## 多智能体系统与强化学习

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https://reinforcement-learning-2025.github.io/

### 第六讲:深度强化学习

端到端学习

杨林

### 大 纲

深度强化学习概述

Deep Q-learning (DQN)

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic (A3C)

### 大 纲

#### 深度强化学习概述

Deep Q-learning (DQN)

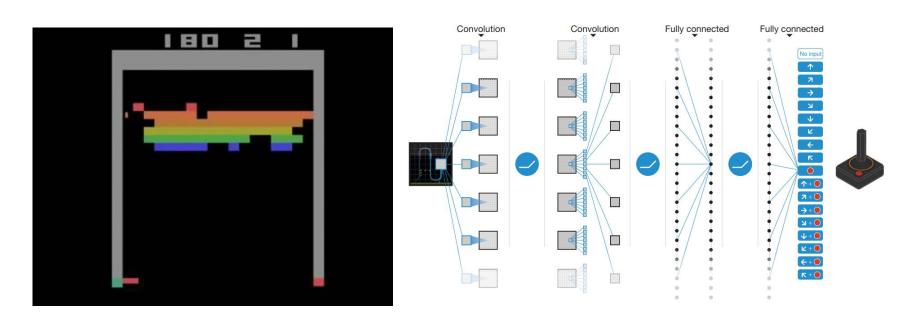
Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic (A3C)

### 深度强化学习

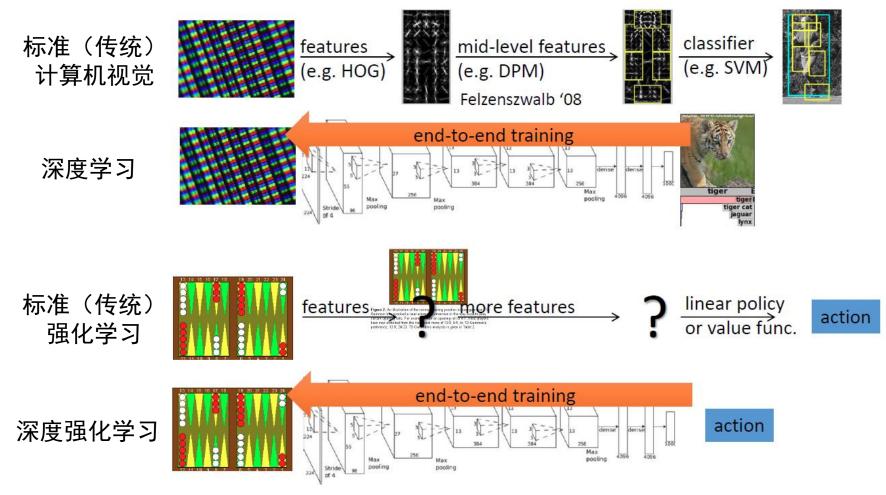
#### □ 深度强化学习:

- ✓ 利用深度神经网络进行价值函数和策略近似
- ✓ 从而使强化学习算法能够以端到端的方式解决复杂问题



深度Q网络直接从原始像素输入中学习游戏策略,在Atari 2600的多个游戏中超越人类玩家水平,标志着深度强化学习的正式诞生

### 端到端强化学习



深度强化学习使强化学习算法能够以端到端的方式解决复杂问题

### 深度强化学习带来的关键变化

□假如将深度学习(DL)和强化学习(RL)结合在一起会发生什么?

- 价值函数和策略现在变成了深度神经网络
- 相当高维的参数空间
- 难以稳定地训练
- 容易过拟合
- 需要大量的数据
- 需要高性能计算
- CPU(用于收集经验数据)和GPU(用于训练神经网络)之间的平衡
- •

这些新的问题促进着深度强化学习算法的创新

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Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic (A3C)

### 回顾: 值函数估计

□ 目标: 寻找w最小化值函数估计值与真实值之间的均方误差

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[ \left( V^{\pi}(s) - \widehat{V}(s, \mathbf{w}) \right)^{2} \right]$$
真实值 估计值

□误差减少的方向

$$-\frac{1}{2}\nabla_{\mathbf{w}}J(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[\left(V^{\pi}(s) - \widehat{V}(s, \mathbf{w})\right)\nabla_{\mathbf{w}}\widehat{V}(s, \mathbf{w})\right]$$

□采样梯度下降

TD: 时序差分误差;

MC: 轨迹误差

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} J(\mathbf{w}) = \alpha \left( V^{\pi}(s) - \widehat{V}(s, \mathbf{w}) \right) \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \widehat{V}(s, \mathbf{w})$$

