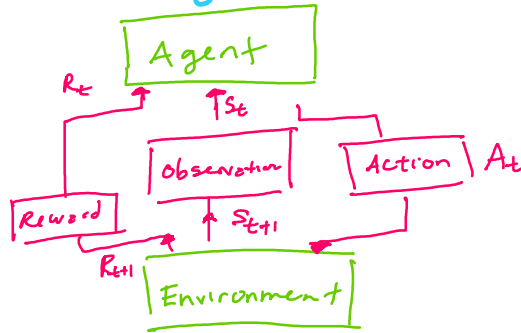


# The RL Framework: The Problem

Friday, November 27, 2020 6:20 PM

## 3.1 The Agent-Environment Interface



At  $t=0$ :

- Observation: Situation presented to Agent ( $S_t$ )
- Action: Response to Observation ( $A_t$ )
- One time step later: Reward is presented ( $R_{t+1}$ ) along with new state, ( $S_{t+1}$ )

Assumption: Agent is able to fully observe state of environment

Sequence:

$t$	Sequence
$t=0$	$S_0, A_0$
$t=1$	$R_1, S_1, A_1$
$t=2$	$R_2, S_2, A_2, \dots$

→ Reward is most important.

Goal: Maximize expected cumulative Reward

## Episodic vs. Continuing Tasks

Episodic: "Well-defined Ending Point"

↳ e.g. → game: win/lose  
→ car: car crashes

- When end point reached:
  - Consider reward
- over many lives, agent gets better!
- Target aims to ↑ cumulative reward.

Continuing: Interaction continues without limit

- $S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, \dots$

- More complex (e.g. Stock Market)

Chess Example:

→ E.g. of Action: Moving a Piece

→ E.g. of State: Config of Board

→ On first game, you're winning by 5 pieces what's the reward? Ans: 0

## 3.2 Goals & Rewards.

- "Reward Hypothesis": Maximize expected Culminative Reward

- Rewarding is subjective to the task

→ e.g. reward in context of robot learning to walk?  
↳ what makes walking good?

- We want rewards to be a scientific concept!

- Scenario: Robot Walking

- Actions: { Forces applied to joints }

- States: { Position & Velocity of joints,  
Measurements of the ground,  
Contact Sensor Data }

- Reward { Feedback Mechanism }

$$r = \underbrace{\min(v_x, v_{\max})}_{\text{prop. to forward velocity}} - \underbrace{0.005(v_y^2 + v_z^2)}_{\text{penalize deviation from forward direction}}$$

$$\underbrace{-0.05y^2}_{\text{penalize: deviation from center of track}} - \underbrace{0.02\|u\|^2}_{\text{penalize torque}} + \underbrace{0.02}_{\text{Constant: Reward for not falling}}$$

• What are we rewarding for?

1. forward velocity: walk fast
2. forward direction: walk forward
3. torque: walk smoothly
4. Constant: walk as long as possible

• General: In general, rewarding can be as simple as +1 for win or  
 ↗ a scoreboard

### Questions:

Q1: How would you reward escaping quickly in a maze escape game

A: -1 for every step taken (Part of reward)

Q2: What reward encourages board gamers to win?

A: reward















## Table of environments

Neal McBurnett edited this page on Apr 17, 2019 · 7 revisions

Here is a synopsis of the environments as of 2019-03-17, in order by space dimensionality. See discussion and code in [Write more documentation about environments: Issue #106](#).

Environment Id	Observation Space	Action Space	Reward Range	tStepL	Trials	rThresh
MountainCar-v0	Box(2,)	Discrete(3)	(-inf, inf)	200	100	-110.0
MountainCarContinuous-v0	Box(2,)	Box(1,)	(-inf, inf)	999	100	90.0
Pendulum-v0	Box(3,)	Box(1,)	(-inf, inf)	200	100	None
CartPole-v0	Box(4,)	Discrete(2)	(-inf, inf)	200	100	195.0
CartPole-v1	Box(4,)	Discrete(2)	(-inf, inf)	500	100	475.0
Acrobot-v1	Box(6,)	Discrete(3)	(-inf, inf)	500	100	-100.0
LunarLander-v2	Box(8,)	Discrete(4)	(-inf, inf)	1000	100	200