Réseaux de neurones IFT 780

Apprentissage par renforcement

Par

Antoine Théberge

Jusqu'à présent : apprentissage supervisé

Données: tuples (x,y)

x: images (p.e.)

y: classe

But: maximiser p(y|x)

Classification

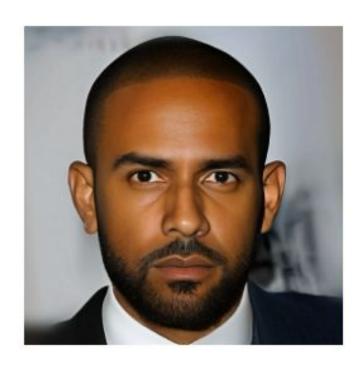


Jusqu'à présent : apprentissage auto-supervisé

Données: seulement x

But: apprendre des caractéristiques utiles de x

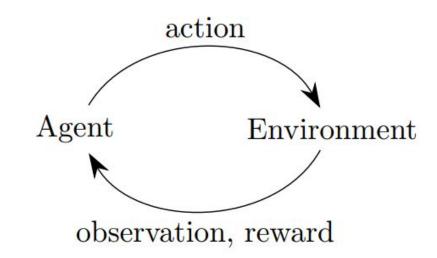
Génération



Maintenant: apprentissage par renforcement (AR)

Données: tuples (s,a,r)

But: apprendre une politique qui maximisera r



Exemple: "gridworld"

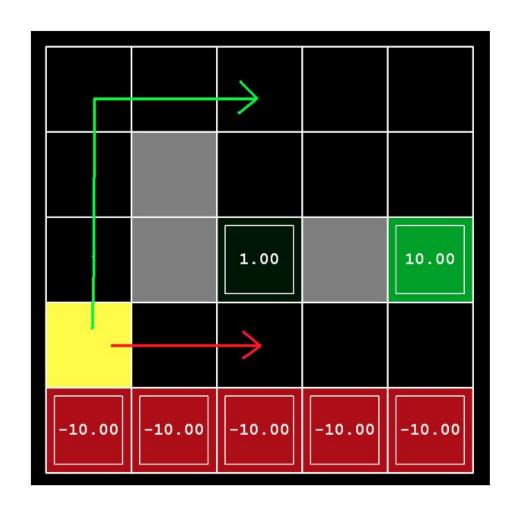
États: chaque position

Actions:

Haut/Bas/Gauche/Droite

Récompense: Indiqué à

chaque case, 0 ailleurs



Exemple: Contrôle

robotique

États: Position des joints

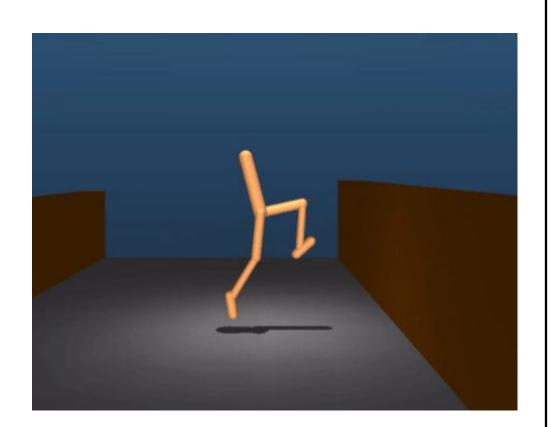
Actions: Couple appliqué à

chaque joints

Récompense: +1 à chaque

"timestep" debout +





Exemple: Manipulation

robotique

États: Pixels de la caméra

Actions: Couple appliqué à

chaque joints

Récompense: Hauteur de la

pile



Exemple: Conduite

autonome

États: Entrée de

senseurs/caméras

Actions: Contrôles de la

voiture

Récompense: Respecter le

code de la route, arriver à

destination



Exemple: Jeux vidéos

États: Pixels à l'écran

Actions: Boutons du

contrôleur

Récompense: Fluctuations

du score



Exemple: Jeux vidéos

États: Pixels à l'écran

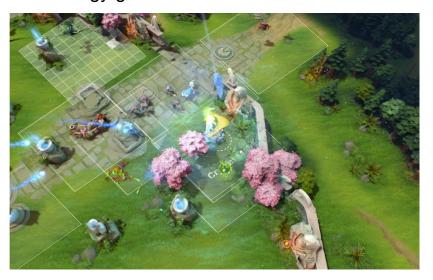
Actions: Clavier + souris

Récompense:

