



# Joint RL meeting

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Brown University

# Outline

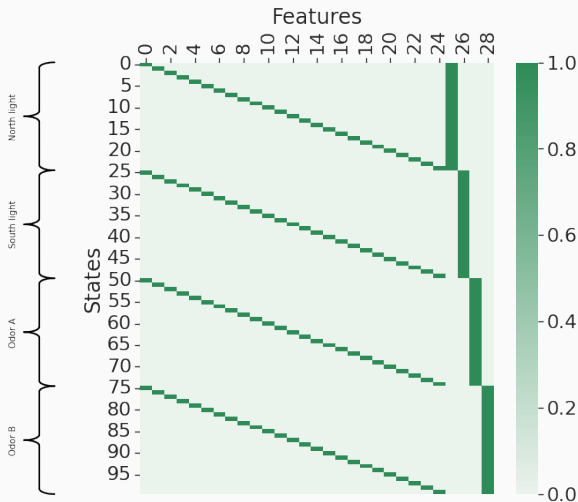
1. Reducing the number of features in function approximation
2. Deep Reinforcement Learning – first draft

# Outline

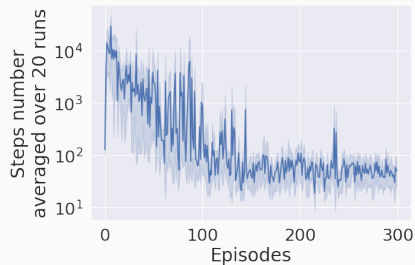
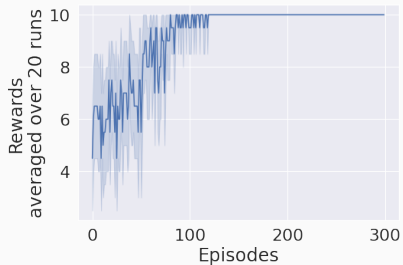
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# Features matrix – allocentric agent

→ Reduced from 100 to 25 locations + 4 cues

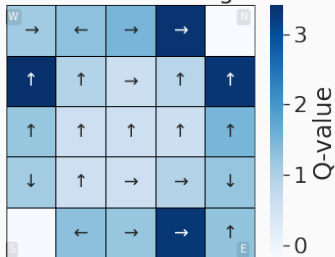


# Rewards and steps – allocentric agent

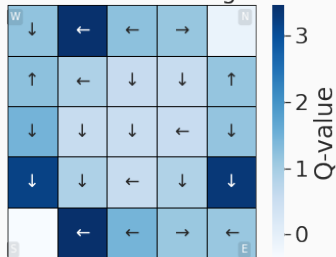


# Q-values learned – allocentric agent

Pre odor - North light



Pre odor - South light



Post odor - Odor A

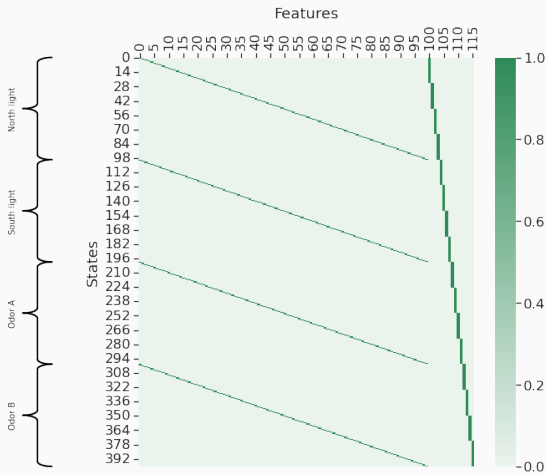


Post odor - Odor B

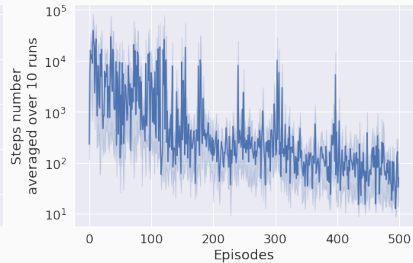
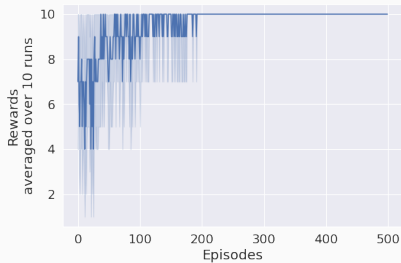


