

Reinforcement Learning Algorithms Code Implementation

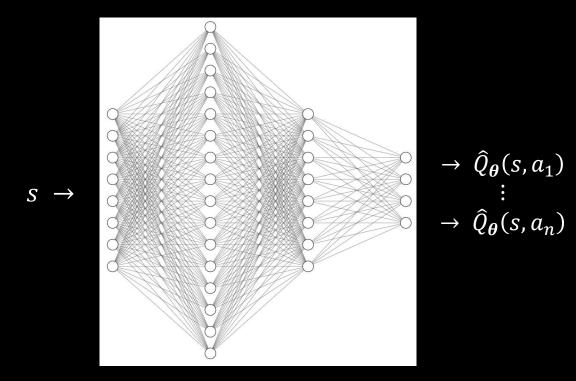
Saif Al Wahaibi *PhD Candidate*

July 19th, 2023

Q-Learning



- Intuition:
 - \circ Estimate $Q_{\pi}(s,a)$ via function approximation



Math:

$$\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(\delta_{TD} - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s, a) \right)^{2} \right] = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(r + \gamma \max_{a'} \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s', a') - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s, a) \right)^{2} \right]$$

Q-Learning Algorithm



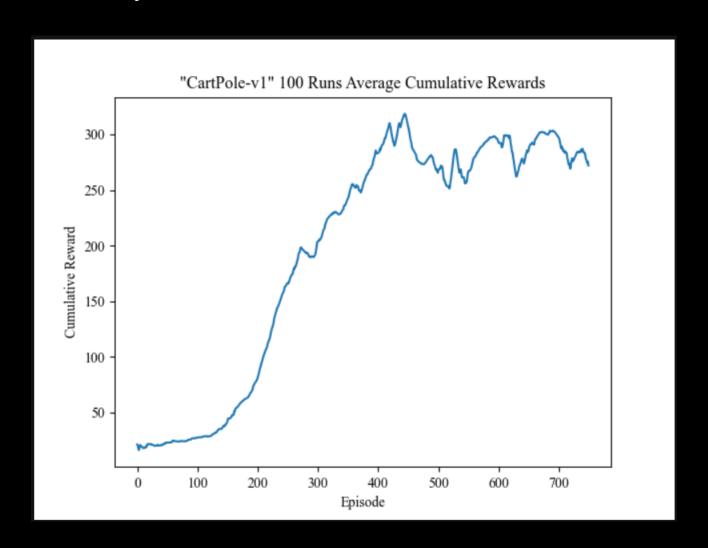
• Pseudocode:

```
Initialize \widehat{Q}_{m{	heta}}(s,a) with random weights
for \ episode = 1, 2, 3, ..., E \ do
               Initialize environment so
              for t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T do
                              Select action a_t randomly with probability \epsilon, otherwise
                                            a_t = \overline{\operatorname{argmax} \widehat{Q}_{\theta}}(s_t, a_t)
                              Execute action a_t in environment and observe r_{t+1}, s_{t+1},
                                            and terminal or truncate flags
                             Set TD target \delta_{TD} = r_{t+1} if terminal or truncate, otherwise
                                            \delta_{TD} = r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{\boldsymbol{a}} \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})
                              Perform a gradient descent step on
                                            \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[ \left( \delta_{TD} - \widehat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s_{\boldsymbol{t}}, a_{\boldsymbol{t}}) \right)^{2} \right]
                             Set s_{t+1} as current state
               end for
```

end for

Q-Learning Example



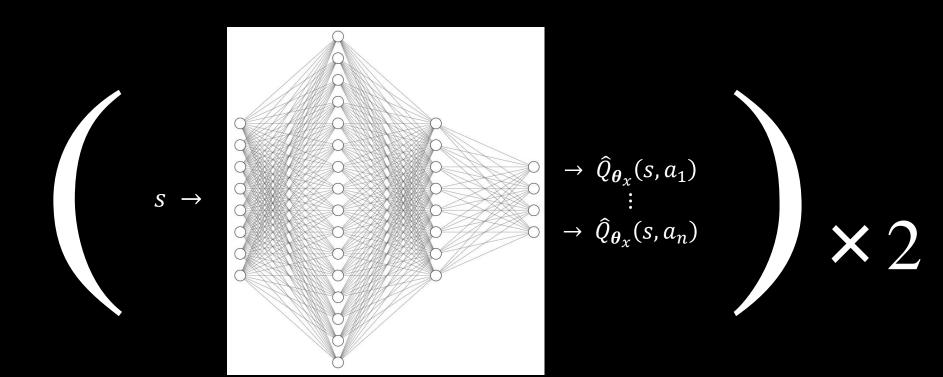


Double *Q*-Learning



Intuition:

- \circ Estimate $Q_{\pi}(s,a)$ via function approximation
- O Use two Q-networks to handle maximization bias



