0. 分工表 (0%)

	HW4-1	HW4-2	HW4-3	Report 4-1	Report 4-2	Report 4-3
姚嘉昇 R06922002						
王仁蔚 R06522620						
潘仁傑 R06942054						

1. HW4-1 Policy Gradient (5%)

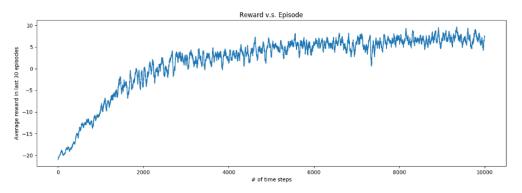
• Describe your Policy Gradient model (1%)

兩層 Convolutional Layer, Filter 數分別為 32,64,再經過 128 個 unit 的 FC Layer 後接 2 個 unit 的 Output Layer,因此 action size 為 2(up and down),其他參數設定如下: optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer (lr=1e-4, epsilon=1e-5), Batch Size = 32。

表 1.1 Policy Gradient 的 Model 架構

Input: image (80, 80, 1)			
conv2d(filters=32, kernel_size=[8, 8], strides=[4, 4], padding='same') +			
relu			
conv2d(filters=32, kernel_size=[8, 8], strides=[4, 4], padding='same') +			
relu			
Flatten()			
Dense(units=128) + relu			
Dense(units=2) + softmax			

• Plot the learning curve to show the performance of your Policy Gradient on Pong (1%)

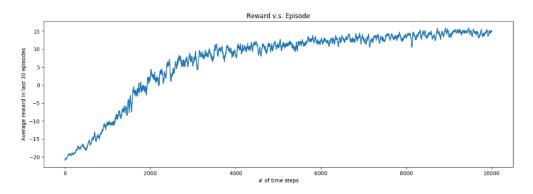


• Implement 1 improvement method on page 8

■ Describe your tips for improvement (1%)

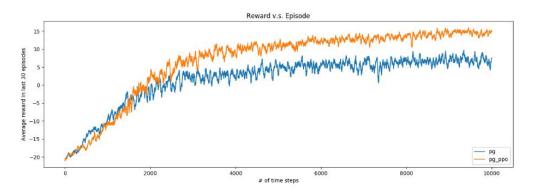
我們使用 Policy Gradient with Proximal Policy Optimization 2 (PPO2)增進 PG 的效果。並設定下面參數:clip_value=0.2, c_2=0.01,loss = loss_clip + c_2 * entropy。

■ Learning curve (1%)



■ Compare to the vallina policy gradient (1%)

根據下圖我們可以發現使用 PPO2 後,可以使 model 最後的分數從 5 左右進步至 15 左右。

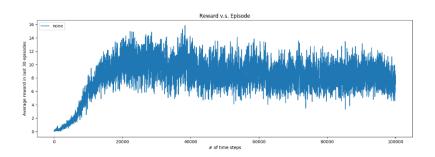


2. HW4-2Deep Q Learning (5%)

Describe your DQN model (1%)

current network 與 target network 都有相同的架構,皆有三層 Convolutional Layer,Filter 數分別為 32, 64, 64,再經過 512 個 unit 的 FC Layer 後接 2 個 unit 的 Output Layer,因此 action size 為 2(up and down),另外在決定 action 時,我們有 ϵ 的機率會採取 random action,而 ϵ 會從 1 隨著 step decline 到 0.025,其他參數設定如下:Replay Memory Size = 10000、Perform Update Current Network Step = 4、Perform Update Target Network Step = 1000、Learning Rate = 1e-4、Batch Size = 32。

• Plot the learning curve to show the performance of your Deep Q Learning on Breakout (1%)



• Implement 1 improvement method on page 6

■ Describe your tips for improvement (1%)

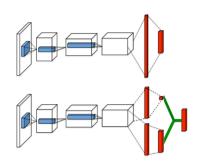
A. Double DQN

使用 current network 來決定 action,使用 target network 來計算 Q value,這樣不會高估

$$\text{accumulated expected reward} \, \circ \, \, Y_t^{\text{DoubleDQN}} \equiv R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, \operatorname*{argmax}_{a} Q(S_{t+1}, a; \pmb{\theta}_t), \pmb{\theta}_t^-)$$

