

Q Learning applied to 421

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Q-Learnin: the basics

- ▶ Iterative update on (State, Action) interest.
- ▶ Q-value equation:

$$Q(s^t, a) = (1 - \alpha)Q(s^t, a) + \alpha \left(r + \gamma \max_{a^* \in A} Q(s^{t+1}, a^*) \right)$$

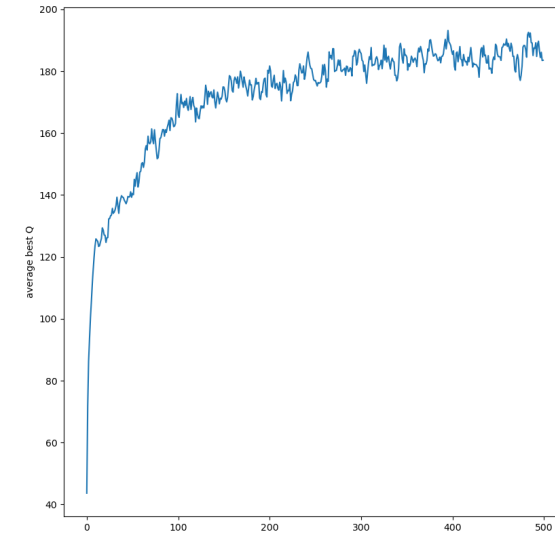
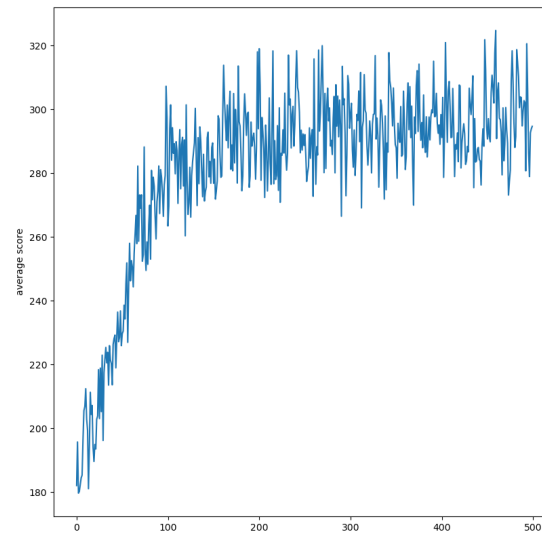
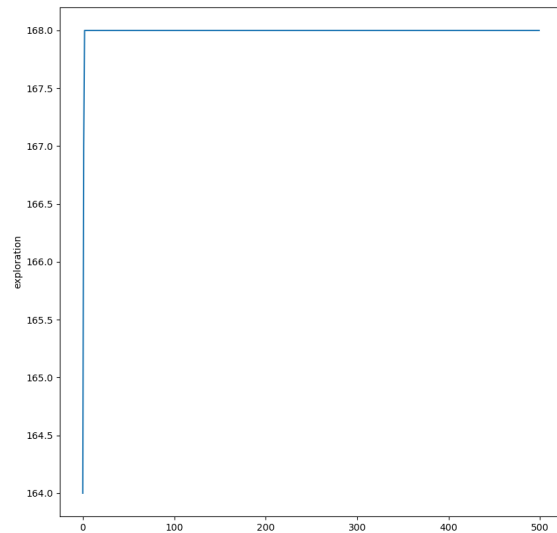
- ▶ Parameters:
 α - learning rate ; ϵ - thexploration-Exploitation ratio ; γ - discount factor

Q-Learnin: Game 421 (Single PLayer)

- ▶ State Space: Horizon $\in [2, 0]$, Dice $\in [1, 6] \times 3$: (~ 168 états)
- ▶ Action Space: **Keep** or **Roll** each dice 2^3 : (8 actions)
- ▶ Potentially $168 \times 8 \times 168$ Transition.
- ▶ Game score (unique final reward): [0 ([2-2-1](#)), 800 ([4-2-1](#))]
- ▶ Random policy score : **~ 170**
- ▶ Correction: [playerQ.py\(raw file\)](#)

