

CONTINUOUS CONTROL WITH DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

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【强化学习算法 2】DDPG



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5 人赞同了该文章

原文传送门:

Silver, David, et al. "Deterministic policy gradient algorithms." ICML. 2014.(前序工作)

Lillicrap, Timothy P., et al. "Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning." arXiv preprint arXiv:1509.02971 (2015).

特色: 能够处理连续行动空间的问题; 使用了类似DQN的工程技巧使得本来很难稳定的off-policy+NN+bootstrap (actor-critic)问题能够运行。

分类: Model-free、Policy-based(actor-critic)、Off-policy、Continuous Action Space、Continuous State Space、Support High-dim Input

理论依据: Deterministic (off-policy) policy gradient theorem

 $\nabla_{\theta}J(\theta)\approx \mathbb{E}_{\beta}[\nabla_{a}Q_{\varphi}(s_{t},a)|_{a=\mu(s_{t})}\nabla_{\theta}\mu_{\theta}(s_{t})]$

更新公式:

 $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha \nabla_a Q_{\varphi}(s_t, a)|_{a=\mu(s_t)} \nabla_{\theta} \mu_{\theta}(s_t)$

 $\varphi \leftarrow \varphi + (r_t + \gamma Q_{\varphi'}(s_{t+1}, \mu_{\theta'}(s_{t+1})) - Q_{\varphi}(s_t, a_t)) \nabla_{\varphi} Q_{\varphi}(s_t, a_t)$

用到的其他技术:

- 1. action加上了Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process产生的噪声,用于更好的探索,因为本身是一个deterministic的策略,本身探索就不太够;
- 2. target network和double Q-network,用exponential moving average的方式更新策略和价值函数的 网络作为target network;

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强化学习 (Reinforcement Learning)

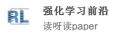


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