Ivan Androš Dejan Peretin Petra Podolski

25. svibnja 2011.



Q LEARNING

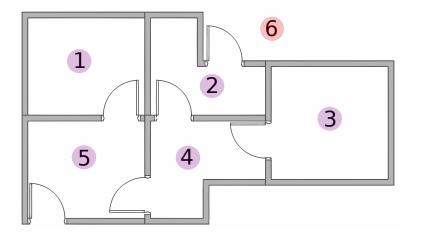
- Tehnika učenja s podrškom.
- Agent uči evaluacijsku funkciju

$$Q:S\times A\to\mathbb{R}$$

gdje je S skup stanja, a A skup akcija akcija.

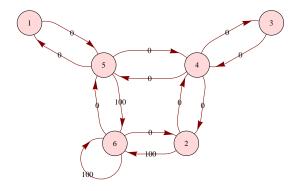
Agentu ne mora biti poznat model okoliša.

KRETANJE ROBOTA



SLIKA: Agent se nalazi u jednoj od soba, mora izaći van





SLIKA: Dijagram stanja prethodnog tlocrta



$$\begin{array}{c}
\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
- & - & - & - & 0 & - \\
- & - & - & 0 & - & 100 \\
- & - & - & 0 & - & - & - \\
- & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & - \\
0 & - & - & 0 & - & 100 \\
- & 0 & - & - & 0 & 100
\end{bmatrix}
\qquad Q = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

Opis algoritma

$$Q_{2,6} = R_{2,6} + 0.8 \cdot \max\{Q_{6,2}, Q_{6,5}, Q_{6,6}\} = 100 + 0.8 \cdot 0 = 100$$



Opis algoritma

$$Q_{2,6} = R_{2,6} + 0.8 \cdot \max\{Q_{6,2}, Q_{6,5}, Q_{6,6}\} = 100 + 0.8 \cdot 0 = 100$$



Opis algoritma

$$Q_{4,2} = R_{4,2} + 0.8 \cdot \max\{Q_{2,4}, Q_{2,6}\} = 0 + 0.8 \cdot 100 = 80$$



$$Q_{2,6} = R_{2,6} + 0.8 \cdot \max\{Q_{6,2}, Q_{6,5}, Q_{6,6}\} = 100 + 0.8 \cdot 0 = 100$$



$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$

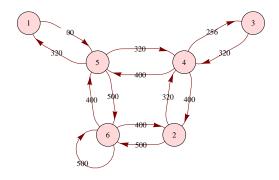
 $PUT: 3 \rightarrow 4$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 400 & 256 & 0 & 400 & 0 \\ 320 & 0 & 0 & 320 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 400 & 0 & 0 & 400 & 500 \end{bmatrix}$$



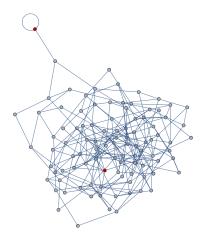
 SLIKA : Dijagram stanja iz perspektive funkcije Q



PSEUDOKOD

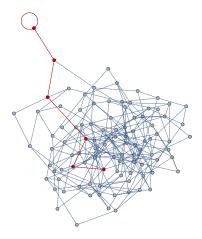
- lacktriangle učitaj parametra γ i matricu R
- $\mathbf{2}$ inicijaliziraj vrijednosti matrice Q na $\mathbf{0}$
- ponavljaj za svaku epizodu
 - na slučajan način izaberi inicijalno stanje
 - ponavljaj dok ne dođeš u ciljno stanje
 - izaberi jedno od mogućih akcija za trenutno stanje
 - $Q_{s,a} = R_{s,a} + \gamma \cdot \max_i \{Q_{a,a_i}\}$
 - postavi sljedeće stanje za trenutno stanje





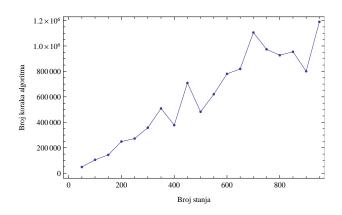
SLIKA: Dijagram sa 100 stanja



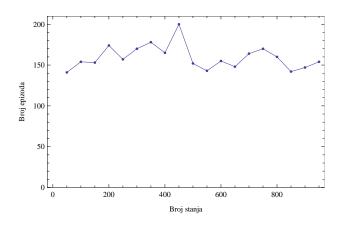


SLIKA: Dijagram sa 100 stanja



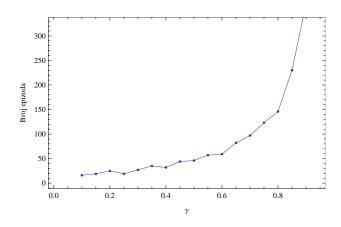


SLIKA: Broj koraka algoritma u odnosu na broj stanja



SLIKA: Broj epizoda u odnosu na broj stanja





 ${f SLIKA}$: Broj epizoda u odnosu na vrijednost γ