

高级机器学习

作业二

MG1833074, 王易木, wangym@lamda.nju.edu.cn

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1 [30pts] Learning Theory

(1) [10pts] VC 维

试讨论最近邻分类器假设空间的 VC 维大小, 并给出证明.

(2) [10pts] Rademacher 复杂度

试证明: 常数函数 c 的 Rademacher 复杂度为 0.

(3) [10pts] PAC

$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{Y} = 0, 1$. 假设空间 \mathcal{H} 定义如下: $\mathcal{H} = \{h_r : r \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$, 其中 $h_r(x) = \mathbb{I}(\|x\| \leq r)$, 假定假设空间是可分的, 证明 \mathcal{H} 是 PAC 可学习的, 并且样本复杂度为 $\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon}$
(提示: 可考虑返回与训练集一致的最小圆的算法)

Proof. 此处用于写证明 (中英文均可)

(1) [10pts] VC 维

很明显 1-NN 对于任意数量的集合, 都可以将其打散 (因为不管集合有多大, 总能找到一个离目标点最近的训练集中的点, 并对其分类)。

$$H(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{y \in D_{\text{train}}} \|x - y\|_2 \quad (1.1)$$

故 1-NN 最近邻分类器的假设空间的 VC 维大小为无限。

(2) [10pts] Rademacher 复杂度

首先, 函数空间 \mathcal{F} 关于训练样本 \mathcal{Z} 的经验 Rademacher 复杂度为:

$$\hat{R}_{\mathcal{Z}}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i f(z_i) \right] \quad (1.2)$$

因为 $|\mathcal{F}| = 1$, 即函数空间只有一个假设, 常数函数。

经验 Rademacher 复杂度为

$$\hat{R}_{\mathcal{Z}}(\mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

函数空间 \mathcal{F} 关于训练样本 \mathcal{Z} 上分布 *Rademacher* 复杂度为：

$$\begin{aligned} R_m(\mathcal{F}) &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}: |\mathcal{Z}|=m} [\hat{R}_{\mathcal{Z}}(\mathcal{F})] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}: |\mathcal{Z}|=m} [0] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

(3) [10pts] PAC

假设 h 的泛化误差大于 ϵ ，对分布 \mathcal{D} 上随机采样而得到的任何样例 (\mathbf{x}, y)

$$\begin{aligned} P(h(\mathbf{x}) = y) &= 1 - P(h(\mathbf{x}) \neq y) \\ &= 1 - E(h) \\ &< 1 - \epsilon \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

由于 \mathcal{D} 包含 m 个从 \mathcal{D} 中独立同分布采样得到的样例，因此 h 与 \mathcal{D} 表现一直的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P((h(\mathbf{x}_1) = y_1) \wedge \dots \wedge (h(\mathbf{x}_m) = y_m)) &= (1 - P(h(\mathbf{x}) \neq y))^m \\ &< (1 - \epsilon)^m \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

由于 \mathcal{H} 中只有一个假设，我们需要保证泛化误差大于 ϵ ，且在训练集上表现完美的所有假设概率之和不大于 δ ：

$$\begin{aligned} P(E(h_r) > \epsilon \wedge \hat{E}(h_r) = 0) &< (1 - \epsilon)^m \\ &< e^{-m\epsilon} \\ e^{-m\epsilon} &\leq \delta \\ m &\geq \frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon} \end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

故 \mathcal{H} 是 PAC 可学习的，并且样本复杂度为 $\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\epsilon}$ 。

2 [30pts] 文档主题模型

在一个新闻数据集上实现文档主题模型 (Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)) [1].

我们提供了一个包含 8,888 条新闻的数据集，请在该数据集上完成 LDA 算法的使用及实现。

- 数据集下载：新闻数据集.
- 格式：每行是一条新闻.

数据预处理提示：你可能需要完成分词及去掉一些停用词等预处理工作.

(1) [10pts] 任务 #1: 使用 LDA 模型

- 选择开源的 LDA 库（例如：scikit-learn），并在提供的数据集上学习使用.
- 给出 $K = \{5, 10, 20\}$ 个主题时，每个主题下概率最大的 $M = 10$ 个词及其概率.

(2) [20pts] 任务 #2: 实现 LDA 模型

- 不借助开源库，自己完成 LDA 算法.
- 给出 $K = \{5, 10, 20\}$ 个主题时，每个主题下概率最大的 $M = 10$ 个词及其概率.

Solution. 代码附在 `lda_sklearn.py` 和 `lda.py` 中。

(1) [10pts] 任务 #1: 使用 LDA 模型

$K = 5$	Word1	Word2	Word3	Word4	Word5	Word6	Word7	Word8	Word9	Word10
Topic1	game	team	player	season	year	time	point	league	seri	goal
	3.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.78%	0.65%	0.61%	0.6%
Topic2	mr	year	time	people	ms	work	day	york	way	citi
	1.1%	1.0%	0.93%	0.67%	0.65%	0.51%	0.51%	0.5%	0.49%	0.45%
Topic3	mr	companies	trump	year	percent	state	clinton	campaign	parti	people
	2.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.95%	0.74%	0.71%	0.69%	0.63%
Topic4	state	year	people	govern	countries	offici	mr	time	group	attack
	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.92%	0.85%	0.77%	0.76%	0.61%	0.61%	0.5%
Topic5	mr	school	court	year	office	law	state	case	polic	student
	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.92%	0.88%

$K = 10$	Word1	Word2	Word3	Word4	Word5	Word6	Word7	Word8	Word9	Word10
Topic1	music	year	song	perform	time	mr	prince	theater	dance	day
	1.5%	0.91%	0.75%	0.75%	0.71%	0.67%	0.54%	0.54%	0.49%	0.48%
Topic2	time	mr	ms	year	people	work	book	art	life	thing
	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.96%	0.9%	0.82%	0.76%	0.74%	0.72%
Topic3	game	team	player	season	year	time	point	league	goal	seri
	4.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.92%	0.85%	0.82%
Topic4	state	govern	mr	countries	preside	year	offici	union	people	nation
	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.94%	0.86%	0.85%	0.8%	0.71%	0.68%
Topic5	school	people	year	mr	polic	office	student	citi	famili	state
	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.95%	0.84%	0.79%
Topic6	citi	house	home	york	mr	year	street	room	build	park
	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.89%	0.88%	0.86%	0.78%	0.73%	0.67%	0.67%
Topic7	trump	mr	clinton	campaign	state	parti	voter	elect	preside	sander
	3.7%	3.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.94%	0.92%	0.87%	0.87%
Topic8	film	mr	movi	time	people	media	facebook	season	network	televis
	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.95%	0.94%	0.92%	0.81%	0.77%	0.75%
Topic9	mr	court	state	law	case	lawyer	judge	year	companies	justice
	3.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.92%	0.89%	0.85%	0.79%	0.75%
Topic10	companies	year	percent	market	people	busi	price	rate	research	health
	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.79%	0.77%	0.73%	0.67%	0.59%	0.59%

$K = 20$	Word1	Word2	Word3	Word4	Word5	Word6	Word7	Word8	Word9	Word10
Topic1	company	bank	year	money	fund	busi	tax	mr	invest	market
	2.9%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Topic2	art	design	museum	artist	fashion	work	collect	exhibit	galleri	mr
	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Topic3	game	run	season	yanke	met	inning	home	team	league	time
	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.96%	0.95%
Topic4	mr	trump	clinton	campaign	state	parti	preside	elect	senat	voter
	5.4%	3.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.98%
Topic5	court	mr	case	lawyer	law	judge	state	justice	investing	deci
	4.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.2%	0.95%
Topic6	polic	mr	office	people	citi	year	man	attack	investing	victim
	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.88%	0.85%	0.76%
Topic7	health	drug	dr	care	year	doctor	cancer	patient	research	hospital
	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Topic8	food	redston	restore	recipe	mr	day	chef	wine	cook	Viacom
	2.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.98%	0.85%	0.79%	0.78%	0.73%	0.59%
Topic9	govern	state	country	mr	year	offici	union	preside	nation	group
	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.99%	0.91%	0.82%	0.8%
Topic10	article	film	time	editor	news	mr	york	reader	stori	newspaper
	2.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.89%	0.87%	0.82%	0.82%
Topic11	companies	percent	year	market	product	price	busi	technolog	industri	apple
	4.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.91%	0.88%	0.81%	0.8%
Topic12	prince	gawker	thieve	denton	valley	media	yida	yidda	com	philip
	4.6%	2.0%	0.98%	0.57%	0.57%	0.51%	0.48%	0.46%	0.44%	0.4%
Topic13	game	goal	season	team	year	seri	time	race	player	playoff
	3.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.87%	0.84%
Topic14	time	people	ms	year	way	thing	life	day	somethe	book
	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.96%	0.85%	0.74%	0.7%
Topic15	water	year	people	time	mile	day	flight	plane	air	area
	1.4%	1.1%	0.76%	0.7%	0.69%	0.67%	0.59%	0.58%	0.55%	0.54%
Topic16	mr	music	year	perform	theater	film	season	song	movi	time
	2.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.84%	0.8%	0.75%	0.74%
Topic17	citi	house	street	home	room	build	york	park	space	mr
	2.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
Topic18	world	sport	team	olymp	game	athlete	year	soccer	state	time
	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Topic19	game	player	team	point	season	year	warrior	time	league	coach
	4.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	0.98%	0.98%	0.92%	0.88%
Topic20	school	student	year	univers	college	law	state	people	educate	citi
	4.1%	2.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.99%	0.87%