Gagner/Perdre la partie



https://www.deepmind.com/blog/alphastar-mastering-the-re al-time-strategy-game-starcraft-ii



https://openai.com/blog/openai-five/

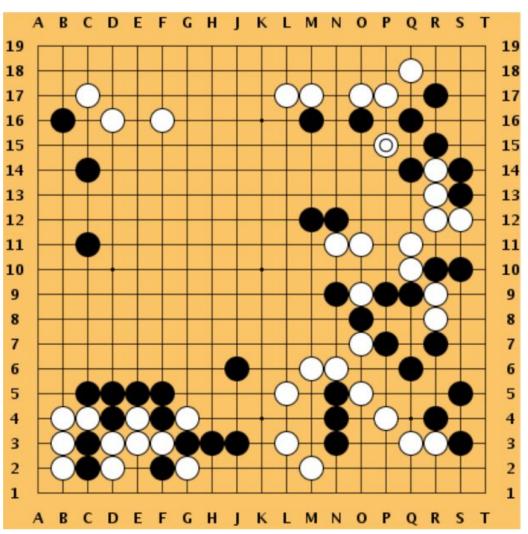
Exemple: Jeux de table

États: Planche de jeu

Actions: Placer une pierre

Récompense:

Gagner/Perdre la partie



https://www.deepmind.com/research/highlighted-research/alphago

Extension des chaînes de markov (S,A,R,P,γ)

S: Ensemble d'états (states) $s \in S$

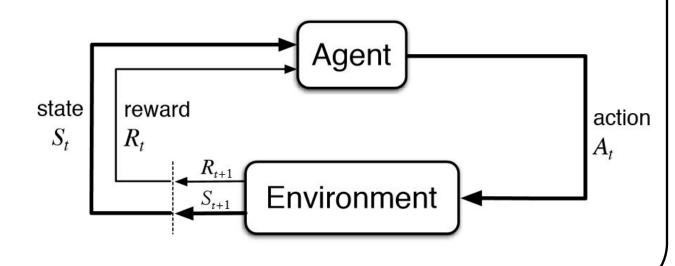
A: Ensemble d'actions $a \in A$

R: Fonction de récompense $r: S \times A \to \mathbb{R}; \ r(s_t, a_t)$

P: Fonction de transition $p: S \times A \rightarrow S'; p(s_{t+1}|s_t, a_t)$

 γ : Facteur de récompense $0 << \gamma < 1$

 π : Politique $S \to A \; ; a \leftarrow \pi(s_t)$



Extension des chaînes de markov (S,A,R,P,γ)

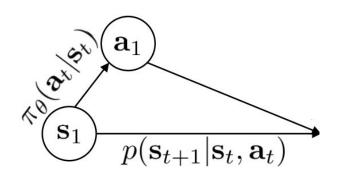
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 $a \in A$ A: Ensemble d'actions

R: Fonction de récompense $r: S \times A \to \mathbb{R}; \ r(s_t, a_t)$ P: Fonction de transition $p: S \times A \to S; p(s_{t+1}|s_t, a_t)$

 γ : Facteur de récompense $0 << \gamma < 1$

 $S \to A ; a \leftarrow \pi(s_t)$ π : Politique



Extension des chaînes de markov (S,A,R,P,γ)

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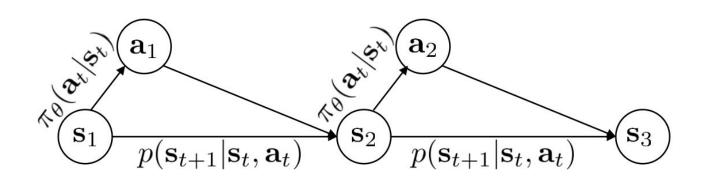
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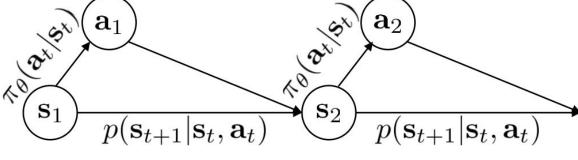
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Extension des chaînes de markov (S,A,R,P,γ)

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P: Fonction de transition $p: S \times A \rightarrow S'; p(s_{t+1}|s_t, a_t)$

 γ : Facteur de récompense $0 << \gamma < 1$

 π : Politique $S \to A \; ; a \leftarrow \pi(s_t)$

Objectif: Trouver la politique maximisant le retour espéré

$$\pi^* = \arg\max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{s,a \sim \pi} \left[\sum_{t}^{T} \gamma^t r(s_t, a_t) \right]$$