Double *Q*-Learning



Example of Maximization Bias:

- $\circ \quad Assume \ \hat{Q} = 150$
- \circ 10 noisy estimates of \hat{Q} :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150	151	151	150	151	151	151	152	150	149

 \circ Another 10 noisy estimates of \hat{Q} generated similarly but independently:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150	151	147	151	151	150	150	150	151	148

Math:

$$\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(r + \gamma \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_j} \left(s', \operatorname{argmax} \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}(s', a') \right) - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}(s, a) \right)^2 \right]$$

Double Q-Learning Algorithm



Pseudocode:

Initialize both
$$\hat{Q}_{\theta_x}(s,a)$$
 with random weights

for episode = 1, 2, 3, ..., E do

Initialize environment s_0

for $t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T$ do

Select action a_t randomly with probability ϵ , otherwise

 $a_t = \operatorname{argmax}\left(\frac{\hat{Q}_{\theta_1}(s_t, a_t) + \hat{Q}_{\theta_2}(s_t, a_t)}{2}\right)$

Execute action a_t in environment and observe r_{t+1} , s_{t+1} , and terminal or truncate flags

Choose at random either to update 1 or 2

if $i = 1$ or 2 then

Set TD target $\delta_{TD} = r_{t+1}$ if terminal or truncate, otherwise

 $a^*_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmax} \hat{Q}_{\theta_i}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$
 $\delta_{TD} = r_{t+1} + \gamma \hat{Q}_{\theta_{3-i}}(s_{t+1}, a^*_{t+1})$

Double *Q*-Learning Algorithm



$$a^*_{t+1} = \operatorname*{argmax} \widehat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$$

$$a_{t+1}$$

$$\delta_{TD} = r_{t+1} + \gamma \widehat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{3-i}}(s_{t+1}, a^*_{t+1})$$
Perform a gradient descent step on

$$\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(\delta_{TD} - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}(s_t, a_t) \right)^2 \right]$$

end if

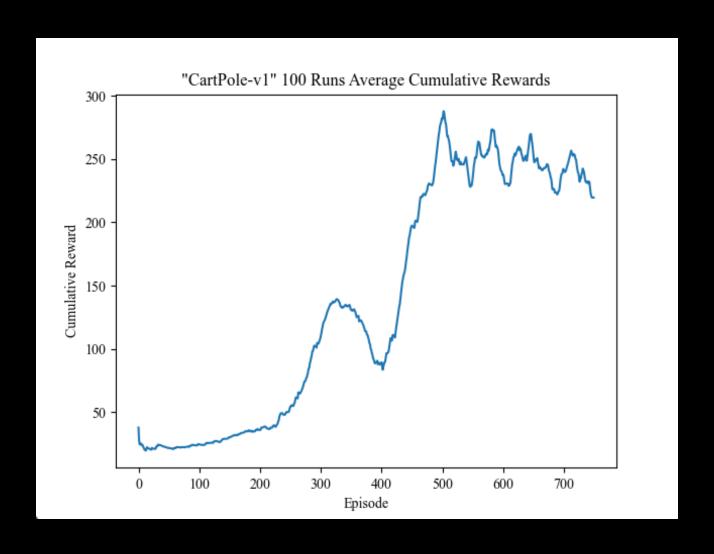
Set s_{t+1} as current state

end for

end for

Double *Q*-Learning Example



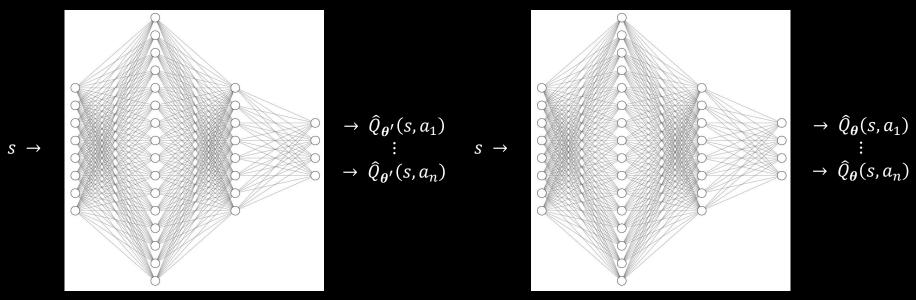


Deep Q-Learning Network



• Intuition:

- \circ Estimate $Q_{\pi}(s,a)$ via function approximation
- Use two Q-networks, one frozen and the other online, to fix the TD-target
- Utilize a replay buffer to store experience and train networks in randomized batches



• Math:

$$\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(r + \gamma \max_{a'} \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}'}(s', a') - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s, a) \right)^{2} \right]$$

