1. Policy Optimization 策略优化

1.1 理论推导

将 policy 参数化为 π_{θ} ,系统经历的轨迹 trajectory 为 $^{\tau}=(s_0,a_0,...,s_{T+1})$,在策略 π_{θ} 下系统可获得 Expected return 为 $J(\pi_{\theta})=\mathop{\mathrm{E}}_{\tau\sim\pi_{\theta}}[R(\tau)]$ 。根据随机梯度下降法,可以得到参数 $^{\theta}$ 的更新如下:

$$\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta})|_{\theta_k}$$
.

策略梯度为 $\nabla_{\theta}J(\pi_{\theta})$ 。(通过此种方式优化策略的方法为策略梯度算法,policy gradient algorithms)。为了利用此算法,需要将策略梯度表示为可数值计算的形式,主要包括以下两步:1)策略梯度由期望的梯度变成一个值的期望;2)对该值进行采样取得其估计值。

策略梯度可以表征为以下期望形式:

$$\begin{split} \nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) &= \nabla_{\theta} \mathop{\to}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}}^{} [R(\tau)] \\ &= \nabla_{\theta} \int_{\tau} P(\tau | \theta) R(\tau) & \text{Expand expectation} \\ &= \int_{\tau} \nabla_{\theta} P(\tau | \theta) R(\tau) & \text{Bring gradient under integral} \\ &= \int_{\tau} P(\tau | \theta) \nabla_{\theta} \log P(\tau | \theta) R(\tau) & \text{Log-derivative trick} \\ &= \mathop{\to}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}}^{} [\nabla_{\theta} \log P(\tau | \theta) R(\tau)] & \text{Return to expectation form} \\ &\therefore \nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) = \mathop{\to}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}}^{} \left[\mathop{\to}_{t = 0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t} | s_{t}) R(\tau) \right] & \text{Expression for grad-log-prob} \end{split}$$

进而,策略梯度可以估计(采样)为:

$$\hat{g} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}|} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{t=0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t}) R(\tau),$$

为了提高采样效率,或样本利用效率。可以通过以下两个方向进一步优化梯度更新。

一方面, $R(\tau)$ 中在 t 时刻(状态 s_t)之前的 rewards 与 a_t 的选择并无关系,这些 rewards 对于 a_t 选择的优化并没有作用,即这部分 rewards 对于梯度的期望没有影响,但是增加了方差。实际对于梯度估值有作用的样本是 a_t 选择之后的 rewards(备注:这些 rewards 累计后的 期望 就相 当于 Q值)。严格数学证明参见(https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/spinningup/extra_pg_proof2.html),即策略梯度的期望为:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) = \mathop{\mathbf{E}}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{T} \left(\nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t}) \right) Q^{\pi_{\theta}}(s_{t}, a_{t}) \right]$$

策略梯度的估值为:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) = \mathop{\mathbf{E}}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t}) \sum_{t'=t}^{T} R(s_{t'}, a_{t'}, s_{t'+1}) \right]$$

另一方面可以通过添加 baseline (期望为 0 的函数)来进一步减少样本的方差。即:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) = \underset{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}}{\text{E}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t}) \left(\sum_{t'=t}^{T} R(s_{t'}, a_{t'}, s_{t'+1}) - b(s_{t}) \right) \right]$$

证明如下。首先, EGLP lemma 如下:

Recall that all probability distributions are normalized:

$$\int P_{\theta}(x) = 1$$

 $\int_x P_\theta(x) = 1.$ Take the gradient of both sides of the normalization condition:

$$\nabla_{\theta} \int_x P_{\theta}(x) = \nabla_{\theta} 1 = 0.$$
 Use the log derivative trick to get:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \nabla_{\theta} \int_{x} P_{\theta}(x) \\ &= \int_{x} \nabla_{\theta} P_{\theta}(x) \\ &= \int_{x} P_{\theta}(x) \nabla_{\theta} \log P_{\theta}(x) \\ \therefore 0 &= \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{x \sim P_{\theta}} \left[\nabla_{\theta} \log P_{\theta}(x) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

然后,可以通过 EGLP lemma 设计相应的 baseline 函数,如下,b(st)。需要注意的是,策略 梯度更新公式中的 $b(s_t)$ 应该与通过该公式进行梯度更新的 θ 无关。最常用的 $b(s_t)$ 是 $V^{\pi}(s_t)$

(AC 框架下) ,用另一网络参数进行表征,即 $V_{s}(s_{t})$,其参数更新的公式当然也不是策略 梯度公式。

> An immediate consequence of the EGLP lemma is that for any function b which only depends on state.

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{a_t \sim \pi_\theta} \left[\nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta(a_t | s_t) b(s_t) \right] = 0.$$

This allows us to add or subtract any number of terms like this from our expression for the policy gradient, without changing it in expectation:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) = \underset{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}}{\text{E}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t}) \left(\sum_{t'=t}^{T} R(s_{t'}, a_{t'}, s_{t'+1}) - b(s_{t}) \right) \right].$$

Any function b used in this way is called a baseline.

In practice, $V^{\pi}(s_t)$ cannot be computed exactly, so it has to be approximated. This is usually done with a neural network, $V_{\phi}(s_t)$, which is updated concurrently with the policy (so that the value network always approximates the value function of the most recent policy).

The simplest method for learning V_{ϕ} , used in most implementations of policy optimization algorithms (including VPG, TRPO, PPO, and A2C), is to minimize a mean-squared-error objective:

$$\phi_k = \arg\min_{\phi} \mathop{\mathbf{E}}_{s_t, \hat{R}_t \sim \pi_k} \left[\left(V_{\phi}(s_t) - \hat{R}_t \right)^2 \right],$$

where π_k is the policy at epoch k. This is done with one or more steps of gradient descent, starting from the previous value parameters ϕ_{k-1} .

1.2 策略梯度方法小结

总体来说,策略梯度方法中,策略梯度的更新公式如下:

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\theta}) = \mathop{\mathbf{E}}_{\tau \sim \pi_{\theta}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_{t}|s_{t}) \Phi_{t} \right]$$

其中, Φ_t 有如下形式:

- $\Phi_t = R(\tau),$
- $\Phi_t = \sum_{t'=t}^T R(s_{t'}, a_{t'}, s_{t'+1}),$
- $\Phi_t = \sum_{t'=t}^T R(s_{t'}, a_{t'}, s_{t'+1}) b(s_t).$
 - 1. On-Policy Action-Value Function. The choice

$$\Phi_t = Q^{\pi_\theta}(s_t, a_t)$$

- is also valid. See this page for an (optional) proof of this claim.
 - **2. The Advantage Function.** Recall that the advantage of an action, defined by $A^\pi(s_t,a_t)=Q^\pi(s_t,a_t)-V^\pi(s_t)$, describes how much better or worse it is than other actions on average (relative to the current policy). This choice,

$$\Phi_t = A^{\pi_\theta}(s_t, a_t)$$

is also valid. The proof is that it's equivalent to using $\Phi_t=Q^{\pi_\theta}(s_t,a_t)$ and then using a value function baseline, which we are always free to do.

2. Vanilla Policy Gradient (REINFORCE)

2.1 VPG 算法流程

下面的算法是一个 on-policy 算法, 也就是说更新所使用的样本都是基于更新前的策略参数产生的。

Algorithm 1 Vanilla Policy Gradient Algorithm

- 1: Input: initial policy parameters θ_0 , initial value function parameters ϕ_0
- 2: **for** k = 0, 1, 2, ... **do**
- Collect set of trajectories $\mathcal{D}_k = \{\tau_i\}$ by running policy $\pi_k = \pi(\theta_k)$ in the environment.
- Compute rewards-to-go \hat{R}_t .
- Compute advantage estimates, \hat{A}_t (using any method of advantage estimation) based on the current value function V_{ϕ_k} .
- Estimate policy gradient as 6:

$$\hat{g}_k = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_k|} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{D}_k} \sum_{t=0}^{T} \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)|_{\theta_k} \hat{A}_t.$$

Compute policy update, either using standard gradient ascent,

$$\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k + \alpha_k \hat{g}_k,$$

or via another gradient ascent algorithm like Adam.

Fit value function by regression on mean-squared error:

$$\phi_{k+1} = \arg\min_{\phi} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_k|T} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{D}_k} \sum_{t=0}^{T} \left(V_{\phi}(s_t) - \hat{R}_t \right)^2,$$

typically via some gradient descent algorithm.

9: end for

2.2 优势函数估计方法

http://www.360doc.com/content/20/0607/22/32196507 917085069.shtml

常见的优势函数: VPG、TRPO等的优势函数也可以选择以下 A3C、PPO 的估计方式;

Advantage Function:

for A3C:

$$A(s_t, a_t; \theta, \theta_v) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \gamma^i r_{t+i}\right) + \gamma^k V(s_{t+k}; \theta_v) - V(s_t; \theta_v)$$

for PPO, a a truncated version of GAE:
$$\widehat{A}_t = \delta_t + (\gamma \lambda)\delta_{t+1} + \cdots + (\gamma \lambda)^{T-t+1}\delta_{T-1}$$

$$\delta_t = r_t + \gamma V(s_{t+1}) - V(s_t)$$

T: trajectory length

头杀 @布谷AI

这些常见的近似方式是优势函数定义的有偏估计(but not too biased),但可以接受。

优势函数的一般估计(GAE)借鉴了TD(lambda)思想,注意这里处理的是优势函数而不是 Value Function,通过调整 lambda,可以得到不同的近似估计。主要思路包含两方面,一 是 Q(s,a) 的近似,二是 V(s) 的表达,二者差表征优势函数 A(s,a)。

$$\hat{A}_{t}^{(1)} := \delta_{t}^{V} = -V(s_{t}) + r_{t} + \gamma V(s_{t+1})$$
(11)

$$\hat{A}_{t}^{(1)} := \delta_{t}^{V} = -V(s_{t}) + r_{t} + \gamma V(s_{t+1})$$

$$\hat{A}_{t}^{(2)} := \delta_{t}^{V} + \gamma \delta_{t+1}^{V} = -V(s_{t}) + r_{t} + \gamma r_{t+1} + \gamma^{2} V(s_{t+2})$$

$$(11)$$

$$\hat{A}_{t}^{(3)} := \delta_{t}^{V} + \gamma \delta_{t+1}^{V} + \gamma^{2} \delta_{t+2}^{V} = -V(s_{t}) + r_{t} + \gamma r_{t+1} + \gamma^{2} r_{t+2} + \gamma^{3} V(s_{t+3})$$
(13)

当k无限时,这一项近似为0

$$\hat{A}_{t}^{(k)} := \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \gamma^{l} \delta_{t+l}^{V} = -V(s_{t}) + r_{t} + \gamma r_{t+1} + \dots + \gamma^{k-1} r_{t+k-1} + \gamma^{k} V(s_{t+k})$$
 (14)

$$\hat{A}_{t}^{(\infty)} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{l} \delta_{t+l}^{V} = -V(s_{t}) + \left[\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{l} r_{t+l},\right]$$
 the empirical returns

The generalized advantage estimator $GAE(\gamma, \lambda)$ is defined as the exponentially-weighted average of these k-step estimators:

$$\begin{split} \hat{A}_{t}^{\text{GAE}(\gamma,\lambda)} &:= (1-\lambda) \Big(\hat{A}_{t}^{(1)} + \lambda \hat{A}_{t}^{(2)} + \lambda^{2} \hat{A}_{t}^{(3)} + \ldots \Big) \\ &= (1-\lambda) \big(\delta_{t}^{V} + \lambda (\delta_{t}^{V} + \gamma \delta_{t+1}^{V}) + \lambda^{2} (\delta_{t}^{V} + \gamma \delta_{t+1}^{V} + \gamma^{2} \delta_{t+2}^{V}) + \ldots \big) \\ &= (1-\lambda) \big(\delta_{t}^{V} (1+\lambda+\lambda^{2}+\ldots) + \gamma \delta_{t+1}^{V} (\lambda+\lambda^{2}+\lambda^{3}+\ldots) \\ &\quad + \gamma^{2} \delta_{t+2}^{V} (\lambda^{2}+\lambda^{3}+\lambda^{4}+\ldots) + \ldots \big) \\ &= (1-\lambda) \bigg(\delta_{t}^{V} \bigg(\frac{1}{1-\lambda} \bigg) + \gamma \delta_{t+1}^{V} \bigg(\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda} \bigg) + \gamma^{2} \delta_{t+2}^{V} \bigg(\frac{\lambda^{2}}{1-\lambda} \bigg) + \ldots \bigg) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (\gamma \lambda)^{l} \delta_{t+l}^{V} \end{split} \tag{16}$$

from Berkeley GAE paper ICLR 2016 两个特例是:

TD Residual近似优势函数

要特别注意,TD Residual 是优势函数的一个不错的估计,但它们是两个概念,这很容易混 淆,时序差分主要表达的是一种微分思想,优势函数描述的是一个相对量。

3. A2C 算法

3.1 单步更新(基于 TD error)与回合更新(基于轨迹)

详细推导见, https://www.zhihu.com/column/c 1266110382445654016 VPG 根据回合中轨迹的所有(s.a,r)进行一次性更新,根据轨迹的 rewards 确定更新(s.a)的 权重,只能靠着大量的轨迹数据使其收敛到"早晚*优势的权重"平均。

