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Knowledge Checks

Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following are two characteristics of Monte Carlo (MC) and Temporal Difference (TD) learning?

- MC methods provide an estimate of V(s) only once an episode terminates, whereas TD provides an estimate of after n steps.
- MC requires to know the model of the environment i.e. the transition probabilities, whereas TD requires no such model.
- Both MC and TD are model free methods.
- Both MC and TD use bootstrapping.



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Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following are two advantages of the TD algorithm compared to the MC algorithms?

- No Bias in the estimate of value.
- Works in continuing (non-terminating) environments.

2018	Knowledge Checks Knowledge Checks DAT257x Courseware edX
Sensitive to initial values.	
□ Model	free.
	s the Markov Decision Process properties to gain efficiency.
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O Monte	Carlo algorithms randomly sample all possible state-action pairs.
TD and	MC sample states, St+n, from the current state St. ✔
O MC algo	orithms use deterministic sampling.
O TD use	random sampling of state-action pairs one time step ahead only.
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Question	4

1/1 point (graded)

Which two of the following describe bias-variance trade-off between MC and TD?

■ The MC algorithm reduces variance by sampling until the terminal state, leading to higher bias.

- The MC algorithm reduces bias by sampling until the terminal state, leading to higher variance.
- The TD algorithm reduces variance by sampling a small number of time steps, leading to higher bias.
- The TD algorithm reduces bias by sampling a small number of a time steps, leading to higher variance.



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Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

What is the difference between on-policy and off-policy learning?

- On-policy learning learns by evaluating the results of a behavior policy to perform policy improvement on a target policy, whereas off-policy learns from experience by evaluating a target policy and performing policy improvement on the target policy.
- On-policy learning learns from experience by evaluating a target policy and performing policy improvement on the target policy, whereas off-policy learning learns by evaluating the results of a behavior policy to perform policy improvement on a target policy. 🗸
- On-policy learning learns from experience by evaluating a target policy and performing policy improvement on the target policy, whereas off-policy learning learns by evaluating the target policy to perform policy improvement on a behavior policy.
- On-policy learning learns from experience by evaluating a behavior policy and performing policy improvement on the target policy, whereas off-policy learning learns by evaluating the results of a behavior policy to perform policy improvement on the behavior policy.

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Question 6

1/1 point (graded)

Which two statements describe eligibility traces?

- Eligibility traces down weight the contribution of states that are rarely visited to computing average Vs) or Q(s,a).
- Eligibility traces encourage further exploration of the state space.
- Eligibility traces assign credit to action.
- Eligibility traces assign credit to both the most frequently visited and last visited states.



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Question 7

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following characterizes Q-Learning and SARSA?

- Q-Learning uses bootstrapping and SARSA does not.
- SARSA uses bootstrapping and Q-Learning does not.
- Both SARSA and Q-Learning are control algorithms.
- Q-Learning is an on-policy algorithm, whereas SARSA is an off-policy algorithm.
- SARSA is an on-policy algorithm, whereas Q-Learning is an off-policy algorithm



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