### 回顾: 状态-动作值函数估计

□ 同样,对动作-状态值函数进行估计

$$\widehat{Q}(s, a, w) \approx Q^{\pi}(s, a)$$

□最小均方误差

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[ \left( Q^{\pi}(s, a) - \widehat{Q}(s, a, \mathbf{w}) \right)^{2} \right]$$

□ 在单个样本上进行随机梯度下降

$$\Delta \mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} J(\mathbf{w}) = \alpha \left( Q^{\pi}(s, a) - \widehat{Q}(s, a, \mathbf{w}) \right) \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \widehat{Q}(s, a, \mathbf{w})$$

TD: TD target

### Q-learning

- □ Q-learning的优化目标
  - ✓ 深度 Q 学习旨在最小化目标函数 / 损失函数:

$$J(w) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(R + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S')} \widehat{Q}(S', a, w) - \widehat{Q}(S, A, w)\right)^{2}\right]$$

其中 (S, A, R, S') 是随机变量

Q-learnin**g的TD目标** 

✓ 上式实际是 Bellman 最优性误差, $\widehat{Q}$ 逼近

$$Q(s, a) = \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S_{t+1})} Q(S_{t+1}, a) | S_t = s, A_t = a\right], \ \forall s, a$$

✓ 从期望的角度来看, $R + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S')} \hat{Q}(S', a, w) - \hat{Q}(S, A, w)$  取最优策略时

### Q-learning策略优化的数学原理

证明: 
$$\pi'(s) = \underset{a}{\operatorname{argmax}} Q^{\pi}(s, a) \quad V^{\pi'}(s) \geq V^{\pi}(s)$$
,对所有 $s$ 

$$V^{\pi}(s) = Q^{\pi}(s, \pi(s)) \leq \max_{a} Q^{\pi}(s, a) = Q^{\pi}(s, \pi'(s))$$

$$V^{\pi}(s) \leq Q^{\pi}(s, \pi'(s))$$

重复利用上式

$$= E[r_{t+1} + V^{\pi}(s_{t+1}) | s_t = s, a_t = \pi'(s_t)]$$

$$\leq E[r_{t+1} + Q^{\pi}(s_{t+1}, \pi'(s_{t+1})) | s_t = s, a_t = \pi'(s_t)]$$

$$= E[r_{t+1} + r_{t+2} + V^{\pi}(s_{t+2})|...]$$

$$\leq E[r_{t+1} + r_{t+2} + Q^{\pi}(s_{t+2}, \pi'(s_{t+2}))|...] \qquad ... \leq V^{\pi'}(s)$$

### Q-learning的梯度更新

### ☐ Deep Q-learning

- ✓ 最早且最成功的算法之一,它将深度神经网络引入强化学习(RL)。
- ✓ 神经网络的作用是作为一个非线性函数逼近器。

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{w} = (R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a} \widehat{Q}(s, a, \boldsymbol{w_t}) - \widehat{Q}(s_t, a_t, \boldsymbol{w_t})) \nabla_{\boldsymbol{w}} \widehat{Q}(s_t, a_t, \boldsymbol{w_t})$$

DQN梯度更新会有什么问题?

### DQN的梯度更新

### □梯度计算逼近

✓ 期望中两项都含有参数w:

$$J(w) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(R + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S')} \hat{Q}(S', a, w) - \hat{Q}(S, A, w)\right)^{2}\right]$$

✓ 将第一二项之和看作常数,即 
$$R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(s_{t+1})} \hat{Q}(s_{t+1}, a, w_t) = \text{constant}$$
:

$$W_{t+1}$$

$$= w_t + \alpha_t \left[ R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(s_{t+1})} \hat{Q}(s_{t+1}, a, w_t) - \hat{Q}(s_t, a_t, w_t) \right] \nabla_w \hat{Q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)$$

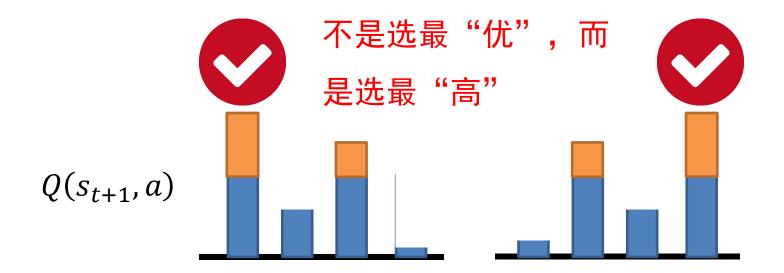
#### 存在追逐不稳定目标问题

### DQN的过高估计问题

#### □过高估计问题

- ✓ max运算引入高方差
- ✓ Q值通常被高估  $Q(s_t, a_t)$  ←  $r_t + \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a)$

$$J(w) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(R + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S')} \hat{q}(S', a, w) - \hat{q}(S, A, w)\right)^{2}\right]$$



