

Multi-Arm Bandit

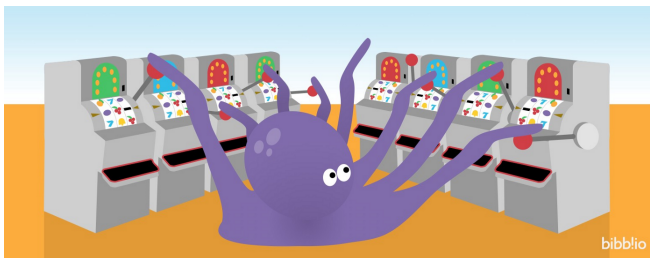
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Machine and Reinforcement Learning in Control Applications

March 9, 2022

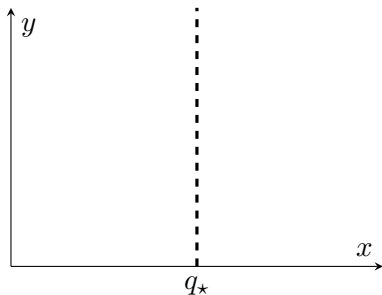
Problem

- Choose repetitively which arm to pull from those available
- Each arm returns a reward
- The objective is to maximize the expected total reward



① Deterministic and stationary

- Rewards are equal to $q_{\star}(a)$
- $q_{\star}(a)$'s don't change over time



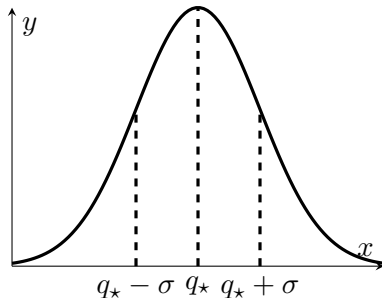
Bandit

① Deterministic and stationary

- Rewards are equal to $q_*(a)$
- $q_*(a)$'s don't change over time

② Stochastic and stationary

- Normally distributed rewards with mean $q_*(a)$
- $q_*(a)$'s don't change over time



Bandit

① Deterministic and stationary

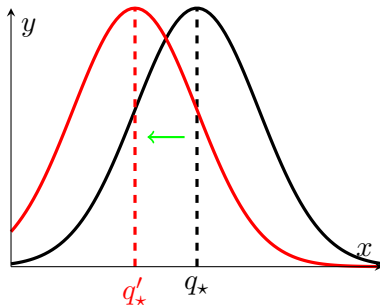
- Rewards are equal to $q_*(a)$
- $q_*(a)$'s don't change over time

② Stochastic and stationary

- Normally distributed rewards with mean $q_*(a)$
- $q_*(a)$'s don't change over time

③ Stochastic and non-stationary

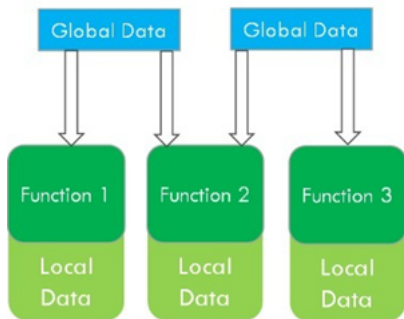
- Normally distributed rewards with mean $q_*(a)$
- $q_*(a)$'s change over time



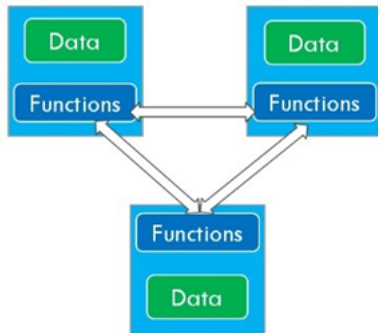
- The arm to pull is chosen according to the following policies:
 - ϵ -greedy sample-average
 - Upper confidence bound
 - Preference updates
- Comparison of the results obtained with the various policies and parameters

POP vs OOP

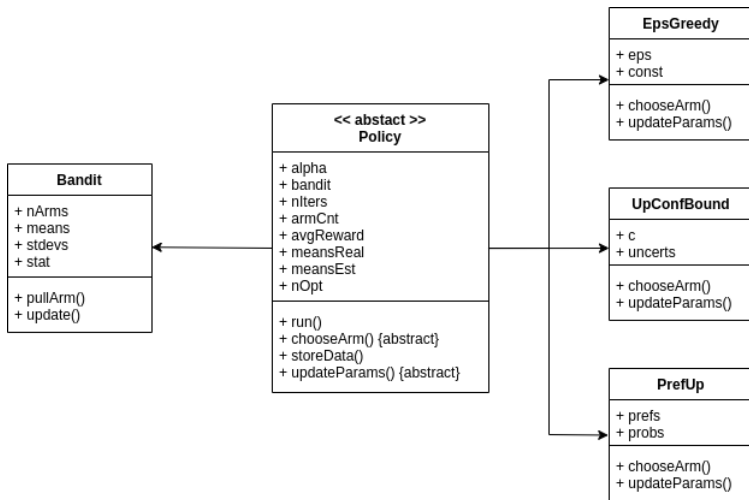
Procedural Oriented Programming



Object Oriented Programming

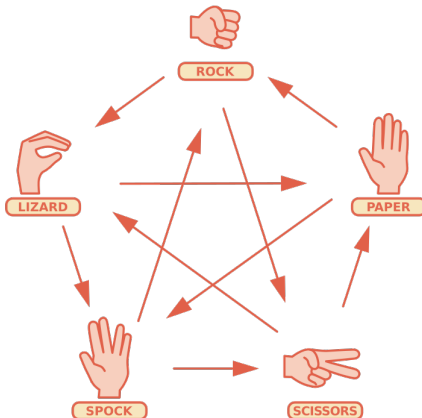


Diagram



Assignment #1

- Model the **Rock, Paper, Scissors, Lizard, Spock** game



Assignment #1

- Model the **Rock, Paper, Scissors, Lizard, Spock** game
 - See the episode 5x17 of "The Big Bang Theory" for rules
 - Choose repetitively which action to play between: Rock, Paper, Scissors, Lizard, Spock
 - The opponent plays randomly
 - Reward $+1$ for winning and -1 for losing
 - The objective is to maximize the rewards
 - Analyze the trends of the expected rewards for each action