

TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

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Inria Scool

- ▷ Definition of Markov Decision Process
- ▷ Markov property
- ▷ Discount factor
- ▷ Discounted value, Finite time horizon value.
- ▷ Bellman operator, Bellman optimal operator
- ▷ Dynamic Programming principle
- ▷ Policy Evaluation: Direct computation, Iteration, Monte-Carlo
- ▷ Contraction of Bellman operator, of Bellman optimal operator.
- ▷ Value Iteration
- ▷ Policy Iteration
- ▷ Modified Policy Iteration
- ▷ Quality function, Advantage function
- ▷ Bellman Q-operator.
- ▷ Incremental Monte-carlo updates: Temporal Difference, $TD(\lambda)$
- ▷ Q-temporal difference, Q-learning.
- ▷ Function approximation for V: Least-squares TD and Q: Fitted Q-iteration.
- ▷ Projection vs Contraction.

- ▷ The notion of Regret, of optimality gap Δ_a .
- ▷ What is Exploration? What is Exploitation?
- ▷ Exploration-Exploitation trade-off.
- ▷ Follow the leader, Explore then Commit strategies.
- ▷ The optimism in face of uncertainty principle.
- ▷ Hoeffding inequality for finite samples
- ▷ Handling random number of samples with Union bound.
- ▷ The Upper Confidence bound (UCB) strategy
- ▷ The Thompson sampling strategy
- ▷ Problem dependent regret lower bound: scaling in T , Kullback-Leibler.
- ▷ Most-confusing instance (e.g. for Bernoulli rewards)
- ▷ Problem-free (minimax) regret lower bound: scaling in T , A .
- ▷ KL-UCB strategy lower-bound approach.
- ▷ IMED strategy.

- ▷ What is Unimodal structure? Lipschitz structure? Linear structure?
- ▷ Graph seen as a linear structure.
- ▷ Lower-bound for structured bandits: optimization problem.
- ▷ Most confusing instance for Lipschitz bandits.
- ▷ IMED for Lipschitz bandits.
- ▷ Linear regression setup.
- ▷ Sub-Gaussian noise assumption.
- ▷ Least-squares estimate.
- ▷ Optimistic principle for linear bandits.
- ▷ Information gain

- ▷ Average gain criterion
- ▷ Poisson equation (gain and bias).
- ▷ Diameter of an MDP
- ▷ Value Iteration convergence issues.
- ▷ The span semi-norm
- ▷ Intrinsic contraction in span semi-norm.
- ▷ Stopping criterion for Value Iteration
- ▷ Exploration-Exploitation in MDPs
- ▷ UCB for MDPs: UCRL
- ▷ Building blocks of UCRL: Episode, EVI.
- ▷ What is an Extended MDP in EVI?
- ▷ What is guaranteed when EVI stops?

- ▷ Monte Carlo Tree Search
- ▷ What are the 4 main steps of of MCTS strategy?
- ▷ UCT rule for the value of each node.
- ▷ What is a Generative model?
- ▷ KL-OLOP combines two main algorithms: which ones?
- ▷ What is Best-armed identification (BAI) objective?
- ▷ What is Simple regret?
- ▷ Fixed-budget objective vs Fixed-confidence objective
- ▷ Reduction from cumulative to simple regret
- ▷ Sequential Halving
- ▷ What do we track in Track-and-stop?
- ▷ What is forced exploration?
- ▷ UCT rule in max node, versus UCT rule in min node.
- ▷ Monte-Carlo Graph Search idea
- ▷ When to rather use MGTS? When to rather use MCTS?

- ▷ Model-based vs Model-free
- ▷ Critic algorithm, Actor algorithm, Actor-critic algorithm.
- ▷ Example of Critic, Actor, algorithms?
- ▷ Q-learning idea.
- ▷ What is slow/fast network updates? Why was it introduced?
- ▷ What is experience replay?
- ▷ What is prioritized experience replay?
- ▷ Double DQN.
- ▷ Policy gradient theorem.
- ▷ Idea behind Reinforce strategy.
- ▷ Natural gradient
- ▷ TRPO (name, principle)
- ▷ PPO (name, principle)

“The more applied you go, the stronger theory you need”

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