Uma viagem no tempo: de 1992 até 2017

Participação especial: Reinforce, A2C e PPO

Material adicional, 2025

FABRICIO T. BARTH

Algorithm 13 REINFORCE

- 1: Initialize policy network π with random parameters ϕ
- 2. Repeat for every episode:
- 3: for time step t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T-1 do
- 4: Observe current state s'
- 5: Sample action $a' \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s'; \phi)$
- 6: Apply action a'; observe reward r' and next state s'+1
- 7: Loss $\mathcal{L}(\phi) \leftarrow -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=0}^{T-1} \left(\sum_{\tau=i}^{T-1} \gamma^{\tau-i} r^{\tau} \right) \log \pi(a^i \mid s^i; \phi)$
- s. Update parameters ϕ by minimizing the loss $\mathcal{L}(\phi)$

$G \leftarrow \sum_{k=t+1}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} \times r_k$

Simulação do aprendizado usando Reinforce:

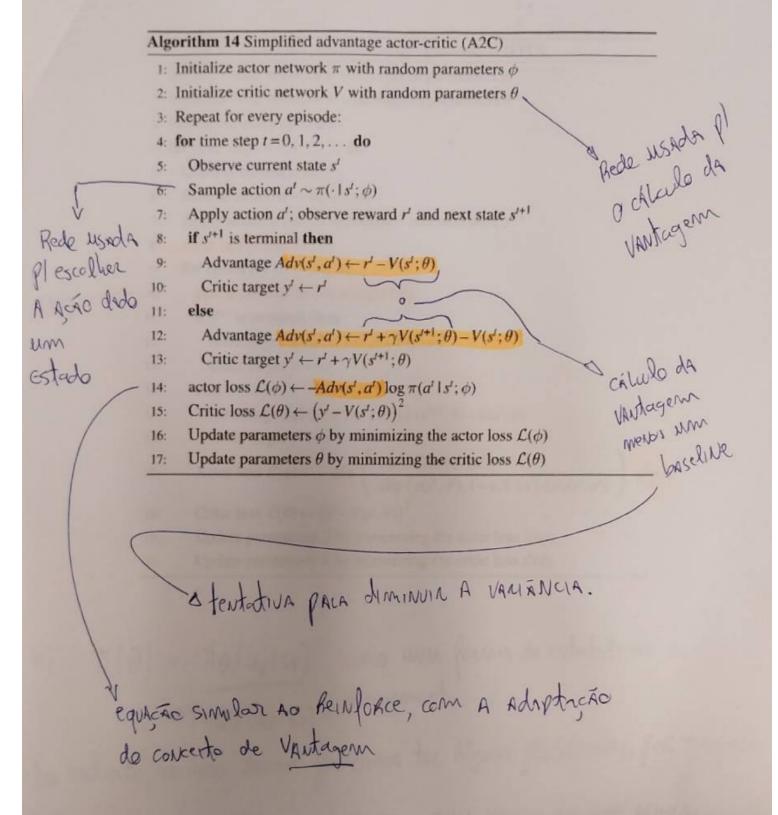
* execution o programa
exemple

pode tec alta variância, o que leva a alta variancia dos gradientes e instabilidade No tremamento.

> 000 geral uma trajetúria

Segundo N

50,00, 70, SA,04, TI, ... 54,94 Py



Algorithm 15 Simplified proximal policy optimization (PPO)

- 1: Initialize actor network π with random parameters ϕ
- 2: Initialize critic network V with random parameters θ
- 3: Repeat for every episode:
- 4: **for** time step t = 0, 1, 2, ... **do**
- 5: Observe current state st
- 6: Sample action $a^t \sim \pi(\cdot \mid s^t; \phi)$
- Apply action a'; observe reward r' and next state s'+1
- 8: $\pi_{\beta}(a^l \mid s^l) \leftarrow \pi(a^l \mid s^l; \phi)$
- 9: for epoch $e = 1, ..., N_e$ do
- 10: $\rho(s^l, a^l) \leftarrow \pi(a^l \mid s^l; \phi) \div \pi_{\beta}(a^l \mid s^l)$
- 11: if s^{t+1} is terminal then
- 12: Advantage $Adv(s^{t}, a^{t}) \leftarrow r^{t} V(s^{t}; \theta)$
- 13: Critic target $y^t \leftarrow r^t$
- 14: else

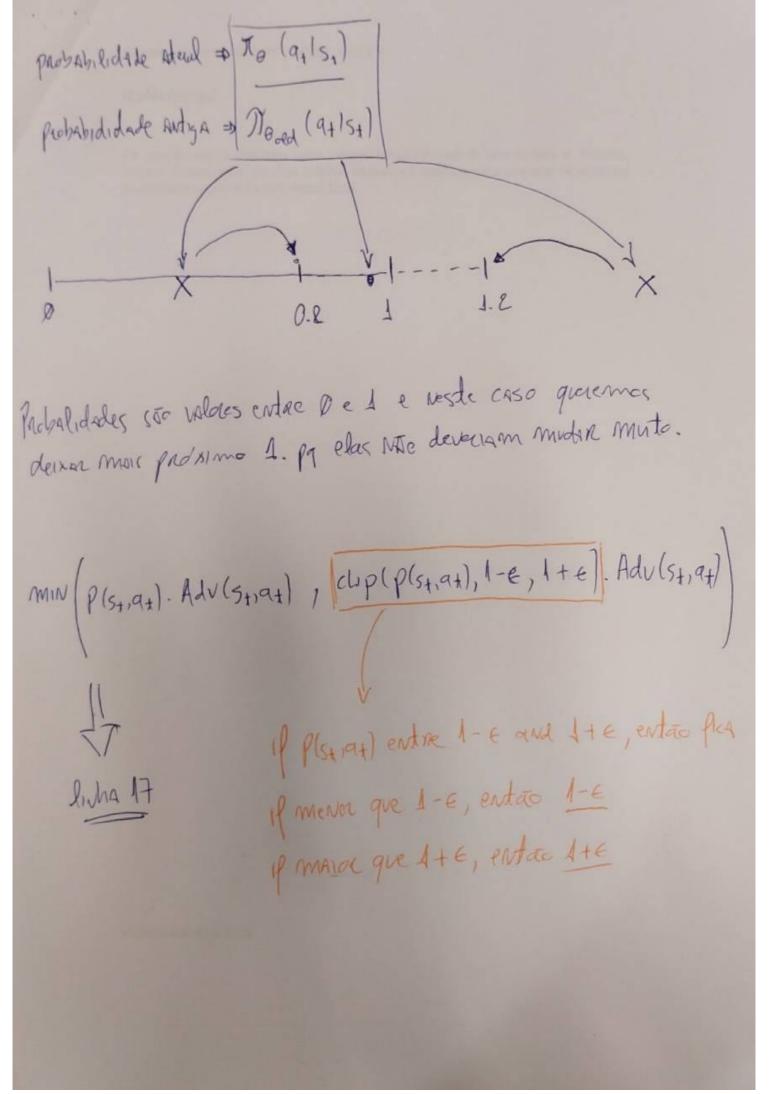
(10)

- 15: Advantage $Adv(s^t, a^t) \leftarrow r^t + \gamma V(s^{t+1}; \theta) V(s^t; \theta)$
- 16: Critic target $y^l \leftarrow r^l + \gamma V(s^{l+1}; \theta)$
- 17: Actor loss $\mathcal{L}(\phi) \leftarrow -\min \left(\begin{array}{c} \rho(s^t, a^t) A dv(s^t, a^t), \\ \operatorname{clip} \left(\rho(s^t, a^t), 1 \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon \right) A dv(s^t, a^t) \end{array} \right)$
- 18: Critic loss $\mathcal{L}(\theta) \leftarrow (y^t V(s^t; \theta))^2$
- 19: Update parameters ϕ by minimizing the actor loss $\mathcal{L}(\phi)$
- 20: Update parameters θ by minimizing the critic loss $\mathcal{L}(\theta)$

10)
$$\gamma(\theta) = \gamma_{\theta}(a_{1}|s_{1})$$
 como uma forma de estabilitar o
 $\gamma_{\theta}(\theta) = \gamma_{\theta}(a_{1}|s_{1})$ trensmente.

No entanto, mesmo Assim podemos ter Alguns problemas, por exemplo:

$$\frac{11_{\theta}(a+1s+)}{11_{\theta}(a+1s+)} = \frac{0.4}{0.0001} = \frac{4000 \times GAIN VARMOS}{11_{\theta}(a+1s+)} = \frac{0.0001}{0.0001} = \frac{40000 \times GAIN VARMOS}{11_{\theta}(a+1s+)} = \frac{0.0001}{0.0001} = \frac{100001}{11_{\theta}(a+1s+)} = \frac{0.0001}{0.0001} = \frac{100001}{0.0001} = \frac{100001}{0.$$



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Referências

Os pseudo-códigos utilizados neste material foram retirados do livro Stefano V. Albrecht, Filippos Christianos, and Lukas Schäfer. Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning: Foundations and Modern Approaches. MIT Press, 2024.

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