## **ADL Homework 3 Report**

b05902002 資工三 李栢淵

## 1. Basic Performance (6%)

#### **Describe your Policy Gradient & DQN model (1% + 1%)**

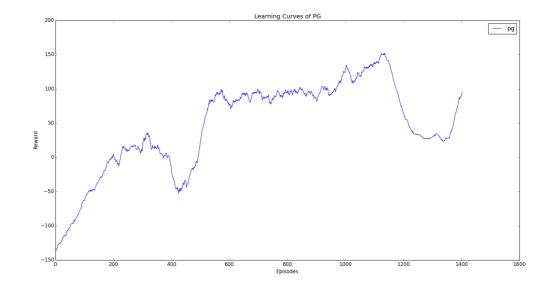
- 1. Policy Gradient model
  - Run the game and save every actions, states and rewards
  - Use the PolicyNet get the probability of each actions
  - Calculate the policy loss by saved actions, states and rewards and update
- 2. DQN model
  - Run the game and save every states, actions, rewards, next\_states and done
  - Calculate the q-values and expected q-value, using them to calculate loss and update online\_net model every 4 steps
  - Copy online\_net model to target\_net model every 1000 steps

Plot the learning curve to show the performance of your Policy Gradient on **LunarLander** (2%)

Plot the learning curve to show the performance of your DQN on **Assualt** (2%)

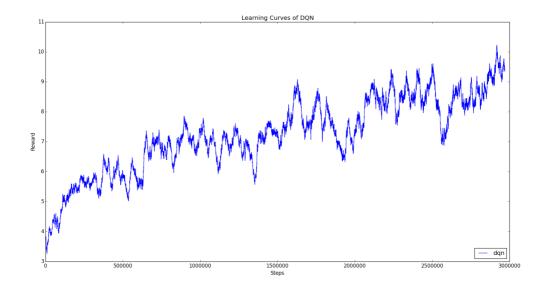
- X-axis: number of time steps
- Y-axis: average reward in last n episodes. You can arbitrarily choose n to make your figure clear
- 1. Policy Gradient on LunarLander

Calculating average rewards in last 100 episodes



#### 2. DQN on Assualt

Calculating average rewards in last 100 episodes



## 2. Experimenting with DQN hyperparameters (2%)

Choose one hyperparameter of your choice and run at least three other settings of this hyperparameter

You should find a hyperparameter that makes a nontrivial difference to DQN.

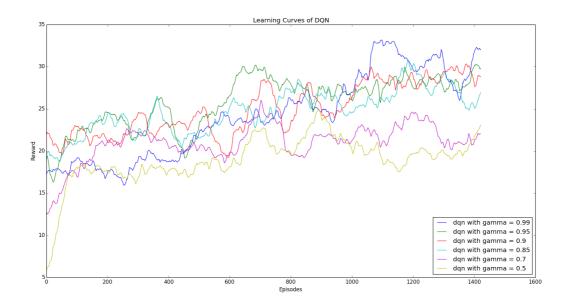
#### << Experiment on Assualt >>

#### Explain why you choose this hyperparameter and how it affect the results (0.5% + 0.5%)

Gamma是對於未來的expected q-value以一定混進現在reward的比例,理論上Gamma越大,對於未來會更加注意。

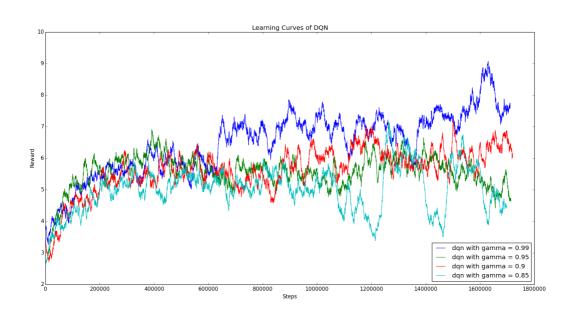
而且在研究的過程中,發現大部分的tutorial都直接將Gamma設定為0.99,想看看調整這個執會有什麼影響。

在初步的測試下,發現Gamma太低會讓整個model爛掉。



所以考慮的參數有0.99, 0.95, 0.9, 0.85, 不考慮太低的。(y軸的值為10個episodes的總和,後來有更正,僅供參考使用)

#### Plot all four learning curves in the same figure (1%)



由上圖我們可以發現到,Gamma越大,在前期的收斂速度越慢,但是長期下來可以得到相對較好的結果。當Gamma是0.95時,在五萬steps前都有相對較好的Reward。

所以如果想在短時間獲得好一點的結果,是可以把Gamma調小一點點(0.95)試試看的。

而且,0.9以下的Gamma對於model來說就有點過小了。當Gamma過小時,後期的震盪較大。

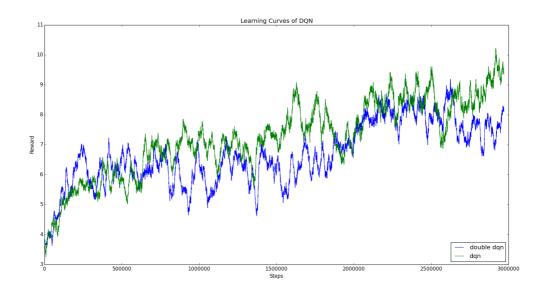
# 3. Improvements to Policy Gradient & DQN / Other RL methods (2% + 2%)

• describe why they can improve the performance (1%)

• plot the graph to compare results with and without improvement (1%)

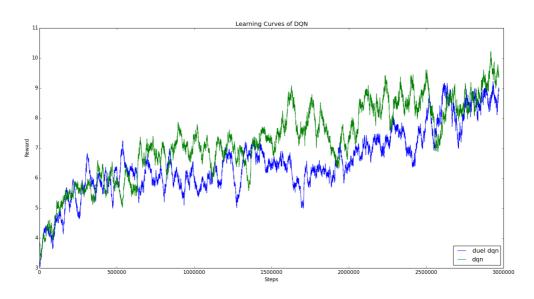
#### << Experiment on Assualt >>

#### 1. Double DQN



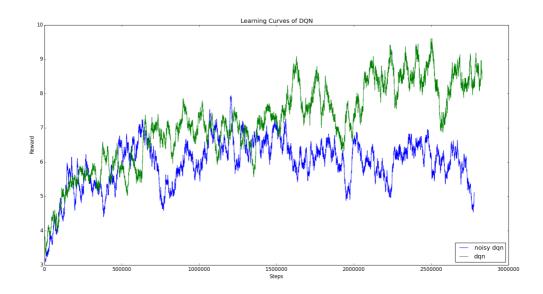
透過不拿online\_net出來的q\_values的最大值,而是由target\_net決定要從online\_net拿出哪個值,這樣的方法有效避免over estimation,比起原本的DQN,前期成長的比較快,後面的收斂也比較平穩。

#### 2. Duel DQN



Duel DQN 改變的是:改動model,再將q-value拆成另外兩個變數相加。根據他人說法,這個方法簡單且強力。但實際上感覺是還好,只有上升的比較穩定一些。

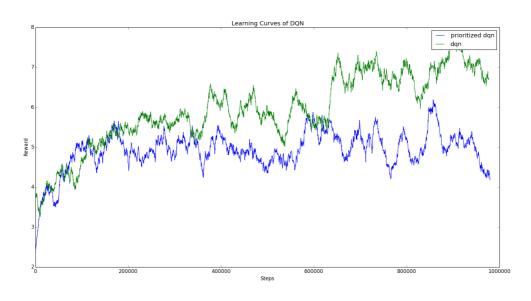
#### 3. Noisy DQN



其實Noisy DQN的結果變化滿大的,因為原本有先train了比較小的steps的圖,發現noisy DQN有變好滿多的。

重train一次後發現,越後面的收斂跟原本的DQN似乎沒差多少。只有一開始的時候好比較多。

#### 4. Prioritized DON



表現的狀況比預期的糟很多,因為结合了 prioritized experience replay,理論上比原本 experience replay的random sample更好。最後得出的原因可能是hyperparameter的問題, alpha跟beta要多tune。

因為基本上每一種improvement都不算特別成功,所以額外多了兩種improvement,多試點不同的方法,順便看看訓練過程的變化。目前找不太到improvement失敗的原因,也換過loss function,可能還要在特定的improvement多下點苦功才能得到結論。

也有可能是Train得不夠久,網路上別人的結果,橫軸的量級都是幾百million,可能來不及train到最好的狀態。礙於計算資源,只能得到這些結果,希望日後能有機會嘗試多種組合或是多種參數,像是 Rainbow那樣,混雜多種improvements。