ch1: Markov Decision Process (static concepts)

$$\begin{split} state(S) - policy(pi) - action(A) - model(p) - state(S') \\ reward(R') \ from \ transition \\ return(G) \ from \ trajectory \\ value(V+Q) \end{split}$$

策略与价值:

①reward、return、value,用来评估一个策略的好坏。 策略与价值——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 relations)

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)

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\pi}(s) &= E_{\pi} \left[G_{t} \mid S_{t} = s \right] \\ &= E_{\pi} \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1} \mid S_{t} = s \right] \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) \sum_{s',r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a\right) * \left[r + \gamma E_{\pi} \left[G_{t+1} \mid S_{t+1} = s' \right] \right] \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \pi(a \mid s) \sum_{s',r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a\right) * \left[r + \gamma v_{\pi} \left(s' \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \left(\pi(a \mid s) * q_{\pi}(s, a) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\pi}(s, a) &= E_{\pi} \left[G_{t} \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a \right] \\ &= E_{\pi} \left[R_{t+1} + \gamma G_{t+1} \mid S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a \right] \\ &= \sum_{s', r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a \right) * \left[r + \gamma E_{\pi} \left[G_{t+1} \mid S_{t+1} = s' \right] \right] \\ &= \sum_{s', r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a \right) * \left[r + \gamma v_{\pi} \left(s' \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{s', r} p\left(s', r \mid s, a \right) * \left[r + \gamma \sum_{a' \in A} \left(\pi \left(a' \mid s' \right) * q_{\pi} \left(s', a' \right) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

policy-comparison:

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

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:

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

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 (dynamics with model p)

(1) Value Iteration:

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

Policy Update:

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

Value Update:

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

(2) Policy Iteration:

Policy Evaluation: (matrix solution vs. iteration solution)

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

Policy Improvement:

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

(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 (model-free, dynamics with trajectory)

Sample:

$$v_{\pi}(s) = E_{\pi} [G_t \mid S_t = s]$$

 $q_{\pi}(s, a) = E_{\pi} [G_t \mid S_t = s, A_t = a]$

理解:

- ①采样进行估计,基于概率论的大数定理。
- 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,即增长式估计相应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,即增长式估计相应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

(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)

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

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

(3) Optimazation:

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

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

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

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

ch5: Temporal Difference

(1) 基于数据 transition 的价值估计、策略改进: