```
Project Ideas
    HW 4
       X
    xs = []
ys = []
    x=0
for i in 1:10000
          resetl. (env)
          while ! terminated (cnv)
                                         learning
                5 = observe (env)
                                           episode
                a = explore(5)
                 r = act (env, a)
                update Q &
          if i % 100 == 0
                 push! (xs,x)
                 push ! (ys, eval (env, Q))
    plot(xs, ys)
function eval (env, Q)
      rsum =0
      for in 1:1000
resetl(enu)
                                               evaluation
           while ! terminated (env)
s=observe (env)
                                                episode
                a=argmax(Q(4,a))
                rsum += act! (env,a)
      return voum/1000
```

```
Last Tine
                 Newal Networks
                    fo(x)= W, o(Wo(Wx+b)+b)+b,
                        0=(W, 6, W2, 62, W3, 63)
                   Stochastic Gradient Descent with backprop
             This Time
RL with Neural Networks
              DQN PPG
                 Approximate Q(s,a) with Qq(s,a)
             Review: Q-learning update
                   Q(sa) = Q(s,a) + Q(r+ymax Q(s',a') - Q(s,a))
             Deep Qleaning
                   s=observe (env)

a = explore (s)

r = acf! (env, s)

s' = observe (env)

y = r + y max Q(s.,a')
 7.4
                    0 < 0 + a 70 Q(5,0)(4-Q(5,0))
             this work work ... at all.
 (s,a,r,5)
              1. Samples highty correlated & use experience
              2. Size-1 batches
                                         3 periodically freeze O
              3. Moving Target
                               (s,a,r,s')
                                                 Q-regression
"Classic" DQN
                   1(5,a,r,s') = (r + ymar Qo'(s',a') - Q(5,a))
```

- Double Q-Learning

(sa, r,s')

- Prioritized replay

Lpriority proportional to last TD error

-Dueling networks
-Value network + advantage network

· Q(5,a) = 1/(5) + A(5,a)

- Distributional RL

predict a distribution of returns

- Noisy nets

radd noise to neural network

Breakout Room

What is the difference between MCTS, SARSA-)?

Q(5,a) N(5,a)

MCTS

Rollouts

ULBI

LN used for exploration

Tree

Model - Based

Online - decision at current state

SARSA-X

E-greedy N values used for eligibility

No tree

Model - Free

Offline = policy



DPG

$$\nabla_{\Theta}U(\Theta) = E_{\tau}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{d}\nabla_{\Theta}\log \pi_{\Theta}(a^{(k)}|s^{(k)})Y^{(k-1)}(r_{t_{0}-g_{0}} - r_{base}(s^{(k)}))\right]$$

$$U(\Theta') \approx U(\Theta) + \nabla U(\Theta)^{T}(\Theta'-\Theta)$$

$$g(\Theta,\Theta') = \frac{1}{2} (\Theta'-\Theta)^{T} I(\Theta'-\Theta) = \frac{1}{2} ||\Theta'-\Theta||_{2}^{2}$$

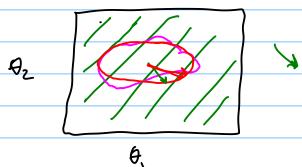
$$\max_{\theta'} U(\Theta) + \nabla U(\Theta)^{T} (\Theta'-\Theta)$$
Subject to $g(\Theta,\Theta') \leq e$

analytic solution

$$\theta' = \theta + u \int_{u^{T}u}^{2e} = \theta + \sqrt{2e} \frac{u}{||u||}$$

$$u = \nabla U(\theta)$$

Natural Gradient $g(\theta, \theta') = D_{KL}(p(\cdot | \theta) || p(\cdot | \theta')) \leq e$



$$g(\theta, \theta') = \frac{1}{2}(\theta' - \theta)^{T} F_{\theta}(\theta' - \theta) \leq \varepsilon$$
Taylor approximation

maximize
$$\nabla U(\theta)^T (\theta' - \theta)$$

Supject to $\frac{1}{2} (\theta' - \theta)^T F_{\theta} (\theta' - \theta) = e$

analytical TRPO
$$\theta' = \theta + u \sqrt{\frac{z_e}{\nabla U(\theta)^T u}} \qquad PPO$$

$$u = F_{\theta}^{-1} \nabla U(\theta)$$