Deep Q-Learning Network Algorithm



Pseudocode:

```
Initialize both \hat{Q}_{\theta}(s,a) & \hat{Q}_{\theta'}(s,a) with random weights
Initialize replay buffer
for \ episode = 1, 2, 3, ..., E \ do
             Initialize environment s<sub>0</sub>
            for t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T do
                           Select action a_t randomly with probability \epsilon, otherwise
                                        a_t = \operatorname{argmax} \hat{Q}_{\theta}(s_t, a_t)
                           Execute action a_t in environment and observe r_{t+1}, s_{t+1},
                                        and terminal or truncate flags
                           Save s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}, and terminal or truncate flags in
                                        replay buffer
                           Sample a random batch of s^{\mathcal{R}}_{t}, a^{\mathcal{R}}_{t}, r^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}, s^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}, and
                                        terminal or truncate flags from replay buffer
                           Set TD target \delta_{TD} = r^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1} if terminal or truncate, otherwise
                                        \delta_{TD} = r^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{\alpha^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}} \hat{Q}_{\theta'}(s^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}, \alpha^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1})
```

Deep Q-Learning Network Algorithm



Set TD target
$$\delta_{TD} = r^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}$$
 if terminal or truncate, otherwise $\delta_{TD} = r^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{\alpha^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}} \hat{Q}_{\theta'}(s^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1}, \alpha^{\mathcal{R}}_{t+1})$

Perform a gradient descent step on

$$\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(\delta_{TD} - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} (s^{\mathcal{R}}_{\boldsymbol{t}}, a^{\mathcal{R}}_{\boldsymbol{t}}) \right)^{2} \right]$$

Count learning steps:

$$i = i + 1$$

if i = replace then

Update target network:

$$\theta' \leftarrow \theta$$

end if

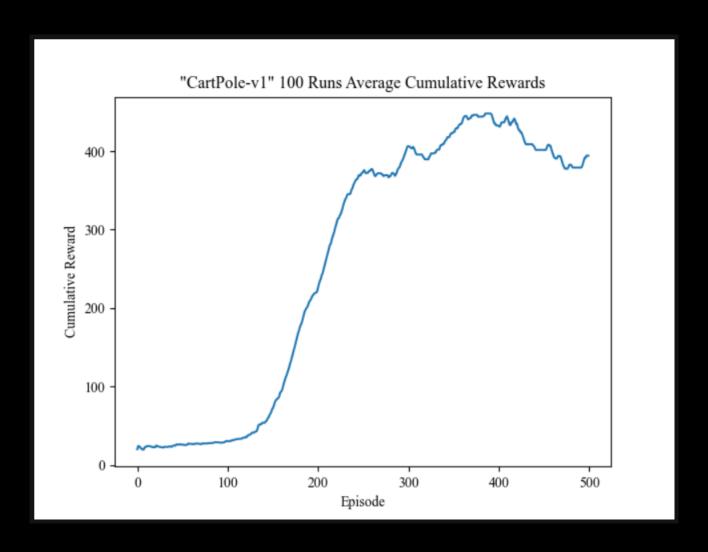
Set s_{t+1} as current state

end for

end for

Deep Q-Learning Network Example





Double Deep Q-Learning Network



• Intuition:

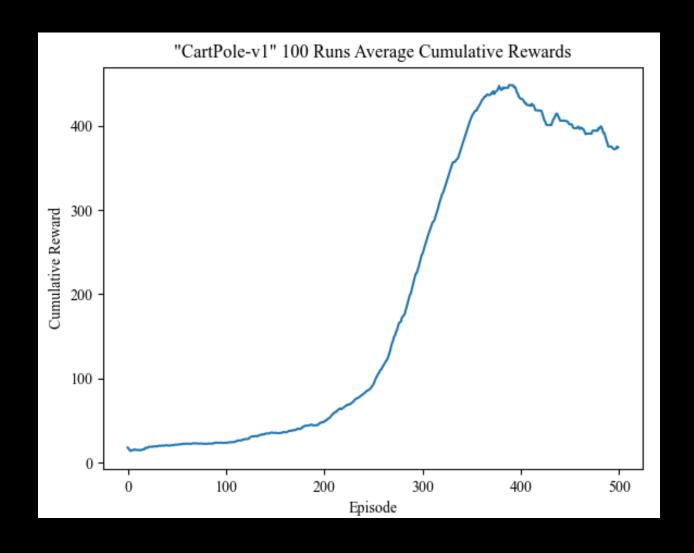
- \circ Estimate $Q_{\pi}(s,a)$ via function approximation
- Use two Q-networks, one frozen and the other online, to fix the TD-target
- Utilize a replay buffer to store experience and train networks in randomized batches
- Use the online and target Q-networks to handle maximization bias

• Math:

$$\mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi} \left[\left(r + \gamma \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}'} \left(s', \operatorname{argmax} \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s', a') \right) - \hat{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(s, a) \right)^{2} \right]$$

Double Deep Q-Learning Network Example







TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM