实验一

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中国科学技术大学 计算机科学与技术学院 2023 年 11 月 12 日 1 实验目的 2

1 实验目的

- 理解、学习蒙特卡罗算法原理,并编码实现 first-visit 版本
- 理解、学习 TD 算法原理,并编码实现 SARSA、Q-learning

2 实验原理

MC 原理

```
On-policy first-visit MC control (for \varepsilon-soft policies), estimates \pi \approx \pi_*
Algorithm parameter: small \varepsilon>0
Initialize:
     \pi \leftarrow an arbitrary \varepsilon-soft policy
     Q(s, a) \in \mathbb{R} (arbitrarily), for all s \in S, a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
     Returns(s, a) \leftarrow \text{empty list, for all } s \in S, \ a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
Repeat forever (for each episode):
     Generate an episode following \pi: S_0, A_0, R_1, \ldots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T
     G \leftarrow 0
     Loop for each step of episode, t = T-1, T-2, \ldots, 0:
          G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}
          Unless the pair S_t, A_t appears in S_0, A_0, S_1, A_1, \ldots, S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}:
               Append G to Returns(S_t, A_t)
               Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow \text{average}(Returns(S_t, A_t))
               A^* \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a Q(S_t, a)
                                                                                            (with ties broken arbitrarily)
              A^* \leftarrow \underset{a \in \mathcal{A}(S_t):}{\operatorname{arg} \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(S_t)}} 
For all a \in \mathcal{A}(S_t):
\pi(a|S_t) \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \varepsilon + \varepsilon/|\mathcal{A}(S_t)| & \text{if } a = A^* \\ \varepsilon/|\mathcal{A}(S_t)| & \text{if } a \neq A^* \end{cases}
```

Sarsa 原理

```
Sarsa (on-policy TD control) for estimating Q \approx q_*

Algorithm parameters: step size \alpha \in (0,1], small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize Q(s,a), for all s \in \mathbb{S}^+, a \in \mathcal{A}(s), arbitrarily except that Q(terminal,\cdot) = 0
Loop for each episode:
Initialize S
Choose A from S using policy derived from Q (e.g., \varepsilon-greedy)
Loop for each step of episode:
Take action A, observe R, S'
Choose A' from S' using policy derived from Q (e.g., \varepsilon-greedy)
Q(S,A) \leftarrow Q(S,A) + \alpha[R + \gamma Q(S',A') - Q(S,A)]
S \leftarrow S'; A \leftarrow A';
until S is terminal
```

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Q-learning 原理

```
Q-learning (off-policy TD control) for estimating \pi \approx \pi_*
Algorithm parameters: step size \alpha \in (0,1], small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize Q(s,a), for all s \in \mathbb{S}^+, a \in \mathcal{A}(s), arbitrarily except that Q(terminal,\cdot) = 0
Loop for each episode:
Initialize S
Loop for each step of episode:
Choose A from S using policy derived from Q (e.g., \varepsilon-greedy)
Take action A, observe R, S'
Q(S,A) \leftarrow Q(S,A) + \alpha \big[ R + \gamma \max_a Q(S',a) - Q(S,A) \big]
S \leftarrow S'
until S is terminal
```

3 实验内容

MC 方法实现

#步骤 2: 找出我们在这个回合中访问过的所有(状态,动作)对 states, actions, rewards = zip(*episode) #解压回合元组,获取状态、动作和奖励 → 信息

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```
# 步骤 3: 计算所有采样回合中该状态的平均回报
discounts = np.array([discount_factor**i for i in range(len(rewards) + 1)])
→ # 计算折扣因子
for i, state in enumerate(states):
   # 更新动作值函数
   returns_sum[state][actions[i]] += sum(rewards[i:] * discounts[:-(i + 1)])
   → # 计算回报总和
   returns_count[state][actions[i]] += 1 # 记录访问次数
   Q[state] [actions[i]] = returns_sum[state] [actions[i]] /
   → returns_count[state][actions[i]] # 计算平均值
Sarsa 方法实现
# 步骤 1: 执行一步
next_state, reward, done, _ = env.step(action) # 执行选定的动作, 获取下一个状
→ 态、奖励等信息
# 步骤 2: 选择下一个动作
next_action_probs = policy(next_state) # 获取下一个状态下的动作概率分布
next_action = np.random.choice(np.arange(len(next_action_probs)),
→ p=next_action_probs) #根据概率选择下一个动作
# 更新统计信息
stats.episode_rewards[i_episode] += reward # 更新回合奖励
stats.episode_lengths[i_episode] = t # 更新回合长度
# 步骤 3: 时序差分更新
td_target = reward + discount_factor * Q[next_state][next_action] # 计算时序
→ 差分目标值
td_delta = td_target - Q[state][action] # 计算时序差分误差
Q[state][action] += alpha * td_delta # 更新动作值函数
```

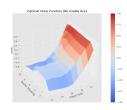
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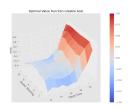
```
if done: #如果当前回合结束
   break # 跳出循环, 结束回合
action = next_action # 更新当前动作为下一步的动作
state = next_state # 更新当前状态为下一步的状态
Q-learning 方法实现
# 步骤 1: 执行一步
action_probs = policy(state) # 获取当前状态下的动作概率分布
action = np.random.choice(np.arange(len(action_probs)), p=action_probs) #根
→ 据概率选择动作
next_state, reward, done, _ = env.step(action) # 执行选定的动作, 获取下一个状
→ 态、奖励等信息
# 更新统计信息
stats.episode_rewards[i_episode] += reward # 更新回合奖励
stats.episode_lengths[i_episode] = t # 更新回合长度
# 步骤 2: 时序差分更新
best_next_action = np.argmax(Q[next_state]) #选择下一个状态中具有最大动作值的
→ 动作
td_target = reward + discount_factor * Q[next_state][best_next_action] # \(\daggerapsilon\)

→ 算时序差分目标值
td_delta = td_target - Q[state][action] # 计算时序差分误差
Q[state][action] += alpha * td_delta # 更新动作值函数
if done: #如果当前回合结束
   break # 跳出循环,结束回合
state = next_state # 更新当前状态为下一步的状态
```

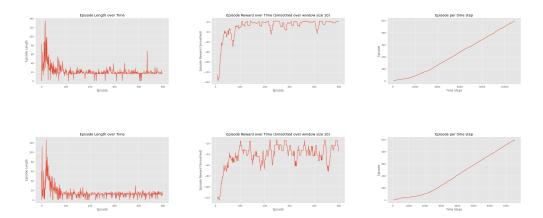
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4 实验结果





经过 5000000 个 episode 后,greedy policy 依然没有找到最优策略,但是 ϵ -greedy policy 所找到的最优策略要比单纯的 greedy policy 好的多。



用 Sarsa 和 Q-learning 两种算法求解最佳策略。Sarsa 产生数据的策略和更新 Q 值的策略相同,即属于 on-policy 算法;而 Q-learning 更新 Q 值的策略为贪婪策略,其产生数据的策略和更新 Q 值的策略不同,即属于 off-policy 算法;对于 Sarsa 算法而言,它的迭代速度较慢,它选择的路径较长但是相对比较安全,因此每次迭代的累积奖励也比较多,对于 Q-leaning 而言,它的迭代速度较快,由于它每次迭代选择的是贪婪策略因此它更有可能选择最短路径,不过这样更容易掉入悬崖,因此每次迭代的累积奖励也比较少。