目录 1

# 目录

1	Template	2
2	Q learning算法	3
3	Sarsa算法	4
4	DQN算法	5
5	PER-DQN算法	6
6	NoisyDQN算法	7
7	Policy Gradient算法	8
8	Advantage Actor Critic算法	9
9	PPO-Clip算法	10
10	DDPG算法	11
11	SoftQ算法	<b>12</b>
12	SAC-S算法	13
13	SAC算法	14
14	GAIL Algorithm	15

# 1 Template

算法 <sup>①</sup>		
1: Test		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>tiny{\textcircled{1}}}$ this is footnote

# 2 Q learning算法

### Q-learning算法<sup>①</sup>

- 1: 初始化Q表Q(s,a)为任意值,但其中 $Q(s_{terminal},)=0$ ,即终止状态对应的Q值为0
- 2: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 3: 重置环境,获得初始状态 $s_1$
- 4: for 时步 = 1, T do
- 5: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 $a_t$
- 6: 环境根据 $a_t$ 反馈奖励 $r_t$ 和下一个状态 $s_{t+1}$
- 7: 更新策略:
- 8:  $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_t + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- 9: 更新状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 10: end for
- 11: end for

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$  Learning: An Introduction

4

### 3 Sarsa算法

#### Sarsa算法<sup>①</sup>

- 1: 初始化Q表Q(s,a)为任意值,但其中 $Q(s_{terminal},)=0$ ,即终止状态对应的Q值为0
- 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 3: 重置环境,获得初始状态 $s_1$
- 4: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样初始动作 $a_1$
- 5: for 时步 = 1, t do
- 6: 环境根据 $a_t$ 反馈奖励 $r_t$ 和下一个状态 $s_{t+1}$
- 7: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略 $s_{t+1}$ 和采样动作 $a_{t+1}$
- 8: 更新策略:
- 9:  $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_t + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- 10: 更新状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新动作 $a_{t+1} \leftarrow a_t$
- 12: end for
- 13: end for

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$  Learning: An Introduction

### 4 DQN算法

#### DQN算法<sup>①</sup>

- 1: 初始化策略网络参数θ
- 2: 复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q$
- 3: 初始化经验回放D
- 4: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 5: 重置环境,获得初始状态s<sub>t</sub>
- 6: for 时步 = 1, t do
- 7: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 $a_t$
- 8: 环境根据 $a_t$ 反馈奖励 $r_t$ 和下一个状态 $s_{t+1}$
- 9: 存储transition即 $(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})$ 到经验回放D中
- 10: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新策略:
- 12: 从D中采样一个batch的transition
- 13: 计算实际的Q值,即 $y_j$ <sup>②</sup>
- 14: 对损失  $L(\theta) = (y_i Q(s_i, a_i; \theta))^2$ 关于参数 $\theta$ 做随机梯度下降<sup>3</sup>
- 15: end for
- 16: 每C个回合复制参数 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q^{\textcircled{g}}$
- 17: end for

$$y_i = \begin{cases} r_i &$$
对于终止状态 $s_{i+1} \\ r_i + \gamma \max_{a'} Q\left(s_{i+1}, a'; \theta\right) \end{cases}$  对于非终止状态 $s_{i+1}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

 $<sup>^{3}\</sup>theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda \nabla_{\theta_{i}} L_{i} (\theta_{i})$ 

 $<sup>^{@}</sup>$ 此处也可像原论文中放到小循环中改成每C步,但没有每C个回合稳定

### 5 PER-DQN算法

#### PER\_DQN算法<sup>①</sup>

- 1: 初始化策略网络参数θ
- 2: 复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q$
- 3: 初始化经验回放D
- 4: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 5: 重置环境,获得初始状态st
- 6: **for** 时步 = 1, t **do**
- 7: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 $a_t$
- 8: 环境根据 $a_t$ 反馈奖励 $r_t$ 和下一个状态 $s_{t+1}$
- 9: 存储transition即 $(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})$ 到经验回放D,并根据TD-error损失确定其优先级 $p_t$
- 10: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新策略:
- 12: 按照经验回放中的优先级别,每个样本采样概率为 $P(j)=p_j^{\alpha}/\sum_i p_i^{\alpha}$ ,从D中采样一个大小为batch的transition
- 13: 计算各个样本重要性采样权重  $w_i = (N \cdot P(j))^{-\beta} / \max_i w_i$
- 14: 计算TD-error  $\delta_j$ ; 并根据TD-error更新优先级 $p_j$
- 15: 计算实际的Q值,即 $y_j$ <sup>②</sup>
- 16: 根据重要性采样权重调整损失  $L(\theta) = (y_j Q(s_j, a_j; \theta) \cdot w_j)^2$ , 并将其关于参数 $\theta$ 做随机梯度下降<sup>③</sup>
- 17: end for
- 18: 每C个回合复制参数 $\hat{Q}$  ←  $Q^{\textcircled{4}}$ ]
- 19: end for

$$y_i = \begin{cases} r_i &$$
对于终止状态 $s_{i+1} \\ r_i + \gamma \max_{a'} Q\left(s_{i+1}, a'; \theta\right) \end{cases}$ 对于非终止状态 $s_{i+1}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mathfrak{S}}\theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda \nabla_{\theta_{i}} L_{i} \left(\theta_{i}\right)$ 

 $<sup>^{\</sup>oplus}$ 此处也可像原论文中放到小循环中改成每C步,但没有每C个回合稳定

7

### 6 NoisyDQN算法

#### NoisyDQN算法<sup>①</sup>

- 1: 初始化策略网络每个参数(权重和偏置)对应的噪声变量 $\mu$ 和 $\sigma$
- 2: 复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q$
- 3: 初始化经验回放D
- 4: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 5: 重置环境,获得初始状态s<sub>t</sub>
- 6: **for** 时步 = 1, t **do**
- 7: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 $a_t$
- 8: 环境根据 $a_t$ 反馈奖励 $r_t$ 和下一个状态 $s_{t+1}$
- 9: 存储transition即 $(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})$ 到经验回放D中
- 10: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新策略:
- 12: 从D中采样一个batch的transition
- 13: 计算实际的Q值,即 $y_i^2$
- 14: 对损失  $L(\mu,\sigma) = (y_i Q(s_i, a_i; \mu, \sigma))^2$ 关于参数 $\mu, \sigma$ 做随机梯度下降
- 15: 对目标网络和策略网络中的噪声项ϵ进行重置
- 16: end for
- 17: 每C个回合复制参数 $\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q^3$
- 18: **end for**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

 $y_i = \begin{cases} r_i &$  对于终止状态 $s_{i+1} \\ r_i + \gamma \max_{a'} Q\left(s_{i+1}, a'; \theta\right) \end{cases}$  对于非终止状态 $s_{i+1}$ 

 $<sup>^{\</sup>circ}$ 此处也可像原论文中放到小循环中改成每C步,但没有每C个回合稳定

# Policy Gradient算法

# REINFORCE算法: Monte-Carlo Policy Gradient<sup>®</sup>

- 1: 初始化策略参数 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$ ( e.g., to  $\boldsymbol{0}$ )
- 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 根据策略 $\pi(\cdot \mid \cdot, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ 采样一个(或几个)回合的transition
- 4:
- 5:
- for 时步 = 0, 1, 2, ..., T 1 do 计算回报 $G \leftarrow \sum_{k=t+1}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} R_k$ 更新策略 $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha \gamma^t G \nabla \ln \pi \left( A_t \mid S_t, \theta \right)$ 6:
- end for
- 8: end for

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$  Learning: An Introduction

### 8 Advantage Actor Critic算法

#### Q Actor Critic算法

```
1: 初始化Actor参数\theta和Critic参数w
```

- 2: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 3: 根据策略 $\pi_{\theta}(a|s)$ 采样一个(或几个)回合的transition
- 4: 更新Critic参数<sup>①</sup>
- 5: **for** 时步 = t + 1, 1 **do**
- 6: 计算Advantage, 即 $\delta_t = r_t + \gamma Q_w(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) Q_w(s_t, a_t)$
- 7:  $w \leftarrow w + \alpha_w \delta_t \nabla_w Q_w(s_t, a_t)$
- 8:  $a_t \leftarrow a_{t+1}, s_t \leftarrow s_{t+1}$
- 9: end for
- 10: 更新Actor参数 $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha_{\theta} Q_w(s, a) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a \mid s)$
- 11: end for

 $<sup>^{\</sup>odot}$ 这里结合TD error的特性按照从t+1到1计算法Advantage更方便

### 9 PPO-Clip算法

### PPO-Clip算法<sup>①②</sup>

```
1: 初始化策略网络(Actor)参数\theta和价值网络(Critic)参数\phi
2: 初始化Clip参数\epsilon
3: 初始化epoch数量K
4: 初始化经验回放D
5: 初始化总时步数c=0
6: for 回合数 = 1, 2, \dots, M do
     重置环境,获得初始状态s_0
     for 时步 t = 1, 2, \cdots, T do
8:
       计数总时步c \leftarrow c + 1
9:
       根据策略\pi_{\theta}选择a_{t}
10:
       环境根据a_t反馈奖励r_t和下一个状态s_{t+1}
11:
       存储(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})到经验回放D中
12:
       if c被C整除<sup>3</sup> then
13:
         for k = 1, 2, \dots, K do
14:
           测试
15:
         end for
16:
         清空经验回放D
17:
18:
       end if
     end for
19:
20: end for
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/algorithms/ppo.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>即每*C*个时步更新策略

10 DDPG算法 11

#### 10 DDPG算法

#### DDPG算法<sup>①</sup>

- 1: 初始化critic网络 $Q(s, a \mid \theta^Q)$ 和actor网络 $\mu(s \mid \theta^\mu)$ 的参数 $\theta^Q$ 和 $\theta^\mu$
- 2: 初始化对应的目标网络参数, 即 $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \theta^Q, \theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \theta^{\mu}$
- 3: 初始化经验回放R
- 4: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 5: 选择动作 $a_t = \mu(s_t \mid \theta^{\mu}) + \mathcal{N}_t$ , $\mathcal{N}_t$ 为探索噪声
- 6: 环境根据 $a_t$ 反馈奖励 $s_t$ 和下一个状态 $s_{t+1}$
- 7: 存储 $transition(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})$ 到经验回放R中
- 8: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 9: 更新策略:
- 10: 从R中取出一个随机批量的 $(s_i, a_i, r_i, s_{i+1})$
- 11: 求得 $y_i = r_i + \gamma Q'\left(s_{i+1}, \mu'\left(s_{i+1} \mid \theta^{\mu'}\right) \mid \theta^{Q'}\right)$
- 12: 更新critic参数,其损失为:  $L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} (y_i Q(s_i, a_i \mid \theta^Q))^2$
- 13: 更新actor参数:  $\nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} J \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \nabla_{a} Q\left(s, a \mid \theta^{Q}\right) \Big|_{s=s_{i}, a=\mu(s_{i})} \nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} \mu\left(s \mid \theta^{\mu}\right) \Big|_{s_{i}}$
- 14: 软更新目标网络:  $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^Q + (1-\tau)\theta^{Q'}$ ,  $\theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^{\mu} + (1-\tau)\theta^{\mu'}$
- 15: end for

 $<sup>^{\</sup>odot}$ Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning

### 11 SoftQ算法

#### SoftQ算法

```
1: 初始化参数θ和φ
 2: 复制参数\bar{\theta} \leftarrow \theta, \bar{\phi} \leftarrow \phi
 3: 初始化经验回放D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
           for 时步 = 1, t do
 5:
               根据\mathbf{a}_t \leftarrow f^{\phi}(\xi; \mathbf{s}_t)采样动作,其中\xi \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})
 6:
              环境根据a_t反馈奖励s_t和下一个状态s_{t+1}
 7:
              存储transition即(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})到经验回放D中
 8:
               更新环境状态s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
 9:
              更新soft Q函数参数:
10:
              对于每个s_{t+1}^{(i)}采样\{\mathbf{a}^{(i,j)}\}_{j=0}^{M} \sim q_{\mathbf{a}'}计算empirical soft values V_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_{t})^{\oplus}
11:
12:
              计算empirical gradient J_Q(\theta)^2
13:
              根据J_O(\theta)使用ADAM更新参数\theta
14:
15:
              对于每个s_t^{(i)}采样\left\{\xi^{(i,j)}\right\}_{j=0}^M \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})
16:
              计算\mathbf{a}_t^{(i,j)} = f^{\phi}\left(\xi^{(i,j)}, \mathbf{s}_t^{(i)}\right)
17:
              使用经验估计计算\Delta f^{\phi}(\cdot;\mathbf{s}_t)^3
18:
              计算经验估计\frac{\partial J_{\pi}(\phi; \mathbf{s}_t)}{\partial \phi} \propto \mathbb{E}_{\xi} \left[ \Delta f^{\phi}(\xi; \mathbf{s}_t) \frac{\partial f^{\phi}(\xi; \mathbf{s}_t)}{\partial \phi} \right], \quad \mathbb{P} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}
19:
              根据\hat{\nabla}_{\phi}J_{\pi}使用ADAM更新参数\phi
20:
21:
22:
           end for
          每C个回合复制参数\bar{\theta} \leftarrow \theta, \bar{\phi} \leftarrow \phi
23:
24: end for
```

$$^{\textcircled{1}}V_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}\right) = \alpha \log \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mathbf{a}'}}\left[\frac{\exp\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t},\mathbf{a}'\right)\right)}{q_{\mathbf{a}'}(\mathbf{a}')}\right]$$

$$^{\textcircled{2}}J_{Q}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t}\sim q_{\mathbf{s}_{t}},\mathbf{a}_{t}\sim q_{\mathbf{a}_{t}}}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\hat{Q}_{\text{soft}}^{\bar{\theta}}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t},\mathbf{a}_{t}\right) - Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t},\mathbf{a}_{t}\right)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$\Delta f^{\phi}\left(\cdot;\mathbf{s}_{t}\right) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_{t}\sim\pi^{\phi}}\left[\kappa\left(\mathbf{a}_{t},f^{\phi}\left(\cdot;\mathbf{s}_{t}\right)\right)\nabla_{\mathbf{a}'}Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t},\mathbf{a}'\right)\right|_{\mathbf{a}'=\mathbf{a}_{t}}$$

$$+ \alpha\nabla_{\mathbf{a}'}\kappa\left(\mathbf{a}',f^{\phi}\left(\cdot;\mathbf{s}_{t}\right)\right)\right|_{\mathbf{a}'=\mathbf{a}_{t}}\right]$$

# 12 SAC-S算法

#### SAC-S算法<sup>①</sup>

```
1: 初始化参数\psi, \bar{\psi}, \theta, \phi
 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
            for 时步 = 1, t do
 3:
                根据\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t)采样动作a_t
 4:
                环境反馈奖励和下一个状态,\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p\left(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}\right)
 5:
                存储transition到经验回放中,\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}
 6:
                 更新环境状态s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
 7:
                 更新策略:
 8:
                \psi \leftarrow \psi - \lambda_V \hat{\nabla}_{\psi} J_V(\psi)
 9:
                \theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda_{Q} \hat{\nabla}_{\theta_{i}} J_{Q}(\theta_{i}) \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2\}

\phi \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi) 

\bar{\psi} \leftarrow \tau \psi + (1 - \tau) \bar{\psi}

11:
12:
            end for
13:
14: end for
```

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>tiny{\textcircled{0}}}\mathbf{Soft}$  Actor-Critic: Off-Policy Maximum Entropy Deep Reinforcement Learning with a Stochastic Actor

13 SAC算法 14

#### 13 SAC算法

```
SAC算法<sup>①</sup>
```

```
1: 初始化网络参数\theta_1, \theta_2以及\phi
 2: 复制参数到目标网络\bar{\theta_1} \leftarrow \theta_1, \bar{\theta_2} \leftarrow \theta_2,
 3: 初始化经验回放D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
          重置环境,获得初始状态s_t
 5:
         for 时步 = 1, t do
 6:
             根据\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t)采样动作a_t
 7:
             环境反馈奖励和下一个状态,\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t)
 8:
             存储transition到经验回放中,\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}
 9:
             更新环境状态s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
10:
             更新策略:
11:
             更新Q函数,\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i - \lambda_Q \hat{\nabla}_{\theta_i} J_Q(\theta_i) for i \in \{1, 2\}^{@3}
12:
             更新策略权重, \phi \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi) <sup>④</sup>
13:
             调整temperature, \alpha \leftarrow \alpha - \lambda \hat{\nabla}_{\alpha} J(\alpha) <sup>⑤</sup>
14:
             更新目标网络权重,\bar{\theta}_i \leftarrow \tau \theta_i + (1-\tau)\bar{\theta}_i for i \in \{1,2\}
15:
         end for
16:
17: end for
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup> Soft Actor-Critic Algorithms and Applications  ${}^{\textcircled{@}}J_{Q}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}) \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( Q_{\theta} \left( \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) - \left( r \left( \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) + \gamma \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p} \left[ V_{\bar{\theta}} \left( \mathbf{s}_{t+1} \right) \right] \right) \right)^{2} \right]$   ${}^{\textcircled{@}} \hat{\nabla}_{\theta} J_{Q}(\theta) = \nabla_{\theta} Q_{\theta} \left( \mathbf{a}_{t}, \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) \left( Q_{\theta} \left( \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) - \left( r \left( \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) + \gamma \left( Q_{\bar{\theta}} \left( \mathbf{s}_{t+1}, \mathbf{a}_{t+1} \right) - \alpha \log \left( \pi_{\phi} \left( \mathbf{a}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t+1} \right) \right) \right) \right)$   ${}^{\textcircled{@}} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi) = \nabla_{\phi} \alpha \log \left( \pi_{\phi} \left( \mathbf{a}_{t} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) \right) + \left( \nabla_{\mathbf{a}_{t}} \alpha \log \left( \pi_{\phi} \left( \mathbf{a}_{t} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) \right) - \nabla_{\mathbf{a}_{t}} Q \left( \mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \right) \right) \nabla_{\phi} f_{\phi} \left( \epsilon_{t}; \mathbf{s}_{t} \right), \mathbf{a}_{t} = f_{\phi} \left( \epsilon_{t}; \mathbf{s}_{t} \right)$ 

 $<sup>^{\$}</sup>J(\alpha) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_{t} \sim \pi_{t}} \left[ -\alpha \log \pi_{t} \left( \mathbf{a}_{t} \mid \mathbf{s}_{t} \right) - \alpha \overline{\mathcal{H}} \right]$ 

#### 14 GAIL Algorithm

### $\overline{GAIL\ Algorithm}^{\tiny{\textcircled{1}}}$

- 1: Sample expert trajectories  $\tau_E \sim \pi_E$ , initial policy  $\theta_0$  and and discriminator D parameters $\omega_0$
- 2: **for** epoch  $i = 1, 2, \dots$  **do**
- 3: Sample policy trajectories  $\tau_i \sim \pi_{\theta_i}$
- 4: Update the parameters  $\omega_i$  of discriminator D using the gradient:

$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\tau_i} \left[ \nabla_w \log \left( D_w(s, a) \right) \right] + \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\tau_E} \left[ \nabla_w \log \left( 1 - D_w(s, a) \right) \right] \tag{1}$$

- 5: Update policy  $\pi_{\theta_i}$  using the output of discriminator D as rewards for policy trajectories  $\tau_i^{@}$
- 6: end for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>Generative Adversarial Imitation Learning

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The updating method of policy is closely related to the policy algorithm  $\pi_{\theta}$ , for example PP0-Clip