

本系列视频理论部分很多都是参考<mark>西湖大学赵世钰老师</mark>在B站的视频,因此大家看完老师对应章节,再来看这部分偏代码实践的教程更好。

赵世钰老师课程视频地址(强推,讲的非常好):

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1sd4y167NS/?spm\_id\_from=333.999.0.0&vd\_source=6701b0e4f68084bbd3ea4661adf42933

针对赵世钰老师视频,有位大佬开源了其代码,具体源码我没仔细看,不过代码整体风格还是非常优雅(大家根据自己情况来选择性的参考):

https://github.com/jwk1rose/RL Learning

B站:

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1HX4y1H7uR/?vd\_source=6701b0e4f68084bbd3ea4661adf42933

如果上述基础过完之后,推荐另外一位UP主的强化学习视频,可以继续进阶一下:

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1X94y1Y7hS/?spm\_id\_from=333.999.0.0&vd\_source=6701b0e4f68084bbd3ea4661adf42933







02 SARSA

03 Q-learning





在观看本视频之前,需要你对赵世钰老师如下视频中的内容有了解(包括前面的课程), 否则你直接上来看本视频可能会



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赵世钰老师课程视频地址(强推,讲的非常好):

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### 理论基础—简单示例

对于一个随机变量X , 需要估计其期望 E(X)

### 解答:

假设我们在独立同分布的情况下采集到一组数据  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$  。X的期望可由如下式子估计出

$$E(X) \approx \overline{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$
 (N趋向于无穷大)

同时假设 
$$W_{k+1} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i \quad k = 1, 2, 3, 4...$$
 , 因此有  $W_k = \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} x_i \quad k = 2, 3, 4...$ 

我们得到如下式子:

$$w_{k+1} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i = \frac{1}{k} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} x_i + x_k \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{k} \left( (k-1)w_k + x_k \right) = w_k - \frac{1}{k} \left( w_k - x_k \right)$$

更一般化,我们可以将上述式子转写为  $w_{k+1}=w_k-\alpha_k(w_k-x_k)$  ,其中  $\alpha_k>0$  , 在应实际应用中一般取(0,1)之间的一个数。这是一种随机逼近(Stochastic Approximation,SA)算法的特殊形式,也是一种随机梯度下降算法的特殊形式。

# 01

理论基础—Robbins-Monro (RM) 算法

罗宾斯门罗算法,随机逼近领域的一个开创新工作。

问题: 求解 g(w) = 0 的根。

解答:基于RM算法可以解决上述问题。求解公式如下

$$W_{k+1} = W_k - \alpha_k \tilde{g}(W_k, \eta_k)$$

### 其中参数含义如下

 $W_k$ : 是根的第k次的估计值;

 $\tilde{g}(w_k, \eta_k) = g(w_k) + \eta_k$ : 是第k次带有噪声的观测值;

 $\alpha_k$ : 是一个正系数;

因为我们不知道g(w)数学表达式,该算法<mark>依赖数据</mark>,将其视为<mark>黑盒</mark>,我们输入一组数据,得到一组输出序列。 通过这组序列基于RM算法就可以估算 g(w)=0的根。

出

輸出:  $\{\tilde{g}(w_1,\eta_1),\tilde{g}(w_2,\eta_2),....,\tilde{g}(w_k,\eta_k),\tilde{g}(w_{k+1},\eta_{k+1})\}$ 

### 理论基础—Robbins-Monro (RM) 算法 (简单例子)

问题: 求解g(w) = w - 10 的根。

解答:基于RM算法,我们取  $w_1 = 20, \alpha_k = 0.5, \eta_k = 0$  (假设没有观测误差)。

$$w_1 = 20 \Rightarrow g(w_1) = 10$$
  
 $w_2 = w_1 - \alpha_1 g(w_1) = 20 - 0.5 * 10 = 15 \Rightarrow g(w_2) = 5$ 

$$w_3 = w_2 - \alpha_2 g(w_2) = 15 - 0.5 * 5 = 12.5 \Rightarrow g(w_3) = 2.5$$

•••

$$W_k \rightarrow 10$$

那什么时候可以使用RM算法求解呢??? (我直接截屏的西湖大学赵世钰老师课件)

### Theorem (Robbins-Monro Theorem)

In the Robbins-Monro algorithm, if

- 1)  $0 < c_1 \le \nabla_w g(w) \le c_2$  for all w;
- 2)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = \infty$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^2 < \infty$ ;
- 3)  $\mathbb{E}[\eta_k|\mathcal{H}_k] = 0$  and  $\mathbb{E}[\eta_k^2|\mathcal{H}_k] < \infty$ ;

where  $\mathcal{H}_k = \{w_k, w_{k-1}, \dots\}$ , then  $w_k$  converges with probability 1 (w.p.1) to the root  $w^*$  satisfying  $g(w^*) = 0$ .

