

## COMP532 Assignment 1 – Reinforcement Learning

You need to solve each of the following problems. Problem 1 concerns an example/exercise from the book of Sutton and Barto. You must also include a brief report describing and discussing your solutions to the problems. This work can be carried out in pairs of two persons.

- This assignment is worth 10% of the total mark for COMP532
- 80% of the marks will be awarded for correctness of results.
- 20% of the marks will be awarded for the quality of the accompanying report

### Submission Instructions

- Send all solutions as 1 PDF document containing your answers, results, and discussion of results. Attach the source code for the programming problems as separate files.
- Submit your solution by email to [shan.luo@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:shan.luo@liverpool.ac.uk), clearly stating in the subject line: “COMP532 Task 1 Solution”

- The deadline for this assignment is 09/03/2018, 5:00pm
- Penalties for late submission will be applied according to the university's academic regulations. Penalties for late submission will be applied according to the university's academic regulations.

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<https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/media/liverpool-university/department-of-computer-science/comp532-assignment-1-solutions/>

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### Problem 1 (12 marks)

Re-implement (e.g. in Matlab) the results presented in Figure 2.2 of the Sutton & Barto book comparing a greedy method with two  $\epsilon$ -greedy methods ( $\epsilon = 0.01$  and  $\epsilon = 0.1$ ), on the 10-armed testbed, and present your code and results. Include a discussion of the exploration - exploitation dilemma in relation to your findings.

### Problem 2 (8 marks)

Consider an MDP with states  $S = \{4, 3, 2, 1, 0\}$ , where 4 is the starting state. In states  $k \geq 1$  you can walk (W) and  $T(k, W, k - 1) = 1$ . In states  $k \geq 2$  you can also jump (J) and  $T(k, J, k - 2) = 3/4$  and  $T(k, J, k) = 1/4$ . State 0 is a terminal state. The reward  $R(s, a, s') = (s - s')^2$  for all  $(s, a, s')$ . Use a discount of  $\gamma = 1/2$ . Compute both  $V^*(2)$  and  $Q^*(3, J)$ . Clearly show how you computed these values.

### Problem 3 (5 marks)

- What does the Q-learning update rule look like in the case of a stateless or 1-state problem? Clarify your answer. (2 marks)
- Discuss the main challenges that arise when moving from single- to multi-agent learning, in terms of the learning target and convergence. (3 marks)

### Problem 4 (15 marks)

Re-implement (e.g. in Matlab) the results presented in Figure 6.4 of the Sutton & Barto book comparing SARSA and Q-learning in the 10-armed testbed. Use different values for the exploration parameter  $\epsilon$  for each algorithm. In your discussion clearly describe the main difference between the two algorithms.

Note: the book is not completely clear on this example. Use  $\epsilon = 0.1$  for both algorithms. The "smoothing" that is mentioned in the caption of Figure 6.4 is implemented by averaging over 10 runs, and 2) plotting a moving average over the last 10 episodes.