ch1: Markov Decision Process

Static Concepts:

state(S) - policy(pi) - action(A) - model(p) - state(S') reward(R') from transition return(G) from trajectory value(V+Q)

策略与价值:

①reward、return、value,用来评估一个策略的好坏。 策略与价值一一对应。

- ②价值比较, 策略比较, 策略改进定理。
- ③强化学习的终极目标,求取最优策略,

最优策略不唯一,最优价值唯一。

最优动作价值, 意味着选取这个动作, 未来回报的期望最大。

- ④r线性变换, V+Q线性变换, 改变最优价值, 不改变greedy最优策略。
- ⑤迭代时,最优策略可能已经稳定了,但是对应的最优价值还没稳定。
- ⑥从终止状态反向迭代更新价值,速度更快。但是哪里是终止状态?上帝视角。

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

$$\sum_{s' \in S} \sum_{r \in R} p\left(s', r \mid s, a\right) = 1$$

$$p\left(s'\mid s,a\right) = \sum_{r\in R} p\left(s',r\mid s,a\right)$$

$$r(s, a) = \sum_{s' \in S} \sum_{r \in R} \left(p\left(s', r \mid s, a\right) * r \right)$$

ch2: Bellman Equations

Static Relationship

实质:描述状态值之间的静态关系(单项形式、矩阵形式)求解: (矩阵求逆、数值迭代)— (policy-evaluation)

$$\begin{split} v_{\pi}(s) &= E_{\pi} \left[G_{t} \mid S_{t} = s \right] & (Definition) \\ &= E_{\pi} \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1} \mid S_{t} = s \right] & (TD - 0) \\ &= E_{\pi} \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+3} + \dots \mid S_{t} = s \right] & (TD - n)(TD - \bowtie = MC) \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) \sum_{s',r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a\right) * \left[r + \gamma E_{\pi} \left[G_{t+1} \mid S_{t+1} = s' \right] \right] \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) \sum_{s',r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a\right) * \left[r + \gamma v_{\pi} \left(s' \right) \right] & (BEs) \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) * q_{\pi}(s, a) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} q_{\pi}(s,a) &= E_{\pi} \left[G_{t} \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a \right] & (Definition) \\ &= E_{\pi} \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1} \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a \right] & (TD-0) \\ &= E_{\pi} \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+3} + \dots \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a \right] & (TD-n)(TD-\bowtie = MC) \\ &= \sum_{s',r} p\left(s',r \mid s,a \right) * \left[r + \gamma E_{\pi} \left[G_{t+1} \mid S_{t+1} = s' \right] \right] \\ &= \sum_{s',r} p\left(s',r \mid s,a \right) * \left[r + \gamma V_{\pi} \left(s' \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{s',r} p\left(s',r \mid s,a \right) * \left[r + \gamma \sum_{a' \in A} \pi! \left(a' \mid s' \right) * q_{\pi} \left(s',a' \right) \right] & (BEs) \end{split}$$

policy-comparison:

$$\pi' \ge \pi \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad v_{\pi'}(s) \ge v_{\pi}(s) \qquad \forall s \in S$$

policy-improvement:

$$E_{\pi'}[q_{\pi}(s, \pi'(s))] \ge v_{\pi}(s) = E_{\pi}[q_{\pi}(s, \pi(s))] \quad \forall s \in S$$

Bellman Optimal Equations:

$$\begin{aligned} v_*(s) &= \max_{\pi} v_{\pi}(s) & (Definition) \\ &= \max_{\pi} \left(r_{\pi} + \gamma P_{\pi} v \right) & (BOEs) \\ &= \max_{a \in A} q_{\pi*}(s, a) & \forall s \in S \end{aligned}$$

Contraction Mapping Theorem (迭代收敛至唯一不动点) 贝尔曼最优方程的收缩迭代过程,即是value iteration算法

ch3: Dynamic Programming

理解:

Model-based. Dynamics with Model p.
①已知模型p,给定策略Pi,解BEs,得到价值V。
两种解法: 矩阵求逆、数值迭代。

(1) Policy Iteration:

Policy Evaluation:

$$v_{\pi_k} = r_{\pi_k} + \gamma P_{\pi_k} v_{\pi_k}$$

Policy Improvement:

$$\pi_{k+1} = \arg\max_{\pi} (r_{\pi} + \gamma P_{\pi} v_k)$$

(2) Value Iteration:

$$v_{k+1} = \max_{\pi} (r_{\pi} + \gamma P_{\pi} v_k)$$

Policy Update:

$$\pi_{k+1} = \arg\max_{\pi} (r_{\pi} + \gamma P_{\pi} v_k)$$

Value Update:

$$v_{k+1} = r_{\pi+1} + \gamma P_{\pi+1} v_k$$

(3) Turncated Iteration:

值迭代有限次数(介于1次与无穷次之间);值也未稳定,就进行策略改进

ch4: Monte Carlo

Sample:

$$v_{\pi}(s) = E_{\pi} \left[G_t = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots \mid S_t = s \right]$$

$$(TD - \bowtie = MC)$$

$$q_{\pi}(s, a) = E_{\pi} \left[G_t = R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^2 R_{t+3} + \dots \mid S_t = s, A_t = a \right]$$

$$(TD - \bowtie = MC)$$

理解:

Model-free. Dynamics with Trajectory.

- ①采样进行估计,依据概率论的大数定理。
- ②episode长度(探索半径是否覆盖终点?)对估值影响,最优价值是否反向传播。
- ③估计的更新方式, 非增长式 (等着一起算) 和增长式 (来一个算一个)。
- ④epsilon关乎采样策略的探索性和最优性,
- 大则探索性强、最优性弱, 小则探索性弱、最优性强,
- ⑤如果epsilon大到一定程度,可能会导致epsilon-greedy与最优greedy不一致。

(1) MC-Basic

二次循环,遍历所有(s,a),某个策略下,每对采足够样,非增长式估计相应Q。策略相应的,一套稳定Q值下,策略改进。 迭代。

(2) MC-Exploring-Starts

起始分布,覆盖(s, a)全集。

Pi下,充分利用每一个trajectory里的所有(s,a)对,访问,增长式估计相应Q。每一个trajectory结束后,Q值未必稳定,都进行策略改进。 迭代。

(3) MC-epsilon-greedy

过程分布,覆盖(s, a)全集。

e-Pi下,充分利用每一个trajectory里的所有(s,a)对, 访问,增长式估计相应Q。每一个trajectory结束后,Q值未必稳定,都进行策略改进,生成e-Pi。 迭代。

*stochastic approximation

理解:

以某形式的公式,为理论依据,进行实际采样与近似估计。

(1) Incremental-Estimation:

$$w_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k x_i \qquad w_{k-1} = \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} x_i$$

$$w_k = \frac{1}{k} [(k-1)w_{k-1} + x_k] = w_{k-1} + \frac{1}{k} [x_k - w_{k-1}]$$

(2) Robbins-Monro:

$$g(w)=0$$
 (g is unknown, w is input, 0 is output)
$$g(w)=\nabla_w L(w)=0$$
 (w is parametres)
$$g(w)=L(w)-C=0$$
 w* is the solution (Convergence Condition)

$$w_{k+1} = w_k + a_k [\tilde{g}(w_k, \eta_k) - 0]$$

= $w_k + a_k (g(w_k) + \eta_k)$
iteration: $\{w_k\} + \{\tilde{g}_k\} + \{a_k\}$

(3) Optimazation:

$$\begin{split} \min_{w} J(w) &= E\left[f(w,X)\right] \\ \Rightarrow &\Rightarrow \qquad \nabla_{w} E\left[f(w,X)\right] = 0 \\ \Rightarrow &\Rightarrow \qquad Gradient: \quad InputSpace, \quad direction + magnitude \end{split}$$

GD + (Mini)Batch GD + Stochastic GD:
$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w E\left[f(w_k, X)\right] = w_k - \alpha_k E\left[\nabla_w f(w_k, X)\right]$$

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_w f(w_k, x_i)$$

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w f(w_k, x_k)$$

ch5: Temporal Difference

理解:

Model-free. Dynamics with Transition.

- ①TD时序差分: 在不同时刻, 对同一个量估计, 有差, 利用差改进估计。
- ②没有模型p、只有数据t, 进行估计:

MC利用整条trajectory, 估计V、Q, 离线/无偏/大方差;

- TD利用片段transition, 估计V、Q, 在线/有偏/小方差。
- ③SARSA,用TD估计某个Pi的Q。
- ④Q-Learning,用TD直接估计Q*。(异轨,从数据中提取共性MDP-Q*信息)
- ⑤行为策略采集数据,利用数据计算TD-target(数据组织形式),

目标策略的估计值趋向TD-target,即TD-target代表着目标策略。

⑥on-policy: 用一个策略和环境交互,得到experience, 估计这个策略,改进这个策略。

再用改进的策略循环,交互、估计、改进,直至最优(这个系列的最优)。

off-policy: 一个策略和环境交互, 得到experience,

另一个策略被估计、被改进。(目标策略不易采集数据,所以需要行为策略,异轨)

experience应当具有一些性质, 能够架通两个策略,

行为策略能够采到,目标策略能够使用。

(1) TD-V: s-a-r-s

$$v_{t+1}(s_t) = v_t(s_t) + \alpha_t[[r_{t+1} + \gamma v_t(s_{t+1})] - v_t(s_t)]$$

$$v_{t+1}(s) = v_t(s) \qquad \forall s \neq s_t$$

(2) TD-Q: SA-R-SA

Policy Evaluation:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) + \alpha_t(s_t, a_t)[r_{t+1} + \gamma q_t(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - q_t(s_t, a_t)]$$

$$q_{t+1}(s, a) = q_t(s, a) \qquad \forall (s, a) \neq (s_t, a_t)$$

Policy Improvement:

某个策略下的Q值可能还未估计稳定,

就可以进行策略提升。最终目标提升至Q*。

Value Improvement:

$$q_{t+1}(s_t, a_t) = q_t(s_t, a_t) + \alpha_t(s_t, a_t) [r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a} q_t(s_{t+1}, a) - q_t(s_t, a_t)]$$

$$q_{t+1}(s, a) = q_t(s, a) \qquad \forall (s, a) \neq (s_t, a_t)$$

*(DP+MC+TD)-Summary:

value	DP-model(p)	TD-data(t)
v	Policy-Evaluation(vBEs)	TD(0/n/)
v^*	Value-iteration(vBOEs)	-
\mathbf{q}	Policy-Evaluation(qBEs)	TD(0)=SARSA
q^*	Value-iteration(qBOEs)	Q*-Learning

ch6: Value Function Approximation

理解:

①函数拟合的优势: 用更少的参数量(存储), 估计, 更多的状态量(泛化);

原因在于, 函数这种表达形式, 存储了更本质的信息。

函数拟合的劣势:存在精度损失。

函数拟合的关键: 最优的结构 + 最优的参数, 提升拟合准确程度。

②状态分布(.): 平均分布U、稳态分布D (D + (pi+p) = D)。

优化时,SGD将不同分布吸收拉平了。

③某个真实分布中的一系列真值,形成一个超面;

经过各种采样,得到超面的部分观测真值;

建立一个模型并优化参数,用来拟合部分观测真值得到的超面。

④自举, 让不均匀的高低估扩展, 可能导致最优性发生变化。

(1) Objective Function:

$$J(w) = E_{S \sim (.)}[(v_{\pi}(S) - \tilde{v}(S, w))^{2}]$$

(2) Optimazation:

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w J(w_k)$$

$$w_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha_t (v_\pi(s_t) - \tilde{v}(s_t, w_t)) \nabla_w \tilde{v}(s_t, w_t)$$

(3) Algorithm:

$$w_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha_t (g_t - \tilde{v}(s_t, w_t)) \nabla_w \tilde{v}(s_t, w_t)$$

$$W_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha_t [r_{t+1} + \gamma \tilde{v}(s_{t+1}, w_t) - \tilde{v}(s_t, w_t)] \nabla_w \tilde{v}(s_t, w_t)$$

$$TD + VA$$

(4) Approximator:

$$linear = kx + b$$

 $nonlinear = neural \ network$

(5)
$$SARSA + VA$$
: $(SA-R-SA + q- + w)$

Value Update(w):

$$w_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha_t [r_{t+1} + \gamma \tilde{q}(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}, w_t) - \tilde{q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)] \nabla_w \tilde{q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)$$

Policy Improvement: epsilon-greedy

(6)
$$Q^*$$
-Learning + VA: (S-A-R-S + q- + w)

Value Update(w):

$$w_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha_t [r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a} \tilde{q}(s_{t+1}, a, w_t) - \tilde{q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)] \nabla_w \tilde{q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)$$

Policy Improvement: (epsilon-)greedy

Value Update(w):

$$w_{t+1} = w_t + \alpha_t [r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_{a} \tilde{q}(s_{t+1}, a, w_T) - \tilde{q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)] \nabla_w \tilde{q}(s_t, a_t, w_t)$$

Policy Improvement: (epsilon-)greedy

(8) Double Q*-Net:
$$(Buffer(S-A-R-S) + NN(w)*2)$$

ch7: Policy Gradient

*Policy-Summary:

	Policy	
Form	Distribution	Network Model
Evaluation	Values (V + Q)	Performence Metrics
Optimazation	(epsilon)-greedy	Gradient-Descent

(1) Policy Network: (Storage + Generalization)

 $\pi(a \mid s; \theta)$

from Distribution to Network Model

(2) Optimal Policy: (!= Optimal Values)

 $\max_{\theta} \ metrics[\pi(a \mid s; \theta)]$

from Values to Metircs

(3)Distribution(d):

 $d-\pi:e.g.$ Uniform Distribution:

 $d(s) = 1/|S| \quad \forall s \in S$

 $d + \pi : e.g.$ Stationary Distribution:

 $d_{\pi}^T \cdot P_{\pi} = d_{\pi}^T$

 $d_0 : e.g.$

 $Specific\ Distribution:$

 $d_0(s_0) = 1 \qquad d_0(s) = 0 \qquad \forall s \neq s_0$

(4)Metric-1: average state value (?) = average average return

$$J_1(\theta) = \overline{v_{\pi}} = E_{s \sim d}[v_{\pi}(S)] = \sum_{s \in d} d(s)v_{\pi}(s) = d^T \cdot v_{\pi}$$
$$= E\left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t R_{t+1}\right]$$

(5)Metric-2: average one-step reward = average infinite reward

$$J_2(\theta) = \overline{r_{\pi}} = E_{s \sim d}[r_{\pi}(S)] = \sum_{s \in d} d(s)r_{\pi}(s)$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} E\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} R_{t+k}\right]$$

(6) Metrics-Relationship:

$$\overline{r_{\pi}} = (1 - \gamma)\overline{v_{\pi}}$$

(7)Gradient: (derivation process)

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \sum_{s \in S} \eta(s) \sum_{a \in A} \nabla_{\theta} \pi(a \mid s; \theta) q_{\pi}(s, a)$$
$$= E \left[\nabla_{\theta} ln \pi(A \mid S; \theta) q_{\pi}(S, A) \right]$$