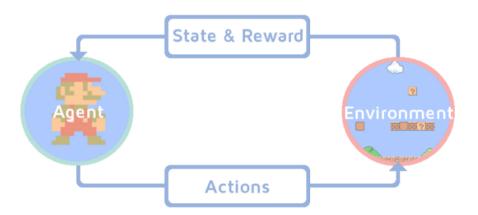
# 机器学习

# 强化学习



#### 强化学习背景

#### ▶定义

强化学习适用于序贯决策任务。这类任务的特点是:需要连续不断地做出决策,才能实现最终目标。强化学习的目标是尝试发现怎样的策略会产生最丰富的策略,即学习"如何把当前的情景映射诚动作才能使得数值化的收益信号最大化"。

#### ▶特点

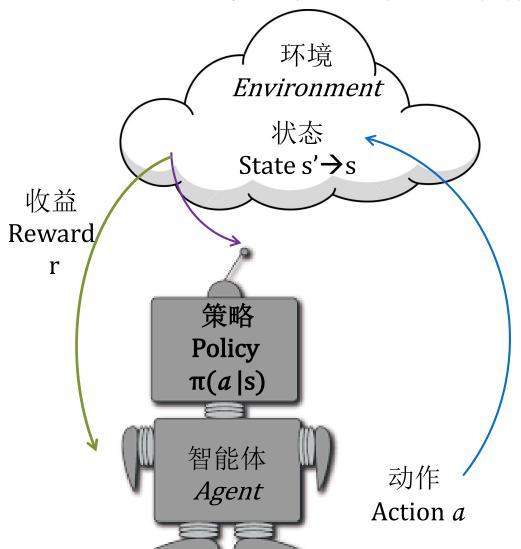
强化学习的设定中,动作往往影响的不仅仅是即时的收益,也会影响下一个情境,从而影响到随后的收益。

强化学习也通常允许学习模型通过尝试去发现哪些动作会产生丰富的收益。 所以,强化学习有着两个显著的特征;**延迟收益**与**允许试错**。

# 强化学习背景

#### ▶要素

■智能体 ■ 环境 ( 状态, 收益, 动作 ) ■ 策略



- ★ 强化学习的设定中,智能体和(不确定的) 环境是能够交互的。
- 这种交互体现在:智能体可以采取动作从而使得环境的状态发生改变。
- ★ 为了使得智能体是目标导向的。环境状态的 改变将对应一个收益信号。收益信号反映了在 短时间内什么状态是好的。
- ★智能体的学习目标对应了策略,策略定义了智能体的行为方式。简单地说,它是一个环境状态到动作的映射函数。且这种映射函数可以是随机函数,即在某种状态下以某种概率分布来选择动作。

#### 强化学习背景

#### ▶要素

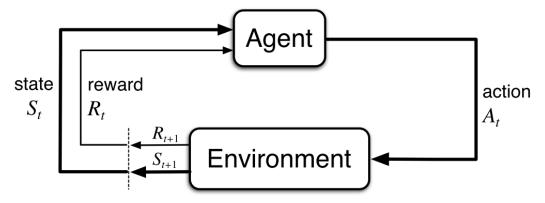
#### ■回报

收益信号体现了在短时间内什么动作/状态是好的。由于强化学习的设定中,有延迟收益的特点,我们引入回报来对应将来累积的总收益,以体现了从长远的角度来看什么状态是好的。

■价值

对应了智能体从这个状态开始,将来累积的总收益(即回报)的期望。

▶有限马尔科夫决策过程 finite MDP



交互轨迹:  $S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, R_2, S_2, A_2, R_3, \ldots$ 

- ★ 状态、动作、收益集合(S, A, R)都只有有限个元素。
- $\star S_t$  和 $R_t$  的每个值出现的概率只取决于前一个状态和动作:  $S_{t-1}$ 和  $A_{t-1}$ , 而与更早之前的状态和动作完全无关。

#### ▶环境的刻画

动态函数  $p: S \times \Re \times S \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0,1]$  定义了MDP的动态特性:

$$p(s', r | s, a) \doteq \Pr\{S_t = s', R_t = r \mid S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a\} \text{ for all } s', s \in S, r \in R, a \in A(s)$$

可以计算出关于环境的其他信息:

状态转移概率  $p: S \times S \times A \rightarrow [0,1]$ :

$$p(s'|s,a) \doteq \Pr\{S_t = s' \mid S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a\} = \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} p(s',r|s,a)$$

"状态-动作"二元组的期望收益  $r: S \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :

$$r(s,a) \doteq \mathbb{E}[R_t \mid S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a] = \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} r \sum_{s' \in \mathcal{S}} p(s', r \mid s, a)$$

"状态-动作-后续状态"三元组的期望收益  $r: S \times A \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :

$$r(s, a, s') \doteq \mathbb{E}[R_t \mid S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a, S_t = s'] = \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} r \frac{p(s', r \mid s, a)}{p(s' \mid s, a)}$$

#### ▶回报的刻画

把时刻t后接受到的收益序列表示为 $R_{t+1}$ ,  $R_{t+2}$ ,  $R_{t+3}$ , ..., 若任务是有限步的/分幕式的,则定义

$$G_t \doteq R_{t+1} + R_{t+2} + R_{t+3} + \dots + R_T$$

若任务是持续式的,则定义

$$G_t \doteq R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_{t+k+1}, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$$
称为折扣率 discount rate 统一为:  $G_t = \sum_{k=0}^{T} \gamma^{k-t-1} R_k$   $T = \infty$  (持续式)  $\gamma = 1$  (分幕式)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
S_0 & R_1 = +1 \\
\hline
S_1 & R_2 = +1 \\
\hline
G_2 & G_2
\end{array}$$

$$G_{t} \doteq R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+3} + \gamma^{3} R_{t+4} + \cdots$$

$$= R_{t+1} + \gamma \left( R_{t+2} + \gamma R_{t+3} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+4} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1}$$

邻接时刻的回报可以用一个递归的方式联系起来

▶策略的刻画

 $\pi(a|s)$ 

#### ▶价值函数(价值的刻画)

价值函数评估了当前智能体在给定状态(或给定状态与动作)下采取某种特定策略能够获得多少未来逾期的收益。价值函数即为"回报的期望值"。

■状态价值函数 State Value Functions

$$v_{\pi}(s) \doteq \mathbb{E}_{\pi}[G_t \mid S_t = s] = \mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_{t+k+1} \mid S_t = s\right], \text{ for all } s \in \mathbb{S}$$

表示了若我们从状态s开始,用π作为策略能够获得的回报的期望。

■状态-动作价值函数 State Value Functions

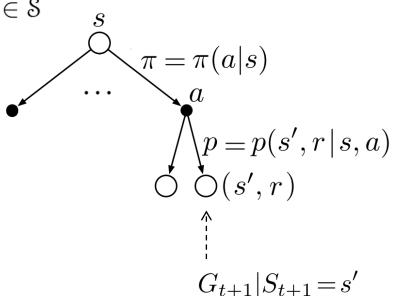
$$q_{\pi}(s, a) \doteq \mathbb{E}_{\pi}[G_t \mid S_t = s, A_t = a] = \mathbb{E}_{\pi}\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k R_{t+k+1} \mid S_t = s, A_t = a\right]$$

表示了若我们从状态s开始,执行了动作a后,再用 $\pi$ 作为策略能够获得的回报的期望。

#### ■关系

$$v_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a} \pi(a|s) \ q_{\pi}(s,a)$$

- ▶价值函数(价值的刻画)
- ■贝尔曼等式 Bellman equation



- ▶价值函数(价值的刻画)
- ■最优策略

定义策略之间的优劣/大小:

当且仅当对于所有的 $s \in S$ ,有 $v_{\pi}(s) \geq v_{\pi'}(s)$ ,则有 $\pi \geq \pi'$ 最优策略  $\pi_*$ 为所有策略中最优/大的策略,对应的最优价值函数为

$$v_*(s) = \max_{\pi} v_{\pi}(s)$$
, for all  $s \in S$ 

- ▶价值函数(价值的刻画)
- ■最优贝尔曼等式

$$v_{*}(s) = \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(s)} q_{\pi_{*}}(s, a)$$

$$= \max_{a} \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{*}}[G_{t} \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a]$$

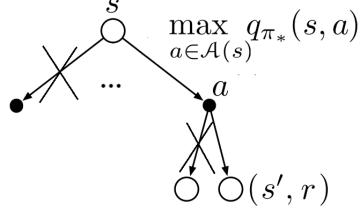
$$= \max_{a} \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{*}}[R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1} \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a]$$

$$= \max_{a} \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{*}(S_{t+1}) \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a]$$

$$= \max_{a} \sum_{s', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \gamma v_{*}(s')]$$

$$q_{*}(s, a) = \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a'} q_{*}(S_{t+1}, a') \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a]$$

$$= \sum_{a', r} p(s', r \mid s, a) [r + \gamma \max_{a'} q_{*}(s', a')]$$



# 有模型学习

- ▶已知
- S, A, and R
- ▶已知

$$p(s', r | s, a) \doteq \Pr\{S_t = s', R_t = r \mid S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a\}$$
  
for all  $s', s \in S$ ,  $r \in R$ ,  $a \in A(s)$ 

▶求解

 $\pi_*$ 

# 有模型学习

#### ▶策略迭代

从一个初始策略(通常是随机策略)出发,先进行**策略评估** *policy evaluation* ,然后进行**策略改进** *policy improvement* ,评估改进的策略,再进一步改进策略,……不断迭代进行策略评估和改进,直到策略收敛、不再改变为止。这样的做法称为"策略迭代" *policy iteration* 

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_1} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_2 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_* \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_*$$

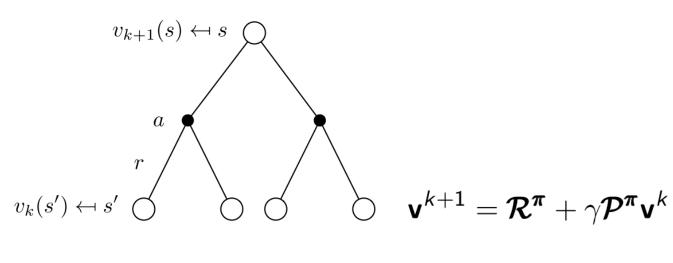
$$\pi \to v_{\pi} \to \pi'$$
  $\longrightarrow v_{\pi'}(s) \ge v_{\pi}(s)$  for all  $s \in S$ 

- ▶策略评估(预测) *Policy Evaluation (Prediction)*
- ■动态规划 Dynamic Programming:

回顾价值函数递归的定义:

$$v_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a} \pi(a|s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) \left[ r + \gamma v_{\pi}(s') \right] \text{ for all } s \in \mathbb{S}:$$

这提示了我们应当用动态规划方法来计算它: 从某个初始函数  $v_0$  出发, 迭代式地得到到序列  $v_0, v_1, v_2, \ldots$ :



$$v_{k+1}(s) = \sum_{a} \pi(a|s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) \left[ r + \gamma v_k(s') \right]$$

- ▶策略评估(预测) *Policy Evaluation (Prediction)*
- ■动态规划 *Dynamic Programming*:

#### 算法:

当  $k \to \infty$  时,序列  $\{v_k\}$  将收敛于  $v_{\pi}$  (迭代评估方法只能在极限意义下收敛) 实际应用的时候,通常设定一个收敛条件,例如设定一个 $\theta > 0$ 来控制评估的精准度:

#### Iterative Policy Evaluation, for estimating $V \approx v_{\pi}$

```
Input \pi, the policy to be evaluated
Algorithm parameter: a small threshold \theta > 0 determining accuracy of estimation
Initialize V(s), for all s \in \mathbb{S}^+, arbitrarily except that V(terminal) = 0
```

Loop:

```
\begin{array}{l} \Delta \leftarrow 0 \\ \text{Loop for each } s \in \mathbb{S} \colon \\ v \leftarrow V(s) \\ V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{a} \pi(a|s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) \big[ r + \gamma V(s') \big] \\ \Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta,|v-V(s)|) \\ \text{until } \Delta < \theta \end{array}
```

收敛性的证明请参考:

RL Course by David Silver - Lecture 3: Planning by Dynamic Programming (from page 35)

▶ 策略改进*Policy Improvement* Q: 
$$\pi \to v_{\pi} \to \pi' \longrightarrow v_{\pi'}(s) \ge v_{\pi}(s)$$
 ?

A: 
$$\pi' = \operatorname{greedy}(v_{\pi})$$

# ▶策略改进*Policy Improvement*

Q: 
$$\pi' = \operatorname{greedy}(v_{\pi})$$
?

A: 
$$\pi'(s) = \underset{a \in \mathcal{A}}{\operatorname{argmax}} q_{\pi}(s, a) \text{ for all } s \in \mathcal{S}$$
:

# ▶策略改进*Policy Improvement*

Q: why 
$$\pi'(s) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{a \in \mathcal{A}} q_{\pi}(s, a) \longrightarrow v_{\pi'}(s) \geq v_{\pi}(s)$$
 ?

$$v_{\pi}(s) = \sum_{a} \pi(a|s) \ q_{\pi}(s, a)$$
$$\leq q_{\pi}(s, \pi'(s))$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s, A_t = \pi'(s)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s]$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}[R_{t+1} + \gamma q_{\pi}(S_{t+1}, \pi'(S_{t+1})) \mid S_t = s]$$

$$\max_{a \in \mathcal{A}(s)} q_{\pi_*}(s, a) = \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s, A_t = \pi'(s)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_{\pi}(S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s]$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}[R_{t+1} + \gamma q_{\pi}(S_{t+1}, \pi'(S_{t+1})) \mid S_t = s]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'}[R_{t+1} + \gamma \mathbb{E}[R_{t+2} + \gamma v_{\pi}(S_{t+2}) | S_{t+1}, A_{t+1} = \pi'(S_{t+1})] \mid S_t = s]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\pi'} [R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 v_{\pi}(S_{t+2}) \mid S_t = s]$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\pi'} [R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \gamma^3 v_{\pi}(S_{t+3}) \mid S_t = s]$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\pi'} [R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \gamma^3 R_{t+4} + \cdots \mid S_t = s]$$

$$=v_{\pi'}(s)$$

# ▶策略改进*Policy Improvement*

算法:

#### Policy Iteration (using iterative policy evaluation) for estimating $\pi \approx \pi_*$

1. Initialization  $V(s) \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\pi(s) \in \mathcal{A}(s)$  arbitrarily for all  $s \in \mathbb{S}$ 

2. Policy Evaluation

Loop:

$$\Delta \leftarrow 0$$

Loop for each  $s \in S$ :

$$v \leftarrow V(s)$$

$$V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,\pi(s)) [r + \gamma V(s')]$$

$$\Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta, |v - V(s)|)$$

until  $\Delta < \theta$  (a small positive number determining the accuracy of estimation)

3. Policy Improvement

$$policy$$
- $stable \leftarrow true$ 

For each  $s \in S$ :

$$old\text{-}action \leftarrow \pi(s)$$

$$\pi(s) \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]$$

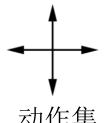
If  $old\text{-}action \neq \pi(s)$ , then  $policy\text{-}stable \leftarrow false$ 

If policy-stable, then stop and return  $V \approx v_*$  and  $\pi \approx \pi_*$ ; else go to 2

#### ▶示例

环境设定:

