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1 模版备用 3

1 模版备用

算法①			
1: 测试			

[®]脚注

2 策略迭代算法

24: end if

4

2 策略迭代算法

```
策略迭代算法
 1: 初始化状态价值函数V(s)和策略\pi(s)
 2: 策略估计:
 3: repeat
      \Delta \leftarrow 0
      repeat
 5:
         v \leftarrow V(s)
 6:
         V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s',r} p\left(s',r \mid s,\pi(s)\right) \left[r + \gamma V\left(s'\right)\right]
 7:
         \Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta, |v - V(s)|)
 8:
 9:
      until 遍历所有的状态s \in S
10: until \Delta < \theta
11: 策略改进:
12: stable\_flag \leftarrow true
13: repeat
      根据策略\pi(a|s)生成动作a_{temp}
14:
      更新策略: \pi(a|s) \leftarrow \arg\max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p(s',r \mid s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]
15:
      if a_{temp} \neq \pi(a|s) then
16:
         说明策略还未收敛, stable\_flag \leftarrow false
17:
      end if
18:
19: until 遍历所有的状态s \in S
20: if stable\_flag \leftarrow true then
      结束迭代并返回最优策略\pi \approx \pi_*和状态价值函数V \approx V_*
21:
22: else
      继续执行策略估计.
23:
```

3 价值迭代算法

价值迭代算法

- 1: 初始化一个很小的参数阈值 $\theta > 0$,以及状态价值函数V(s),注意终止状态的 $V(s_T) = 0$
- 2: repeat
- 3: $\Delta \leftarrow 0$
- 4: repeat
- 5: $v \leftarrow V(s)$
- 6: $V(s) \leftarrow \max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p\left(s',r \mid s,a\right) \left[r + \gamma V\left(s'\right)\right]$
- 7: $\Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta, |v V(s)|)$
- 8: **until** 遍历所有的状态 $s \in S$
- 9: until $\Delta < \theta$
- 10: 输出一个确定性策略 $\pi \approx \pi_*$,
 - $\mathbb{H}\pi(s) = \arg\max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p\left(s',r \mid s,a\right) \left[r + \gamma V\left(s'\right)\right]$

4 首次访问蒙特卡洛算法

首次访问蒙特卡洛算法

```
1: 初始化价值函数 V(s), 一个空的回报列表 Returns(s_t)
2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
     根据策略\pi采样一回合轨迹\tau = \{s_0, a_0, r_1, \dots, s_{T-1}, a_{T-1}, r_T, \}
      初始化回报 G \leftarrow 0
4:
     for 时步 t = T - 1, T - 2, \dots, 0 do
5:
        G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}
6:
        repeat
7:
           将 G 添加到 Returns(s_t)
8:
9:
           V(S_t) \leftarrow \text{average}\left(\text{Returns}\left(S_t\right)\right)
        until s_t 第二次出现,即与历史某个状态s_0, \cdots, s_{t-1}相同
10:
      end for
11:
12: end for
```

[®]脚注

5 Q learning算法

Q-learning算法^①

- 1: 初始化Q表Q(s,a)为任意值,但其中 $Q(s_{terminal},)=0$,即终止状态对应的Q值为0
- 2: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 3: 重置环境,获得初始状态s₁
- 4: for 时步 = 1, T do
- 5: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 a_t
- 6: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 7: 更新策略:
- 8: $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_t + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- 9: 更新状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 10: end for
- 11: end for

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

6 Sarsa算法

Sarsa算法^①

- 1: 初始化Q表Q(s,a)为任意值,但其中 $Q(s_{terminal},)=0$,即终止状态对应的Q值为0
- 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 3: 重置环境,获得初始状态 s_1
- 4: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样初始动作 a_1
- 5: for 时步 = 1, t do
- 6: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 7: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略 s_{t+1} 和采样动作 a_{t+1}
- 8: 更新策略:
- 9: $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_t + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- 10: 更新状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 更新动作 $a_{t+1} \leftarrow a_t$
- 12: end for
- 13: end for

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

7 DQN算法 9

7 DQN算法

DQN算法

- 1: 初始化当前网络参数 θ 和目标网络参数 $\hat{\theta} \leftarrow \theta$
- 2: 初始化经验回放D
- 3: **for** 回合数 $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ **do**
- 4: 重置环境,获得初始状态 s_0
- 5: **for** 时步 $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$ **do**
- 6: 交互采样:
- 7: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 a_t
- 8: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 9: 存储样本 (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放D中
- 10: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 11: 策略更新:
- 12: 从D中随机采样一个批量的样本
- 13: 计算Q的期望值,即 $y_i = r_t + \gamma \max_{a_{i+1}} Q(s_{i+1}, a; \hat{\theta})$
- 14: 计算损失 $L(\theta) = (y_i Q(s_i, a_i; \theta))^2$,并关于参数 θ 做随机梯度下降
- 15: 每C步复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{\theta} \leftarrow \theta$
- 16: end for
- 17: end for

DRQN算法

```
DRQN算法<sup>①</sup>
```

```
1: 初始化策略网络参数θ
 2: 复制参数到目标网络\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q
 3: 初始化经验回放D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
      重置环境,获得初始状态的观测ot
      h_0 \leftarrow 0
      for 时步 = 1, t do
 7:
         根据\varepsilon - greedy策略采样动作a_t
 8:
         环境根据a_t反馈奖励r_t和下一个状态,生成下一状态的观测o_{t+1}
 9:
         存储transition即(o_t, a_t, r_t, o_{t+1})到经验回放D中
10:
         更新环境状态对应的观测o_{t+1} \leftarrow o_t
11:
         更新策略:
12:
         从D中采样一个batch的transition,即 B = \left\{ (s_j, a_j, r_j, s_j') \dots (s_{j+\tau}, a_{j+\tau}, r_{j+\tau}, s_{j+\tau}') \right\}_{j=1}^{\text{batch size}} \subseteq D
13:
         for 这个batch中的每个transition do
14:
15:
            h_{i-1} \leftarrow 0
           for k = j to k = j + \tau do
16:
              更新LSTM网络的隐藏状态 h_k = Q(s_k, h_{k-1}|\theta_i)
17:
           end for
18:
           计算实际的Q值,即y_i^2
19:
           计算损失 L(\theta) = (y_i - Q(s_{j+\tau}, a_{j+\tau}, h_{j+\tau-1}; \theta))^2
20:
         end for
21:
         关于参数θ做随机梯度下降<sup>®</sup>
22:
         每C个回合复制参数\hat{Q} \leftarrow Q^{\textcircled{\$}}
23:
      end for
24:
25: end for
```

$${}^{@}y_{j} = \begin{cases} r_{j} & \text{对于终止状态} s_{i+1} \\ r_{j} + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s_{j+\tau}, a_{j+\tau}, h_{j+\tau-1}; \theta) & \text{对于非终止状态} s_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

[®]Deep Recurrent Q-Learning for Partially Observable MDPs

9 PER-DQN算法

PER-DQN算法

- 1: 初始化当前网络参数 θ
- 2: 复制参数到目标网络 $\hat{\theta} \leftarrow \theta$
- 3: 初始化经验回放D
- 4: **for** 回合数 $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ **do**
- 5: 重置环境,获得初始状态s₀
- 6: **for** 时步 $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$ **do**
- 7: 交互采样:
- 8: 根据 $\varepsilon greedy$ 策略采样动作 a_t
- 9: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 r_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 10: 存储样本 (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放D中,并根据TD误差损失确定 其优先级 p_t
- 11: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 12: 模型更新:
- 13: 根据每个样本的优先级计算采样概率 $P(j)=p_j^{\alpha}/\sum_i p_i^{\alpha}$,从D中采样一个批量的样本
- 14: 计算各个样本重要性采样权重 $w_j = (N \cdot P(j))^{-\beta} / \max_i w_i$
- 15: 计算TD误差 δ_j ;并根据TD误差更新优先级 p_j
- 16: 计算Q的估计值,即 y_j
- 17: 根据重要性采样权重调整损失 $L(\theta) = (y_j Q(s_j, a_j; \theta) \cdot w_j)^2$,并 关于 θ 做随机梯度下降
- 18: 每C步复制参数 \hat{Q} ← Q
- 19: end for
- 20: end for

Policy Gradient算法 10

REINFORCE算法: Monte-Carlo Policy Gradient[®]

- 1: 初始化策略参数 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$ (e.g., to $\boldsymbol{0}$)
- 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
- 根据策略 $\pi(\cdot \mid \cdot, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ 采样一个(或几个)回合的transition
- 4:
- 5:
- for 时步 = 0, 1, 2, ..., T 1 do 计算回报 $G \leftarrow \sum_{k=t+1}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} R_k$ 更新策略 $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha \gamma^t G \nabla \ln \pi \left(A_t \mid S_t, \theta \right)$ 6:
- end for
- 8: end for

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}\mathbf{Reinforcement}$ Learning: An Introduction

Advantage Actor Critic算法 11

Q Actor Critic算法

```
1: 初始化Actor参数θ和Critic参数w
2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
      根据策略\pi_{\theta}(a|s)采样一个(或几个)回合的transition
      更新Critic参数<sup>①</sup>
4:
     for 时步 = t + 1, 1 do
5:
        计算Advantage, 即\delta_t = r_t + \gamma Q_w(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q_w(s_t, a_t)
6:
        w \leftarrow w + \alpha_w \delta_t \nabla_w Q_w(s_t, a_t)
7:
        a_t \leftarrow a_{t+1}, s_t \leftarrow s_{t+1}
      end for
9:
```

更新Actor参数 $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha_{\theta} Q_w(s, a) \nabla_{\theta} \log \pi_{\theta}(a \mid s)$

11: end for

 $^{^{\}circ}$ 这里结合TD error的特性按照从t+1到1计算法Advantage更方便

PPO-Clip算法 12

PPO-Clip算法

```
1: 初始化策略网络(Actor)参数\theta和价值网络(Critic)参数\phi
2: 初始化Clip参数\epsilon
```

- 3: 初始化epoch数K
- 4: 初始化经验回放D
- 5: **for** 回合数 = $1, 2, \dots, M$ **do**
- 使用策略 π_{θ} 采样C个时步数据,收集轨迹 τ $s_0, a_0, r_1, ..., s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, ...$ 到经验回放D中
- for epoch数 $k = 1, 2, \cdots, K$ do 7:
- 计算折扣奖励 \hat{R}_t 8:
- 9:
- 10:
- 计算优势函数,即 $A^{\pi\theta_k} = V_{\phi_k} \hat{R}_t$ 结合重要性采样计算Actor损失,如下: $L^{CLIP}(\theta) = \frac{1}{|D_k|T} \sum_{\tau \in D_k} \sum_{t=0}^{T} min(\frac{\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\pi_{\theta_k}(a_t|s_t)} A^{\pi_{\theta_k}}(s_t, a_t), g(\epsilon, A^{\pi_{\theta_k}}(s_t, a_t)))$ 11:
- 梯度下降更新Actor参数: $\theta_{k+1} \leftarrow \theta_k + \alpha_{\theta} L^{CLIP}(\theta)$ 12:
- 更新Critic参数: 13:
- $\begin{array}{l} \phi_{k+1} \leftarrow \phi_k + \alpha_\phi \frac{1}{|D_k|T} \sum_{\tau \in D_k} \sum_{t=0}^T (V_{\phi_k}(s_t) \hat{R}_t)^2 \\ \textbf{end for} \end{array}$ 14:
- 15:
- 16: end for

13 PPO-KL散度算法

```
PPO-KL散度算法<sup>①②</sup>
```

```
1: 初始化策略网络(Actor)参数\theta和价值网络(Critic)参数\phi
 2: 初始化KL散度参数λ
 3: 初始化回合数量M
 4: 初始化epoch数量K
 5: 初始化经验回放D
 6: for 回合数 = 1, 2, \dots, M do
       根据策略\pi_{\theta_m}采样一个或几个回合数据,收集(s_t, a_t, r_t)到经验回
       放D_m = \{\tau_i\}中
       for epoch数 = 1, 2, \dots, K do
 8:
          计算折扣奖励\hat{R}_t
 9:
         根据值函数V_{\Phi_m},用某种优势估计方法计算优势函数\hat{A}_t
10:
         通过最大化目标函数J_{PPO}(\theta)更新参数\theta:
11:
         J_{PPO}(\theta) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)}{\pi_{old}(a_t|s_t)} \hat{A}_t - \lambda KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}]
12:
         典型方法是Adam随机梯度上升
13:
         根据均方误差回归拟合值函数,更新Critic参数:
14:
         \Phi_{m+1} \leftarrow \frac{1}{|D_m|T} \sum_{\tau \in D_m} \sum_{t=0}^{T} (V_{\Phi_m}(s_t) - \hat{R}_t)^2
15:
         运用某些梯度下降算法
16:
         if KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] > \beta_{high}KL_{target} then
17:
18:
            \lambda \leftarrow \alpha \lambda
         else if KL[\pi_{old}|\pi_{\theta}] < \beta_{low}KL_{target} then
19:
            \lambda \leftarrow \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}
20:
         end if
21:
       end for
23: end for
```

[®]Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms

² Emergence of Locomotion Behaviours in Rich Environments

14 DDPG算法

14 DDPG算法

16

DDPG算法

- 1: 初始化critic网络 $Q\left(s,a\mid\theta^{Q}\right)$ 和actor网络 $\mu(s|\theta^{\mu})$ 的参数 θ^{Q} 和 θ^{μ}
- 2: 初始化对应的目标网络参数,即 $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \theta^Q, \theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \theta^{\mu}$
- 3: 初始化经验回放 D
- 4: **for** 回合数 = 1, M **do**
- 5: 交互采样:
- 6: 选择动作 $a_t = \mu(s_t \mid \theta^{\mu}) + \mathcal{N}_t$, \mathcal{N}_t 为探索噪声
- 7: 环境根据 a_t 反馈奖励 s_t 和下一个状态 s_{t+1}
- 8: 存储样本 (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) 到经验回放 D 中
- 9: 更新环境状态 $s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t$
- 10: 策略更新:
- 11: 从 D 中取出一个随机批量的 (s_i, a_i, r_i, s_{i+1})
- 12: 求得 $y_i = r_i + \gamma Q'\left(s_{i+1}, \mu'\left(s_{i+1} \mid \theta^{\mu'}\right) \mid \theta^{Q'}\right)$
- 13: 更新 critic 参数,其损失为: $L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \left(y_i Q\left(s_i, a_i \mid \theta^Q \right) \right)^2$
- 14: 更新 actor 参数: $\nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} J \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \nabla_{a} Q\left(s, a \mid \theta^{Q}\right) \Big|_{s=s_{i}, a=\mu(s_{i})} \nabla_{\theta^{\mu}} \mu\left(s \mid \theta^{\mu}\right) \Big|_{s_{i}}$
- 15: 软更新目标网络: $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^Q + (1-\tau)\theta^{Q'}$, $\theta^{\mu'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^{\mu} + (1-\tau)\theta^{\mu'}$
- 16: **end for**

15 SoftQ算法

SoftQ算法

```
1: 初始化参数θ和φ
 2: 复制参数\bar{\theta} \leftarrow \theta, \bar{\phi} \leftarrow \phi
 3: 初始化经验回放D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
          for 时步 = 1, t do
 5:
               根据\mathbf{a}_t \leftarrow f^{\phi}(\xi; \mathbf{s}_t)采样动作,其中\xi \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})
 6:
              环境根据a_t反馈奖励s_t和下一个状态s_{t+1}
 7:
              存储transition即(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})到经验回放D中
 8:
               更新环境状态s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
 9:
              更新soft Q函数参数:
10:
              对于每个s_{t+1}^{(i)}采样\{\mathbf{a}^{(i,j)}\}_{j=0}^{M} \sim q_{\mathbf{a}'}计算empirical soft values V_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}(\mathbf{s}_{t})^{\oplus}
11:
12:
              计算empirical gradient J_Q(\theta)^2
13:
              根据J_O(\theta)使用ADAM更新参数\theta
14:
15:
              对于每个s_t^{(i)}采样\left\{\xi^{(i,j)}\right\}_{j=0}^M \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})
16:
              计算\mathbf{a}_t^{(i,j)} = f^{\phi}\left(\xi^{(i,j)}, \mathbf{s}_t^{(i)}\right)
17:
              使用经验估计计算\Delta f^{\phi}(\cdot;\mathbf{s}_t)^3
18:
              计算经验估计\frac{\partial J_{\pi}(\phi;\mathbf{s}_{t})}{\partial \phi} \propto \mathbb{E}_{\xi} \left[ \Delta f^{\phi}(\xi;\mathbf{s}_{t}) \frac{\partial f^{\phi}(\xi;\mathbf{s}_{t})}{\partial \phi} \right], \quad \mathbb{P}\hat{\nabla}_{\phi}J_{\pi}
19:
              根据\hat{\nabla}_{\phi}J_{\pi}使用ADAM更新参数\phi
20:
21:
22:
          end for
          每C个回合复制参数\bar{\theta} \leftarrow \theta, \bar{\phi} \leftarrow \phi
23:
24: end for
```

$$^{\textcircled{1}}V_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}\right) = \alpha \log \mathbb{E}_{q_{\mathbf{a}'}} \left[\frac{\exp\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t},\mathbf{a}'\right)\right)}{q_{\mathbf{a}'}(\mathbf{a}')} \right]$$

$$^{\textcircled{2}}J_{Q}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s}_{t} \sim q_{\mathbf{s}_{t}}, \mathbf{a}_{t} \sim q_{\mathbf{a}_{t}}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{Q}_{\text{soft}}^{\bar{\theta}}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}\right) - Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t}\right) \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$\Delta f^{\phi}\left(\cdot; \mathbf{s}_{t}\right) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{a}_{t} \sim \pi^{\phi}} \left[\kappa \left(\mathbf{a}_{t}, f^{\phi}\left(\cdot; \mathbf{s}_{t}\right)\right) \nabla_{\mathbf{a}'} Q_{\text{soft}}^{\theta}\left(\mathbf{s}_{t}, \mathbf{a}'\right) \Big|_{\mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{a}_{t}}$$

$$+ \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{a}'} \kappa \left(\mathbf{a}', f^{\phi}\left(\cdot; \mathbf{s}_{t}\right)\right) \Big|_{\mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{a}_{t}}$$

16 SAC-S算法

SAC-S算法

```
1: 初始化参数\psi, \bar{\psi}, \theta, \phi
 2: for 回合数 = 1, M do
           for 时步 = 1, t do
               根据\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t)采样动作a_t
 4:
               环境反馈奖励和下一个状态,\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t)
 5:
               存储transition到经验回放中,\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}
 6:
               更新环境状态s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
 7:
               更新策略:
 8:
               \psi \leftarrow \psi - \lambda_V \hat{\nabla}_{\psi} J_V(\psi)
 9:
               \theta_{i} \leftarrow \theta_{i} - \lambda_{Q} \hat{\nabla}_{\theta_{i}} J_{Q}(\theta_{i}) \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2\}
10:
               \phi \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi)
11:
               \bar{\psi} \leftarrow \tau \psi + (1 - \tau) \bar{\psi}
12:
           end for
13:
14: end for
```

 $^{{}^{\}tiny{\textcircled{0}}}\mathbf{Soft}$ Actor-Critic: Off-Policy Maximum Entropy Deep Reinforcement Learning with a Stochastic Actor

