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ISEL-DEETC

EXPLORAÇÃO vs. APROVEITAMENTO

- Duas vertentes da aprendizagem:
 - EXPLORAÇÃO (explore)
 - Tem por objectivo explorar todos os estados possíveis, tentando todas as acções
 - Obtenção de experiência
 - APROVEITAMENTO (exploit)
 - Utiliza o conhecimento resultante da aprendizagem para obter o máximo de recompensa
 - Restringe-se às acções que se conhece serem favoráveis

EXPLORAÇÃO vs. APROVEITAMENTO

Estimativas de valor de uma acção a

$$-Q_t(a) \approx Q^*(a)$$

Acção de aproveitamento (greedy)

$$-a^*_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a[Q_t(a)]$$

Aproveitamento

$$-a_{t}=a_{t}^{*}$$

Exploração

$$-a_t \neq a_t^*$$

• Estratégia greedy

$$a_t = a_t^* = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q_t(a)$$

• Estratégia ε-greedy

$$a_t = \begin{cases} a^*_t \text{ com probabilidade 1 - } \epsilon \\ \text{acção aleatória com probabilidade } \epsilon \end{cases}$$

– Balanceamento de *exploração* vs. *aproveitamento*

2.3 The 10-armed Testbed

To roughly assess the relative effectiveness of the greedy and ε -greedy action-value methods, we compared them numerically on a suite of test problems. This was a set of 2000 randomly generated k-armed bandit problems with k = 10. For each bandit problem, such as the one shown in Figure 2.1, the action values, $q_*(a)$, $a = 1, \ldots, 10$,

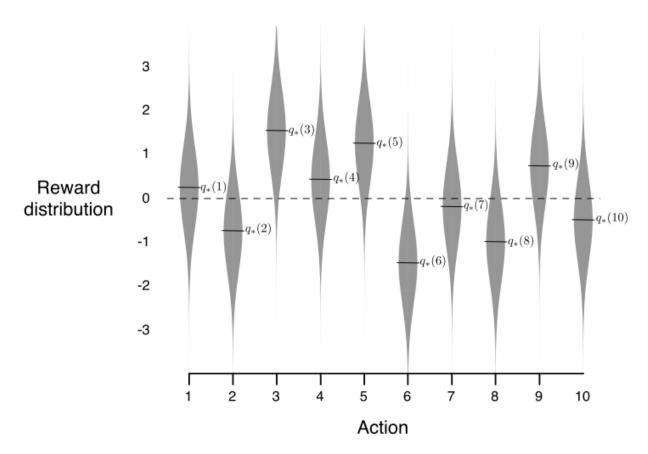
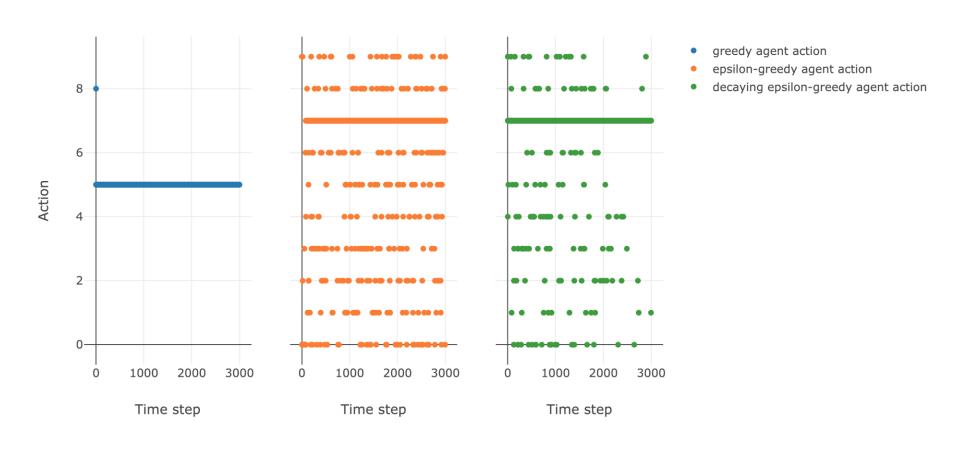
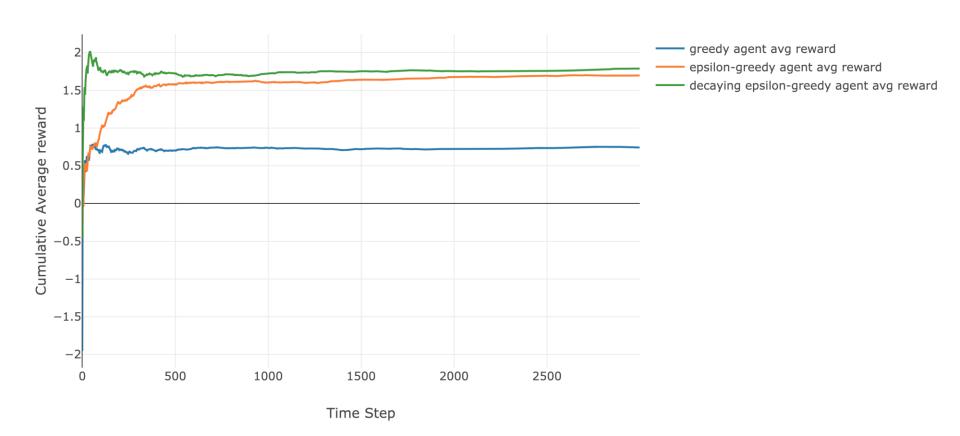


Figure 2.1: An example bandit problem from the 10-armed testbed. The true value $q_*(a)$ of each of the ten actions was selected according to a normal distribution with mean zero and unit variance, and then the actual rewards were selected according to a mean $q_*(a)$, unit-variance normal distribution, as suggested by these gray distributions.

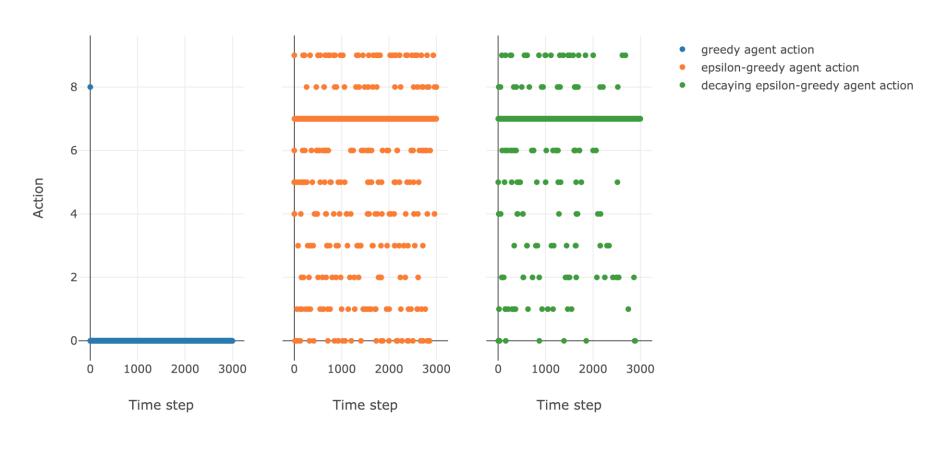
Actions taken by different agents



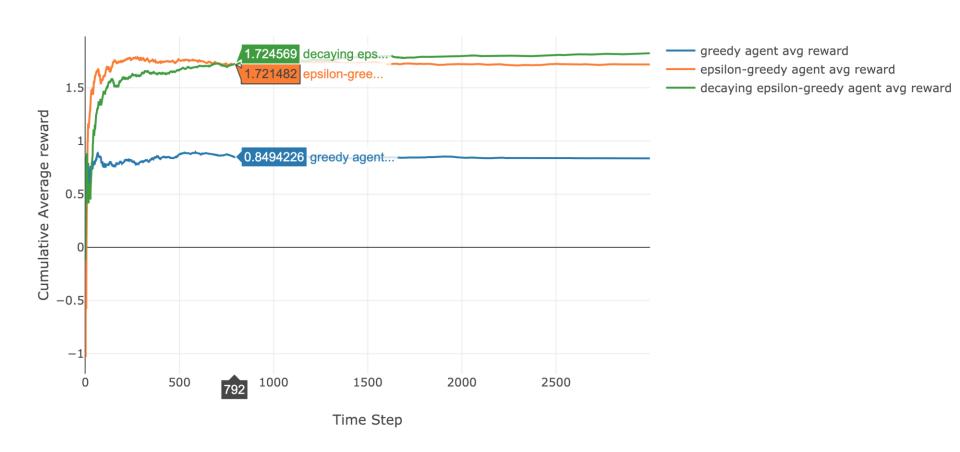
Cumulative Average reward recieved over time

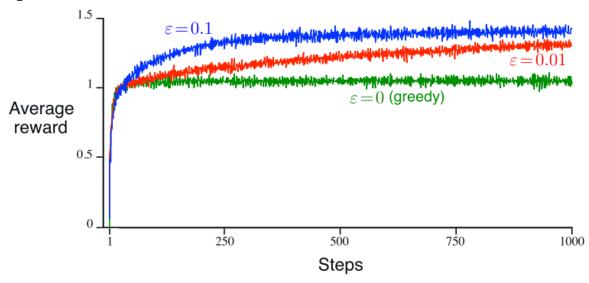


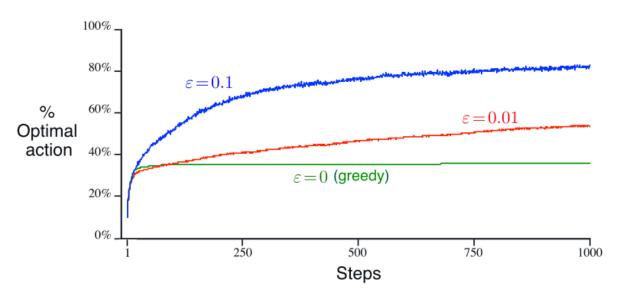
Actions taken by different agents



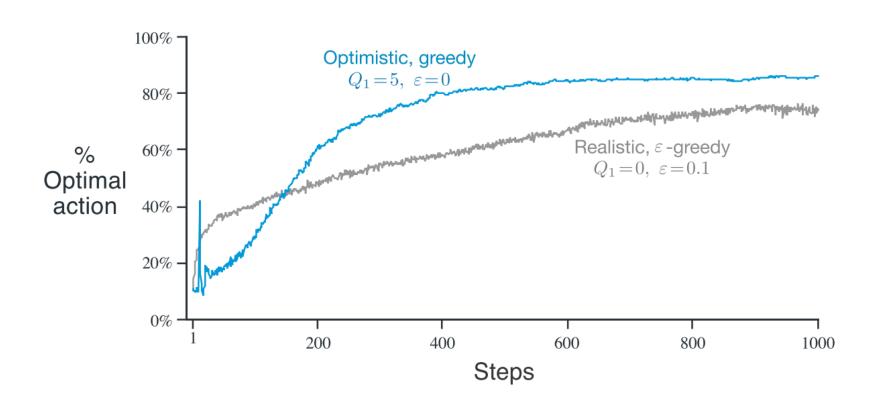
Cumulative Average reward recieved over time







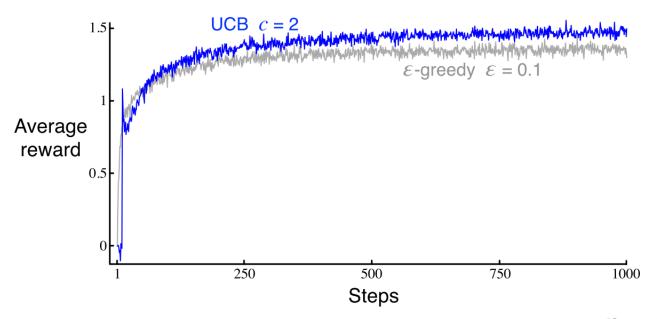
Valores iniciais optimistas



Upper Confidence Bounds (UCB)

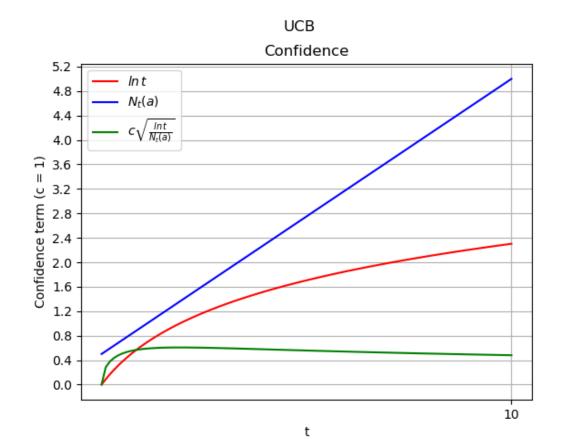
$$A_t \doteq \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{a} \left[Q_t(a) + c \sqrt{\frac{\ln t}{N_t(a)}} \right]$$

 $N_t(a)$ denotes the number of times that action a has been selected prior to time tIf $N_t(a) = 0$, then a is considered to be a maximizing action

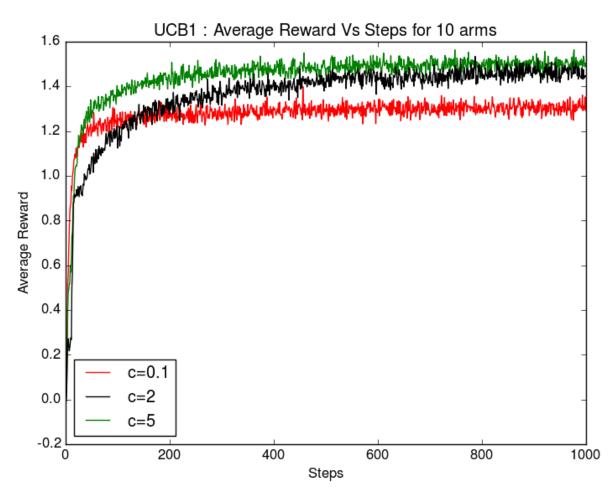


Upper Confidence Bounds (UCB)

$$A_t \doteq \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{a} \left[Q_t(a) + c \sqrt{\frac{\ln t}{N_t(a)}} \right]$$



ESTRATÉGIAS DE SELECÇÃO DE ACÇÃO Upper Confidence Bounds (UCB)



Distribuição Soft-max

$$\Pr\{A_t = a\} \doteq \frac{e^{H_t(a)}}{\sum_{b=1}^k e^{H_t(b)}}$$

 $H_t(a) \in \mathbb{R}$ numerical preference for each action a

$$H_t(a) = Q_t(a)/\tau$$

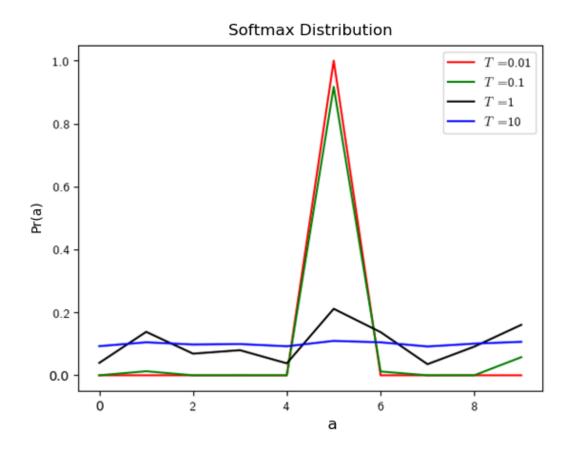
 $\Pr\{A_t = a\} = \frac{e^{Q_t(a)/\tau}}{\sum_{b=1}^k e^{Q_t(b)/\tau}}$

 τ is a positive parameter called the *temperature*

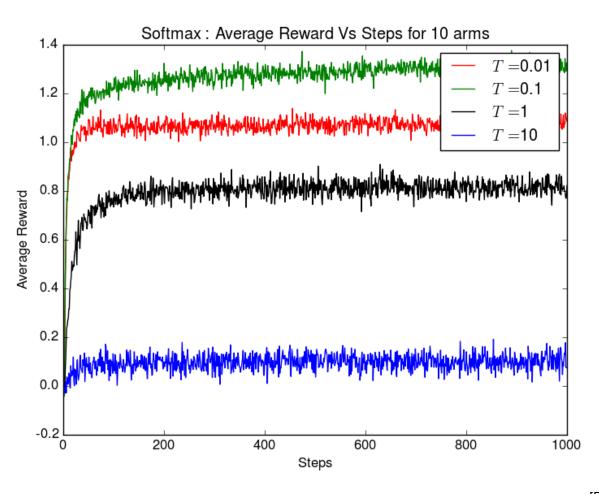
In the limit as $\tau \to 0$ softmax action selection becomes the same as greedy action selection

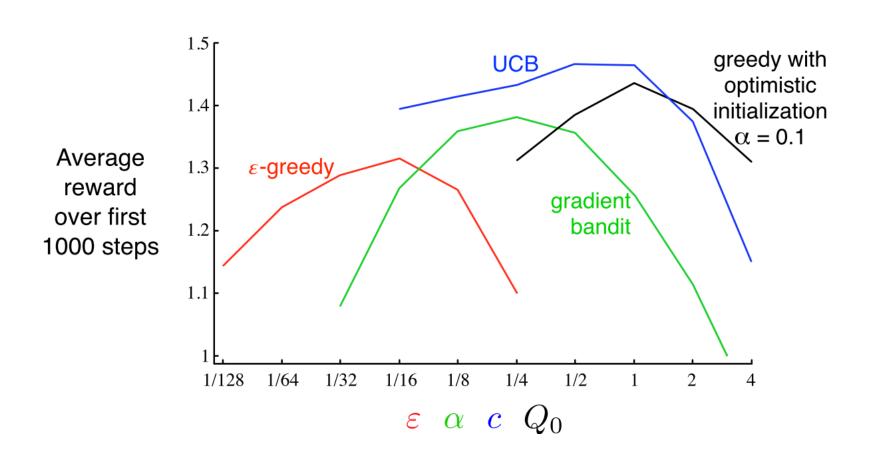
Distribuição Soft-max

$$\Pr\{A_t = a\} = \frac{e^{Q_t(a)/\tau}}{\sum_{b=1}^k e^{Q_t(b)/\tau}}$$



Distribuição Soft-max

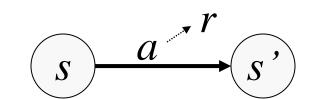




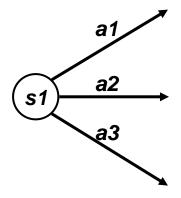
APRENDIZAGEM ASSOCIATIVA

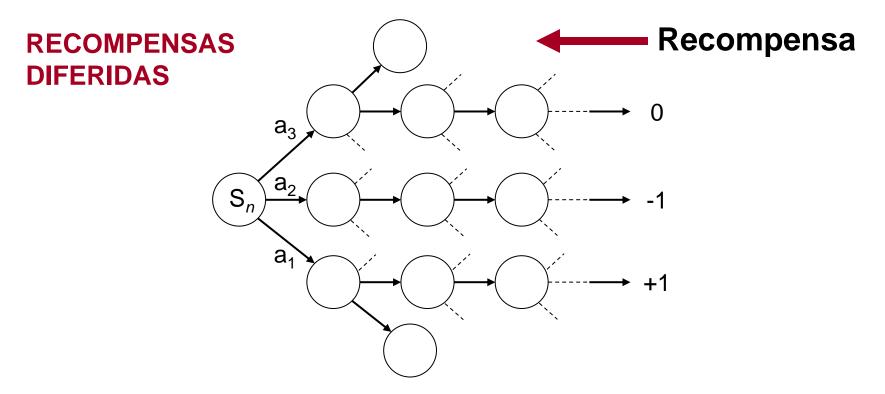
- Estado pode evoluir ao longo do tempo
 - Estados observados
 - $s \in S$
 - Acções realizadas
 - $a \in A$
 - Reforços obtidos
 - $r \in \mathbb{R}$
 - Valor de num estado realizar uma acção
 - Q(s,a)

- Aprendizagem a partir da interacção com o ambiente
 - Acção
 - Estado
 - Reforço
 - Ganho / perda



- Aprendizagem de comportamentos
 - O que fazer
 - Relação entre situações e acções

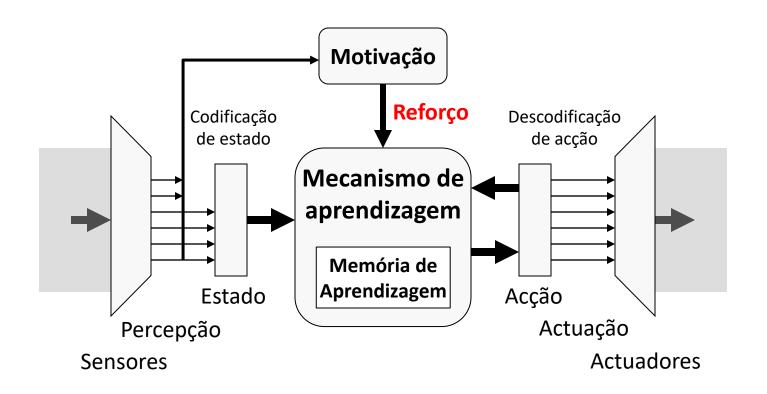




 Aprendizagem incremental a partir da experiência

$$s \rightarrow a \rightarrow r \rightarrow s' \rightarrow a' \rightarrow \dots$$

MECANISMO DE APRENDIZAGEM



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