	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	



对于每一次的转移,有 $R_t = -1$ 

属于无折扣的分幕式任务, 当走到了阴影处任务完成

$$p(s', r | s, a) \doteq \Pr\{S_t = s', R_t = r | S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a\}$$

$$p(6,-1|5,\mathtt{right}) = 1, p(7,-1|7,\mathtt{right}) = 1$$

$$p(10, r | 5, right) = 0 \text{ for all } r \in \mathcal{R}$$

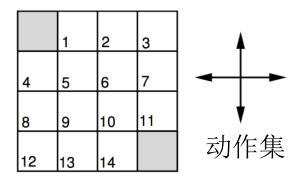
# ▶示例

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1$$

 $\pi_0$ : 随机策略  $\pi_1$ : 贪婪策略

k	=	0

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



#### ▶示例

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1$$

 $\pi_0$ : 随机策略  $\pi_1$ : 贪婪策略

	1	2	3		1
4	5	6	7	-	<b></b>
8	9	10	11	,	,
12	13	14		动	作集

$$k = 0$$

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

$$k = 1$$

0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0

$$k = 2$$

0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	0.0

$$V(s) \leftarrow \sum_{a} \pi(a|s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]$$

$$V(s) \leftarrow \sum_a \pi(a|s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]$$
 从  $k$ =1到  $k$  = 2时,状态1处的值函数:  $V2(1) = 0.25*(-1-1.0) + 0.25*(-1-1.0) + 0.25*(-1-1.0) + 0.25*(-1-1.0) = -1.75$ 

# ▶示例

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1$$

 $\pi_0$ : 随机策略  $\pi_1$ : 贪婪策略

k	=	0

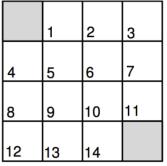
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

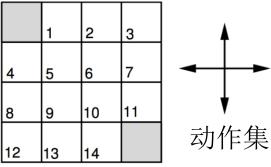
$$k = 1$$

0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0

$$k = 2$$

0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	0.0





$$k = 3$$

0.0	-2.4	-2.9	-3.0
-2.4	-2.9	-3.0	-2.9
-2.9	-3.0	-2.9	-2.4
-3.0	-2.9	-2.4	0.0

0.0 -6.1 -8.4 -9.0

-6.1 -7.7 -8.4 -8.4

-8.4 -8.4 -7.7 -6.1

$$k = 10$$

 $k = \infty$ 

-9.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	
$v_{\pi_0}$				
0.0	-14.	-20.	-22.	
-14.	-18.	-20.	-20.	
-20.	-20.	-18.	-14.	
-22.	-20.	-14.	0.0	

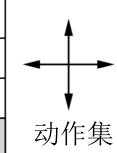
$\pi_1$				
	<b></b>	<b>\</b>	Ţ	
1	T,	Ţ	<b>+</b>	
†	₽	ightharpoons	<b>↓</b>	
₽	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$		

# ▶示例

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1$$

 $\pi_0$ : 随机策略  $\pi_1$ : 贪婪策略

	1	2	3	<b>A</b>
4	5	6	7	-
8	9	10	11	
12	13	14		动作



k = 0

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	$\longleftrightarrow$	${\longleftrightarrow}$	$\longleftrightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$\qquad \qquad $	$\longleftrightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$\leftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$
$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	

k = 3

0.0	-2.4	-2.9	-3.0
-2.4	-2.9	-3.0	-2.9
-2.9	-3.0	-2.9	-2.4
-3.0	-2.9	-2.4	0.0

k = 1

0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0

k = 10

	0.0	-6.1	-8.4	-9.0
	-6.1	-7.7	-8.4	-8.4
	-8.4	-8.4	-7.7	-6.1
	-9.0	-8.4	-6.1	0.0
		$\overline{v_7}$	τ <sub>0</sub>	
г				

k = 2

0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	0.0

 $k = \infty$ 

νη0			
0.0	-14.	-20.	-22.
-14.	-18.	-20.	-20.
-20.	-20.	-18.	-14.
-22.	-20.	-14.	0.0

 $\pi_1$ 

# ▶示例

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1$$

 $\pi_0$ : 随机策略  $\pi_1$ : 贪婪策略

	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	



ŀ	_	$\cap$
IV		V

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<b>→</b>	$\leftarrow$	<b>&gt;</b>	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$
_	_ 1	_	<b>_</b>	1

$$k = 1$$

0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0

t	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	
$\rightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	1	

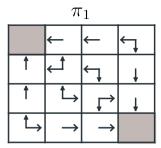
k	=	10
10		10

k = 2

0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	0.0

$$k = \infty$$

$\circ \pi_0$				
0.0	-14.	-20.	-22.	
-14.	-18.	-20.	-20.	
-20.	-20.	-18.	-14.	
-22.	-20.	-14.	0.0	



# ▶示例

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} v_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1$$

 $\pi_0$ : 随机策略  $\pi_1$ : 贪婪策略

	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	



k	=	0

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	$\longleftrightarrow$	${\longleftrightarrow}$	$\longleftrightarrow$
$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$\longleftrightarrow$
$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$\longleftrightarrow$
$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	

k	=	3	

	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	Ţ
1	1	Ç	<b>↓</b>
1	₽	ightharpoons	<b>↓</b>
ightharpoons	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	

k = 1

0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0

	<b>├</b>	$ \longleftrightarrow $	$\longleftrightarrow$
†	$\qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad$	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$ \Longleftrightarrow $
$ \Longleftrightarrow $	$\qquad \qquad \longleftrightarrow$	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	<b>→</b>
$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	

