Exercise 5

Task 1 - Random Walk

- The first episode terminates in the left state.
- The states are not yet visited or the ones visited are updated with TD error = 0 (\rightarrow the values are not changing at all.)
- $V_{t+1}(A) = V_t(A) + \alpha * (R_{t+1} + \gamma V(terminal) V_t(A))$ in our case: 0.5 + 0.1 * (0 + 0 0.5) = 0.45

Task 2 - Sarsa and Q-learning on the FrozenLake

a)

see Figure 1 & Figure 2 & Figure 3.

Table 1: Sarsa policy

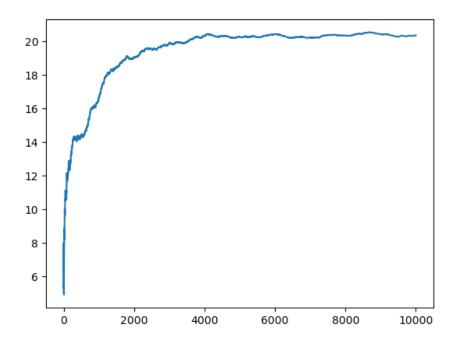


Figure 1: Sarsa training length



Figure 2: Sarsa V

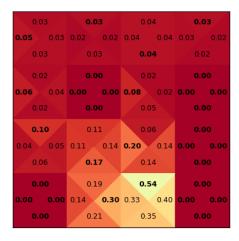


Figure 3: Sarsa Q

b)

Sarsa follows a more saver policy (more exploration) then q-learning (more exploitation). Same as in the cliff example in the lecture Q-learning takes the optimal path which could end up in holes. see Figure 4 & Figure 5 & Figure 6.

Table 2: Q-Learning policy

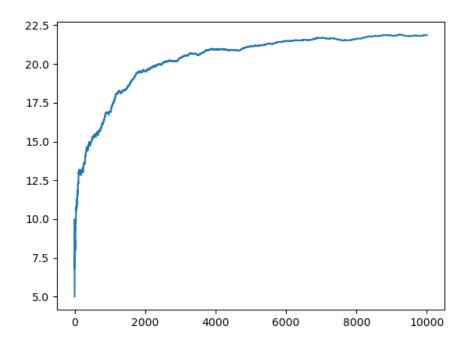


Figure 4: Q-Learning training length

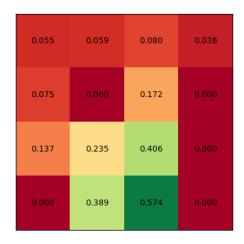


Figure 5: Q-Learning V

c)

An optimal policy gets calculated. This policy would not be optimal in a slippery environment. For Sarsa: see Figure 7 & Figure 8 & Figure 9.

Table 3: det Sarsa policy

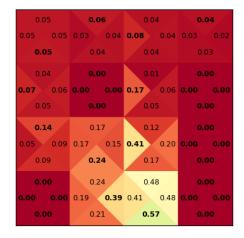


Figure 6: Q-Learning Q

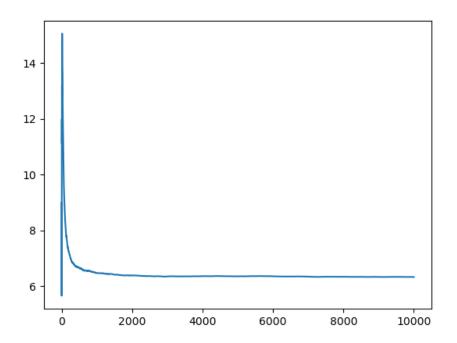


Figure 7: det Sarsa training length

Table 4: det Q-Learning policy

d)

For Sarsa: see Figure 7 & Figure 8 & Figure 9.

For Q-Learning: see Figure 16 & Figure 17 & Figure 18.



Figure 8: det Sarsa V

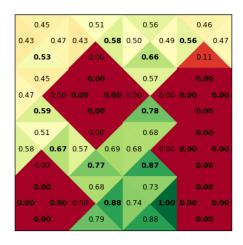


Figure 9: det Sarsa Q

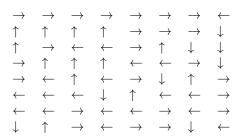


Table 5: 8x8 Sarsa policy

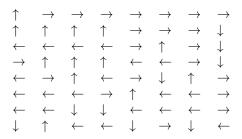


Table 6: 8x8 Q-Learning policy

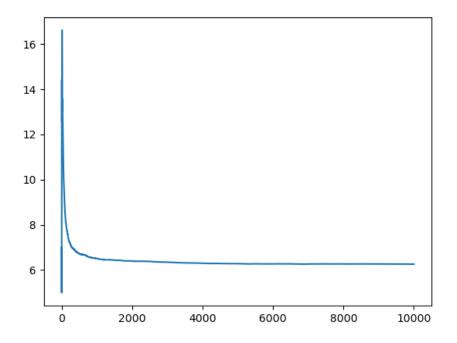


Figure 10: det Q-Learning training length



Figure 11: det Q-Learning V

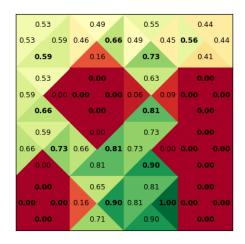


Figure 12: det Q-Learning Q

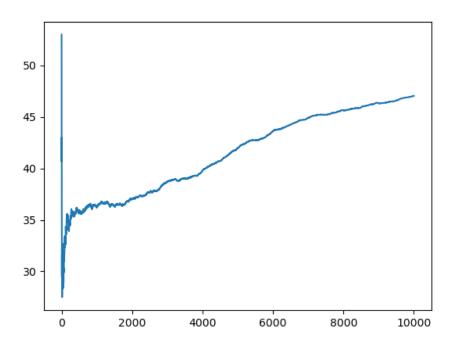


Figure 13: 8x8 Sarsa training length

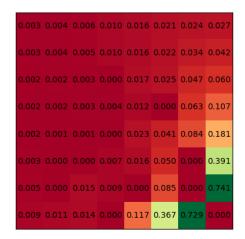


Figure 14: 8x8 Sarsa V

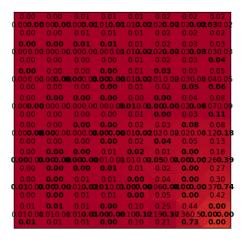


Figure 15: 8x8 Sarsa Q

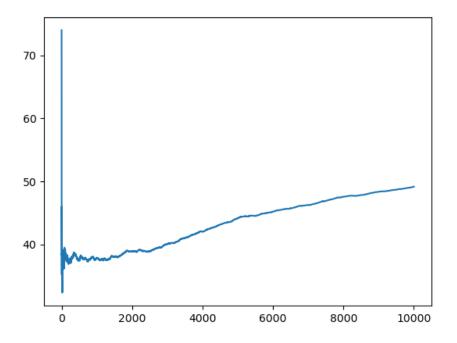


Figure 16: 8x8 Q-Learning training length

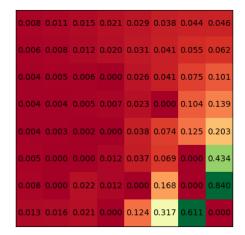


Figure 17: 8x8 Q-Learning V

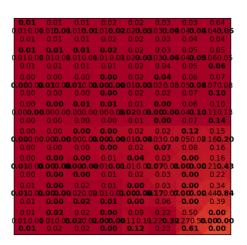


Figure 18: 8x8 Q-Learning Q