Actions:

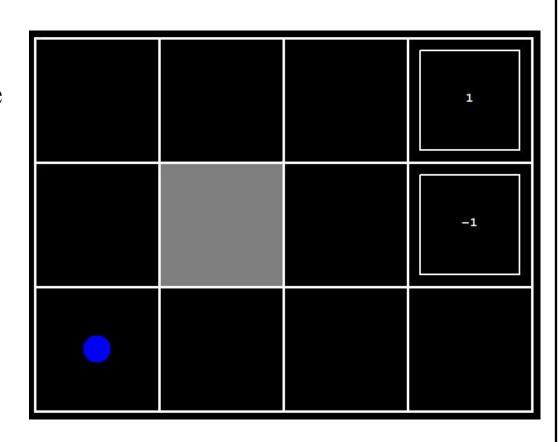
- Haut, bas, gauche, droite
- Récompense:
 - +1, -1, 0 ailleurs

États:

- Position actuelle

Transitions:

- 0.5 selon l'action
- 0.5 aléatoire



Actions:

- Haut, bas, gauche, droite
- Récompense:
 - +1, -1, 0 ailleurs

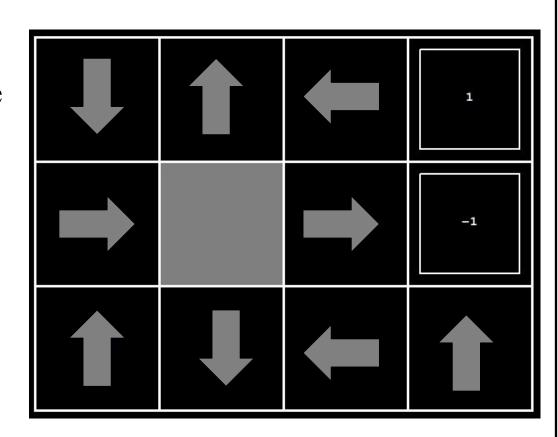
États:

- Position actuelle

Transitions:

- 0.5 selon l'action
- 0.5 aléatoire

Politique: aléatoire



Actions:

- Haut, bas, gauche, droite
- Récompense:
 - +1, -1, 0 ailleurs

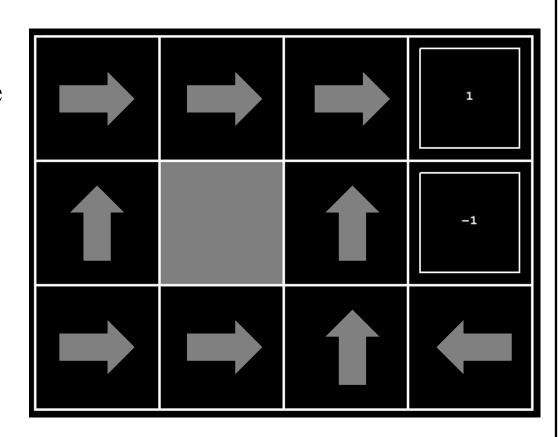
États:

- Position actuelle

Transitions:

- 0.5 selon l'action
- 0.5 aléatoire

Politique: un peu meilleure



Actions:

- Haut, bas, gauche, droite
- Récompense:
 - +1, -1, 0 ailleurs

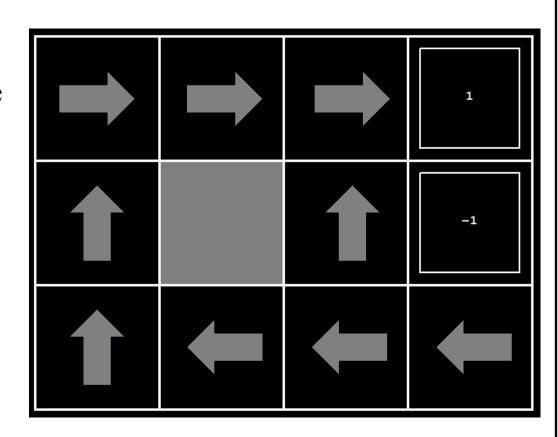
États:

- Position actuelle

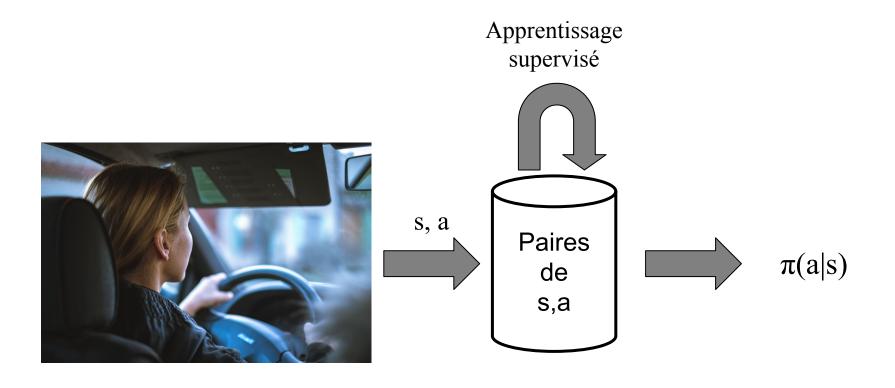
Transitions:

- 0.5 selon l'action
- 0.5 aléatoire

Politique: optimale



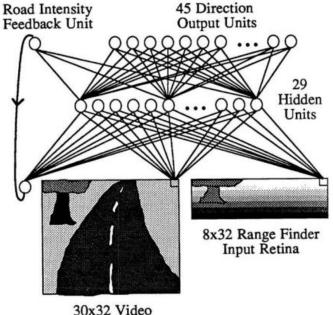
Solution (trop) simple: utiliser l'apprentissage supervisé



Solution (trop) simple: utiliser l'apprentissage supervisé



Figure 3: NAVLAB, the CMU autonomous navigation test vehicle.



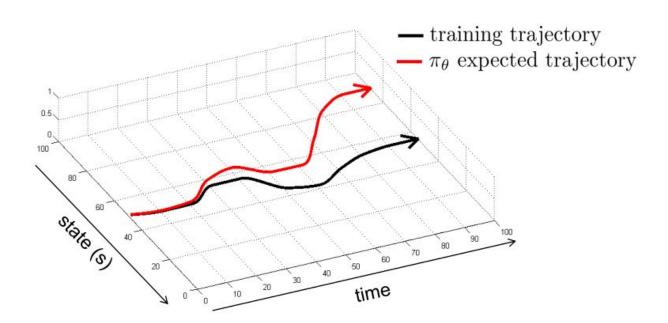
Input Retina

Figure 1: ALVINN Architecture

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntlczNQKfjQ

Pomerleau, D. A. (1988). Alvinn: An autonomous land vehicle in a neural network. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 1.

Solution (trop) simple: utiliser l'apprentissage supervisé ... ne fonctionne pas

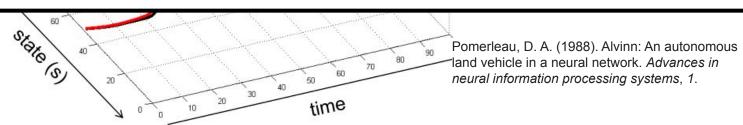


source: Sergey Levine, CS285

Solution (trop) simple: utiliser l'apprentissage supervisé

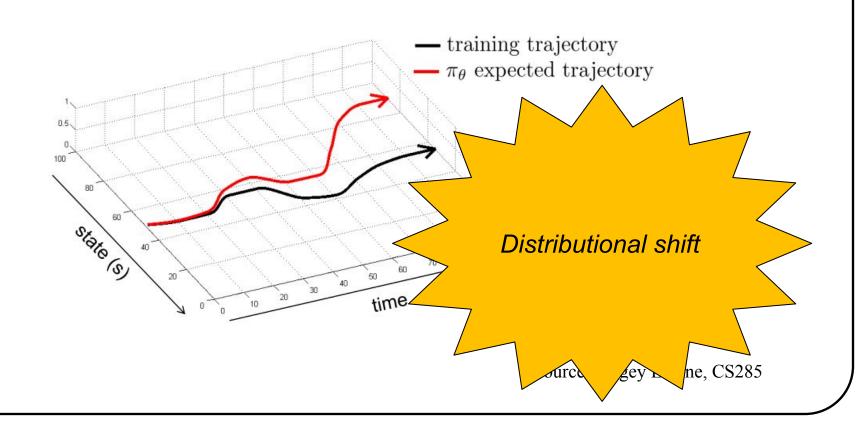
... ne fonctionne pas

There are difficulties involved with training "on-the-fly" with real images. If the network is not presented with sufficient variability in its training exemplars to cover the conditions it is likely to encounter when it takes over driving from the human operator, it will not develop a sufficiently robust representation and will perform poorly. In addition, the network must not solely be shown examples of accurate driving, but also how to recover (i.e. return to the road center) once a mistake has been made. Partial initial training on a variety of simulated road images should help eliminate these difficulties and facilitate better performance.



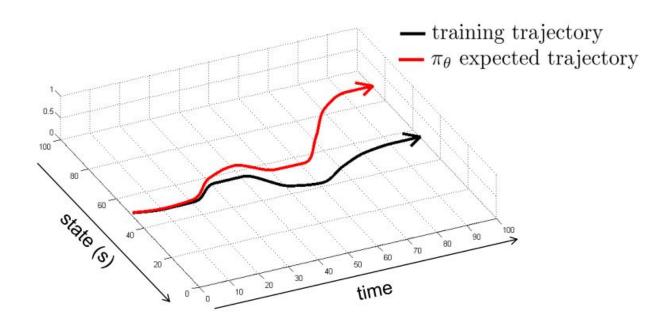
source: Sergey Levine, CS285

Solution (trop) simple: utiliser l'apprentissage supervisé ... ne fonctionne pas



Solution (trop) simple: utiliser l'apprentissage supervisé ... ne fonctionne pas. Est-ce qu'on peut le faire fonctionner ?

Il faut que $p_{données}(s) = p_{\pi}(s)$



source: Sergey Levine, CS285

DAGGER: Dataset Aggregation

Initialize $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \emptyset$.

Initialize $\hat{\pi}_1$ to any policy in Π .

for i = 1 to N do

Let $\pi_i = \beta_i \pi^* + (1 - \beta_i) \hat{\pi}_i$.

Sample T-step trajectories using π_i .

Get dataset $\mathcal{D}_i = \{(s, \pi^*(s))\}$ of visited states by π_i and actions given by expert.

Aggregate datasets: $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \bigcup \mathcal{D}_i$.

Train classifier $\hat{\pi}_{i+1}$ on \mathcal{D} .

end for

Return best $\hat{\pi}_i$ on validation.

Algorithm 3.1: DAGGER Algorithm.

Ross, S., Gordon, G., & Bagnell, D. (2011, June). A reduction of imitation learning and structured prediction to no-regret online learning. In *Proceedings of the fourteenth international conference on artificial intelligence and statistics* (pp. 627-635). JMLR Workshop and Conference Proceedings.

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DAGGER: Dataset Aggregation

Problème?