0.0	-6.1	-8.4	-9.0
-6.1	-7.7	-8.4	-8.4
-8.4	-8.4	-7.7	-6.1
-9.0	-8.4	-6.1	0.0
	$\overline{v_2}$	Το	

		<b>—</b>	←	$\leftarrow$
ľ	1	<b>_</b>	$\leftarrow$	1
t	<b>†</b>	₽	$\rightarrow$	1
f	₽	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	*
_			<del>-</del> .	

k = 2

0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7
-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	0.0

	<b>←</b>	<b></b>	${\longleftrightarrow}$
<b>†</b>	Ţ	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	ļ
<b>†</b>	$ \Longleftrightarrow $	ightharpoons	ļ
$\longleftrightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	

$$k = \infty$$

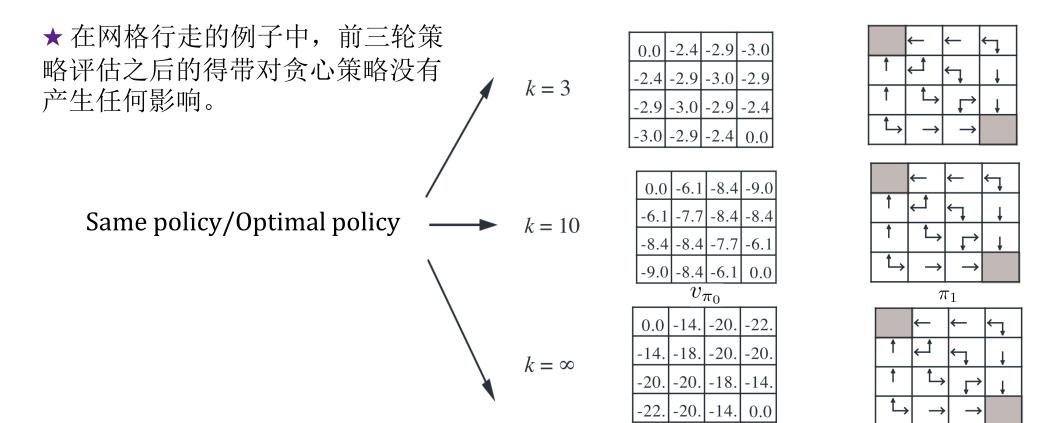
0.0	-14.	-20.	-22.
-14.	-18.	-20.	-20.
-20.	-20.	-18.	-14.
-22.	-20.	-14.	0.0

$\pi_1$			
	<b></b>	<b></b>	$\leftarrow$
<b>†</b>	1	Ţ	<b>↓</b>
<b>†</b>	₽	$\uparrow$	<b>→</b>
₽	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	

# 价值迭代

#### ▶启发

策略迭代算法每一次迭代都设计了策略评估,而策略评估是一个需要遍历状态集合的迭代过程。并且若策略评估是迭代的方式进行的,那么收敛到 理论上只有在迭代极限次才会成立。需要每次完全等到策略评估过程完全收敛吗?是否可以提早实施策略改进?



# 价值迭代

#### ▶思路

采取一种特殊的方法阶段策略迭代中的策略评估过程: 在一次遍历(即对每个状态进行了一次更新)后即可停止策略评估,并得到改进策略。此时截断的策略评估和策略改进结合起来可以写成一个更简单的更新公式:

$$v_{k+1}(s) = \max_{a} \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_k(S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s, A_t = a]$$
$$= \max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) \Big[ r + \gamma v_k(s') \Big]$$

# 价值迭代

#### ▶算法

#### Value Iteration, for estimating $\pi \approx \pi_*$

Algorithm parameter: a small threshold  $\theta > 0$  determining accuracy of estimation Initialize V(s), for all  $s \in \mathbb{S}^+$ , arbitrarily except that V(terminal) = 0

```
Loop:
```

```
 \begin{array}{c|c} & \Delta \leftarrow 0 \\ & \text{Loop for each } s \in \mathbb{S} \text{:} \\ & v \leftarrow V(s) \\ & V(s) \leftarrow \max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) \big[ r + \gamma V(s') \big] \\ & \Delta \leftarrow \max(\Delta,|v-V(s)|) \\ & \text{until } \Delta < \theta \end{array}
```

Output a deterministic policy,  $\pi \approx \pi_*$ , such that  $\pi(s) = \arg\max_{a} \sum_{s',r} p(s',r|s,a) [r + \gamma V(s')]$ 

# 无模型

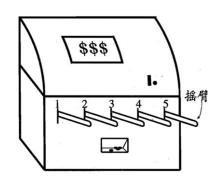
- ▶已知(可选)
- S, A, and R
- ▶未知

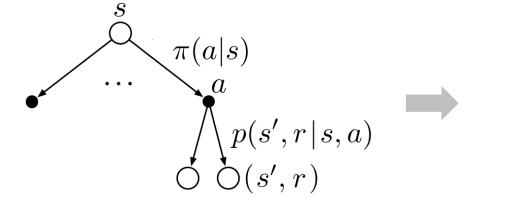
$$p(s', r | s, a) \doteq \Pr\{S_t = s', R_t = r \mid S_{t-1} = s, A_{t-1} = a\}$$

