Notes on Reinforcement Learning and Deep Reinforcement Learning

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# Introductory Notes

What is Reinforcement Learning: branch of machine learning concerned with making decisions and taking sequences of actions based on some current state thereby maximizing some reward objective over time.

action

Environment

Agent

state, reward

Figure 1: Feedback loop between the Agent and the Environment in RL

The Agent and the Environment interact with each other on discrete timesteps creating a feedback loop depicted in Figure 1. The Agent has a goal of maximizing the cumulative reward while interacting with the Environment.

Observations in RL:

Robotics: camera images, joint angles

Actions in RL:

Robotics: joint torques

Rewards in RL:

Robotics: stay balanced, navigate to target locations

Approaches to RL

Dynamic Programming

Policy Optimization

Value Iteration

Policy Iteration

Policy Gradients

DFO / Evolution

Q Learning

Actor-Critic Methods

Two approaches to RL – the first approach is to optimize policy and the second one is dynamic programming.

Policy is the function which takes the observations with the state of the system and outputs actions. The Policy Optimization approach looks at the RL problem as an optimization problem trying to optimize the expected reward , there are parameters in the policy, and we want to find such set of parameters which maximizes the expectation of the stochastic reward. Posing the problem as an optimization problem ignores all of the structure of the problem conveyed through the Bellman’s equations. We are getting a noisy estimate of how good each parameter is and try to move toward that part of the parameter space where we are getting better performance – that is, higher expected reward. So, this is how the Derivative Free Optimization (DFO) methods and Evolutionary algorithms work – they work as a black box which takes a policy parameter vector and outputs a noisy performance number. These methods are very simple to implement, and they work surprisingly well. The other approach for Policy Optimization is by using Policy Gradient methods trying to measure the gradient of the performance with respect to the parameter vector of the policy. These second type of Policy Optimization methods scale better with respect to the number of parameters. Dynamic Programming / Approximate Dynamic Programming is a very different approach to solving RL problems. In certain cases, we can solve control problems exactly. What if we have slightly different parameter settings, will these algorithms still work? It turns out we can modify these algorithms in certain ways which can keep them valid. Policy Iteration and Value Iteration are the two algorithms which will exactly solve the MDP formulation of the RL problem and finding the optimal policy, but they only work if you have discrete state space and action space. If these spaces are finite sets, we can solve exactly the RL problem. In many real world problems, we need to do approximate versions of these algorithms. There is a dedicated field developing approximate dynamic programming algorithms for those real world problems which cannot be solved exactly. Q-Learning is one quite popular and successful method in this category. We can do Q Learning with function approximation performed by Neural network. Lastly, there are Actor-Critic methods – they are policy gradient methods, but they also use value functions helping the policy gradient method. These methods can scale well and be used to solve large / hard problems.

What is Deep RL?

It is RL using nonlinear function approximators, which do not make a lot of assumptions about the form of the approximated function. At any given time, the algorithm is solving optimization problem with gradient descent.

Markov Decision Process (MDP)

MDP is defined by the triplet where

is the state space

is the action space

is the transition probability distribution

tells us the probability of the reward (scalar) , the next state (vector) given the current state (vector) and the action (vector).

Extra objects can be defined depending on the problem setting:

- initial state distribution

– discount factor

In each episode, the initial state is sampled from , and the process proceeds until terminal state is reached.

For example:

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