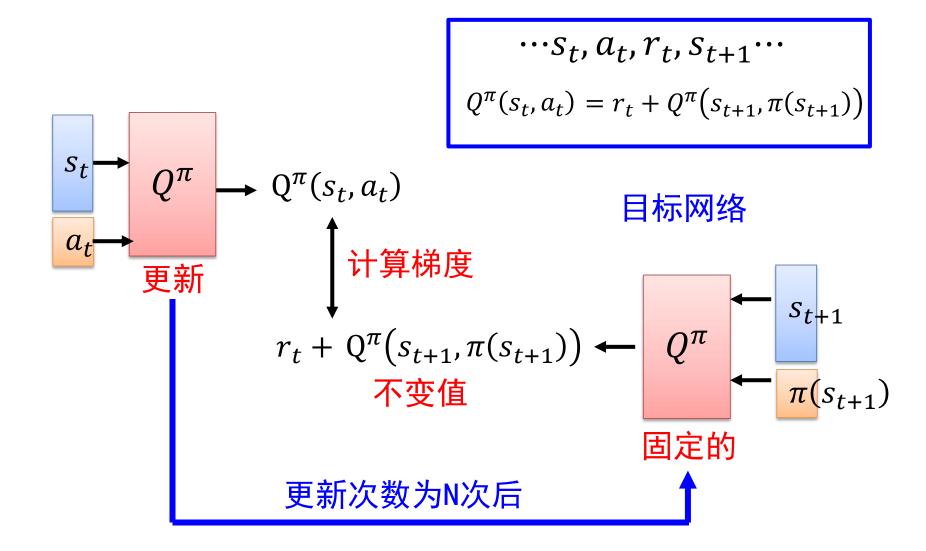
### 双网络结构

- □ 在线网络: 代表  $\hat{q}(s,a,w)$ , 时刻更新
- □ 目标网络:代表  $\hat{q}(s, a, w_T)$

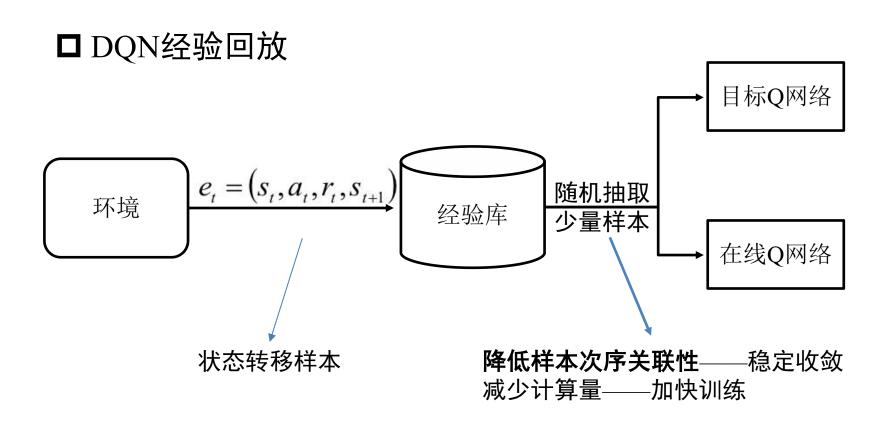
$$J(w) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(R + \gamma \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S')} \hat{q}(S', a, w_T) - \hat{q}(S, A, w)\right)^2\right]$$

