

<u>Unit 5 Reinforcement Learning (2</u>

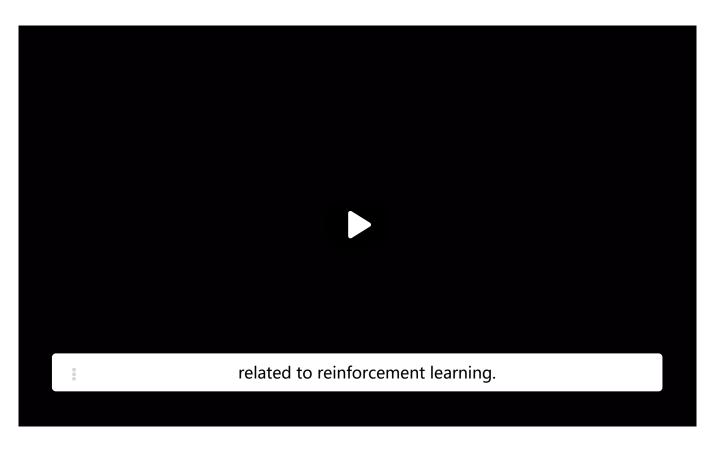
Lecture 18. Reinforcement Learning

<u>Course</u> > <u>weeks</u>)

2

> 4. Exploration vs Exploitation

# 4. Exploration vs Exploitation Exploration vs Exploitation



a bit more realistic, you want to follow mostly them, but still have some likelihood

to select a random action.

which we're still updating it.

So this is one mechanism of how you can combine this exploration and exploitation trend.

So you're not fully committed to the policy,

And with this, we completed our material related to reinforcement learning.

**3:51 / 3:51** 

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13)

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## **Exploration vs Exploitation**

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following options indicate actions that serve the exploration purpose as opposed to exploitation strategy. Select one or more that apply:

- ✓ Try a new restaurant as opposed to going to your favorite one ✓
- ☑ Play a random move in a game as opposed to playing the move that you believe is best ✓
- ✓ Take a different path to work as opposed to the one that you believe is the fastest ✓
- Go to your regular restaurant as opposed to trying out new restaurants



### **Solution:**

Exploration is all about trying out actions that have been under examined and visiting states that were visited never before or that were visited less often.

Exploitation in RL context means taking optimal action with respect to the current knowledge about the environment. More formally, exploitation aims to take an action a from state s such that  $\hat{Q}(s,a)$  is maximized, where  $\hat{Q}$  is the current estimate of the Q-value function.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
Answers are displayed within the problem
Epsilon-Greedy Approach
I/1 point (graded) $\epsilon$ —greedy approach tries to balance exploration and exploitation by randomly sampling an action with probability $\epsilon$ and by choosing the pest currently available option with probability $1-\epsilon$ .
Which of the following options is correct about $\epsilon-$ greedy approach.
$\circ$ should be slowly increased with time until $\epsilon=1$
ullet should decay with time after certain point during training $ullet$
$\circ$ must always be held constant for the $\epsilon$ -greedy approach to converge to the optimal policy
$ullet$ Increasing $\epsilon$ decreases the exploration aspect of the RL algorithm
Solution:
controls the exploration aspect of the RL algorithm: Higher the value of $\epsilon$ , higher are the chances that the agent takes a random action during the learning phase and higher are the chances that it explores new states and actions.
As the agent learns to act well, and has sufficiently explored its environment, $\epsilon$ should be decayed off so that the value and Q function samples get less noisy with some of the randomness in the agent's policy eliminated.

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

# Discussion

**Show Discussion** 

**Topic:** Unit 5 Reinforcement Learning (2 weeks) :Lecture 18. Reinforcement Learning 2 / 4. Exploration vs Exploitation