Windy Gridworld

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Machine and Reinforcement Learning in Control Applications

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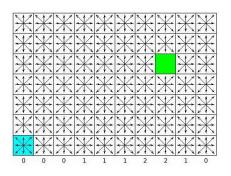
Problem



Learn to move in an unknown map with external disturbances

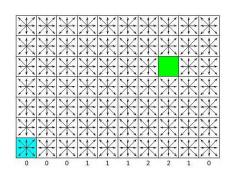
Problem formulation

- Consider the gridworld on the right;
- The goal is to reach the green box;
- There is a crosswind running upward through the grid;
 - its amount is shown below each column;
 - next position is shifted.



Problem formulation

- 8 possible directions:N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW;
- Reward:
 - \bullet -1 for each step



Model

- The **state** is the position in the Gridworld
 - we have $X \cdot Y$ states.
- The action is the direction of the movement
 - we have 8 actions.

Planning: Dynamic Programming

- Model the problem as an MDP;
- Compute the transition matrix **P**;
- Compute the reward matrix R;
- Find the optimal policy π_* using **Dynamic Programming** method (PI or VI).

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Learning: Monte Carlo

- Model-free: no knowledge of MDP transitions and rewards;
- Simulate episodes:

$$S_0, A_0, R_0, S_1, A_1, R_1 \dots, S_T, A_T, R_T$$

• Use the return G_t to update estimates:

$$V(S_t) \leftarrow V(S_t) + \alpha(G_t - V(S_t))$$

Learning: Temporal Difference

- Model-free: no knowledge of MDP transitions and rewards;
- Bootstrap: updates a guess towards a guess;
- Learns from incomplete episodes;
- Use the immediate reward R_t to update estimates:

$$V(S_t) \leftarrow V(S_t) + \alpha(R_t + \gamma V(S_{t+1}) - V(S_t))$$

MC vs TD

Monte Carlo

- Model-free
- Episodic tasks
- Full episode
- No bootstrap
- Zero bias
- Not very sensitive to initial value
- High variance

Temporal Difference

- Model-free
- Continuous and episodic tasks
- Just a single step (online)
- Bootstrap
- Non-zero bias
- Sensitive to initial value
- Low variance

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