AC 算法,可以让每一步有独属于自己的、能够衡量具体这一步的"好坏"以及"需要被学习的紧迫度"的权重。若 AC 算法单步更新(s,a)时所使用的优势函数考虑了该步(s,a)在轨迹中所处的时间位置,则需要记录每步在轨迹中的位置。若 AC 算法单步更新(s,a)时所使用的优势函数并未考虑该步(s,a)在轨迹中所处的时间位置,则仅在在衰减因子 γ 不等于 1 时等同于策略梯度算法。

单步更新相对于回合更新的优势在于用于训练的样本可以不是一个(具有时间先后关联关系)轨迹,而是一个个独立的 slot 数据,如此,不需要产生大量轨迹样本,也可使用 replay buffer。

- VPG 采用回合更新,其 actor 网络的更新是基于最大化轨迹累积 return(也可由 critic 的 V 函数对累计 return 进行进一步修正得到 advantage 函数)进行更新的,即朝着最大化累计 return 的期望对 actor 网络参数按照策略梯度方法进行求导并更新,即在 tensorflow 中将损失函数设计为 advantage 函数与交叉熵损失函数的乘积。注意累计 return 的期望即是 Q 函数,回合更新相当于对"累计 return"进行了不同轨迹下的采样,然后直接朝着最大化"累计 return"期望的方向上根据策略梯度方法更新 actor 网络参数。Critic 网络参数根据"累计 return"与 critic V 值的方差最小化来进行跟新。
- DDPG 算法采用单步更新,其 actor 网络的学习目标是针对每步的(s,a) 最大化 critic 网络中 Q(s,a),即对 Q(s,a)求 actor 网络参数的导数。Critic 网络参数根据 Q(s,a)与目标值(即单步 reward+Target Q(s',a'))的方差最小化进行更新。
- AC 算法可以使用单步更新,但为了提升训练效率,本文实现的 A2C 算法使用 mini-batch 更新,其 actor/critic 网络更新类似于回合更新。

3.2 A2C 代码

The code is based on Python 3.8, Tensorflow 2.0, keras. It can be found in my github webpage.

本代码中 A2C 使用 mini-batch 更新。

4. DDPG

4.1 确定策略梯度(DPG) 和随机策略梯度(SPG)

$$abla_{ heta}J\left(\pi_{ heta}
ight)=E_{s\sim
ho^{\pi},a\sim\pi_{ heta}}\left[
abla_{ heta}\log\pi_{ heta}\left(a|s
ight)Q^{\pi}\left(s,a
ight)
ight]$$

SPG:

注意,目标函数为 $E_{s\sim \rho^\pi}E_{a\sim \pi_\theta}\pi_\theta(a\,|\,s)Q^\pi(s,a)$,其中策略 π 为状态s下采取动作a(离散值)概率,对此目标函数的求导可类似 1.1 小节中的数学方法。

$$abla_{ heta}J\left(\mu_{ heta}
ight)=E_{s\sim
ho^{\mu}}\left[
abla_{ heta}\mu_{ heta}\left(s
ight)
abla_{a}Q^{\mu}\left(s,a
ight)|_{a=\mu_{ heta}\left(s
ight)}
ight]$$

DPG:

注意,目标函数为 $E_{s\sim \rho^{\mu}}Q^{\mu}(s,a=\mu_{\theta}(s))$,其中策略 μ 为状态s下采取动作值为a(连续

值)。对此函数的求导是根据链式法则求复合函数的导数。

DDPG: 在 DPG 上做 NN 参数化时使用经验池和目标网络来提升训练效率。

4.2 经验池和目标网络

类似 DON,可以利用验池和目标网络来提升网络训练效率。经验池用于存放历史数据,随 机从经验池中抽样有助于降低样本的时间关联性,增加样本独立分布的特性。相比与从当前 网络推导出当前网络应该逼近的目标值,设计一个更新速度较慢的目标网络来产生当前网络 的逼近目标值有助于网络训练的稳定性。当前网络与目标网络结构和表征含义一样,只不过 目标网络迭代更新速度小于当前网络。

4.2 DDPG 算法流程

https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/algorithms/ddpg.html

DDPG 算法采用单步更新, 其 actor 网络的学习目标是针对每步的(s,a) 最大化 critic 网络中 Q(s,a),即对 Q(s,a)求 actor 网络参数的导数(其中的 a 是根据当前 actor 网络输入 s 后得到的), 会根据链式法则求复合函数的导数。Critic 网络参数根据 Q(s,a)与目标值 (即单步 reward+Target Q(s',a'))的方差最小化进行更新。

Algorithm 1 DDPG algorithm

Randomly initialize critic network $Q(s, a|\theta^Q)$ and actor $\mu(s|\theta^\mu)$ with weights θ^Q and θ^μ .

