Q-learning机器学习实验——171250574 杨逸存

实验简介

• 本实验使用python语言以及numpy, pandas等库实现了Q-learning寻宝小游戏

算法/代码详解

ε-greedy Q-Learning算法伪代码

```
Q_Learning(Actions, \epsilon, \alpha, \gamma):
          Initialize Q_table arbitrarily
         For each episode:
              Initialize s: s = s0
 4
 5
               Repeat:
                    Select action by \epsilon-greedy policy: a^* \leftarrow
    Choose_best_action(Actions, \epsilon)
 7
                   Take action a* and observe s', r: s', r \leftarrow get_feedback(s,
     a*)
 8
                   Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + \alpha[r + \gamma \cdot MAXa' (Q(s', a')) - Q(s, a)]
                    s ← s'
9
10
              Until s is terminal state
         return Q_table
11
```

游戏规则

在一维空间中,agent起点为0,宝藏位置为N(末尾),每次agent向左或右移动收益为0,但 若达到终点则收益为1

```
def get_env_feedback(s: int, a: str):
        # 向右
        if a == 'R':
3
             s_{-} = s + 1
             reward = 1 if s_ == N_STATES - 1 else 0
6
        # 向左
7
        else:
            if s == 0:
9
                s_{-} = s
10
            else:
11
                 s_{-} = s - 1
             reward = 0
12
13
        return s_, reward
```

Q表设计

panda.Dataframe数据结构, index代表状态, columns代表行动 (详见实验结果展示部分)

ε-greedy策略选择过程

即获取下一动作的过程。 ϵ -greedy测量略模拟退火算法思想,在 ϵ 概率下查找Q表选择当前最优动作,在 $1-\epsilon$ 概率下随机选择动作。

```
def get_next_action(curr_state, Q_table):
2
      actions_list = Q_table.iloc[curr_state, : ]
3
      # 1-eps概率随机选择动作(模拟退火),或初始情况下随机选择动作
4
      if np.random.uniform() > EPS or (actions_list == 0).all():
5
          action = np.random.choice(ACTIONS)
6
      else:
7
          # 对多个最优值进行随机选择
8
          action = np.random.choice(actions_list[actions_list ==
  np.max(actions_list)].index)
9
      return action
```

Q值更新 (主过程) 描述

见代码注释:

```
def Q_learning():
1
 2
        # 初始化Q表
 3
        Q_table = init_Q_table(N_STATES, ACTIONS)
 4
        for episode in range(MAX_EPISODES):
            step_counter = 0 # 步数计数
            s = 0 # 初始状态
 6
 7
            update_env(s, episode, step_counter)
            while s != N_STATES - 1:
 8
               # 获取最有动作
9
               a = get_next_action(s, Q_table)
10
               # 获取下一状态和收益(环境反馈)
11
12
                s_r = get_env_feedback(s, a)
13
14
               #Q值更新过程如下
15
               Q_predict = Q_table.loc[s, a]
               if s_ != N_STATES - 1: # 如果没走到终点
16
                   Q_actual = r + LAMBDA * Q_table.iloc[s_, :].max()
17
18
               else: # 走到终点
                   Q_actual = r
19
20
                # 更新Q表中Q(s, a)值
21
                # Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + \alpha[r + \gamma \cdot MAXa' (Q(s', a')) - Q(s, a)]
```

```
# i.e. Q(s, a) += α[r + γ·MAXa' (Q(s', a')) - Q(s, a)]
Q_table.loc[s, a] += ALPHA * (Q_actual - Q_predict)
# 更新状态、步数、展示
s = s_
step_counter += 1
update_env(s, episode, step_counter)
return Q_table
```

实验结果分析

动图展示

见附件中的视频mv_1d_1.mp4

运行结果及Q表

- 该agent可大致在10轮探索中收敛。
- Q表中'R'一列的值均非负,说明其学习到向右走的期望收益是正的,即有希望获得宝藏。

```
E:\Anaconda3\envs\untitled\python.exe
Episode 1: total_steps = 50
Episode 2: total_steps = 24
Episode 3: total steps = 19
Episode 4: total_steps = 55
Episode 5: total steps = 51
Episode 6: total_steps = 12
Episode 7: total_steps = 10
Episode 8: total_steps = 7
Episode 9: total_steps = 7
Episode 10: total_steps = 7
Q-table:
0 0.000000 0.000005
1 0.000000 0.000092
2 0.000000 0.001230
3 0.000000 0.010897
4 0.000000 0.062085
5 0.001873 0.237511
 0.000000 0.651322
7 0.000000 0.000000
```

思维发散

在上述实验中,由于Q表中的值初始化为0,因此agent在探索初期是纯随机的试错,导致收敛很慢(50步完成)。因此,可对向左走这一动作施加很小的惩罚值(-0.01,合情合理):

运行结果如下,可以看到初期使用步数明显减少O表中'L'列也出现了负值:

```
E:\Anaconda3\envs\untitled\python.exe F:/Desktop/study/Grade3-2/机
Episode 1: total_steps = 15
Episode 2: total steps = 10
Episode 3: total steps = 7
Episode 4: total_steps = 9
Episode 5: total steps = 12
Episode 6: total_steps = 9
Episode 7: total steps = 7
Episode 8: total steps = 7
Episode 9: total steps = 11
Episode 10: total_steps = 7
Q-table:
         L
0 -0.001900 0.000008
1 -0.002710 0.000121
2 -0.001000 0.001479
3 -0.001900 0.011685
4 -0.001000 0.062224
5 -0.000706 0.237511
6 -0.001000 0.651322
7 0.000000 0.000000
```

二维探索尝试

在一维的基础上改进代码,实现了二维的寻宝游戏。(代码详见QLearning_2d.py)

在二维游戏中:

- 宝藏处于右下方
- 采用元组表示agent的坐标(状态),地图为4×4大小
- 动作有上下左右四种
- 对向上和左给予-0.01的惩罚,对向下和右给予0的收益,对终点宝藏给予1的收益

运行动画见mv_2d.mp4,运行结果Q表如下:

```
Q-table:
                                         D
                      R
(0, 0) -0.01900 0.000000 -0.034361 0.000800
(0, 1) 0.00000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
(0, 2) 0.00000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
(0, 3) 0.00000 0.000000 -0.010000 0.000000
(1, 0) -0.01000 0.005845 -0.010000 0.000000
(1, 1) -0.01000 0.000000 -0.010000 0.031814
(1, 2) 0.00000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
(1, 3) 0.00000 0.000000 -0.019000 0.000000
(2, 0) 0.00000 0.000204 0.000000 0.000000
(2, 1) -0.01000 0.000000 -0.010000 0.128017
(2, 2) -0.01000 0.000000 -0.010000 0.017100
(2, 3)
      0.00000 0.000000 -0.010000 0.100000
(3, 0) -0.01000 0.000000 -0.019000 0.000000
(3, 1) 0.00000 0.373834 -0.010000 0.006598
(3, 2) -0.01819 0.771232 -0.010000 0.000000
(3, 3) 0.00000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
Process finished with exit code 0
```

可以看到在(3, 1)、(3, 2)处向右的Q值较高,(2, 1)、(2,3)处向下的Q值也很高,因为还差一步就是宝藏了。