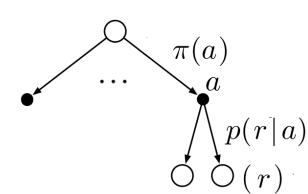
for all  $s', s \in S$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \in \mathcal{A}(s)$ 

#### ▶任务设定

赌徒投入一个硬币后,选择一个摇杆,每个摇杆有一定的概率吐出硬币,这个概率赌徒 **并不知道**。赌徒的目标就是通过找到一个策略来使自己在等量成本下,收益最大。







#### ▶蒙特卡洛方法

$$q_*(a) = \mathbb{E}[R_t \mid A_t = a]$$

 $Q_t(a)$ : 时刻t时对  $q_*(a)$  的估计

$$Q_t(a) = \frac{\text{$c$ $t$ Hjj} \text{$c$ $i$ fighth} \text{$a$ $j$ $i$ fighth} \text{$a$ $j$ $j$ $i$ fighth} \text{$c$ $j$ $j$ $i$ fighth} \text{$c$ $t$ Hjj} \text{$i$ $j$ $j$ fighth} \text{$a$ $j$ $j$ fighth} \text{$a$ $j$ fig$$

- ▶ 探索-利用两难 *exploration and exploitation tradeoff*
- ■探索 *exploration*:为了获知每个摇臂的出币期望,那么策略应该把机会均匀分配给各个摇臂。通过出币样本,更新期望的近似估计。
- ■利用 exploitation: 如果有了期望知识,那么策略应该把机会留给出币期望最大的摇臂。
- ■探索-利用两难: 探索过多意味着不能获得较高的收益,而利用过多意味着可能错过更高回报的机会。

# ▶ *ϵ*-贪心方法

以概率 $\epsilon$ 进行探索,即以均匀概率随机选取一个摇臂; 以概率 $1-\epsilon$ 进行利用,即选择当前平均奖赏最高的摇臂(若有多个,则随机选取一个)

# ▶增量式实现

$$Q_{n} = \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} + \dots + R_{n-1}}{n-1}$$

$$Q_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} R_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( R_{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} R_{i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( R_{n} + (n-1) \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} R_{i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( R_{n} + (n-1)Q_{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( R_{n} + nQ_{n} - Q_{n} \right)$$

$$= Q_{n} + \frac{1}{n} \left[ R_{n} - Q_{n} \right] \quad \text{$\Re$ hiditiff } \leftarrow \text{III} \text{ in thit } \text{$\frac{1}{n}$}$$

#### ▶应对非平稳环境

新的估计值 ← 旧的估计值 + 步长 [目标 - 旧的估计值]

$$Q_{n+1} = Q_n + \frac{1}{n} \left[ R_n - Q_n \right]$$

$$Q_{n+1} = Q_n + \alpha \Big[ R_n - Q_n \Big]$$

### ▶算法

#### A simple bandit algorithm

Initialize, for a = 1 to k:  $Q(a) \leftarrow 0$ 

$$N(a) \leftarrow 0$$

#### Loop forever:

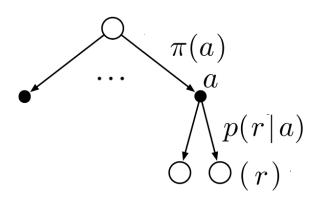
 $A \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{arg\,max}_a Q(a) & \text{with probability } 1 - \varepsilon \\ \operatorname{a \ random \ action} & \text{with probability } \varepsilon \end{array} \right. \quad \text{(breaking ties randomly)}$ 

$$R \leftarrow bandit(A)$$

$$N(A) \leftarrow N(A) + 1$$

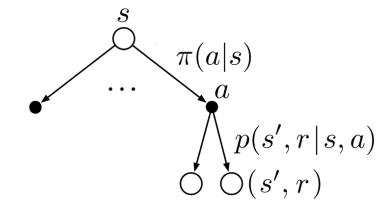
$$Q(A) \leftarrow Q(A) + \frac{1}{N(A)} [R - Q(A)]$$

### ▶对比



赌博机算法采样并平均每 个动作的收益

Q(a)



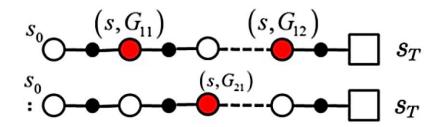
蒙特卡洛算法采样并平均 每个"动作-状态"二元组 的收益

Q(s, a)

### ▶算法

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

```
Input: a policy \pi to be evaluated Initialize: V(s) \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ arbitrarily, for all } s \in \mathbb{S} Returns(s) \leftarrow \text{ 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 \ \text{ to } Returns(S_t) V(S_t) \leftarrow \text{average}(Returns(S_t))
```



▶首次访问 First-visit

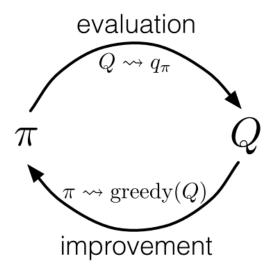
$$v(s) = \frac{G_{11}(s) + G_{21}(s) + \cdots}{N(s)}$$

▶每次访问 Every-visit

$$v(s) = \frac{G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s) + \dots + G_{21}(s) + \dots}{N(s)}$$

### ▶策略迭代

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} q_{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_1 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} q_{\pi_1} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_2 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\mathrm{I}} \pi_* \xrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} q_*$$



