

# DEEP QUEUE LEARNING

DEEP NEURAL NETWORK + Q-FUNCTION  
REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



# CHAPTER 1

1

## A BIT OF THEORY

# PART 1

1.1

# MACHINE LEARNING

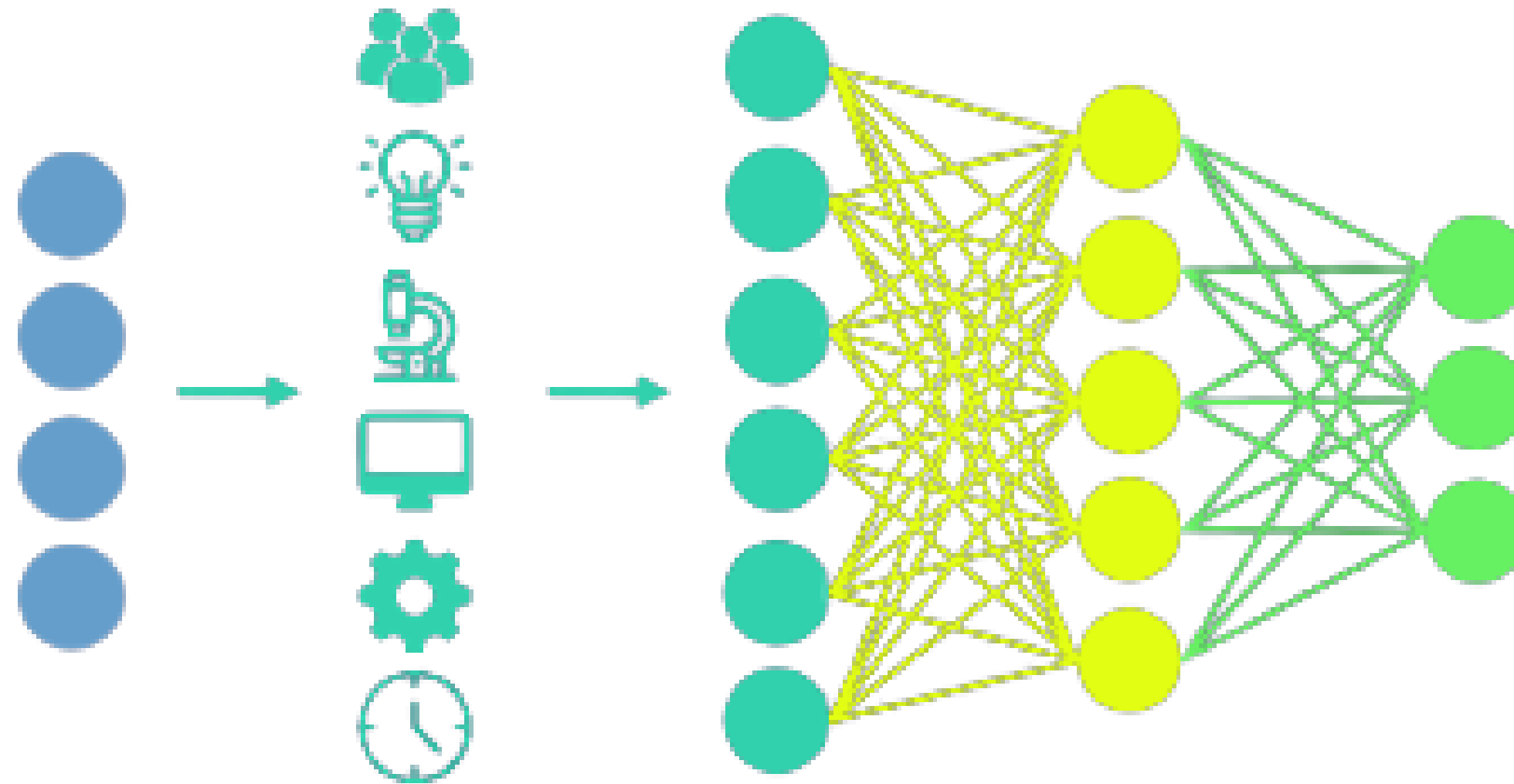
# MACHINE LEARNING

inputs

feature extraction

learning

outputs



**MACHINE LEARNING:**  
**COMPUTERS LEARN FROM DATA RATHER THAN BEING EXPLICITLY PROGRAMMED.**

**TRAINING DATA:**  
**EXAMPLES OF DATA WITH EXPECTED RESPONSES (LABELS) TO TEACH THE MODEL.**

**MODEL:**  
**ALGORITHM OR MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURE THAT MAKES PREDICTIONS OR CLASSIFICATIONS. ( EG. MONTECARLO TREE SEARCH )**

**TRAINING:**  
**FITTING THE MODEL TO THE TRAINING DATA BY MINIMISING A COST FUNCTION.**

**VALIDATION:**  
**EVALUATION OF THE MODEL ON A SET OF VALIDATION DATA TO ENSURE GENERALISATION AND ACCURACY ON NEW DATA.**

**OVERLEARNING:**  
**EXCESSIVE ADAPTATION TO TRAINING DATA, RESULTING IN POOR GENERALISATION.**

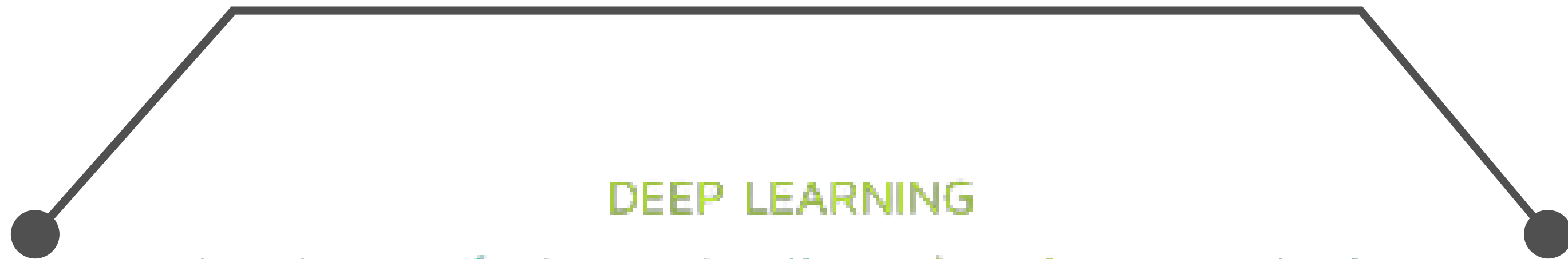
**DIVERSE APPLICATIONS:**  
**VARIOUS USES OF MACHINE LEARNING, SUCH AS IMAGE RECOGNITION, MACHINE TRANSLATION, FRAUD DETECTION, ETC.**

**PART 2**

**1.2**

**DEEP**

**LEARNING**

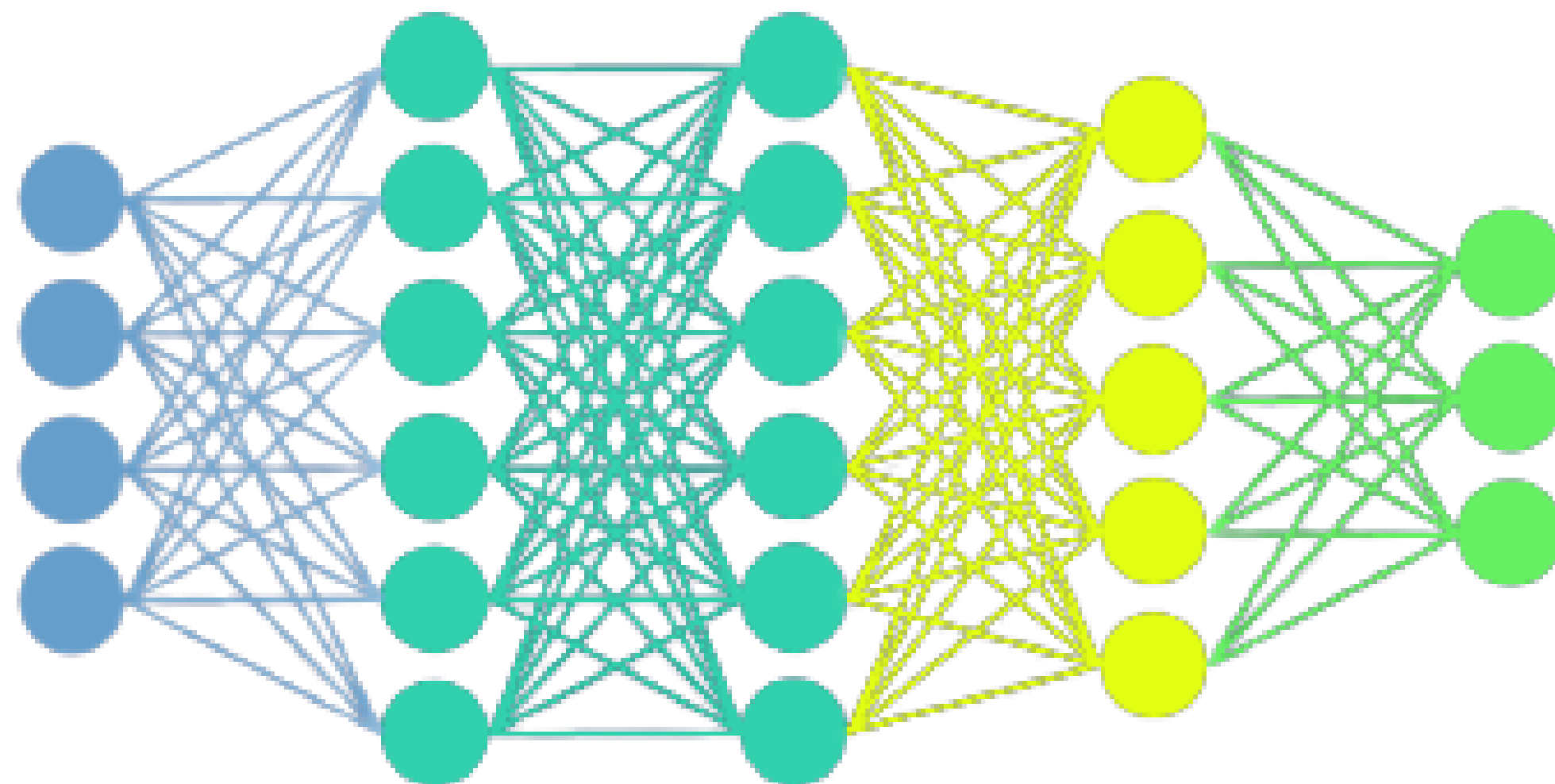


## DEEP LEARNING

inputs

feature extraction + learning

outputs





## **REINFORCEMENT LEARNING (DQL)**

- **AGENT INTERACTION, ACTIONS AND REWARDS TO MAXIMISE PERFORMANCE**

## **Q-LEARNING**

- **ESTIMATING THE VALUE OF SHARES IN A STATE**

## **DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS**

### **USED TO APPROXIMATE THE Q FUNCTION**

- **MANAGING COMPLEX PROBLEMS AND MASSIVE DATA**

## **APPROXIMATE Q FUNCTION**

- **USE OF A NEURAL NETWORK**
- **STATE AND ACTION INFLUENCE THE VALUE**

## **EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION**

- **BALANCING THE DISCOVERY OF NEW ASSETS WITH THE EXPLOITATION OF SUCCESSFUL STOCKS.**

**AGENT EXPERIENCE: INTERACTION OF THE AGENT WITH THE ENVIRONMENT TO COLLECT EXPERIENCE DATA AND UPDATE ITS APPROXIMATE Q FUNCTION.**

**REWARDS: THE AGENT RECEIVES REWARDS FOR HIS ACTIONS AND SEEKS TO MAXIMISE THE SUM OF THESE REWARDS OVER THE LONG TERM.**

**BATCH LEARNING: USING BATCHES OF EXPERIENCE COLLECTED OVER TIME TO REINFORCE LEARNING STABILITY.**

**COMPLEX PROBLEMS: EFFECTIVENESS OF DQL IN SOLVING COMPLEX PROBLEMS SUCH AS AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION, VIDEO GAMES, ROBOTICS, ETC.**

**CHALLENGES: LEARNING STABILITY, DIVERGENCE MANAGEMENT, SELECTION OF NEURAL NETWORK ARCHITECTURES AND HYPERPARAMETERS ARE ALL CHALLENGES TO BE MET WITH DQL.**

# CHAPTER 2

2

LET'S

PRACTICE !

# PART 1

2.1

# THE GAME

# PART 2

2.2

# THE AI