Initialize target network Q' and μ' with weights $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \theta^{Q}$, $\theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \theta^{\mu}$

Initialize replay buffer R

for episode = 1, M do

Initialize a random process N for action exploration

Receive initial observation state s_1

for t = 1. T do

Select action $a_t = \mu(s_t|\theta^{\mu}) + \mathcal{N}_t$ according to the current policy and exploration noise

Execute action a_t and observe reward r_t and observe new state s_{t+1}

Store transition (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) in R

Sample a random minibatch of N transitions (s_i, a_i, r_i, s_{i+1}) from R

Set
$$y_i = r_i + \gamma Q'(s_{i+1}, \mu'(s_{i+1}|\theta^{\mu'})|\theta^{Q'})$$

Update critic by minimizing the loss: $L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (y_i - Q(s_i, a_i | \theta^Q))^2$ Update the actor policy using the sampled policy gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} J \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \nabla_{a} Q(s, a | \theta^{Q})|_{s=s_{i}, a=\mu(s_{i})} \nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} \mu(s | \theta^{\mu})|_{s_{i}}$$

Update the target networks:

$$\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^{Q} + (1 - \tau)\theta^{Q'}$$
$$\theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^{\mu} + (1 - \tau)\theta^{\mu'}$$

end for end for

知平の飞翔

5. TD3 (Twin Delayed DDPG)

5.1 相对于 DDPG 的修改

First: **target policy smoothing**. 加上噪声 ε (clipped),避免 policy 网络在训练时过于利用出了偏差的 **Q**,如下式。

$$a'(s') = \operatorname{clip}\left(\mu_{\theta_{\operatorname{targ}}}(s') + \operatorname{clip}(\epsilon, -c, c), a_{Low}, a_{High}\right), \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$$

Next: **clipped double-Q learning**. 当前 Q 和目标 Q 中的任意一个,都使用两个(Twins)Q 网络。计算 Target 时,在 Twins 中选择 Q 值更小的那个。Twins Q 网络均使用这个 Target 进行训练。避免对 Q 的估计过高。

$$y(r, s', d) = r + \gamma (1 - d) \min_{i = 1, 2} Q_{\phi_{i, \text{targ}}}(s', a'(s')),$$

Lastly: Policy 网络的更新频度小于 Q 网络。相比于 DDPG 中 policy 频繁变化会影响 Target,这个措施有助于提升训练稳定性,

5.2 TD3 算法流程

Algorithm 1 Twin Delayed DDPG

- 1: Input: initial policy parameters θ , Q-function parameters ϕ_1 , ϕ_2 , empty replay buffer \mathcal{D}
- 2: Set target parameters equal to main parameters $\theta_{\text{targ}} \leftarrow \theta$, $\phi_{\text{targ},1} \leftarrow \phi_1$, $\phi_{\text{targ},2} \leftarrow \phi_2$
- 3: repeat
- 4: Observe state s and select action $a = \text{clip}(\mu_{\theta}(s) + \epsilon, a_{Low}, a_{High})$, where $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}$
- 5: Execute a in the environment
- 6: Observe next state s', reward r, and done signal d to indicate whether s' is terminal
- 7: Store (s, a, r, s', d) in replay buffer \mathcal{D}
- 8: If s' is terminal, reset environment state.
- 9: **if** it's time to update **then**
- 10: **for** j in range(however many updates) **do**
- 11: Randomly sample a batch of transitions, $B = \{(s, a, r, s', d)\}$ from \mathcal{D}
- 12: Compute target actions

$$a'(s') = \operatorname{clip}\left(\mu_{\theta_{\text{targ}}}(s') + \operatorname{clip}(\epsilon, -c, c), a_{Low}, a_{High}\right), \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$$

13: Compute targets

$$y(r, s', d) = r + \gamma (1 - d) \min_{i=1,2} Q_{\phi_{\text{targ},i}}(s', a'(s'))$$

14: Update Q-functions by one step of gradient descent using

$$\nabla_{\phi_i} \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{(s,a,r,s',d) \in B} (Q_{\phi_i}(s,a) - y(r,s',d))^2$$
 for $i = 1, 2$

- if $j \mod policy_delay = 0 then$
- 16: Update policy by one step of gradient ascent using

$$\nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{s \in B} Q_{\phi_1}(s, \mu_{\theta}(s))$$

17: Update target networks with

$$\phi_{\text{targ},i} \leftarrow \rho \phi_{\text{targ},i} + (1 - \rho)\phi_i \qquad \text{for } i = 1, 2$$

$$\theta_{\text{targ}} \leftarrow \rho \theta_{\text{targ}} + (1 - \rho)\theta$$

- 18: end if
- 19: end for
- 20: **end if**
- 21: until convergence