### 理论基础—Robbins-Monro (RM) 算法 (求E(X))

问题: 考虑函数 g(w) = w - E(X) 的根, 我们就可以得到E(X)

解答:基于RM算法可以解决上述问题。

我们可以得到观测值

$$\tilde{\mathbf{g}}(w, x) = w - x$$

注意

$$\tilde{g}(w,\eta) = w - x = w - x + E(X) - E(X)$$
$$= (w - E(X)) + (E(X) - x)$$
$$= g(w) + \eta$$

应用RM算法

$$W_{k+1} = W_k - \alpha_k \tilde{g}(W_k, \eta_k) = W_k - \alpha_k (W_k - X_k)$$



# 01 SARSA

在策略 $\pi$ 下有,  $q_{\pi}(s,a) = E[R + \lambda q_{\pi}(S',A') | s,a]$  (具体证明见老师书第七章)

考虑式子  $g(q(s,a)) = q(s,a) - E[R + \lambda q_{\pi}(S',A')|s,a]$  利用RM算法,我们有得到SARSA算法

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \Big[ q_t(s_t, a_t) - [r_{t+1} + \lambda q_t(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})] \Big]$$

$$q_{t+1}(s, a) = q_t(s, a), \quad \forall (s, a) \neq (s_t, a_t)$$

在SARSA算法中,字母'S、A、R、S、A'分别代表, $S_t$ 、 $A_t$ 、 $C_{t+1}$ 、 $C_{t+1}$ 、 $C_{t+1}$ 、 $C_{t+1}$ 

解贝尔曼方 程

问题:这里RM算法在这里承担的作用是什么呢????? 其实就是在评估在策略 $\pi$ 下的 $q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t)$ ,就是求解在策略 $\pi$ 下的贝尔曼方程

### (01) 贝尔曼方程---具体细节见赵世钰老师第二课视频

给定策略π,我们可以得到如下贝尔曼方程(<mark>矩阵形式</mark>):

$$v_{\pi} = r_{\pi} + \lambda P_{\pi} v_{\pi}$$

综合上一页PPT可知,在给定策略 $\pi$ 的情况下,我们可以将矩阵变换一下,直接求得 $v_\pi$ 。但在实际中,当状态数量很大时,矩阵维度也很大,运算效率低,因此我们一般使用值迭代的方式来求解。

### 值迭代方式如下:

给定策略π, 随机初始化ν。我们有如下迭代过程

$$v_{1} = r_{\pi} + \lambda P_{\pi} v_{0}$$

$$v_{2} = r_{\pi} + \lambda P_{\pi} v_{1}$$

$$v_{3} = r_{\pi} + \lambda P_{\pi} v_{2}$$
....
$$v_{n} = r_{\pi} + \lambda P_{\pi} v_{n-1}$$

当n趋于无穷时,v.,是收敛于v.,的。(具体证明见老师第二课PPT)

解贝尔曼方 程

### SARSA

### Sarsa算法 (详情见老师PPT)

### Pseudocode: Policy searching by Sarsa

For each episode, do

If the current  $s_t$  is not the target state, do

Collect the experience  $(s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$ : In particular, take action  $a_t$  following  $\pi_t(s_t)$ , generate  $r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}$ , and then take action  $a_{t+1}$  following  $\pi_t(s_{t+1})$ .

Update q-value:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \Big[ q_t(s_t, a_t) - [r_{t+1} + \gamma q_t(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})] \Big]$$

Update policy:

$$\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|}(|\mathcal{A}| - 1) \text{ if } a = \arg\max_a q_{t+1}(s_t, a)$$
 $\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|} \text{ otherwise}$ 

### Expected-SARSA

### Sarsa算法 (详情见老师PPT)

### Pseudocode: Policy searching by Sarsa

For each episode, do

If the current  $s_t$  is not the target state, do

Collect the experience  $(s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$ : In particular, take action  $a_t$  following  $\pi_t(s_t)$ , generate  $r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}$ , and then take action  $a_{t+1}$  following  $\pi_t(s_{t+1})$ .

