



[Course](#) > [Policy...](#) > [Knowle...](#) > Knowle...

## Knowledge Checks

### Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

Which two of the following are advantages of policy gradient methods over value-function based methods??

- ☒ Policy gradient methods are scalable to problems with high dimensions or continuous state spaces.
- ☒ Policy gradient methods can learn stochastic policies.
- ☐ Policy gradient methods converge to the global optimum policy.
- ☐ Policy gradient methods are more sample efficient.



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### Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

Which reinforcement learning methods does Actor-Critic algorithms combine? ?

- ☐ Policy gradient algorithms as critics and policy iteration algorithms as actors.
- ☒ Policy gradient algorithms as actors and policy iteration algorithms as critics. ✓
- ☐ Discounted returns as actors and policy interaction algorithms as critics.

- ☐ Policy gradient algorithms as actors and expected value functions as critics.

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### Question 3

1/1 point (graded)

Intuitively, the likelihood ratio method has which two of the following policies?

- ☐ Following the gradient decreases the likelihood of following trajectories with high variance.
- ☒ Following the gradient increases the likelihood of finding trajectories with high reward.
- ☐ Following the gradient decreases the likelihood of following trajectories with high bias.
- ☒ Following the gradient decreases the likelihood of finding trajectories with low or negative reward.



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### Question 4

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following are properties of the Reinforce algorithm?

- ☐ Uses a policy  $\pi(s_t)$  during an episode to collect information on states, actions and rewards.
- ☐ Computes the return for each episode using the rewards collected.

☐ Updates the model parameters in the director of the policy gradient.

☒ All of the above. ✓

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## Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

Which two of the following are methods to reduce the variance of the REINFORCE algorithm?

☐ Use the minimum variance policy gradient to minimize variance of the return.

☒ Discount returns to encourage trajectories with good actions and discourage trajectories with bad actions.

☒ Using the discounted expected returns given the policy as a baseline discourages trajectories with return below the baseline.

☐ Using the expected returns given the policy as a baseline discourages trajectories with return away from the baseline.



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## Question 6

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following is a correct definition of the advantage function?

☐ The difference between the gradient of the log likelihood and the state value function.

☐ The difference between the Q-value and the gradient of the log likelihood.

☒ The difference between the Q-value and the state value function. ✓

☐ The difference between the Q-value and the discounted return.

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## Question 7

1/1 point (graded)

Which two of the following are the following are advantages of using an N-step Q-value function in an actor-critic algorithm?

☐ The N-step Q-value function leads to solutions which maximize the advantage function.

☒ The N-step Q-value function bootstraps and does not need to sample to the end of an episode to compute an estimate of Q.

☒ The N-step Q-value function trades off bias for lower variance.

☐ The N-step Q-value function trades off variance for lower bias.



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## Question 8

1/1 point (graded)

Which two of the following are advantages of the Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic (A3C) algorithm when compared to other actor-critic methods?

- ☒ Shares parameters between the actor and critic networks to improve data efficiency or speed of training.
- ☐ Eliminates shared parameters between actor and critic networks to improve data efficiency or speed of training.
- ☐ Trains multiple policies on copies of the environment simultaneously improving convergence.
- ☒ Trains a single policy by acting on and collecting experience from parallel environments simultaneously to improve scalability.



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