Pas toujours possible ou facile

```
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Initialize \hat{\pi}_1 to any policy in \Pi.

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À partir d'une politique π qui produit des trajectoires s_1 , a_1 , r_1 , s_2 , a_2 , r_2 , ...

On aimerait pouvoir évaluer la "valeur" d'un état s arbitraire:

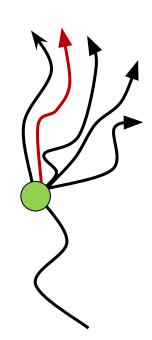
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$$T-t$$

$$V^{\pi}(s_t) = \mathbb{E}_{s,a \sim \pi} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \gamma^i r_t \right]$$

"Quelle est le retour espéré si on suit la politique jusqu'à la fin ?"



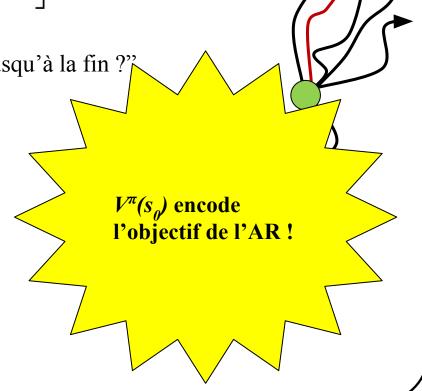
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Value function

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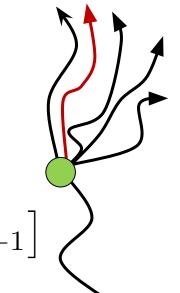
"Quelle est le retour espéré si on suit la politique jusqu'à la fin ?"

Q-function

$$Q^{\pi}(s_t, a_t) = r_t(s_t, a_t) + \mathbb{E}_{s, a \sim \pi} \left[\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \gamma^i r_{t+1} \right]$$

T-t+1

"Quelle est le retour espéré si on effectue l'action a à l'état s puis on suit la politique jusqu'à la fin ?"



À partir d'une politique π qui produit des trajectoires s_1 , a_1 , r_1 , s_2 , a_2 , r_2 , ...

On aimerait pouvoir évaluer la "valeur" d'un état s arbitraire:

Value function

$$V^{\pi}(s_t) = \mathbb{E}_{s,a \sim \pi} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \gamma^i r_t \right]$$

"Quelle est le retour espéré si on suit la politique jusqu'à la fin ?"

Q-function

$$Q^{\pi}(s_t, a_t) = r_t(s_t, a_t) + \mathbb{E}_{s, a \sim \pi} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{T-t+1} \gamma^i r_{t+1} \right]$$

"Quelle est le retour espéré si on effectue l'action *a* à l'état *s* puis on suit la politique jusqu'à la fin ?"

$$Q^{\pi}(s_t, a_t) = r_t(s_t, a_t) + V^{\pi}(s_{t+1})$$

 Q^* est la *Q-function* optimale pour la politique optimale π^*

$$Q^*(s, a) = \max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{s \sim \pi} \left[\sum_{t}^{T} \gamma^t r_t \right]$$

Maximise le retour espéré après avoir fait l'action a à l'état s en suivant la politique optimale. Encode la politique optimale!

Équation de Bellman:

$$Q^*(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \pi} \left[r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q^*(s', a') \right]$$

Idée 1: Si on trouve une Q-function qui respecte l'équation de Bellman, on a une Q-function optimale

$$Q^*(s,a) = \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \pi} \left[r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q^*(s',a') \right]$$

Comment trouver la politique optimale?

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Idée 2: On peut toujours améliorer une politique en maximisant sa Q-function

$$\pi' := \arg\max_{a} Q^{\pi}(s, a) \ \forall \ s, a \implies \pi' \ge \pi$$

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$$\pi' := \arg\max_{a} Q^{\pi}(s, a) \ \forall \ s, a \implies \pi' \ge \pi$$

Idée 3: On peut représenter la Q-function par la Value-function

$$V(s) = \mathbb{E}_{s,a \sim \pi} Q(s,a)$$

Solution: Utiliser l'équation de Bellman pour apprendre Q

- 1. Initialize Q randomly.
- 2. Initialize $\pi(s)$ to $\underset{a}{\operatorname{arg max}} Q(s, a) \ \forall \ s, a$.
- 3. Repeat until π converges:
 - (a) For each $s \in S$:
 - i. For each $a \in A$:

A.
$$Q(s, a) := r(s, a) + V(s')$$

ii. $\pi(s) := \arg \max Q(s, a)$.

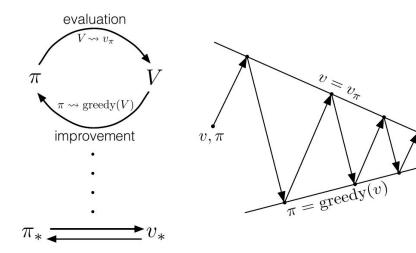
Q, π convergent vers Q^* , π^* !

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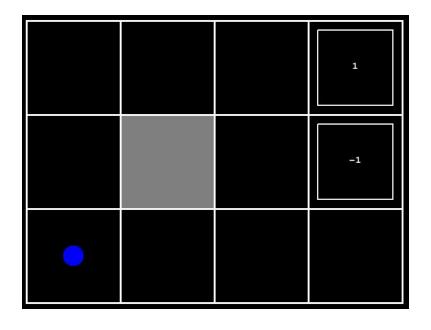
ii.
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.

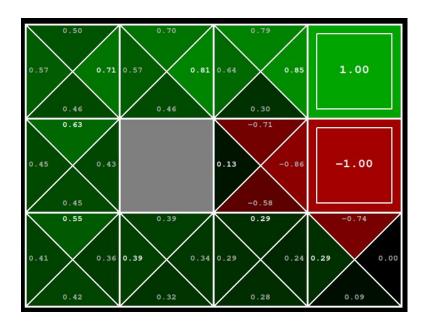


(version simplifiée de Policy/Value iteration)

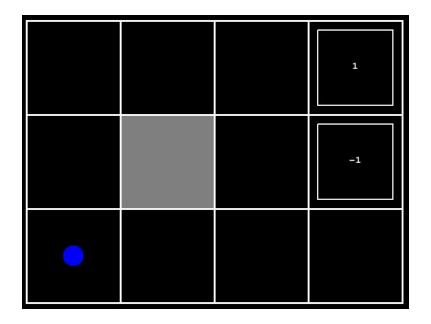
Q, π convergent vers Q^* , π^* !

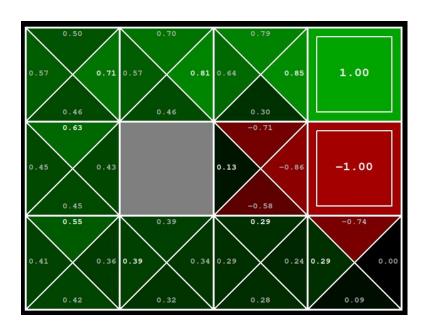
Q, π convergent vers Q^* , π^* !





Q, π convergent vers Q^* , π^* !





Problème: On doit itérer sur et garder en mémoire tous les s, a

Équation de Bellman:

$$Q^*(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \pi} \left[r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q^*(s', a') \right]$$

Nous allons définir l'équation de Bellman comme cible à apprendre!

$$y = r(s, a) + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a')$$

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \underbrace{[r_t + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q(s_t, a_t)]}_{\text{cible}} - \underbrace{Q(s_t, a_t)}_{\text{prédiction}}$$

Équation de Bellman:

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cible

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Transforme le problème en régression!

Équation de Bellman:

$$Q^*(s,a) = \mathbb{E}_{s' \sim \pi} \left[r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q^*(s',a') \right]$$

Nous allons définir l'équation de Bellman comme cible à apprendre!

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Apprentissage "semi/auto"-supervisé

Nous allons définir l'équation de Bellman comme cible à apprendre!

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \underbrace{[r_t + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q(s_t, a_t)]}_{\text{cible}} - \underbrace{Q(s_t, a_t)}_{\text{prédiction}}$$

