Étude et développement d'un modèle simple de Reinforcement Learning

Alexis Emanuelli, sous la supervision de Stefano Vrizzi

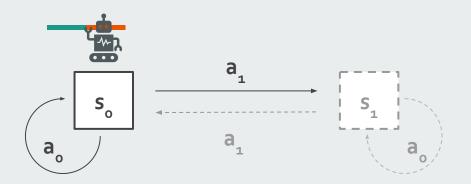
ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE | DÉPARTEMENT D'ÉTUDES COGNITIVES

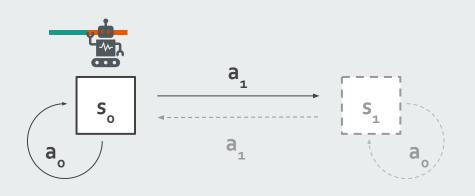


Introduction

- 1. Familiarisation : Rescorla Wagner pour un agent
- 2. Modéliser plusieurs agents qui s'influencent
- 3. Reproduction de données empiriques à l'aide du modèle.

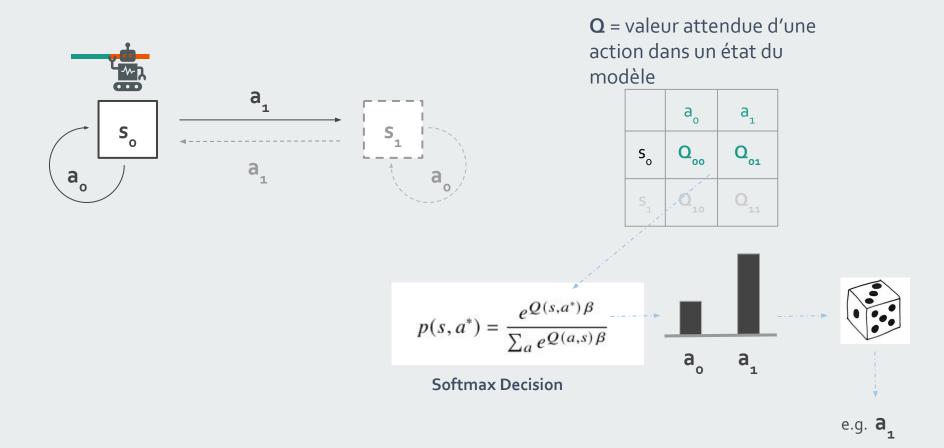
Méthodes : anticiper les résultats des graphiques : discussion précédent toute implémentation

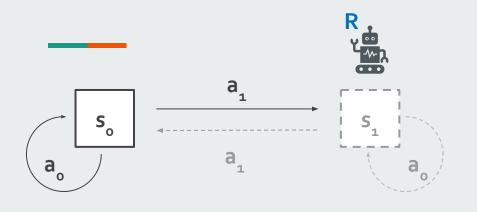




Q = valeur attendue d'une action dans un état du modèle

	a _o	a
S _o	Q _{oo}	Q _{o1}
S ₁	Q ₁₀	O ₁₁



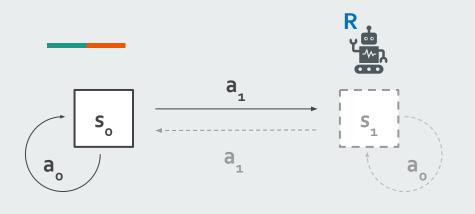


	a _o	a ₁
S _o	Q _{oo}	Q _{o1}
S ₁	Q ₁₀	O ₁₁

BASIC MODEL

$$O_{t+1} = O_t + \alpha \delta(R - O_t)$$

1) Mesurer la surprise : différence entre le résultat R et la valeur supposée Q

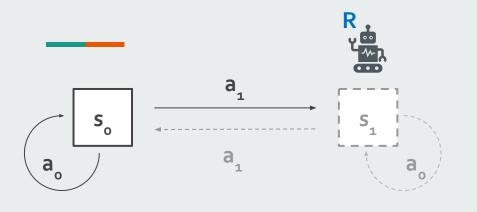


	a _o	a
So	Q _{oo}	Q _{o1}
S ₁	Q ₁₀	O ₁₁

BASIC MODEL

$$O_{t+1} = O_t + \alpha \delta(R - O_t)$$

- 1) Mesurer la surprise : différence entre le résultat R et la valeur supposée Q)
- 2) L'échelonner par le paramètre α (entre o et 1)



	a _o	a
So	Q _{oo}	Q _{o1}
S ₁	Q ₁₀	Q ₁₁

BASIC MODEL

$$Q_{t+1} = Q_t + \alpha \delta(R - Q_t)$$

- 1) Mesurer la surprise : différence entre le résultat R et la valeur supposée Q)
- 2) L'échelonner par le paramètre α (entre o et 1)
- 3) Mise à jour de Q