- □ 打破时序相关性
- □ 避免追逐移动目标,降低高方差的影响

### 目标网络

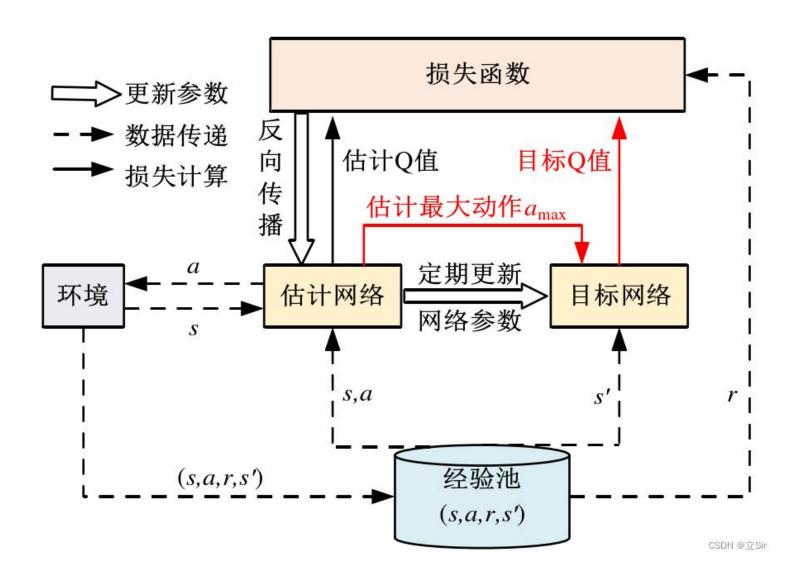


### 经验回放



- □ 在每一次选择动作后,存储样本(s,a,r,s')到样本池中
- 每次迭代从样本池中随机均匀抽取样本更新Q网络参数

## Q-learning 算法过程图



### Deep Q-learning经验回放

#### **Algorithm 1** Deep Q-learning with Experience Replay

Initialize replay memory  $\mathcal{D}$  to capacity N

Initialize action-value function Q with random weights

for episode = 1, M do

Initialise sequence  $s_1 = \{x_1\}$  and preprocessed sequenced  $\phi_1 = \phi(s_1)$ 

for t = 1, T do

With probability  $\epsilon$  select a random action  $a_t$  otherwise select  $a_t = \max_a Q^*(\phi(s_t), a; \theta)$ 

Execute action  $a_t$  in emulator and observe reward  $r_t$  and image  $x_{t+1}$ 

Set  $s_{t+1} = s_t, a_t, x_{t+1}$  and preprocess  $\phi_{t+1} = \phi(s_{t+1})$ 

Store transition  $(\phi_t, a_t, r_t, \phi_{t+1})$  in  $\mathcal{D}$ 

Sample random minibatch of transitions  $(\phi_j, a_j, r_j, \phi_{j+1})$  from  $\mathcal{D}$ 

Set 
$$y_j = \begin{cases} r_j & \text{for terminal } \phi_{j+1} \\ r_j + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(\phi_{j+1}, a'; \theta) & \text{for non-terminal } \phi_{j+1} \end{cases}$$

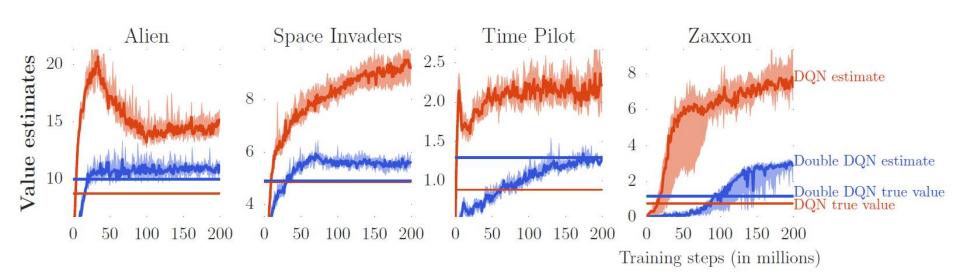
Perform a gradient descent step on  $(y_i - Q(\phi_i, a_i; \theta))^2$  according to equation 3

end for

采样

### 实验效果

#### □缓解Q值通常被高估问题



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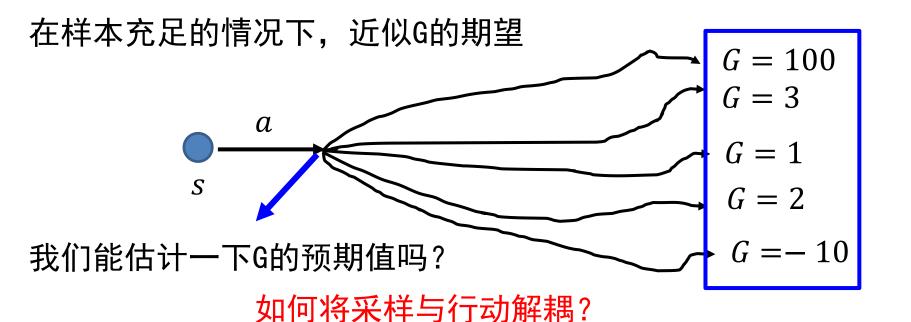
Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic (A3C)

### 回顾:策略梯度

baseline

$$\nabla J_{\theta} \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T_n} \left( \sum_{t'=t}^{T_n} \gamma^{t'-t} r_{t'}^n - \underline{b} \right) \nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t^n | s_t^n)$$

 $G_t^n$ : 通过互动获得 非常不稳定



### PPO: 从 on-policy 到 off-policy

On-policy: 学习到的智能体和与环境交互的智能体是相同的

Off-policy: 学习到的智能体和与环境交互的智能体是不同的



开车上路



通过观看视频学习经验

### PPO: 从 on-policy 到 off-policy

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_{\theta}(a)} [Q^{\pi_{\theta}}(a) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a)]$$

- $lacksymbol{\square}$  问题: 使用  $\pi_{\theta}$  去收集数据。 当 $\theta$ 更新时,我们需要再次 去采样训练数据  $\tau_{\eta}$   $\tau_{\eta}$
- $\Box$  目标:使用从  $\pi_{\theta'}$ 得到的采样数据去训练 $\theta$ 。 $\theta'$ 是固定的,因此我们可以重复使用样本数据 高样本效率与并行化支持

### 重要性采样

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p}[f(x)]$$

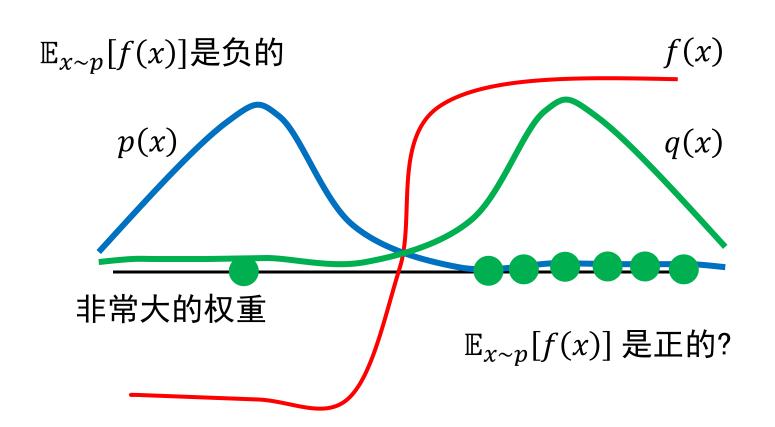
我们只能从 q(x)处采样获得  $x^i$ 

$$= \int f(x)p(x)dx = \int f(x)\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}q(x)dx = E_{x\sim q}[f(x)\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$$

$$= \int f(x)p(x)dx = \int f(x)\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}q(x)dx = E_{x\sim q}[f(x)\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$$

### 重要性采样的偏差问题

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p}[f(x)] = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim q}[f(x)\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$$



### PPO: On-policy → Off-policy

#### 更新梯度

$$\begin{split} &= \mathbb{E}_{(s_t,a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta}}[A^{\theta}(s_t,a_t) \nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t^n | s_t^n)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{(s_t,a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta'}}[\frac{p_{\theta}(s_t,a_t)}{p_{\theta'}(s_t,a_t)} \stackrel{A^{\theta'}(s_t,a_t)}{\nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t^n | s_t^n)}] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{(s_t,a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta'}}[\frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(a_t | s_t)} \stackrel{P_{\theta}(s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(s_t)} A^{\theta'}(s_t,a_t) \nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t^n | s_t^n)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{(s_t,a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta'}}[\frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(a_t | s_t)} \stackrel{P_{\theta}(s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(s_t)} A^{\theta'}(s_t,a_t) \nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t^n | s_t^n)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{(s_t,a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta'}}[\frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(a_t | s_t)} A^{\theta'}(s_t,a_t)] \quad \text{ in the entire of the$$

### PPO: On-policy → Off-policy

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_{\theta}(\tau)} [A^{\pi_{\theta}}(a) \nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a)]$$

- ✓ 使用 $\pi_{\theta}$ 收集数据。当 $\theta$ 更新时,我们需要重新采样训练数据。
- ✓ 目标: 使用从 $\pi_{\theta'}$ 得到的采样数据去训练 $\theta$ 。 $\theta'$ 是固定的,因此我们可以重复使用样本数据。

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_{\theta'}(\tau)} \left[ \frac{p_{\theta}(a|s)}{p_{\theta'}(a|s)} A^{\pi_{\theta'}}(a) \nabla \log \pi_{\theta}(a) \right]$$

- ✓ 从 $\theta$ ′处采样数据。
- ✓ 使用数据去训练*θ*多次。

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p}[f(x)] = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim q}[f(x)\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$$

### PPO: 增加约束

### PPO / TRPO

θ不能和θ'非常不同 应该约束行为而不是约束参数

#### **Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)**

$$J_{PPO}^{\theta'}(\theta) = J^{\theta'}(\theta) - \beta KL(\theta, \theta')$$

$$J^{\theta'}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{(s_t, a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta'}} \left[ \frac{p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(a_t|s_t)} A^{\theta'}(s_t, a_t) \right]$$

#### TRPO (Trust Region Policy Optimization)

$$J_{TRPO}^{\theta'}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{(s_t, a_t) \sim \pi_{\theta'}} \left[ \frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta'}(a_t | s_t)} A^{\theta'}(s_t, a_t) \right] \quad \text{s.t. } \text{KL}(\theta, \theta') < \delta$$

### PPO:增加约束

$$J^{\theta^k}(\theta) \approx \sum_{(s_t, a_t)} \frac{p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{p_{\theta^k}(a_t|s_t)} A^{\theta^k}(s_t, a_t)$$

- 初始化策略参数 $\theta^0$
- 在每轮迭代中
  - ✓使用 $\theta^k$  去与环境交互来收集  $\{s_t, a_t\}$  和计算优点函 数  $A^{\theta^k}(s_t, a_t)$
  - ✓寻找 $\theta$ 来优化  $I_{PPO}(\theta)$

$$J_{PPO}^{\theta^{k}}(\theta) = J^{\theta^{k}}(\theta) - \beta KL(\theta, \theta^{k})$$
 多次更新参数

- 若 $KL(\theta, \theta^k) > KL_{max}$ ,增加 $\beta$  若 $KL(\theta, \theta^k) < KL_{min}$ ,减少 $\beta$

自适应KL 惩罚机制

### PPO: 增加约束

**PPO**算法 
$$J_{PPO}^{\theta^k}(\theta) = J^{\theta^k}(\theta) - \beta KL(\theta, \theta^k)$$

$$PPO2算法$$

$$J^{\theta^{k}}(\theta) \approx \sum_{(s_{t}, a_{t})} \frac{p_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t})}{p_{\theta^{k}}(a_{t}|s_{t})} A^{\theta^{k}}(s_{t}, a_{t})$$

$$J_{PPO2}^{\theta^k}(\theta) \approx \sum_{(s_t, a_t)} \min \left( \frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta^k}(a_t | s_t)} A^{\theta^k}(s_t, a_t), \operatorname{clip}\left( \frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta^k}(a_t | s_t)}, 1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon \right) A^{\theta^k}(s_t, a_t) \right)$$

$$\approx \sum_{(s_t, a_t)} \min \left( \operatorname{clip} \left( \frac{p_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)}{p_{\theta^k}(a_t | s_t)}, 1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon \right) A^{\theta^k}(s_t, a_t) \right)$$

$$1 + \varepsilon$$

$$1$$

$$1 - \varepsilon$$

$$1 + \varepsilon$$

$$1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{p_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{p_{\theta^k}(a_t|s_t)}$$

### PPO:增加约束

**PPO**算法 
$$J_{PPO}^{\theta^k}(\theta) = J^{\theta^k}(\theta) - \beta KL(\theta, \theta^k)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{PPO2算法}} \quad J^{\theta^{k}}(\theta) \approx \sum_{(s_{t}, a_{t})} \frac{p_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t})}{p_{\theta^{k}}(a_{t}|s_{t})} A^{\theta^{k}}(s_{t}, a_{t})$$

$$J_{PPO2}^{\theta^{k}}(\theta) \approx \sum_{(s_{t}, a_{t})} \min \left( \frac{p_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t})}{p_{\theta^{k}}(a_{t}|s_{t})} A^{\theta^{k}}(s_{t}, a_{t}), \operatorname{clip} \left( \frac{p_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t})}{p_{\theta^{k}}(a_{t}|s_{t})}, 1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon \right) A^{\theta^{k}}(s_{t}, a_{t}) \right)$$

$$\approx \sum_{(s_{t}, a_{t})} \min \left( \operatorname{clip} \left( \frac{p_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t})}{p_{\theta^{k}}(a_{t}|s_{t})}, 1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon \right) A^{\theta^{k}}(s_{t}, a_{t}) \right)$$

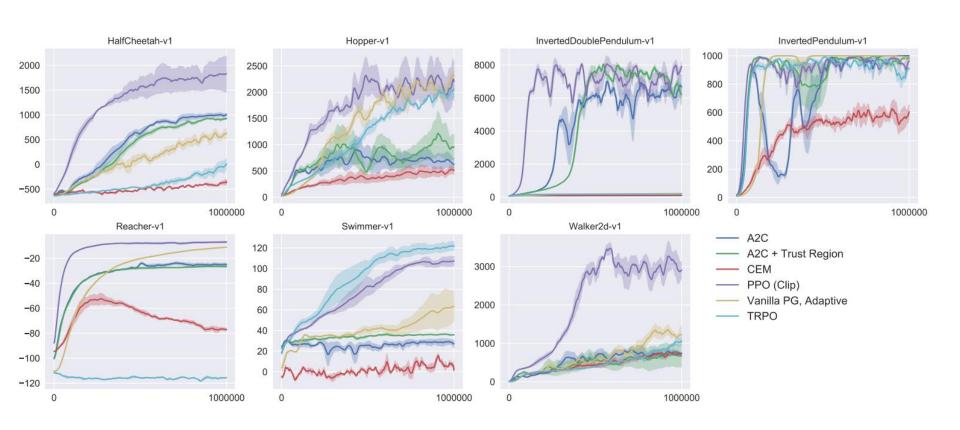
$$1 + \varepsilon$$

$$1$$

$$1 - \varepsilon$$

$$1 - \varepsilon$$

### PPO实验对比



### PPO小结

□ 优点:

收敛稳定、计算效率高、样本利用率高、适用于离散 & 连续动作空间

□缺点:

超参数敏感、探索能力有限、无法保证严格的单调性(可能导致性能不稳定)

#### 适用环境:

自动驾驶、机器人控制、金融交易等。

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### 回顾: Actor-Critic

### 回顾: Advantage Actor-Critic

$$Q^{\pi}(s_t^n, a_t^n) - V^{\pi}(s_t^n)$$



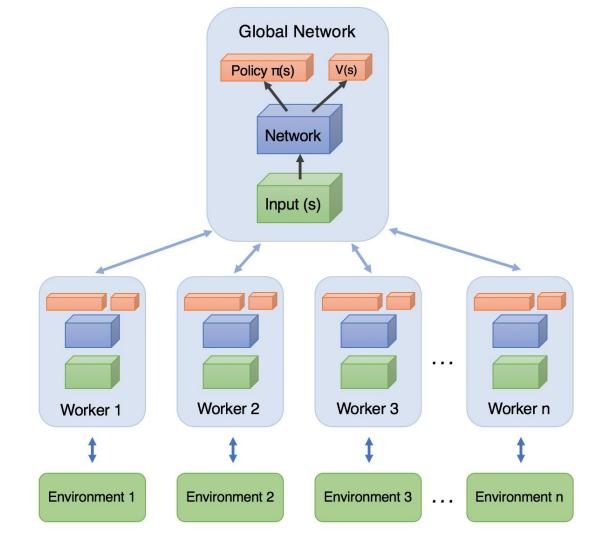
$$r_t^n + V^{\pi}(s_{t+1}^n) - V^{\pi}(s_t^n)$$

估计两个网络? 我们只能估计一个。

仅估计状态值

$$Q^{\pi}(s_t^n, a_t^n) = \mathbb{E}[r_t^n + V^{\pi}(s_{t+1}^n)]$$

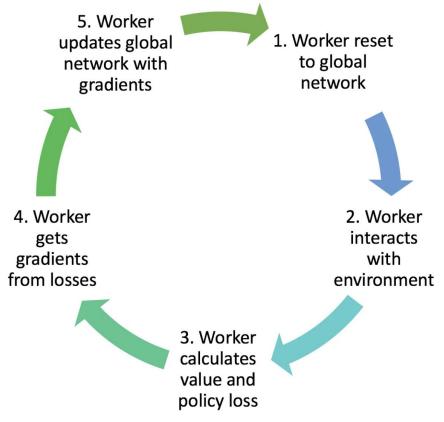
### A3C: 异步A2C方法



#### 每个Agent:

- 1. 复制全局参数
- 2. 抽样一些数据
- 3. 计算梯度
- 4. 更新全局模型

### A3C算法每个worker agent训练流程



- 1. 每个worker从global network复制参数
- 2. 不同的worker与环境去做互动
- 3. 不同的worker计算出各自的gradient
- 4. 不同的worker把各自的gradient传回给global network
- 5. global network接收到gradient后进行参数更新

### A3C算法的梯度更新

□ A3C算法策略梯度计算公式:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}[\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta} (a_t | s_t) A(s_t, a_t)]$$

其中 $A(s_t, a_t)$  是优势函数,用于衡量当前动作相较于平均策略的优越性:

$$A(s_t, a_t) = Q_t(s_t, a_t) - V^{\pi_{\theta}}(s_t)$$

□ A3C算法价值函数更新公式:

Critic 负责评估状态的值函数  $\widehat{V}(s_t)$  , 它的损失函数定义为:

$$L_V(\theta_v) = \left(R - \widehat{V}(s_t; \theta_v)\right)^2 \not \pm \dot{\Psi}, \quad R = r_t + \widehat{V}(s_{t+1}; \theta_v) \quad \text{for TD (0)}$$

通过最小化均方误差(MSE)来更新值函数的参数 $\theta$ :

$$\nabla_{\theta_{v}} L_{V}(\theta_{v}) = \nabla_{\theta_{v}} \left( R - \widehat{V}(s_{t}; \theta_{v}) \right)^{2}$$

