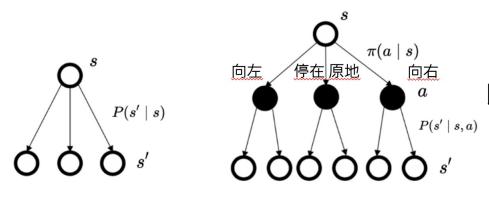
马尔可夫决策过程的贝尔曼方程、贝尔曼期望

方程



马尔可夫奖励过程与马尔可夫决策过程



比马尔可夫奖励过程多了决策层

图 2.9 马尔可夫决策过程与马尔可夫过程/马尔可夫奖励 过程的状态转移的对比

马尔可夫奖励过程MRP的预测问题:是给定一个马尔可夫奖励过程,我们要确定每个状态的价值是多少。

$$V(s) = \underbrace{R(s)}_{ ext{即时奖励}} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s\right) V\left(s'\right)$$

MDP的贝尔曼方程和MRP的是否相似?是的

马尔可夫决策过程MDP的预测问题:给定MDP与策略,我们要确定每个状态的价值是多少

MDP的预测问题:贝尔曼方程

MRP的贝尔曼方程

$$V(s) = \underbrace{R(s)}_{ ext{即时奖励}} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s\right) V\left(s'\right)$$
 未来奖励的折扣总和

V价值和Q价值的相互转换

$$V_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) Q_{\pi}(s,a)$$

某状态的价值=该状态下所有可能的动作*在该状态下采取该动作的价值

MDP的贝尔曼方程

$$egin{aligned} Q(s,a) &= \mathbb{E}\left[G_t \mid s_t = s, a_t = a
ight] \ &= \mathbb{E}\left[r_{t+1} + \gamma r_{t+2} + \gamma^2 r_{t+3} + \dots \mid s_t = s, a_t = a
ight] \ &= \mathbb{E}\left[r_{t+1} \middle| s_t = s, a_t = a
ight] + \gamma \mathbb{E}\left[r_{t+2} + \gamma r_{t+3} + \gamma^2 r_{t+4} + \dots \mid s_t = s, a_t = a
ight] \ &= R(s,a) + \gamma \mathbb{E}[G_{t+1} \middle| s_t = s, a_t = a
ight] \ &= R(s,a) + \gamma \mathbb{E}[V(s_{t+1}) \middle| s_t = s, a_t = a
ight] \ &= R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s, a\right) V\left(s'\right) \end{aligned}$$

贝尔曼期望方程

MRP的贝尔曼方程

$$V(s) = \underbrace{R(s)}_{\text{即时奖励}} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s\right) V\left(s'\right)$$
 两边都是V,可以迭代 $\frac{1}{1}$ 表来奖励的折扣总和

MDP的贝尔曼方程

$$Q(s,a) = R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s,a\right) V\left(s'\right)$$
 左边Q右边V,不太方便

V价值和Q价值的相互转换

↓两边都是Q, 可以迭代了

$$V_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) Q_{\pi}(s, a) \quad \text{带入到上式的V中} \qquad Q_{\pi}(s, a) = R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s, a\right) \sum_{a' \in A} \pi\left(a' \mid s'\right) Q_{\pi}\left(s', a'\right)$$
 贝尔曼期望方程(变形)
$$V_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) \left(R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s, a\right) V_{\pi}\left(s'\right)\right)$$

贝尔曼期望方程 手算

$$Q_{\pi}(s,a) = R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s,a
ight) \sum_{a' \in A} \pi\left(a' \mid s'
ight) Q_{\pi}\left(s',a'
ight)$$

TI =
$$(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{3})$$

Ctating form 6, init

P S1 52 53 R S1 52 53

A1 0 0 0 0

A1 0.5 0.2 0.3 A1 0 0 0

A2 0.3 0.5 0.2 A2 0 0 0

Ctating form 62 Stating form 63.

R=[1.10,-10] P S1 52 53 P S1 52 53

A1 0.5 0.1 0.4 A1 0.5 0.4 0.1

A2 0.2 0.6 0.2 A2 0.3 0.1 0.6

a1:向1运动, a2:向2运动, a3向3运动

```
Bulman: D(G, a)= R(G,a)+ [P(G'1Ga) I T(a'1G') RT(G',a')
              QCG1,a1= 1+ PCS,151,a1) (Tr(a,151) 2TI (S1,a1) +TI (a2/51)
                       QTI(S,ax)+TI(az/S,)QTI(S,,az1)
                        + P(Su(G,AI) (TI (A. (S2) DTI (S2AI) + TI (A2/S2)
                    QTI(S2,00)+TI(03/52)QTI(S2,031)
                       +>(62)(, a,1 V(52)( TT (a, (53) DTT (53, a,) + TT (a2 (53))
                        QTI(5,00)+TI(03/5)QT(5,03))
               \mathcal{Q}(S_1, a_2) = 1 \mathcal{Q}(S_1, a_3) = 1 \mathcal{Q}(S_2, a_1) = \mathcal{Q}(S_2, a_2) = 10
            Q(63, a1) = Q(63, a1) = Q(63, a3) = -10.
                 -10 V(y= I T(a|5) RT(Sa) => V: 1 10 -10
             D
                  -10
Round 2. QCG, a1 = 1+ PCS, 151, a1) (Tr (a, 151) 2TI (S, a1) + Tr (a2/51)
                   QTI(S,a)+T(a3/5,)QT(S,a2))
                    + P(S2(G,A1) (TT (A1 (S2) DTT (S2A1) + TT (A2 /S2)
                QTI(S2,00) + TI (03/52) QTI (S2,02))
                   +>(62)(, a.1 V(53) ( TT (a. (53) 2TT (52, a1) + TT (a2 /53)
Road 3.4. I ... n converge ...
```

贝尔曼期望方程 计算机模拟

$$Q_{\pi}(s,a) = R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} p\left(s' \mid s,a
ight) \sum_{a' \in A} \pi\left(a' \mid s'
ight) Q_{\pi}\left(s',a'
ight)$$

```
# 初始化Q表格
Q = {(s, a): 0 for s in states for a in actions}
# 迭代计算0函数, 直到收敛
tolerance = 1e-6
cnt = 0
while True:
    cnt += 1
    Q_{\text{new}} = \{(s, a): \text{rewards}[s] + \text{qamma} * \text{sum}((\text{transition\_probs}[s][a][s1] * \text{sum}((\text{policy}[a1] * 0[s1, a1])\}
                                                                                           for al in actions)) for sl in states) for (s, a) in Q}
    \max_{diff} = \max(abs(Q_new[s, a] - Q[s, a]) \text{ for } (s, a) \text{ in } Q)
    if max_diff < tolerance:</pre>
         break
    Q = Q_new
    print(f'第{cnt}轮迭代结果',Q)
第1轮迭代结果{(1,1):1.0,(1,2):1.0,(1,3):1.0,(2,1):10.0,(2,2):10.0,(2,3):10.0,(3,1):-10.0,(3,2):-10.0,(3,3):-10.0}
第2轮迭代结果{(1, 1): 0.55,(1, 2): 3.96999999999999,(1, 3): -1.6099999999999,(2, 1): 7.75,(2, 2): 13.78000000000001,(2, 3): 6.58,(3, 1): -6.85,(3, 2): -9.01,
第3轮迭代结果 {(1, 1): 0.41500000000000005, (1, 2): 3.67300000000001, (1, 3): -1.7989999999995, (2, 1): 7.669000000000005, (2, 2): 13.429, (2, 3): 6.445, (3, 1): -7.09
```

第118轮迭代结果 {(1, 1): -1.397660000405915, (1, 2): **1.8650584461960262**, (1, 3): -3.6100871848719347,

(状态2, 动作1): 5.854767184060104, (2, 2): **11.622631261730007**, (2, 3): 4.632339999594086,

(3, 1): **-8.902514369337954**, (3, 2): -11.114941553803973, (3, 3): -16.125232815939896}

```
# 定义状态、动作和奖励
states = [1, 2, 3]
actions = [1, 2, 3] # 分别代表停留、向下个状态、向上个状态
rewards = \{1: 1, 2: 10, 3: -10\}
# 定义策略概率
policy = \{1: 1/3, 2: 1/3, 3: 1/3\}
# 定义折扣系数
qamma = 0.9
# 定义状态转移概率
!transition_probs = {
    1:
   \{1: \{1: 0.5, 2: 0.2, 3: 0.3\},\
   2: {1: 0.3, 2: 0.5, 3: 0.2},
  3: {1: 0.1, 2: 0.3, 3: 0.6}},
   \{1: \{1: 0.5, 2: 0.1, 3: 0.4\},
   2: {1: 0.2, 2: 0.6, 3: 0.2},
   3: {1: 0.2, 2: 0.2, 3: 0.6}},
   {1: {1: 0.5, 2: 0.4, 3: 0.1},
   2: {1: 0.1, 2: 0.5, 3: 0.4},
   3: {1: 0.3, 2: 0.1, 3: 0.6}}
# 初始化.0表格
0 = {(s, a): 0 for s in states for a in actions}
```

虽然每种动作概率相同, 但价值不同

提升动作2的概率从而获得更大价值

贝尔曼期望方程 计算机模拟

第118轮迭代结果 {(1, 1): -1.397660000405915, (1, 2): **1.8650584461960262**, (1, 3): -3.6100871848719347, (状态2, 动作1): 5.854767184060104, (2, 2): **11.622631261730007**, (2, 3): 4.632339999594086, (3, 1): **-8.902514369337954**, (3, 2): -11.114941553803973, (3, 3): -16.125232815939896}

虽然每种动作概率相同, 但价值不同

提升动作2的概率,产生新的策略,从而获得更大价值

计算新的策略下各状态的价值

继续更新...

逼近最优策略π※



本章小结

- 什么是马尔可夫决策过程的预测问题?
- MDP的贝尔曼方程是什么?在迭代时有什么问题?
- MDP的贝尔曼期望方程是什么?解决了问题吗?
- 计算出当前策略下的各状态价值后如何改进策略?

下一章:策略迭代与价值迭代

Credit goes to: EasyRL