(2) [20pts] 任务 #2: 实现 LDA 模型

$K = 5$	Word1	Word2	Word3	Word4	Word5	Word6	Word7	Word8	Word9	Word10
Topic1	mr	state	trump	preside	parti	countries	campaign	people	govern	clinton
	2.8%	1.7%	1.5%	0.97%	0.87%	0.83%	0.82%	0.82%	0.82%	0.81%
Topic2	companies	year	percent	market	busi	bank	price	people	time	execute
	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%	0.83%	0.71%	0.67%	0.62%	0.61%	0.56%	0.52%
Topic3	mr	year	office	court	citi	case	polic	people	state	law
	2.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.88%	0.8%	0.7%
Topic4	mr	time	year	ms	people	day	work	way	york	thing
	1.0%	0.97%	0.92%	0.66%	0.64%	0.52%	0.51%	0.5%	0.49%	0.43%
Topic5	game	team	season	player	year	time	point	league	seri	goal
	2.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.75%	0.62%	0.58%	0.57%
$K = 10$	Word1	Word2	Word3	Word4	Word5	Word6	Word7	Word8	Word9	Word10
Topic1	game	point	season	redston	warrior	seri	year	time	sport	team
	2.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.95%	0.95%	0.9%	0.87%	0.86%	0.84%	0.74%
Topic2	school	student	year	univers	people	ms	famili	college	women	children
	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.92%	0.88%
Topic3	companies	year	percent	market	busi	bank	mr	price	execute	sale
	3.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.99%	0.88%	0.84%	0.76%	0.65%
Topic4	mr	court	office	case	polic	investing	law	lawyer	year	judge
	3.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Topic5	music	mr	year	perform	theater	song	ms	art	york	time
	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.86%	0.84%	0.79%	0.74%	0.65%	0.61%	0.6%
Topic6	mr	trump	time	people	way	book	thing	film	year	work
	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.88%	0.71%	0.69%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.59%
Topic7	game	team	player	season	year	time	league	goal	run	day
	2.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.79%	0.76%	0.69%	0.63%
Topic8	citi	home	year	house	day	street	room	food	build	people
	1.5%	0.95%	0.94%	0.88%	0.79%	0.78%	0.76%	0.69%	0.66%	0.64%
Topic9	state	year	health	people	drug	percent	research	dr	senat	care
	2.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.84%	0.82%	0.74%	0.73%	0.66%	0.62%	0.53%
Topic10	mr	state	preside	parti	clinton	govern	countries	trump	campaign	people
	3.3%	1.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.96%