17 SAC算法 19

17 SAC算法

SAC算法

17: end for

```
1: 初始化网络参数\theta_1, \theta_2以及\phi
 2: 复制参数到目标网络\bar{\theta_1} \leftarrow \theta_1, \bar{\theta_2} \leftarrow \theta_2,
 3: 初始化经验回放D
 4: for 回合数 = 1, M do
         重置环境,获得初始状态s_t
         for 时步 = 1, t do
 6:
             根据\mathbf{a}_t \sim \pi_{\phi}(\mathbf{a}_t \mid \mathbf{s}_t)采样动作a_t
 7:
             环境反馈奖励和下一个状态,\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \sim p(\mathbf{s}_{t+1} \mid \mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t)
 8:
             存储transition到经验回放中,\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \cup \{(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, r(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t), \mathbf{s}_{t+1})\}
 9:
             更新环境状态s_{t+1} \leftarrow s_t
10:
             更新策略:
11:
             更新Q函数,\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i - \lambda_Q \hat{\nabla}_{\theta_i} J_Q(\theta_i) for i \in \{1, 2\}
12:
             更新策略权重, \phi \leftarrow \phi - \lambda_{\pi} \hat{\nabla}_{\phi} J_{\pi}(\phi)
13:
             调整温度因子,\alpha \leftarrow \alpha - \lambda \hat{\nabla}_{\alpha} J(\alpha)
14:
             更新目标网络权重, \bar{\theta}_i \leftarrow \tau \theta_i + (1-\tau)\bar{\theta}_i for i \in \{1,2\}
15:
16:
         end for
```

18 GAIL算法

GAIL算法 18

GAIL算法^①

- 1: 采样专家轨迹 $\tau_E \sim \pi_E$, 初始化网络模型参数 θ_0 和判别器D参数 ω_0
- 2: **for** 回合数 $i = 1, 2, \cdots$ **do**
- 采样策略轨迹 $\tau_i \sim \pi_{\theta_i}$ 使用梯度下降更新判别器D的参数 ω_i ,梯度为:

$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\tau_i} \left[\nabla_w \log \left(D_w(s, a) \right) \right] + \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\tau_E} \left[\nabla_w \log \left(1 - D_w(s, a) \right) \right] \tag{1}$$

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- 使用判别器D对策略轨迹 τ_i 的输出作为奖励更新策略 π_{θ_i} ^②
- 6: end for

[®]Generative Adversarial Imitation Learning

 $^{^{\}circ}$ 策略更新方式与策略模型 π_{θ} 有关,如PP0-Clip等.

19 MAPPO算法

MAPPO算法

```
1: 初始化每个智能体u的Critic网络Q_{\phi^u}和参数为\theta^u的Actor网络,u \in U
 2: 初始化每个智能体u的目标Actor网络\pi_{old}^u的参数\theta_{old}^u
    标Critic网络Q_{\overline{\phi}^u}的参数\overline{\phi}^u \leftarrow \phi^u
 3: 初始化epoch数K
 4: 初始化经验回放D
 5: for 回合数 = 1, 2, \dots, M do
      初始化状态s_1
      每个智能体u都根据各自策略采样C个时步数据,收集轨迹\tau^u =
       \{o_t^u, a_t^u, r_{t+1}\}_{t=1}^T
       对每个时步的每条轨迹
 8:
      计算折扣奖励\{\hat{R}_t^u\}_{t=1}^T
       计算优势函数\{A_t^u = V_{\phi_t}^u - \hat{R}_t^u\}_{t=1}^T
10:
       计算y_t^u = V_{\phi_t}^u + A_t^u
11:
       将每个时步的数据\{[o_t^u, a_t^u, y_t^u, A_t^u]_{u=1}^U\}_{t=1}^T都存储到经验回放D中
12:
       for epoch数 k = 1, 2, \dots, K do
13:
          打乱D中数据顺序并重新编号
14:
          for j=0,1,\cdots,\frac{T}{B}-1 do
15:
             选择B条数据\{o_i^u, a_i^u, y_i^u, A_i^u\}_{i=1+Bj}^{B(j+1)}
16:
              计算梯度:
17:
             \Delta\theta^{u} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \{ \nabla_{\theta^{u}} f(r_{i}(\theta^{u}), A_{i}^{u}) \}
\Delta\phi^{u} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \{ \nabla_{\phi^{u}} (y_{i}^{u} - V_{\phi^{u}}(o_{i}^{u}))^{2} \}
Adam梯度上升方法计算\theta^{u},Adam梯度下降方法计算\phi^{u}
18:
19:
20:
          end for
21:
       end for
22:
       更新\theta^u_{old} \leftarrow \theta^u, \overline{\phi}^u \leftarrow \phi^u
24: end for
```