

Basic Performance (6%)

1. Model description (2%) :

a. Policy Gradient model (1%) :

主結構 :

Conv2D: 16, (8, 8), strides=(4, 4), relu

Conv2D: 32, (4, 4), strides=(2, 2), relu

Flatten

Dense: 64, relu

Dense: 2, softmax

(all kernel_initializer = 'lecun_normal')

input data :

preporcessing: to gray scale, resize to (80, 80).

state difference: obsevation - last_observation

output action:

only two classes, (action=[2, 3])

loss function:

loss = sum(- log_action_prob * discount_reward)

optimizer:

Adam(lr=1e-4)

b.

主結構 :

Conv2D: 32, (8, 8), strides=(4, 4), relu

Conv2D: 64, (4, 4), strides=(2, 2), relu

Conv2D: 64, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), relu

Flatten

Dense: 512, relu

LeakyReLU: 0.1

Dense: 4, linear

input data :

preporcessing: no further processing, size=(80, 80, 4).

output action:

four classes, (action=[0, 1, 2, 3])

loss function:

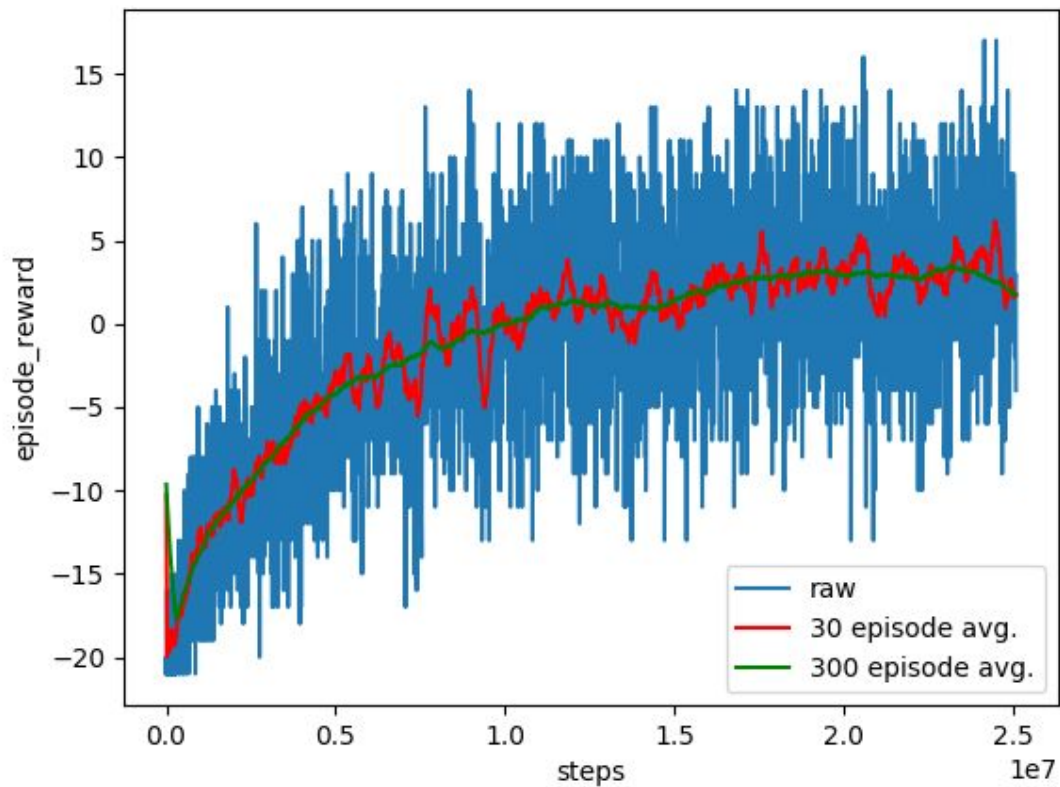
target_q = reward +gamma * next_q * (1 - done)

losses =max(square(target_q - current_q))

