

Algorithm 1 Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient

- 1: Input: initial policy parameters θ , Q-function parameters ϕ , empty replay buffer \mathcal{D}
- 2: Set target parameters equal to main parameters $\theta_{\text{targ}} \leftarrow \theta$, $\phi_{\text{targ}} \leftarrow \phi$
- 3: **repeat**
- 4: Observe state s and select action $a = \text{clip}(\mu_\theta(s) + \epsilon, a_{\text{Low}}, a_{\text{High}})$, where $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}$
- 5: Execute a in the environment
- 6: Observe next state s' , reward r , and done signal d to indicate whether s' is terminal
- 7: Store (s, a, r, s', d) in replay buffer \mathcal{D}
- 8: If s' is terminal, reset environment state.
- 9: **if** it's time to update **then**
- 10: **for** however many updates **do**
- 11: Randomly sample a batch of transitions, $B = \{(s, a, r, s', d)\}$ from \mathcal{D}
- 12: Compute targets

$$y(r, s', d) = r + \gamma(1 - d)Q_{\phi_{\text{targ}}}(s', \mu_{\theta_{\text{targ}}}(s'))$$

- 13: Update Q-function by one step of gradient descent using

$$\nabla_\phi \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{(s, a, r, s', d) \in B} (Q_\phi(s, a) - y(r, s', d))^2$$

- 14: Update policy by one step of gradient ascent using

$$\nabla_\theta \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{s \in B} Q_\phi(s, \mu_\theta(s))$$

- 15: Update target networks with

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\text{targ}} &\leftarrow \rho \phi_{\text{targ}} + (1 - \rho) \phi \\ \theta_{\text{targ}} &\leftarrow \rho \theta_{\text{targ}} + (1 - \rho) \theta\end{aligned}$$

- 16: **end for**
 - 17: **end if**
 - 18: **until** convergence
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