Reinforcement Learning

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Approach

- For the passive part of learning, we are using Q-learning.
- O Iterating through Q-values instead of just Values (value iteration).
- o Eliminating the need for a Transition and Reward function that we don't have yet, since we're learning Q values as we go

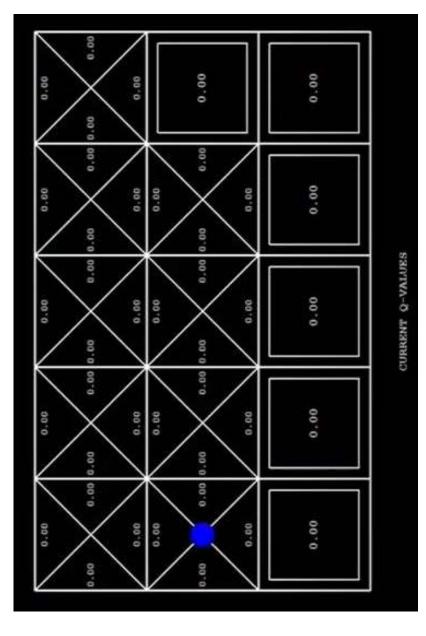
Data Structures

- Data Structure: [40x40x4] numpy arrays to store Q values.
- Reflecting the N,S,E,W choices for the 40x40 grid worlds.
- Since we are using numpy, the data
 will be saved locally as a .npy file.

```
def tableInitiate();|
    return (np.zeros((40, 40, 4)))

def numToMove(num):
    if num == 0;
    return 'N'
    elif num == 1;
    return 'S'
    elif num == 2;
    return 'E'
    return 'E'
    return 'E'
    return 'M'
    return False
```

Data Structures



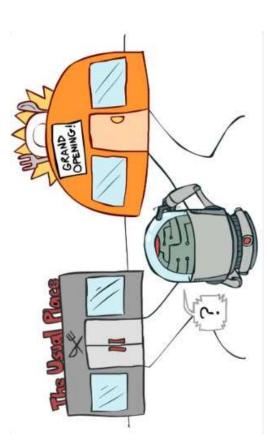
- ullet Discount factor γ (gamma) is used to calculate the penalty for staying alive. As of right now, we decided to use $\gamma = 0.95$
- Since the number will be dependent on the horizon, which will require O However, that number could change as we explore more of the worlds. more learning before we settle on the value.

- Discount factor γ (gamma) = 0.95
- iteration. This number is needed since we don't have all the samples like ullet Learning/Decay rate α is used for updating our Q-values after each MDP, our average is an exponential moving average.
- Typically, α is decayed over time to help with convergence. Right now, we are arbitrarily setting the value of $\alpha=0.5$ for the first episode and decrease it from there.

- Discount factor γ (gamma) = 0.95
- Learning/Decay rate $\alpha = 0.5$
- Epsilon & for forcing exploration.

Forcing Exploration

penalty but potentially high reward? Or do we want to keep doing what • Once we have a scheme, do we want to continue to explore and risk we're doing well already?



• *e* dictates the probability that it will either explore or exploit.

• But it will decrease over time.

Source: Berkeley AI Course

• Discount factor γ (gamma) = 0.95

• Learning/Decay rate $\alpha = 0.5$

• Starting epsilon $\epsilon = 0.9$