



✓ Поздравляем! Вы прошли тест!  
для УСПЕШНОГО ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ 80% или выше

Продолжить обучение

ОЦЕНКА  
88.88%

## Practice Quiz

ОБЩИЙ БАЛЛ 9

1. What is the target policy in Q-learning?

1 / 1 балл

- ☐  $\epsilon$ -greedy with respect to the current action-value estimates
- ☒ Greedy with respect to the current action-value estimates

✓ Correct

Correct! Q-learning's target policy is greedy with respect to the current action-value estimates.

2. Which Bellman equation is the basis for the Q-learning update?

1 / 1 балл

- ☐ Bellman equation for state values
- ☐ Bellman equation for action values
- ☐ Bellman optimality equation for state values
- ☒ Bellman optimality equation for action values

✓ Correct

Correct! The Q-learning update is based on the Bellman optimality equation for action values.

3. Which Bellman equation is the basis for the Sarsa update?

0 / 1 балл

- ☐ Bellman equation for state values
- ☐ Bellman equation for action values
- ☐ Bellman optimality equation for state values
- ☒ Bellman optimality equation for action values

! Incorrect

Incorrect. Please review Lesson 1 (Video: GPI with TD: Sarsa)

4. Which Bellman equation is the basis for the Expected Sarsa update?

1 / 1 балл

- ☐ Bellman equation for state values
- ☒ Bellman equation for action values
- ☐ Bellman optimality equation for state values
- ☐ Bellman optimality equation for action values

✓ Correct

Correct! The Expected Sarsa update is based on the Bellman equation for action values.

5. Which algorithm's update requires more computation per step?

1 / 1 балл

- ☒ Expected Sarsa
- ☐ Sarsa

✓ Correct

Correct! Expected Sarsa computes the expectation over next actions.

6. Which algorithm has a higher variance target?

1 / 1 балл

- ☐ Expected Sarsa
- ☒ Sarsa

✓ Correct

Correct! We saw that Sarsa was more sensitive to the choice of step-size because its target has higher variance.

7. Q-learning does not learn about the outcomes of exploratory actions.

1 / 1 балл

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

✓ Correct

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The update in Q-learning only learns about the greedy action. As demonstrated in Cliff World, it ignores the outcomes of exploratory actions.

8. Sarsa, Q-learning, and Expected Sarsa have similar targets on a transition to a terminal state.

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- ☒ True
- ☐ False

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The target in this case only depends on the reward.

9. Sarsa needs to wait until the end of an episode before performing its update.

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- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Unlike Monte Carlo methods, Sarsa performs its updates at every time-step using the reward and the next action-value estimate.