$K = 20$	Word1	Word2	Word3	Word4	Word5	Word6	Word7	Word8	Word9	Word10
Topic1	time	companies	people	media	apply	news	facebook	year	technolog	service
	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.98%	0.96%	0.86%	0.84%	0.79%
Topic2	art	work	music	book	time	artist	mr	museum	year	way
	1.2%	1.0%	0.97%	0.87%	0.87%	0.85%	0.85%	0.81%	0.8%	0.7%
Topic3	game	team	player	season	year	time	point	league	goal	seri
	3.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.91%	0.78%	0.71%	0.69%
Topic4	house	room	bedroom	home	floor	oil	properties	build	price	design
	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.99%	0.99%	0.97%
Topic5	court	case	law	mr	lawyer	state	judge	justice	investing	office
	3.9%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Topic6	mr	trump	clinton	campaign	parti	state	preside	senat	elect	sander
	5.8%	4.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.99%
Topic7	york	match	couple	son	univers	william	father	tenni	groom	court
	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Topic8	article	ticket	plane	flight	time	travel	airline	airport	york	passeng
	2.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.89%	0.87%
Topic9	year	state	health	percent	rate	worker	govern	people	countries	economi
	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.99%	0.93%	0.87%	0.84%
Topic10	union	govern	britain	countries	mr	parti	state	vote	minist	europ
	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.84%
Topic11	school	student	year	univers	college	women	children	people	famili	ms
	4.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Topic12	polic	mr	people	office	year	citi	man	day	famili	time
	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	0.95%	0.87%	0.83%	0.81%
Topic13	mr	ms	year	film	time	movi	theater	season	director	redston
	2.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.85%	0.78%	0.76%	0.67%	0.64%
Topic14	citi	year	street	food	day	park	home	restaurent	york	mr
	1.9%	1.0%	0.97%	0.93%	0.81%	0.81%	0.78%	0.76%	0.73%	0.73%
Topic15	dr	research	scientist	studi	dog	year	anim	people	science	brain
	2.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.91%	0.9%	0.89%	0.88%	0.75%	0.73%
Topic16	state	mr	govern	countries	preside	offici	year	group	war	people
	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.92%	0.9%	0.9%
Topic17	mr	year	democrat	house	ms	senat	leader	jew	van	time
	6.3%	0.98%	0.59%	0.57%	0.47%	0.43%	0.41%	0.4%	0.39%	0.38%
Topic18	company	percent	year	bank	market	busi	execute	sale	mr	investor
	5.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Topic19	drug	cancer	patient	ali	doctor	treatment	hospital	cell	pain	medicin
	4.8%	3.7%	3.2%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.93%	0.79%	0.73%
Topic20	car	vehicle	driver	volkswagen	race	safety	model	engine	owner	state
	3.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	0.97%	0.86%	0.8%	0.79%	0.76%

3 [40pts] 强化学习实验

用 DQN (deep Q Networks) 训练 Flappy Bird. 请各位同学根据 DQN 算法流程, 补全提供的代码包中 `deep_q_networkd.py` 文件中“# TODO”部分代码 (补全 epsilon-greedy action selection 以及 Q learning updating), 了解 DQN 算法, 并进行训练, 本实验时间相对较久.

本次实验所需要的依赖如下:

- python2.7 or python3;
- pygame;
- OpenCV-python;
- TensorFlow (建议使用 1.1-1.6).

强化学习中经典的 off-policy 算法 Q-Learning 的原始版本采用表格形式来记录 Q 函数, 显然只能应用于有限离散状态、有限离散动作且状态、动作数量较少的情况下, 即有维度灾难问题 (表格大小正比于 $|S| * |A|$). 采用函数近似法, 假定 Q 函数可由状态特征经过某个函数的映射到对应动作的评价值上, 可扩大 Q-Learning 使用范围. 近年来, DeepMind 结合深度模型强大的表达能力, 用深度神经网络作为近似函数来表达强化学习中的 Q 函数, 进一步扩大了 Q-Learning 可用范围. DQN 中采用 experience replay 和 target network 两种技术, 使 DQN 的训练更加高效且鲁棒, 并在 atari 的部分游戏上取得了人类水平的表现.

DQN 的流程大致如下 1:

上图是 15 年 DeepMind 发表在 Nature 上文章中所采用的算法流程, 包含了 experience replay 和 target network 技术, 本次实验不要实现 target network, 仅需要实现 experience replay 即可 (实现 target network 可额外获得 5pts bonus). 感兴趣的同学可参阅 DQN 相关教程或文章, 进一步了解两种技术.

本次实验中状态太输入为 raw pixel, 转为 $80 * 80$ 的灰度图 (采用 openCV 转换), 并将历史最近 3 个 frame 叠加到当前 frame 中作为状态输入, 即每一步输入状态为 $4 * 80 * 80$, 动作为 2 维离散动作 (上、下, action 为 2 维 one-hot 编码). 网络模型已经搭建好 (采用 TensorFlow 搭建), 输入为 $4 * 80 * 80$, 输出为 2, 对应每个动作对应的 Q 值. 如下图所示 1.

游戏环境中, 单步奖励为 0.1, 越过一个管道 +1, 死亡得到 -1 的惩罚. 可采用其他深度学习框架, 如 pytorch、keras 等搭建模型并完成训练代码. DQN 算法设置可采用如下配置:

- GAMMA = 0.99 # decay rate of past observations;
- OBSERVE = 10000. # timesteps to observe before training;
- EXPLORE = 2000000. # frames over which to anneal epsilon;
- FINAL_EPSILON = 0.0001 # final value of epsilon;
- INITIAL_EPSILON = 0.1 0.2 # starting value of epsilon;
- REPLAY_MEMORY = 50000 # number of previous transitions to remember;
- BATCH = 32 # size of minibatch;

Algorithm 1 DQN with experience replay

Initialize replay memory D to capacity N Initialize action-value function Q with random weights θ Initialize target action-value function \hat{Q} with weights $\theta^- = \theta$ **for** $episode = 1, M$ **do**Initialize sequence $s_1 = x_1$ and preprocessed sequence $\phi_1 = \phi(s_1)$ **for** $t = 1, T$ **do**With probability ϵ select a random action a_t otherwise select $a_t = \arg \max_a Q(\phi(s_t), a; \theta)$ Execute action a_t in emulator and observe reward r_t and image x_{t+1} Set $s_{t+1} = s_t, a_t, x_{t+1}$ and preprocess $\phi_{t+1} = \phi(s_{t+1})$ Store transition $(\phi_t, a_t, r_t, \phi_t)$ in D Sample random minibatch of transitions $(\phi_j, a_j, r_j, \phi_{j+1})$ from D

Set

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} r_j & \text{if episode terminates at step } j+1 \\ r_j + \gamma \max_{a'} \hat{Q}(\phi_{j+1}, a'; \theta^-) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Perform a gradient descent step on $(y_j - Q(\phi_j, a_j; \theta))^2$ with respect to the network parameters θ Every C steps reset $\hat{Q} = Q$ **end for****end for**

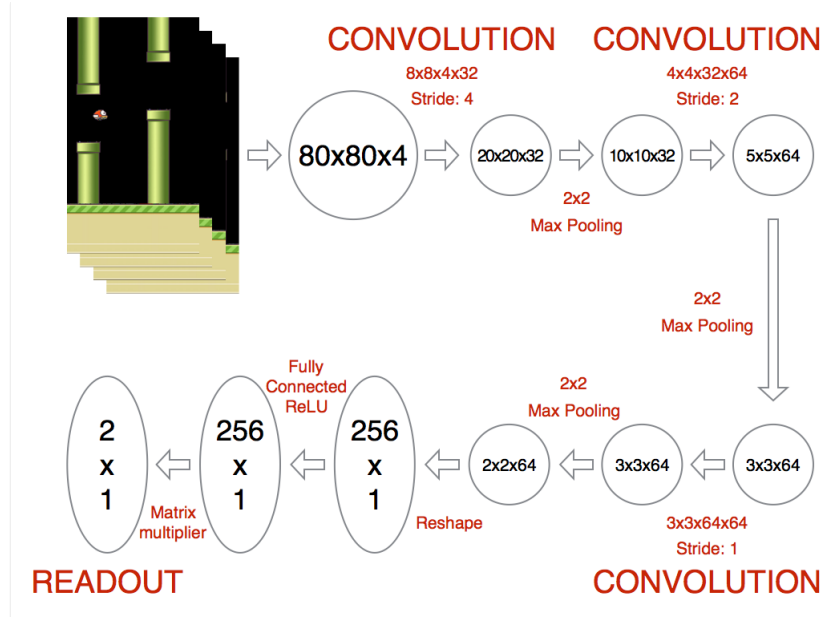


图 1: 网络模型.

- `FRAME_PER_ACTION = 1`.

默认一直训练不会终止, 每 10,000 frames 保存一个模型, 默认最大保存 5 个, 保存的模型可恢复用来测试, 默认保存在 `save_model` 目录下. 采用 GPU 可加速训练, 仅使用双核 CPU 训练时, 采用如上配置, 总样本量到 1M (1,000,000 个 state) 需要时间为 20 24h, 大概 3M 可训练出相当不错的策略, 考虑到计算咨询和时间, 可自行选择训练量.

采用其他深度学习框架时, 只需要保持从环境中获得返回的状态、奖励信息, 以及是否终止, 并可在环境中执行 action (再次注意, action 为 2 维 one-hot 编码). Agent 与环境交互过程如下所示:

- `sys.path.append("game/")`;
- `import wrapped_flappy_bird as game # import game environment`;
- `game_state = game.GameState() # initialize`;
- `# execute an action and get info from the environment`;
- `x_t, r_0 , terminal = game_state.frame_step(action)`.

本实验提交要求:

仅提供补全后 `deep_q_network.py` 文件, 以及训练后的短视频 (连续飞行 5 – 10s 即可) 或图片或 gif 动图等辅助证明材料, 并说明训练使用样本量. 如果有任何修改或补充说明, 请一并说明. (建议写 Readme 文件或报告)

Solution. 此处用于写解答 (中英文均可)

运行了 4080000 次保存的结果。

参考文献

- [1] David M. Blei, Andrew Y. Ng, and Michael I. Jordan. Latent dirichlet allocation. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 3:993–1022, 2003.