Assignment 4: Model-Based RL and Exploration

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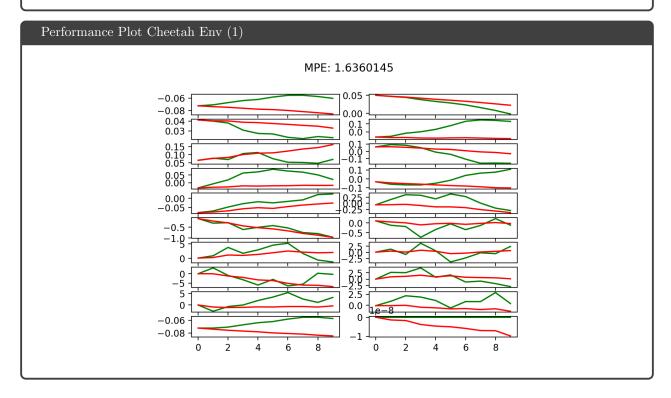
Collaborators: Write the Andrew IDs of your collaborators here (if any).

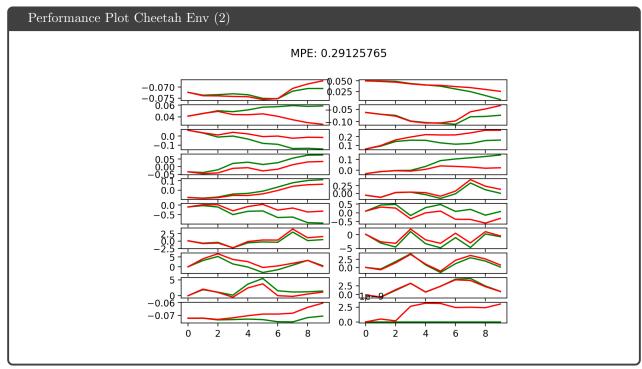
NOTE: Please do **NOT** change the sizes of the answer blocks or plots.

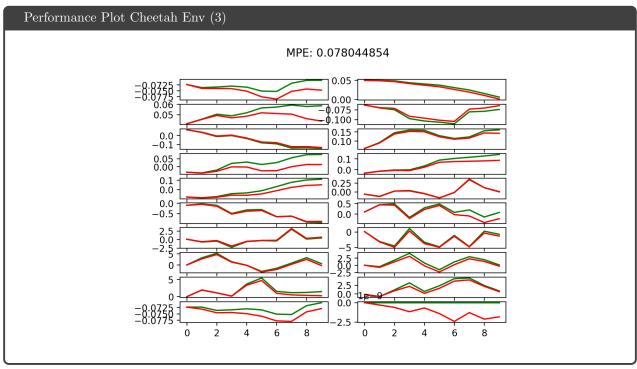
1 Problem 1: Dynamics Model Training – [10 points total]

Theory questions

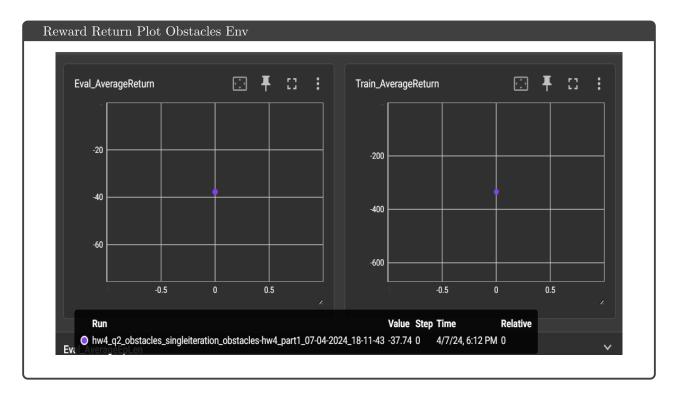
The following plots show the predicted rewards and the true rewards for the first iteration of the model training. The first plot shows the predicted rewards for the model trained with 5 trajectories and a neural network architecture of 2 layers with 250 units each. The second and third plots show the predicted rewards for the models trained with 500 trajectories and neural network architectures of 1 layer with 32 units and 2 layers with 250 units, respectively. Out of the three models, the model trained with 500 trajectories and a neural network architecture of 2 layers with 250 units has the best performance, where the predicted rewards are closest to the true rewards measured by the MPE (Mean Prediction Error).



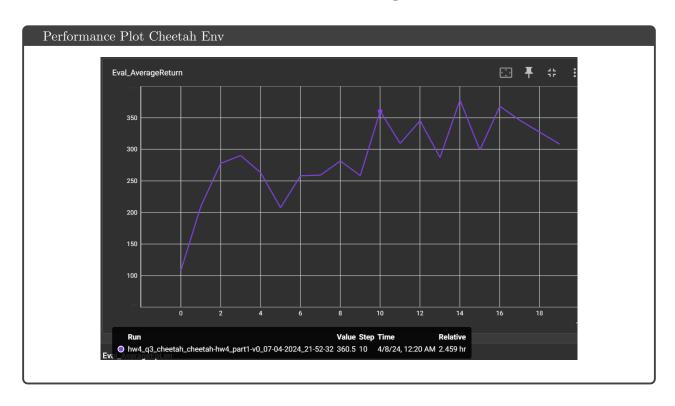


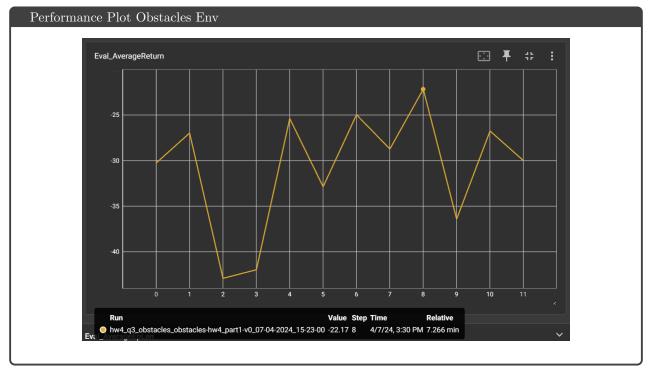


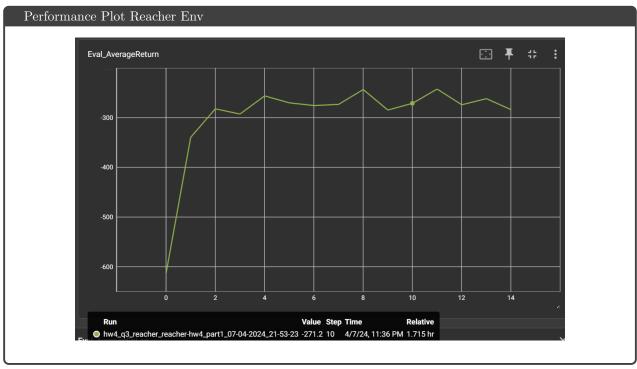
2 Problem 2: Action Selection



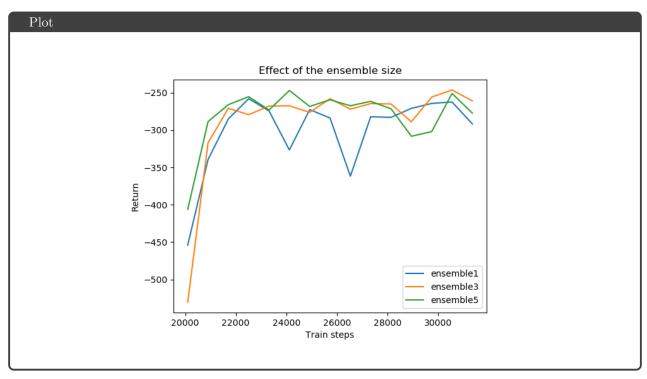
3 Problem 3: Iterative Model Training







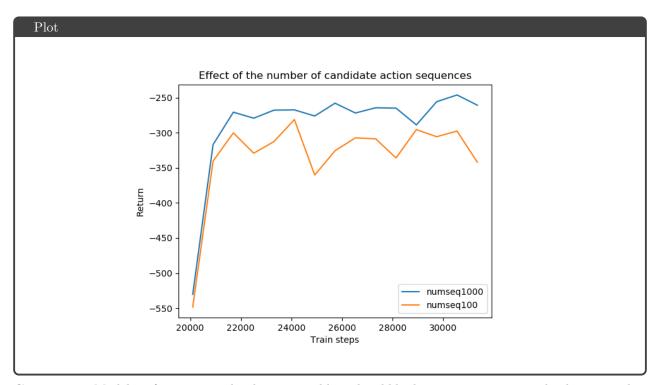
4 Problem 4: Hyper-parameter Comparison



Comments: Model performance tend to be more stable with a larger ensemble size.

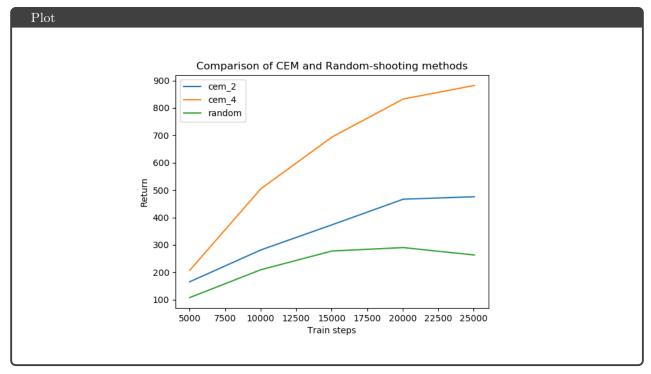


Comments: Model performance tend to be more stable with a larger horizon. However, large horizon does not always lead to better performance. As shown in the plot, the model trained with a horizon of 5 has generally better performance.



Comments: Model performance tend to be more stable and yield higher average returns with a larger number of candidate action sequences.

5 Problem 5: Hyper-parameter Comparison (Bonus)



Comments: The models that utilize CEM consistently outperform the models that utilize random action selection. CEM tends to yield higher average returns with more CEM iterations.

6 Problem 6: Exploration (Bonus)