# ▶算法(出于探索性)

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

```
Initialize:
     \pi(s) \in \mathcal{A}(s) (arbitrarily), for all s \in \mathcal{S}
     Q(s, a) \in \mathbb{R} (arbitrarily), for all s \in \mathcal{S}, a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
     Returns(s, a) \leftarrow \text{empty list, for all } s \in \mathcal{S}, \ a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
Loop forever (for each episode):
     Choose S_0 \in \mathcal{S}, A_0 \in \mathcal{A}(S_0) randomly such that all pairs have probability > 0
     Generate an episode from S_0, A_0, 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, \ldots, 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))
                \pi(S_t) \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a Q(S_t, a)
```

# ▶算法 (基于ε-软性策略)

#### On-policy first-visit MC control (for $\varepsilon$ -soft policies), estimates $\pi \approx \pi_*$

```
Algorithm parameter: small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize:
    \pi \leftarrow \text{an arbitrary } \varepsilon\text{-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 \mathcal{S}, \ a \in \mathcal{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, \ldots, 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):
                        \pi(a|S_t) \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \varepsilon + \varepsilon/|\mathcal{A}(S_t)| & \text{if } a = A^* \\ \varepsilon/|\mathcal{A}(S_t)| & \text{if } a \neq A^* \end{cases}
```

### ▶证明

$$q_{\pi}(s, \pi'(s)) = \sum_{a} \pi'(a|s)q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{|\mathcal{A}(s)|} \sum_{a} q_{\pi}(s, a) + (1 - \varepsilon) \max_{a} q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

$$\geq \frac{\varepsilon}{|\mathcal{A}(s)|} \sum_{a} q_{\pi}(s, a) + (1 - \varepsilon) \sum_{a} \frac{\pi(a|s) - \frac{\varepsilon}{|\mathcal{A}(s)|}}{1 - \varepsilon} q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{|\mathcal{A}(s)|} \sum_{a} q_{\pi}(s, a) - \frac{\varepsilon}{|\mathcal{A}(s)|} \sum_{a} q_{\pi}(s, a) + \sum_{a} \pi(a|s)q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

$$= v_{\pi}(s)$$

★ 对于一个 $\epsilon$ -软性策略 $\pi$ ,任何一个根据 $q\pi$ 生成的 $\epsilon$ -贪心策略是对其的一个改进

# ▶同策略 on-policy 与异策略 off-policy

前面的算法版本是同策略的,即产生样本的行为策略 behavior policy 与评估和改善的目标策略 target policy 是同一个( $\epsilon$ -soft)策略。

然而,我们执行ε-贪心策略的原因是因为尽可能地让所有的状态动作对被访问到。但真实使用的时候我们并不会使用ε-贪心策略。所以我们评估和改善的对象可以改为非ε-soft策略,这叫做异策略。

### ▶异策略的实现

记评估和改善的(目标)策略为 $\pi$  生成采样的行为策略为 $b \neq \pi$  如何令行为策略产生的数据能够帮助我们估计  $v_{\pi}$  or  $q_{\pi}$ ?

- ▶异策略基于重要性采样*importance sampling*的实现
- ■重要性采样

如果采样的目的是计算分布p(x)下函数f(x)的期望,那么实际上抽取的样本不需要严格服从分布p(x)。也可以通过另一个分布,即提议分布q(x),直接采样并估计  $\mathbb{E}_p[f(x)]$ 

# ▶异策略基于重要性采样 importance sampling 的实现

$$p(x): \Pr\{A_t, S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}, \dots, S_T \mid S_t, A_{t:T-1} \sim \pi\}$$

$$= \pi(A_t | S_t) p(S_{t+1} | S_t, A_t) \pi(A_{t+1} | S_{t+1}) \cdots p(S_T | S_{T-1}, A_{T-1})$$

$$= \prod_{k=t}^{T-1} \pi(A_k | S_k) p(S_{k+1} | S_k, A_k),$$

$$q(x): \Pr\{A_{t}, S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}, \dots, S_{T} \mid S_{t}, A_{t:T-1} \sim b\}$$

$$= b(A_{t}|S_{t})p(S_{t+1}|S_{t}, A_{t})b(A_{t+1}|S_{t+1}) \cdots p(S_{T}|S_{T-1}, A_{T-1})$$

$$= \prod_{k=t}^{T-1} b(A_{k}|S_{k})p(S_{k+1}|S_{k}, A_{k}),$$

$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}: \quad \rho_{t:T-1} \doteq \frac{\prod_{k=t}^{T-1} \pi(A_k|S_k) p(S_{k+1}|S_k, A_k)}{\prod_{k=t}^{T-1} b(A_k|S_k) p(S_{k+1}|S_k, A_k)} = \prod_{k=t}^{T-1} \frac{\pi(A_k|S_k)}{b(A_k|S_k)}$$

- ▶异策略基于重要性采样*importance sampling*的实现
- ■普通重要性采样

■加权重要性采样

$$V(s) = \frac{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \rho_{t:T(t)-1} G_t}{\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} \rho_{t:T(t)-1}}$$