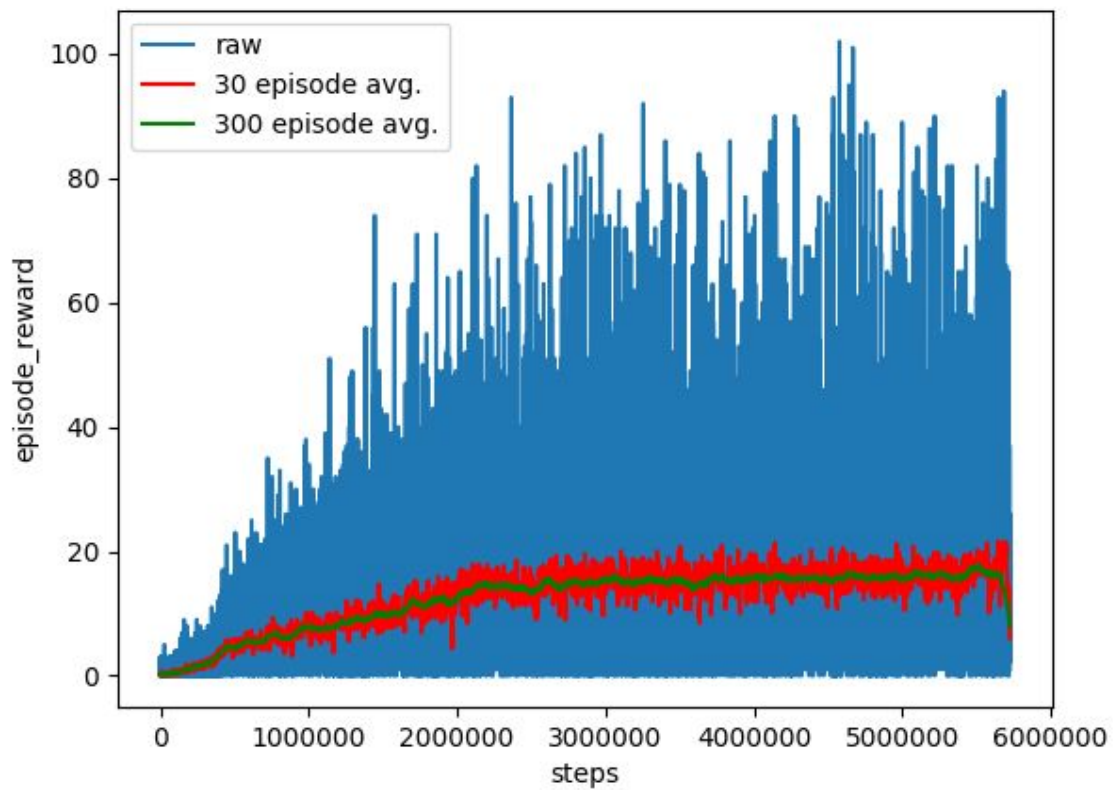
optimizer:

RMSprop(lr=1e-4, rho=0.99)

2. Policy Gradient on Pong (2%) :



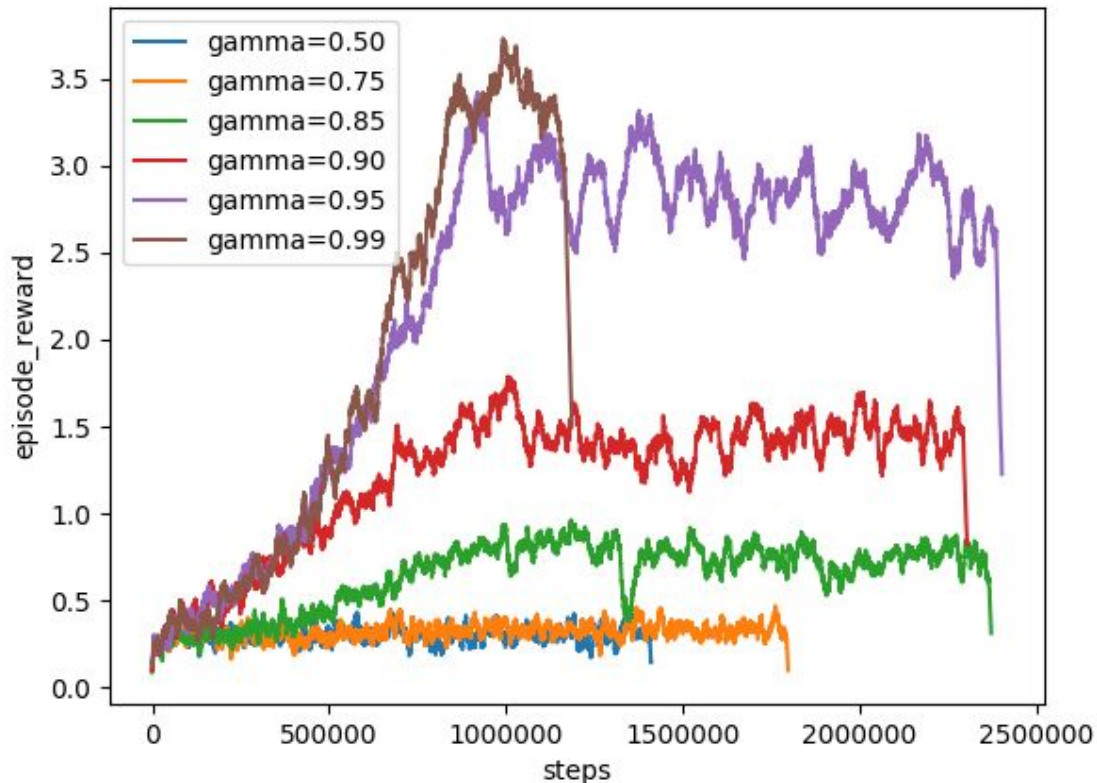
3. DQN on Breakout (2%) :