# Features matrix – egocentric agent

→ Reduced from 400 to 100 locations (25 locations x 4 head directions) + 16 cues (4 cues x 4 head directions)

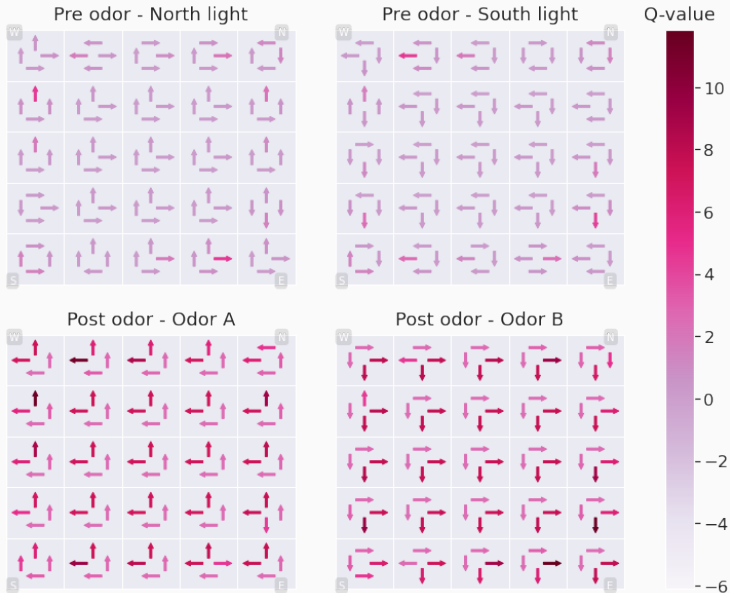


# Rewards and steps – egocentric agent





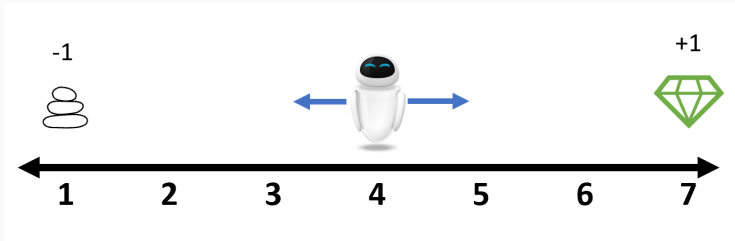
# Q-values learned – egocentric agent



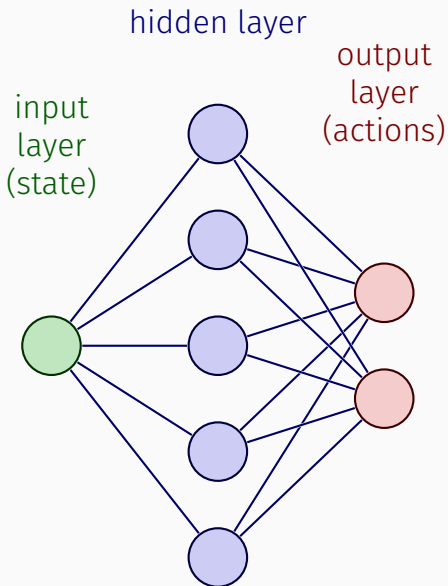
# Outline

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## Toy task : Random Walk 1D



# Network used



# Algorithm

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Algorithm 1: An algorithm with caption

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Data:  $X = [S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_n]$

