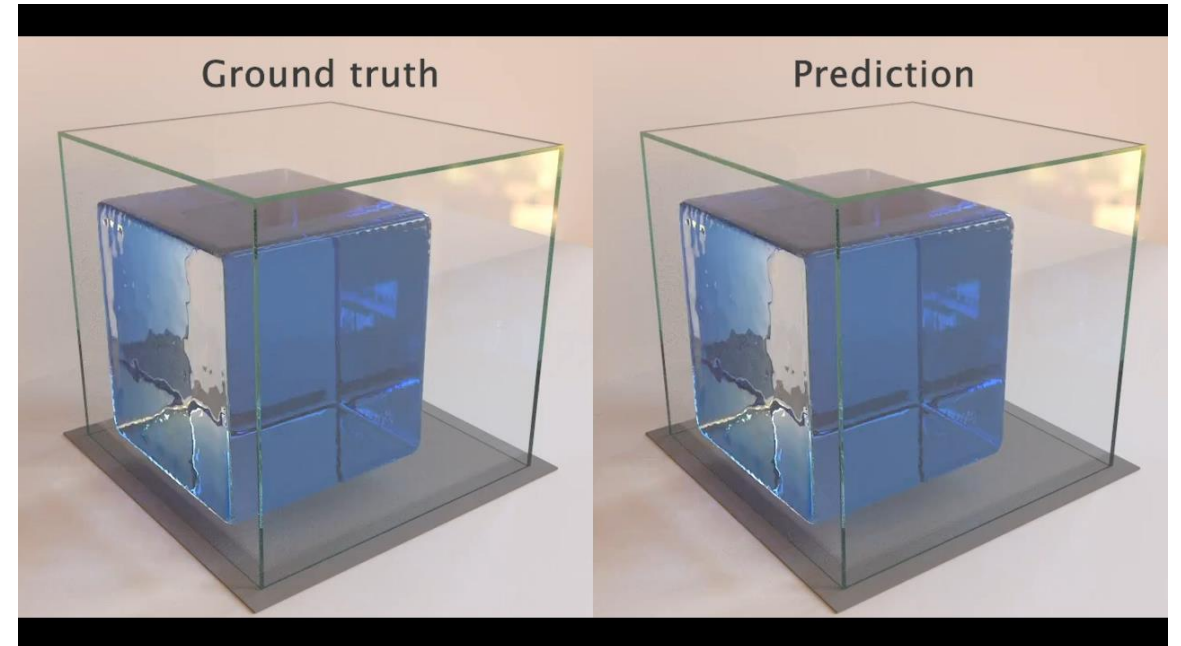
World model

- Next “world” prediction $P(s'|s, a)$
- Prior research built **domain-specific world models**
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(iii) Learned neural physics engines



Allen et al. (2023)



Sanchez-Gonzalez et al. (2020)

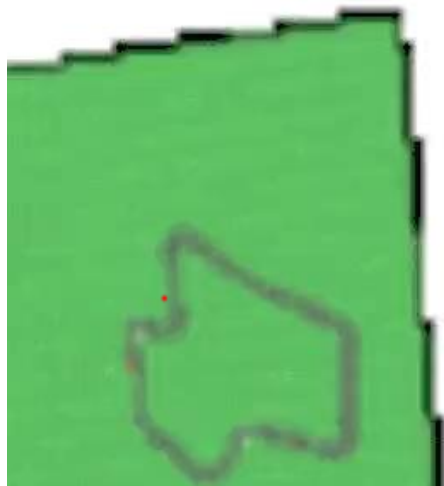
World model

- Next “world” prediction $P(s'|s, a)$
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 - Primarily in robotics and embodied AI

(iv) Video prediction models

Ground-truth

Synthesis

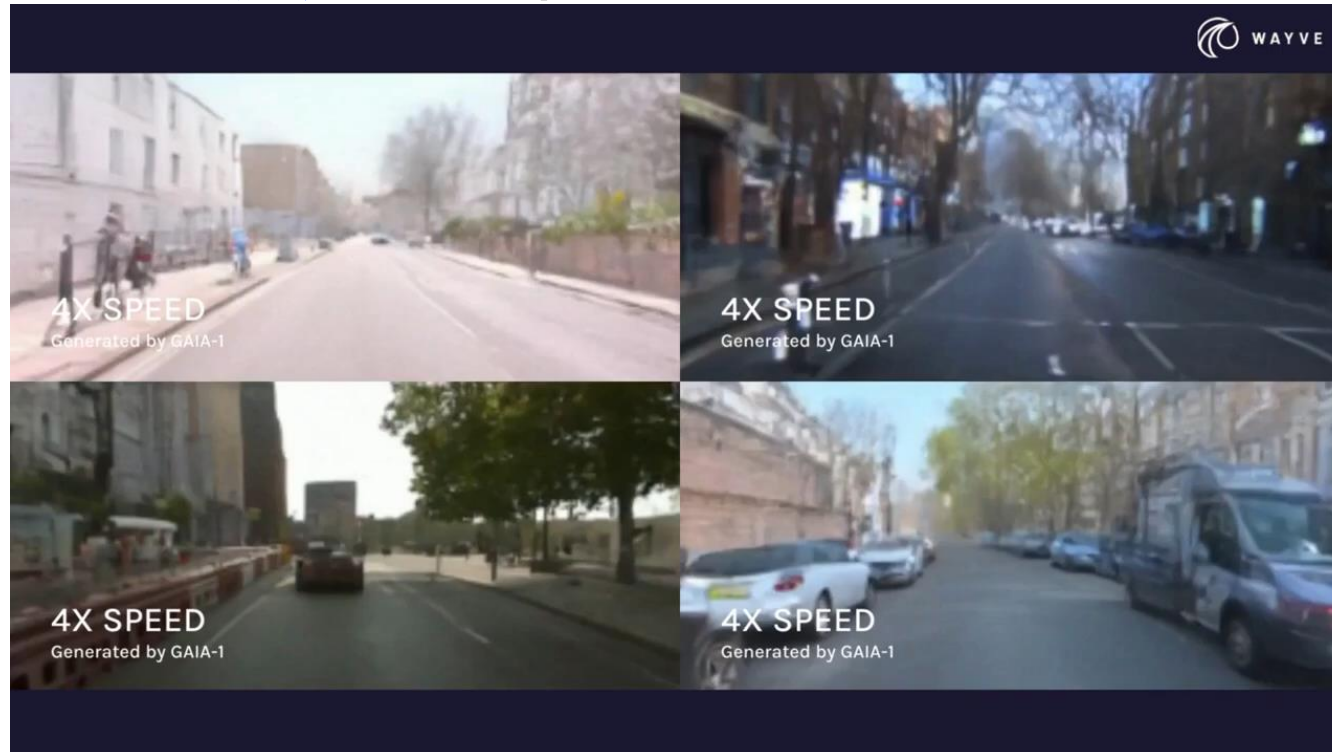


Ha & Schmidhuber (2018)

World model

- Next “world” prediction $P(s'|s, a)$
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(iv) Video prediction models



GAIA-1

World model

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(iv) Video prediction models



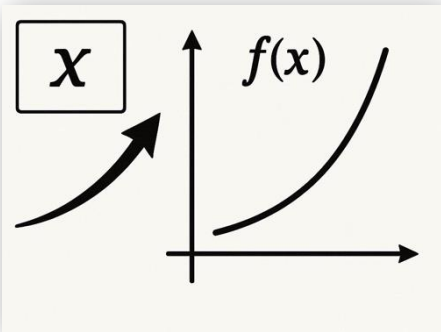
Simulating long sequence of human activities.

Step 1:

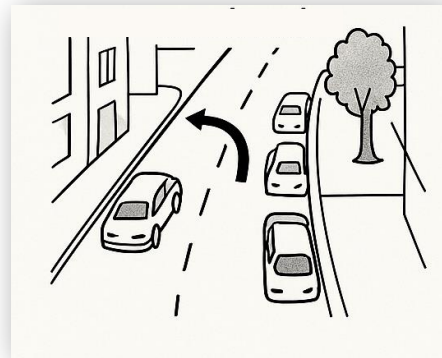


World model

- Next “world” prediction $P(s'|s, a)$
- Prior research built **domain-specific world models**
 - Primarily in robotics and embodied AI
- The scope of simulation defines the capability of reasoning
 - “More simulation, more intelligence“



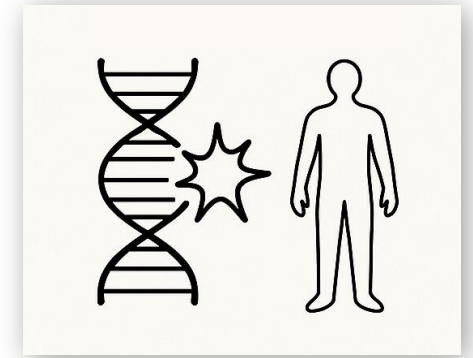
Would the value of a function increase if I changed this variable?