Experimenting with DQN hyperparameters (4%)

Hyperparameter: Gamma

1. Plot: (moving average=300)



2. Why choosing this hyperparameter?

Gamma代表對於未來reward的視野範圍，設定對的gamma值可以幫助model看到適當範圍的future reward，也可幫助Q function的數值收斂至接近實際值。

3. How it affects the results?

以此遊戲來說，gamma高於0.9始得學習，gamma愈接近1，model可以計劃較長遠的動作。例如在方塊區鑿洞以將球傳至上方重複反彈得分：低於0.75時，撞到方塊的reward難以傳遞至擊球板準備接球的action，因此幾乎無法習得如何打球得分。

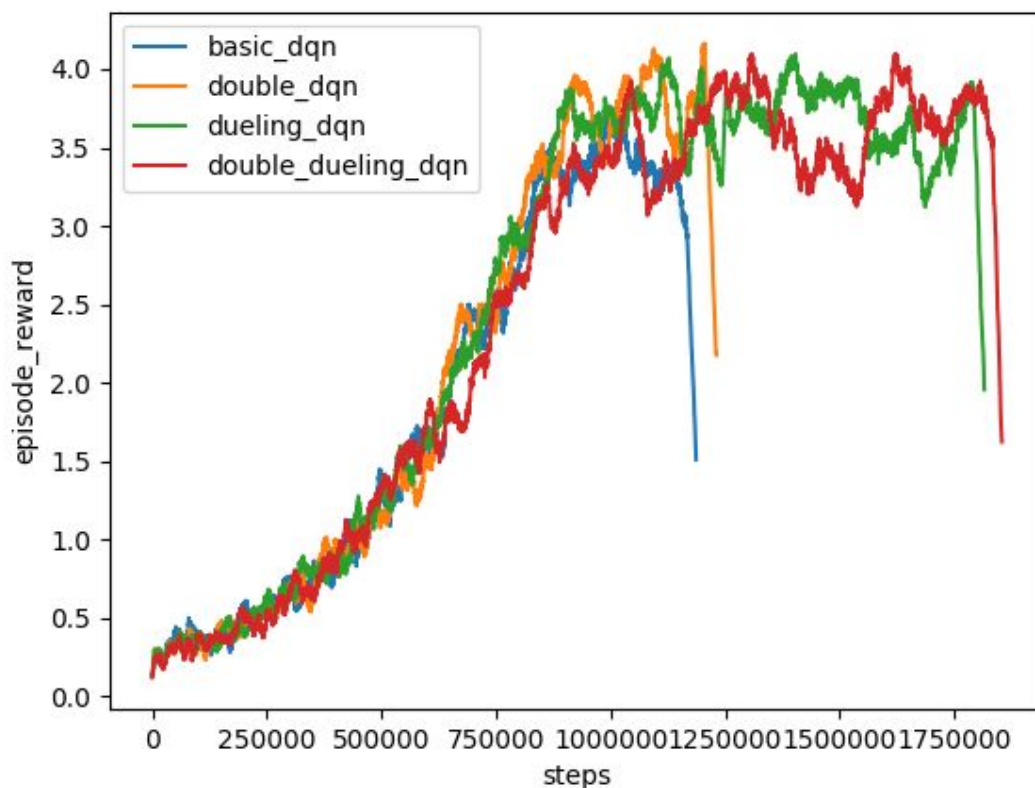
Bonus (4%)