Data:  $y = [q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_n]$

Result:  $y = x^n$

$q' \leftarrow r + \gamma q;$

$Loss \leftarrow (y - \hat{y}_{pred}) \times \Delta W;$

while  $N \neq 0$  do

    if  $N$  is even then

$X \leftarrow X \times X;$

$N \leftarrow \frac{N}{2};$       */\* This is a comment \*/*

    else

        if  $N$  is odd then

$y \leftarrow y \times X;$

$N \leftarrow N - 1;$

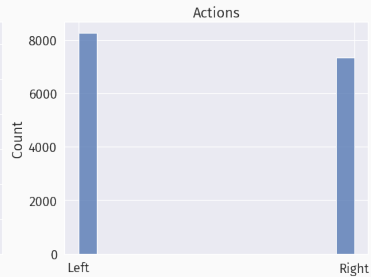
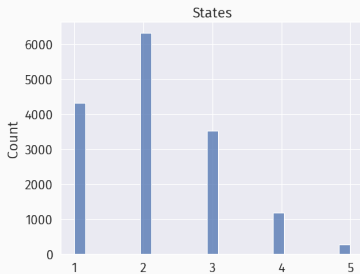
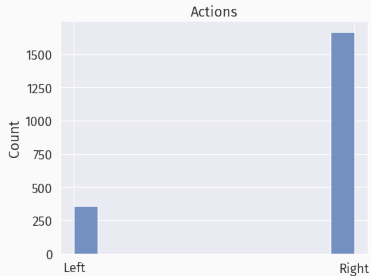
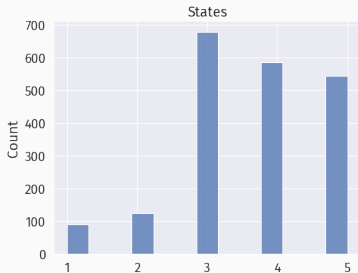
        end

    end

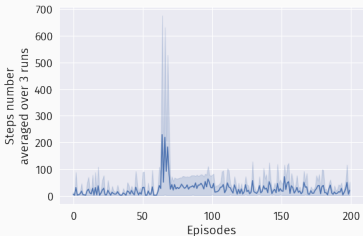
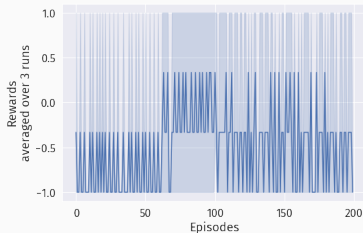
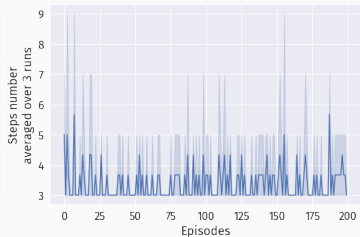
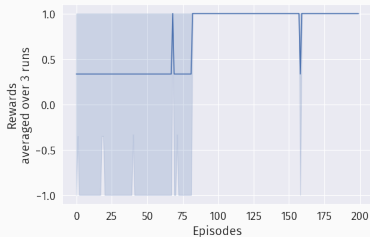
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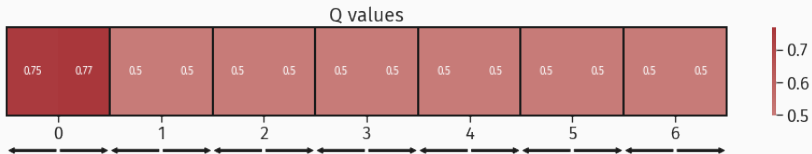
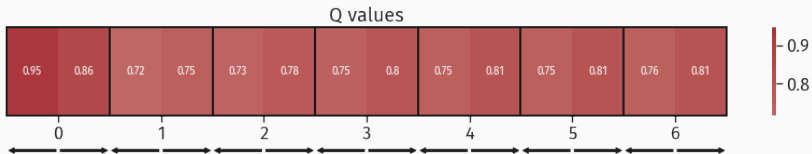
# States and actions



# Rewards and steps



# Q-values learned





Questions ?