

$$1. (1) \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right) = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right) \\ = \sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a) \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right) = \sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a) R(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a).$$

$$(2) \frac{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right)}{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} \right)} = \frac{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right)}{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} \right)} \\ = \frac{\sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a) \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right)}{\sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a) \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} \right)} = \frac{\sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a) R(s, a)}{\sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a)} \\ = \frac{\sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a) R(s, a)}{\sum_{s, a} p(s) \pi_a(s, a)} = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a)$$

$$(3) \text{ 样本有限时 } \frac{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right)}{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} \right)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi_a(s_i, a_i)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s_i, a_i)} R(s_i, a_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi_a(s_i, a_i)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s_i, a_i)}} \\ \text{ 对任意 } n=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} R(s, a) \right)}{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} \right)} = \frac{\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a)}{\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)}} = R(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a)$$

需估计量为 $\mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a)$, 显然仅当 $\pi_a(s, a) \equiv \pi_a(s, a)$ 时二者相等, 否则会产生偏差

$$(1) (i) \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\hat{R}(s, a) + \frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} (R(s, a) - \hat{R}(s, a)) \right) \right) \\ = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \hat{R}(s, a) + \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\pi_a(s, a)} (R(s, a) - \hat{R}(s, a)) \right) \\ = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \hat{R}(s, a) - \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} (R(s, a) - \hat{R}(s, a)) \\ = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \hat{R}(s, a)$$

$$(ii) \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \left(\hat{R}(s, a) + \frac{\pi_a(s, a)}{\hat{\pi}_a(s, a)} (R(s, a) - \hat{R}(s, a)) \right) \right) \\ = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} \mathbb{E}_{a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a) + 0 = \mathbb{E}_{S \sim p(s), a \sim \pi_a(s, a)} R(s, a)$$

(3) (i) 应使用重要性采样估计量, 由于IS不依赖对 $R(s, a)$ 建模, 可使 $R(s, a)$ 复杂难以预测, IS仍可依据观测到数据估计.

(ii) 在使用回归估计量, 此时避免了对 $\pi_a(s, a)$ 的依赖, 减少行为策略建模影响.

$$2. f_{\min} = \arg \min_{u \in V} \|x - u\|^2 = u \arg \min_{u \in R} \|x - u\|^2 = (x^T u) u, \text{ 记 } U = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x^{(i)} x^{(i)T} \text{ 为协方差矩阵}$$

$$(1) \arg \min_{\|u\|=1} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x^{(i)} - f_u(x^{(i)})\|_2^2 = \arg \min_{\|u\|=1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x^{(i)} - (x^{(i)T} u) u\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \|x^{(i)}\|_2^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x^{(i)}, (x^{(i)T} u) u \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^n \|x^{(i)}\|_2^2 \right) \\ = \arg \min_{\|u\|=1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x^{(i)}\|_2^2 - \frac{n}{\|u\|^2} (x^{(i)T} u)^2 \right) = \arg \max_{\|u\|=1} \frac{n}{\|u\|^2} (x^{(i)T} u)^2 = \arg \max_{\|u\|=1} \sum_{i=1}^n u^T x^{(i)} x^{(i)T} u = \arg \max_{\|u\|=1} u^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x^{(i)} x^{(i)T} \right) u \\ = m \cdot \arg \max_{\|u\|=1} u^T S u = m \cdot \arg \max_{u \in S^{m-1}} u^T S u, \quad S^{m-1} \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 中单位球面}$$

由 $S = S^T$, 作正交对称化 $P^T S P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ 且 $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$, 对 $\|u\|=1$, $\|P u\|=1$ 且 P 是双射 $\Rightarrow P(S^{m-1}) = S^{m-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \arg \max_{u \in S^{m-1}} u^T S u = \arg \max_{P u \in S^{m-1}} (P u)^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) P u = \arg \max_{u \in S^{m-1}} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i (u^T P^T e_i)^2 = P^T e_1, \text{ 对应特征值 } \lambda_1 \text{ 的特征方向}$$

即为第一主成分

$$3. (1) |B(V_1)(s) - B(V_2)(s)| = \left| R(s) + \gamma \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s' \in S} P_{aa}(s') V_1(s') - R(s) - \gamma \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s' \in S} P_{aa}(s') V_2(s') \right| \\ \leq \gamma \max_{a \in A} \left| \sum_{s' \in S} P_{aa}(s') (V_1(s') - V_2(s')) \right| \leq \gamma \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s' \in S} P_{aa}(s') |V_1(s') - V_2(s')| \\ \leq \gamma \max_{a \in A} \sum_{s' \in S} P_{aa}(s') \|V_1 - V_2\|_{\infty} = \gamma \|V_1 - V_2\|_{\infty}, \quad \forall s \in S \\ \Rightarrow \|B(V_1) - B(V_2)\|_{\infty} = \max_{s \in S} |B(V_1)(s) - B(V_2)(s)| \leq \gamma \|V_1 - V_2\|_{\infty}$$

(2) B 是无穷范数下压缩映射, 若 $B(V)$ 有不动点, $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 则

$$\|V_1 - V_2\| = \|B(V_1) - B(V_2)\| \leq \gamma \|V_1 - V_2\| \Rightarrow \|V_1 - V_2\| = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \text{ 矛盾, 故不动点至多有一个.}$$

$$4. (1) \text{ Lagrange 函数: } L(w, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} w^T w - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (w^T x^{(i)} - 1), \quad \nabla_w L = w - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x^{(i)} = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x^{(i)}$$

$$\text{此时 } L(w, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right)^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x^{(i)} \right)^T x^{(i)} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j x^{(i)T} x^{(j)}$$

$$\Rightarrow DP = \max_{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j x^{(i)T} x^{(j)} \right) \text{ s.t. } \alpha_i \geq 0, \quad \forall i \leq m. \text{ or } \max_{\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T X X^T \alpha \right) \text{ s.t. } \alpha \geq 0, \quad X = (x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)})$$

(2) 将内积 $x^{(i)T} x^{(j)}$ 替换为核函数 $k(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)})$, 由 Mercer / Hilbert-Schmidt, $\exists \phi \in \mathcal{L}(W)$ s.t. $k(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)}) = \phi(x^{(i)})^T \phi(x^{(j)})$

此时问题等价于 $\max_{\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T \phi(X) \phi(X)^T \alpha \right)$ s.t. $\alpha \geq 0$, 其中 $\phi(X) = (\phi(x^{(1)}), \dots, \phi(x^{(m)}))$ 仅依赖 $k(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)})$

而不依赖数据 $x^{(i)}$, 故可以核化.

(3) 选择 α_i, α_j 进行优化, 记 $k(x^{(i)}, x^{(j)}) = k_{ij}$, 假设 $\alpha_i + \alpha_j = p$

$$(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \arg \max_{\alpha_i, \alpha_j} \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j x^{(i)T} x^{(j)} \right) = \arg \max_{\alpha_i, \alpha_j} \left(\alpha_i + \alpha_j - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i^2 k_{ii} - \alpha_j^2 k_{jj} - \alpha_i \alpha_j k_{ij} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = \arg \max_{\alpha_i} \left(p - \frac{1}{2} k_{ii} \alpha_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} k_{ij} (p - \alpha_i)^2 - k_{ij} \alpha_i (p - \alpha_i) \right) = \arg \max_{\alpha_i} \left(-\frac{1}{2} k_{ii} \alpha_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} k_{ij} \alpha_i^2 + p(k_{ii} - k_{ij}) \alpha_i + p \right)$$

$$= - \frac{p(k_{ii} - k_{ij})}{2(-\frac{1}{2} k_{ii} - \frac{1}{2} k_{ij} - k_{ij})} = \frac{p(k_{ii} - k_{ij})}{k_{ii} + k_{ij} + k_{ij}}. \quad \alpha_j = p - \alpha_i = \frac{p(k_{ii} - k_{ij})}{k_{ii} + k_{ij} + k_{ij}}. \quad R \text{ 需要新增 } \geq p \text{ 变量}$$

可以通过选取不同变量对逐步逼近全局最优解.