- Première hypothèse :
 - Cas épisodique
- Techniques dites de Monte Carlo
 - a.k.a faisons plein de tests!

• Monte Carlo Prediction:

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First-visit MC prediction, for estimating V \approx v_{\pi}

Input: a policy \pi to be evaluated

Initialize:

V(s) \in \mathbb{R}, arbitrarily, for all s \in \mathbb{S}

Returns(s) \leftarrow an empty list, for all s \in \mathbb{S}

Loop forever (for each episode):

Generate an episode following \pi: S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, R_2, \ldots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T

G \leftarrow 0

Loop for each step of episode, t = T - 1, T - 2, \ldots, 0:

G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}

Unless S_t appears in S_0, S_1, \ldots, S_{t-1}:

Append G to Returns(S_t)

V(S_t) \leftarrow average(Returns(S_t))
```

• Mais si nous n'avons pas de modèle, nous préférons obtenir q plutôt que v, pour pouvoir améliorer π !

• Problématique de l'exploration ...

• Si nous pouvons démarrer dans un état aléatoire et jouer une action aléatoire alors ...

• Mais si nous n'avons pas de modèle, nous préférons obtenir q plutôt que v, pour pouvoir améliorer π !

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Monte Carlo ES (Exploring Starts), for estimating \pi \approx \pi_*

Initialize:
\pi(s) \in \mathcal{A}(s) \text{ (arbitrarily), for all } s \in \mathbb{S}
Q(s,a) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (arbitrarily), for all } s \in \mathbb{S}, \ a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
Returns(s,a) \leftarrow \text{empty list, for all } s \in \mathbb{S}, \ a \in \mathcal{A}(s)

Loop forever (for each episode):
\text{Choose } S_0 \in \mathbb{S}, \ A_0 \in \mathcal{A}(S_0) \text{ randomly such that all pairs have probability } > 0
\text{Generate an episode from } S_0, A_0, \text{ following } \pi \colon S_0, A_0, R_1, \dots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T
G \leftarrow 0
\text{Loop for each step of episode, } t = T-1, T-2, \dots, 0:
G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}
\text{Unless the pair } S_t, A_t \text{ appears in } S_0, A_0, S_1, A_1, \dots, S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}:
\text{Append } G \text{ to } Returns(S_t, A_t)
Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow \text{average}(Returns(S_t, A_t))
\pi(S_t) \leftarrow \text{arg max}_a \ Q(S_t, a)
```

• Mais si nous n'avons pas de modèle, nous préférons obtenir q plutôt que v, pour pouvoir améliorer π !

• Problématique de l'exploration ...

• Sinon nous pouvons utiliser une stratégie dite « arepsilon-greedy » ...

• Mais si nous n'avons pas de modèle, nous préférons obtenir q plutôt que v, pour pouvoir améliorer π !

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On-policy first-visit MC control (for \varepsilon-soft policies), estimates \pi \approx \pi_*
Algorithm parameter: small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize:
   \pi \leftarrow an arbitrary \varepsilon-soft policy
   Q(s, a) \in \mathbb{R} (arbitrarily), for all s \in S, a \in A(s)
   Returns(s, a) \leftarrow \text{empty list, for all } s \in S, a \in A(s)
Repeat forever (for each episode):
    Generate an episode following \pi: S_0, A_0, R_1, \ldots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T
    G \leftarrow 0
   Loop for each step of episode, t = T-1, T-2, \ldots, 0:
       G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}
       Unless the pair S_t, A_t appears in S_0, A_0, S_1, A_1, ..., S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}:
            Append G to Returns(S_t, A_t)
            Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow \text{average}(Returns(S_t, A_t))
            A^* \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_a Q(S_t, a)
                                                                       (with ties broken arbitrarily)
            For all a \in \mathcal{A}(S_t):
```

• Mais si nous n'avons pas de modèle, nous préférons obtenir q plutôt que v, pour pouvoir améliorer π !

• Attention, nous n'apprenons plus q_* !

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Off-policy MC control, for estimating \pi \approx \pi_*
Initialize, for all s \in \mathcal{S}, a \in \mathcal{A}(s):
     Q(s,a) \in \mathbb{R} (arbitrarily)
     C(s,a) \leftarrow 0
     \pi(s) \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a Q(s, a) (with ties broken consistently)
Loop forever (for each episode):
     b \leftarrow \text{any soft policy}
     Generate an episode using b: S_0, A_0, R_1, \ldots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T
     G \leftarrow 0
     W \leftarrow 1
     Loop for each step of episode, t = T-1, T-2, \ldots, 0:
          G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}
          C(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow C(S_t, A_t) + W
          Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \frac{W}{C(S_t, A_t)} [G - Q(S_t, A_t)]
          \pi(S_t) \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a Q(S_t, a) (with ties broken consistently)
          If A_t \neq \pi(S_t) then exit inner Loop (proceed to next episode)
          W \leftarrow W \frac{1}{b(A_t|S_t)}
```

Peut-on apprendre avant la fin d'un épisode?

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Pour accélérer l'apprentissage

• Pour gérer le cas de tâches continues (épisode infini)

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Pour accélérer l'apprentissage

• Pour gérer le cas de tâches continues (épisode infini)

- a.k.a. « Bootstrapping »
- « Prediction »

```
Input: the policy \pi to be evaluated Algorithm parameter: step size \alpha \in (0,1] Initialize V(s), for all s \in S^+, arbitrarily except that V(terminal) = 0 Loop for each episode:

Initialize S
Loop for each step of episode:

A \leftarrow \text{action given by } \pi \text{ for } S
Take action A, observe R, S'
V(S) \leftarrow V(S) + \alpha \left[R + \gamma V(S') - V(S)\right]
S \leftarrow S'
until S is terminal
```

- a.k.a. « Bootstrapping »
- « Control » on policy

```
Sarsa (on-policy TD control) for estimating Q \approx q_*

Algorithm parameters: step size \alpha \in (0,1], small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize Q(s,a), for all s \in S^+, a \in \mathcal{A}(s), arbitrarily except that Q(terminal, \cdot) = 0

Loop for each episode:
Initialize S
Choose A from S using policy derived from Q (e.g., \varepsilon-greedy)

Loop for each step of episode:
Take action A, observe R, S'
Choose A' from S' using policy derived from Q (e.g., \varepsilon-greedy)
Q(S,A) \leftarrow Q(S,A) + \alpha \left[R + \gamma Q(S',A') - Q(S,A)\right]
S \leftarrow S'; A \leftarrow A';
until S is terminal
```

- a.k.a. « Bootstrapping »
- « Control » off policy

```
Q-learning (off-policy TD control) for estimating \pi \approx \pi_*

Algorithm parameters: step size \alpha \in (0,1], small \varepsilon > 0

Initialize Q(s,a), for all s \in \mathbb{S}^+, a \in \mathcal{A}(s), arbitrarily except that Q(terminal,\cdot) = 0

Loop for each episode:

Initialize S

Loop for each step of episode:

Choose A from S using policy derived from Q (e.g., \varepsilon-greedy)

Take action A, observe R, S'

Q(S,A) \leftarrow Q(S,A) + \alpha \left[R + \gamma \max_a Q(S',a) - Q(S,A)\right]
S \leftarrow S'

until S is terminal
```

- a.k.a. « Bootstrapping »
- « Control » off policy safer

Expected Sarsa Algorithm parameters: step size $\alpha \in (0,1]$, small $\varepsilon > 0$ Initialize Q(s,a), for all $s \in \mathbb{S}^+, a \in \mathcal{A}(s)$, arbitrarily except that $Q(terminal, \cdot) = 0$ Loop for each episode: Initialize SLoop for each step of episode: Choose A from S using policy derived from Q (e.g., ε -greedy) Take action A, observe R, S' $Q(S,A) \leftarrow Q(S_t,A_t) + \alpha \Big[R_{t+1} + \gamma \sum_a \pi(a|S_{t+1})Q(S_{t+1},a) - Q(S_t,A_t) \Big]$ until S is terminal

- a.k.a. « Bootstrapping »
- « Control » off policy (better)

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Double Q-learning, for estimating Q_1 \approx Q_2 \approx q_*

Algorithm parameters: step size \alpha \in (0,1], small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize Q_1(s,a) and Q_2(s,a), for all s \in \mathbb{S}^+, a \in \mathcal{A}(s), such that Q(terminal, \cdot) = 0
Loop for each episode:
Initialize S
Loop for each step of episode:
Choose A from S using the policy \varepsilon-greedy in Q_1 + Q_2
Take action A, observe R, S'
With 0.5 probabilility:
Q_1(S,A) \leftarrow Q_1(S,A) + \alpha \Big(R + \gamma Q_2\big(S', \arg\max_a Q_1(S',a)\big) - Q_1(S,A)\Big)
else:
Q_2(S,A) \leftarrow Q_2(S,A) + \alpha \Big(R + \gamma Q_1\big(S', \arg\max_a Q_2(S',a)\big) - Q_2(S,A)\Big)
S \leftarrow S'
until S is terminal
```