★ 普通重要度采样是无偏的估计,然而估计的方差是无穷的

### ▶增量式实现

$$V_{n+1} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_k G_k}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} W_k G_k + W_n G_n}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[ W_n G_n + (n-1) \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} W_k G_k}{n-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[ W_n G_n + (n-1) V_n \right]$$

$$= V_n + \frac{W_n}{n} \left[ G_n - V_n \right]$$

### ▶增量式实现

$$V_{n+1} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_k G_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} W_k}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} W_k G_k + W_n G_n}{C_n} \quad (C_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} W_k = C_{n-1} + W_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{C_n} \left[ W_n G_n + C_{n-1} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} W_k G_k}{C_{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{C_n} \left[ W_n G_n + (C_n - W_n) V_n \right]$$

$$= V_n + \frac{W_n}{C_n} \left[ G_n - V_n \right]$$

### ▶算法

#### Off-policy MC prediction (policy evaluation) for estimating $Q \approx q_{\pi}$

```
Input: an arbitrary target policy \pi
Initialize, for all s \in S, a \in A(s):
     Q(s,a) \in \mathbb{R} (arbitrarily)
     C(s,a) \leftarrow 0
Loop forever (for each episode):
     b \leftarrow \text{any policy with coverage of } \pi
     Generate an episode following 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, while W \neq 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)]
          W \leftarrow W \frac{\pi(A_t|S_t)}{b(A_t|S_t)}
```

### ▶算法

#### 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{argmax}_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)} \left[ G - Q(S_t, A_t) \right]
           \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)}
```

#### ▶总结

$$V(S_t) \leftarrow V(S_t) + \alpha \left[ G_t - V(S_t) \right]$$
 (误差更新估计值) 
$$(1 - \alpha) V(S_t) + \alpha G_t$$
 (新旧估计的加权组合)

#### ▶示例

	$Elapsed\ Time$	Predicted	Predicted
State	(minutes)	$Time\ to\ Go$	$Total\ Time$
leaving office, friday at 6	0	30	30
reach car, raining	5	35	40
exiting highway	20	15	35
2ndary road, behind truck	30	10	40
entering home street	40	3	43
arrive home	43	0	43

状态消耗时长 后续状态用时 状态开始后用时

■假设在新一天的路程中,你下高速时刻到回到家的用时为23分钟(原来的估计是15分钟),此时相当于:

$$G_t - V(S_t) = 8$$
分钟

于是 
$$V(S_t) \leftarrow V(S_t) + \alpha \left[ G_t - V(S_t) \right]$$

#### ▶示例

	$Elapsed\ Time$	Predicted	Predicted
State	(minutes)	$Time\ to\ Go$	$Total\ Time$
leaving office, friday at 6	0	30	30
reach car, raining	5	35	40
exiting highway	20	15	35
2ndary road, behind truck	30	10	40
entering home street	40	3	43
arrive home	43	0	43

状态消耗时长 后续状态用时 状态开始后用时

■假设在另一天中,开始时估计从离开办公室后需要30分钟到家,但后面在去到车子的途中遇到了老板,他和你聊了很久,然后你发现从离开办公室到达车子花费了25分钟。已经此时你估计还要花35分钟才到家,即总共需要60分钟。于是你就意识到开始对于"离开办公室后需要30分钟到家"的想法需要修改了。并且,我们可以不用等到回到家就修改。

#### ▶思想

对 $V(S_t)$ 的更新并不一定要等到一次完整的访问完成后,取得回报后才开始实施。 当在访问的过程中,可以等到下一个时刻的收益 $R_{t+1}$ 获得后即用 $R_{t+1} + \gamma V(S_{t+1})$ 取代蒙特卡洛方法中的 $G_t$ 来进行更新:

$$V(S_t) \leftarrow V(S_t) + \alpha \left[ R_{t+1} + \gamma V(S_{t+1}) - V(S_t) \right]$$

- ★ TD算法也使用了自己来更新自己,即利用 $V(S_{t+1})$ 来计算误差更新 $V(S_t)$ ,所以它可以看做是蒙特卡洛方法和DP"自举"法的结合。
- ★ 这种方式对应于向前走一步后开始更新,称为单步时序差分 one-step TD, 记为 TD(0)
- ★ n步时序差分 *one-step TD*:

$$G_{t:t+n} = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \dots + \gamma^{n-1} R_{t+n} + \gamma^n V_{t+n-1}(S_{t+n})$$

### ▶算法

#### Tabular TD(0) for estimating $v_{\pi}$

```
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
```

#### ★ 收敛性:

对于任何的策略 $\pi$ , TD(0)都被证明到可以收敛于 $v_{\pi}$ 并且,实践中被发现:在随机任务上通常TD方法比常量 $\alpha$  MC 收敛得更快

### ▶同策略时序差分算法Sarsa

#### 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 \mathbb{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
```

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha \Big[ R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t) \Big]$$

- ★ 每执行一步策略, 就更新一次Q函数, 此时会用到 $(S_t, A_t, R_{t+1}, S_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$
- ★ Sarsa的公式中使用的是待学习的动作价值函数本身,由于它的计算需要知道下一时刻的动作 $A_{t+1}$ ,因此与生成数据的行动策略是相关的

# ▶异策略时序差分算法Q-learning:

#### 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 \mathcal{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
```

$$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha \left[ R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a} Q(S_{t+1}, a) - Q(S_t, A_t) \right]$$

★采用了最优动作价值函数从而直接对 $q_*$ 进行近似。这与用于生成智能体决策序列轨迹的行动策略是什么无关。

# 机器学习

# **THANKS**

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