Problem 1

(a) B-value and discounted state visitation $POV^{20}(\mu) = \frac{1}{1-V} E_{SA} E_{a-20(\cdot|S)} \left[Q^{20}(S,a) \nabla_{\theta} L_{\theta} Z_{\theta}(a|S) \right]$ Subtract a baseline function B(S) from the policy gradient $E_{S-d} E_{a-20(\cdot|S)} \left[\left(Q^{20}(S,a) - B(S) \right) \nabla_{\theta} L_{\theta} Z_{\theta}(a|S) \right]$ $E_{SA} E_{a-20(\cdot|S)} \left[B(S) \nabla_{\theta} L_{\theta} Z_{\theta}(a|S) \right]$ $= \int_{S} d^{20}(S) \int_{Q} Z_{\theta}(a|S) \nabla_{\theta} L_{\theta} Z_{\theta}(a|S) B(S)$ $= \int_{S} d^{20}(S) \int_{Q} Z_{\theta}(a|S) \nabla_{\theta} L_{\theta} Z_{\theta}(a|S) B(S)$ $= \int_{S} d^{20}(S) \int_{Q} Z_{\theta}(a|S) \nabla_{\theta} L_{\theta}(a|S) B(S)$

(b) RZINFORCE

 $\nabla \theta \sqrt{\frac{n\theta}{n}} = E_{z n p_{z n}} \left[\sum_{t n \theta} v^{t} Q^{T \theta} (s_{t} a_{t}) \nabla \theta \log T \theta (a_{t}(s_{t})) \right]$ Subtract a baseline function B(s) from the policy gradient $E_{z - p_{z n}} \left[\sum_{t n \theta} v^{t} (Q^{T \theta}(s_{t}, a_{t}) - B(s_{t})] \nabla \theta \log T \theta (a_{t}(s_{t})) \right]$

Ez mp20 [B(st) Volig 20 (at(st)]

= [P(st=s)] 20 (als) Volig 26 (als) B(s)

= [P(st=s) B(s) Vo] 20 (als) = 0

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(c) V [(GIE/-B(5)) + by to (act se)]
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= \frac{7}{5} P(5x=5) (\frac{27}{6}(4x)-\frac{1}{5}(5))^2 (\frac{1}{5}(5))^2 (\frac{1}{5}(5))^2 (\frac{1}{5}(5))^2 (\frac{1}{5}(5))^2 (\frac{1}{5}(5))^2 \frac{1}{5}(5) \fr

= 3. P(5x-5) (3.70(a/5) (E1(G(t) - BUS)) (\$\frac{1}{50} \log 70 (a/5))^2 (5,a])
- (] P(5x-5)] 7. 70(a/5) E1(G(t) - B(5)) \$\frac{1}{50} \log 70 (a/5) (5,a])^2



= 3 P(St=5) (] To(a(S) (for light (a(S)) E((Gt-B(S)) (S, a]) = - (IP(St=S) I To(a(S) for light(a(S)) E(Gt|S,a]) =

= I P(st=5) = Ca (Z(>B(s) Gt-B(s)^2/s,a])

(a) Show that Earpho [For tf(st. At)] = I-r Esnota Earaw(15) (fisia)]

pf:

RHS = 1-1 3 d (5) 3 Rolals) f(s,a)

= 1-r] (IMIS) (1-r) = rtp(st-s/so, 20)). = 20(a/s) fis, a)

= 3 M(S)] 3 70(a(s) = rt p(st=s(so, 70) f(s,a)

=] M(50)]]] to rp(st=5, at=a (so, To) f(s, a)

=] p(S) = P(2(S) = rtf(St, ac)

= = [p(2) = rt fisc. ac)

= Errpa [I pt fishige)]

= LHS

(b)

For episodic environments, show that $\nabla = \nabla^{a} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{i}}^{a_{i}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a_{i}}^{a_{i}} \left$

pf:

The major different between episidic and continuing environments is the existence of

"terminate state"

Let Sx be the terminate state of an episalic environments

Once the agent reaches state Sx, it will stay at Sx forever (and hence the episade ends,

Moreover, Qt (Sx,a)=0, V(S)=0, At (S,a)=0, for all a and all 2

Let T(2) be the spisade length of a trajectory ?,

then, we have

No V(n) = Empro (For 1 th (St, at) To lig To (at(St))]

13 1/2 1/20 -1

= Ez-Pao[Ter Y t A (St, at) No ly No (at (St)]