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1 模版备用 2

1 模版备用

算法 ^①		
1: 测试		

[®]脚注

2 Q learning算法

Q-learning算法^①

- 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

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

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3 Sarsa算法

Sarsa算法^①

- 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

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

4 DQN算法

DQN算法^①

- 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_t
- 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 ^②
- 14: 对损失 $L(\theta) = (y_i Q(s_i, a_i; \theta))^2$ 关于参数 θ 做随机梯度下降³
- 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}

[®]Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

 $^{^{3}\}theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda \nabla_{\theta_{i}} L_{i} (\theta_{i})$

 $^{^{@}}$ 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 DRQN算法

```
DRQN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
      重置环境,获得初始状态的观测ot
      h_0 \leftarrow 0
      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,生成下一状态的观测o_{t+1}
 9:
         存储transition即(o_t, a_t, r_t, o_{t+1})到经验回放D中
10:
         更新环境状态对应的观测o_{t+1} \leftarrow o_t
11:
         更新策略:
12:
         从D中采样一个batch的transition,即 B = \left\{ (s_j, a_j, r_j, s_j') \dots (s_{j+\tau}, a_{j+\tau}, r_{j+\tau}, s_{j+\tau}') \right\}_{j=1}^{\text{batch size}} \subseteq D
13:
         for 这个batch中的每个transition do
14:
15:
            h_{i-1} \leftarrow 0
           for k = j to k = j + \tau do
16:
              更新LSTM网络的隐藏状态 h_k = Q(s_k, h_{k-1}|\theta_i)
17:
           end for
18:
           计算实际的Q值,即y_i<sup>②</sup>
19:
           计算损失 L(\theta) = (y_i - Q(s_{j+\tau}, a_{j+\tau}, h_{j+\tau-1}; \theta))^2
20:
         end for
21:
         关于参数θ做随机梯度下降<sup>®</sup>
22:
         每C个回合复制参数\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q^{\textcircled{\$}}
23:
      end for
24:
25: end for
```

$${}^{@}y_{j} = \begin{cases} r_{j} & \text{对于终止状态} s_{i+1} \\ r_{j} + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{j+\tau}, a_{j+\tau}, h_{j+\tau-1}; \theta) & \text{对于非终止状态} s_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

[®]Deep Recurrent Q-Learning for Partially Observable MDPs

6 PER-DQN算法

PER-DQN算法^①

- 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_t
- 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 $P(j) = p_i^{\alpha}/\sum_i p_i^{\alpha}$,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 δ_j ; 并根据TD-error更新优先级 p_j
- 15: 计算实际的Q值,即 y_j ^②
- 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 θ 做随机梯度下降^③
- 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}

[®]Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

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

 $^{^{\}oplus}$ 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

Policy Gradient算法

REINFORCE算法: Monte-Carlo Policy Gradient[®]

- 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

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ 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^①
- 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

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

PPO-Clip算法 9

```
PPO-Clip算法<sup>①②</sup>
```

- 1: 初始化策略网络(Actor)参数 θ 和价值网络(Critic)参数 ϕ 2: 初始化Clip参数 ϵ
- 3: 初始化epoch数K
- 4: 初始化经验回放D
- 5: **for** 回合数 = $1, 2, \dots, M$ **do**
- 根 据 策 略 π_{θ} 采 样C个 时 步 数 据,收 集 轨 迹 τ $s_0, a_0, r_1, ..., s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, ...$ 到经验回放D中
- for epoch数 $k = 1, 2, \cdots, K$ do 7:
- 计算折扣奖励 \hat{R}_t 8:
- 9:
- 10:
- 计算优势函数,即 $A^{\pi_{\theta_k}} = V_{\phi_k} \hat{R}_t$ 结合重要性采样计算Actor损失,如下: $L^{CLIP}(\theta) = \frac{1}{|D_k|T} \sum_{\tau \in D_k} \sum_{t=0}^{T} min(\frac{\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\pi_{\theta_k}(a_t|s_t)} A^{\pi_{\theta_k}}(s_t, a_t), g(\epsilon, A^{\pi_{\theta_k}}(s_t, a_t)))^{3}$ 11:
- 梯度下降更新Actor参数: $\theta_{k+1} \leftarrow \theta_k + \alpha_{\theta} L^{CLIP}(\theta)$ 12:
- 更新Critic参数: 13:
- $\phi_{k+1} \leftarrow \phi_k + \alpha_{\phi} \frac{1}{|D_k|T} \sum_{\tau \in D_k} \sum_{t=0}^T (V_{\phi_k}(s_t) \hat{R}_t)^2$ 14:
- end for 15:
- 16: end for

[®]Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms

 $[\]hbox{$^@$ https://spinningup.openai.com/en/latest/algorithms/ppo.html}$

 $^{^{\}textcircled{s}}L^{CLIP}(\theta) = \hat{E}_t[min(r_t(\theta)\hat{A}_t, clip(r_t(\theta), 1 - \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon)\hat{A}_t)]$

10 PPO-KL散度算法

```
PPO-KL散度算法<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KL散度参数λ
 3: 初始化回合数量M
 4: 初始化epoch数量K
 5: 初始化经验回放D
 6: for 回合数 = 1, 2, \dots, M do
       根据策略\pi_{\theta_m}采样一个或几个回合数据,收集(s_t, a_t, r_t)到经验回
       放D_m = \{\tau_i\}中
       for epoch数 = 1, 2, \dots, K do
 8:
          计算折扣奖励\hat{R}_t
 9:
         根据值函数V_{\Phi_m},用某种优势估计方法计算优势函数\hat{A}_t
10:
         通过最大化目标函数J_{PPO}(\theta)更新参数\theta:
11:
         J_{PPO}(\theta) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\pi_{old}(a_t|s_t)} \hat{A}_t - \lambda KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}]
12:
         典型方法是Adam随机梯度上升
13:
         根据均方误差回归拟合值函数,更新Critic参数:
14:
         \Phi_{m+1} \leftarrow \frac{1}{|D_m|T} \sum_{\tau \in D_m} \sum_{t=0}^{T} (V_{\Phi_m}(s_t) - \hat{R}_t)^2
15:
         运用某些梯度下降算法
16:
         if KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] > \beta_{high}KL_{target} then
17:
18:
            \lambda \leftarrow \alpha \lambda
         else if KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] < \beta_{low}KL_{target} then
19:
            \lambda \leftarrow \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}
20:
         end if
21:
       end for
23: end for
```

[®]Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms

² Emergence of Locomotion Behaviours in Rich Environments

11 DDPG算法 12

11 DDPG算法

DDPG算法^①

- 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 θ^Q 和 θ^μ
- 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

 $^{^{\}odot}$ Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning

12 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
```

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

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

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

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

13 SAC-S算法

SAC-S算法^①

```
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\}
10:

\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
```

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

14 SAC算法 15

14 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
```

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

 $^{{}^{\}text{(5)}}J(\alpha) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_t} \left[-\alpha \log \pi_t \left(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t \right) - \alpha \overline{\mathcal{H}} \right]$

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GAIL算法 15

GAIL算法^①

- 1: 采样专家轨迹 $\tau_E \sim \pi_E$, 初始化网络模型参数 θ_0 和判别器D参数 ω_0
- 2: **for** 回合数 $i = 1, 2, \cdots$ **do**
- 采样策略轨迹 $\tau_i \sim \pi_{\theta_i}$ 使用梯度下降更新判别器D的参数 ω_i ,梯度为:

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

- 使用判别器D对策略轨迹 τ_i 的输出作为奖励更新策略 π_{θ_i} ^②
- 6: end for

[®]Generative Adversarial Imitation Learning

 $^{^{\}circ}$ 策略更新方式与策略模型 π_{θ} 有关,如PP0-Clip等.