

Machine Learning

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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2018

L24: Q-learning

Goals of this lecture

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- Extending MDPs

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- Getting to know Q-learning

Recap so far: Known MDP

- To compute V^* , Q^* , π^* : use **policy/value iteration or exhaustive**
- To evaluate fixed policy π : use policy evaluation

But what if:

- Transition probabilities and rewards are not known
- No model available (model free RL)

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Bellman optimality principle:

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- Run a simulator to collect experience tuples/samples (s, a, r, s')
- Approximate transition probability using samples

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$$Q(s, a) \leftarrow (1 - \alpha)Q(s, a) + \alpha y_{(s,a,r,s')}$$

Summary:

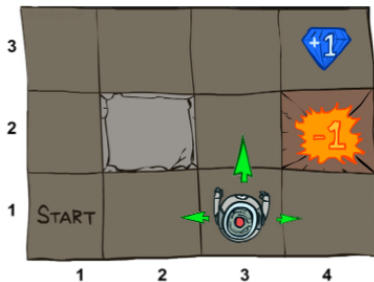
- Known MDP

- ▶ To compute V^* , Q^* , π^* : use value/policy iteration
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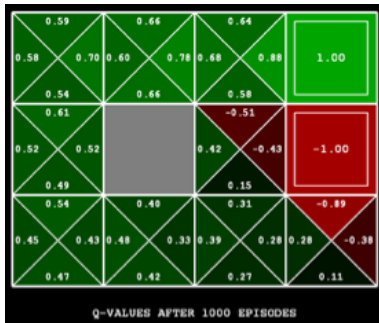
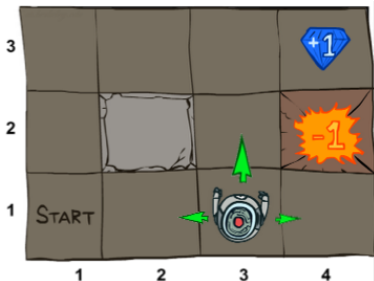
- Unknown MDP: Model free

- ▶ To compute V^* , Q^* , π^* : use Q-learning
- ▶ To evaluate fixed policy π : use value learning

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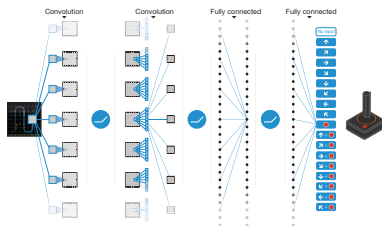
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- What are the actions?
- What are the rewards?
- What are the states?

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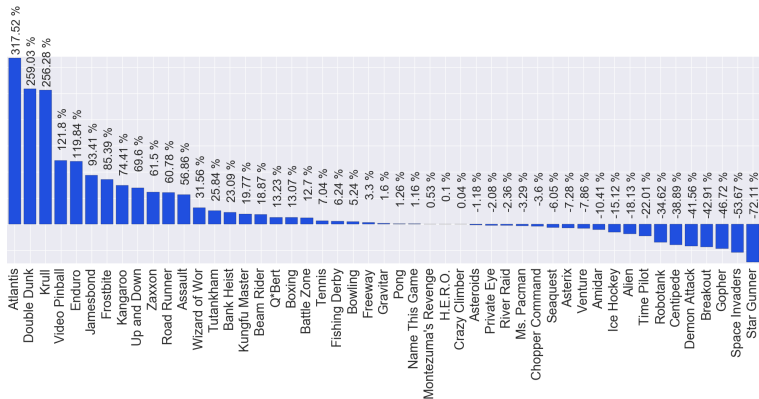
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- Perform ϵ -greedy action and augment \mathcal{D}

Results:



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- What differentiates RL from supervised learning?
- What is a MDP?
- What to do if no transition probabilities are available?

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What's next:

Policy Gradient Methods