Improvements to Policy Gradient (2%)

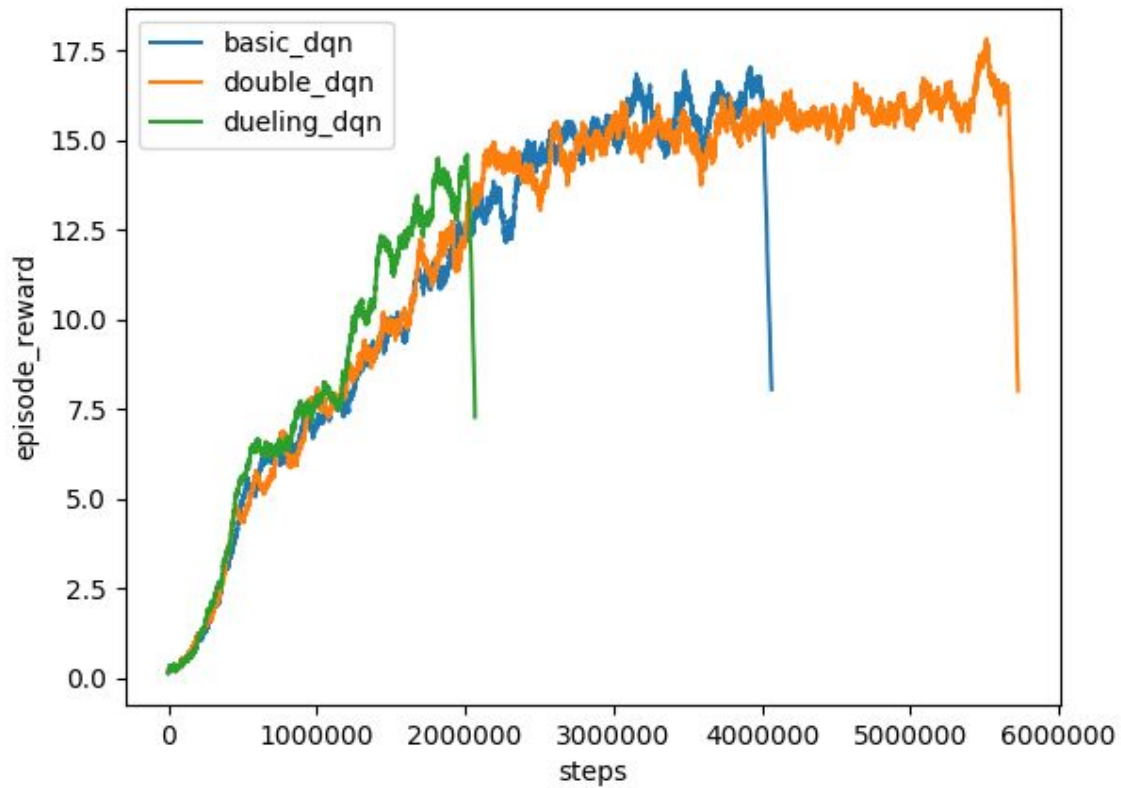
1. discount reward: 能夠解決action與reward的延遲關係，並減少reward的變異量、離散度。
reward standardization: 讓reward平均正負平均，鼓勵較好的action，懲罰較差的action，而不影響其他的action。

Improvements to DQN (2%)

1. **Double DQN**: 強調利用online model做this state與next state的action決策，較慢更新的target model負責提供next Q value，減少online model高估Q(s, a) value，使學習更穩定。
Dueling DQN: 將Q value拆分為Value scalar與Advantage vector，Value負責評估state平均優勢、Advantage評估每一個action對於state的優劣程度，理論上可以幫助學習穩定。
2. experiment: (a). laten_dim=128 (moving average=300)



experiment: (b). laten_dim=512 (moving average=300)



dueling可能幫助model再學習上比較平順、順利，但是double與dueling對於model最佳表現並無顯著差別。