```
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})

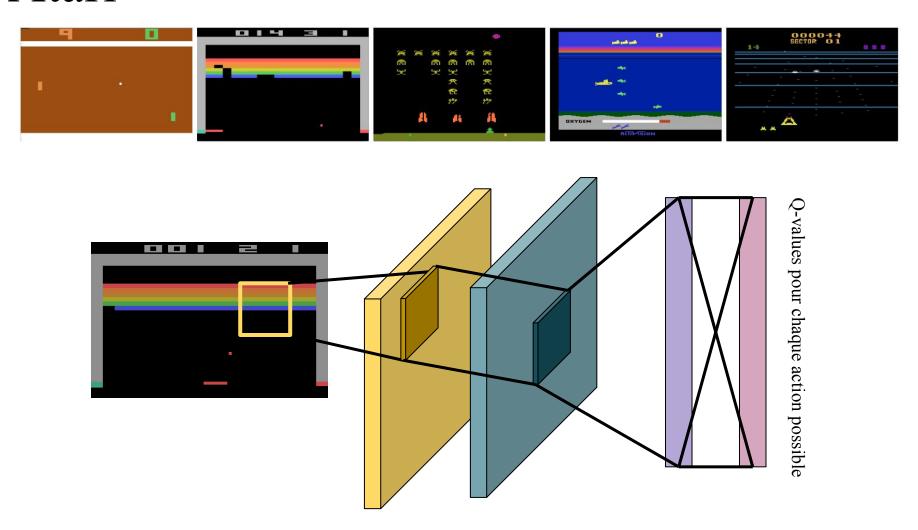
Store transition (\phi_t, a_t, r_t, \phi_{t+1}) in \mathcal{D}

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

Set y_j=\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 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{array} \right.

Perform a gradient descent step on (y_j-Q(\phi_j,a_j;\theta))^2 according to equation 3 end for end for
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Atari



Mnih, V., Kavukcuoglu, K., Silver, D., Graves, A., Antonoglou, I., Wierstra, D., & Riedmiller, M. (2013). Playing atari with deep reinforcement learning. arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.5602.

Atari



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1eYniJ0Rnk

DQN est devenu une famille d'algorithmes en soi!

Mnih, V., Kavukcuoglu, K., Silver, D., Graves, A., Antonoglou, I., Wierstra, D., & Riedmiller, M. (2013). Playing atari with deep reinforcement learning. arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.5602.

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Deep Q-Lea

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Games	Average Human	Random	Agent57
alien	7127.70	227.80	297638.17 ± 37054.55
amidar	1719.50	5.80	29660.08 ± 880.39
assault	742.00	222.40	67212.67 ± 6150.59
asterix	8503.30	210.00	991384.42 ± 9493.32
asteroids	47388.70	719.10	150854.61 ± 16116.72
atlantis	29028.10	12850.00	1528841.76 ± 28282.53
bank heist	753.10	14.20	23071.50 ± 15834.73
battle zone	37187.50	2360.00	934134.88 ± 38916.03
beam rider	16926.50	363.90	300509.80 ± 13075.35
berzerk	2630.40	123.70	61507.83 ± 26539.54
bowling	160.70	23.10	251.18 ± 13.22
boxing	12.10	0.10	100.00 ± 0.00
breakout	30.50	1.70	790.40 ± 60.05
centipede	12017.00	2090.90	412847.86 ± 26087.14
chopper command	7387.80	811.00	999900.00 ± 0.00
crazy climber	35829.40	10780.50	565909.85 ± 89183.85
defender	18688.90	2874.50	677642.78 ± 16858.59
demon attack	1971.00	152.10	143161.44 ± 220.32
double dunk	-16.40	-18.60	23.93 ± 0.06
enduro	860.50	0.00	2367.71 ± 8.69
fishing derby	-38.70	-91.70	86.97 ± 3.25
freeway	29.60	0.00	32.59 ± 0.71
frostbite	4334.70	65.20	541280.88 ± 17485.76
gopher	2412.50	257.60	117777.08 ± 3108.06
gravitar	3351.40	173.00	19213.96 ± 348.25
hero	30826.40	1027.00	114736.26 ± 49116.60
ice hockey jamesbond	0.90 302.80	-11.20 29.00	63.64 ± 6.48 135784.96 ± 9132.28
	3035.00	52.00	24034.16 ± 12565.88
kangaroo krull	2665.50	1598.00	251997.31 ± 20274.39
kung fu master	22736.30	258.50	206845.82 ± 11112.10
montezuma revenge	4753.30	0.00	9352.01 ± 2939.78
ms pacman	6951.60	307.30	63994.44 ± 6652.16
name this game	8049.00	2292.30	54386.77 ± 6148.50
phoenix	7242.60	761.40	908264.15 ± 28978.92
pitfall	6463.70	-229.40	18756.01 ± 9783.91
pong	14.60	-20.70	20.67 ± 0.47
private eye	69571.30	24.90	79716.46 ± 29515.48
gbert	13455.00	163.90	580328.14 ± 151251.66
riverraid	17118.00	1338.50	63318.67 ± 5659.55
road runner	7845.00	11.50	243025.80 ± 79555.98
robotank	11.90	2.20	127.32 ± 12.50
seaguest	42054.70	68.40	999997.63 ± 1.42
skiing	-4336.90	-17098.10	-4202.60 ± 607.85
solaris	12326.70	1236.30	44199.93 ± 8055.50
space invaders	1668.70	148.00	48680.86 ± 5894.01
star gunner	10250.00	664.00	839573.53 ± 67132.17
surround	6.50	-10.00	9.50 ± 0.19
tennis	-8.30	-23.80	23.84 ± 0.10
time pilot	5229.20	3568.00	405425.31 ± 17044.45
tutankham	167.60	11.40	2354.91 ± 3421.43
up n down	11693.20	533.40	623805.73 ± 23493.75
venture	1187.50	0.00	2623.71 ± 442.13
video pinball	17667.90	0.00	992340.74 ± 12867.87
wizard of wor	4756.50	563.50	157306.41 ± 16000.00
yars revenge	54576.90	3092.90	998532.37 ± 375.82
zaxxon	9173.30	32.50	249808.90 ± 58261.59

Playing atari with deep

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tworks for exploration. arXiv preprint

April). Rainbow: Combining nce.

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Algorithm 1 Deep Q-learning with Experience Replay

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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=\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 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{array} \right.
Perform a gradient descent step on (y_j-Q(\phi_j,a_j;\theta))^2 according to equation 3 end for end for
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Problème?

Initialize replay memory \mathcal{D} to capacity NInitialize 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 ϵ 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 $(y_j - Q(\phi_j, a_j; \theta))^2$ according to equation 3

end for

end for

Problème?

Demande d'évaluer toutes les actions.

Algorithm 1 Deep Q-learning with Experience Replay

Algorithm 1 Deep Q-learning with Experience Replay Initialize replay memory \mathcal{D} to capacity NInitialize 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 ϵ 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 $(\phi_i, a_i, r_i, \phi_{i+1})$ 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 $(y_j - Q(\phi_j, a_j; \theta))^2$ according to equation 3 end for end for

Problème?

Demande d'évaluer toutes les actions.

Qu'arrive-t'il si le domaine d'action est continu?