B. Dueling DQN

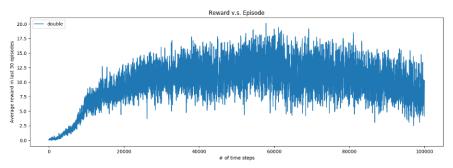
將 network 的 Output 層進行修改,將原先 Output 層只有兩個 unit 改為 3 個 unit,第一個 unit 成為 Value,後兩 units 為 Advantage,計算 Advantage-mean(Advantage)+Value 後成為最終的 Output。



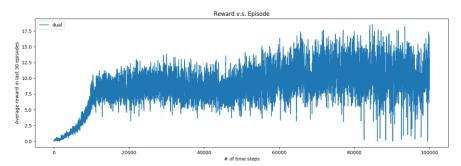
C. Double Dueling DQN

■ Learning curve (1%)

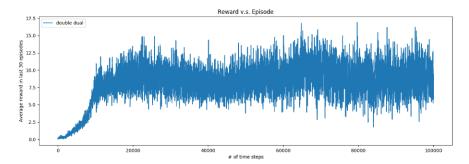
A. Double DQN



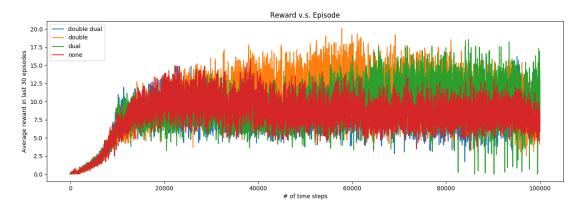
B. Dueling DQN



C. Double Dueling DQN



■ Compare to origin Deep Q Learning (1%)



A. DQN V.S. Double

Double 在剛開始和最終的 reward 並沒有與 DQN 差很多,顯示 Double 與 DQN 最終會收斂到 差不多的結果,主要在中間段時,Double 會表現比 DQN 好一些,在不會高估 Q value 的情形下確實獲得的 reward 會高一些。

B. DQN V.S. Dueling

Dueling 和 DQN 並沒有顯著的差距,不過可以看到最後確實會收斂到一個較好的值,這與 Output Layer 拆解成 Value 與 Advantage 有關。

C. DQN V.S. Double Dueling

3. HW4-3 Actor-Critic (6%)

• Describe your actor-critic model on Pong and Breakout (2%)

Loss = loss_clip - c_1 * loss_vf + c_2 * entropy, c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0.01 Optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer (learning_rate=1e-4, epsilon=1e-5)

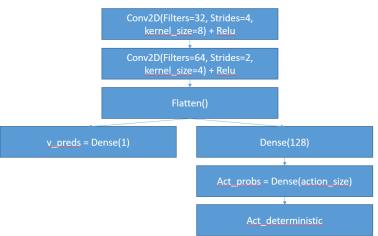


圖 3.1 Actor-Critic 架構圖

- Plot the learning curve and compare with 4-1 and 4-2 to show the performance of your actor-critic model on Pong & Breakout (2%)
 - Compare with 4-1

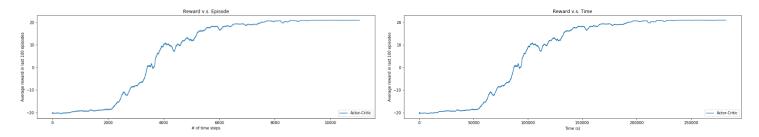


圖 3.2 Pong 之 Learning Curve AC (左 Reward vs. Episode;右 Reward vs. Time)

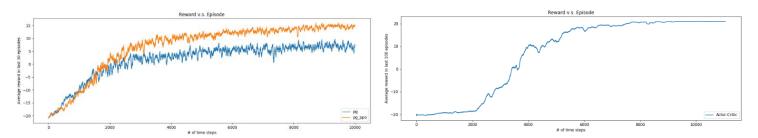


圖 3.3 PG 與 AC 比較

表 3.1 PG 與 AC 比較

	PG 及 PG+PPO	AC
穩定性	較容易震盪	較穩定
收斂速度	較快	較慢
一萬步表現	將近 15 分	滿分 21 分

■ Compare with 4-2

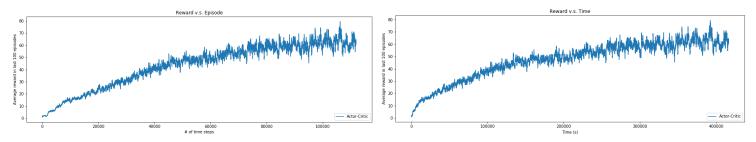


圖 3.4 Breakout 之 Learning Curve AC (左 Reward vs. Episode; 右 Reward vs. Time)

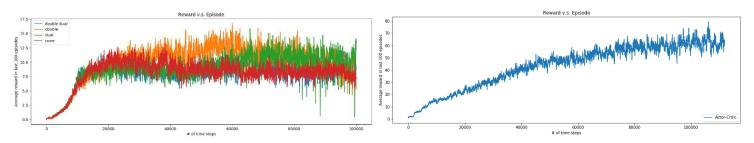


圖 3.5 DQN 與 AC 比較

表 3.2 DQN 與 AC 比較

	DQN 及其變形	AC
穩定性	較容易震盪	較穩定
收斂速度	慢	中
一萬步表現	5~10 分震盪(clip)	40~50 分震盪(unclip)

- Reproduce 1 improvement method of actor-critic (Allow any resource)
 - Describe the method (1%) 我們使用 A3C (Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic)這個 Tip。
 - Plot the learning curve and compare with 4-1 and 4-2, 4-3 to show the performance of your improvement (1%)

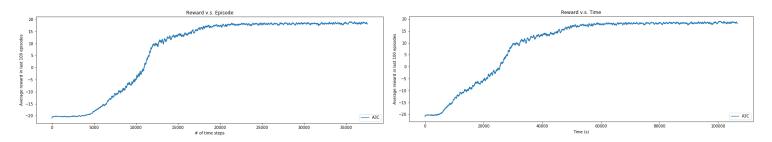


圖 3.6 Pong 之 Learning Curve A3C (左 Reward vs. Episode; 右 Reward vs. Time)

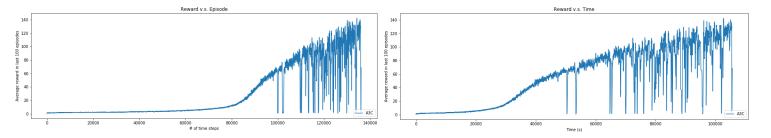
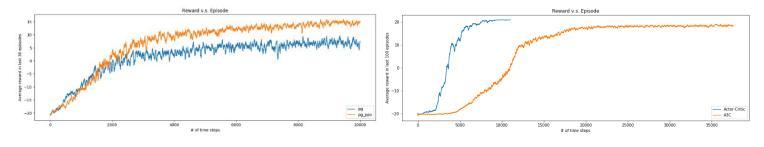
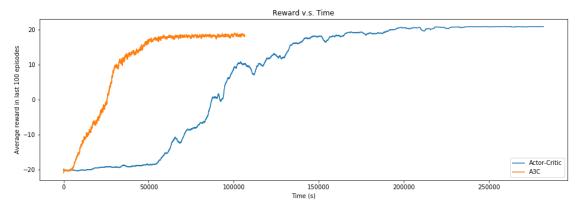


圖 3.7 Breakout 之 Learning Curve A3C (左 Reward vs. Episode; 右 Reward vs. Time)

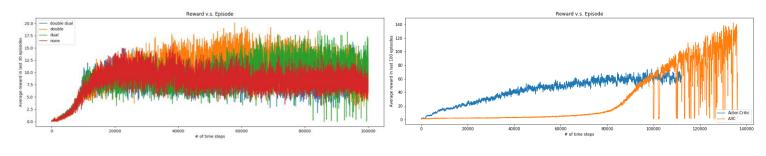
♦ Compare with 4-1 and 4-3

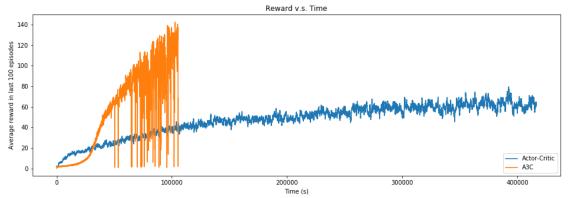




	PG 及 PG+PPO	AC	A3C
穩定性	較容易震盪	較穩定	較容易震盪
收斂速度	慢	中	快
最後表現	15 分震盪	滿分 21 分	17 分震盪

♦ Compare with 4-2 and 4-3





	DQN 及其變形	AC	A3C
穩定性	較容易震盪	較穩定	較容易震盪
收斂速度	慢	中	快
最後表現	5~10 分震盪(clip)	40~50 分震盪(unclip)	100~140 分震盪(unclip)