What would happen on the street if I turned the vehicle left

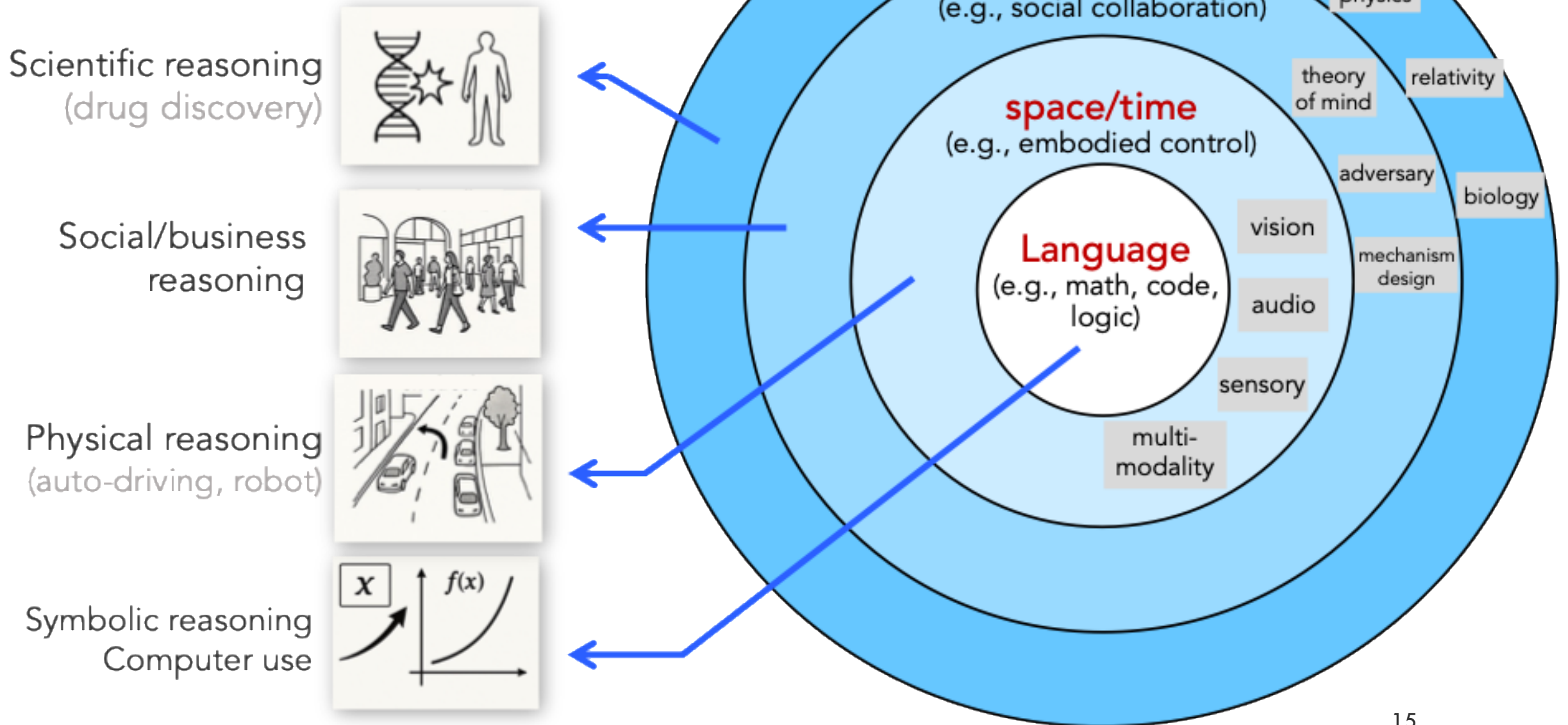


How might a business grow if a specific policy were applied



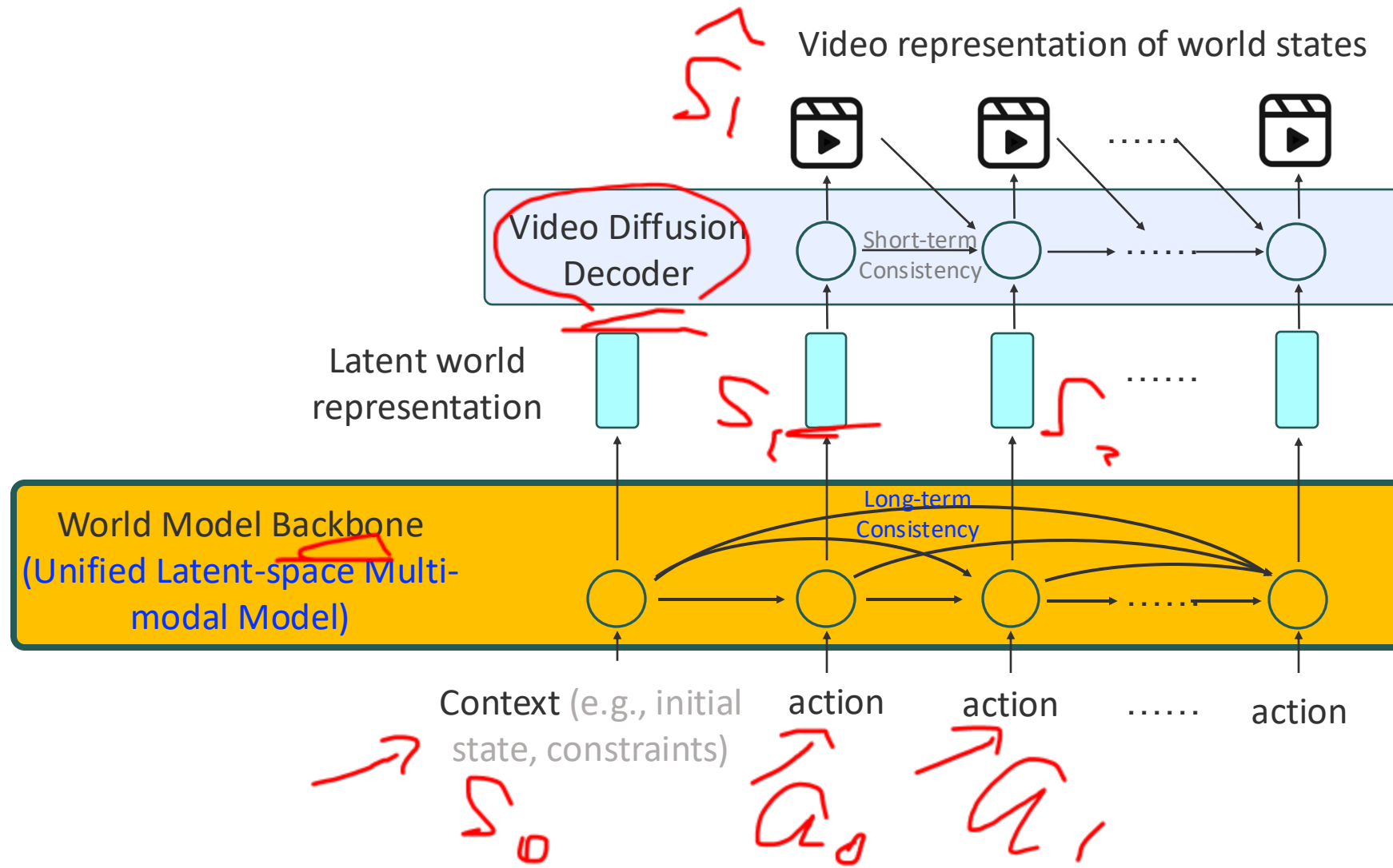
What biological effects would arise from a specific genetic mutation

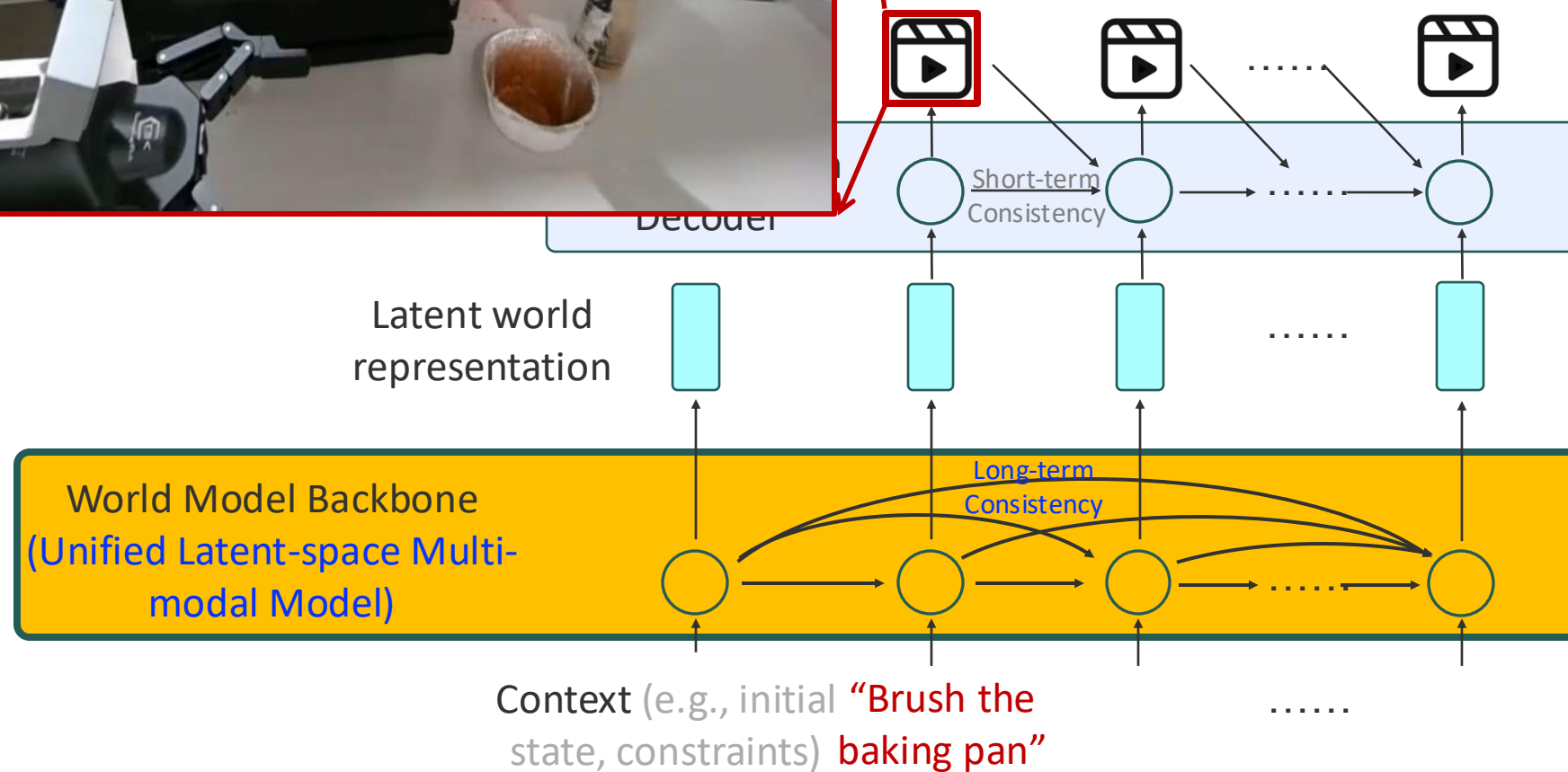
The scope of WM simulation ⇒ the capability of reasoning

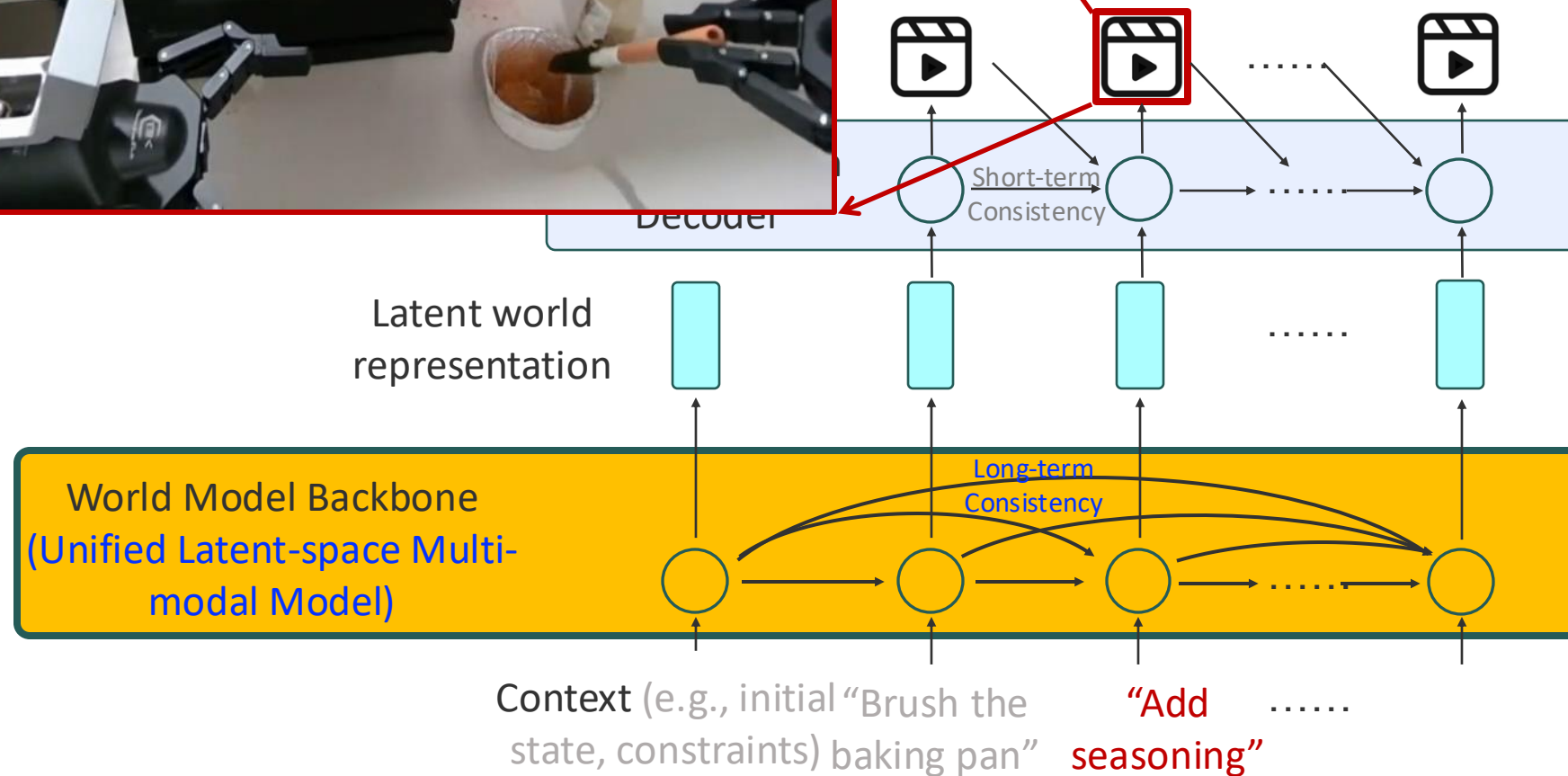


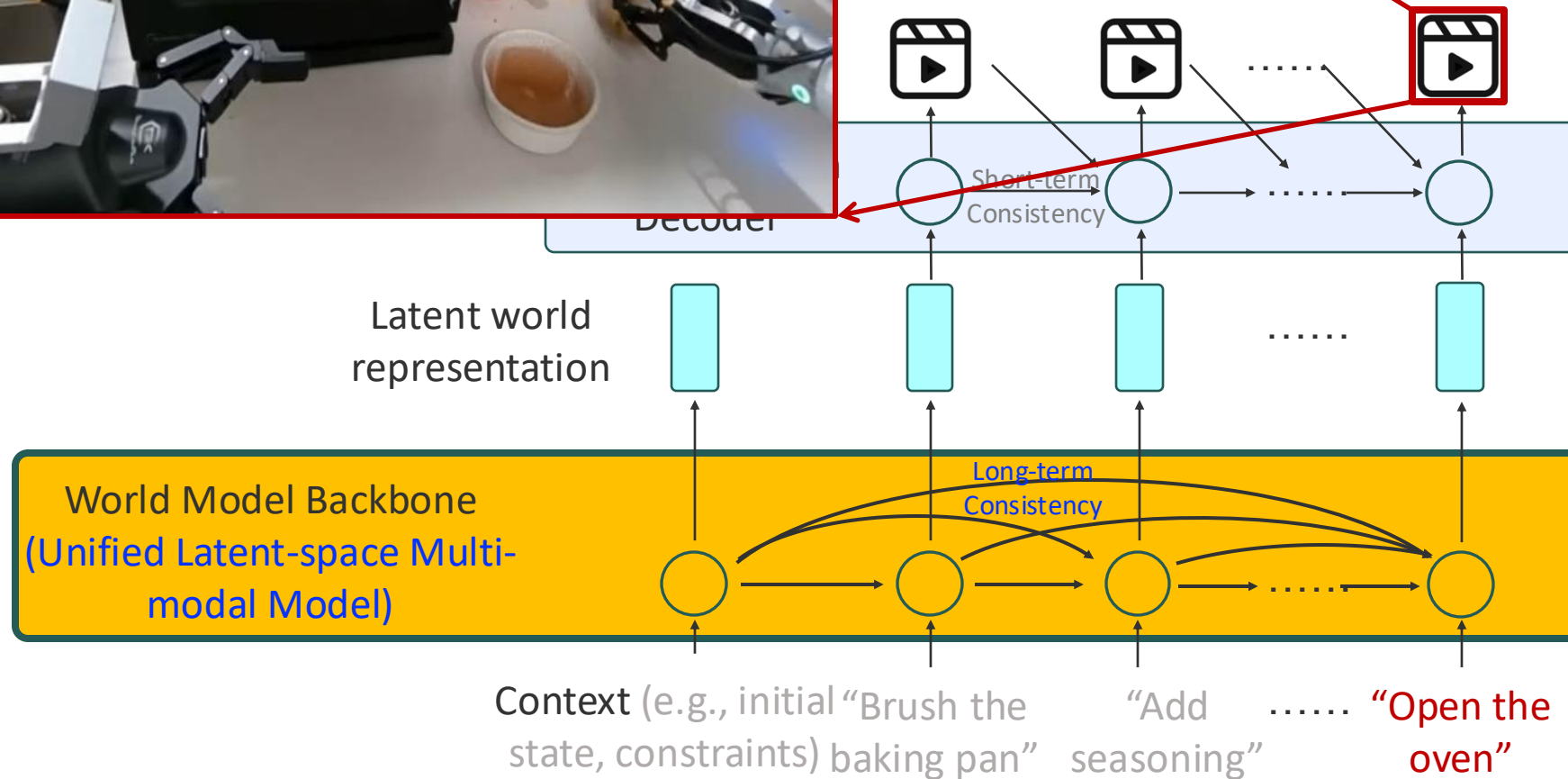
PAN World Model

(Physical, Agentic, Nested)

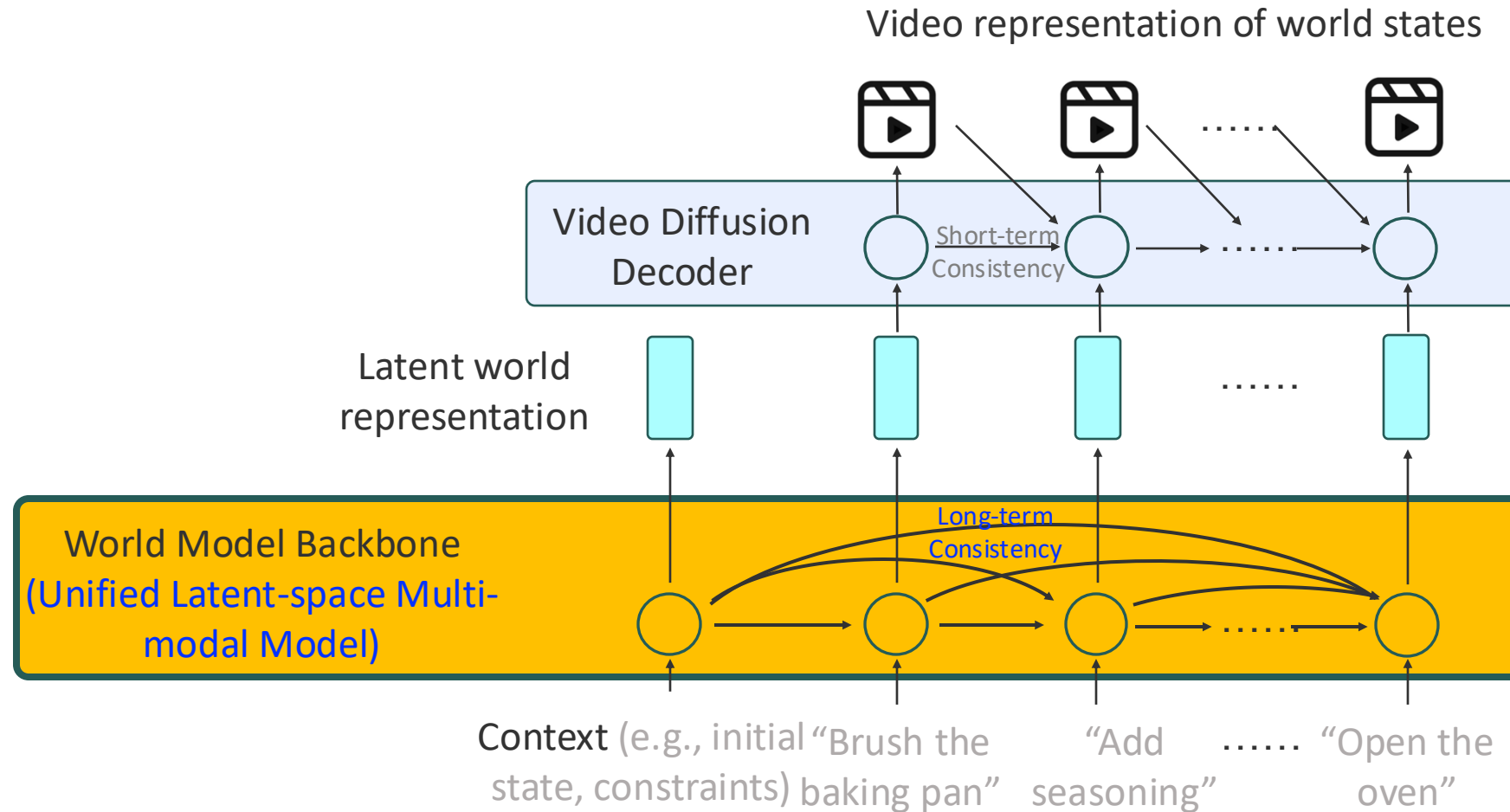




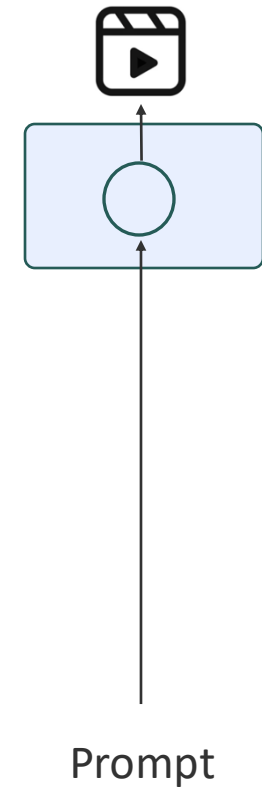




PAN World Model



V.S. Video generation models (e.g., Sora, Veo-3, Cosmos)

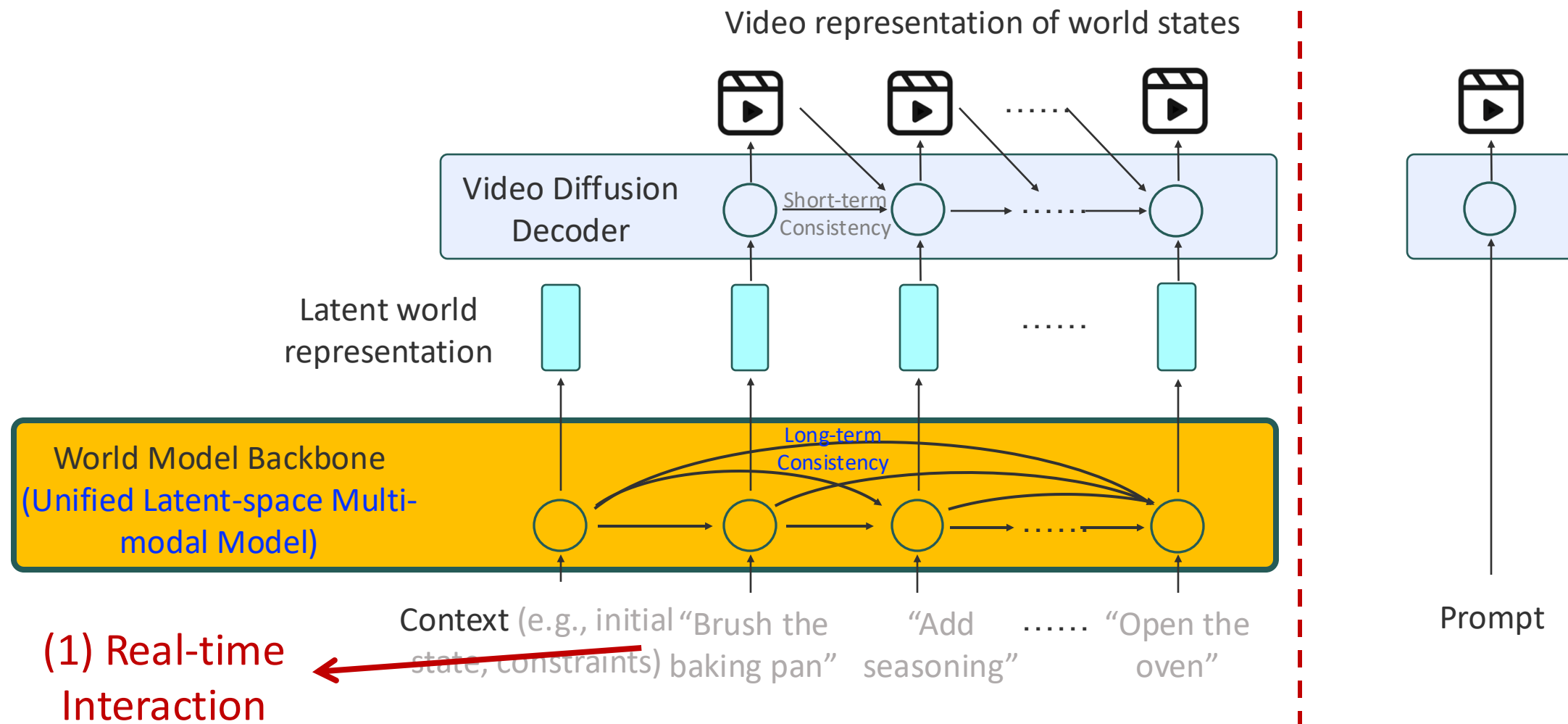


PAN World Model

$P(s' | s, a)$

v.s.

$P(s' | s)$
Video generation models (e.g., Sora, Veo-3, Cosmos)



PAN World Model

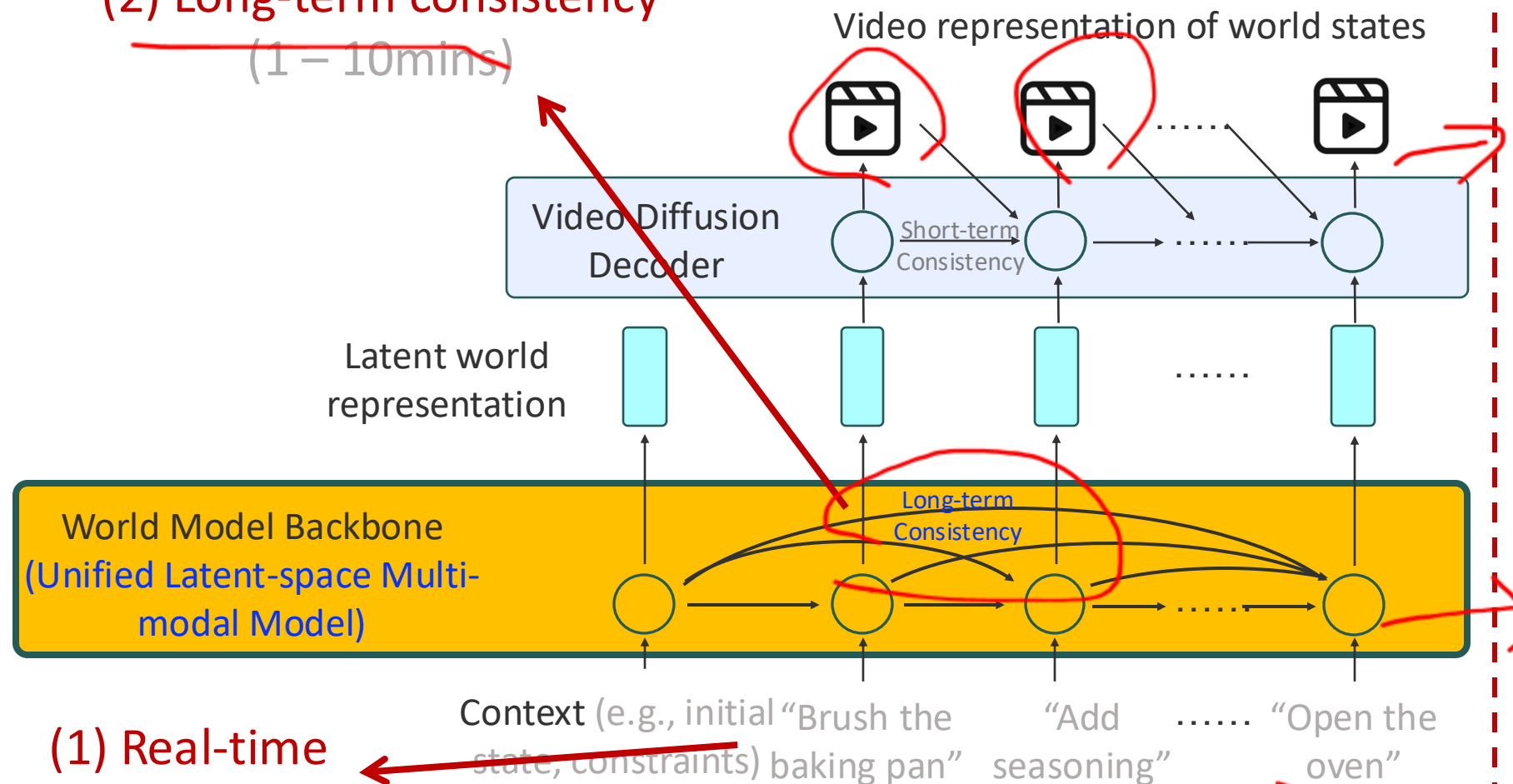
Awesome - regression

V.S.

Video generation models (e.g., Sora, Veo-3, Cosmos)

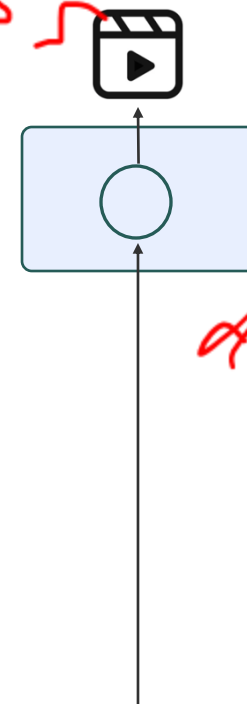
(2) Long-term consistency

(1 - 10mins)



8

8



diff

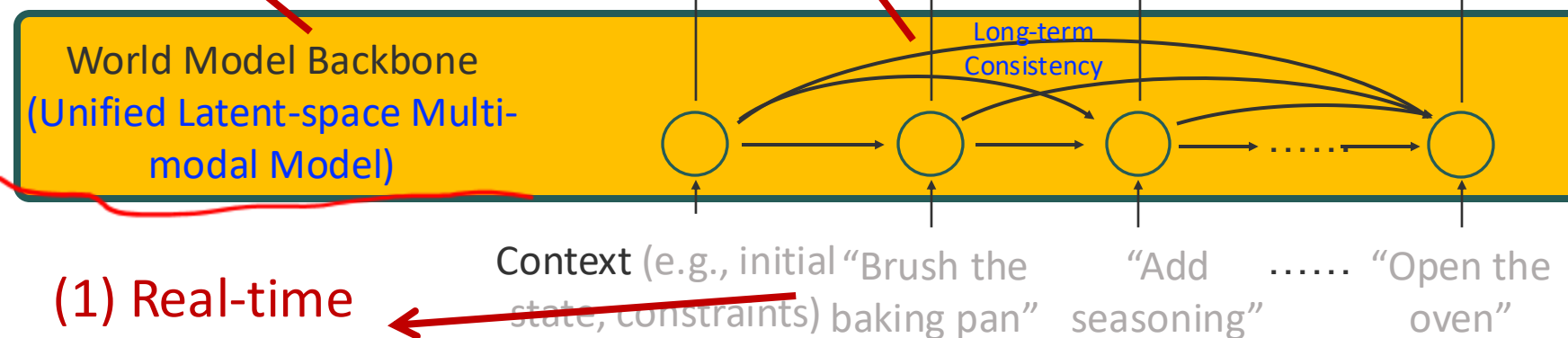
(1) Real-time Interaction

Context (e.g., initial "Brush the state, constraints) baking pan" "Add seasoning" "Open the oven"

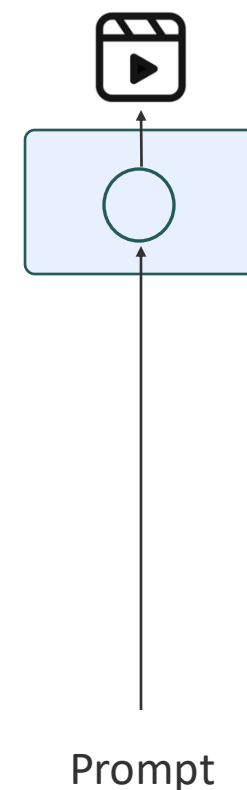
PAN World Model

(2) Long-term consistency
(1 – 10mins)

(3) Enhances over LLM
with massive video-
language data



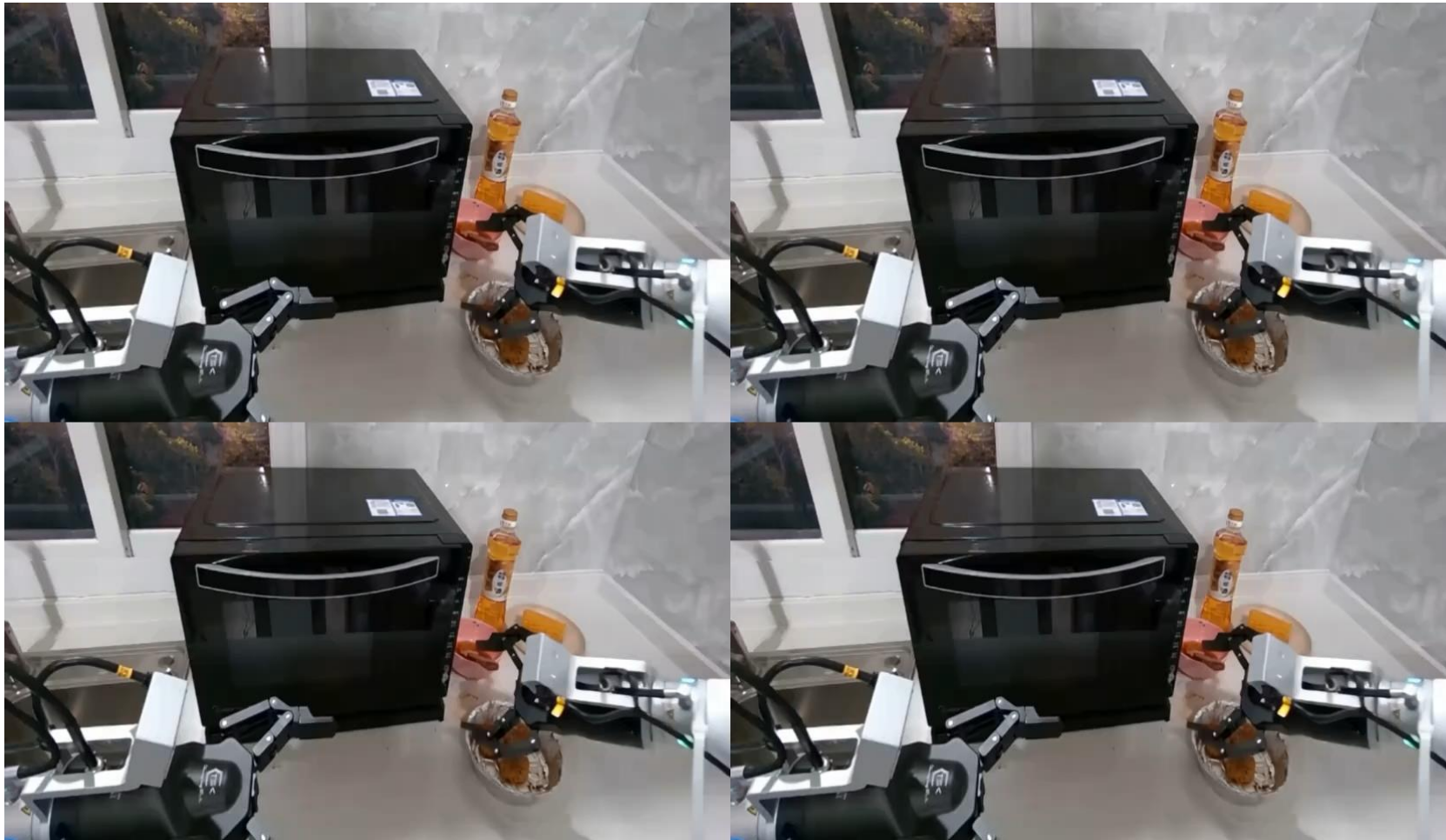
V.S. Video generation
models (e.g., Sora, Veo-3, Cosmos)



PAN World Model: Simulation Results

Robot: Complex manipulation

Locomotion

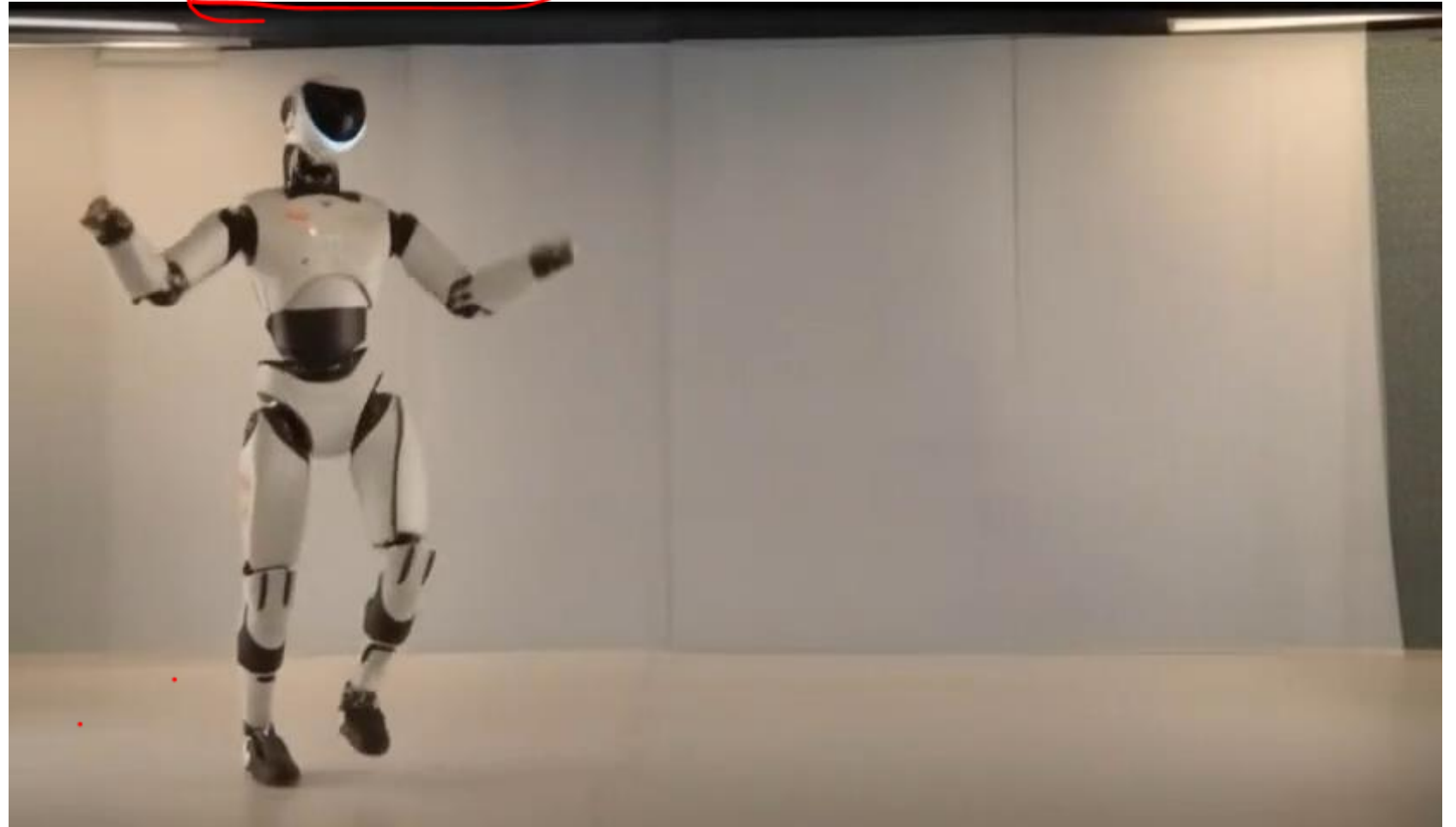


PAN World Model: Simulation Results

Robot: Complex manipulation
Locomotion

Input actions:

- > Wave arms and jump
- > Dance dance dance!
- > Grasp a rose behind and show to the audience
- > ...
- > Make a heart shape with hands



PAN World Model: Simulation Results

Driving: Dangerous situations



PAN World Model: Simulation Results

Complex environments in various styles



PAN World Model: Simulation Results

Complex environments in various styles



PAN World Model: Simulation Results

Complex environments in various styles

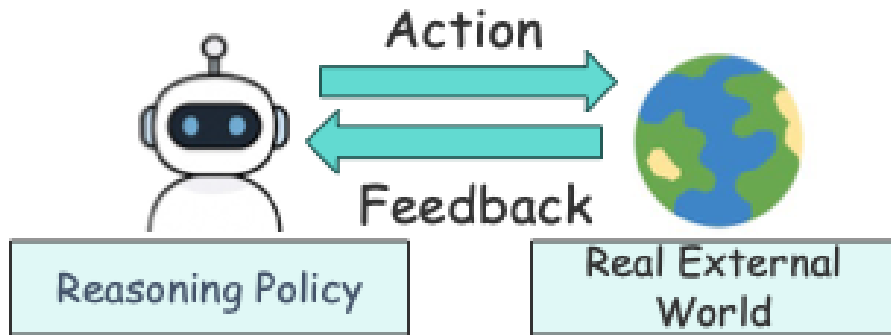


Summary so far

wake

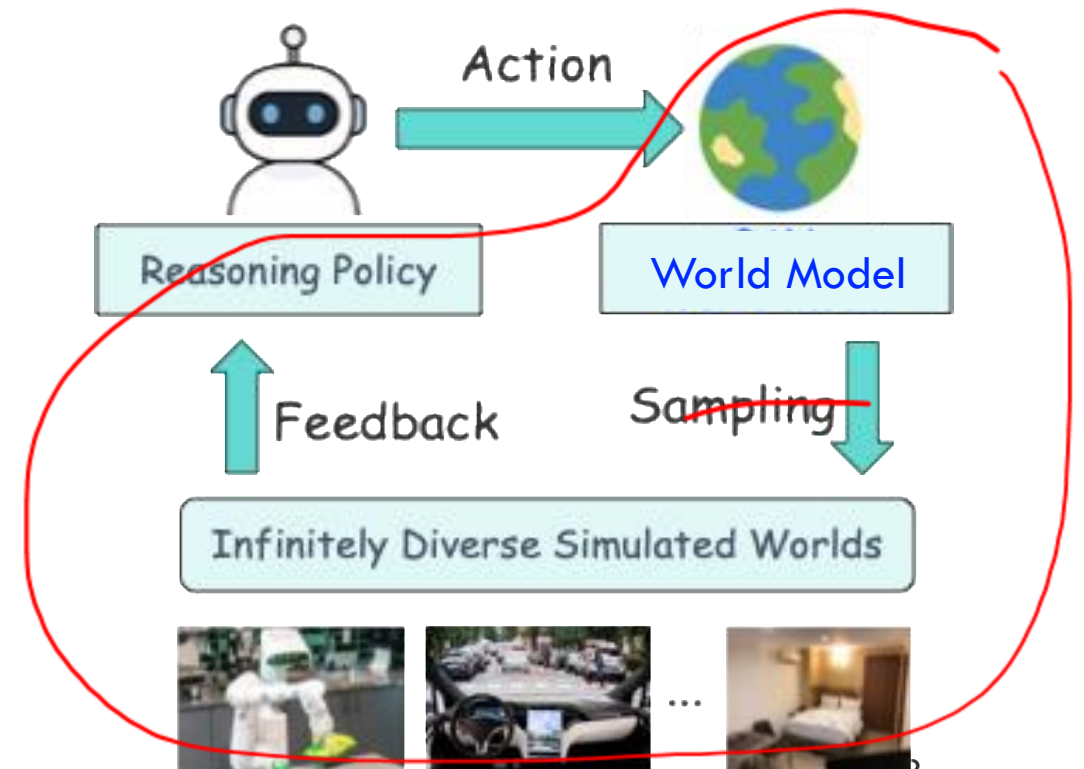
Traditional Reinforcement Learning

- Deployed in the real world
- Expensive, slow to get feedback

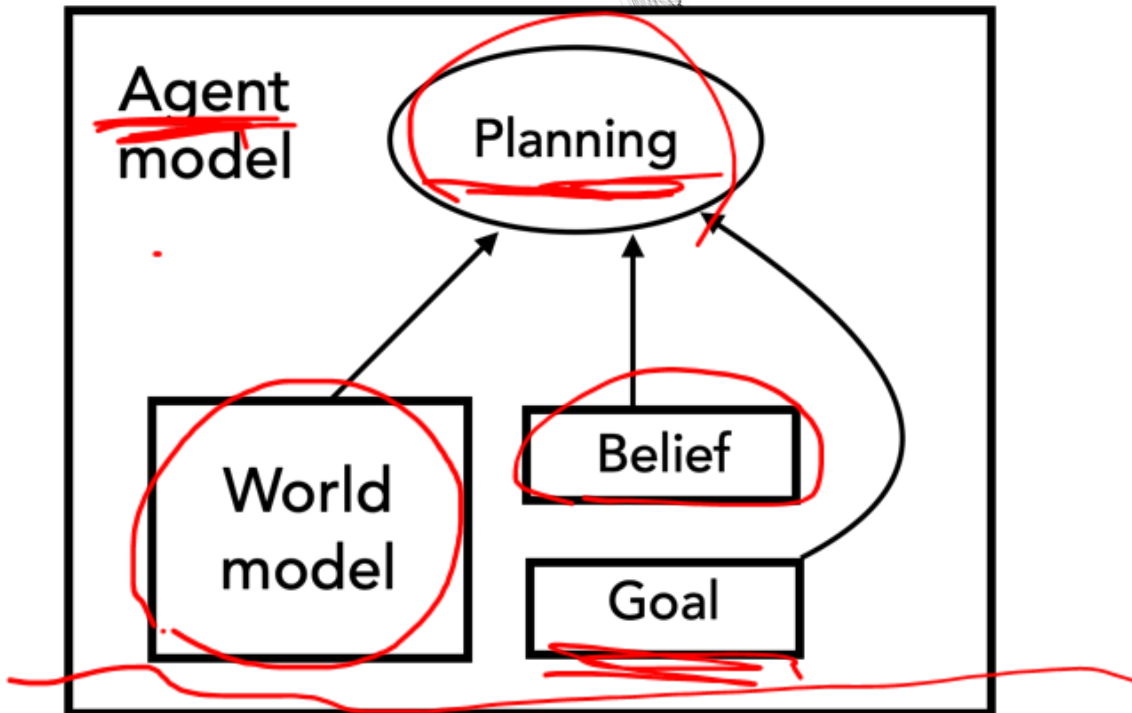
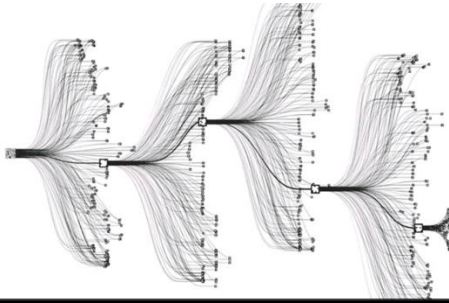


"Dream"-time learning

- Deployed in infinitely diverse simulated worlds
- Cheap, fast to get feedback

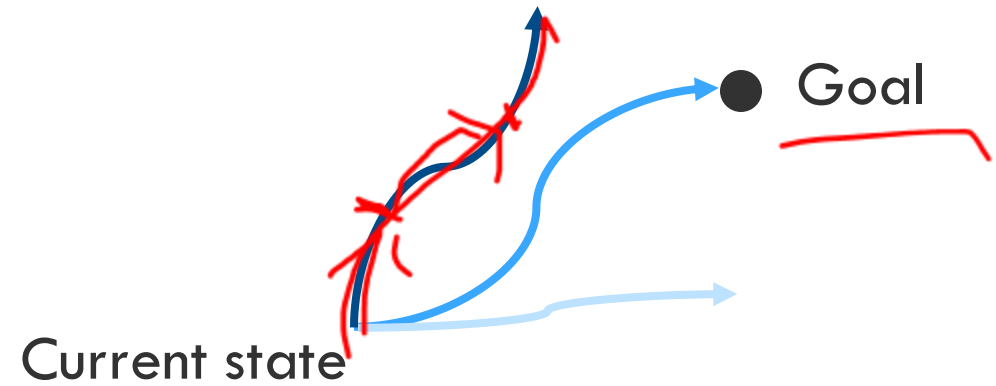
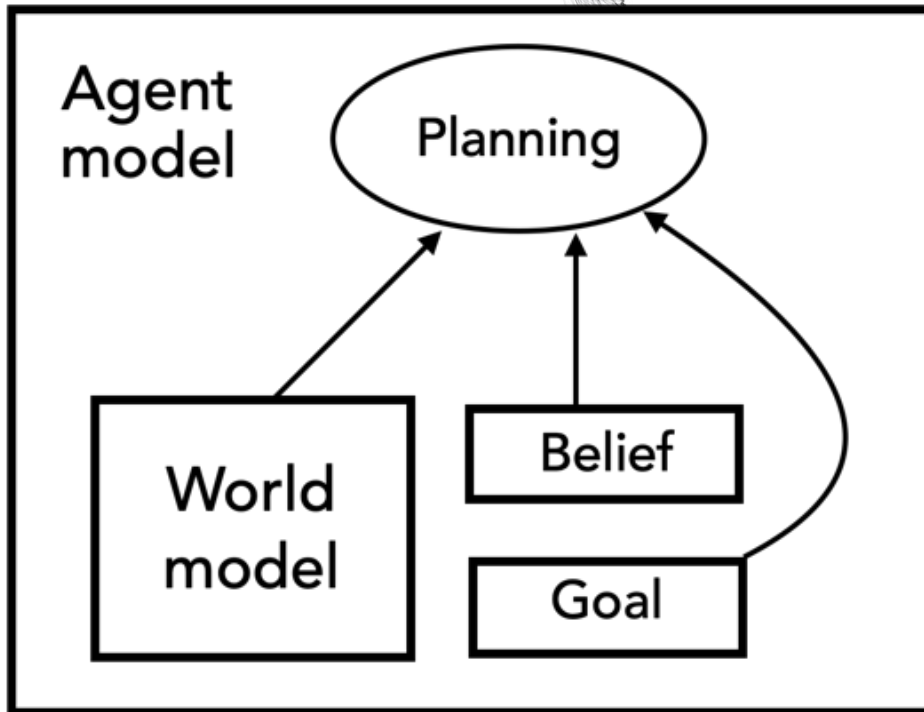
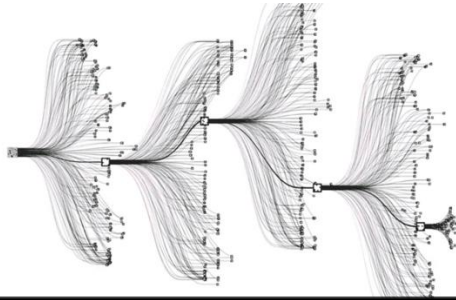


World Model for Inference-Time Planning

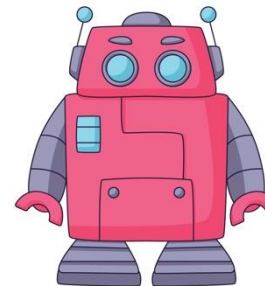


$$P(s'|s, a)$$

World Model for Inference-Time Planning



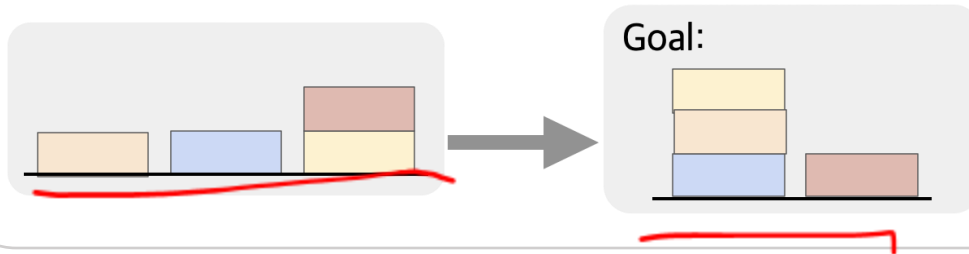
- Simulate plans with world model
- Choose the best plan



$$P(s'|s, a)$$

World Model for Inference-Time Planning

How to move the blocks to the goal state?



LLMs: Autoregressive plan generation



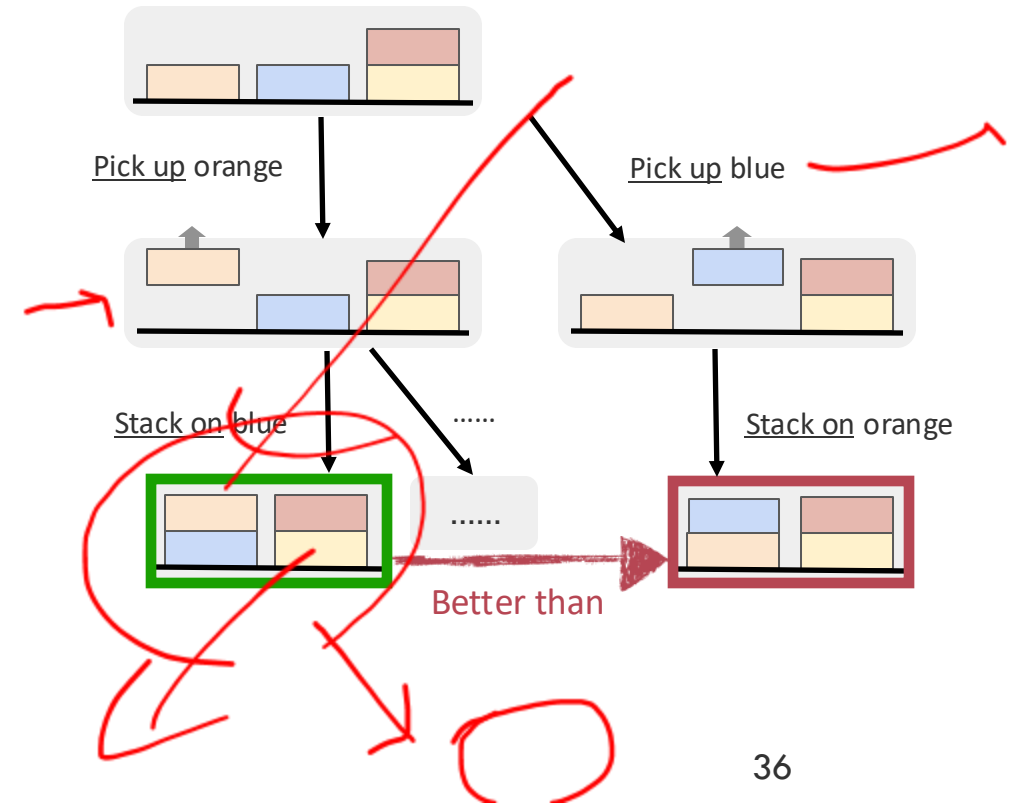
Invalid Action!

The yellow block is still under the red one.

1. Pick up the orange block.
2. Stack it on the blue block.
3. Pick up the yellow block. ✗
4. Stack it on the orange block.
5. Pick up the red block.
6. Put it on the table.

Human: strategic planning

- Internal **world model** to predict states
- **Simulation** of alternative plans
- Assess outcomes to refine/pick the best



How Nature Works

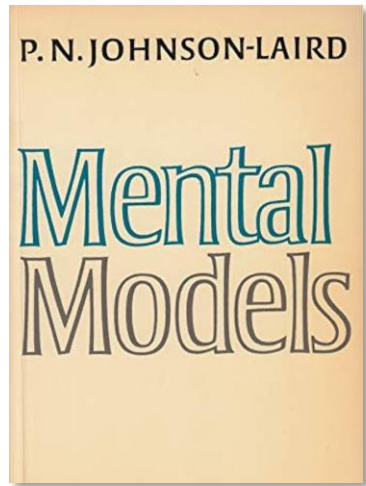
Simulates possibilities recursively; complexity emerges

How Nature Works

Simulates possibilities recursively; complexity emerges

Example 1: Human reasoning

- Humans “reason by thinking about what’s possible”

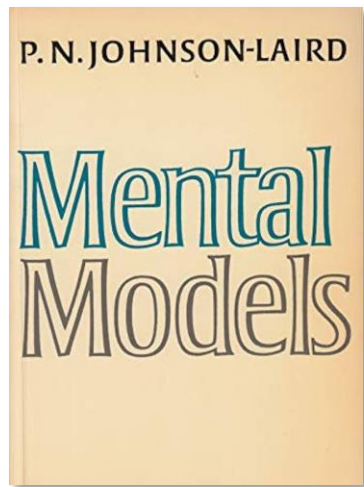
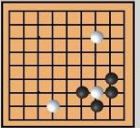


How Nature Works

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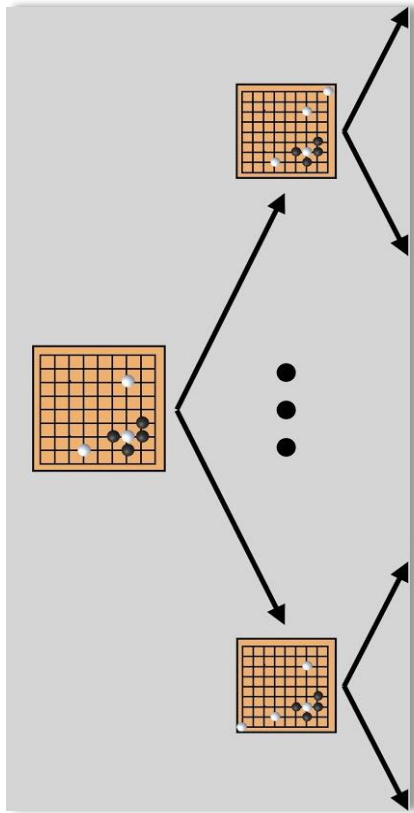


How Nature Works

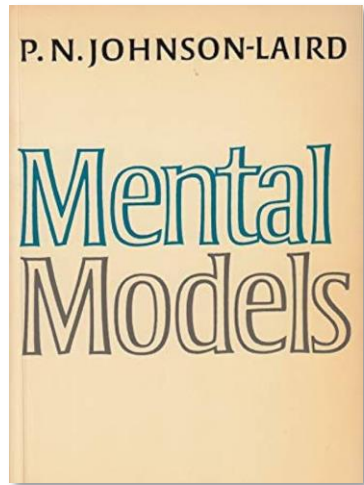
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- Simulate alternative hypothetical worlds with **mental models**

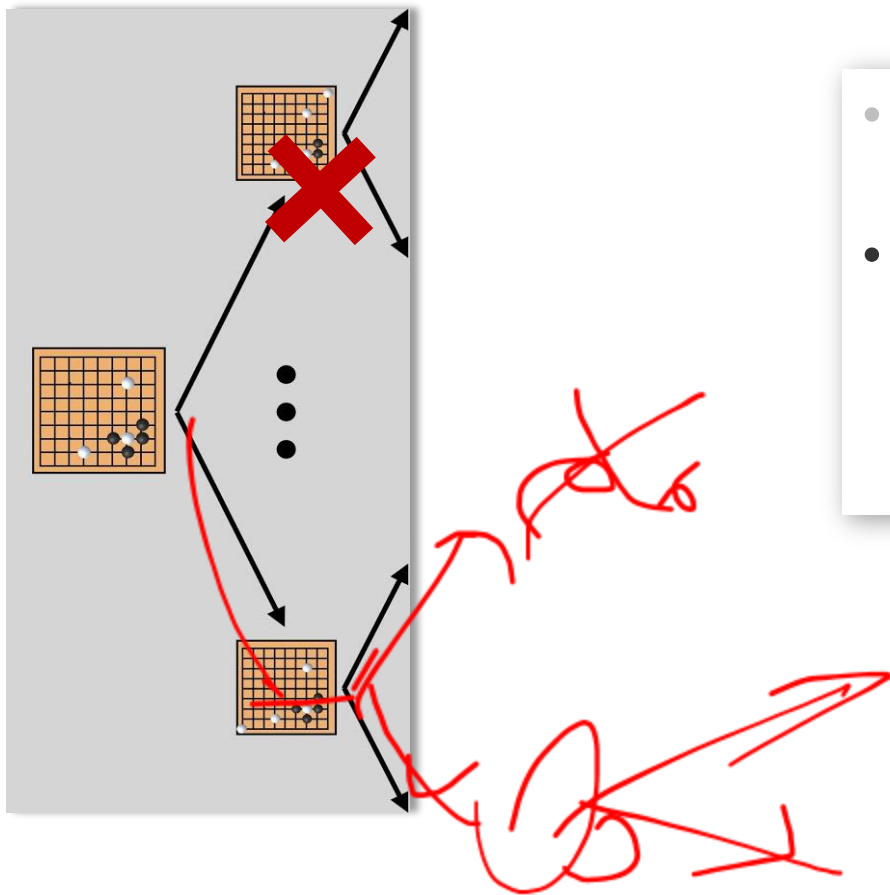


How Nature Works

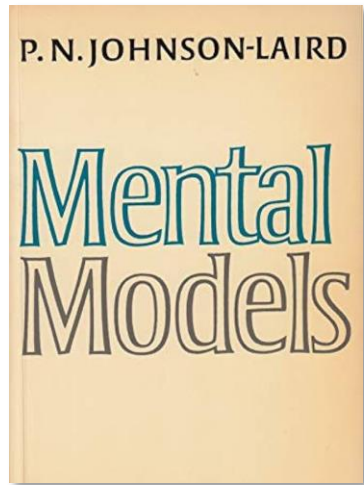
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Example 1: Human reasoning

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- Simulate alternative hypothetical worlds with **mental models**
- Rule out possibilities that do not fit context, knowledge, or goals

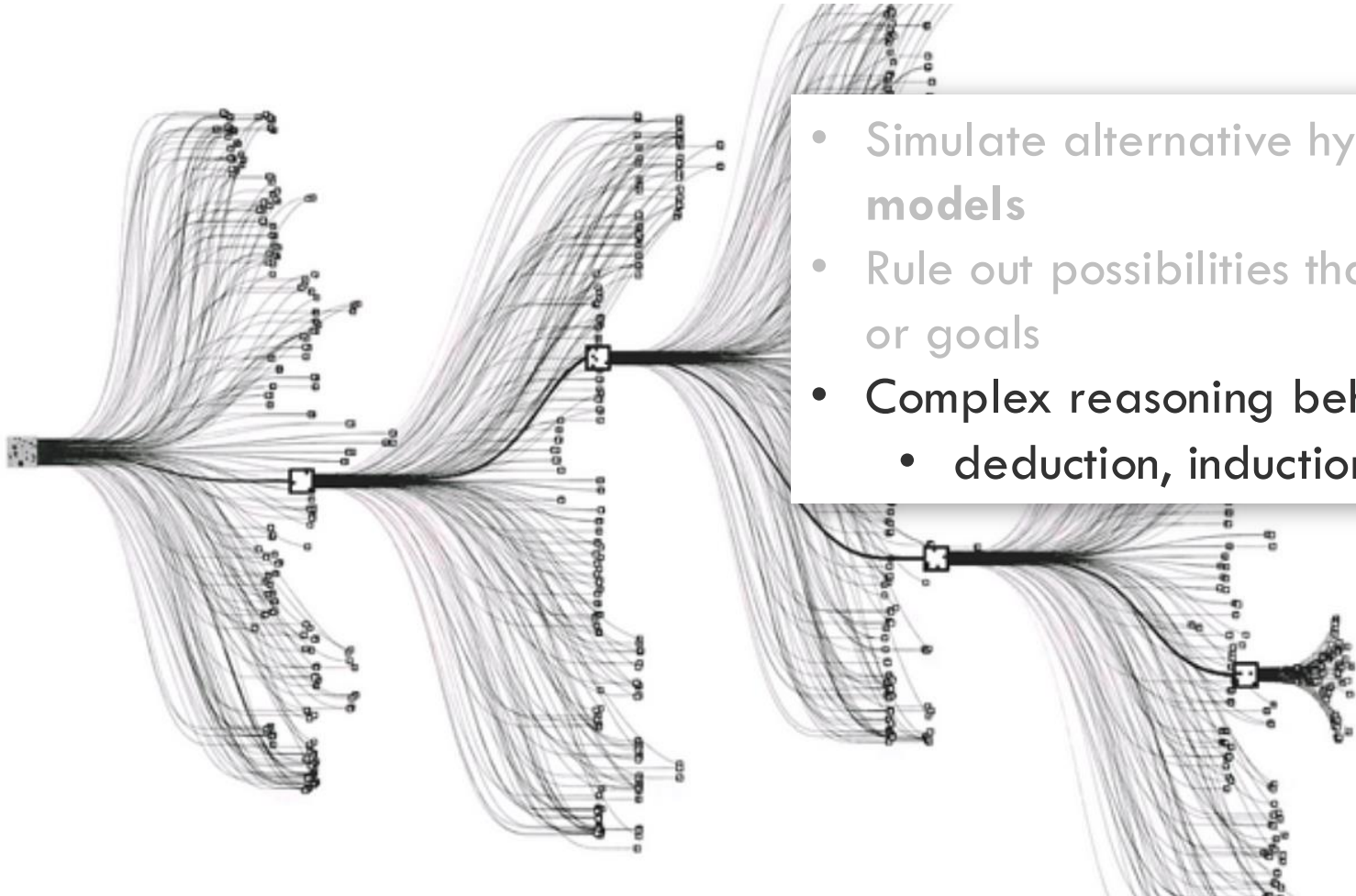
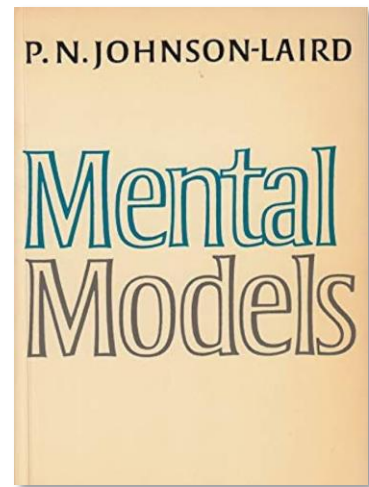


How Nature Works

Simulates possibilities recursively; complexity emerges

Example 1: Human reasoning

- Humans “reason by thinking about what’s possible”



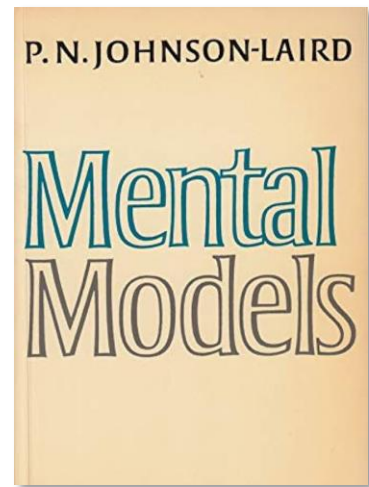
- Simulate alternative hypothetical worlds with **mental models**
- Rule out possibilities that do not fit context, knowledge, or goals
- Complex reasoning behaviors emerge
 - deduction, induction, abduction, ...

How Nature Works

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Example 1: Human reasoning

- Humans “reason by thinking about what’s possible”



- Simulate alternative hypothetical worlds with **mental models**
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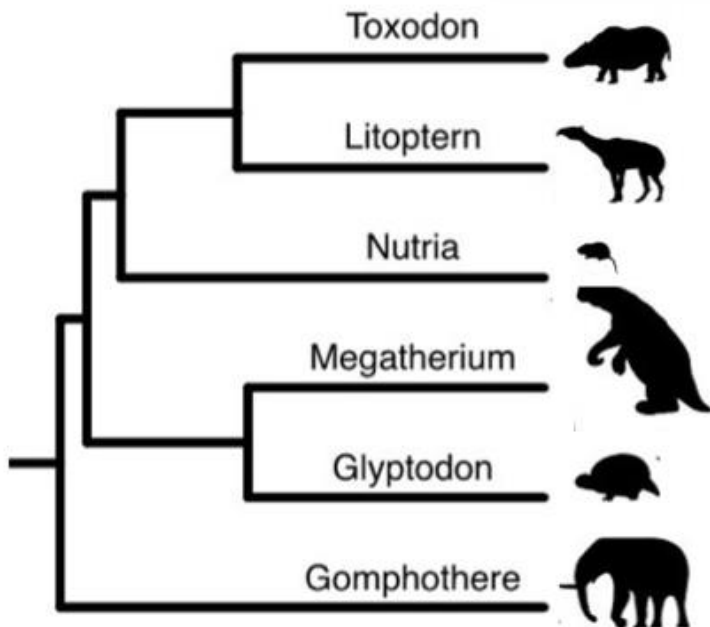
Determining whether a conclusion holds
in all plausible worlds

How Nature Works

Simulates possibilities recursively; complexity emerges

Example 2: Natural evolution

- Generate mutations with **molecular genetic mechanisms** (genotype -> phenotype)

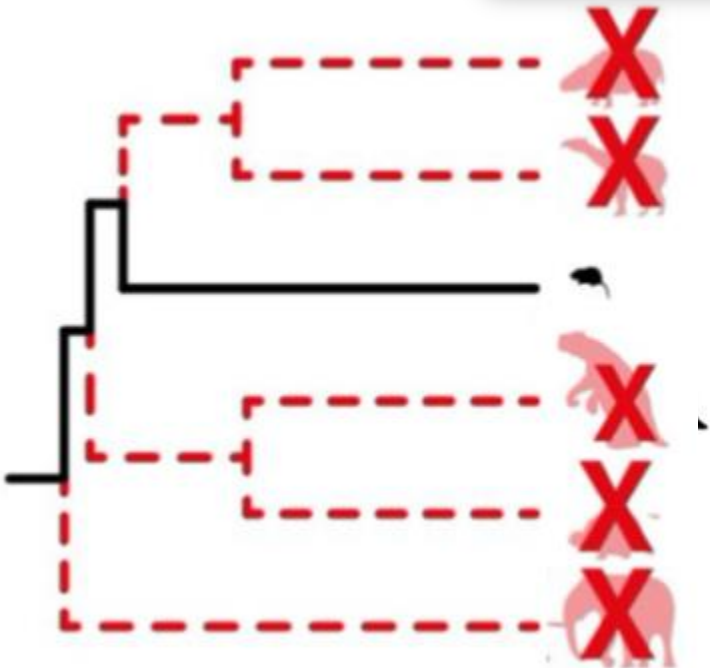


How Nature Works

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Example 2: Natural evolution

- Generate mutations with molecular genetic mechanisms (genotype \rightarrow phenotype)
- Rule out possibilities that do not fit the environment

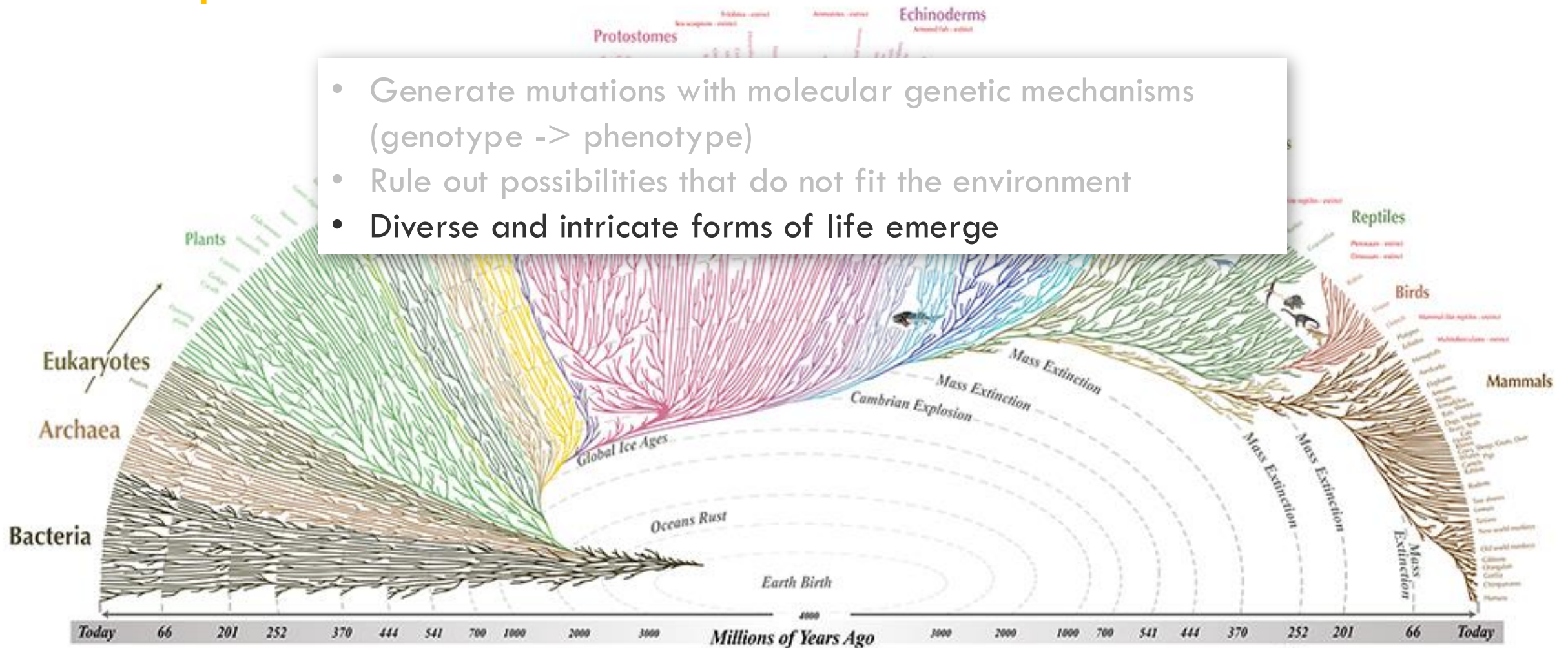


How Nature Works

Simulates possibilities recursively; complexity emerges

Example 2: Natural evolution

- Generate mutations with molecular genetic mechanisms (genotype -> phenotype)
- Rule out possibilities that do not fit the environment
- Diverse and intricate forms of life emerge



All the major and many of the minor living branches of life are shown on this diagram, but only a few of those that have gone extinct are shown. Example: Dinosaurs - extinct



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How Nature Works

Simulates possibilities recursively; complexity emerges

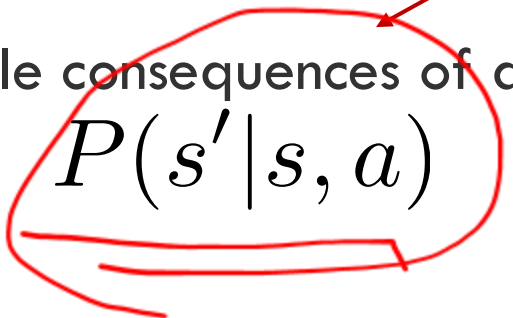
Human reasoning

Mental models

Natural evolution

Molecular genetic mechanisms

Simulating possible consequences of an action

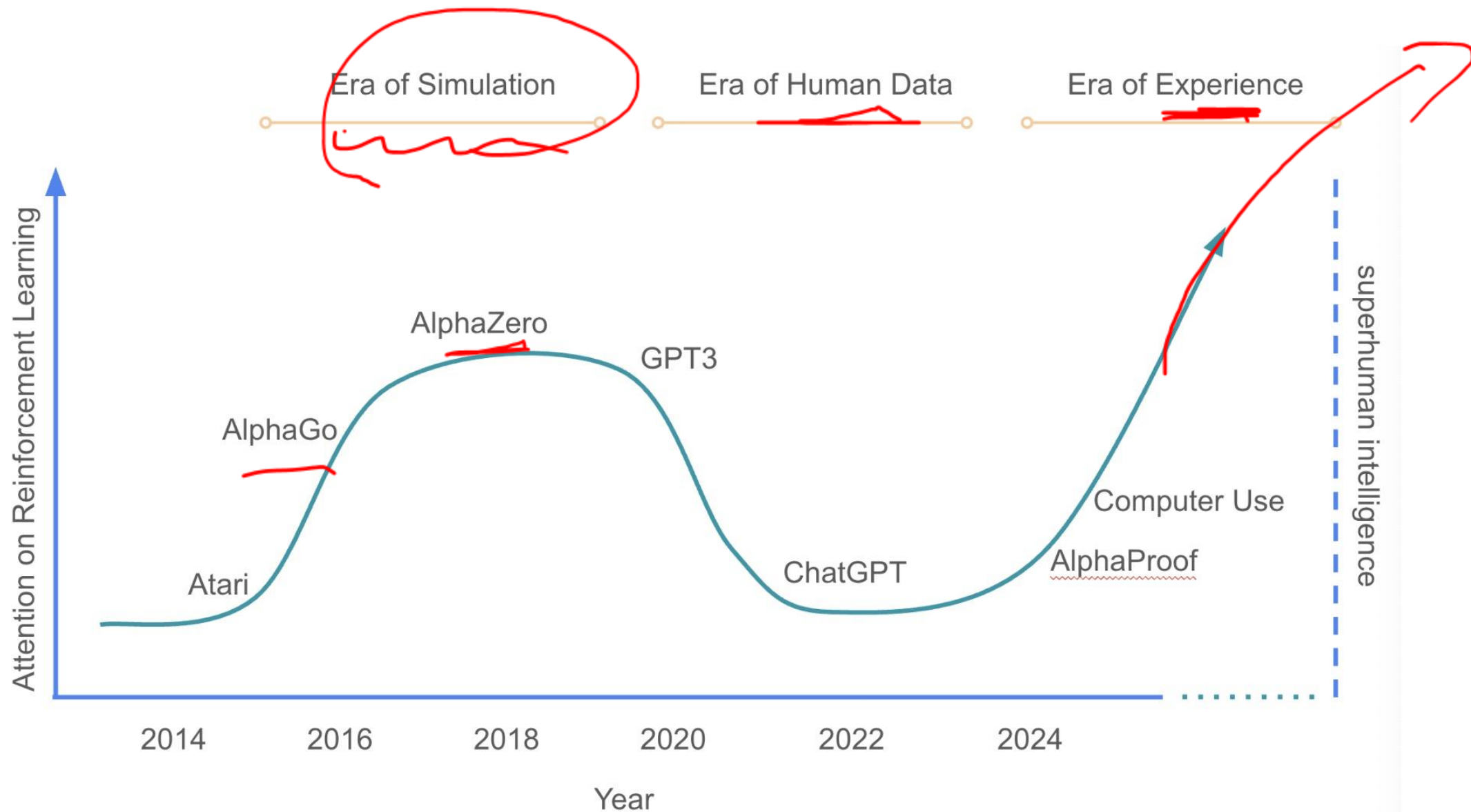

$$P(s'|s, a)$$

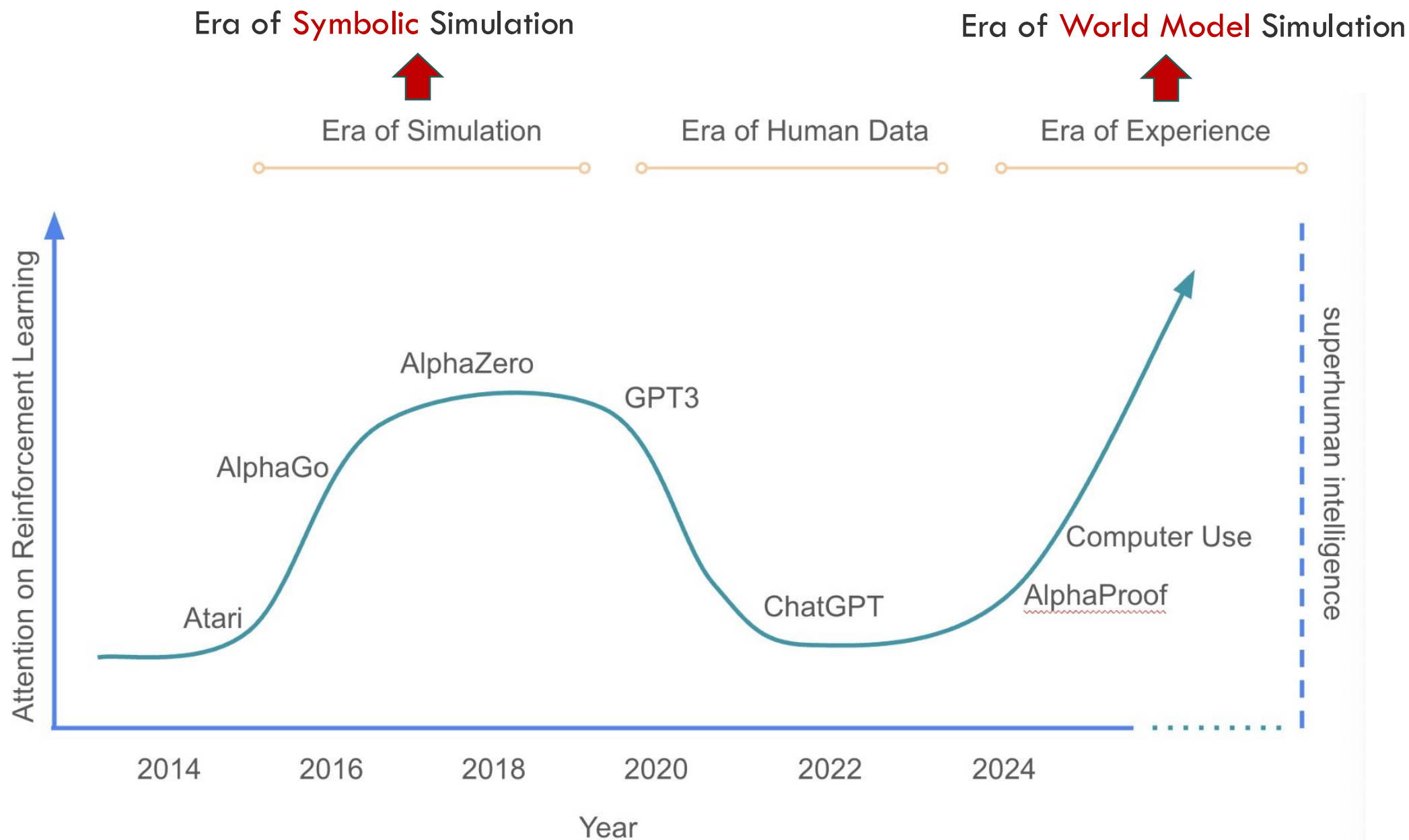


“World Model”

Welcome to the Era of Experience

David Silver, Richard S. Sutton*





Questions?