Q-Learnin: Game 421 (Single PLayer)

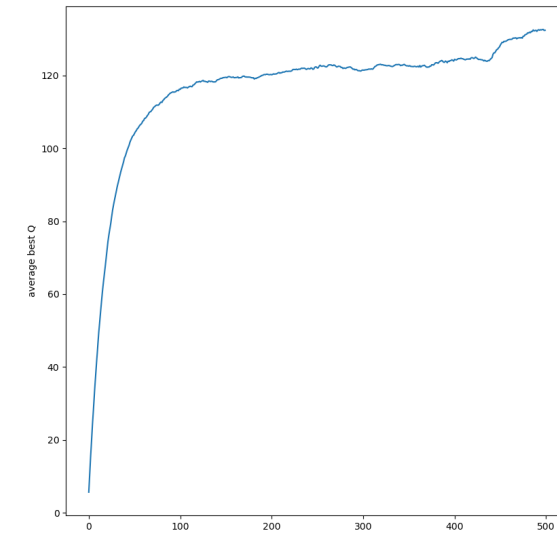
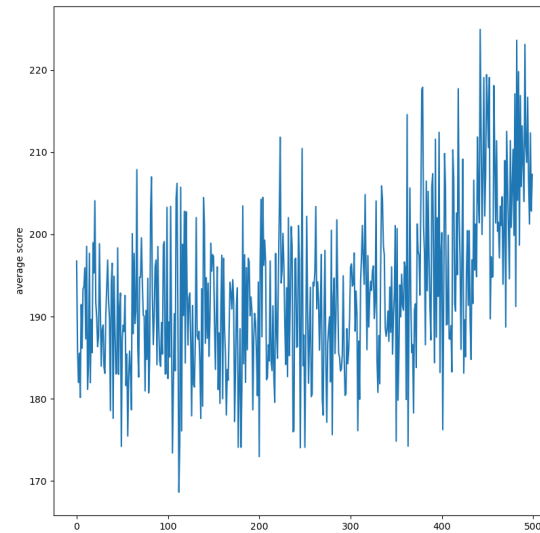
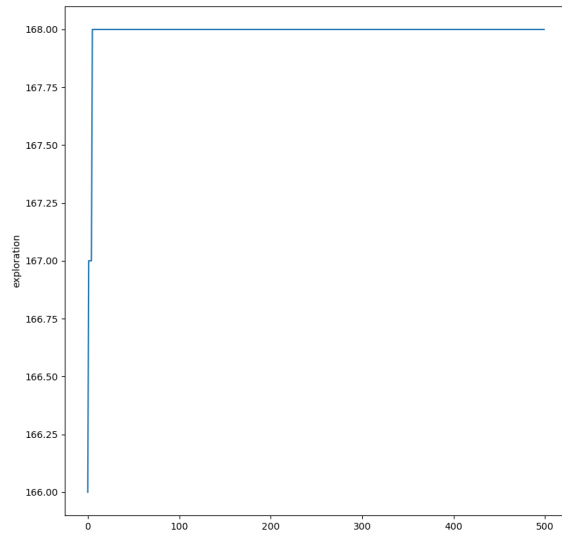
- ▶ With **500** steps of **500** games:



- ▶ $\alpha : 0.1$; $\epsilon : 0.1$; $\gamma : 0.99$

Convergence: effect of the learning rate

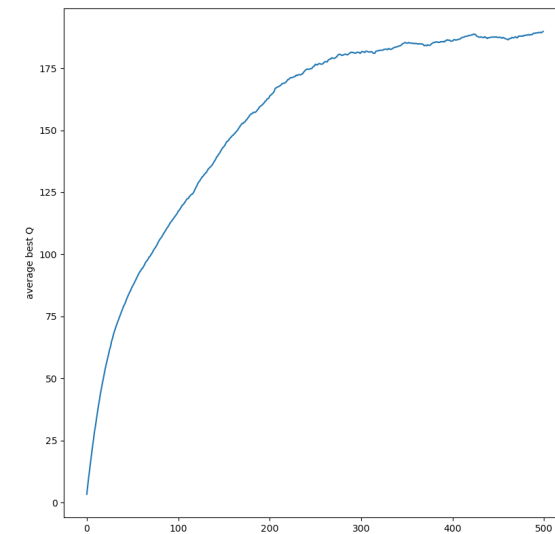
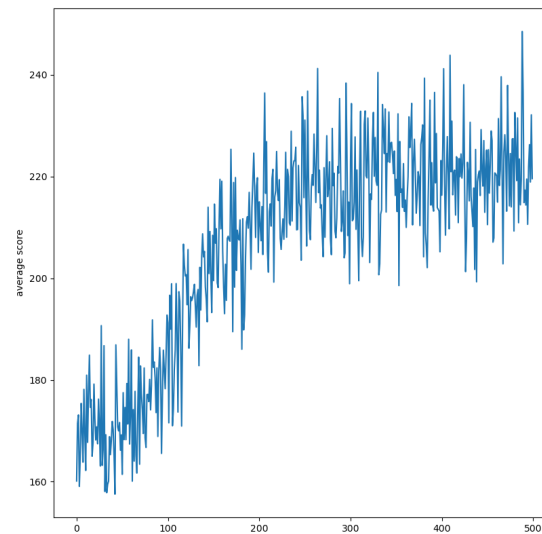
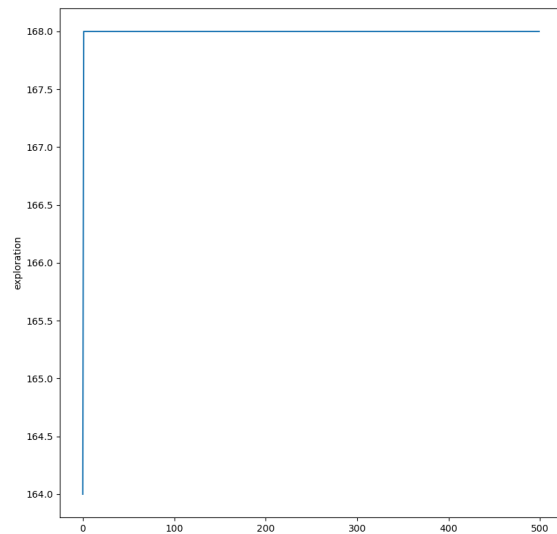
- ▶ With **500** steps of **500** games:



- ▶ $\alpha : 0.01$; $\epsilon : 0.1$; $\gamma : 0.99$

Convergence: effect of the exploration ratio

- ▶ With 500 steps of 500 games:



- ▶ $\alpha : 0.01$; $\epsilon : 0.6$; $\gamma : 0.99$

Playing with the parameters:

- ▶ Generated rapidly "good" policies
- ▶ Converge on maximal and stable Q values
(an indicator for optimal policy)
- ▶ Be reactive to system modification (recovery)
(no more equiprobable dice for instance)

Optimize Q-Learning:

A first solution: use dynamic parameters

- ▶ Balance **learning rate** and **exploration ratio**
by taking into account known and unknown areas:

Typically: Count the number of performed transitions, for each couple of (state, action)

Problem: The dynamic will depend on other parameters

Danger: Quid of the recovery mode

Optimize Q-Learning:

A second solution: use expert knowledge

- ▶ Drive the exploration with an expert knowledge.

Typically: initialize the $Q(s, a)$ with coherent value to take advantage of exploitation from the very beginning.

Problem: calibrate the "weight" of the initial knowledge.

Danger: Wrong initialization could slow down the learning process.



Let's play to a more complicated game: Zombie Dice...