

# Reinforcement Learning Algorithms used in Tic Tac Toe

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## 1 TD(0) Learning

**For** episode = 1, M **do**

Initialize a fresh game

**For** t = 1, T **do**

Play move  $a_t = \begin{cases} \text{random move} & \text{with probability } \epsilon \\ \operatorname{argmax}_a \tilde{V}(\operatorname{succ}(s_t, a), \theta) & \text{for white} \\ \operatorname{argmin}_a \tilde{V}(\operatorname{succ}(s_t, a), \theta) & \text{for black} \end{cases}$

Receive reward  $r_t$

Store the transition  $(s_t, s_{t+1}, r_t, a_t)$  in the replay buffer  $D$

Sample a random minibatch transition from  $D$

Set the TD-target:  $y_t = \begin{cases} r_t & \text{if game terminates at step } t + 1 \\ r_t + \gamma \tilde{V}(s_{t+1}, \theta) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Perform a stochastic gradient decent step on  $[y_t - V(s_t, \theta)]^2$  with respect to  $\theta$

Every  $c$  steps set  $\tilde{V} = V$

**End For**

**End For**

$\gamma$  is the discount factor and  $\theta$  the neural network parameters.

## 2 DQN( $\lambda$ )

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procedure REFRESH( $l$ )
  For transition  $(s_t, s_{t+1}, r_t, R_t^\lambda, a_t) \in l$  processing back-to-front Do
    If terminal( $s_{t+1}$ ) Then
      Update  $R_t^\lambda \leftarrow r_t + \gamma[\gamma R_{t+1}^\lambda + (1 - \lambda)V(s_{t+1}, \theta)]$ 
    Else
      Get adjacent transition  $(s_{t+1}, s_{t+2}, r_{t+1}, R_{t+1}^\lambda, a_{t+1})$  from  $l$ 
    End If
  End For
End procedure

For episode = 1, M do
  Initialize a fresh game
  For t = 1, T do
    Play move  $a_t = \begin{cases} \text{random move} & \text{with probability } \epsilon \\ \operatorname{argmax}_a \tilde{V}(\operatorname{succ}(s_t, a), \theta) & \text{for white} \\ \operatorname{argmin}_a \tilde{V}(\operatorname{succ}(s_t, a), \theta) & \text{for black} \end{cases}$ 
    Receive reward  $r_t$ 
    Append the transition  $(s_t, s_{t+1}, r_t, R_t^\lambda, a_t)$  to  $L$ , where  $R_t^\lambda$  is arbitrary
    If terminal( $s_{t+1}$ ) Then
      REFRESH( $L$ )
      Store  $L$  in D
    End If
    Sample a random minibatch transition from  $D$ 
    Perform a stochastic gradient decent step on  $[R_t^\lambda - V(s_t, \theta)]^2$  with respect to  $\theta$ 
    Every  $c$  steps REFRESH( $D$ )
  End For
End For

```

$\gamma$  is the discount factor and  $\theta$  the neural network parameters.