Update q-value:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \Big[ q_t(s_t, a_t) - [r_{t+1} + \gamma q_t(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})] \Big]$$

Update policy:

$$\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|}(|\mathcal{A}| - 1) \text{ if } a = \arg\max_a q_{t+1}(s_t, a)$$
 $\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|} \text{ otherwise}$ 

# 01 N-step-SARSA

### Sarsa算法 (详情见老师PPT)

### Pseudocode: Policy searching by Sarsa

For each episode, do

If the current  $s_t$  is not the target state, do

Collect the experience  $(s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$ : In particular, take action  $a_t$  following  $\pi_t(s_t)$ , generate  $r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}$ , and then take action  $a_{t+1}$  following  $\pi_t(s_{t+1})$ .

Update q-value:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \Big[ q_t(s_t, a_t) - [r_{t+1} + \gamma q_t(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})] \Big]$$

Update policy:

$$\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|}(|\mathcal{A}| - 1) \text{ if } a = \arg\max_a q_{t+1}(s_t, a)$$
 $\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|} \text{ otherwise}$ 

## 考虑N个状态动作对(s,a)来求动作价值

### n-step Sarsa: can unify Sarsa and Monte Carlo learning

The definition of action value is

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = \mathbb{E}[G_t | S_t = s, A_t = a].$$

The discounted return  $G_t$  can be written in different forms as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Sarsa} &\longleftarrow & G_t^{(1)} = R_{t+1} + \gamma q_\pi (S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}), \\ & G_t^{(2)} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 q_\pi (S_{t+2}, A_{t+2}), \\ & \vdots \\ & n\text{-step Sarsa} &\longleftarrow & G_t^{(n)} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \dots + \gamma^n q_\pi (S_{t+n}, A_{t+n}), \\ & \vdots \\ & \mathsf{MC} &\longleftarrow & G_t^{(\infty)} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

It should be noted that  $G_t = G_t^{(1)} = G_t^{(2)} = G_t^{(n)} = G_t^{(\infty)}$ , where the superscripts merely indicate the different decomposition structures of  $G_t$ .



# 01

### Q-learning

Q-learing算法核心,就是在SARSA基础上进一步做了改进

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \left[ q(s_t, a_t) - \left[ r_{t+1} + \lambda \max_{a \in A} q_t(s_{t+1}, a) \right] \right]$$

$$q_{t+1}(s, a) = q_t(s, a), \quad \forall (s, a) \neq (s_t, a_t)$$

其求解的是如下的一个期望, Q-learing是在求解贝尔曼最优方程

$$q(s,a) = E\left[R + \lambda \max_{a} q(S_{t+1},a) \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a\right], \quad \forall s, a$$

### Q-learning

## Q-learning算法 (详情见老师PPT) 在线学习

### Pseudocode: Policy searching by Q-learning (on-policy version)

For each episode, do

If the current  $s_t$  is not the target state, do

Collect the experience  $(s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, s_{t+1})$ : In particular, take action  $a_t$ following  $\pi_t(s_t)$ , generate  $r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}$ .

Update q-value:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \left[ q_t(s_t, a_t) - [r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_a q_t(s_{t+1}, a)] \right]$$

Update policy:

$$\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|}(|\mathcal{A}|-1)$$
 if  $a = \arg\max_a q_{t+1}(s_t,a)$ 
 $\pi_{t+1}(a|s_t) = \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathcal{A}|}$  otherwise

### Pseudocode: Optimal policy search by Q-learning (off-policy version)

For each episode  $\{s_0, a_0, r_1, s_1, a_1, r_2, \dots\}$  generated by  $\pi_b$ , do

For each step  $t = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$  of the episode, do

Update q-value:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) - \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) \Big[ q(s_t, a_t) - [r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_a q_t(s_{t+1}, a)] \Big]$$

Update target policy:

$$\pi_{T,t+1}(a|s_t) = 1 \text{ if } a = \arg\max_a q_{t+1}(s_t, a)$$

$$\pi_{T,t+1}(a|s_t) = 0$$
 otherwise

behavior policy: 用于采样数据

target policy: 最后我们实际用于生产环境的最优策略

离线学习: behavior policy和target policy不一样,最大的好处,behavior policy在设定的时候,可以使其

探索性更强

在线学习: behavior policy和target policy相同



# 完结散花