ch1: Markov Decision Process

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

策略与价值:

reward、return、value, 用来评估一个策略的好坏。

策略与价值一一对应。

策略比较, 策略改进定理。

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。

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。

从终止状态反向更新价值,速度更快。但是哪里是终止状态?上帝视角。

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

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

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

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

ch2: Bellman Equations

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)

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

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

policy-comparison:

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

policy-improvement:

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

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)

ch3: Dynamic Programming

(1) 基于模型 p 的策略 pi 迭代(策略估计、策略改进):

Policy Evaluation: (matrix solution vs. iteration solution)

$$v_{k+1}(s) = E_{\pi} [R_{t+1} + \gamma v_k (S_{t+1}) \mid S_t = s]$$

= $\sum_{a} \pi(a \mid s) \sum_{s',r} p(s',r \mid s,a) [r + \gamma v_k (s')]$

Policy Improvement: (greedy)

$$\pi'(s) = \underset{a}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \ q_{\pi}(s, a)$$

(2) 基于模型 p 的价值 v 迭代:

Value Evaluation + Policy Improvement:

$$v_{k+1}(s) = \max_{a} \mathbb{E}\left[R_{t+1} + \gamma v_k\left(S_{t+1}\right) \mid S_t = s, A_t = a\right]$$

1 Monte Carlo

(1) 基于数据 trajectory 的价值估计、策略改进:

2 Temporal Difference

(1) 基于数据 transition 的价值估计、策略改进: