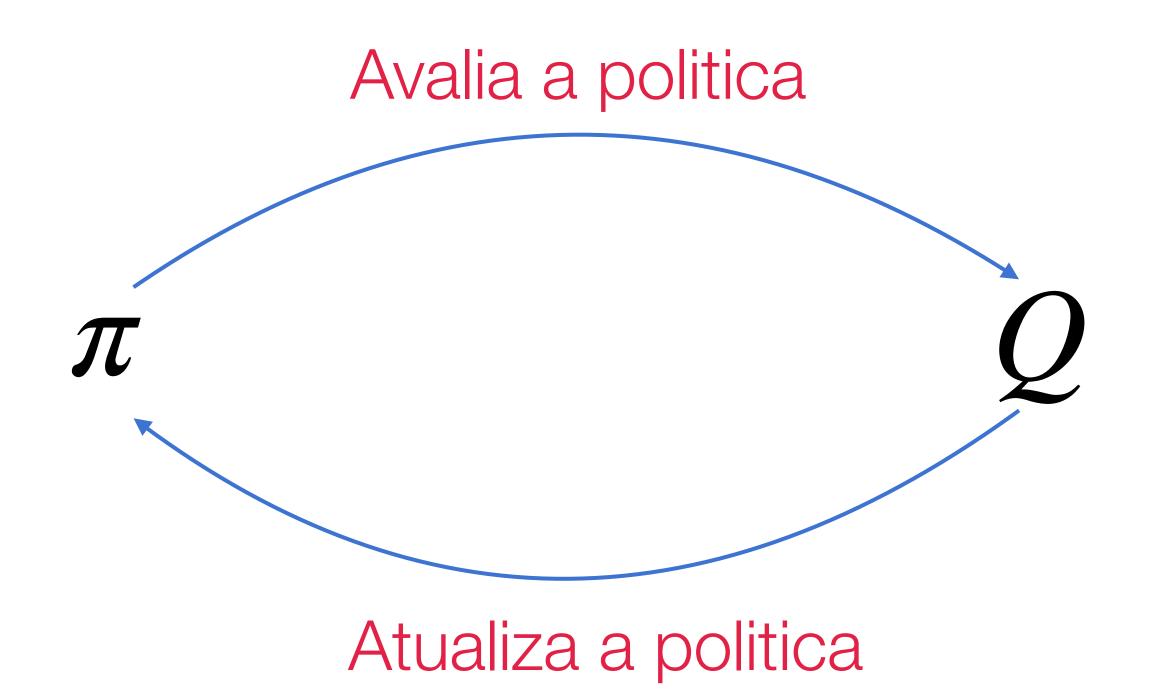
Métodos de Diferença temporal (TD)

O que são

- Base para a maioria dos métodos avançados de RL:
 - Tentativa e erro do MMC: aprende por experiência
 - Amostragem da PD: estimativas de valores Q(s, a)
 - Memória

O que são



O que são

Comparação

• Métodos de Monte-Carlo esperam ate o fim de um episódio para calcular G_t e atualizar Q(s,a)

$$G_t = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots + \gamma^{T-t-1} R_T$$

•Métodos de TD atualizam Q(s,a) toda vez que um agente realiza uma ação

•Como nos outros métodos, uma tabela de valores q(s,a) é construída para cada par S_t, A_t

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = \mathbb{E}[G_t | S_t = s, A_t = a] \qquad q_{\pi}(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r | s, a)[r + \gamma v_{\pi}(s')]$$

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \gamma \sum_{a'} \pi(a' \mid s') q_{\pi}(s', a')]$$

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \gamma \sum_{a'} \pi(a' \mid s') q_{\pi}(s', a')]$$

$$R_{t+1} S_{t+1}$$

$$A_{t+1} Q$$

• $Q_{\pi}(S_t, A_t)$ podem ser estimados por:

$$R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$$

$$R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)$$

Erro de Diferença temporal

ullet Diferentes métodos possuem diferentes estimativas de $Q(S_t,A_t)$

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha [R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

Lembre-se do Método de Monte-Carlo com lpha constante

Reorganizando:

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow (1 - \alpha)Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

SARSA

Primeiro algoritmo de TD

•SARSA: $S_t, A_t, R_t, S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}$

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

- O SARSA é on-policy, só tem uma politica
- Como no MMC, usa a politica ϵ -gulosa para exploração

SARSA

Primeiro algoritmo de TD

Algorithm 1 SARSA

```
1: Input: \alpha learning rate, \epsilon random action probability, \gamma discount factor
 2: \pi \leftarrow \epsilon-greedy policy w.r.t Q(s, a)
 3: Initialize Q(s,a) arbitrarily, with Q(terminal,\cdot)=0
 4: for episode \in 1...N do
        Reset the environment and observe S_0
 5:
        A_0 \sim \pi(S_0)
 6:
        for t \in 0...T - 1 do
             Execute A_t in the environment and observe S_{t+1}, R_{t+1}
            A_{t+1} \sim \pi(S_{t+1})

Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha \left[ R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t) \right]
             A_{t+1} \sim \pi(S_{t+1})
 9:
10:
        end for
11:
12: end for
13: Output: Near optimal policy \pi and action values Q(s, a)
```

Q-Learning

Segundo Algoritmo de TD

- ullet O Q-Learning é *off-policy*, possui uma politica exploratória π_b
- Funciona exatamente como o SARSA, mas usa π_b para gerar uma trajetória

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

$$A_{t+1} = \pi(S_{t+1}) = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q(S_{t+1}, a)$$

Q-Learning

Segundo Algoritmo de TD

```
Algorithm 2 Q-Learning
 1: Input: \alpha learning rate, \gamma discount factor
 2: \pi \leftarrow greedy policy w.r.t Q(s, a)
 3: b \leftarrow exploratory policy with coverage of \pi
 4: Initialize Q(s, a) arbitrarily, with Q(terminal, \cdot) = 0
 5: for episode \in 1..N do
      Reset the environment and observe S_0
 7: for t \in 0...T - 1 do
 8: A_t \sim b(S_t)
9: Execute A_t in the environment and observe S_{t+1}, R_{t+1}
       Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha [R_{t+1} + \gamma \pi(S_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]
        end for
12: end for
13: Output: Approximately optimal policy \pi and action values Q(s,a)
```

Métodos de *n*-passos

Generalização de Métodos de TD

Regra de atualização do SARSA

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

Bootstrapping de 1 passo (1-step)

$$R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$$

Métodos de *n*-passos

Generalização de Métodos de TD

Bootstrapping de 2 passos (2-step)

$$R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 Q(S_{t+2}, A_{t+2})$$

Bootstrapping de 3 passos (3-step)

$$R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \gamma^3 Q(S_{t+3}, A_{t+3})$$

Bootstrapping de n passos (n-step)

$$R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+n} + \gamma^n Q(S_{t+n}, A_{t+n})$$

Retorno de *n*-passos

• Estimativa de *n*-retornos

$$G_{t:t+n} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+n} + \gamma^n Q(S_{t+n}, A_{t+n})$$

SARSA n-passos

SARSA é apenas um caso especial de 1-step bootstrapping

$$G_{t:t+n} = R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$$

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \rightarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[G_{t:t+n} - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

Retorno de *n*-passos

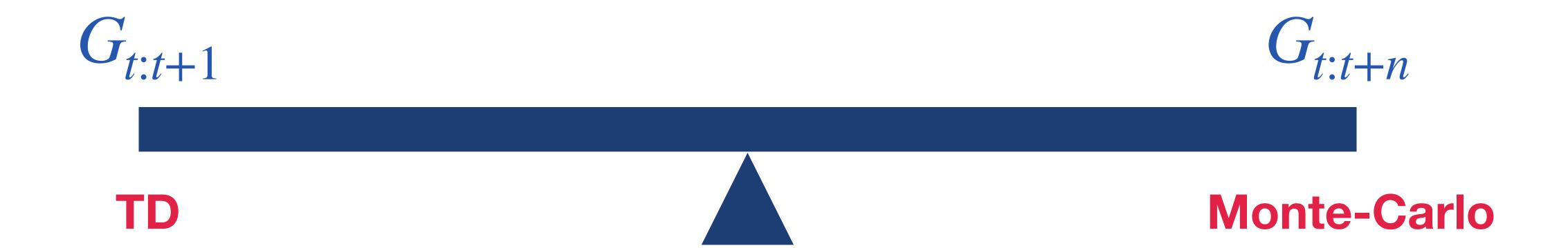
$$G_{t:t+2} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 Q(S_{t+2}, A_{t+2})$$

$$G_{t:t+3} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \gamma^3 Q(S_{t+3}, A_{t+3})$$

$$\cdots$$
 Se $n \ge T$:

$$G_{t:t+n} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+n}$$
 Monte-Carlo

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \rightarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha [G_{t:t+n} - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$



- Para que serve os valores de *n*?
- Regulagem do viés (bias) e da variância (variance)



Viés (bias)



Variância (variance)



- Quanto maior n menor o viés
- Quanto maior n maior a variância

$$G_{t:t+2} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 Q(S_{t+2}, A_{t+2})$$

$$G_{t:t+3} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \gamma^3 Q(S_{t+3}, A_{t+3})$$

$$G_{t:t+n} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \cdots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+n}$$

SARSA n-passos

- Combina-se o SARSA com o *n-step bootstrapping*
- On-Policy com politica ϵ -gulosa

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \to Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[G_{t:t+n} - Q(S_t, A_t)]$$

$$G_{t:t+n} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+n} + \gamma^n Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$$

SARSA n-passos

```
Algorithm 1 n-step SARSA

    Input: α learning rate, ε random action probability,

        \gamma discount factor, n bootstrap timestep
 3: \pi \leftarrow \epsilon-greedy policy w.r.t Q(s, a)
 4: Initialize Q(s, a) arbitrarily, with Q(terminal, \cdot) = 0
 5: for episode \in 1..N do
      Reset the environment and observe S_0
     A_0 \sim \pi(S_0)
 8: while t - n < T do
     if t < T then
     Take action A_t and observe R_{t+1}, S_{t+1}
      A_{t+1} \sim \pi(S_{t+1})
       end if
      if t \geq n then
    B = Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) \text{ if } t + 1 < T, \text{ else } 0
G = R_{t-n+1} + \gamma R_{t-n+2} + \cdots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+1} + \gamma^n B
Q(S_{t-n}, A_{t-n}) \leftarrow Q(S_{t-n}, A_{t-n}) + \alpha [G - Q(S_{t-n}, A_{t-n})]
             end if
        end while
19: end for
20: Output: Near optimal policy \pi and action values Q(s, a)
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