

Master Thesis

Topic:

Unsupervised learning in decision making

Author: Domagoj Fizulic

Felix Gutmann

Student number: 125604

Program: M.S. Data Science

E-Mail: domagoj.fizulic@barcelonagse.eu

felix.gutmann@barcelonagse.eu

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Tab. 1 Overview Outcome		В
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IV List of Listings

V List of mathematical symbols

Symbol	Meaning
a_t	Action at time t
$Q(a)_t$	Value function at time t
ϵ	Probability of exploration in epsilon greedy
α	Learning rate
au	Softmax parameter

VI List of abbreviations

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Abbreviations	

Description

1 Introduction and conceptual approach

2 Simmulation

2.1 Data generation

Challange: Categorical data with time series attributes. Apply transformation choice probabilities () Define similarity measures on categories

2.2 Reinforcement Learning backround

Reinforcement Learning (RIL) is a branch of Machine Learning try model how an artificial agents interact with its environment and learns from the process over time.

In particular an agents is confronted with the task of choosing sequently from a set of choices. In comparison to supervised learning, where an agent is learning based on set of examples an agent in RIL The objective is to let the agent learn within a certain the optimal action. Since it doesn't have any apriori information about the system it has to explore new possible action and so has to deviate from the optimal action. Furthermore, it has to keep track of value of each action he did so far. So the main task of the agent is to balance exploration and explotation. There are to basic approaches to model this trade-off; An "Epsilon-Greedy" selection method and Soft "Softmax" selection method. Considering first epsilon greedy action selection method: Let $Q_t(a)$ be the value function of action. In general select the next action as a as $a_{t+1} = \arg \max Q_t(a)$. However, to model exploration there is a probability to deviate from that greedy strategy. Choose next action Let p_e be the probability of exploration. p = e

$$Q_t(a) = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_{K_\alpha}}{K_\alpha}$$

$$Q_{k+1} = Q_k + \alpha \left[R_k - Q_k \right]$$

There are two basic

a. "Epsilon Greedy"

Soft Max Selection

$$P(a_t|X) = \frac{e^{\frac{Q_t(a)}{\tau}}}{\sum_{i}^{K} e^{\frac{Q_t(i)}{\tau}}}$$

2.3 Unsupervised Learning

2.4 Simmulation results

Chapter 3 List of Literature

3 List of Literature

Appendix

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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1

Table 1: Overview Outcome