Reward design

Quiz, 4 questions

| 1 point | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | | |
| What is the function of reward? | | |
| | It tells agent what we want it to do | |
| | It tells agent how to achieve the stated objectives | |
| | It defines the value of each state | |
| | It defines the value of each (state, action) pair | |
| | It defines the value of each (state, action, next state) triple | |
| 1 point 2. What a | re the typical problems with optimization of return? Sparse reward signal Reward can be discounted | |
| | Negative feedback loop | |
| | The length of the episode can be finite | |
| | The length of an episode can be infinite | |
| | Positive feedback loop problem | |
| | | |

3.

point

| Which of those are correct ways to alter the reward function? Reward design Query, "correct" we mean a way that does not change the optimal policy. | | |
|--|--|--|
| | Reshape the rewards - add action-potential shaping function to all of the rewards. | |
| | Scale the reward signal - divide it by 10, for example | |
| | Reshape the rewards - add state-potential shaping function to all of the rewards | |
| | Standardise the rewards. That is, for example, subtract mean and divide by standard deviation. | |
| 1 point | | |
| What does the reward discounting means for the agent point of view? | | |
| | It reduces the bias of the return estimator by increasing the contribution of close rewards. | |
| | It focuses agent's attention more on close rewards and reduce the value of distance ones. | |
| | It focuses agent's attention more on distant rewards and reduce the value of close ones. | |
| | It reduces the variance of the return estimator by decreasing the contribution of distant rewards. | |
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