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1 模版备用 2

1 模版备用

算法 [©]	
1: 测试	

①脚注

2 Q learning 算法

Q-learning 算法^①

- 1: 初始化 Q 表 Q(s,a) 为任意值,但其中 $Q(s_{terminal},)=0$,即终止状态 对应的 Q 值为 0
- 2: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 3: 重置环境,获得初始状态 s_1
- 4: **for** 时步 = 1, T **do**
- 5: 根据 ε greedy 策略采样动作 a_t
- 6: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 7: 更新策略:
- 8: $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_t + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- 9: 更新状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 10: end for
- 11: end for

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

3 Sarsa 算法

Sarsa 算法^①

- 1: 初始化 Q 表 Q(s,a) 为任意值,但其中 $Q(s_{terminal},)=0$,即终止状态对应的 Q 值为 0
- 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 3: 重置环境,获得初始状态 s_1
- 4: 根据 ε greedy 策略采样初始动作 a_1
- 5: **for** 时步 = 1, t **do**
- 6: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 7: 根据 ε greedy 策略 s_{t+1} 和采样动作 a_{t+1}
- 8: 更新策略:
- 9: $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_t + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- 10: 更新状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新动作 $a_{t+1} \leftarrow a_t$
- 12: end for
- 13: end for

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

5

4 DQN 算法

DQN 算法^①

- 1: 初始化策略网络参数 θ
- 2: 复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q$
- 3: 初始化经验回放 D
- 4: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 5: 重置环境,获得初始状态 st
- 6: **for** 时步 = 1, t **do**
- 7: 根据 ε greedy 策略采样动作 a_t
- 8: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 9: 存储 transition 即 (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放 D 中
- 10: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新策略:
- 12: 从 D 中采样一个 batch 的 transition
- 13: 计算实际的 Q 值, 即 y_i^2
- 14: 对损失 $L(\theta) = (y_i Q(s_i, a_i; \theta))^2$ 关于参数 θ 做随机梯度下降[®]
- 15: end for
- 16: 每 C 个回合复制参数 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q^{\oplus}$
- 17: end for

$$y_i = \begin{cases} r_i &$$
 对于终止状态 $s_{i+1} \\ r_i + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{i+1}, a'; \theta) \end{cases}$ 对于非终止状态 s_{i+1}

[®]Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

 $^{^{\}mathfrak{S}}\theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda \nabla_{\theta_{i}} L_{i} (\theta_{i})$

 $^{^{@}}$ 此处也可像原论文中放到小循环中改成每 C 步,但没有每 C 个回合稳定

5 PER-DQN 算法

PER-DQN 算法^①

- 1: 初始化策略网络参数 θ
- 2: 复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q$
- 3: 初始化经验回放 D
- 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 5: 重置环境,获得初始状态 s_t
- 6: **for** 时步 = 1, t **do**
- 7: 根据 ε greedy 策略采样动作 a_t
- 8: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 9: 存储 transition 即 (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放 D,并根据 TD-error 损失确定其优先级 p_t
- 10: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新策略:
- 12: 按照经验回放中的优先级别,每个样本采样概率为 $P(j) = p_i^{\alpha}/\sum_i p_i^{\alpha}$,从 D 中采样一个大小为 batch 的 transition
- 13: 计算各个样本重要性采样权重 $w_i = (N \cdot P(j))^{-\beta} / \max_i w_i$
- 14: 计算 TD-error δ_j ; 并根据 TD-error 更新优先级 p_i
- 15: 计算实际的 Q 值,即 y_j ^②
- 16: 根据重要性采样权重调整损失 $L(\theta) = (y_j Q(s_j, a_j; \theta) \cdot w_j)^2$, 并将其关于参数 θ 做随机梯度下降^③
- 17: end for
- 18: 每 C 个回合复制参数 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q^{\textcircled{4}}$
- 19: end for

$$y_i = \begin{cases} r_i &$$
对于终止状态 $s_{i+1} \\ r_i + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{i+1}, a'; \theta) \end{cases}$ 对于非终止状态 s_{i+1}

[®]Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

 $^{^{\}mathfrak{S}}\theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda \nabla_{\theta_{i}} L_{i} (\theta_{i})$

 $^{^{@}}$ 此处也可像原论文中放到小循环中改成每 C 步,但没有每 C 个回合稳定

Policy Gradient 算法

REINFORCE 算法: Monte-Carlo Policy Gradient[®]

- 1: 初始化策略参数 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$ (e.g., to $\boldsymbol{0}$)
- 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 根据策略 $\pi(\cdot \mid \cdot, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ 采样一个 (或几个) 回合的 transition
- 4:
- 5:
- for 时步 = 0,1,2,...,T-1 do 计算回报 $G \leftarrow \sum_{k=t+1}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} R_k$ 更新策略 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} + \alpha \gamma^t G \nabla \ln \pi \left(A_t \mid S_t, \boldsymbol{\theta} \right)$ 6:
- end for
- 8: end for

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

7 Advantage Actor Critic 算法

Q Actor Critic 算法

```
1: 初始化 Actor 参数 \theta 和 Critic 参数 w
 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
       根据策略 \pi_{\theta}(a|s) 采样一个 (或几个) 回合的 transition
       更新 Critic 参数<sup>①</sup>
 4:
       for 时步 = t + 1, 1 do
 5:
          计算 Advantage, 即 \delta_t = r_t + \gamma Q_w(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q_w(s_t, a_t)
 6:
          w \leftarrow w + \alpha_w \delta_t \nabla_w Q_w(s_t, a_t)
 7:
          a_t \leftarrow a_{t+1}, s_t \leftarrow s_{t+1}
 8:
       end for
 9:
        更新 Actor 参数 \theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha_{\theta} Q_w(s, a) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a \mid s)
11: end for
```

 $^{^{\}circ}$ 这里结合 TD error 的特性按照从 t+1 到 1 计算法 Advantage 更方便

17: **end for**

8 PPO-Clip 算法

```
PPO-Clip 算法<sup>①②</sup>
 1: 初始化策略网络 (Actor) 参数 \theta 和价值网络 (Critic) 参数 \phi
 2: 初始化 Clip 参数 \epsilon
 3: 初始化 epoch 数 K
 4: 初始化经验回放 D
 5: for 回合数 =1,2,\cdots,M do
        根据策略 \pi_{\theta} 采样 C 个时步数据, 收集轨迹 \tau
        \{s_0, a_0, r_1, ..., s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, ...\} 到经验回放 D 中
        for epoch 数 k = 1, 2, \cdots, K do
 7:
            计算折扣奖励 R_t
 8:
           计算优势函数,即 A^{\pi_{\theta_k}} = V_{\phi_k} - \hat{R}_t
 9:
           结合重要性采样计算 Actor 损失,如下:L^{CLIP}(\theta) = \frac{1}{|D|T} \sum_{\tau \in D} \sum_{t=0}^{T} min(\frac{\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\pi_{\theta_k}(a_t|s_t)} A^{\pi_{\theta_k}}(s_t, a_t), g(\epsilon, A^{\pi_{\theta_k}}(s_t, a_t)))^{3}
10:
11:
           梯度下降更新 Actor 参数: \theta_{k+1} \leftarrow \theta_k + \alpha_{\theta} L^{CLIP}(\theta)
12:
           更新 Critic 参数:
13:
           \phi_{k+1} \leftarrow \phi_k + \alpha_{\phi} \frac{1}{|D|T} \sum_{\tau \in D} \sum_{t=0}^{T} (V_{\phi_k}(s_t) - \hat{R}_t)^2
14:
        end for
15:
        清空经验回放 D
16:
```

[®]Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms

 $[\]hbox{$^@$ https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/algorithms/ppo.html}$

 $^{^{\}circ}L^{CLIP}(\theta) = \hat{E}_t[min(r_t(\theta)\hat{A}_t, clip(r_t(\theta), 1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon)\hat{A}_t)]$

9 PPO-KL 散度算法

```
PPO-KL 散度算法<sup>①②</sup>
```

```
1: 初始化策略网络 (Actor) 参数 \theta 和价值网络 (Critic) 参数 \phi
 2: 初始化 KL 散度参数 \lambda
 3: 初始化回合数量 M
 4: 初始化 epoch 数量 K
 5: 初始化经验回放 D
 6: for 回合数 =1,2,\cdots,M do
         根据策略 \pi_{\theta} 采样 C 个时步数据,
                                                                                     收集轨迹
         \{s_0, a_0, r_1, ..., s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, ...\} 到经验回放 D 中
         for epoch 数 k = 1, 2, \cdots, K do
 8:
             计算折扣奖励 R_t
 9:
            计算优势函数,即 A^{\pi_{\theta_k}} = V_{\phi_k} - \hat{R}_t 结合重要性采样计算 Actor 损失,如下: J_{PPO}(\theta) = \frac{1}{|D|T} \sum_{\tau \in D} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\pi_{old}(a_t|s_t)} \hat{A}_t - \lambda KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] 梯度下降更新 Actor 参数: \theta_{k+1} \leftarrow \theta_k + \alpha_{\theta} J^{PPO}(\theta)
10:
11:
12:
13:
             更新 Critic 参数:
14:
            \phi_{k+1} \leftarrow \phi_k + \alpha_{\phi} \frac{1}{|D|T} \sum_{\tau \in D} \sum_{t=0}^T (V_{\phi_k}(s_t) - \hat{R}_t)^2
15:
            if KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] > \beta_{high}KL_{target} then
16:
17:
            else if KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] < \beta_{low}KL_{target} then
18:
                \lambda \leftarrow \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}
19:
            end if
20:
         end for
21:
         清空经验回放 D
22:
23: end for
```

[®]Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms

² Emergence of Locomotion Behaviours in Rich Environments

10 DDPG 算法 11

DDPG 算法 10

DDPG 算法^①

- 1: 初始化 critic 网络 $Q\left(s,a\mid\theta^{Q}\right)$ 和 actor 网络 $\mu(s\mid\theta^{\mu})$ 的参数 θ^{Q} 和 θ^{μ} 2: 初始化对应的目标网络参数,即 $\theta^{Q'}\leftarrow\theta^{Q},\theta^{\mu'}\leftarrow\theta^{\mu}$
- 3: 初始化经验回放 R
- 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 选择动作 $a_t = \mu(s_t \mid \theta^{\mu}) + \mathcal{N}_t$, \mathcal{N}_t 为探索噪声
- 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 s_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 存储 transition (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放 R 中
- 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 更新策略:
- 从 R 中取出一个随机批量的 (s_i, a_i, r_i, s_{i+1}) 10:
- 求得 $y_i = r_i + \gamma Q'\left(s_{i+1}, \mu'\left(s_{i+1} \mid \theta^{\mu'}\right) \mid \theta^{Q'}\right)$ 11:
- 更新 critic 参数,其损失为: $L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} (y_i Q(s_i, a_i \mid \theta^Q))^2$ 12:
- 更新 actor 参数: $\nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} J \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \nabla_{a} Q\left(s, a \mid \theta^{Q}\right) \Big|_{s=s_{i}, a=\mu(s_{i})} \nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} \mu\left(s \mid \theta^{\mu}\right) \Big|_{s_{i}}$ 13:
- 软更新目标网络: $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^Q + (1-\tau)\theta^{Q'}$, $\theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^{\mu} + (1-\tau)\theta^{\mu'}$ 14:
- 15: **end for**

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}}$ Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning

11 SoftQ 算法

SoftQ 算法

```
1: 初始化参数 \theta 和 \phi
 2: 复制参数 \theta \leftarrow \theta, \phi \leftarrow \phi
 3: 初始化经验回放 D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
          for 时步 = 1, t do
 5:
              根据 \mathbf{a}_t \leftarrow f^{\phi}(\xi; \mathbf{s}_t) 采样动作,其中 \xi \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})
 6:
              环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 s_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
 7:
              存储 transition 即 (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放 D 中
 8:
              更新环境状态 s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
 9:
              更新 soft Q 函数参数:
10:
              对于每个 s_{t+1}^{(i)} 采样 \left\{\mathbf{a}^{(i,j)}\right\}_{j=0}^{M} \sim q_{\mathbf{a}'}
11:
              计算 empirical soft values V_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_t)^{\oplus}
12:
              计算 empirical gradient J_Q(\theta)^2
13:
              根据 J_Q(\theta) 使用 ADAM 更新参数 \theta
14:
              更新策略:
15:
              对于每个 s_t^{(i)} 采样 \left\{\xi^{(i,j)}\right\}_{j=0}^{M} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) 计算 \mathbf{a}_t^{(i,j)} = f^{\phi}\left(\xi^{(i,j)}, \mathbf{s}_t^{(i)}\right)
16:
17:
              使用经验估计计算 \Delta f^{\phi}(\cdot;\mathbf{s}_t)^{3}
18:
              计算经验估计 \frac{\partial J_{\pi}(\phi;\mathbf{s}_t)}{\partial \phi} \propto \mathbb{E}_{\xi} \left[ \Delta f^{\phi}(\xi;\mathbf{s}_t) \frac{\partial f^{\phi}(\xi;\mathbf{s}_t)}{\partial \phi} \right], \quad \mathbb{P} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}
19:
              根据 \hat{\nabla}_{\phi}J_{\pi} 使用 ADAM 更新参数 \phi
20:
21:
22:
          end for
          每 C 个回合复制参数 \bar{\theta} \leftarrow \theta, \bar{\phi} \leftarrow \phi
23:
24: end for
```

$$^{\textcircled{0}}V_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}\right) = \alpha \log \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mathbf{a}'}}\left[\frac{\exp\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}'\right)\right)}{q_{\mathbf{a}'}(\mathbf{a}')}\right]$$

$$^{\textcircled{2}}J_{Q}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t} \sim q_{\mathbf{s}_{t}}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \sim q_{\mathbf{a}_{t}}}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\hat{Q}_{\text{soft}}^{\bar{\theta}}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}\right) - Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}\right)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$\Delta f^{\phi}\left(\cdot; \mathbf{s}_{t}\right) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_{t} \sim \pi^{\phi}}\left[\kappa\left(\mathbf{a}_{t}, f^{\phi}\left(\cdot; \mathbf{s}_{t}\right)\right) \nabla_{\mathbf{a}'}Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}'\right)\right|_{\mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{a}_{t}}$$

$$+ \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{a}'}\kappa\left(\mathbf{a}', f^{\phi}\left(\cdot; \mathbf{s}_{t}\right)\right)\Big|_{\mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{a}_{t}}\right]$$

12 SAC-S 算法

SAC-S 算法^①

```
1: 初始化参数 \psi, \psi, \theta, \phi
 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
           for 时步 = 1, t do
 3:
                根据 \mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t) 采样动作 a_t
 4:
                环境反馈奖励和下一个状态,\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p\left(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}\right)
 5:
                存储 transition 到经验回放中,\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}
 6:
                更新环境状态 s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
 7:
 8:
                更新策略:
                \psi \leftarrow \psi - \lambda_V \hat{\nabla}_{\psi} J_V(\psi)
 9:
                \theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i - \lambda_Q \hat{\nabla}_{\theta_i} J_Q(\theta_i) \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2\}
10:
                \underline{\phi} \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\underline{\phi})
11:
                \bar{\psi} \leftarrow \tau \psi + (1 - \tau) \bar{\psi}
12:
           end for
13:
14: end for
```

 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle{(1)}} Soft$ Actor-Critic: Off-Policy Maximum Entropy Deep Reinforcement Learning with a Stochastic Actor

13 SAC 算法 14

13 SAC 算法

SAC 算法^①

```
1: 初始化网络参数 \theta_1, \theta_2 以及 \phi
 2: 复制参数到目标网络 \bar{\theta_1} \leftarrow \theta_1, \bar{\theta_2} \leftarrow \theta_2,
 3: 初始化经验回放 D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
          重置环境,获得初始状态 s_t
 5:
         for 时步 = 1, t do
 6:
             根据 \mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t) 采样动作 a_t
 7:
             环境反馈奖励和下一个状态, \mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t)
 8:
             存储 transition 到经验回放中, \mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}
 9:
             更新环境状态 s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
10:
              更新策略:
11:
             更新 Q 函数,\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i - \lambda_Q \hat{\nabla}_{\theta_i} J_Q(\theta_i) for i \in \{1, 2\}^{@3}
12:
             更新策略权重, \phi \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi) <sup>④</sup>
13:
             调整 temperature, \alpha \leftarrow \alpha - \lambda \hat{\nabla}_{\alpha} J(\alpha) <sup>⑤</sup>
14:
             更新目标网络权重, \bar{\theta}_i \leftarrow \tau \theta_i + (1-\tau)\bar{\theta}_i for i \in \{1,2\}
15:
         end for
16:
17: end for
```

 $^{^{2}}$ Soft Actor-Critic Algorithms and Applications

 $^{{}^{@}}J_{Q}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(Q_{\theta} \left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) - \left(r \left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p} \left[V_{\bar{\theta}} \left(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \right) \right] \right) \right)^{2} \right]$ ${}^{@}\hat{\nabla}_{\theta} J_{Q}(\theta) = \nabla_{\theta} Q_{\theta} \left(\mathbf{a}_{t}, \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) \left(Q_{\theta} \left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) - \left(r \left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) + \gamma \left(Q_{\bar{\theta}} \left(\mathbf{s}_{t+1}, \mathbf{a}_{t+1} \right) - \alpha \log \left(\pi_{\phi} \left(\mathbf{a}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t+1} \right) \right) \right) \right)$ ${}^{@}\hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi) = \nabla_{\phi} \alpha \log \left(\pi_{\phi} \left(\mathbf{a}_{t} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) \right) + \left(\nabla_{\mathbf{a}_{t}} \alpha \log \left(\pi_{\phi} \left(\mathbf{a}_{t} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) \right) - \nabla_{\mathbf{a}_{t}} Q \left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) \right) \nabla_{\phi} f_{\phi} \left(\epsilon_{t}; \mathbf{s}_{t} \right), \mathbf{a}_{t} = f_{\phi} \left(\epsilon_{t}; \mathbf{s}_{t} \right)$

 $^{^{\}text{\tiny §}}J(\alpha) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_{t} \sim \pi_{t}} \left[-\alpha \log \pi_{t} \left(\mathbf{a}_{t} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) - \alpha \overline{\mathcal{H}} \right]$