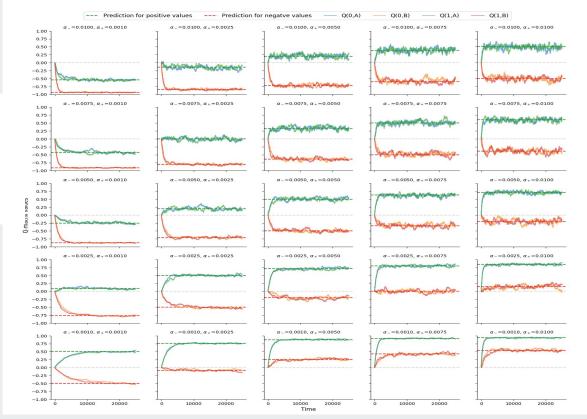
Ajout du "confirmation bias"

learning rates

$$y_{\text{minus}} = \frac{p \cdot \alpha_{\text{plus}} - (1 - p) \cdot \alpha_{\text{minus}}}{p \cdot \alpha_{\text{plus}} + (1 - p) \cdot \alpha_{\text{minus}}}$$

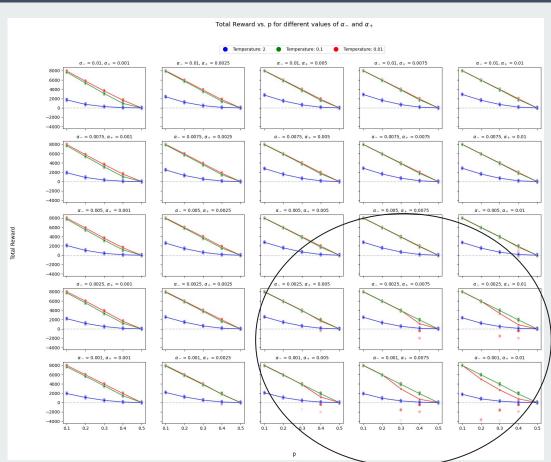
$$y_{\text{plus}} = \frac{(1-p) \cdot \alpha_{\text{plus}} - p \cdot \alpha_{\text{minus}}}{(1-p) \cdot \alpha_{\text{plus}} + p \cdot \alpha_{\text{minus}}}$$

Confrontation of analytical and computational results of the reinforcement learning algorithm for different possible confirmation biases with softmax decision policy with a temperature of 2, for p=0.25, over 25000 steps

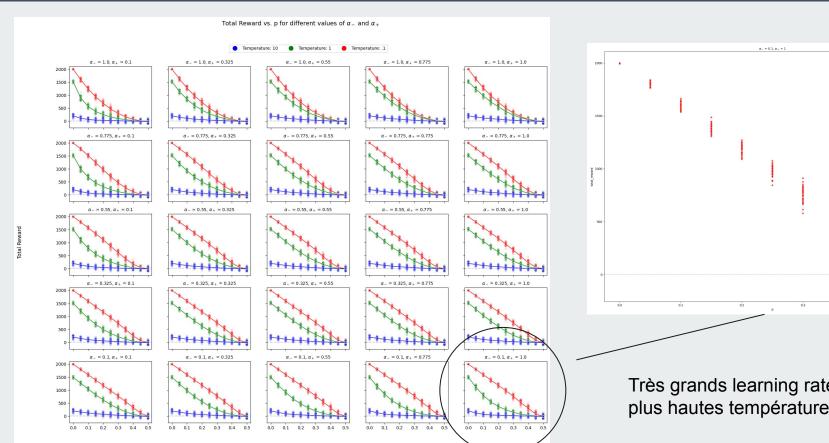


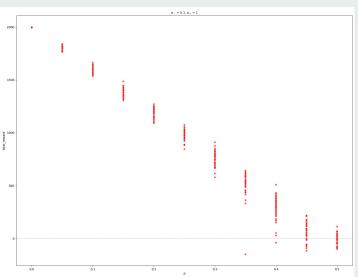
Comment devenir aveugle à ses propres erreurs

Learning rate moyens & faible temperature



Comment devenir aveugle à ses propres erreurs





Très grands learning rates et plus hautes températures

Reproduction de résultats empiriques

REPORTS

Experimental Study of Inequality and Unpredictability in an Artificial Cultural Market

Matthew J. Salganik, 1,2* Peter Sheridan Dodds, 2* Duncan J. Watts 1,2,3*

Hit songs, books, and movies are many times more successful than average, suggesting that "the best" alternatives are qualitatively different from "the rest"; yet experts routinely fail to predict which products will succeed. We investigated this paradox experimentally, by creating an artificial "music market" in which 14,341 participants downloaded previously unknown songs either with or without knowledge of previous participants' choices. Increasing the strength of social influence increased both inequality and unpredictability of success. Success was also only partly determined by quality: The best songs rarely did poorly, and the worst rarely did well, but any other result was possible.