### A3C算法

#### **Algorithm S3** Asynchronous advantage actor-critic - pseudocode for each actor-learner thread.

```
// Assume global shared parameter vectors \theta and \theta_v and global shared counter T=0
// Assume thread-specific parameter vectors \theta' and \theta'_{ij}
Initialize thread step counter t \leftarrow 1
repeat
     Reset gradients: d\theta \leftarrow 0 and d\theta_v \leftarrow 0.
     Synchronize thread-specific parameters \theta' = \theta and \theta'_v = \theta_v
     t_{start} = t
     Get state st
     repeat
          Perform a_t according to policy \pi(a_t|s_t;\theta')
          Receive reward r_t and new state s_{t+1}
          t \leftarrow t + 1
          T \leftarrow T + 1
     until terminal s_t or t - t_{start} == t_{max}
    R = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for terminal } s_t \\ V(s_t, \theta'_v) & \text{for non-terminal } s_t \text{// Bootstrap from last state} \end{cases}
                                                                                                               异步参数更新
     for i \in \{t - 1, ..., t_{start}\} do
          R \leftarrow r_i + \gamma R
          Accumulate gradients wrt \theta': d\theta \leftarrow d\theta + \nabla_{\theta'} \log \pi(a_i|s_i;\theta')(R - V(s_i;\theta'_v))
          Accumulate gradients wrt \theta'_v: d\theta_v \leftarrow d\theta_v + \partial (R - V(s_i; \theta'_v))^2 / \partial \theta'_v
     end for
     Perform asynchronous update of \theta using d\theta and of \theta_v using d\theta_v.
```

until  $T > T_{max}$ 

### 带熵奖励的A3C算法的梯度更新

#### □ 总损失函数:

A3C采用异步更新,因此多个worker进程并行采样并计算梯度,最终的损失函数可以写为:

$$L = L_{\text{policy}}(\theta) + \lambda L_V(\theta_v) - \beta H(\pi)$$

#### 其中:

- $ightharpoonup L_{\text{policy}} = -\log \pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)A(s_t,a_t)$  (负奖励)
- ► L<sub>V</sub> 是值函数的损失
- $\triangleright$   $H(\pi)$  是策略的熵,目的是鼓励探索,防止策略过早收敛到次优解
- $\triangleright \lambda$  和  $\beta$  是超参数,用于平衡值函数损失和熵奖励

### 带熵奖励的A3C算法的梯度更新

#### □A3C算法异步更新:

A3C 的梯度更新是在每个线程中计算并累积,在每个片段开始时,线程特定参数  $\theta'$  和  $\theta'_v$  与全局参数  $\theta$  和  $\theta_v$  同步。

#### 对于每个时间步 i(从 t-1 到 $t_{start}$ ):

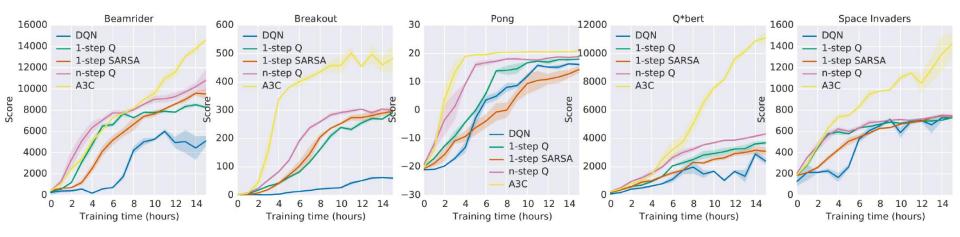
✓ 计算策略梯度 和值函数梯度, 累积到

$$d\theta \leftarrow d\theta + \nabla_{\theta'} \log \pi(a_i | s_i; \theta') \left( R - V(s_i; \theta'_v) \right) + \beta \nabla_{\theta'} H(\pi(s_i; \theta'))$$

$$d\theta_v \leftarrow d\theta_v + \frac{\partial \left(R - V(s_i; \theta_v')\right)^2}{\partial \theta_v'}$$

✓ 异步更新:将累积的  $d\theta$  和  $d\theta_v$  应用于全局参数  $\theta$  和  $\theta_v$ 

### A3C对比实验



a single Nvidia K40 GPU while the asynchronous methods were trained using 16 CPU cores

Method	Training Time	Mean	Median	
DQN	8 days on GPU	121.9%	47.5%	] <b>7</b>
Gorila	4 days, 100 machines	215.2%	71.3%	
D-DQN	8 days on GPU	332.9%	110.9%	Nvidia K40 GPUs
Dueling D-DQN	8 days on GPU	343.8%	117.1%	
Prioritized DQN	8 days on GPU	463.6%	127.6%	<u>_</u>
A3C, FF	1 day on CPU	344.1%	68.2%	ן
A3C, FF	4 days on CPU	496.8%	116.6%	► 16 CPU cores and no GPU
A3C, LSTM	4 days on CPU	623.0%	112.6%	J

Mean and median human-normalized scores on 57 Atari games

# 谢 谢!