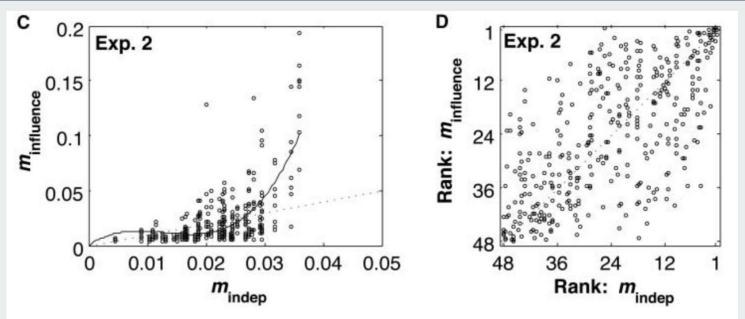
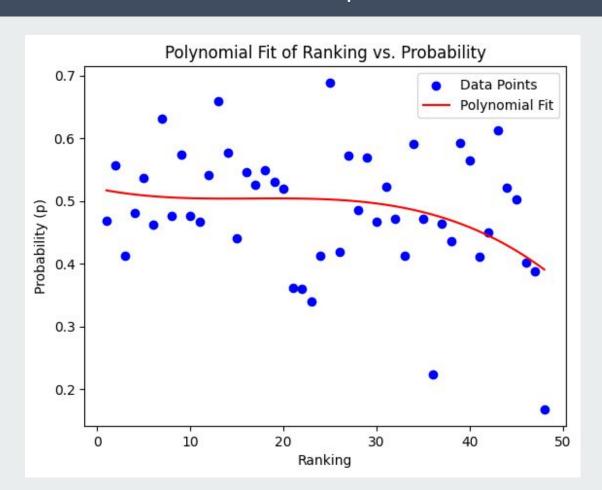
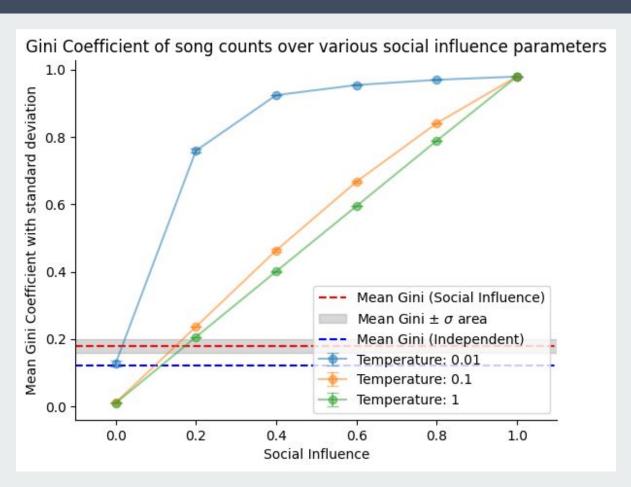


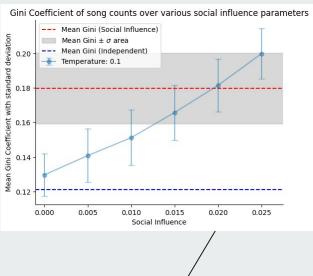
Fig. 3. Relationship between quality and success. (**A**) and (**C**) show the relationship between $m_{\text{indep'}}$ the market share in the one independent world (i.e., quality), and $m_{\text{influence'}}$ the market share in the eight social influence worlds (i.e., success). The dotted lines correspond to quality equaling success. The solid lines are third-degree polynomial fits to the data, which suggest that the relationship between quality and success has greater convexity in experiment 2 than in experiment 1. (**B**) and (**D**) present the corresponding market rank data.

1 seul état dans lequel chaque action correspond à une chanson.

- Comment choisir les probas de récompense : la qualité intrinsèque des chansons ?
 - -> fit polynomial (degré3) des données expérimentales, en fonction du classement
- Comment modéliser l'influence sociale?
 - -> deuxième tirage aléatoire entre la chanson la plus écoutée jusqu'ici et la chanson choisie par l'agent avec le softmax
- Comment choisir les paramètres du modèle ? —> épouser au mieux le gini index des données empiriques







Social influence = 0.02

